

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. — DEFENCE

1993

APRIL — MAY

'MI plot to install homeland dictators'

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Democratic Party claims it has been leaked secret information about a Military Intelligence (MI) plot to establish dictators in the homelands to counter the ANC.

DP Umhlanaga MP Kobus Jordaan told Parliament during the Budget vote last night that Inkatha Freedom Party official Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana Cabinet Minister Rowan Cronje were key elements in a bid to sabotage negotiations.

Felgate's task was to sway IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Cronje's was to do the same for Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope

According to the documents, Felgate succeeded with Buthelezi. Cronje failed with Sebe but was successful with Mangope

Jordaan said his information was based on documentation leaked to him in September 1990, but some of it had been corroborated by further leaks last November.

He believed those behind the strategy were still fighting democracy "with might and main".

He also named former MI chief General Tienie Groenewald as a kingpin of the strategy. Jordaan — a former Government official intimately involved with negotiations — said that during September 1990 he had received from unknown sources a comprehensive intelligence packet with information on various covert operations

Certain leaders — Kangwane chief Enos Mabuza and Ciskei

chief Lennox Sebe — were identified as "problem children".

Other aspects were:

● IFP members were trained in Caprivi and Israel. Jordaan said the SA Defence Force had subsequently told him these were Zulus and not IFP members.

● IFP constitutional adviser Albert Blaustein had also largely drafted the constitutional proposals of John Gogotya's FIDA.

● The funds for the campaign came from MI.

The overall approach was that democracy could not work in South Africa and that several dictators must be established to stand against the ANC.

Jordaan said he accepted President de Klerk's assurances in Parliament that he knew nothing about this plan but expressed doubt that Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel "fully shared the State President's sentiments".

(16)

(354)

(254)

'MI wanted homelands to fight ANC'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

SHOCK disclosures about secret Military Intelligence documents and meetings to fight the ANC through the homelands were made in Parliament last night by the Democratic Party MP for Umhlanga, Mr Kobus Jordaan.

He also quoted from an "information package" about covert actions, which he received anonymously in September 1990, in which the role of prominent Inkatha Freedom Party member Mr Walter Felgate with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was described as "an absolute success".

The same document said Mr Rowan Cronje, a former Rhodesian Front cabinet minister, had been sent to Ciskei, but could not counter the negative influences around the then president, Mr Lennox Sebe. "In Bophuthatswana, however, he (Mr Cronje) has been extremely successful."

Mr Jordaan named General Tienie Groenewald, former secretary of the State Security Council, as the key figure behind the strategy of using the homelands against the ANC.

The document said the strategy also included the involvement of former ANC member Mr John Gogotya and the establishment of the Federal Independent Democratic Association (Fida), whose constitutional proposals had largely been drawn up by Professor Albert Blauwstein, an IFP constitutional adviser.

Goniwe message was 'unusual'

PORT ELIZABETH — Language in the signal ordering that Mr Matthew Goniwe and two other activists be "permanently removed from society" was unusual, a former air force general and State Security Council member told the Goniwe inquest yesterday

Major-General Johan Gel-

denhuys told the Supreme Court he chaired a committee in June 1985 to decide whether Mr Goniwe should be re-appointed to his teaching post

The State Security Council received a message calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, his brother Mbolelo and Mr Fort Calata

The general said he would have remembered if the signal had been shown to the committee as its contents differed drastically from the committee's objective

The bodies of Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli were found days after the signal was sent

Gen Geldenhuys said he interpreted the signal as a suggestion that the three men be permanently detained.

"In my wildest dreams I can't believe anyone would write a signal saying 'please kill these people' and send it to the security council"

The inquest was postponed to May 17. — Sapa

CT 1/4/93

(254)

Jordaan says military documents back his claims about state spies

CABE FOWNS - DP MP Fobius Jordaan quoted from secret military intelligence documents yesterday to back up his claim that Inkatha negotiator Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana minister Rowan Cronje were government agents.

Jordaan quoted from an "information package" which stated that intelligence communities' homeland network was smaller than it had been, but was still operational.

The document also named Gen Tienie Groenewald, former secretary of the state security council and now associated with right-wing groupings, as someone who had playing a "key role" in the strategy.

The aim of the policy was to establish a number of benign dictators who would counter the influence of the ANC, Jordaan said. He said the "information package" he received anonymously in November 1992 described Felgate's role in Inkatha as "an absolute success".

The same document claimed that Cronje, a former Rhodesian Front cabinet minister, had been "sent" to Ciskei but had not progressed, suggesting that the homeland's then president Lennox Sebe had impeded his advance. However, the document said he had been "extremely successful" in Bophuthatswana.

Jordaan said a document he received in

TIM COHEN

September 1990 identified "problem children" such as Sebe and former KwaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza.

This document proposed the involvement of former ANC member John Gogotya and establishment of the Federal Independent Democratic Association (Fida). It said Fida's constitutional proposals had been drawn up largely by Prof Albert Blauwstein, who is now an Inkatha adviser.

It provided no details about the financing of the strategy other than to indicate that the funds would come out of Military Intelligence's budget.

Jordaan was an adviser in the Constitutional Development Department, but his security clearance was removed in 1987 after he proposed that government enter negotiations with the ANC. He joined the DP shortly before the 1989 elections.

He said he had once attended a meeting of Military Intelligence personnel under the chairmanship of Groenewald. Brig Tolletjie Botha, the former head of the covert collection department, had also been present.

"In contrast with the good reception we received elsewhere, we were literally lambasted and accused of naivety; that we underestimated the enemy (the ANC) and they had to be destroyed."

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/DAY 1/4/93
Miners resume work

NORMAL underground work has resumed at Genmin's Beatrix Gold Mine. All workers, except for 400 Zulu speakers whom management moved to the St Helena Hostel after they clashed with Pondo, reported for duty on Tuesday. Gengold spokesman Albert de Beer said a peacekeeping committee of workers and management would monitor the hostels and mine main entrance.

Film subsidies returned

8/10 AM 1/4/93
THE Home Affairs Department said in Pretoria yesterday film companies which misappropriated government subsidies had paid back more than R1m. Some companies, however, still faced criminal charges.

'Last post' sounds

8/10 AM 1/4/93
THE SA Defence Force's first retrenchment parade took place at Cape Town Castle yesterday when about 400 Western Province Command members were bid farewell to the strains of Auld Lang Syne. Nearly 6 000 SADF personnel have been retrenched recently. The SADF budget has been slashed by more than a third in the past five years.

'Call up jobless only'

8/10 AM 1/4/93
THE unemployed should be called up for national service to combat crime and violence and unionists who instigated labour unrest should be held criminally responsible, SA Iron and Steel Union manager Nic Celliers said yesterday. The suggestions are part of a security and commerce plan the AWB and the union want to discuss with President F W de Klerk.

Employment Act

8/10 AM 1/4/93
WE REPORTED incorrectly yesterday that "As legislation now stands, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act will grant to farmworkers the right to strike". The Act does not deal with strikes. Business Day regrets the error.

REPORTS Business Day Reporters
Own Correspondent Sapa

AHI wants ceiling

on wages, prices

B/DAY 1/4/93
THE Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) has asked its members to hold wage and price increases to 5% or lower for the next two years in line with the declining trend in money supply growth and inflation.

AHI chief economist Nick Barnardt said yesterday his organisation had taken the decision in line with its support of Reserve Bank policies to combat inflation.

The decision was also aimed at trying to prevent further declines in business volumes.

"The AHI general management accepted a motion at its six-monthly meeting to encourage members to hold price and wage increases to below 5%. The message of discipline should be communicated to members and the broader business sector," he said.

Inflation would peak close to 11% as a result of the VAT, fuel price and other increases included in the Budget, Barnardt said.

However, he saw it falling sharply after that, possibly to 5% in 1994.

He said any temptation to raise interest rates to protect the balance of payments should be resisted in light of

the decline in inflation and money supply growth as well as the deepening recession.

The pressure on the balance of payments should rather be managed by mainly continuing the fixed exchange rate policy and the "overall laudable monetary policy flexibility" of the past six months.

In the current recession, a moderate real depreciation of the rand would have a minimal negative effect on inflation, but would actively encourage exports.

He said the AHI continued to support the Reserve Bank's focus on disciplined monetary expansion, which implied that interest and exchange rates were largely determined by the markets.

Once the balance of payments stabilised, he expected a further cut in interest rates in response to low credit demand.

This would partially offset negative effects the hike in VAT and other taxes would have on the business cycle and could help prevent a deepening of the recession, he said.

TIM MARSLAND

Talk of VW layoffs 'premature'

B/DAY 1/4/93
VW SA said yesterday it was too early to say it would be retrenching more than 2 000 workers this year.

But up to 1 000 workers were in danger of being laid off in the near future. VW human resources director Brian Smith said 500-1 000 jobs at the Uitenhage plant were "currently under review" because of a sharp drop in exports and a declining local market.

Numsa national organiser Gavin Hartford said on Tuesday the car manufacturer had proposed rationalising 2 270 of its workforce this year.

VW said talks of staff reduction was "premature" and dependent "on the impact of the recent Budget on

the local market, the outcome of various export orders currently under discussion and the success of the new Golf and Jetta range".

Smith stressed the company would try to "achieve reductions through voluntary packages offered to all employees, early retirements, outsourcing and natural attrition".

He said VW SA was renegotiating a contract to supply Jettas to China. The future of workers involved with exports to China would depend on the outcome of the negotiations and on local market conditions.

ERICA JANKOWITZ
and EDWARD WEST

Putco, Sabta pledge not to raise fares

B/DAY 1/4/93
PUTCO and the SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta) fares will not increase when fuel prices go up tomorrow.

Putco MD Jack Visser said yesterday the bus company would absorb the increase of 16c/l on diesel for three months. Sabta also said it would not increase its fares and was negotiating with the Mineral and Energy Affairs Department for a "special consideration" for taxis.

Visser refused to say how much it would cost Putco to absorb the increase. "We are so close to our annual increase on July 1 that we did not feel

it necessary to raise fares now".

Sabta public affairs manager Cyprian Lebeso said the organisation had given Mineral and Energy Affairs "a few options". The taxi organisation expected a reply today.

Postal tariffs and suburban train fares went up at midnight last night and petrol will cost 15c/l more at the coast, and 16c/l more in the interior.

Postal tariffs will cost an average of 30% more. A stamp for a standard

letter will cost 45c from today.

Suburban train fares will cost an average of 9,75% more, but the SA Rail Commuter Corporation has assured its customers that there will be no further fare increases this year.

Sapa reports that cheaper dialling times for overseas telephone calls will be introduced today.

Telkom said the standard rate to more than 100 countries would drop by about 7% and the new off-peak rate would be up to 20% cheaper than the standard rate. But VAT on calls would increase to 14% on April 7.

THEO RAWANA

Transkei deployment condemned

THE Border ANC and Transkei PAC yesterday hit out at the deployment of South African security forces along the Transkei border as an attempt to blockade the homeland.

"It is economic strangulation of Transkei to force Holomisa to his knees," said Border ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata.

He queried South Africa's reason for the security ring around Transkei

■ Security ring strangling homeland economics - critics:

on the grounds that the homeland was being used as a springboard for Apla attacks, saying Apla had as much of a presence in South Africa as in Transkei. Bata reiterated the ANC head office's warning to the Government this week that any military action against Transkei would scuttle the negotiation process. PAC director

of information and publicity Waters Toboti dismissed the South African Government's reasons for stepped-up security on the Transkei border as a "pack of lies". Transkei PAC spokesman Zingisa Mkabile said the organisation condemned the move if it was intended to force Transkei "to succumb to South African demands".

Swelam 1/4/93

254

~~253~~

FW, Holomisa in

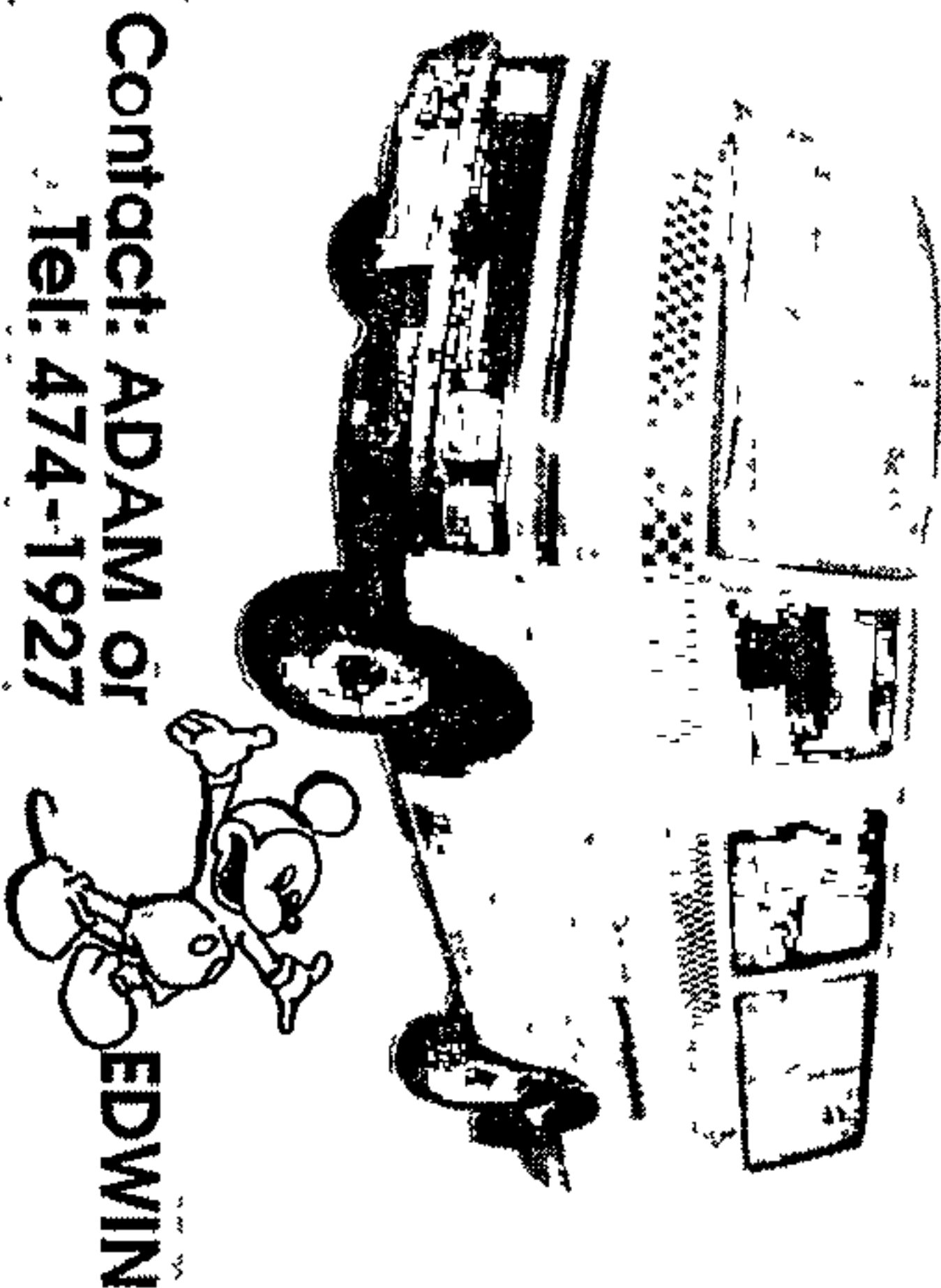
FOSTERS HIGHGATE NISSAN

Deposit on New E20

Only R150000

Was R195000

Easy Terms - Cheap Insurance



Contact: ADAM or
Tel: 474-1927

EDWIN

CRISIS

talks

Swelam
1/19/93

254

By Ismail Lagardien, Political Correspondent

TRANSKEIAN LEADER Major-General Bantu Holomisa will have decisive discussions with President FW de Klerk in Cape Town today while his territory is being stalked by the South African Defence Force.

Since SADF troops blockaded the homeland late on Tuesday, reportedly to protect South Africans against attacks by Apla from Transkei, it has become apparent that Pretoria wants to oust Holomisa.

After initially warning that any serious action against Holomisa would jeopardise negotiations, the ANC yesterday backed away from its Transkeian ally and said the discord between Pretoria and Umtata had to be "resolved as soon as possible".

A statement from the ANC said "The Transkei situation is reaching a critical point that requires a sober approach from all parties". Holomisa himself told *Sepa* yesterday that "a third party" had arranged today's meeting and had "insisted on a peaceful resolution of the looming conflict".

The Transkei receives most of its financial support from the South African Treasury through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A spokesman for Foreign Affairs yesterday said the Government did not rule out stringent financial sanctions against the predominantly rural Transkei society.

Pretoria has tried on previous occasions to oust the ANC-aligned self-proclaimed military dictator, who pledged to keep a lid on the Transkei until a democratic government was in place in South Africa.

De Klerk ordered the blockade as part of a broadside aimed at ousting Holomisa because the homeland leader refused to comply with the findings of the Goldstone Commission.

The commission established that Apla, the PAC's military wing, had used Transkei as a training ground and springboard for attacks on white civilians in South Africa. De Klerk and his Government have also repeatedly been embarrassed by Holomisa, who has, methodically and accompanied by great publicity, released top secret documents of the South African Defence Force and Military Intelligence containing sinister instructions.

NEWS FW de Klerk's action pre-empts scheduled mee

Cosatu chief slams blockade of Transkei

Sowetan 1/4/93

Sowetan Correspondent

■ Move compared to measures prior to Lesotho coup:

THE "SIEGE" of Transkei by South African security forces looked like an attempted repeat of the January 1986 blockade which led to the overthrow of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, Cosatu assistant general secretary Sam Shilowa said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, Shilowa conceded that President FW de Klerk was justifiably concerned about ongoing violence and evidence that some of it might emanate from Transkei.

But, he said, De Klerk's decision to mount roadblocks on roads leading out

of Transkei pre-empted the outcome of his scheduled talks on April 5 with Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa.

Moreover, Shilowa reckoned, it was contradictory for De Klerk to place violence on the agenda of the multiparty negotiations - which start today and at which Transkei will be represented - but to take strong action before the negotiations started.

Shilowa's remarks were made at the start of a conference called to brief journalists on Cosatu's recently adopted programme of action, including its plans for

economic reconstruction and development

Shilowa, who is also member of the South African Communist Party's central committee, made it clear that Cosatu would support the ANC but at the same time seek to make reconstruction - fighting poverty, unemployment and retrenchment - part of the ANC's election manifesto

There was no question of Cosatu presenting the ANC with an accord to sign on a take-it-or-leave basis - the accord would be negotiated with the ANC



General defines words at inquest

(254)

APR 1/4/93

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Semantics have been playing an important role in cross-examination at the inquest on Mr Matthew Goniwe in the Supreme Court here.

Major-General Pieter Johannes Geldenhuys, a retired officer of the Air Force, was asked yesterday to define words at the inquest on Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, known as the "Cradock Four".

Their bodies were found near Blunwater Bay in June 1985. The men disappeared on June 27 1985 after attending a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth.

General Geldenhuys said that during 1985 he was seconded to the secretariat for the State Security Council and was

asked to arrange a meeting of a task force to discuss the future of Mr Goniwe, a Cradock teacher, who had been dismissed.

He said there was a clash of interests between the Department of Education and Training and the security forces regarding the possibility of the re-appointment of Mr Goniwe to his teaching post after pupils had boycotted classes for 15 months. Pupils and the community were demanding the re-appointment of Mr Goniwe.

The education department believed his re-appointment would defuse the situation and children would return to school. The security forces, in particular the security police, wanted him detained.

He said he was asked by Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg of the SADF, seconded to the secretariat of the State Security Council and

head of the strategies branch, to be as objective as possible.

As far as he could recall, the signal of June 7 requesting that Mr Goniwe should never be re-appointed as a teacher in Cradock was not placed before the task force.

He said the task force, though originally meant to discuss only the possible re-instatement of Mr Goniwe, discussed other options, like detention or transfer to another town — "the whole spectrum".

General Geldenhuys said that if he had seen the signal of June 7 calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe he would have concluded that it meant permanent detention.

He admitted the signal was couched in "strong language". Cross-examined about the use of the language in Afrikaans calling for the permanent

removal from society of Mr Goniwe, he said the language was certainly unusual.

Earlier Mr A Mostert SC, for the SADF, had quoted at length from Afrikaans dictionaries giving the various colloquialisms and uses of the terms "verwyder" and "unthaal".

General Geldenhuys said that, not in his wildest imaginations, would he have believed that anyone wanting someone killed would send a signal to the Secretariat for State Security. He admitted that he had never heard similar language used before. He had not seen the signal until it appeared in the Press.

General Geldenhuys said the task force had eventually agreed that Mr Goniwe should be re-instated subject to the code of conduct for teachers and that a watch be kept on his political activities.

The hearing was postponed to May 17.

POLITICS

MI accused of plotting against ANC

254

ARG 1/4/93

Political Staff

THE Democratic Party claims it has been leaked secret information about a Military Intelligence plot to establish dictators in the homelands to counter the ANC.

DP Umhlanaga MP Kobus Jordaan told parliament last night Inkatha Freedom Party official Mr Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana Cabinet Minister Mr Rowan Cronje were key elements in the strategy to sabotage negotiations.

Mr Felgate's task was to sway IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr Cronje's task was to do the same for Ciskei leader Chief Lennox Sebe and then Bophuthatswana president Mr Lucas Mangope.

The overall approach was that democracy could not work in South Africa and that several dictators must be established who would stand together against the ANC. Behind the dictators, whites would pull the strings.

Mr Jordaan said he accepted President De Klerk's assurances in parliament that he knew nothing about this plan, but doubted Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel "fully shared the State President's sentiments."

According to the documents, Mr Felgate succeeded with Chief Buthelezi, Mr Cronje failed with Chief Sebe, but was successful with Mr Mangope.

Mr Jordaan said his information was based on documentation leaked to him in September 1990, but some of it had been corroborated by further leaks last November.

He believed those behind the strategy were still fighting democracy "with might and main".

Mr Jordaan, a former government official intimately involved with negotiations, also named former Military Intelligence chief General Tienie Groenewald as a kingpin of the strategy.

Journalist fined for failure to attend camp

The Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — The son of a former deputy mayor of Kimberley has been found guilty of failing to attend a Kimberley Regiment camp and fined R300 by a court martial at Northern Cape Command

Durban-based journalist Donald Pressly, son of the Rev Canon George Pressly, pleaded guilty to the charge. He did not attend the camp, based in black townships in northern Natal, from January 18 to March 18.

The prosecutor, Lieutenant C J Rothman, argued that it had become increasingly difficult to prosecute people in the present political climate and the accused, a lance-corporal, must be made an example of and has to show respect towards the demands of the state.

Lieutenant Rothman said he had negligently and unlawfully failed to respond to the call-up.

Mr Pierre Hugo, for the defence, argued that the accused should not be treated as a normal person facing a citizen force call-up and that there were several mitigating factors to consider.

This included the accused being in line for a promotion to the parliamentary staff of the Natal Mercury.

Had he not to been at work during

ARC 1/4/93
those two months — by the balance of probabilities — he was unlikely to have received the promotion.

Mr Hugo said the accused would also have been placed in a difficult position having been associated with wearing a uniform in the Natal townships.

He said this could in the future place him in danger when taking into account "the connotations of being associated with authority" when reporting in the townships.

Mr Hugo argued that the accused had "nothing against the system" and also had no previous convictions.

The defendant had served the military loyally and had produced many positive reports about the SADF while as a national serviceman at Paratus, the official SADF mouthpiece, and subsequently for his own newspaper.

The presiding officer, Colonel Ihlenfelt, said the defendant should not feel that he was being victimised.

He pointed out, however, that the accused should not underestimate the value of each man's contribution to the SADF in this political climate.

Taking into consideration the mitigating factors, he said the defendant should have applied to the Exemption Board after his application for deferment had been rejected by the regiment.

(254)

NEWS MI exposed

MI agents infiltrated IFP — MP

Sowetan 2/4/93

■ Agents were used against the ANC:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

257 254

GOVERNMENT was still using Military Intelligence to infiltrate its political opponents and had placed agents provocateurs in the administrations of homelands that were friendly with the ANC, Parliament has heard.

The DP MP for Umhlanga, Mr Kobus Jordaan, told Parliament on Wednesday that the covert operation had started during the '80s when it had relative success.

The programme was still active, he said.

Jordaan said he had anonymously received a "package of information" detailing the placement of certain people, notably Mr Rowan Cronjé of Bophuthatswana and Mr Walter Fellgate of the Inkatha Freedom Party, in homelands that were hostile to Pretoria.

Cronjé was first placed in Ciskei, after which he was "sent" to Bophuthatswana where he was an "absolute success". Success was also achieved in KwaZulu, where, it is alleged, Fellgate, a member of the IFP's central committee, had managed to bring Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi back from closer co-operation with the ANC and towards Pretoria.

Jordaan named General Tieme Groenewald, former secretary of the State Security Council, as the person behind the strategy.

Jordaan said the State had also paid Professor Albert Blaustein, an American constitutional expert, to write constitutional proposals for Mr John Gogotya's Federal Independent Democratic Association. He spoke during the Budget Debate and defended a question he had put to President FW de Klerk last month on the placement of agents in opposition parties.

De Klerk was kept informed of developments, he added.

Cosatu warns of walkout

Sowetan 2/4/93

■ Laws for farm workers cause rift:

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has threatened to review its participation in negotiation forums with the Government following the Cabinet's decision to defer the promulgation of labour laws for farm workers.

"Cosatu is extremely disappointed and angered by the turn of events. This move makes a mockery of the entire negotiations process," the union said yesterday.

The congress was reacting to Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels' statement that the Cabinet had not decided on the issue of basic rights for farm workers at its regular meeting on Wednesday. Wessels gave the assurance, however, that the extension of legislation to agriculture would receive special attention at a Cabinet meeting next week.

Cosatu said in terms of an accord signed by Wessels and Cosatu general-secretary Jay Naidoo on November 6, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act for farm workers would be promulgated by April 1.

1663 1688

Ceremony rekindles Cape Corps past

THE traditions of the disbanded Cape Corps were rekindled yesterday when 9 Infantry Battalion, which absorbed most of the Cape Corps members, were handed their unit colours.

The Cape Corps was disbanded in April 1992 and most of the unit's members became part of the new 9 Infantry Battalion at the Cape Corps headquarters at Eerste River.

General F S. Mulder, the inspector general of the SA Army, handed over the colours to Colonel Johan Blaauw, the officer commanding the battalion at Eerste River.

The impressive ceremony took place on the battalion's first birthday.

New doubts on SA nuclear admission

By David Beresford in Johannesburg

254

SCEPTICISM is growing about claims by President F W de Klerk that South Africa's nuclear-weapons programme was limited to the construction of six "Hiroshima-type" bombs and that no foreign countries were involved in the project

His statement last week on South Africa's nuclear capability appears to have been a damage-limitation exercise aimed at pre-empting threatened public disclosure by the United States. But it is suspected that the disclosure about the construction and subsequent destruction of six bombs — designed only to be used as a last resort — may be covering up a far more advanced programme involving battlefield weapons

The African National Congress in a statement demanded a detailed account of the country's nuclear history. "We insist that the government reveal what has happened to every gramme of the stockpile of weapons-grade uranium which international experts estimate at between 200 and 325kg [440 and 715lbs]," it said

A Cape Town academic, Renfrew Christie, who was jailed in 1980 for passing nuclear secrets to the ANC, told the Guardian that South Africa had almost certainly developed two-kiloton nuclear shells capable of being fired by its giant G-5 and G-6 artillery guns. The guns, developed in collaboration with the scientist responsible for Iraq's "su-

per-gun", Gerald Bull, have a range of more than 25 miles.

Professor Christie said he believed that Pretoria may also have developed 10-kiloton bombs which could be delivered by aircraft

It is unlikely that such a programme would have been conducted by South Africa without foreign collaboration. Israel — widely suspected of having killed Dr Bull — is an obvious suspect.

The disclosure follows reports that the US government has been putting heavy pressure on Pretoria to destroy any nuclear weapons technology and get rid of stocks of enriched uranium before a black government comes to power. It has also been pushing for cancellation of South Africa's space programme, for fear that the missiles involved could deliver nuclear bombs. Washington is said to have been particularly concerned by the ANC's links with Libya

The president told parliament that the decision to come clean on the nuclear issue had been prompted by international scepticism over the IAEA's verification, last year, of South Africa's declared inventory of nuclear material and facilities

Mr de Klerk said a decision to build seven nuclear bombs — six of which were completed — had been taken "as early as 1974" It was "against the background of a Soviet expansionist threat.

Le Monde, page 15

Pretoria's nuclear bombshell

Guardian W in W Mail
SOUTH AFRICA has surprised the world by revealing that in 1990 it dismantled the six nuclear bombs it had built in the 1970s with the help of foreign [German, American, Israeli, and French] assistance. The announcement has come three years before the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed in June 1968 by some 50 countries comes up for review in 1995. The discussions on whether or not to give the treaty a fresh lease of life already promises to be difficult. *24-71493*

It's a "gift" to non-proliferation. We knew the country's capacities and nobody had any doubt that South Africa was, like Israel, among those countries which didn't really need to test weapons to convince the world of their place in the hierarchy of nuclear powers. All the same, this is the first time that a nuclear power has decided to part with its armoury of deterrent weapons apparently without attempting to negotiate any advantages in return.

The move is unique, to say the least. The United States and Russia (despite its current problems with Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus on this point) are committed to a concerted and phased nuclear disarmament. France and

EDITORIAL

Britain are separately following the same course, but have unilaterally become resigned to a very gradual disarmament because of the state of their public finances. As for China, it is playing things very close to its chest in this area. It may be noted, however, that it appears to have suspended its nuclear tests, after the United States, Britain, Russia, and France interrupted theirs at least until the summer.

South Africa has gone a step further by announcing that it became denuclearised back in 1990 and is now ready to sell its nuclear stockpile to the United States. It is up to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) officials to visit South Africa and check Pretoria's claims.

What happened in Iraq, a country which signed the non-proliferation treaty yet came very close to developing a nuclear capacity of its own before the Gulf war broke out, and this in spite of IAEA assurances to the contrary, commands us to be circumspect. On the face of it there is nothing to warrant doubting South African President F.W. de Klerk's word. But it would be just as well to verify it on the grounds that South Africa's identified nuclear sites have really been put out of commission.

The daunting threat of nuclear and missile proliferation in fact requires that every possible precaution be taken. South Africa has set the lead in its own way. But how many other states, which have succeeded in testing their expertise even just once, like India, or are nuclear "illegals", are still continuing to defy the world and get away with it. Some 15 countries are probably in this category — ranging from Israel, Pakistan, some Latin American and Middle Eastern countries to North Korea — which have all got around the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

(March 26)

Guardian/Wi/W/ma

Africa has provided a hopeful precedent for preventing the spread of nuclear arms as political and social structures change radically around the world 24-714193.

But Pretoria has not gone far enough to reassure a worried world. It remains close-mouthed about the fate of the fissile material and other bomb components it may have produced, and it has yet to reveal its nuclear cooperation with other countries. Pending full disclosure, the world will remain uneasy whether its path to proliferation has been closed or whether other bombshells are yet to come.

South Africa has long been thought to possess nuclear weapons. But it is alarming how well Pretoria was able to cloak its bomb-making project for more than 15 years while more than 1,000 people worked on it. The secrecy began falling away when South Africa signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in July 1991. Since then it has opened its nuclear sites to inspection, defused its nuclear devices, denatured the weapons-grade uranium, and closed down its manufacturing and test sites.

After the government's announcement that it had dismantled its small nuclear arsenal, the African National Congress questioned the quick disposal of nuclear material and documents, fearing an attempt to cover up important evidence. Indeed, scarcely a week ago the government was still shredding documents that could have informed international inspectors about the history and key developments that shaped its nuclear program.

Full disclosure could throw new light on several mysteries — like the flash spotted by a U.S. Vela satellite over the Indian Ocean in 1979 that many experts believe was a test blast conducted jointly by South Africa and Israel. Or the amount of weapons-grade uranium produced by Pretoria — and whether every gram has been accounted for or some remains squirreled away for future use or transfer to nuclear renegades.

And then there is the sensitive issue of where South Africa acquired the uranium, technology and know-how to build its bombs — information that could help international inspectors stem future proliferation.

South Africa's renunciation of the bomb gives impetus to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear arms. But until South Africa's nuclear history is fully unearthed, doubts and dangers remain (comment)

The New York Times

Pretoria's Secret

A REPENTANT South Africa has become the first nation to ban the bomb after building it. The government says it has destroyed all six of its atomic bombs and halted work on a seventh. If that is an accurate account, the action could help keep all of Africa nuclear free, a stated aim of the white minority government in Pretoria.

South Africa says it dismantled the arms because it felt less menaced with the waning of the Cold War. But the white leadership was no doubt motivated as well by reluctance to let its nukes fall into the hands of a successor black government. Either way, South

Transkei security clampdown a farce

By PATRICK GOODENOUGH East London

THE South African security clampdown around Transkei is a farce. No arrests have been reported and no weapons seized, though tens of thousands of tourists, taxi commuters and businessmen have been delayed for hours by searches at more than 40 crossing points.

The timing of the clampdown suggests that multi-party talks and yesterday's crucial meeting between President FW de Klerk and General Bantu Holomisa are the key factors — rather than security considerations. And the threat of an economic blockade is hanging over the Transkei ruler's head.

Whatever the merits of the Goldstone Commission's findings, Pretoria's response has serious consequences. The target may be the Azanian People's Liberation Organisation (Apla), but tourism and business are taking the blows.

The border areas have been quiet for months. Significantly, none of the alleged Apla suspects arrested by police last week was picked up in the eastern Cape. And, as Holomisa has pointed out,

none originated from Transkei.

The perpetrators of a recent shooting at a Fort Beaufort hotel almost certainly came from and returned to nearby Ciskei. It is also highly unlikely the recent Transvaal terror attacks were launched from Transkei.

The town clerk of the little town of Ugie, Roco Joubert, spoke for many yesterday when he complained that the security build-up was completely unnecessary — and damaging.

The arrival late on Wednesday night of 50 Internal Stability Unit members to patrol the area has not been welcomed, Joubert said. "We are very unhappy about this. If the government has a problem with Holomisa, they should sort it out between them in some other manner. They shouldn't take steps like these — certainly without consulting the local authorities.

"The town's economy is affected. People are now too scared to travel here. Blocking the border posts is making it very uncomfortable for people to travel to and from the Transkei. Most of the farmers here do business in Transkei, our

buying power comes out of Transkei, and we get a lot of our hospital and other services from Umtata.

Joubert also expressed concern about the effects of the clampdown on cross-border relations: "I just hope these guys pull out quickly, so things can get back to normal."

Maclear's town clerk, Trevor van Coller, echoed Joubert's concern, saying that his district had been peaceful and that cross-border contact group exchanges had been "going fine".

Transkei's chamber of industries president Les Holbrook questioned the timing of the "unnecessary" crackdown, just as the Easter holiday begins. "It happens every time before the holiday season. One almost gets the feeling it is being engineered," he said.

Even policemen and soldiers searching vehicles at the Kei Bridge border post — where thousands of cars, trucks and buses were backed up in long queues this week — seemed embarrassed and irritated by the fact that their searches were bearing no fruit. — Ecna



NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

FM 2/4/93

War of the words

254

President F W de Klerk last week confirmed, in a performance of deliberate honesty, the world's enduring suspicion that SA was engaged in a nuclear weapons programme. Government also conceded that the shafts sunk at a site in the Kalahari Desert were indeed intended for an underground test of nuclear weapons; the international community had been alerted by the Soviets, whose spy satellites had detected what appeared to be preparations for a nuclear test. De Klerk deserves the commendations he has received from world leaders; he also restored a little gloss to the battered image of his lame-duck government — even if the confession was made simply to avoid having our cover blown anyway.

However, while it might seem like spoiling the mood, there are still aspects of the disclosures which give ground for reasonable suspicion that government has not told anything like the full story of its nuclear programme. And so it would be wrong to conclude that credibility has been fully restored.

It should also not be overlooked that the whole tenor of the various announcements and admissions has been to divert attention from the real issue of the moment. This is not whether SA made the bomb in the past, but the fate of SA's stockpile of what is apparently weapons-grade uranium (*Leaders* March 26)

That issue is still unresolved, though the *FM* understands that SA would prefer an outright sale of the uranium to the US. Washington appears to be divided.

On the one side are those parties, including some at the State Department, which regard international security as the priority. They favour an outright purchase of all our weapons-grade material by the US, so sealing off the possibility that any future SA government might ignore the provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and sell the uranium to a bomb-hungry nation in the Middle East.

On the other side, there appears to be a camp which puts money first, arguing that the US has already incurred great cost through its undertaking to buy huge amounts of weapons-grade material from the successor states to the former USSR as part of a major nuclear disarmament programme. This group does not see much wrong with leaving the enriched uranium where it is, subject to frequent International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections.

Of these possibilities and deliberations we have been told little or nothing.

Returning to the issue of the SA bomb: we are asked to believe that Armscor, using enriched uranium produced at Valindaba, fabricated heavy, large nuclear devices — in effect 1945-vintage weapons — with destructive power a little greater than the bombs used to devastate Hiroshima and

Nagasaki.

That this was the beginning and the end of SA's bomb-making activities seems to represent an insult to SA technical capabilities and to the SADF's capacity for military thinking. Without long-range missiles capable of striking at world capitals, the most effective use for nuclear weapons would surely have been in a tactical (that is, battlefield) context — hypothetically, to halt a Cuban strike into Namibia or even SA.

For this purpose, a substantial number of low-yield and (equally important) miniaturised nuclear weapons, capable of fitting into a heavy artillery shell, would have been appropriate. Is it credible in this context that the development of nuclear technology was halted at the stage of development indicated by last week's announcement?

Seymour Hersh, in *The Samson Option*, has given a different explanation of how SA acquired tactical nuclear weapons — from Israel, which had a nuclear weapons programme apparently more advanced than SA's. If this is the explanation, then SA's disclosures still fall far short of the full tale.

It must be conceded that the political contexts in which Israel and SA have had to operate were such that both countries evidently undertook that — come what may — neither would ever admit to the slightest degree of nuclear collaboration. One suspects that, before any ANC Ministers are admitted to the inner sanctums of government, there will be a pall of smoke over Pretoria from the burning of files dealing with many sensitive subjects.

As the *FM* has already argued, any nuclear weapons received from Israel would surely have been returned before SA's accession to the NPT in 1991. We may also assume that any SA-made nuclear weapons would have been dismantled or disposed of.

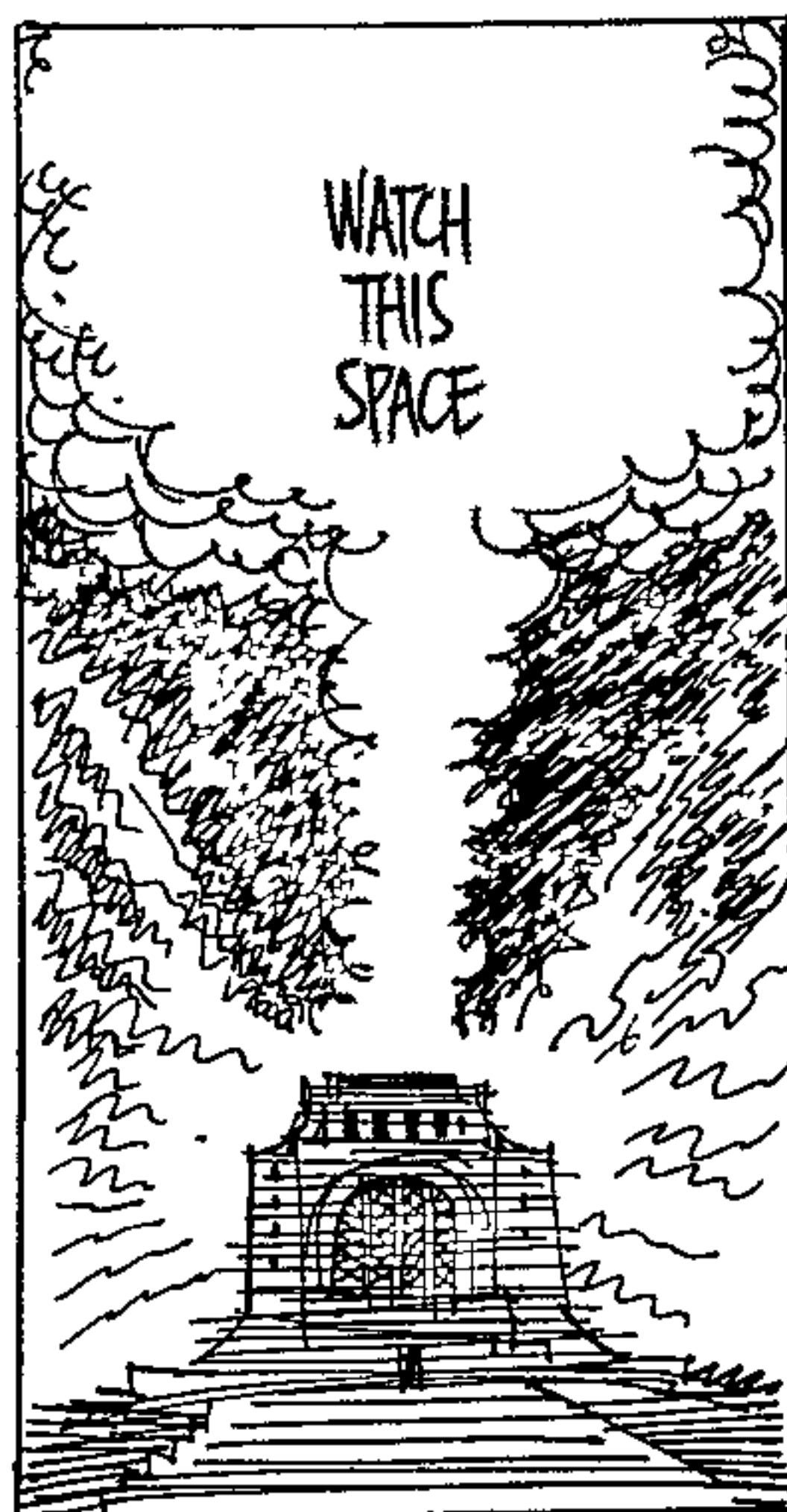
Thus, to return to the starting point of the grand nuclear debate, all that had to be disclosed to the IAEA was the holding of highly enriched uranium.

If a deal can be struck with the US, SA will receive a much-needed injection of dollars.

It could then continue to produce nuclear fuel for Koeberg — as it is now doing — under full NPT safeguards, thus continuing to make some use of the expensive assets created at Valindaba.

Criticisms directed at past policies and lack of candour should not be seen as denying government credit for its new-found nuclear repentance.

But it remains a pity that nobody is able to state openly the amounts and grade of enrichment of the material now subject to negotiation. ■



Staying in the water

The navy can cement our return to the world from isolation

The war in Namibia and Angola was a two-edged sword for the SA Navy. On the one side, due to the land and air imperatives of that conflict, the navy remained largely untarnished politically. Almost never involved in cross-border raids or township duty, it is perhaps the acceptable face of the SA Defence Force. On the other side, the navy's limited involvement resulted in a decline in its political fire power within the SADF.

The military was quick to accept that a sharp reduction in defence spending was inevitable at the end of the Border war. The defence budget has shrunk markedly since 1990 but the navy has been hit hardest by the cuts, with its share of the total (R9,3bn for 1993/1994) dropping from 17% to 8%.

Part of the navy's vulnerability stems from the historic confusion about its role. Until the Sixties it was really an adjunct of the Royal Navy, designed essentially to help protect the Cape sea route.

With the collapse of the Portuguese empire and escalation of conflict in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique in the Seventies, the overwhelming emphasis was on the land-based threat from the north. No independent maritime policy has ever been formulated. The navy is now paying the price for the years of vagueness, by comparison, army and air force doctrine is sophisticated and entrenched.

Where does SA stand in the world naval hierarchy? Obviously, we are in a very different league to major players like the US, Russia, Britain and France.

For Third-World navies, a complicated system of classification was devised in the early Eighties by American academic Michael Morris. He identified six ranks in the Third-World naval hierarchy (see table). Mobility between ranks is rare, it seems clear that SA (somewhere between ranks three and four) is still the most powerful navy in sub-Saharan Africa.

How long this will remain the case is another question. Our frigates — *President Steyn*, *President Kruger* and *President Pretorius* — are gone and have not been replaced, nor have the retired Shackleton aircraft. In 1989 there were severe personnel cutbacks in the navy — 2 000 retrenchments — with the consolation that major ship acquisition projects would continue. But in 1991 these capital projects were also lost.

Between 1985 and 1993 the navy has seen its personnel complement drop by a remarkable 40%, from around 15 000 to 9 000 — though the professional ethos of the service remains impressive. But how many more cuts can the navy sustain without slipping back into the humiliating status of Morris's "constabulary" or "token" forces?

Much is made of the fact that there is no maritime threat to SA at the moment. But the country's geographic position makes the Cape of Good Hope one of the half-dozen or so vital maritime strategic points in the world. To say this is not to revive the old apartheid rationalisation about the importance of the Cape sea route; it is simply a judgment based on a glance at the map.

Close to 90% of SA's trade is seaborne. We have a coastline of about 3 000 km and the surface area of our territorial waters is

reserve) In addition there are two combat support vessels, the *SAS Drakensberg* and a new ship bought from Russia, known as A302, one hydrographic vessel, the *SAS Protea*, and various small patrol boats and sea rescue vessels.

In the words of the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, the navy has "an operational reach well beyond our waters" and he believes that it deserves to be in the fourth rank in Morris's hierarchy. Simpson-Anderson points out that in the past three years SA Navy ships have visited 30 ports in 21 countries, including Zaire and Romania, they have helped to save more than 500 lives in rescue operations, and nine foreign trawlers have been arrested, along with one narcotics carrier.

"We are heavily involved," says Simpson-Anderson, "and busier than ever, but we must not pretend that our primary role is not military — though we are happy to be kept on our toes by these important peacetime tasks. Of course, some of these jobs could be done by a coastguard — but a coastguard cannot fight."

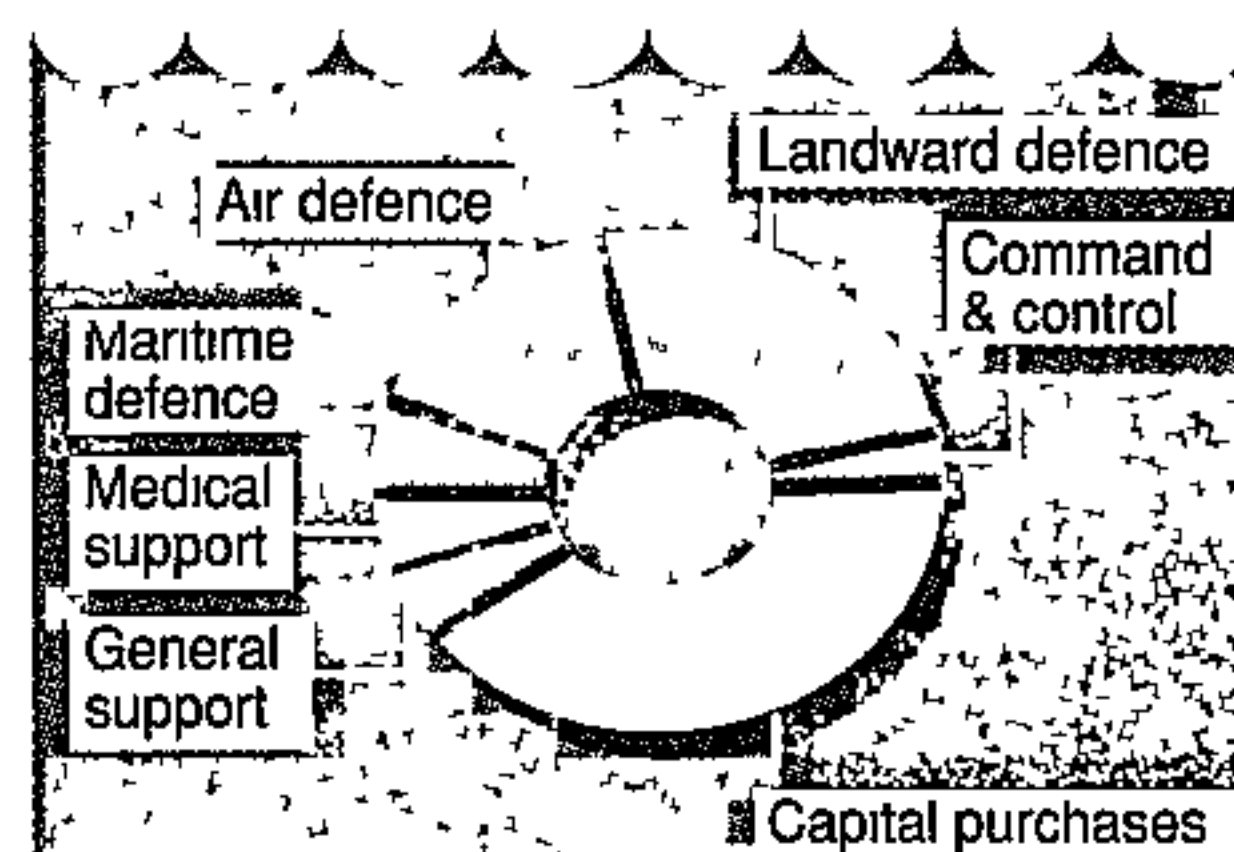
Retired and serving naval officers generally agreed that there are serious deficiencies in the fleet in four areas:

- The vital anti-submarine capacity has been allowed to lapse with the retirement of the *President*-class frigates,
- Maritime air reconnaissance and strike capacity are almost non-existent, especially since the withdrawal of the ancient *Shackletons* (unless a reduced SAAF can help),
- Amphibious capacity — that is, the ability to perform seaborne landings to initiate or support land operations — has disappeared with the abolition of the *Marines*, and
- The seakeeping of the relatively small *Minister*-class strike craft is suspect in the rough seas off our coastline.

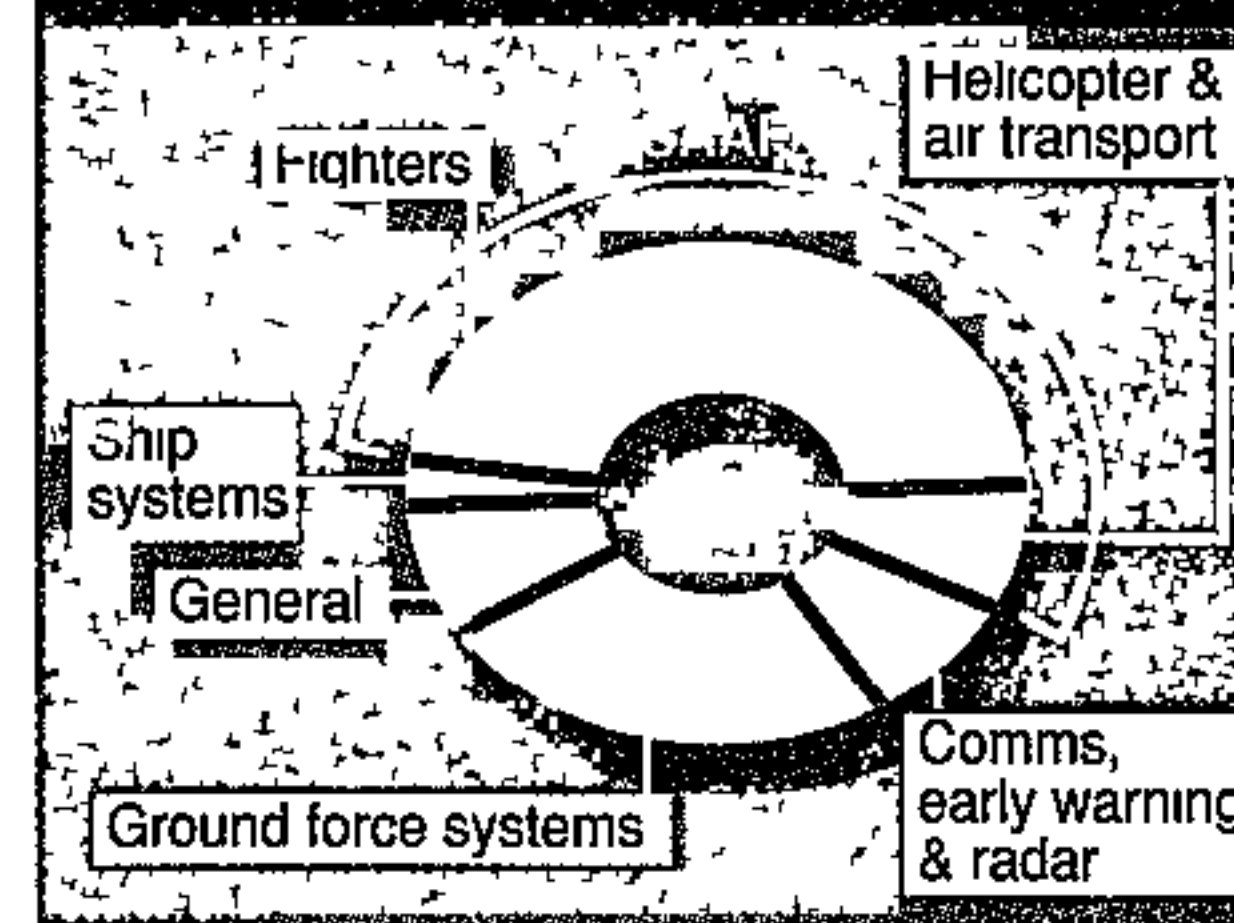
We remain competent in the three other areas: surface, subsurface and mine warfare. Though the submarine flotilla is expected to remain operational till 2005, a surface ship replacement programme is essential; retirement of the older strike craft will have to start in about 1997. It takes roughly five years to create a new naval unit (a new warship with trained crew).

Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe, Chief of the Navy from 1985 to 1989, has argued that the SADF must be a balance of forces, and that the navy must itself be balanced. "The navy must plan for maximum flexibility," he says. "If we have a full spectrum of capabilities, we can always expand in a given area in response to a particular threat. The SADF has always proclaimed this balance in the navy — but has paid only lip-service to it. The navy must be liberated from its Cinder-

Smaller pie SADF funding 1993/4



Buying hardware SADF capital purchases 1993/4



roughly equivalent to that of Britain. Our fishing resources and trawlers need the protection that can be afforded only by military deterrence. Pollution of offshore resources needs to be discouraged and punished, as does piracy.

At present the navy has the capacity to perform these tasks — but only just. After the cuts, the blue-water fleet consists of about two dozen ships. At any given time it can deploy two submarines (with another in reserve, being refitted or used for training); six fast strike craft (plus three in reserve); and four minehunter vessels (plus four in

ella status”

The problem is that our navy has been steadily reduced into an unbalanced force because the SADF's strategic obsession has for 30 years been with the north-western land border — and it would seem that this obsession is still haunting present thinking.

An irony is that the navy might easily have played a major and even decisive role in the Angolan conflict. We now know that there were limited coastal operations by the SA Navy in support of land forces — but the Angolan ports, and the shipping which brought weapons, tanks and tens of thousands of Cubans to Angola, were never attacked. To have done so might have resulted in an even greater political cost for SA, not to mention a severe response by the Soviet navy — but the fact remains that the navy had the capacity (with submarines alone) to make a vital contribution in purely military terms.

A glance at the defence budget allocation for 1993/1994 (see charts) suggests that the navy is indeed being unfairly treated. Nearly half the capital budget will go to fighter aircraft, though SADF insiders point out that it is the SAAF's “turn”. What worries the navy is that when its turn comes, the same kind of money will not be available.

Once parliament has decided how much money will go to defence, most of the allocations are not decided by politicians but by the 15-man Defence Command Council. This consists of the Chief of the SADF (Gen Kat Liebenberg, formerly army), the Chief of Defence Staff (Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, formerly air force), the four chiefs of the service arms (army, air force, navy and medical services), the six SADF chiefs of staff (finance, logistics, intelligence, operations, personnel and planning), and the Inspector-General, Chaplain-General and the Sergeant-Major of the SADF. At present only three of the 15 members are from the

navy — Simpson-Anderson, Vice-Admiral Gideon Malherbe (logistics) and Vice-Admiral Paul Murray (finance).

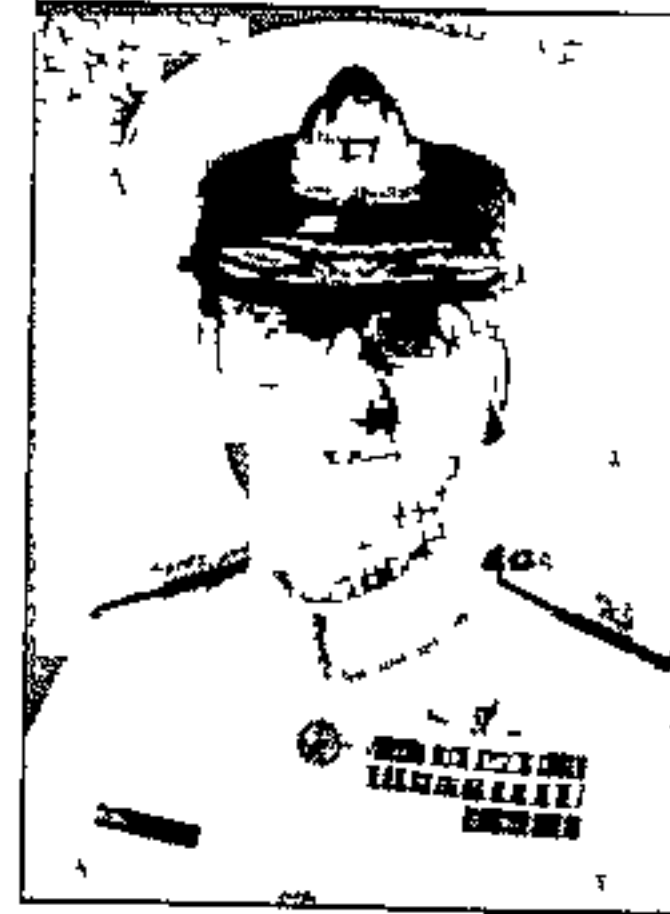
Retired flag officer Chris Bennett has argued that there must be much more transparency in defence spending, with the budget allocations being debated openly in parliament — a view supported by other naval officers and the ANC.

Not surprisingly, the navy has realised how important it is, in an era of budgetary uncertainty, to have the ear of political decision-makers. A key target for military lobbyists will be the subgroup on defence that will report to the expected Transitional Executive Authority. This subgroup will probably consist of six to 12 members, mainly from the ANC and NP. Early signs are that the ANC is deeply confused — if it has thought at all — about what kind of SADF it wants. This is a result of long-standing suspicion of the military arm of “the regime,” of the ANC's own severe lack of military expertise in depth, and its uncertainty about foreign policy.

Military strategy is — or should be — merely a part of the execution of national policy. The ANC does not appear yet to have grasped that foreign policy is about a country's interests, not sentimental attachments. The spiritual and financial supporters of the ANC's liberation struggle (Libya, Cuba, the PLO) are hardly the ideal partners of the future. By the same token the ANC's residual hostility to the capitalist US is hardly a practical basis for approaching a world with only the US as a superpower.

Rocklyn Williams, an Umkhonto we Sizwe member and a dominant personality in the Military Research Group (which is apparently influential with the ANC), argues that possible future threats should not be exaggerated.

Like Williams, University of the Western Cape regional expert Peter Vale is concerned at the uneasy perception of SA that is dominant among neighbouring states. A new democratic government in this country will not automatically result in alliances and co-operation, says Vale. There are signs that Zimbabwe, for instance, is not at all keen to relinquish its leadership position in southern Africa. The demise of apartheid will not necessarily persuade weak neighbours to feel secure.



Simpson-Anderson

This is why Williams argues for a sensitive and essentially defensive posture for the new SADF, while retaining flexibility. He suggests that goodwill might be fostered by joint training programmes, while taking special care not to give offence with dramatic weapons like submarines. (In fact the SA Navy has been working recently with Mozambique on demarcating the boundary of territorial waters, it has also co-operated with Namibia, Malawi and Zaire, to name but three African countries.)

There is noticeably less political hostility to the navy than there is to the army. Williams has wondered whether some defence resources should not therefore be diverted from the army to the navy and air force, which can offer “a cleaner, leaner image”.

Such sentiments must be welcome to all admirals. It would be an irony indeed if we were to get a more balanced SADF and restored navy through an ANC-dominated government. But this assumes that the ANC would want to maintain the SADF at some thing like its present strength, which is by no means clear.

What is clear, however, is that the navy is well placed to serve SA diplomatically. Confinement to a psychosis of isolation means we have not yet defined any new role in the world community.

It is possible that, by a curious extension of this psychosis, an ANC government will pay no more attention to the rest of the world than the Nats did. This would be extremely damaging, diplomatically and economically, it would also blind a future government to potentially fruitful military alliances. For a start there are intriguing possibilities of co-operation with the substantial navies of maritime neighbours like Australia, Argentina and India.

British experts

The danger of isolation was highlighted by two British experts at a recent conference at the UCT School of Business, hosted jointly by the Institute for Defence Policy and the SA Institute for International Affairs.

Martin Edmonds, of the University of Lancaster, said that SA's participation in international naval operations is essential if “it wishes to signal that it is once again part of the world”.

Geoffrey Till, of the Royal Naval College, put SA's choices more starkly. We could drop out of the world — “do a Burma” — and accept the ruinous economic consequences, or we could create a balanced navy, which will be commensurate with our regional political status, the importance of our seaborne trade and our dangerous coasts.

Can we afford a strong, balanced navy? How the relevant politicians answer this question might just tell us whether they really want SA to be a regional superpower, a strong trading nation and a valued ally.

Third World naval hierarchy

Where will South Africa fit in?	
AFRICA	OTHER
Rank one	Brazil, Argentina, India, (Australia)
Rank two	Iran, North Korea, South Korea
Rank four	Republic of Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka
Offshore territorial defence	Egypt, Libya
Rank three	Syria, Vietnam, Malaysia, Cuba, Uruguay (New Zealand) (Peru)
Inshore territorial defence	Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ghana
Rank one and two	Algeria, Somalia, Tanzania, Zaire, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, and others
Constabulary and token forces	

every
pro-
g up
ecific

sman
clear
med
to be

CSIR comfortable with its 'objectivity' over St Lucia

THE CSIR has said it "felt very comfortable" with the process leading up to the publication of the St Lucia environmental impact study and was looking forward to proactive responses from the public on the titanium mining debate

CSIR consultation manager Alex Weaver said this week its role was to support informed decision-making by its client, the SA public

Weaver said principles of environmentally integrated management which included accountability, reliable information gathering, consultation and a multi-disciplinary approach, had been developed locally over the past four years and were comparable to international standards

The CSIR denied accusations of bias in favour of mining, saying it had been careful to retain its objectivity by opening up the consultation process. Its credibility would be seriously damaged if actions based on the report's information led to an environmental disaster, Weaver said.

There was a tremendous amount of energy that needed to be harnessed and used to help identify problems which the study might have been overlooked, he said

The CSIR had received more than 500

MARIANNE MERTEN

individual anti-mining letters so far, but was unable to deal with them on an individual basis because such comments were not based on the report

However, the letters would be mentioned, albeit not fully reproduced, in the response report. The report would be published in May.

The Zululand Environmental Alliance's alternative report and the Ramsar convention findings that government should refuse a mining licence because the area was an internationally important wetland were also welcome, Weaver said

The impact study had been criticised for not sufficiently considering the role of the communities in the St Lucia area, but their reactions were incorporated into the study and local community representatives would attend the public hearings before the review panel later this year.

"St Lucia is a test case in that there seems to be a dichotomy between environment and development. It is generally accepted we must get out of this syndrome if we want to attain sustainable development," Weaver said.

Securocrats setting up De Klerk Holomisa

CAPE TOWN — Transkei military council chairman Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said yesterday he would warn President F W de Klerk that he was in danger of being "set up" by his securocrats. (250)

Speaking after delivering a speech to a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce conference on local government, Holomisa suggested the security forces were feeding De Klerk false information about the perpetrators of recent killings near Johannesburg. (510M)

He said the findings of the Goldstone commission, which provisionally implicated the Transkei and Apla in armed conflict, were one-sided. These provisional findings had been used by the NP for its own agenda. (214193)

"The report has a background to it. The armed conflict between the SA government and the liberation movement has not yet been addressed fully. The ANC has just suspended it

LINDA ENSOR

"The government has not met the leadership of the PAC and addressed the issue and come to an agreement in the same way it has done with the ANC"

Holomisa said the establishment of an international commission of inquiry chaired by UN or OAU representatives was the pre-condition for his handing over files implicating the security forces in fomenting violence

Holomisa said he had instructed his team at the multiparty talks at the World Trade Centre yesterday to put the Operation Katzen files on the table so they could be used as a guide as to how black on black violence had been fomented by the P W Botha and present governments

"There was a policy of destabilisation approved at the highest level," he reiterated and said he was afraid to release the information outside of a commission

Proposal to help jobless

ERICA JANKOWITZ

COSATU has proposed a special youth employment programme as part of its campaign for labour intensive construction projects

In a presentation to civil engineering profession representatives recently, National Union of Metalworkers of SA spokesman Tony Ruiters gave guidelines for the programme.

He said an age limit of 17 to 25 years should be applied in a bid to employ unemployed, disaffected youth. (214193)

Youths who participated on such construction projects should be given preference in being placed in "proper jobs" upon completion of the contract, he said

The drive was aimed at the estimated 300 000 to 400 000 black youths out of work. As most of them were first-time job seekers, they stood little chance of getting employment, thus contributing to the "disintegration of the social fabric in the townships". (214193)

Deadlock in talks on black education

BY MARY 2/4/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE crisis in education deepened last night when talks between the National Education Conference and new Education Co-ordinating Minister Piet Marais deadlocked over solutions to problems in black schools.

The deadlock has fuelled fears of widespread disruptions with organisations threatening to target white schools after the Easter holidays if their demands cannot be met through negotiations.

The talks between the conference — made up of the ANC, Azapo and teacher and student organisations — and Marais coincided with yesterday's launch of government's new administration designed to streamline the 14 education departments into a single non-racial education ministry.

The dispute between the conference and government was heightened by Department of Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer's unilateral decision to cancel a meeting with the organisations, also scheduled for yesterday, on grounds that the controversial issue of matric exam fees had been resolved.

De Beer announced on Wednesday that the fees would be reduced by one third. But instead of appealing the organisations, the reduction served only to fuel the dispute.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) has attacked De Beer's "authoritarian and undemocratic" move of cancelling the meeting, as well as his "disrespect for the opposition".

The Pan Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) rejected the move, claiming that only the total abolition of the fee would be acceptable.

Paso spokesman George Mpya called on "all African students to continue to boycott payment of exam fees".

NECC spokesman Desmond Thompson said yesterday's meeting was intended to focus on the demands for a halt to unilateral restructuring of the education system, and the urgent establishment of a national education forum to negotiate the way ahead.

Other demands placed at the meeting included the issue of matric exam fees, the urgent provision of resources to black schools, the reopening of negotiations on teachers' salary increments, and the establishment of a national fund to deal with the funding crisis at tertiary institutions.

Thompson said that unless government agreed to those demands, the organisation would launch a campaign "to force them to see reason".

If all negotiations failed to bear fruit, the organisations' members would carry out their threat of occupying white schools and carry the chaos of black schools into the white sector.

The NECC would also be appealing to the international community to support its demands, he said.

Coup threat and court action in Lesotho

ADRIAN HADLAND and LLOYD COUTTS

The coup threat subsided late yesterday as the military council addressed soldiers, a senior government source confirmed, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Earlier reports indicated the council had gone into emergency session after the Basotho Congress Party's sweeping electoral victory.

Lesotho's chief electoral officer is expected to announce today whether the country's first democratic elections in 23 years were free and fair.

PRETORIA — Rumours of an impending military coup spread through Lesotho's capital Maseru yesterday, but residents said the city's streets were quiet.

And the Basotho National Party, which appeared to have been defeated in last week's elections, said last night the full bench of the Lesotho High Court was hearing an urgent application to invalidate the result and restrain the military council from handing over power.

It said ballot papers had been "doctored" and "the results were too consistent to be genuine". *BY MARY 2/4/93*

SADF doubles troop deployment

PETER DELMAR

Spokesmen for the SADF's Pretoria headquarters and Witwatersrand and Natal commands confirmed that active Citizen Force and Commando strengths had been increased since President F W de Klerk announced a stepped-up call-up last week, but declined to give details.

A spokesman for Natal Command said Commando members were being called up on a 12-hour rotation basis and Citizen Force members on a 30-day basis.

It was not intended to call up every eligible Citizen Force member in the province, and specific units were calling up members according to the units' specific tasks, he said.

End Conscription Campaign spokesman Chris de Villiers said it was not yet clear whether the increased call-ups were aimed at "a show of strength or if it is going to be a continuing clampdown".

BY MARY 2/4/93
THE SADF had, in less than a week since the announcement of a 10-point plan to combat crime, more than doubled troop deployment in the troubled Vaal Triangle, a spokesman said yesterday.

And force levels could escalate further as thousands more troops — many of them part-time members of the Citizen Force — were sent to the area which had witnessed a growing number of attacks on civilians. Maj Andreas Jordaan said the deployment of soldiers in the Witwatersrand Command area was being concentrated in the "red areas" of Soweto, the East Rand and the Vaal Triangle.

SADF activities were aimed at supporting police by raising the defence presence through patrols and joint operations such as roadblocks.

Jordaan said that in addition to the active deployment of troops on the ground, the defence capacity in the Vaal Triangle had been boosted by putting Commando forces on alert.



Koos Bischoff

Military man the mobiliser

By JAN TALJAARD

THE man in charge of the mobilisation effort of the Conservative Party says he is not at all interested in party politics, is not necessarily a supporter of a Volkstaat, and that he has taken on the job on condition that he will not be involved in sinister or underground organisations operating outside the law.

At the same time, Lieutenant General Koos Bischoff, former chief of staff operations and planning in the South African Defence Force, is a decidedly securocratic military man and a keen believer in ethnicity and the concept of self-determination for the Afrikaner.

Bischoff was born in Middelburg in the Cape and did a B Mil degree at Stellenbosch University on an SADF bursary. He rose rapidly through the ranks of the military to become commanding officer of the Artillery School, of 2 Military Area (Owambo and Kaokoland), of the Army College, of the North-Western Command and of the Eastern Transvaal Command before being appointed chief of staff.

Holding the office of chief of planning, he retired from the SADF in February as part of the army's rationalisation programme.

"If the Afrikaners can get together it will contribute greatly to the country. The Afrikaner represents a huge economic force and an important management resource," he said, while stressing that he did not necessarily back the idea of a Volkstaat.

"But for now our primary concern should be security. Without security there is no possibility of stability and the creation of wealth. The security of its citizens is the most important responsibility of any government."

Pilatus deal in the balance again

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The SAAF's R520-million order for 60 Pilatus PC-7 turbo-prop trainers is back in the balance following evidence that clients have converted the Swiss-made aircraft for ground-attack use.

Mr Walter Grubler, the Pilatus chief executive who negoti-

ated the South African contract, was sacked last Friday for selling PC-7s to Burma knowing they could be used for ground attack, in defiance of Swiss law.

It is claimed the Mr Grubler and engineers from Pilatus, which is a subsidiary of the giant Oerlikon-Buhrle weapons group, were involved in modifying and strengthening the wings of PC-7s that underwent weapons testing in Burma in 1987.

It is claimed that the high performance PC-7s have been used as attack aircraft in Burma, Iraq and Angola.

The disclosures have embarrassed the neutral Swiss government, which had al-

lowed the SAAF deal, despite fierce protests from the ANC and the UN committee on the South African arms embargo.

The Swiss Defence Minister, Mr Kaspar Villiger, was forced to intervene two weeks ago after Swiss reports revealed that the PC-7s ordered by the SAAF would have strengthened wings.

Govt lays Star 214193 down new rules on firearms

(254)
Staff Reporter and Sapa

The Government today published a draft amendment of the Arms and Ammunition Act providing for a compulsory five-year minimum prison sentence for the illegal possession of explosives and military firearms, including AK-47s

The amendment makes provision for a 60-day amnesty period for people who hand in such weapons and explosive devices. Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said last night he had asked the Attorneys-General not to prosecute people who voluntarily hand in arms and explosives.

He warned that the security forces were planning an extensive clampdown on the illegal possession of firearms on a large scale and "no mercy" would be shown to offenders.

● Certain application procedures for gun licences and their issue have changed as from yesterday, the SAP said.

In future every application must have a R50 revenue stamp affixed to the application form.

The reason was that from April 1, gun licences would no longer be included in applicants' identity documents, but would be carried separately.

People whose applications are denied may reclaim the R50 from the Receiver of Revenue.

As from April 1, gun owners will also have to give written notice of a change of address or name to The Section Head, Central Firearm Register, Private Bag X811, Pretoria, 0001.

Gun owners applying for the re-issue of an identity booklet at the Department of Internal Affairs, or those who receive an identity document without their firearm licence, must complete form SAP 273 available at all police stations. — Sapa

Roadblock evidence ends

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

The hearing of evidence by a former member of a covert unit of the Ciskei Intelligence Unit was concluded in Cape Town yesterday

Mr Clive Brink was testifying before a commission probing the deaths of Mr Charles Sebe and Colonel Onward Guzana

Mr Brink, who was present at the roadblock in January 1991 where Colonel Guzana was killed, feared for his life and asked that his evidence be heard outside Bisho

251 CT 24/93
Speaking after the hearing, Mr Justice M Claassens, who is the judge in the inquiry being held in the Bisho Supreme Court, said Mr Brink's fears for his safety could have been valid

The tapes of the commission would be taken back to the Ciskei and would be made available when they had been transcribed, he said, adding that the inquiry was nearing a close

Mr Brink's evidence had been similar to much of the evidence heard since the inquest began in June 1991, said Mr Justice Claassens

SA nukes: Call by Frontline

254

CT 3/4/93

Own Correspondent

HARARE — The Frontline States has urged the United Nations to send an inspection team to South Africa to verify that its nuclear weapons capacity has been destroyed.

A statement after yesterday's one-day summit of Frontline heads of state demanded "full access to facilities and records".

Asked whether the seven Frontline leaders accepted President F W de Klerk's assurance that all Pretoria's nuclear bombs had been dismantled, Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said "No, we did not believe that. The whole story is not told."

The Frontline States had estab-

De Klerk's assurances disbelieved

lished a joint "resident mission" in South Africa, Frontline chairman President Robert Mugabe announced.

Diplomats said the mission had been opened last Friday in Johannesburg and paved the way for eventual formal diplomatic ties still shunned by Zimbabwe, Tanzania and the more militant

Frontline states

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, uMkhonto we Sizwe head Mr Joe Modise and PAC leader Mr Clarence Makwetu were also at the summit.

Mr Mugabe said war in Angola, progress to democracy in South Africa and Mozambique's peace process headed the agenda.

He hoped the UN could prevent a repetition in Mozambique of mistakes made in Angola.

"We must recognise the honourable role played by Renamo and the commitment to a ceasefire it has demonstrated," Mr Mugabe said in unprecedented praise of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

The summit also called on the United States to recognise Angola's MPLA government.

PAT CANDIDO

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Was Matthew Goniwe an enemy of the state, a militant activist who wanted to overthrow the government, or a softly spoken man of peace deeply concerned with the upliftment of his people?

To the people of Cradock he became a symbol of peace, a man who was prepared to take up their grievances about inadequate street lighting, inferior houses, high rents, poor education facilities and human rights.

Such was his influence that for 15 months children in Cradock refused to go to school when he was dismissed as temporary headmaster of the Sam Xhally Junior Secondary School

The boycott spread throughout the Eastern Cape when he was summarily transferred to Graaff-Reinet and refused to go. Other teachers, similarly treated, also refused to go, and the problem escalated.

By June 1985 his name had become a household word and a serious problem to South Africa's seurocrats. Goniwe had clearly become a major political headache for the government of President P W Botha and his secret network which pried into every aspect of life

Yet this week at the reopened inquest on Mr Goniwe, ordered by President De Klerk, he was described as a "likeable, soft chap"

By the time he died his name was on the agenda of top-level security documents. His charred body was found with three other members of the United Democratic Front, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkontó and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli, in a lonely stretch of veld outside the city. Their bodies were riddled with bullet wounds.

This week Mr Johannes Vermaak, who was deputy director of the Department of Education and Training, told of a meeting he and his boss, director Mr Jaap Strydom, had with Mr Goniwe 33 days before he was murdered.

He said they had met Mr Goniwe to find out why he was dissatisfied, to try to establish his attitude and see if he was still interested in teaching or more in his political activities.

It had become clear that Mr Goniwe's political leadership of the Cradock Residents' Association and the United Democratic Front was a serious problem to both the security forces in the Eastern Cape and the DET.

There were divergent views within the state apparatus on action which should be taken against Mr Goniwe.

After three months of negotiations, during which he had refused to transfer to Graaff-Reinet, the two went to speak to him personally

Information gathered at the discussion would be sent to a special task group of the State Security Council (SSC), formed to contemplate action regarding the future of Mr Goniwe

Mr Vermaak said his impression was that he was a "likeable, soft chap, not dynamic, not a quick thinker, a man who was against violence and politics in schools"

He did not give the impression of having a strong self-image, was hesitant but deeply

committed to teaching

He said Mr Goniwe saw his transfer from Cradock as "punishment" He told them the transfer had not been discussed with him or his school committee. His school committee had resigned en bloc in protest against the move

He said he did not consider his involvement with the UDF and Cradock as political Mr Vermaak said he did not consider Mr Goniwe to be more intelligent than the average man

His department felt that his first love was teaching and it was possible to change his outlook as had been the case with Swapo guerillas in Namibia Mr Goniwe had also spoken of the problems facing Cradock residents and did not appear to be the brains behind the political activism

It was recommended to the task group that Mr Goniwe should be reinstated

Mr Vermaak said that at the meeting, which decided to recommend to Education and Training Minister Mr Sam de Beer that Mr Goniwe be reinstated, he never saw the signal which called for the permanent removal from society of Mr Goniwe and two others

Earlier, in an affidavit, Defence Force officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis said he had been ordered to send a military signal to Pretoria recommending the permanent removal from society of the three men

Colonel Du Plessis, who was stationed in Port Elizabeth, said he was ordered by General

Joffel van der Westhuizen, then a brigadier in charge of Eastern Province Command and chairman of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Committee (EP JMC), to send the signal to General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, who was seconded to the SSC in Pretoria

In his affidavit Colonel Du Plessis said the signal was in effect an order that Matthew, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, and Mr Fort Calata should be killed

He then applied for indemnity from prosecution under the Further Indemnity Act

The application is still being considered by the Board for Indemnity. Meanwhile, a reward of R200 000 for information leading to the arrest of the killers still stands

This week the semantics of the wording in Afrikaans of the signal was dealt with at some length.

Mr Adamus Stemmet, a former member of the SSC, said the order was vague and open to different interpretations He had seen the signal and knew the Defence Force had the propensity to use undesirable and dramatic terminology which included such words as eliminate, take out and discredit

He said in his opinion the words meant permanently removed from society or detained for a long period of time

He said the EP JMC had no authority to give instructions to its hierarchy, nor did it have any authority to send death orders to the SSC

Mr Vermaak said he knew the security forces were completely opposed to the suggestion that Mr Goniwe should be reinstated

The chairman of the task group appointed to consider Mr Goniwe's reinstatement said he had never asked for input on the matter from the EP JMC.

The inquest has been postponed to May 17

Goniwe — Softy or

DET official tells
of meeting
militant?
254

Homeland network's 'dark secrets' revealed

A SECURITY "family" under the leadership of one-time director of Military Intelligence General Tienie Groenewald is continuing to mobilise the homelands against the African National Congress and negotiations, secret documents indicate

And the documents imply that Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana's minister of state affairs, defence and civil aviation, Rowan Cronje, are part of this strategy

Details of the documents were divulged in parliament on Wednesday night by Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan, a former constitutional adviser to the government whose security clearance was removed when he advocated that the government and the ANC should negotiate with one another

A document which reached Jordaan from an anonymous source in November last year indicates that a secret homeland network, designed to thwart the ANC and constitutional talks, was still operating, albeit in a scaled-down form

The documents also state

- That through the infiltration of homelands and extra-parliamentary organisations, the government was kept thoroughly briefed on the programmes and strategies of "other parties",

- That the "family" believed the National Party lacked the will to mobilise all the homelands in its total strategy against the ANC,

- That the "family" also believed democracy could not work in South Africa and "a number of enlightened (*verligte*) dictators had to be established to work against the ANC — with whites in the background pulling the strings and in reality dominating the situation"

Jordaan clashed with the security establishment at a time when Groenewald, who served in PW Botha's all-powerful State Security Council between 1982 and 1985 and retired from the Defence Force in June 1990, was influential. Since his retirement, Groenewald has supported the Conservative Party

The former Minister of Defence, Gene Louw, who retired from office this week, said earlier this year he had not established contact with the chief ministers of homelands "while he was associated with Military Intelligence" and it was not the task of MI to do so

However, Jordaan's disclosures directly contradict this and indicate that the "security family" had indeed been trying to mobilise homeland leaders against the ANC and deal with "problem children" — Ciskei's one-time life president, Lennox Sebe, and kaNgwane's former chief minister, Enos Mabuza

Jordaan said in parliament that he had anonymously received two intelligence packages about covert actions, one in September 1990 and the other in November 1992

The first package had described the role of prominent Inkatha Freedom Party member Walter Felgate in relation to kwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi as "an absolute success"

The same document said Cronje, a former Rhodesian cabinet minister, had been "sent" to Ciskei but that he could not counter the negative influences, who were listed, around Sebe "In Bophuthatswana, however, he (Cronje) has been extremely successful," the document said

Jordaan has been criticised since he asked President FW de Klerk in parliament whether Felgate, Cronje and IFP adviser Professor Albert Blauwstein had been ever been paid with covert funds

Afterwards, he revealed in parliament this week, a senior member of the cabinet, whom he did not name, had approached him and said "You want the destruction of our intelligence

A DP MP has disclosed secret

documents detailing the efforts of a 'security family' to mobilise homeland leaders against the ANC

IAN CLAYTON reports

abilities, don't you?"

Jordaan revealed that he had once attended a meeting of MI personnel, under the chairmanship of Groenewald

"In contrast with the good reception we received elsewhere, we were literally lambasted and accused of naivety — that we underestimated the enemy (the ANC) and they had to be destroyed"

Jordaan said the second package stated that Groenewald was still playing a crucial role in trying to mobilise the homelands

He concluded by saying "The DP will continue to expose these darker secrets"



MK lashes Kriel over security control

By Quentin Wilson

254 (254) (254) (254)

South 24-114193

MR SIPHIWE Nyanda, chief-of-staff of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), this week refused to take Law and Order Minister Mr Hennis Kriel seriously when he bluntly refused to accept multi-party control of security forces.

In parliament on Monday Kriel rejected the ANC's pivotal demand, saying existing security forces would deal exclusively with the country's violence "come hell or high water".

Dismissing MK members as "criminals", Kriel said the government was not interested in joint control of ill-trained, ineffectual and out-of-control MK criminals or weapons.

The ANC demands that during the run-up to a democratic election, all armies in South Africa (including those in the bantustans) be placed under multi-party control.

Negotiations on the issue have been held on the issue for the past two years

and will again be a crucial point in this week's multi-party talks.

In his response to Kriel, Nyanda dismissed the minister's parliamentary outburst as "nothing more than hollow government propaganda".

Said Nyanda: "I refuse to believe he really means what he said in parliament. At meetings with the ANC, he and his colleagues keep very quiet and avoid this issue like the plague, but they seem to have a markedly different approach when they speak in public."

"It is quite inconceivable that a senior government minister could really seriously contemplate a situation where by the SADF and SAP remain under their control right up to an election."

"What ever happened to levelling the playing fields? Or committing themselves to free political activity?"

"If he did not hold such a senior post, his remarks would be laughable."

Nyanda said that "deep down" the government knew only too well the

24-114193

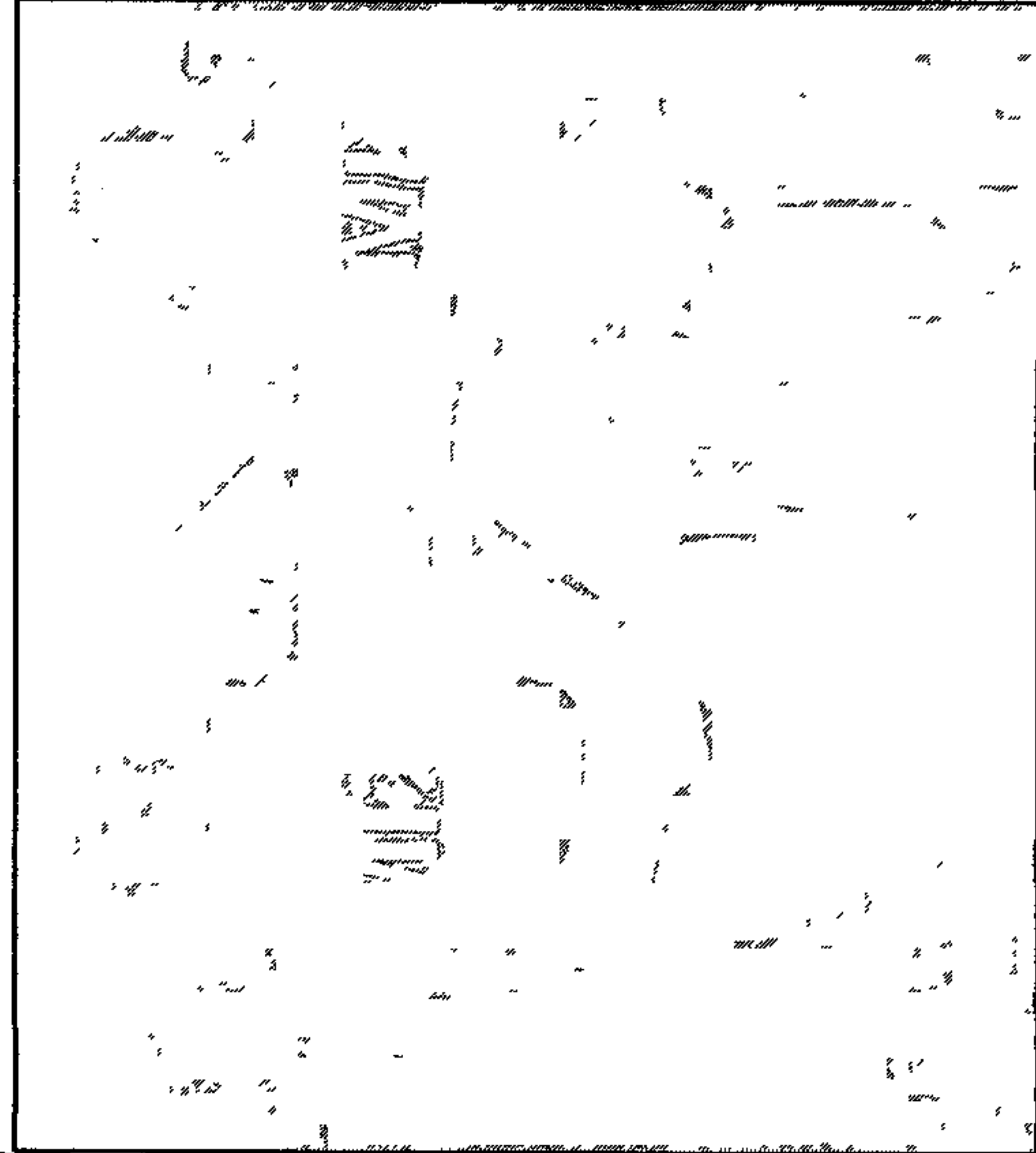
inevitability of multi-party security control and the integration of all armed forces after an election.

"The regime realise they cannot cling to their military instrument indefinitely, but at the same time they are finding it difficult to accept the reality that their private fighting forces are being taken away from their sole control."

"The revelations about their nuclear programme being scrapped is a sure sign that the government is eliminating all its embarrassments before an interim authority takes over," Nyanda said.

Nyanda added he did not want to trade insults with Kriel by talking about the "long list of criminal acts perpetrated by the SADF" as such talk "is not conducive to the spirit of negotiations".

"It has to be said, however, that no security forces must be left in limbo during South Africa's transition period. As we have said all along, the regime cannot be player and referee of the entire process," he said.



MK AND SADF: The minister of law and order rejects MK as "criminals"
 Photo Yunus Mohamed

SA military power reduction urged

CONFES

South 3/4-7/4/93 254

With no probability of a military threat against the country, South Africa can afford to reduce military power substantially, military affairs expert Mr Laure Nathan argued at a research seminar this week. **Donald Zake** reports

SOUTH AFRICA can afford to reduce its military power substantially without jeopardising its capacity to defend itself, according to military affairs expert Mr Laure Nathan

Nathan, executive director of the UCT-based Centre for Intergroup Studies, said South Africa was over-armed regionally and that there was no realistic probability of a military threat emanating from elsewhere in Africa or abroad. It had been calculated that even if SA unilaterally reduced its armoured fighting vehicles and close-air support by 60 percent, it would still be able to repulse an attack by the combined forces of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe in less than six weeks.

Neighbouring states, he said, were justified in claiming that the SADF's existing capability was a destabilising factor and inhibited their ability to disarm.

A relatively uncomplicated way of disarming SA would be to cut the size of the SADF by scrapping con-

scription and integrating some six to 8 000 soldiers from uMkhonto weSizwe and 10 000 from the TBVC state armies.

At present, there were about 72 000 active and 835 000 reserve members in the SADF.

The size of the new-look SADF would be about 50 to 60 000.

This process would enjoy popular support, lead to a more equitable and stable military balance in the region and would not entail the economic and social costs associated with the demobilisation of guerrillas in the frontline states.

"It would also ensure that the new defence force incorporates the other armies on a more equal footing and reflects the ethnic composition of the country more accurately," Nathan said.

Substantial cuts in defence spend-

ing would release money so that a new government could meet popular expectations for improved standards of living.

Disarmament and a non-offensive defence posture would facilitate disarmament on the subcontinent, release resources for development and promote regional stability and security.

Arguing for the retention of the "credible deterrent and pro-active self-defence capability", the SADF has warned against substantial cuts in military spending and personnel. Yet, it is unclear how the exercise of this capability would alleviate regional instability.

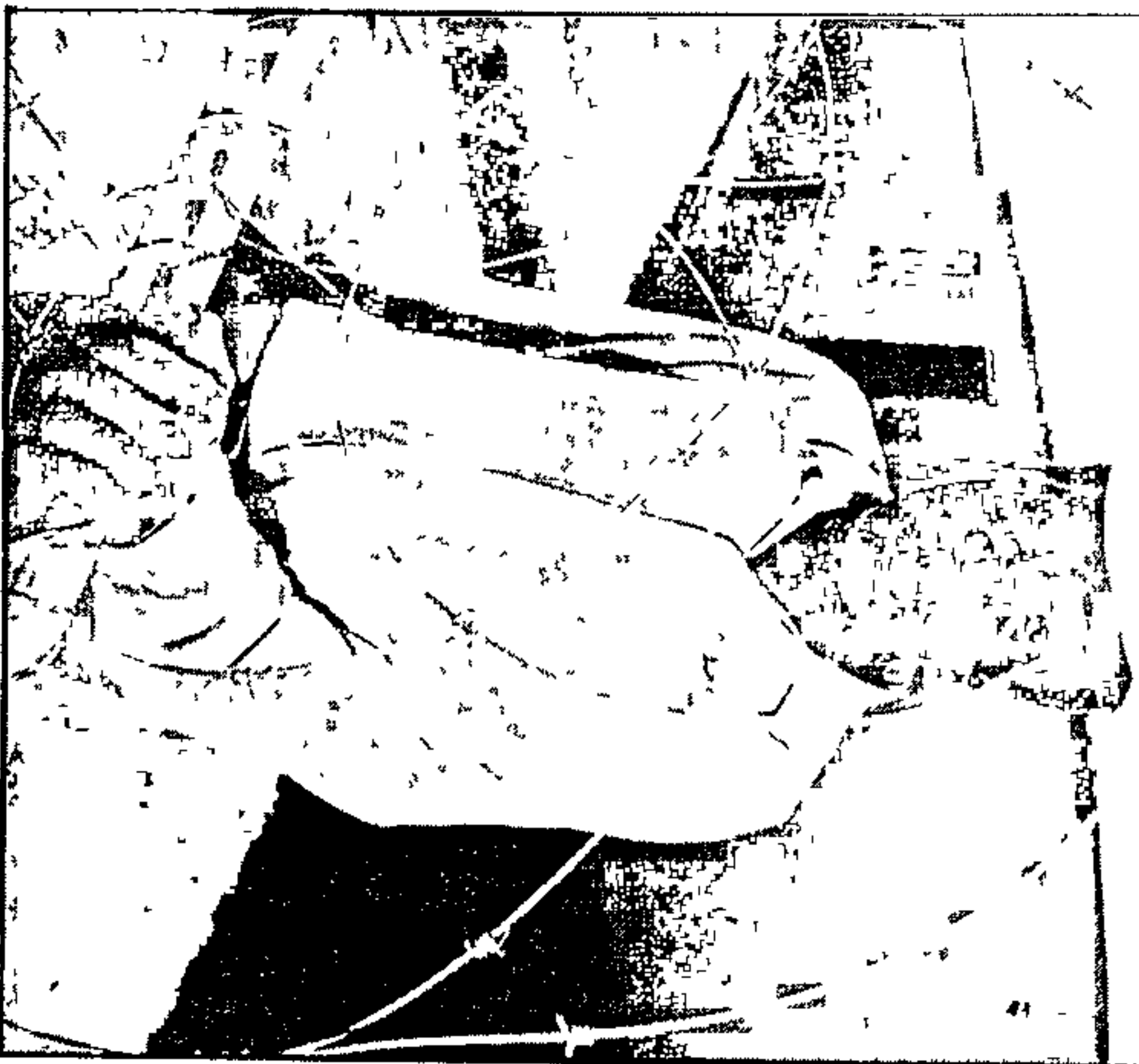
The SADF could provide peace-keeping and humanitarian aid at the request of SA's neighbours, and it could help to patrol borders, but none of these functions required a

large force or an offensive posture. "In any event, there is little that an army can do to protect a country against the spread of Aids and an influx of refugees."

"The solution to these and other critical issues in southern Africa lies in national strategies and regional co-operation at political and economic levels rather than in the military sphere."

Nathan said that instead of using the Defence Force in policing and counter-insurgency roles inside the country, a future government should expand the capacity of the police to cope with domestic resistance and violence.

This may mean that resources would have to be reallocated from the defence to the police force and that many soldiers be retrained and transferred to the police force.



HISTORICAL RIGHT This is our land, contends the Rev Emsley Jackals

Bushman Brigade again in the firing line — over land

By SHARON CHETTY

SI Tswana
AN EMBATTLED Bushman community has been caught up in a tangle over the rights to a 33 000ha SADF training area in the Northern Cape. At issue is Schmidtsdriif, a dry, dusty stretch of scrubland about 70km west of Kimberley, where 31 Battalion, the SADF's "Bushman Brigade" has been based since the end of the Namibian war.

The SADF has budgeted R16-million to build a village for the Bushman on land that former residents of Schmidtsdriif claim is theirs. The former residents — members of a Tswana clan, the Bathaping — were forcibly removed in 1968 to make way for the SADF.

They have now formed the Society for the Resettlement of Tswanas and are preparing legal battles for their stake of the ground. While 600 Bushman soldiers have been absorbed into other units in the Northern Cape, the planned village near the banks of the Vaal may be the only chance of survival

for the rest of the 4 000-strong group. So far, army tents have been their homes, and in the flat, featureless veld dotted only by low thorn trees they remain isolated with only the mopani worms and the SADF as nearest neighbours. The land, however, is

FORMER RESIDENTS WILL GO TO COURT OVER CLAIM

ideal for pastoral farming and, along the banks of the Vaal, fertile for crops, says the Rev Emsley Jackals, secretary of the group reclaiming the territory.

Sixty-eight years ago, Mr Jackals was born at Schmidtsdriif and lived with his grandfather, Andries Jackals, who was



BUSHMAN mayor Augustino Victorino . only chance of survival Pictures COBUS BODENSTEIN

headman of a reserve. Mr Jackals recalls going away on church work and returning to find that his community had been removed from its 141-year-old settlement to the Wards near Kuruman in the Kalahari.

"That was trust land for the tribe. My people lived

there believing that was to be our home," he explained.

"We have to get back Schmidtsdriif. If not for us but our children and their children," said the grandfather of two, who lives in Kimberley's Galeshewe township.

One resident who moved from Schmidtsdriif to Kuruman is Mr George Mokgoro, 45, who says that many who were moved to Kuruman were forced to give up farming and sought jobs on the mines.

"The Kalahari ground is hard, dry and sandy. It's not good for crops and there's no grazing land," Mr Mokgoro said.

Partner Konung Scholtz, whose family has lived in the region for more than 100 years, said the Tswanas were among the first to live in the area and therefore had a historical right to Schmidtsdriif.

He claims that there were Tswana people living there from as far back as

1912, when there were no boundaries to the area.

"The boundaries were made only after the discovery of diamonds in the late 1800s," Mr Scholtz said.

The Bushmen — originally from southern Angola — see themselves as a people without a home since their alliances first with the security police of the Portuguese colonists in Angola in the 60s and later with the SADF.

Vanguard

They worked against resistance movements such as the MPLA, Unita and the FVILA, and after the MPLA came to power there was an exodus of Bushmen south to Namibia, where, in collaboration with the SADF, they formed the vanguard against Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

Returning to Angola or Namibia is out of the question, as they fear re-tribution for siding with

the enemy during the bush war, says the settlement's "mayor", Mr Augustino Victorino.

After 19 years with the battalion, staying in South Africa, where he has a job and shelter, is preferred to returning home, where he would be ostracised for being part of the SADF.

"Yes, there is little land here for us and we have no animals, but when our houses are built we will feel better," he said.

He is more concerned that his tribe survives. "My people cannot survive in South Africa," Mr Victorino said. "We do not speak the language and we do not understand the culture. We are too few to live anywhere else. Here in the Cape we can hope to live without interference."

Among the Bushmen at Schmidtsdriif there are two clans the Barakwas and the Vasakelas and, though they attend the same school and church, they live apart.

US still spying on South Africa

S/Times 4/4/93
254

By SIMON BARBER
Washington

IN spite of the public rapprochement between Pretoria and Washington, South Africa was until very recently — and may still be — on a highly sensitive watch list maintained by US intelligence and police agencies, an administration official let drop this week.

Up until the mid-80s, the FBI and the National Security Agency kept the South African embassy and its personnel under the kind of surveillance reserved for hostile powers like the former Soviet Union, according to sources on both sides

Sinister

Armcor's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction — and to acquire US technology to do it — were part of the reason. Another was Pretoria's own espionage.

At an even more sinister level, there were fears that under President PW Botha South African agents were targeting ANC officials in the US for what one source called "wet work" — espionage agency slang for assassinations.

The surveillance became particularly intense during President Ronald Reagan's second term and under his successor,

They go on trying their luck

THE Sunday Times was approached this week by an American official who wanted to buy copies of photographs taken inside the Y-plant at Valindaba, where uranium was upgraded to weapons grade. The enriched uranium was used to make South Africa's six nuclear devices. The crewcut, casually dressed official spoke to picture editor David Sandison on Tuesday, asking for a copy of a photo-

graph published in last week's Sunday Times and any others he might have. He identified himself, with a business card, as a US embassy official. Asked by Mr Sandison if the photographs were intended for use by intelligence agents, the official replied: "Actually, we just want to look at them ... we're keeping an eye on things." The Sunday Times refused the request.

George Bush, but now appeared to be easing to the point where South Africa had been removed from the so-called "criterion list", or could soon be.

At its height, telephone conversations were routinely intercepted by the NSA — the electronic ears of the US intelligence community — and the movements and contacts of selected diplomats followed and photographed by FBI counter-intelligence agents.

The sources confirmed reports that listening devices were found in the Washington embassy in late 1991, but indicated that the episode was anything but unusual.

Asked whether South Africa remained on the list, an administration official this week said: "I believe it is." After checking, he said he could not discuss the issue further.

Ambassador Harry Schwarz declined to comment on intelligence matters. All he would say was: "The relationship between the embassy and the administration is on an extremely good footing at present and I want to keep it that way."

It was unclear when South Africa was placed on the list.

Campaign

However, the sources indicated that the monitoring intensified after the murder of ANC member Dulcie September in Paris in March 1988.

The US and other Western governments believed Pretoria had mounted a campaign to assassinate ANC officials on their territory. Washington came close to declaring South Africa a "terrorist state".

The Americans were ap-

parently particularly angry — and suspected the worst — when they discovered South African agents were trying to eavesdrop on ANC members here.

Discussions to have South Africa removed from the list appeared to be making progress in 1991 when NIS chief Neil Barnard made an unpublicised visit to Washington for talks with his counterparts in the US intelligence community.

Hopes of early normalisation were dashed, however, amid growing US concerns over South Africa's missile programme and military collaboration with hostile countries.

These concerns, privately long-standing, became public in late 1991 when then president George Bush imposed additional sanctions on Armcor because of its missile programme. This was fol-

lowed by the indictment of Armcor and several subsidiaries on hi-tech arms smuggling charges after a worldwide FBI inquiry.

Pretoria and Washington were currently discussing ways to resolve these issues.

It was understood that a Washington attorney would travel to South Africa later this month to discuss the government's options in the smuggling case, which remained a serious irritant in otherwise improving US-South Africa relations.

Guilt

One possibility was a plea bargain arrangement under which Armcor and its co-indicted subsidiaries, Kentron and Fuchs, would admit guilt and become co-operative witnesses in return for charges being dropped.

Even if South Africa was removed from the list, contacts between US intelligence agencies and Pretoria would continue to be constrained by the 1987 Authorisation Act, which bars any co-operation without prior approval of congressional oversight committees.

The only exception was for counter-intelligence activities designed to ensure that Pretoria received no confidential information which "pertains to an internal South African opposition group, movement, organisation or individual".

Blow for arms industry plans as Auckland Park defies state

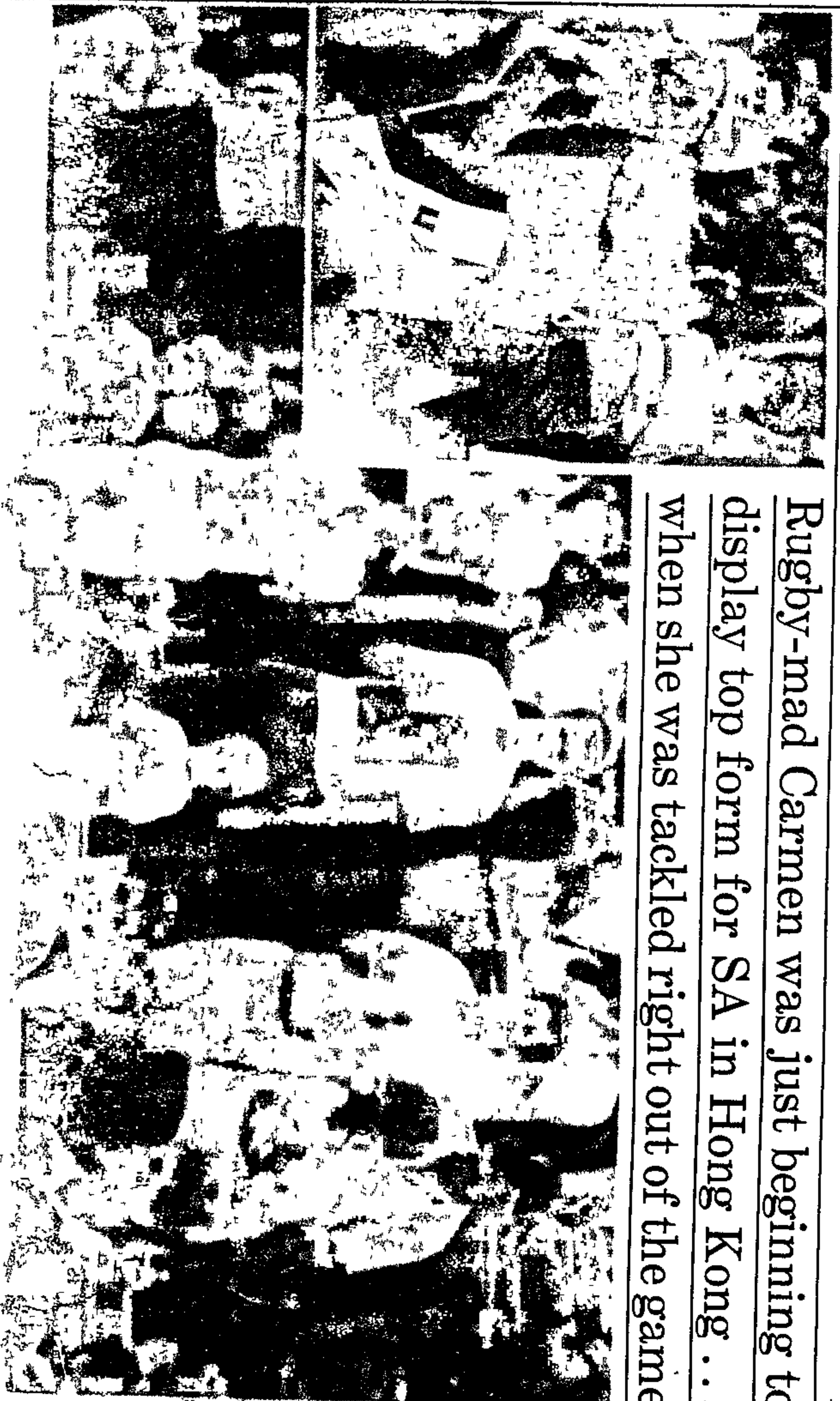
SABC SCUTTERS SPAOR PROJET

STimes

4/4/93

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

Rugby-mad Carmen was just beginning to display top form for SA in Hong Kong... when she was tackled right out of the game



THE SABC has scuppered a bid by the South African arms industry to develop its own multimillion-rand missile and satellite programme.

After a bitter behind-the-scenes dispute which has waged for months, the corporation rejected government pressure to sign a satellite deal with a French company, Eutelsat.

Instead, the SABC went for a cheaper but more limited American system. Both services would use satellites in orbit over South Africa to bounce signals back to the country for broadcasting radio and TV programmes.

But the French company had in addition promised to provide Denel, the commercialised wing of Armscor, with satellite facilities which would enable them to use satellite links for a proposed lucrative mobile cellular-telephone network in South Africa. And it had promised to help Denel develop its own satellite.

Without the French company's service, Denel's plans for entering the cellular-telephone market in South Africa have been dashed. And with it goes all hope of getting the money needed to develop eventually its own missile and satellite programme.

The remarkable details of the high-stakes row were disclosed this week by top officials involved in the negotiations.

On one side stood the SABC, anxious to strike the cheapest deal. On the other an armaments industry desperate to find

Transvaal thrash the Blue Bulls

TRANSSVAAL thrashed Northern Transvaal 42-22 in the first round of the new southern hemisphere Super 10 inter-provincial rugby championship at Loftus Versfeld yesterday.

Transvaal completely outplayed Northern in the first round of the tournament of signing the inaugural agreement, which features teams from New Zealand, Australia and Western Samoa.

the negotiations

On one side stood the SABC, anxious to strike the cheapest deal. On the other an armaments industry desperate to find avenues into non-military hi-tech manufacturing and a government concerned about the economic future of the country's armaments industry

Limiting

Now, in the wake of the signing of the deal, senior government sources have spoken bitterly of the SABC board acting in its own rather than "national" interest.

"They are behaving selfishly, and have acted without consulting the broader body of public opinion to establish what is best for South Africa," said one source.

"The American choice might be cheaper but it is extremely limiting in its applications, which are restricted to broadcasting and nothing else"

SABC board chairman Christo Viljoen was unrepentant.

"We are not willing to subsidise a government department. Ours was a business not a political decision," he said.

Denel spokesman Paul Holtzhausen, meanwhile, denied that the missile programme had been shelved, and said that a commercial study into the viability of a space programme was still under way

Implication

Yet on Friday 340 employees at Denel's Cape subsidiary, Somchem, and its missile test range at Overberg, near Bredasdorp, were retrenched.

The SABC deal with the American company, PanAmSat — made in conjunction with pay station M-Net — will extend viewing of existing channels to all parts of South Africa by the end of 1994. It will also provide a service for cellular phones

The SABC does not intend applying for a cellular-phone licence — "our business is broadcasting and we will stick to that", said Professor Viljoen — but M-Net has already done so

The implication of the SABC deal is that additional satellite time would have to be acquired for the cellular-phone system — but this service alone would not make it economically viable for South

To Page 2

for tent aug feat Zed Wes a pr Tras le F ande fiell kne

Satellite row

ST Times 4/4/93

From Page 1

Africa to launch its own satellite

The PanAmSat deal will cost the SABC and M-Net a set rate of US\$2-million a year. The European option would have cost twice as much

According to a Home Affairs source, the Eufel-sat deal was preferred because it could provide a wider range of applications

"More importantly, the Cabinet believed that the increased cost would have been worth it, since one of the clauses in the contract included helping South Africa launch its own satellite. Every government wants the total control that having your own satellite gives a country," he said.

Professor Viljoen said the decision to go with the American deal was made after three stringent conditions were put to the test.

"I insisted that the price be right, reliability comparable and the technology acceptable

"On all three questions PanAmSat was best. We have not had a narrow, selfish interest. We were just not willing to pay double the price for a service that we could get more cheaply elsewhere," he said

Last month Foreign Minister Pik Botha told American officials in Washington that the government had stopped funding SA's ballistic-missile programme but hoped it could be turned into a purely commercial satellite launch venture.

Mr Botha asked the US to help Denel launch its commercial project, but the Americans continued to apply pressure to get South Africa to scrap the missile project because they feared its military application

Shortly before this Somchem managing director Jacob van Wyk said a partnership with "a European partner" would generate enormous revenue and create as many as 12 000 jobs by the year 2000.

ing Sevens

amous Sevens

is been work-
cos of Hong
u for the last
d bath on the

Africans re-
ir and asked,
?

African flag
r one on my

e flag, when I
hailed off the

g police took
way chanting
ople in the

6

ners with each
of R89 195,60
4, 8, 2, 9.

winners with
dividend of
R3, 3; 9; 1, 5; 9

received a
R190 Combina-
12, 5

CREASE

the Sunday
crease to R3
Friday, April

US still spying on South Africa

S/Times 4/4/93
254

By SIMON BARBER
Washington

IN spite of the public rapprochement between Pretoria and Washington, South Africa was until very recently — and may still be — on a highly sensitive watch list maintained by US intelligence and police agencies, an administration official let drop this week.

Up until the mid-80s, the FBI and the National Security Agency kept the South African embassy and its personnel under the kind of surveillance reserved for hostile powers like the former Soviet Union, according to sources on both sides

Sinister

Armstrong's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction — and to acquire US technology to do it — were part of the reason. Another was Pretoria's own espionage

At an even more sinister level, there were fears that under President PW Botha South African agents were targeting ANC officials in the US for what one source called "wet work" — espionage agency slang for assassinations

The surveillance became particularly intense during President Ronald Reagan's second term and under his successor,

They go on trying their luck

THE Sunday Times was approached this week by an American official who wanted to buy copies of photographs taken inside the Y-plant at Valindaba, where uranium was upgraded to weapons grade.

The enriched uranium was used to make South Africa's six nuclear devices

The crewcut, casually dressed official spoke to picture editor David Sandison on Tuesday, asking for a copy of a photo-

graph published in last week's Sunday Times and any others he might have. He identified himself, with a business card, as a US embassy official.

Asked by Mr Sandison if the photographs were intended for use by intelligence agents, the official replied: "Actually, we just want to look at them. We're keeping an eye on things"

The Sunday Times refused the request.

George Bush, but now appeared to be easing to the point where South Africa had been removed from the so-called "criterion list", or could soon be

At its height, telephone conversations were routinely intercepted by the NSA — the electronic ears of the US intelligence community — and the movements and contacts of selected diplomats followed and photographed by FBI counter-intelligence agents

The sources confirmed reports that listening devices were found in the Washington embassy in late 1991, but indicated that the episode was anything but unusual

Asked whether South Africa remained on the list, an administration official this week said "I believe it is." After checking, he said he could not discuss the issue further

Ambassador Harry Schwarz declined to comment on intelligence matters. All he would say was "The relationship between the embassy and the administration is on an extremely good footing at present and I want to keep it that way"

It was unclear when South Africa was placed on the list

Campaign

However, the sources indicated that the monitoring intensified after the murder of ANC member Dulcie September in Paris in March 1988

The US and other Western governments believed Pretoria had mounted a campaign to assassinate ANC officials on their territory. Washington came close to declaring South Africa a "terrorist state"

The Americans were ap-

parently particularly angry — and suspected the worst — when they discovered South African agents were trying to eavesdrop on ANC members here

Discussions to have South Africa removed from the list appeared to be making progress in 1991 when NIS chief Neil Barnard made an unpublicised visit to Washington for talks with his counterparts in the US intelligence community

Hopes of early normalisation were dashed, however, amid growing US concerns over South Africa's missile programme and military collaboration with hostile countries

These concerns, privately long-standing, became public in late 1991 when then president George Bush imposed additional sanctions on Armcor because of its missile programme. This was fol-

lowed by the indictment of Armcor and several subsidiaries on hi-tech arms smuggling charges after a worldwide FBI inquiry

Pretoria and Washington were currently discussing ways to resolve these issues

It was understood that a Washington attorney would travel to South Africa later this month to discuss the government's options in the smuggling case, which remained a serious irritant in otherwise improving US-South Africa relations

Guilt

One possibility was a plea bargain arrangement under which Armcor and its co-indicted subsidiaries, Kentron and Fuchs, would admit guilt and become cooperative witnesses in return for charges being dropped

Even if South Africa was removed from the list, contacts between US intelligence agencies and Pretoria would continue to be constrained by the 1987 Authorisation Act, which bars any co-operation without prior approval of congressional oversight committees

The only exception was for counter-intelligence activities designed to ensure that Pretoria received no confidential information which "pertains to an internal South African opposition group, movement, organisation or individual"

'Nukes made only to deter'

(254)

CS/4/93

HARARE — South Africa's six nuclear devices were bombs about the size of those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the chairman of a nuclear non-proliferation conference, Mr Ben Sanders, said yesterday

The former United Nations and Netherlands diplomat said he had been assured by the chief executive of the South African Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Waldo Stumpf, that they had been made as a deterrent, not for use

Dr Stumpf attended the conference with corporation chairman Dr Jacobus de Villiers

Mr Sanders, who headed the UN inquiry into South Africa's alleged 1979 nuclear test off Prince Edward Island, said Dr Stumpf indicated to delegates that the bombs were similar in destructive effect to those used by the Americans on Japan.

He said he was inclined to accept Dr Stumpf's assurance that South Africa was not implicated in the alleged test. Lack of radiation build-up and radio traffic suggested no explosion had taken place

Meanwhile, Dr Otto Count Lambsdorff, leader of Liberal International and the German Liberal Party, who met President F W de Klerk on Friday, said at a press briefing yesterday that there were no longer reasons for suspicion about South Africa's nuclear weapons programme

In a paper made available by the conference organisers, Dr Stumpf is quoted as saying the programme had been under the direct control of former president Mr P W Botha and that weapons were not stockpiled in assembled form

"Only four high-level government officials had access to certain parts of the nuclear codes. No single individual had access to all the codes," said the paper — Own Correspondent, Political Staff

Star 514193

'Ring of steel' to remain in place

By Philip Zoio

~~Star~~
Tough security measures around the Transkei border are to continue until the Government is satisfied that there are no Apla cadres operating from Transkei, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

The Transkei border has been tightly controlled for nearly a week by the SAP and SADF following the publication of a preliminary report by the Goldstone Commission, which found that Apla had been using Transkei as a springboard for attacks in South Africa.

Kotze said Major-General

Bantu Holomisa should ensure that there were no Apla guerrillas based in the homeland.

Transkei has denied that their territory has been used as a base for Apla attacks. Holomisa said yesterday that the Government's "ring of steel" had backfired because it was causing inconvenience to South Africans.

~~Star~~
Kotze said the SAP was conducting searches at every primary and secondary road border post.

In addition, the SADF was intensively patrolling the countryside between border posts.

Head of the Eastern Cape SAP public relations division,

Colonel Louis Botha, said the SAP and SADF would continue to conduct searches until the Government gave the order to discontinue.

(254)
In the last three days ending at 6 am yesterday, the security forces had stopped 7 136 vehicles and searched over 19 000 people on the eastern Cape/Transkei border, Botha said.

He said there had been no major disturbances since Friday, when a group of taxi drivers blockaded a bridge and threatened to set a petrol tanker on fire if the SAP and SADF did not ease the controls.

Nobody had been arrested for attempting to smuggle arms across the border, Botha said.



General warns SADF of credibility crisis

CT 5/4/93

294

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE South African Defence Force faced a "credibility crisis", the former head of Military Intelligence, Major-General Chris Thirion, said in his farewell address at an official ceremony in Pretoria

Gen Thirion was the most senior of the officers removed from the Defence Force by President F W de Klerk in December after a dirty tricks row enveloped the force

An Afrikaans Sunday newspaper reported yesterday that Gen Thirion raised eyebrows in military circles

when he said urgent agreement was needed on the constitution of a credible Defence Force

The Defence Force needed "a subtlety in its official statements, sensitivity about party-political communication and the bridging of the credibility crisis"

Gen Thirion said unrest policemen in camouflage uniforms patrolling in armoured vehicles sent out the psychological message that the streets were enemy territory

He also said the ethics of information-gathering by the military needed urgent consideration

NEWS IN BRIEF

210177 519193
'Surrender arms' lure

ILLEGAL possession of automatic weapons will be punishable by a mandatory five-year prison sentence, according to legislation tabled in Parliament last week. The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, however, states that if armaments are surrendered within 60 days after commencement of the Act, no prosecution will follow. (254)

SA puts Star 514193 its case on

nuke arms

By Robin Drew (65)
Star Africa Service

(254)
HARARE — South Africa has taken a great step forward in putting its case as an advanced nuclear nation willing to work for peaceful purposes in Africa at a three-day workshop in Harare to discuss ways of making Africa a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The workshop was attended by delegates from 23 African states, and other observers.

South African delegates, including chief executive officer of the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Dr Waldo Stumpf, believe they went a long way to building confidence among international participants at the meeting.

Jeremy Shearer Deputy-director general, Multilateral in Pretoria's Department of Foreign Affairs, said. "Once we had the opportunity to put very clearly what had happened in South Africa there was a noticeable relaxation in tension and a willingness to move forward."

Stumpf saw the workshop as the start of the process of South Africa becoming part of the technological arena in Africa. He had elaborated on the statement last month by President de Klerk who revealed that South Africa had become the first country with a nuclear capability to disarm.

Stumpf said technical information about the devices was not made available because that would not be in the interests of non-proliferation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SADF: rationalization programme

1 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether the South African Defence Force has introduced a rationalization programme in order to reduce staff, if so, (a) when was this programme introduced and (b) how many members of the Defence Force (i) have been dismissed in terms of this programme since it was introduced up to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) are to be dismissed in terms thereof? B48E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes, a further 5% personnel budget reduction has to be achieved in terms of a Cabinet decision in September 1992

(a) October 1992

(b) (i) As on 8 February 1993 authority has been granted for the retrenchment of 5 538 members of the Defence Force

(ii) Approximately 572

SADF: amount saved

2 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

What amount was saved by the Defence Force during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available by the (a) dismissal of staff, (b) closure of bases and facilities and (c) scaling-down of equipment? B49E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

From 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992

(a) RM 11,214

(b) RM 2,074
(c) RM475,716

Ysterplaat Air Force base: cost of concrete wall

80 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) (i) What was the total cost of the concrete wall erected on the perimeter of the Air Force base at Ysterplaat and (ii) how much of this cost was incurred in respect of the 1992-93 financial year and (b) why was this wall erected,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B213E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) (i) R3 149 251,50

(ii) The total amount

(b) Visual observance protection of military aircraft movements is a world wide security consideration as a result of the development of light handheld missiles with a long range and deadly accuracy. The wall forms an integral part of the security programme of the SA Air Force aimed at protecting expensive and in most cases irreplaceable equipment. The wall complies with the prerequisites of effective access control, low maintenance and long life, seen against the background of restricted manpower

(2) No

Attendance of camps

130 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

How many Citizen Force and Commando members called up to attend camps in 1992 (a) applied for and (b) were granted (i) deferment and (ii) exemption? B300E

(a) (i) 57 766

(ii) 314

(b) (i) 44 880

(ii) 198

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

SAAF: amount of capital account spent within country (254)

179 Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Defence +

What (a) amount of the capital account of the South African Air Force was spent within the country in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) percentage was cut back on this account in respect of (1) foreign and (u) domestic expenditure in each of these years? B401E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) The UN weapons embargo has not been lifted and consequently it is not in the interest of the RSA to divulge such statistics

SADF: recommendations regarding prosecution of members

228 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence (254)

(1) Whether any recommendations regarding the prosecution of members of the South African Defence Force were made by judicial commissions of inquiry during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) by which judicial commissions, (b) when, and (c) what was the nature of the recommendations, in each case;

(2) whether, as a result of these recommendations, any dockets were opened or referred to the various attorneys-general for investigation of alleged criminal conduct on the part of the said members, if not, why not, if so, how many dockets were so opened or referred to each attorney-general in each case,

(3) whether any prosecutions were instituted following the opening or referral of the said dockets, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom and (c) in respect of these prosecutions, how many members were acquitted,

(4) whether any of the attorneys-general concerned refused to prosecute members following the opening or referral of the said dockets, if so, (a) which attorneys-general and (b) in (1) how many and (u) what matters? B552E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes (a) A Committee of the Commission of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (the Goldstone Commission), which investigated the conduct of members of 32 Battalion at Phola Park on 8 April 1992

(b) 10 June 1992 (25x)

(c) The committee recommends however that as a matter of the utmost urgency the alleged acts of assault, rape and murder should be investigated and where appropriate the offenders brought to trial (Referring to the Phola Park incident, the same Committee, which also investigated the violence at Fokoz, inter alia reports as follows on 17 November 1992, 'Die komitee het reeds 'n tussentydse verslag oor hierdie voorval voorgeleë. Ons het niks verder om by daardie verslag te voeg nie behalwe dat, op grond van getuenskappe tussens deur ons aangehoor, dit duidelik is dat die skietery begin is deur lede van die Phola Park-SVE as deel van 'n opsetlike misatfeel om die Weermag in 'n oorlog te betrek' - par 58)

(2) Yes, by the SA Police (Number unknown).

(3) and (4) No The docket(s) are still being considered by the Attorney General, Waterstrand

Valkenberg manor house: cession of lease

237 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether the National Monuments Council has agreed to the cession of a lease over the Valkenberg manor house, situated on Erf 118877, Observatory, Cape Town, to the University of Cape Town, if not, why not, if so, when,

(2) whether his Department was requested to approve this cession, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) why,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B540E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) Yes An agreement was signed on 23 March 1993 by the National Monuments Council and the University of Cape Town

(2) Yes The Department was erroneously requested on 8 May 1992 to approve the cession as the National Monuments Council was under the impression that Ministerial approval was necessary. The then existing lease, which had been approved by the Minister, contained a clause to the effect that the lease could be ceded to a tenant who was approved by the National Monuments Council

(3) No, but considering the importance of the Valkenberg property and the public interest in its long-term conservation, a press statement will be issued by the National Monuments Council as soon as

(a) R4 787 061 000 (TBVC-State excluded) and

(b) (1) (aa) Administration House of Assembly Administration House of Delegates Administration House of Representatives

(bb) Provincial Administration of Transvaal

(cc) Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

(dd) Provincial Administration of Natal

(ee) Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

(ff) Lebowa R412 808 000

(gg) Gazankulu R170 003 000

(hh) KwaNdebele R 83 543 000

(ii) KaNgwane R103 613 000

(jj) KwaZulu R992 793 000

(kk) OwaOwa R 57 800 000 and

(ll) in respect of the TBVC States only the amount for the 7,5% increase as from 1 July 1993 and partly as from 1 September 1993 can be submitted. This amount is R219 686 000 and

(mm) none

(1) How many rent-controlled premises were there in the Sea Point constituency as at 31 December 1992;

(2) (a) how many such premises were decontrolled in 1992 and (b) what is the (i) ad-

own Affairs.

Rent-controlled premises in Sea Point

Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Housing and Works

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS.

(1) All premises reflected in the records of the Cape Metropolitan Rent Board which were subject to rent control including all such premises situated in the Sea Point constituency have already been conditionally exempted from rent control in terms of the large-scale phasing out programme in respect of premises occupied before 21 October 1949, subject to the granting of continued rent control protection to the tenants thereof who qualify for continued protection by virtue of their income or age and uninterrupted occupation of controlled premises

the University of Cape Town has taken occupation of the property

Social old-age pensions: amount budgeted

260. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare

(a) What total amount has been budgeted to be spent on social old-age pensions in the 1993-94 financial year and (b) how much of this amount will be and/or has been allocated (1) to each (aa) own affairs administration, (bb) province, (cc) self-governing territory and (dd) independent Black state and (u) for any other specified purposes? B616E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

R544 993 000

R139 098 000

R514 000 000,

R933 855 000

R342 300 000

R213 350 000

R278 905 000,

dress and (u) description of each of the properties concerned? B533E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS.

(1) On 31 December 1991 there were still 401 units which had already been conditionally exempted from rent control and which were occupied by tenants who qualify for continued protection for as

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Air force base wall cost R3m

Political Staff

THE concrete wall around the air force base at Ysterplaat cost more than R3 million, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday (25/4).

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Roger Burrows (DP, Pinetown), he said the wall had cost R3 149 251,50 to build.

The wall forms part of the security programme of the South African Air Force to protect expensive and, in most cases, irreplaceable equipment. Visual protection of military aircraft movements is a worldwide consideration, he said. CT 6/4/93

No SADF men charged for raid

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

254

CT 6/4/93

DESPITE an urgent call by the Goldstone Commission in June last year for the prosecution of members of the controversial 32 Battalion for assault, rape and murder in the Phola Park squatter camp, none have yet been charged.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in reply to a question in Parliament from Mr Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens).

A Goldstone Commission committee recommended on June 10 "as a matter of the utmost urgency" that the alleged acts of assault, rape and murder should be investigated and, where appropriate, offenders brought to trial.

Mr Coetsee said the police had opened dockets about the alleged criminal conduct by the SADF members. However, no prosecutions had been instituted yet, he said.

R475m saved by SADF (254)

Political Correspondent

THE SADF saved R475 million last year through the scaling-down of equipment, Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

Responding to a question tabled by Dr Willie Snyman (MP for Pietersburg), Mr Coetsee said another R11 m had been saved through the dismissal of staff.

Only R2 m had been saved through the closure of bases and facilities. ET 6/4/93

Mr Coetsee confirmed that further cuts were to follow and said these would include the retrenchment of 5 538 defence force members of staff.

Govt may end missile project

CT 714/93
254

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is under severe pressure to scrap its multi-billion-rand space and missile programme to prevent it coming under ANC control

President F W de Klerk is expected to stop the programme soon, weeks after the government revealed that it had destroyed its nuclear weapons programme

Senior Western diplomats said Pretoria's weapons industry was just 12 to 18 months away from perfecting a rocket capable of placing satellites in precise orbit.

Western powers were far less concerned about the commercial potential of the launch system, than the fact it can also be used as an intermediate-range ballistic missile capable of propelling nuclear, chemical and biological warheads more than 1 300km

"The American pressure is steady," said a Pretoria-based diplomat. "The bottom line is that they don't want control of the space missiles under a future (ANC) government which has traditional friendships with coun-

Concern over ANC control

tries such as Libya, Cuba and various Islamic fundamentalist Middle East states that Washington and its allies regard as unstable sponsors of terrorism "

Although senior government officials deny it, diplomats believe the decision to scrap the programme, which so far has cost about R17 billion, is weeks away

A Washington official said such a decision "would receive a very positive response in the US"

Such understatement belies the harsh realities spelt out by the US to Pretoria by a high-powered technical team from Washington in a secret meeting in Cape Town last December

The Americans said it would be

better for South Africa to give up the programme voluntarily

South Africa is divided on the programme. On the one hand there is resentment that the US should yet again resort to veiled threats to rein in the country.

On the other hand, there is a realisation that a programme whose original inspiration was military has no chance of commercial success.

But Mr Rusty Evans, director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said "You will be making a mistake if you assume that it is going to be abandoned within weeks. Denel will have to make a commercial decision, and that will depend on the extent of co-operation they get from international partners and users."

Despite Mr Evans's confidence, several Western diplomats believe the cabinet has already decided on a "scorched earth" policy on technologically sensitive projects before the ANC joins a transitional executive — The Telegraph plc London

to get
emen

VAGE
ve 60 addi-
r an agree-
wn and the
week.
Cabinet ap-
owing Rand-
ing and de-
onal police
cipal bound-
agreement

wn Council
additional
ject, which
tee chair-
d was in re-
rate" crime
11/4/93
sidered set-
police force,
s did not al-
It believed
unction, but
it recession
e wave, plus
ources, the
th urgency".
begin soon
at recruits
n the com-

ouncil had
illy" before
olicemen. A
ement was
y within the
laries.
es were re-
the scheme.

\$15m kick-start for new development foundation

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — International financier and US billionaire George Soros has donated \$15m for the establishment of an Open Society Foundation in SA. The foundation was launched last night

Soros has established 19 similar foundations in eastern Europe. The foundations are involved in a broad range of programmes including education, institution building and media development

He is president of the New York-based Soros Fund Management and is chief investment adviser to Quantum Fund, a \$2,5bn international investment fund which has had the best performance record in the world during its 23-year history.

Soros said his investment in SA was an expression of his hope and confidence in the country's future. "The building blocks for a successful transition are there — the process is well under control."

This was in contrast to his feeling in 1979 when he considered and rejected the idea of establishing a foundation in the country which then seemed like a "vale of tears".

Priority projects for the foundation would include training a new cadre of civil servants for a new government and fostering the plurality and professionalism of a free Press which Soros regarded as vital for an open society.

His investment had a strict three-

year limit to ensure the speedy use of the funds in practical projects which assisted in the creation of a new society after which the foundation would have to dissolve.

Political analyst and Idasa trustee Van Zyl Slabbert was appointed chairman of the foundation's board of directors. Other members of the board include Fikile Bam, Alex Boraine, Anthony Heard, Rhoda Kadalie, Mampela Ramphele, Kehla Shubane, Peter Sullivan and Helen Zille

Slabbert said the foundation would promote political pluralism and individual liberty under the rule of law and the acceptance of legitimate dissent and of civil society as a strong, pluralistic and autonomous institution. These values would be translated into practical projects during the transition.

"The underlying philosophy of the foundation will be to anticipate what a transforming state will have to do in order to transform society and to provide role models for this."

He said the projects would be more long-term and enduring than those directed to short-term transitional objectives such as voter education.

One aim would be to provide rural women with skills to enable them to transcend the cycle of poverty and the system of triple discrimination under which they suffered.

Swiss-SA pilot swap 'a poor decision politically'

BERN — A secret exchange programme involving Swiss and SA pilots in the '80s, when SA was still under apartheid rule, was "negative" for Swiss foreign policy, Swiss Defence Minister Kaspar Villiger said on Monday.

Instructions had been issued so that such a decision — taken by air force chiefs without informing the Swiss defence ministry — would not happen again.

Villiger said the programme — from 1982 to 1988 — involving three Swiss and six SA pilots had been a technically useful experience, and international law had not been broken, but the decision made no political sense.

The Zurich newspaper Tages Anzeiger reported on Monday that the Swiss aimed to obtain information about Soviet MiG aircraft during the exchanges.

The newspaper, quoting a military officer, said the SA Air Force, which had fought against Cubans in Angola and Angolans "provided Switzerland with details on the flight behaviour of the Soviet fighters".

The Citizen newspaper published a photograph on Monday of a Swiss-made Pilatus training plane with SAAF markings flying over the Alps and said the picture was taken "in Switzerland last year".

The UN recently asked Switzerland to ban the planned export to SA of 60 Pilatus trainer aircraft.

Pilatus, which is part of the Oerlikon-Buehler armaments group, announced the sacking of director Walter Gubler after media reports that the company sold its planes to several countries knowing that they would be converted for military use. — Sapa-AFP.

Beuthin to call McCauley

SUSAN RUSSELL

A RAND Supreme Court judge authorised the issuing of subpoenas on Monday to evangelist Ray McCauley and the SAP's Brig "Blikkies" Blignaut as witnesses for Gary Beuthin in a bail application.

Beuthin told the judge that McCauley and Blignaut were among 10 witnesses he would call.

Beuthin, who has been in custody since his arrest last May, notified the court of his intention to apply for bail during his trial last week. He has pleaded not guilty to charges of kidnapping and attempting to murder Jill Reeves, 33, in May last year.

Beuthin was brought back into court at his own request on Thursday after his trial had continued without him for three days.

The bail plea and trial, before different judges, continue on Tuesday

Ex-CCB chief's case postponed

JOHANNESBURG. —
Former CCB chairman
General Eddie Webb
was granted a postpone-
ment yesterday in his
perjury case pending an
application for political
indemnity

His lawyer, Mr. Ode
Meyer, told the magis-
trate's court here
General Webb would be
prejudiced if he pleaded
before the outcome of
his bid *CT 814/93*

General Webb faces a
charge of perjury after
his testimony in the Da-
vid Webster inquest —
Sapa *(54)*

Star 8/14/93 (254) (227)

Firearms control 'adequate'

CAPE TOWN — Existing legislation governing the control of firearms was adequate, but minor amendments to the Arms and Ammunition Act were required, counsel for the SAP yesterday told a committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating the illegal import, distribution and use of arms and ammunition

In his lengthy submission, Luther Wepener said provision should be made for a policeman to enter premises and seize a firearm when a person was unable to identify himself satisfactorily or produce a licence or permit

He said insufficient manpower, not deficient legislation, was the main reason for problems experienced

Speaking for the ANC, Professor Nicholas Haysom said the ANC favoured restricted possession of

firearms and eventual disarmament. Bearing arms was not a right but a privilege

An average of 537 firearm licences a day had been issued during the past three years and South Africa now had 1,3 million licensed gun owners with 3,5 million legal firearms, he said

Committee chairman M N S Sithole ruled yesterday that the terms of reference of the committee would remain unchanged

His ruling followed a complaint by counsel for the Inkatha Freedom Party, Louis Visser, SC, that the committee's mandate did not extend to the illegal possession of firearms

Visser said the committee could not fulfil its task properly without also investigating the illegal possession of arms and ammunition

— Sapa

Budget cuts 'freeze SADF programmes'

254 CT8/4/93

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Stringent budget cuts had left the SADF with no combat helicopters, an ineffectual transport fleet and "slowed, postponed, frozen or cancelled" equipment programmes, said Jane's Defence Weekly yesterday

The respected magazine's Cape Town based correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, said the latest SADF budget cuts came to 14,1% in "real terms", after the VAT, fuel and inflation increases were taken into account

The SADF's largest programme,

the Special Defence Account (R3,7 billion, down 24% in real terms) meant facing the "rapidly approaching block obsolescence of many major systems" The air force had a "fast-ageing" fighter fleet, no combat helicopters and no long-range maritime patrol aircraft

The navy had to replace its strike craft and submarines by the year 2010 "at the latest" and the army still needed an air defence system

The article said the armed forces were concerned that further cuts would make it impossible to keep technological capabilities alive

Massacre prompts police reward offer

BIDAY 8/4/93

DURBAN — Police are offering a R50 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killers of 10 ANC supporters in Murchison, near Port Shepstone, on Monday.

Durban police spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo announced the reward offer yesterday. He said informants could telephone Crime Stop on 0800-111213 or investigator W/O Frik Breedt on (0391) 22524.

The violence-related toll in Murchison this week has climbed to 12 with two more killings early yesterday. Police spokesman Lt Dawood Kader said three suspects had been arrested.

The two latest victims, aged 19 and 25, were hacked and stabbed to death while sleeping in a house in Mtengwane.

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi condemned Monday's Murchison massacre saying: "Violence is not in the interests of anyone." He was speaking on his return from Britain yesterday.

He said he had no preconditions for a summit conference with ANC president Nelson Mandela and would like such a meeting as soon as possible. "I can see him tomorrow," Buthelezi said.

He also "rejected with contempt" Monday's statement by ANC Natal Midlands deputy chairman Blade Nzimande that the Concerned South Africans Group, of which Inkatha was a principal member, might stage a "Unita option" — rejecting election results if they lost.

Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen on Tuesday night shot and wounded senior IFP member Manuel Mdunge on his way home in Umlazi, Durban, party spokesman Ed Tillet said yesterday.

Tillet said the car in which Mdunge was travelling was riddled with bullets and at

least 20 spent cartridges were found at the scene. It was the second attack on senior IFP officials in Umlazi in the past week, he said.

"There is a systematic campaign to eliminate IFP leaders, to destroy the IFP and to sabotage peace initiatives in Umlazi," Tillet claimed.

Another two people were shot dead and a woman seriously injured in an attack on a squatter camp at Esikhaweni near Empangeni on the Natal North Coast, it was reported yesterday.

At Nkelabantwana near Bulwer in the Natal Midlands a man was shot dead yesterday and another wounded in an attack. A police spokesman said five people fired on a group, killing Ndoneni Bunenizizi.

In Khayelitsha near Cape Town yesterday, a policeman was shot and two wounded men arrested when police were attacked and involved in a 40-minute gunfight, according to police.

Sgt I Isaacs, Const S Ntongona and Const M Mbolekawa went to the scene in an armour-plated vehicle. Sgt Isaacs was shot in the leg.

The robbers fled with the police in pursuit. The heavy police vehicle became stuck in deep sand, however, and its occupants stepped out to try and calm an angry crowd, which, according to police reports, were being egged on to set the vehicle alight.

The SAP members were attacked and in the ensuing gun fight, Isaacs was shot. Two men were later arrested trying to have their bullet wounds treated at a hospital.

Police said members of the Internal Stability Unit prevented the crowd from setting the armoured vehicle alight. — Sapa

ANC proposes tough arms laws

CAPE TOWN — The failure of the security forces to protect people from attack was a major cause of the spiralling demand for firearms, the ANC told a committee of the Goldstone commission investigating illegal arms yesterday.

The ANC told the committee in Cape Town both self-defence units and hostel residents' associations demanded firearms because they had little or no faith in the security forces' willingness and ability to protect them.

"For as long as the security forces are perceived as partisan or ineffective, there is little prospect of any statutory intervention (affecting) the proliferation of illegal firearms in our country."

The ANC said firearms should be confined to sporting activities and to securing a livelihood.

Statutory amendments proposed by the ANC included:

- Raising the age limit for the issue of firearm licences from 16 to 21 years;
- That applicants for licences undergo psychometric testing to assess their suitability to possess a firearm;

Individuals be restricted to one firearm; and

That anyone found in possession of more than two illegal firearms be presumed to have been dealing illegally in such arms.

Weapons such as semi-automatic and automatic arms and large-calibre weapons should be statutorily restricted to a much greater extent, the ANC submitted.

Meanwhile, committee chairman M N S Sithole ruled yesterday that the terms of reference of the Goldstone commission committee investigating the illegal importation, distribution and use of arms and ammunition will remain unchanged.

His ruling followed a complaint by counsel for the Inkatha Freedom Party, Louis Visser, SC, that the committee's mandate did not extend to the illegal possession of firearms. *BIDAY 8/3/93*

Visser said the committee could not fulfil its task properly without also investigating the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Sithole said the committee would proceed with its inquiry as mandated.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

NEWS Transkei border controls 'adapted' to ease traffic

Border tension eased

Sowetan Correspondent

TENSION between South Africa and Transkei has been further eased after talks in Umtata yesterday between senior police officers from both countries.

An immediate consequence of the meeting is that the controversial border controls imposed by South Africa will be "adapted" to ensure as little disruption and inconvenience as possible.

Proposals for combating security threats to South Africans and Transkeians were agreed on by the South African Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, and his Transkeian counterpart at yesterday's talks and are expected to be laid before both governments for their "urgent consideration".

The two officers undertook to remain in close contact.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Gert Myburgh said in a statement that the Transkeian commissioner also undertook to intensify policing in Transkei "to combat any threat to South African citizens".

He said border control measures "will be reviewed on a daily basis to ensure that everything possible can be done to ensure the safety of South African citizens".

Myburgh added that the police were aware of rumours that Apla was planning attacks over the Easter weekend.

Meanwhile, *Sapa* reports that armed businessmen in Matatiele blockaded

Sowetan 8/4/93
■ **Businessmen hit back over ANC's consumer boycott:**

(969) (102) (254)
two roads leading into Transkei with metre-high dumps of sand in reaction to a consumer boycott by the local ANC crisis committee yesterday.

The consumer boycott was called after an announcement last week by President FW de Klerk that security action on the Natal-Transkei border would be stepped up. The town of Matatiele had decided unanimously on the counter-boycott, mayor Mr Libby Sorour said yesterday. "The people are armed and will fight if necessary," he warned.

He said his council had had discussions with the crisis committee on Tuesday night to resolve the issue but was notified yesterday that the boycott would go ahead.

No soldiers prosecuted

By IAN CLAYTON (254)
NO member of 32 Battalion has yet been prosecuted for assault, rape or murder after its raid on the Phola Park squatter camp, despite an urgent call for this by the Goldstone Commission in June last year.

This was disclosed in parliament this week by Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee. He said the police had opened dockets about the alleged criminal conduct by 32 Battalion members but the number of dockets was unknown. *W/Ment 2/4-15/4/93.*

The Phola Park incident took place on April 8 1992. The South African Defence Force defended 32 Battalion, but its claims were rejected by the commission — which also said the Phola Park self-defence unit had tried to involve the SADF in a war.

AND PROPOSALS FOR PEACE CORPS TO OPERATE SELF-DEFENCE UNITS

CONCEDING that township self-defence units have gone seriously awry, the African National Congress and its allies are proposing a major restructuring programme which would place SDUs under the control of the National Peace Accord and involve them in community improvement programmes.

The proposals amount to an acknowledgement by the ANC and its allies that the SDUs have largely become a law unto themselves.

They come during a week in which Nelson Mandela has been more forthright than ever before on the role of ANC members in fuelling the violence in the country.

Community control, much-vaunted at the time of the formation of the self-defence units, has often been powerless in the face of special interests which have subverted the units for their own purposes.

This week Boy Piti Mdwene and James Sithube Bhola, both members of the Evaton SDU, appeared in court on charges of murder and attempted murder in connection with the killing in Eikenhof of a mother and two children late last month. The accused told the court earlier this week that they were not involved in the killings. The police forced them into making confessions, they said.

The ANC has said that Mdwene and Bhola have attended ANC meetings in the past, but could not confirm that either of them were members. Legal assistance for the two men is currently being discussed by the ANC, but it will only be granted if the organisation is indeed convinced of their innocence.

In an interview this week, ANC PWV deputy secretary Obed Bapela said that under the restructuring programme, every SDU member in the country should be vetted. Cadres unable to meet a stringent set of criteria should be excluded from further SDU activities.

Joint control executives (JCEs) representing a cross-section of groups in each community would take overall charge of the SDUs. "The JCEs would monitor the activities of local units, requiring them to file operational plans and account for their actions," said Bapela.

Membership of an SDU would be open only to long-standing residents of the area served by a particular unit, and could include mixed groups of ANC and Inkatha supporters. "The composition will be decided by the individual community depending on where they perceive the threat to peace and order coming from," he said.

Peace Accord aid sought to tame renegade SDUs

W/mail 8/4-15/4/93

(254)

The young lions who hoped to protect the townships have turned into rogue bulls. Now the ANC has come up with a plan to turn self-defence units into a 'peace corps' which will rebuild their areas. By **STEPHEN LAUFER**



Promoting peace ... The ANC hopes to transform the self-defence units into a uniformed, nonpartisan force doing community service

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Current SDU members under the age of 18 would be encouraged to go back to school. "The age of some SDU members has been a problem," conceded Bapela. "Ten and 11-year-olds are just not mature enough to handle weapons, especially in tense and complex situations." And a better gender and ethnic mix would also help to defuse the current explosive atmosphere within many units.

South African Communist Party chief Chris Hani said he wanted to see the SDUs develop into a full-blown peace corps modelled on John F Kennedy's aid and self-help organisation of the 1960s. He believed that such a corps could capture the imagination and channel the idealism of young South Africans in much the same way as it did for a generation of Americans.

There were many young people in the townships who would be happy to serve a two-year stint in an organisation given the task of fighting crime, repairing schools and building parks and other community facilities, said Hani.

"With help from the private sector and co-operation from the government, we would be able to offer modest allowances and finance training programmes for peace corps members as well as many urban renewal projects. The young volunteers would create the basis for a new pride by township residents in their neighbourhoods, which in itself would make it more difficult for criminal elements to gain a foothold."

The peace corps would not just be about making the townships safer and better places to live. Hani said he wanted to see membership of the corps become a prestigious stepping-stone to further education and employment within the mainstream economy. An emblem and perhaps even a uniform would help create an identity for the organisation.

Hani believes that the danger of the peace corps becoming as unruly and destructive as the SDUs is minimal. "We want an

agreed legal status for the organisation, in return for which we are prepared to give the government a role

in the selection and training of volunteers."

Independent observers caution against over-optimism in the battle to tame the SDUs. They say the task of regaining political control over the heavily armed units may be larger and more complex than envisaged.

"Experience has shown that community control can be a very flexible concept, subject to mystification which cloaks political rifts and the activities of criminal gangs," said Graeme Simpson, of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation. "While there is certainly an argument to be made for a township version of suburban neighbourhood watch organisations, the difficulties begin when a community is divided within itself, often along the lines of migrant hostel dwellers against long term residents."

The SDUs have got out of hand for a number of reasons, believe Bapela. They have been "hijacked" by criminal gangs, infiltrated and manipulated by police informers and taken over by tribal interests of young people lacking the maturity required for the task.

But it has not just been outside forces at work. Correcting the control taken by the SDUs will require self-criticism too, argued Hani. "When we supported and influenced their formation, we failed to monitor the units closely enough. It's time non-partisan control structures are found which introduce a genuine element of accountability into SDU activities."

Ex-CCB boss in perjury indemnity bid

By KURT SWARTZ

ATTEMPTS to avoid prosecution for perjury could fall within the ambit of South Africa's indemnity laws, the Department of Justice said this week.

The question was raised when the attorney of former CCB chairman Major-General Eddie Webb told the Johannesburg Regional Court on Wednesday that his client, charged with making conflicting statements under oath, was to apply for political indemnity.

The charges arise from differing statements made by General Webb to the Harms commission into politically-related killings and to the inquest into the assassination of Wits academic and political activist David Webster.

At the Webster inquest, General Webb admitted his evidence to Mr Justice Louis Harms might have misled the commission.

The alleged perjury involved a denial of knowledge of plans to assassinate journalist Gavin Evans and human rights activist and advocate Mr Dullah Omar.

When General Webb appeared in court on Wednesday, his attorney, Mr Oelof de Meyer, asked for a postponement because of the indemnity bid.

Mr de Meyer undertook to provide proof — by 9am on April 22 — that an indemnity application had been lodged and to reveal for what misdeed it was being sought.

ANC sharpens its spear for peace-time push on SANDF

SIFTWES 11/14/93

AT A time of massive budget cuts and staff reductions in the SA Defence Force, the ANC is raising an army of thousands in exile.

From senior staff officers and jet pilots to infantrymen, the ANC army is slowly taking shape in training bases throughout the world.

The purpose of these ANC foreign legions? One day soon, say ANC officials, they will return to become part of a new South African army.

According to South African intelligence sources, there are more than 12 000 members of the ANC's military wing, Umlunkho, in Swaziland, training in camps — mainly in Uganda and Tanzania.

This figure represents a third of the SANDF permanent force staff of between 30 000 and 40 000.

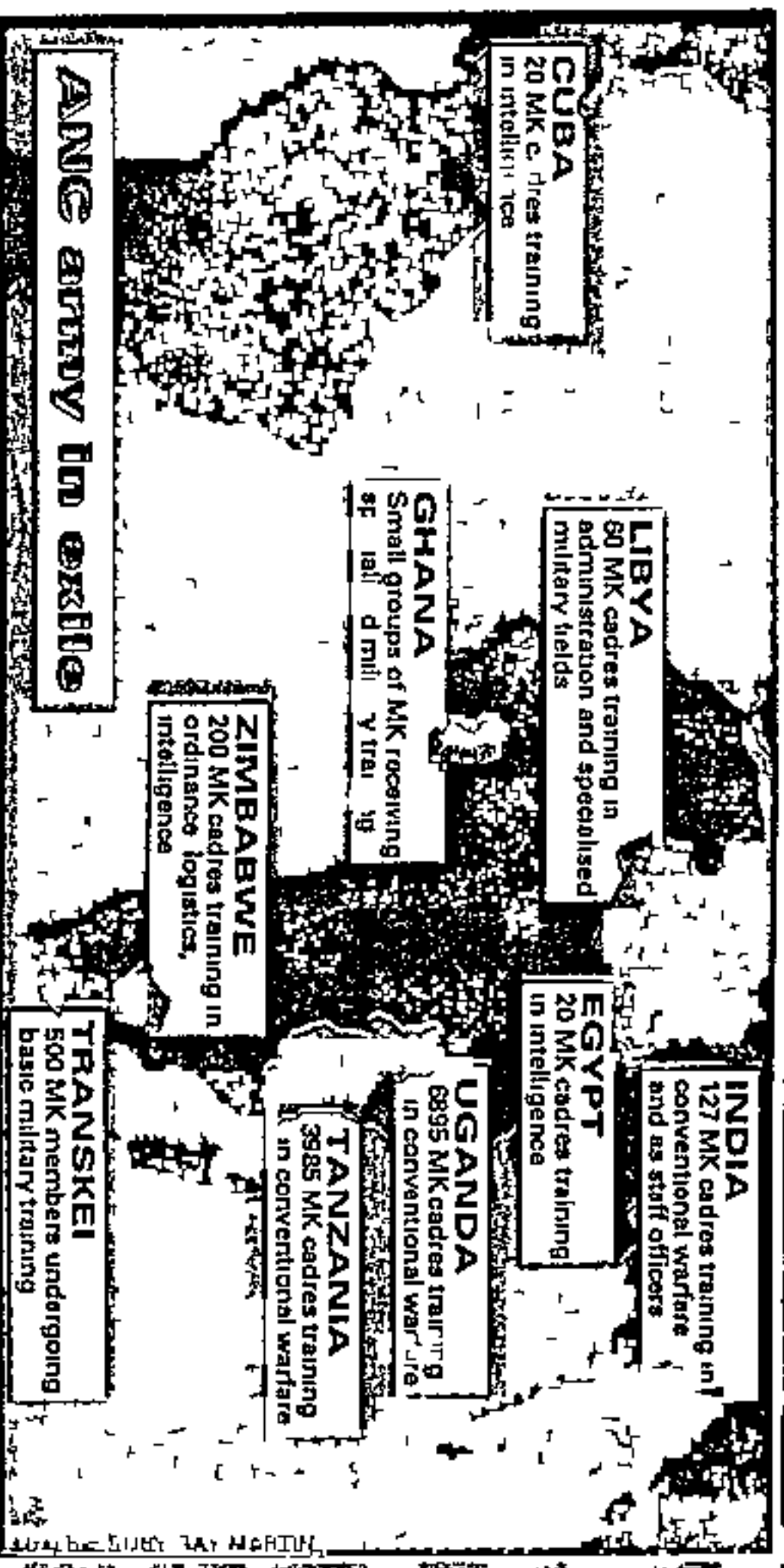
ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa confirmed this week that MK recruits were being trained in Uganda, Tanzania and India, but would not comment on how many of them were there.

However, intelligence sources place 8 146 ANC members — of whom 6 895 are under military training — in Uganda and 5 035 in Tanzania, where 3 985 MK cadres are undergoing conventional-warfare training.

More than 100 MK members are also in India for conventional military training in the navy and air force as well as for staff and officer courses.

Training

In Libya the ANC presence has been scaled down "dramatically", according to intelligence sources, and of the 60 members still in that country 10 are working as administrative per-



GETTING READY: A happy group of MK recruits at a training camp in Tanzania in December

By DE WET POTGIETER

Intelligence sources also claim that MK is thinking of sending recruits to Iraq for specialised training.

Ironically, the intensive training would be of little use to MK members once integrated into the SANDF. "I cannot see what value training in Uganda or Tanzania could have to the future SANDF," said Mr Paul-Boleke Mertz, co-director of the Institute for Defence Policy.

"Neither country has what one could regard as a sophisticated military ability. In fact, both Uganda and Tanzania have low-level, low-intensity armies." Training given to MK recruits would be based on the Soviet doctrine, which is not compatible with the SANDF's Western doctrine, so cadres returning from camps in these African states would almost certainly have to undergo

MK in Parliament recently, intelligence sources also claim that about 500 MK recruits are receiving basic military training at a secret camp in Transkei.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus denied that training takes place in Transkei, saying there were no facilities for recruitment or training of MK "inside South Africa."

However, security sources told the Sunday Times the recruits were picked up early in January at Whema, near Mersbank, Durban, and transported to Port St Johns before being moved to a "heavily fortified" camp outside Umhata on the Umzimvubu river for three months' training starting on January 11.

Fortified

On arrival at the camp, the sources said, the recruits were met by a guard in a brown uniform and

When there are more legends in the audience than there are on the stage, expect something special.



AT A time of massive budget cuts and staff reductions in the SA Defence Force, the ANC is raising an army of thousands in exile.

From senior staff officers and jet pilots to infantrymen, the ANC army is slowly taking shape in training bases throughout the world.

The purpose of these ANC foreign legions? One day soon, say ANC officials, they will return to become part of a new South African army.

According to South African intelligence sources, there are more than 12 000 members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, training in camps — mainly in Uganda and Tanzania.

This figure represents a third of the SADF permanent force staff of between 30 000 and 40 000.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa confirmed this week that MK recruits were being trained in Uganda, Tanzania and India, but would not comment on how many of them were there.

However, intelligence sources place 8 146 ANC members — of whom 6 895 are under military training — in Uganda and 5 035 in Tanzania, where 3 985 MK cadres are undergoing conventional-warfare training.

More than 100 MK members are also in India for conventional military training in the navy and air force as well as for staff and officer courses.

Training

In Libya the ANC presence has been scaled down "dramatically", according to intelligence sources, and of the 60 members still in that country 10 are working as administrative personnel, while the rest are receiving specialised military training.

A "small group" of recruits are also undergoing specialist training in Ghana, while 20 MK cadres are reported to be training in intelligence in Cuba.

An estimated 200 of the 600 remaining ANC members in Zambia are receiving ordinance, logistic and intelligence training.

In Uganda MK cadres are being trained by the armed forces in radar and aircraft maintenance, military and combat work, artillery, armoured vehicles, engineering, landmine warfare and anti-aircraft protection. They are also being trained as instructors and staff officers by Tanzanians, Nigerians, Ethiopians, North Koreans, Libyans and East Europeans.

A group of MK recruits are being trained as pilots on MiG-15 fighter planes at the Ugandan air force base at Nakasangola. Their instructors are Libyan and Ethiopian.

By DE WET POTGIETER

Intelligence sources also claim that MK is thinking of sending recruits to Iraq for specialised training.

Ironically, the intensive training would be of little use to MK members once integrated into the SADF.

"I cannot see what value training in Uganda or Tanzania could have to the future SADF," said Mr Paul-Bolcke Mertz, co-director of the Institute for Defence Policy.

"Neither country has what one could regard as a sophisticated military ability. In fact, both Uganda and Tanzania have low-level, low-intensity armies.

"Training given to MK recruits would be based on the Soviet doctrine, which is not compatible with the SADF's Western doctrine, so cadres returning from camps in these African states would almost certainly have to undergo retraining in South Africa before they can be absorbed into the SADF," Mr Mertz said.

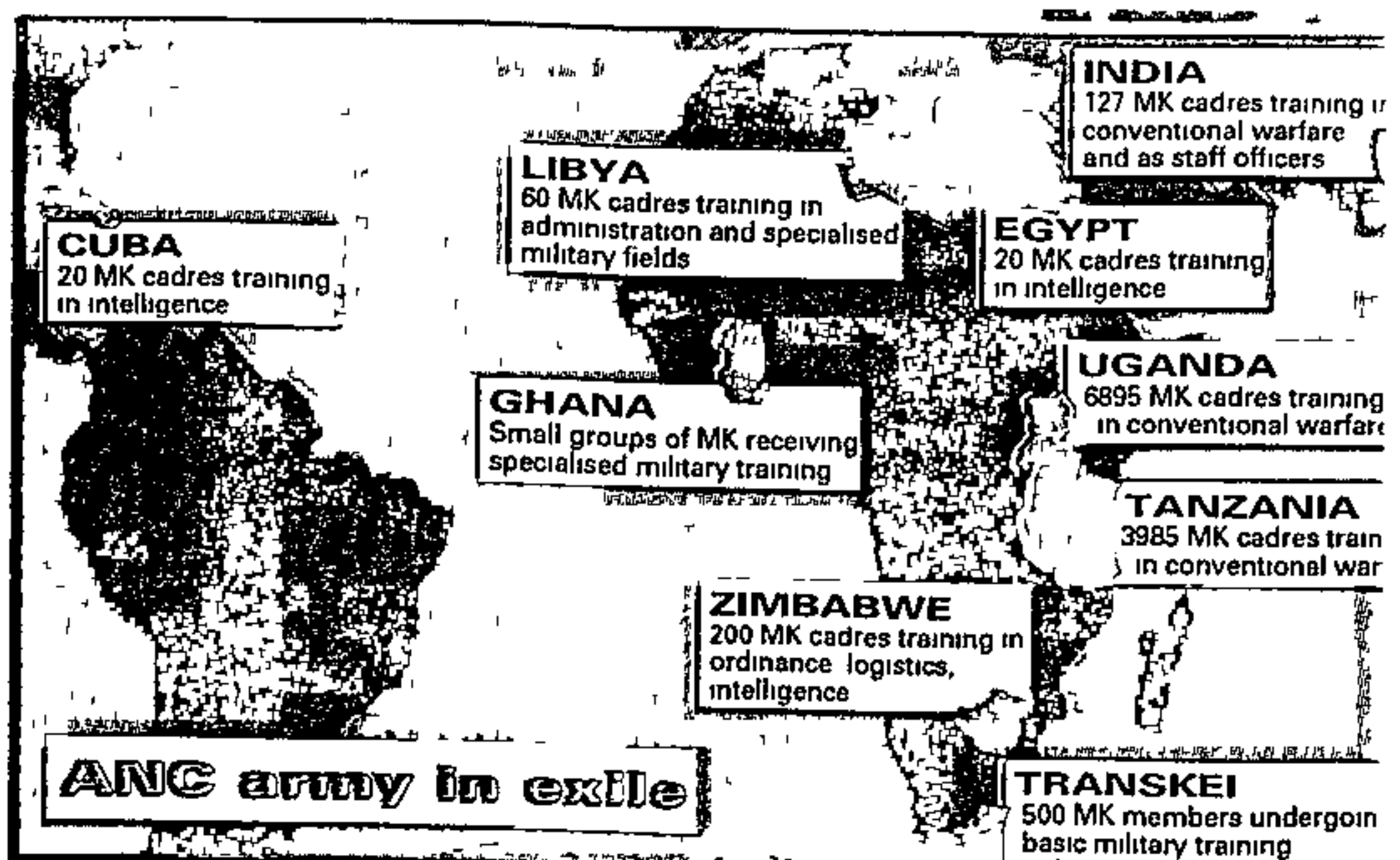
Pathetic

He pointed out that MK cadres trained in weaponry and military hardware originating from the former Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries would have to be retrained in the use of "sophisticated Western armaments" as well.

"What we have seen of MK's conventional capabilities is pathetic. They may be capable of waging guerrilla warfare, but it would require retraining on a huge scale for them to meet the internationally respected standards of the SADF," Mr Mertz said.

Training received in India would be "more acceptable", as that country's armed forces had a doctrine based on accepted Western standards.

In the wake of Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel's scathing attack on



MK in Parliament recently, intelligence sources also claim that about 500 MK recruits are receiving basic military training at a secret camp in Transkei.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus denied that training takes place in Transkei, saying there were no facilities for recruitment or training of MK "inside South Africa".

However, security sources told the Sunday Times the recruits were picked up early in January at Wherna, near Merebank, Durban, and transported to Port St Johns before being moved to a "heavily fortified" camp outside Umtata on the Umzimvubu river for three months' training starting on January 11.

Fortified

On arrival at the camp, the sources said, the recruits were met by a guard in a brown uniform and green beret. A kilometre down the road, a man and two women — both wearing brown uniforms and armed with pistols — took charge of the group.

The camp is well guarded, with fortified lookout posts in trenches, each manned by two armed men. Additional surveillance is conducted from a "high tree, in which a guard perches during daylight to warn of approaching aircraft", the sources said.

Recruits are trained in the use of grenades, limpet mines and demolition charges. They are also taught how to make petrol bombs and other explosive devices using chemicals that can be bought from pharmacies.

The sources said that a senior member of the ANC told recruits during a January 19 visit to Port St Johns that everything possible was being done to smuggle weapons stockpiled in neighbouring states into South Africa.

Wh
legend
the
expect



Star 1314193

Staff Reporters

Police seek Rudolph's weapons haul

254

Police are urgently trying to track down the remaining weapons missing from the contingent stolen from the SA Air Force by rightwinger Piet "Skiet" Rudolph in April 1990, after it was established that Chris Hani was probably shot dead with one of these guns.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe announced on Sunday night that a firearm stolen from SAAF headquarters in Pretoria in April 1990 was found in the car of murder-suspect Janus Waluz (40) when he was arrested on Saturday.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Brigadier Frans Malherbe told The Star that some, but not

all, of the weapons stolen from the air force in 1990 had been recovered. He said a special team was probing the case of the missing firearms and would co-operate with the police team investigating the murder of the South African Communist Party general-secretary.

Rudolph was detained in 1990 in connection with the theft of the SAAF weapons and various bomb blasts, and was released the following year in terms of a Government amnesty.

Malherbe said that at this stage police still took the view that the murder was carried out

by an individual "But we are investigating all avenues. We are also investigating whether the suspect was involved with other people. We are determined to solve this, even if it takes two years."

According to Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder, the weapons stolen from the SAAF were distributed in right-wing circles and some were later sold.

Malherbe said an identity parade involving the Hani murder suspect was held at Murder and Robbery headquarters in Benoni on Sunday and there

were "positive and negative" responses.

He added that the "hit list" found in the home of Waluz contained the names of eight prominent local politicians from the ANC, SACP and National Party, as well as prominent journalists.

Waluz, who is being held in custody at an undisclosed location, had refused to talk since the killing.

It was not possible at this stage for police to determine what Waluz's thinking had been regarding the targeted politicians and journalists.

"(Waluz) has not given any co-operation. He is absolutely speechless. He doesn't even ask for water," Malherbe said.

Malherbe also told The Star yesterday that police had found in Waluz's house a blank application form for membership of the AWB.

But investigators had not been able to establish whether he was a registered member of the right-wing organisation, or any other political grouping.

Tests were being carried out to determine whether the hit list was drawn up by Waluz himself, or by an organisation

or another person. The result of the tests would be made available later this week.

Malherbe said all eight people whose names appeared with Hani's on the hit list had been informed and offered 24-hour police protection, which would include the services of SAP bodyguards.

None of the targeted individuals had responded to the police's offer, Malherbe said.

Police had also planned security measures for Waluz's scheduled appearance in the Boksburg Magistrate's Court today, during which tension was likely.

He said police would be ready for any contingency during the mass action commemoration demonstrations planned for tomorrow.

SADF 'strict' on arms

Staff Reporter

(254)
SINCE the theft of firearms from an SA Air Force base in Pretoria in 1990, one of which has been linked to the killing of SACP chief Mr Chris Han, there had been stricter control of arms by the SA Defence Force, the Goldstone Commission heard yesterday. Mr Pierre Rabie, for the SADF, told a committee of the commission probing illegal firearms that measures dealing with those contravening the rules were also stricter.

CT 14/4/93
Mr Louis Visser, SC, for the IFP and the KwaZulu government, said that until it was established that no more weapons were coming into the country through the ANC and PAC and their military wings, the probe was "going nowhere".

There was no proof that the IFP was involved in such a matter, he claimed. In its submissions the ANC rejected mandatory sentences to deal with illegal firearms as this interfered with the discretion of the presiding officer.

Star 14/4/93

Witness tells of beating at army camp

Court Reporter (254)

Two Johannesburg military policemen yesterday went on trial in the Rand Supreme Court for allegedly beating a slightly built man to death inside an army base.

Willem Barend Snyman (32) and Lance-Corporal Johann Maree (27), who allegedly killed Raymond Ndimma at the Doornkop military base on May 10 1991, have pleaded not guilty to murder.

Robin Curwen, who was doing a Military Police camp at the time, said he saw the soldiers beat Ndimma until he could no longer stand.

Curwen said he had earlier been ordered to escort five men, including Ndimma, to the Military Police duty room. The men were suspected of entering the base unlawfully.

He later noticed that Ndimma was missing, Curwen said. Ndimma's brother then asked him to go into Snyman's office to find out what was happening to Ndimma, Curwen said.

Inside Snyman's office, he saw Snyman and Maree slap a dazed-looking Ndimma on both sides of the head simultaneously, Curwen said.

He then left the office and returned 30 to 45 minutes

later. Ndimma was by now prostrate and frothing at the mouth, as if having an epileptic fit, Curwen said.

He said Snyman was lifting Ndimma by the hair, then pulling tufts of hair out of his head. The soldiers continued to assault Ndimma until Curwen "couldn't stand it any more", Curwen testified.

Later, he saw Ndimma in a bakkie outside the duty room. Snyman had told him: "Here comes trouble", and that he should pretend to know nothing. Ndimma's body was found five days later, dumped close to the base.

The trial continues.

ANC worried about stolen guns

CAPE TOWN — The ANC yesterday expressed concern at reports that the firearm used in the assassination of SACP general secretary Chris Hanu had allegedly been stolen from an SADF armoury

Prof Nick Haysom, appearing for the ANC at a Goldstone commission inquiry into the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms, asked SADF

counsel Pierre Rabie whether steps had been taken to improve security at SADF arms depots

Rabie said there had been no further incidents since the burglaries and theft of firearms from a SA Air Force depot in Pretoria in 1990. Strict security measures as stipulated in the Defence Act and the SADF Standing Orders were now applied at all arms depots.

The ANC said it had informed all members that they were permitted to carry only licensed firearms.

But, said Haysom, the ANC had no control over township self-defence units, which fell directly under community leadership structures

Haysom said the ANC's proposal for legislation, confining the possession of firearms to sporting activities, was "unrealistic" in SA at present.

He said the ANC's recommendation was for proportionate armament, not disarmament as such. The creation of a climate of disarmament was a long-term goal, however.

The ANC favoured heavy sentences for illegal possession of arms, but believed judicial officers should have discretion when im-

posing sentences in order to avoid injustices.

The ANC also believed that people who carried firearms in public should be in physical possession of their firearm licences. This provision was similar to legislation introduced last year compelling motorists to carry drivers' licences.

Louis Visser, SC, for Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, said the DF Malan Accord between government and the ANC did not excuse the ANC from explaining its role in illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms.

Inkatha would deal with any evidence of wrongdoing by its members. However, there was no evidence that Inkatha or the KwaZulu government had officially sanctioned illegal activity in respect of firearms, he said.

SA Gunowners' Association spokesman Ian Lear said attempts to "tighten up" the Arms and Ammunition Act would only burden legal gun owners. Criminals would disregard further legislation. Illegal use of firearms had to be combated by more effective law enforcement and stricter sentences.

Lear said the level of criminal violence in many black townships was so high that law-abiding people were prepared to risk prosecution by acquiring an illegal firearm for their own protection. — Sapa.



**THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE**

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

**FROM ONLY
R86
PER DAY**

SINGLE ROOM
SHARING SHOWER
TEL: (021) 406 1911 OR

**TOLL-FREE
0800 233 255**



**PROFESSIONAL
AVIATION
CHARTER**

Arms control assurance

Defence Force measures adequate, Goldstone committee told

JOHN VILJOEN
Staff Reporter

DEFENCE Force controls to safeguard weapons stores were adequate and efficient, a committee of the Goldstone Commission has heard.

Mr Pierre Rabie, for the Defence Force, gave this assurance yesterday to a committee investigating ways of preventing the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Professor Nick Haysom, for the ANC, had asked Mr Rabie if the SADF had reviewed its policies on the safekeeping of weapons in stores and arsenals as this was a potential source of illegal firearms.

Professor Haysom said the commissioner of police had confirmed to him that the weapon used to assassinate Communist Party leader Mr Chris Hami at the weekend was stolen during a raid on air force headquarters in Pretoria in 1990.

Mr Rabie said he had been instructed that there were many standing army orders, laws and regulations regarding the control of arms stores.

The 1990 raid by a group of rightwingers had not been repeated and he assured the committee that SADF regulations governing weapons stores were applied and were effective.

Mr Rabie said Defence Force support of police efforts

to combat public violence involved about 100 000 Citizen Force members each year.

On any one day in 1989 an average of 2 814 Citizen Force members were deployed in South Africa in support of police. In 1990 the number rose to about 5 600, in 1991 to about 7 800 and in 1992 it was about 7 000.

This cost the SADF about R170 million.

Earlier, Professor Haysom said armed self-defence units (SDUs) were controlled by communities and not by the ANC.

Only last week Mr Hami had voiced concern over the question of control over the SDUs, Professor Haysom said. He could not say whether their weapons were licensed or not.

Mr Louis Visser, SC, for the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Kwazulu government, said the ANC had failed to disclose details of its importation, distribution and use of illegal automatic weapons.

The ANC had used the D F Malan Accord in which it abandoned the armed struggle as an excuse for not providing the committee with this information, but this was not justifiable, Mr Visser said.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr M N S Sithole with members Mr S N Roberts and Mr L S Van Zyl, will hear closing argument from the parties today.



Picture ROY WIGLEY, The Argus

NEW HULL: After an extensive rebuild, the Navy Ton-class minesweeper SAS Walvisbaai was recommissioned yesterday. Discussing the ship on the quay are the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R Simpson-Anderson and the vessel's new captain, Lieutenant Commander Adri Kampfer

Dalroa hooets Nam Javala

Arms smuggling counter-plan 'useless'

CAPE TOWN — A police covert operation to infiltrate arms smuggling networks had been exposed and was now useless, police counsel told a committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms in Cape Town yesterday.

Luther Wepener said a close corporation named Honeybadger had been established as a front for an SAP covert operation to track down gun smugglers.

Honeybadger had no premises, was not licensed to deal in firearms, and had not yet started functioning effectively when it was exposed after attacks and accusations against the SAP's covert operations. "The sole purpose of this operation was to find the gun smugglers and infiltrate their ranks in order to arrest and prosecute them," Wepener said.

Referring to Press reports that there were about 200 licensed AK-47 rifles in SA, he said the Commissioner of Police had ordered a full-scale investigation into the licensing of such weapons and the conditions under which they were kept.

Licences for AK-47 rifles had been issued only in the case of rifles converted so they could operate only as semi-automatics. It was illegal to import fully automatic rifles and no licences were issued for them.

Wepener emphasised that the police had never sold AK-47s or any other semi-automatic rifles to any of its members or the public.

Police officers who lived in dangerous areas could, however, be issued with weapons for protection.

He said most of the legal AK-47s were confiscated as bounty during the Rhodesian and Namibian conflicts, while others were acquired through donations, bequests and licence transfers. They were generally kept only as collectors' items.

There was no record of any crime having been committed with any of these licensed semi-automatic AK-47s. The SAP was able to account for the whereabouts of each of these weapons, he said.

Pierre Rabie, for the SADF, said under no circumstances had the SADF sold or provided weapons to anyone.

He said the SADF possessed a vast array of weaponry and the potential for theft was always present.

The committee was told the ANC's possession of arms caches was a political problem for which a political solution had to be sought.

Richard Spoor, for the ANC, said the question of the movement's armed wing, Unkhonto we Sizwe, and its possession of arms had to be resolved expeditiously by placing all armed forces under the joint control of a transitional administration.

The ANC accepted that its possession of firearms was unlawful in terms of existing legislation, but the historical reasons for the armed struggle had to be considered.

Louis Visser SC, for the Inkatha Freedom Party and KwaZulu government, said there was no indication of public violence and intimidation committed by the security forces, while clear evidence had been put before the Goldstone commission on the role of ANC-supporting self-defence units in fostering violence.

The hearing ended yesterday — Sapa

26 firearms still missing

By CHARLENE SMITH
254

RIGHT-WING groups are still in possession of 26 firearms stolen from the SA Air Force by Piet Rudolph.

The missing weapons include eight Z88 9mm service pistols of the type used to assassinate Chris Hani. Police said this week that the gun used to kill Mr Hani was one of those stolen from the SAAF.

Mr Rudolph denied that the man being held in connection with the murder, Janus Waluz, had received the gun from him. He said the stolen weapons had been distributed to unarmed members of the "volk" who were defenceless against attacks from those who wanted to take over the country.

Colonel Reg Crewe of the SAP public relations directorate in Pretoria this week said 69 firearms were originally stolen of which 43 had been recovered.

REPORT

"The weapons still outstanding are eight Z88 9mm service pistols, six semi-automatic R5 rifles and 12 pump-action shotguns," he said.

SA's top criminal investigator, General Piet du Toit — CID head and also the man responsible for investigations into firearms thefts and public violence — has now been placed in charge of the overall investigation of Chris Hani's death and the missing SAAF weapons.

Colonel Crewe could not say how the weapons had been recovered.

In 1990 the then Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced that police had recovered four R5 rifles, five Z88 pistols, one night-sight apparatus and 2 400 rounds of 5,56mm ammunition in a disused Krugersdorp mine shaft, following a report made by a black miner.

Hansard

Hansard

concerned refused to prosecute members following the opening or referral of the said dockets, if so, (a) which attorneys-general and (b) in (i) how many and (ii) what matters? B490E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (a), (b), (c), (d), (2), (3) and (4) Fall away

Space industry: investigation into commercial feasibility

235 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 298 on 19 June 1992, the investigation into the commercial feasibility of establishing a space industry in the Republic has been concluded, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B534E

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) The investigation into the market opportunities, the competition in the market, the RSA's potential for a winning advantage and the risk factors, is already in an advanced stage

The investigation focuses on practical commercial opportunities for a low earth-orbit satellite vehicle, services and launching facilities. Because parties from various countries are involved, and the best technical partners must be brought together, the investigation is taking a substantial amount of time. The analysis of the market and the profitability of each project is time consuming

- (2) A statement will be made if the report is made known, and a statement is justified

Hillbrow/Berea area: crime statistics

235 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e)

Hansard

Hansard

on 5 May 1992, any persons have been (a) detained, (b) arrested, (c) charged and/or (d) convicted in connection with the bombing of certain premises, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (i) what are the relevant details in regard to each of the bombings and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B543E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a), (b), (c) and (d) No
- (i) Falls away
- (ii) 31 March 1993

SAP: deaths in custody

247 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons died in police custody in (a) 1991 and (b) each specified month of 1992 for which statistics are available? B544E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 153	(b) 18
January	13
February	14
March	16
April	19
May	15
June	15
July	21
August	19
September	23
October	15
November	22
December	210
Total	210

Murders of 16 persons

248 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to the replies to Question No 27 on 27 March 1990, Question No 55 on 15 March 1991 and Question No 131 on 18 March 1992, any persons have been detained, arrested, charged and/or convicted in connection with the alleged murders of 16 persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why

not, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons (i) detained, (ii) arrested, (iii) charged and/or (iv) convicted in connection with each of these alleged murders and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B545E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No, nobody has as yet been charged or convicted in connection with these murders as there is no evidence to implicate any person

- (a) (i-iv) Fall away
- (b) 31 March 1993

SAP: criminal conduct/civil damages

249 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any dockets were opened in 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, with a view to investigating alleged criminal conduct on the part of members of the South African Police in cases in which civil damages were paid by the Minister of Law and Order following a pre-trial settlement or a trial judgment, if so, how many were so opened in each of these years,
- (2) whether any of the dockets so opened resulted in the successful prosecution of members of the Police, if so, how many in each of these years,
- (3) whether the Attorney-General of the Transvaal refused to prosecute any members of the Police in respect of any dockets so opened, if so, in respect of how many such dockets? B517E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1), (2) and (3) Fall away

Note As a result of the magnitude of the administrative processes involved in order to determine the information, the information cannot, unfortunately, be made available at short notice

Railway stations open for passenger/goods traffic

250 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

How many railway stations in the Republic

SADF, SAP call for mourning band

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — In an extraordinary joint statement the SADF and SAP in the Eastern Cape urged people to wear mourning bands for the next month

The statement reads

"The present unrest regula-

tions have been implemented as a result of constant unrest and threats to the safety of the communities of the Eastern Cape since April 12, 1993

"Although the tragic death of Mr Chris Hanu has had a disruptive influence on our society, it is imperative that peace be brought about in our communities

19/4/93
To honour the noble aspirations of the late Mr Chris Hanu and bring peace to our communities, the security forces are determined to protect all citizens against the destructive and violent conduct of criminal elements.

"In the name of peace and stability a serious and urgent

appeal is thus made to the communities to co-operate and bear with us in this testing period

"As a gesture of solidarity in furthering peace and stability, you are urged to avoid disruptive actions and wear mourning bands during the following month, as a sign of your commitment to peace"

Mandela calls for peace corps to honour Hani

254 25/20/93

ALL SECURITY forces and armed formations should be brought under multi-party control with immediate effect, Mr Nelson Mandela said in his funeral oration at the FNB stadium yesterday. Mr Mandela urged his listeners to pay tribute to the memory of Mr Chris Hani by forming peace brigades throughout the country, as Hani had proposed.

Following are excerpts from Mr Mandela's address in 1991, when we spoke of a Third Force being responsible for the violence, we were ridiculed and criticised by everyone. Now both South Africa and the world recognise not only the existence of that same Third Force, but also the extent of its activities.

That is why President De Klerk retired army and police generals with golden handshakes, but neither we nor the country know what were the activities they were dismissed for.

When Chris Hani criticised the theft of weapons from the Air Force Base, and said those weapons were not stolen, but were taken to be used in covert operations, he too was ridiculed. Guns from those same stolen weapons were used to kill him.

'No effort was spared to criminalise both MK and Chris Hani'

A major initiative that Chris Hani proposed shortly before his death was that peace brigades be established under the National Peace Accord. Let us pay tribute to his memory by forming such peace brigades throughout the country. Let them be part of the reconstruction of our country, ravaged by the war waged against us over 45 years of apartheid rule.

There has been a deliberate and massive propaganda offensive against uMkhonto weSizwe, its cadres and leadership. No effort has been spared to criminalise both MK and Chris Hani. This has deliberately created a climate of acceptance when an MK cadre is assassinated, as dozens have been over the past months.

To criminalise is to outlaw, and the hunting down of an outlaw is regarded as legitimate. That is why, although millions of people have been outraged at the murder of Chris Hani, few were really surprised.

'We want an army that is professional, that does not regard us as the enemy.'

Those who have deliberately created this climate that legitimates political assassinations are as much responsible for the death of Chris Hani as the man who pulled the trigger, and the conspiracy that plotted his murder.

In this regard, the Minister of Law and Order and the Chief of the Army both have a great deal to answer for.

But culpability does not stop there. The indecent haste with which Minister Kobie Coetsee pushed the Indemnity Bill through the President's Council granted a licence to kill to the men who wish to plunge this country into a racial war. Through this legislation, they were told that they could murder without fear of punishment.

We do not recognise such indemnity. We will not accept that a murder can be committed and the assassin pleads political indemnity. Justice must be carried out to the full extent of the law.

We want a police force that is there to serve our communities, to protect our lives and property, to respect us as citizens. That is our right.

We want an army that is professional, that does not regard us as the enemy.

The only way to get this is by bringing all security forces and armed formations under multi-party control with immediate effect. This should include the SADF, the South African Police, uMkhonto weSizwe, the KwaZulu Police, the Transkei Defence Force, the Bophuthatswana police force and any other such formations.

Only then will we be able to begin the task of training, upgrading and developing a South African army and police force that serves all South Africans. Only then can we begin to change the culture so prevalent in the police force and army that the people are the enemy.

They say we cannot control our forces. We are not cattle to be controlled. And we say to De Klerk it is your forces that lost control and, completely unprovoked, shot innocent marchers in Protea.

It is you who have allowed the bully boy tactics of the AWB to go unchallenged. We, the victims of violence, have been blamed for the very acts that take our lives. Yet you treat the far Right with kid gloves, allowing them to publish hit lists when it is a crime to do so. Your police do not protect marchers from gunmen who mow them down, as in Vanderbijlpark.

Black lives are cheap, and will remain so as long as apartheid continues to exist. And let there be no mistake there have been many changes, and negotiations have started, but for the ordinary black person of this country apartheid is alive and well.

It is not a question of armed struggle or negotiations. Armed struggle brought about negotiations. It is precisely because negotiations will force them to relinquish power that certain elements are resorting to the cowardly tactics of assassinations.

This government is illegitimate, unrepresentative, corrupt and unfit to govern.

We want the immediate installation of a Transitional Executive Council with one purpose to ensure that free and fair elections are held in the shortest possible time.

This TEC must put in place multi-party control of such areas as the security forces, the budget, foreign relations, local government. An Independent Electoral Commission must be established.

We also want an Independent Media Commission. We have the right to know what is going on, to receive accurate information, and to put our views across without manipulation and distortion.

Above all, we want an agreed election date to be announced. What does an election mean for us? A one-person, one-vote election, throughout South Africa — and that includes the TBVC states — is, at this point in time and given the gains we have made, the shortest route to a real transfer of power.

Such an election will produce a government that, for the first time in our long and arduous struggle, will be a government that represents the democratic wishes of all South Africans.

For the first time in our history an elected government will be answerable to all the people.

Of the highest priority will be the issues that were closest to the heart of Chris Hani: the reconstruction of South Africa so as to ensure that apartheid is not reformed, but uprooted in its entirety.

In the interests of all our people we will build national unity, drawing on the wealth of our human resources, the courage and strength of all our people.

We want to build a nation free from hunger, disease and poverty, free from ignorance, homelessness and humiliation, a country in which there is peace, security and jobs.

'Speed is of the essence. We want an end to white minority rule now.'

These achievements will be living monuments to the heroes like Chris Hani, who died fighting for such a vision.

Speed is of the essence. We want an end to white minority rule now. We want an election date now. We want to know when we will have a government

of our choice, that follows a programme that is in the interests of all the people of this country.

Forward movement can no longer be held hostage to narrow party political or even individual interests. Freedom, peace and stability can no longer be postponed because of selfish and sectarian goals.

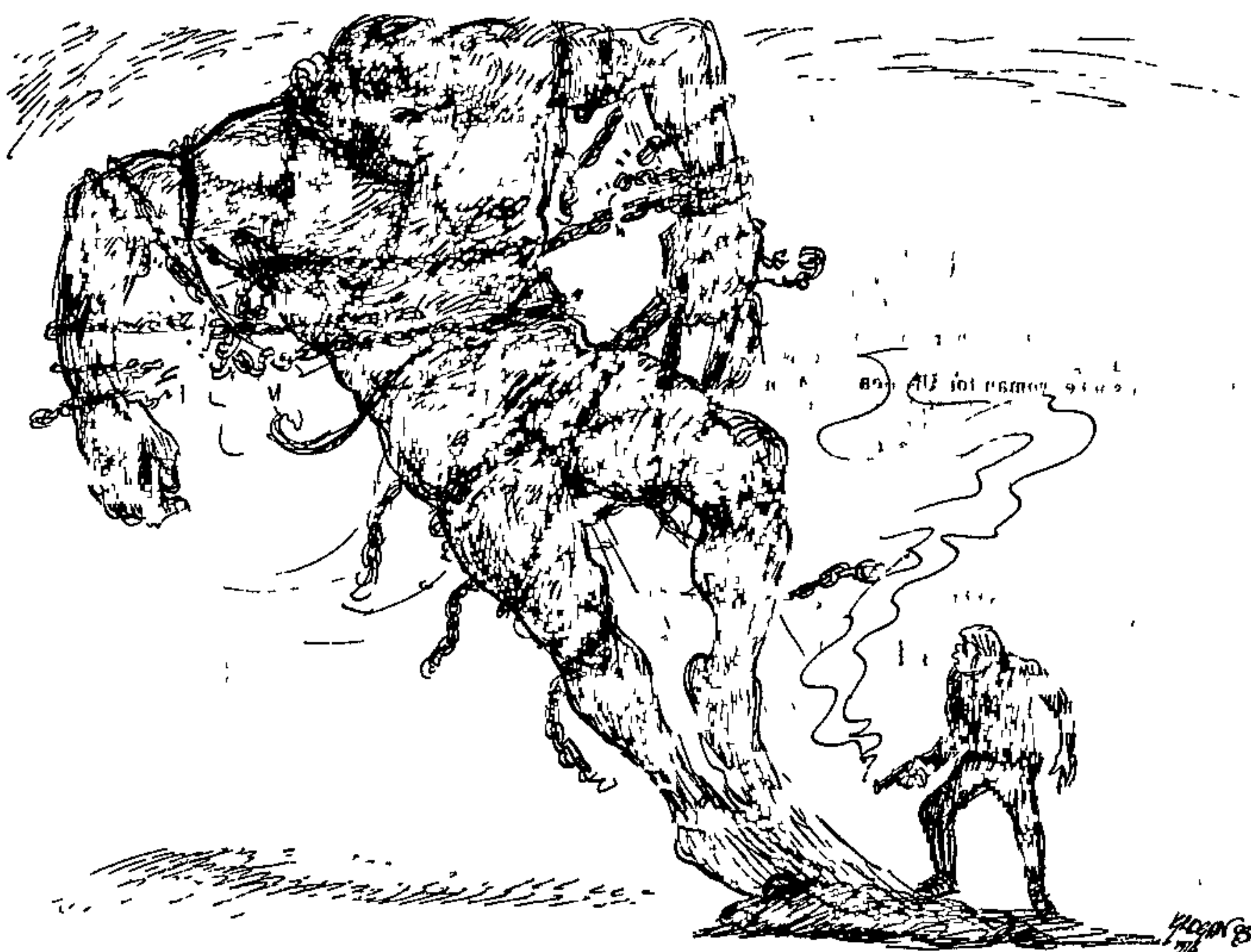
We warn all who seek to impose endless negotiations that any further delay will discredit the negotiation process itself and place on the national agenda the need for change by other means.

We take this solemn occasion to make an earnest appeal to all political leaders and organisations in our country to recognise the urgency and gravity of the situation.

It demands of all of us that we act with real respect for human life.

It demands that those who still occupy government office end their ideas of reverting to repression against our people.

It demands new initiatives to move our country forward to freedom as quickly as possible.



Son told of plot by dying farmer

CT 20/4/93

(254)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — "It's a political setup Dave Mandell is involved. Ask Valence Watson about it," a fatally wounded Addo businessman and farmer, Mr Andre de Villiers, allegedly told his son shortly after he had been shot by a group of men outside his house last year

Appearing before Mr Justice Van Rensburg and two assessors in the Supreme Court here are Mr Tamsanqa Mali, 23, and Mr Lindile Stemele, 25, who, both pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Mr De Villiers on his farm Athelstone on August 17

Mr Louis de Villiers told the court he was watching television with his stepmother and two young brothers when his father arrived home shortly after 8pm that night

"I heard two shots. The vehicle's hooter went off continuously. I saw four or five men

"One of them shone a flashlight at

me and four shots were fired at me.

"I opened the bakkie's door. My father was still inside He was conscious

"He told me he had been wounded in the lower back. I drove to a doctor's house, but he was not home. I then drove to the Addo police station

"He said it (his shooting) was a political setup, that Dave Mandell was involved, and I should ask Valence Watson about it," Mr De Villiers said

Statement

Mr Mandel and Mr Watson are Port Elizabeth businessmen

Mr De Villiers said he made a statement to police, but did not tell them what his father had told him

Mrs Elizabeth de Villiers had seen the gunmen from the window after hearing shots

She pointed Mr Stemele out at an identity parade as the gunman, but added she could not be absolutely positive about it

The trial continues today

Son says shot farmer alleged 'political setup'

ARG 20/4/93 (254)

Two charged with E Cape murder

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Just before he died of gunshot wounds, Addo farmer Mr André Maasdorp de Villiers told his son the attack on him was a "political setup", the Supreme Court here has been told

Mr De Villiers, a former Eastern Province rugby player, was shot on his farm Atherstone in August and died while his son, Mr Louis André de Villiers, 19, was driving him to a doctor

Mr De Villiers told the court yesterday his father said to him in the car "Look after the family Tell them this is a political setup. Dave Mandell is involved You must ask Valence Watson about it."

Mr Mandell was Mr André Villiers's former partner in a Port Elizabeth panel-beating business and Mr Watson, an ANC member, was a long-standing friend of the De Villiers family

Yesterday Mr De Villiers jun gave evidence at the trial of Mr Tamsanqa Mali, 28, and Mr Lundile Stemele, 25, who are charged with murdering Mr De Villiers They are also charged with attempting to murder Mr De Villiers jun and his stepmother, Mrs Elizabeth de Villiers, and with attempted robbery, alternatively conspiracy to commit robbery

A third accused died of an Aids-related illness while awaiting trial.

The State alleges they conspired in Port Elizabeth to go to the farm and armed themselves with guns, rope and a knife It is alleged they went to Atherstone and hid behind a large rockery, waiting for Mr De Villiers to get home

The State further alleges they approached Mr De Vil-



Mr André de Villiers

liers's bakkie, ordered him out and fired several shots

They allegedly also fired at Mrs De Villiers and Mr De Villiers jun when they looked out of a window to investigate.

Mr De Villiers told Mr Justice Van Rensburg he was performing his national service and was at home on a week's leave. He was sitting with his stepmother and two young stepbrothers about 8 20pm when he heard his father's vehicle approaching the house

The vehicle stopped and the automatic lights at the garage came on He then heard shots He dashed to the window and saw several men

He turned from the window and hid behind the wall but could hear the hooter of his father's vehicle sounding non-stop He rushed to help his father

His father told him he had been shot, handed him his revolver and appealed for help He took the gun, rushed into the garage and handed it to Mr Gregory Higgins, who worked for his father and had been on the back of the bakkie

He then drove his father to Addo.

On the way his father told

him he had been set up. The doctor was not at home and he rushed his father to the police station, where he died.

When the judge asked whether his father would have had money or valuables on him, he replied "Definitely not."

The judge asked whether, if robbery was the apparent motive, it would not have been easier for the men to rob the house while Mrs De Villiers and her two small children were at home. Mr Louis de Villiers would not normally have been at home at that time.

Mr De Villiers replied that his father always came home after 8pm and before that the house would be a soft target

Mrs Elizabeth de Villiers said she worked with her husband and went home between 4pm and 5pm She, Louis and her sons, aged 10 and three, were watching television.

About 45 minutes earlier she had heard voices of farm labourers returning to their homes near the farmhouse.

She said her husband would not have had any money with him on a Monday night He always carried a gun She had spoken to him on the telephone at 7 45pm and he told her he would be home soon

She said she heard her husband's bakkie stop, the garage door open and then shots Through the window she could see dark shadows moving

When she opened the curtain she saw an "African gentleman" pointing a gun at her He fired two shots at her and Lou-

is Although she did not have a clear impression of the attackers, she knew one was wearing a woollen jacket and another an orange jacket She thought there were four men. At an identification parade she thought she recognised one of the men, but could not be positive

depth and that we get modern, up-to-date legislation on the Statute Book in this connection

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Transport Advisory Council: Grosskopf Commission

*1 Mr M RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Transport

Whether the Transport Advisory Council has (a) examined and (b) reported on the report of the Grosskopf Commission in regard to compulsory balance of third party insurance, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? D162E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(a) Yes

(b) Yes, the Transport Advisory Council, taking note of the recommendation by the Grosskopf Commission that the compulsory balance of third party insurance not be made compulsory as well as similar recommendations by the Wessels Commission and the South African Insurance Association, reported to me that it does not see its way clear to recommend that such insurance be made compulsory

Purchase of school textbooks: tender basis

*2 Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of State Expenditure

(1) Whether school textbooks are purchased on a tender basis by the various education departments; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the position in this regard;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D169E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (for the Minister of State Expenditure):

(1) Yes, in respect of schools under the con-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Schools not to follow the tender procedure which is imposed on Indian schools? The MINISTER Mr Chairman, as I have indicated, I am replying to these questions on behalf of my hon colleague, and I do not have an intimate knowledge of what is going on with regard to the procedures of the State Tender Board. I request that the hon member table his question again so that my hon colleague can reply to it in full

Production of nuclear devices: cost

*3 Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Defence:

What was the total cost of producing the nuclear devices referred to by the State President in the course of the joint sitting on 24 March 1993? D171E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

About RM 800

Mr A RAJBANSI Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask whether, in view of the fact that R800 million was spent, it would not have been wise to have referred the dismantling of these nuclear weapons to the multiparty negotiating forum before dismantling them?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: It is not quite clear to me what the hon member for Arena Park's question is. Could he repeat it?

Mr A RAJBANSI My question was that since R800 million was spent—if one takes inflation into consideration this amount would be higher today—should the multiparty negotiating forum not have been privately informed of the State's intention to dismantle the nuclear weapons before such dismantling took place?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I can reply to the hon member for Arena Park by saying that the situation which existed when this project was started, which was some 15 years ago, has no bearing on what is happening at the moment. I think the hon the State President was quite entitled to enlighten South Africa and its people about this project

I can expand by saying that the amount which I mentioned covers the cost of the whole project and not only of the devices. I think that the spin-offs South Africa has had, such as the fact that

we have become world leaders in the medical field with regard to the production of isotopes for medical use, and that money is going to accrue from enriched uranium, are sufficient to justify this amount of money

Dr K RAJOO Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know whether, in view of the particularly low cost of R800 million in respect of this nuclear device, and considering the fact that this project was started 15 years ago, is this the final figure for this project, or are we going to discover later on that more monies were spent?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this amount was announced by the hon the State President. This is the total amount for the whole project since its inception. It was not started with a view to making these devices, but as a uranium enrichment plant. As a result of the difficulties experienced during those years, it eventually came about that these devices were also produced. To the best of our knowledge R800 million is the final figure for the whole project

Toxic gases: deaths

*4 Mr M RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether any deaths as a result of incidents involving toxic gases were reported during the latest specified period of three years for which statistics are available, if so, how many;

(2) whether he or his Department has taken or intends taking steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, if not, why not; if so, what steps? D174E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes Nine

(2) Yes Formal inquiries were conducted by inspectors of the Department in terms of section 24 of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983

These incidents were assessed to review current safety standards and were statistically classified, but no prosecutions resulted from any of them

As I indicated earlier on, during the debate on the interpellation, we plan to

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

WOMEN'S CLUB
YSAAC: 1980.12

FW 'betrayal' uproar

254
PRESIDENT F W de Klerk was handed 30 pieces of silver in Parliament yesterday "on request of officers of 32 Battalion" by the Conservative Party, sparking an uproar and the expulsion of two of the party's members

The coins, in a black bag and meant to symbolise an act of betrayal, were handed over by Dr Willie Snyman, CP MP for Pietersburg, who was ordered out for refusing to remove the bag

CT 21/4/93
Mr De Klerk appeared angry as the bag and an envelope containing the names of 176 members of the battalion who died in action were placed in front of him

Mr Schalk Pienaar, CP MP for Potgietersrus, was also ordered out for refusing to withdraw a comment

Dr Snyman said the government had promised 32 Battalion would be incorporated into the army as a unit

SADF 'classifies pupils by race'

CT 2/14/93
SCHOOL principals were being forced to racially classify pupils on behalf of the Defence Force, Port Elizabeth Central MP Mr Eddie Trent said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Trent said a directive had been sent to schools in the PE area by the SADF requiring principals to certify that all white pupils born before 1978 had registered for military service. (254)

Reacting to Mr Trent, an SADF spokesman said they were charged with applying the Defence Act, which entailed the enforcement of national service.

De Klerk given 30 pieces of silver

254

PARLIAMENT — Thirty pieces of silver and a list of 176 combat casualties of the disbanded 32 Battalion were handed to President de Klerk by CP defence spokesman Dr Wilhe Snyman in Parliament yesterday.

Snyman, speaking in the State President's Budget vote debate, said he had a written instruction from 30 former 32 Battalion officers — including the

unit's legendary founder, Colonel Jan Breytenbach — to make the gesture at an appropriate public occasion.

His move followed a proposal by a 32 Battalion commandant at a social function after the crack unit's final parade at the Pomfret base on March 26 1993, he said.

The soldiers had approached De Klerk in his capacity as

Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force, and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who had "played a key role in Angola and in the final battle for the soul of South-West Africa which was simply handed to a communist regime"

"History will judge you if you hand over the entire Afrikaner folk to communist domination," Snyman said. He then stepped

across to De Klerk's desk on which he placed a small black cloth bag and manila envelope.

De Klerk did not respond.

The Speaker, Eli Louw, asked Snyman to take back the items.

Snyman said; "I made a promise to officers of the Defence Force. It will be dishonourable for me to do so."

Louw then ordered Snyman from the House. — Sapa

STAR 21/4/93.

SADF forcing principals to classify boys by race ²⁵⁴ MP

B10PM 21/4/93

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — School principals were being forced to racially classify pupils on behalf of the Defence Force, Port Elizabeth Central MP Eddie Trent disclosed yesterday.

Trent said the SADF had sent a "directive" to schools in the Port Elizabeth area in terms of which principals were required to certify that all "white" male South Africans born during 1977, or earlier, who were attending their schools had registered for military service.

Trent said, because of the repeal of the Population Registration Act, what this meant in practice was that principals had to establish by "physical means" whether boys were white or not.

This information was no longer contained in identity documents.

He said that to facilitate race classification the SADF had enclosed a copy of the definition of a "white person" as defined in the old Act.

Trent said when the Act had been repealed, its application had been retained in certain circumstances. Most of these applications had now fallen away, with the exception of conscription.

Trent added that as a result, school principals were now being forced to do the "dirty work" of apartheid on behalf of government.

Reacting to Trent's statement, an SADF spokesman said the Defence Force was charged with applying the Defence Act, which entailed the enforcement of national service.

The SADF was not the legislator nor was it a political party, and it was obliged to apply the law "in a correct way and to the best of its ability".

"The SADF accordingly does not make any excuse for its efforts to effect registration of young males in terms of the Act," the spokesman said.

Stayaways hit schools

KATHRYN STRACHAN

BLACK schools across the country were hit by massive stayaways as pupils continued to protest against the assassination of SACP leader Chris Hani.

The majority of pupils ignored the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) call to return to school yesterday.

Department of Education and Training (DET) spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said schools in the Transvaal and Free State were hardest hit by the stayaway. Attendance varied considerably between schools, he said.

Schooling in Seboken came to a complete halt in the wake of the killing of 19 people at the weekend.

However, schooling in Natal continued normally yesterday, and the response in the Cape will be known only when schools reopen.

The SA Students Congress (Sasco) said yesterday it still had to decide on which day to begin its occupation of white schools — but said it would begin before the end of the week.

Sasco said students had been re-energised by Hani's death, and would intensify their disruptions of schools.

Community to put in claim for 38 lost farms

MARIANNE MERTEN

THE Amahlubi community is due to present the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) with its land claim for 38 farms in the Estcourt district at a public hearing in the Estcourt town hall today.

The community was also to submit a compensation request for land which was now occupied by other communities, an Association for Rural Advancement statement said yesterday.

Viable

But, it said, land sold to white farmers after the 1873 Langalibalele rebellion was not part of the claim.

The disputed 38 farms were originally settled between 1849 and 1873 when — following the rebellion — the Amahlubi chiefdom was broken up.

The community, which now lived in Draycott (Bhekuzulu), was partly dependent on agriculture for its livelihood and needed more land to become viable

small farmers, the statement said.

The claim was one of the biggest yet in Natal, after the 19 000ha application by the Impendle community near Maritzburg which was decided last year.

Acla deputy director Sarei Malan said yesterday that apart from the De Hoek area, which was a House of Assembly experimental farm, the land was now owned by the SA Development Trust.

An association spokesman said yesterday it would be difficult to judge the success of the application, because it was the first claim to be heard in Natal which dealt with dispossessions dating back to the last century.

Malan said he could not comment on the outcome of the hearing.

Although previous land claims were not successful, the community stopped two government attempts to sell off some of the disputed farms in 1991 and 1992.

the Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); if not, why not; if so, when,

- (2) whether any persons were prosecuted as a result of the above-mentioned complaint up to the latest date for which information is available, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B634E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes The docket was received by the Attorney-General, Pretoria, on 13 January 1993
- (2) No After thorough consideration, the Attorney-General, Pretoria, decided not to institute a prosecution against the Goldstone Commission or any of its members or officials
- (3) No

Unemployment figure

*8 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower †

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993, if not, why not, if so, what is the relevant figure,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B638E

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) The Department has only statistics available on the number of persons that registered with the Department The registered unemployment figure for December 1992 is 318 729 persons The global unemployment figure for the Republic, however, is not recorded by the Department of Manpower This function falls under the Central Statistical Service of the Department of Home Affairs
- (2) No It does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower
- (3) No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

fications are issued, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this control,

- (2) whether two colleges, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, offer courses in respect of which certificates are issued to successful candidates, if so, what in broad outline are the relevant details of such courses,
- (3) whether his Department exercises control over the standards maintained in respect of these courses, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (4) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations do the said colleges function;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B635E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No The Department of National Education is only responsible for the development of general policy, and does not have a brief to monitor or enforce the execution of policy
- (2) Enquires have shown that both the colleges offer courses which lead to recognised certificates in certain countries, but which do not form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy Should these colleges offer pre-tertiary programmes which do form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy, candidates would only be able to earn the applicable certificate if they wrote the relevant examinations conducted by examination bodies recognised by the South African Certification Council (SACERT) In the case of tertiary programmes this would have to be done by agreement with either a technician, which could then lead to certification by the Certification Council for Technikon Education (SERTEC), or with a university, which undertakes its own certification within the terms of the Minister of National Education's policy

*12 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 20 May 1992, any further discussions have taken place in respect of South Africa's participation in the Missile Technology Control Regime, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature, (ii) content and (iii) outcome of these discussions? B642E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes During September and December 1992
- (b) (i) The September meeting was an informal consultation while the December meeting was a technical discussion
- (ii) During the informal bilateral consultations in Washington in September 1992, regarding adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the South African delegation suggested that technical discussions be held on the commercial viability of South Africa's space programme as well as on the potential of converting existing South African space launch vehicle technology into a ballistic missile programme

- (3) Falls away
- (4) There is no specific act for registering private colleges Private colleges do not

Kalkheuvell: farm sold by SADF

*9 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force was involved or had an interest in the recent sale of Portions 174 and 175 of the farm Kalkheuvell 493 JO, if so, (a) how did such involvement or interest arise, (b) what was the selling price and (c) how was the proposed sale advertised,

(2) whether the property was sold by tender, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether the Defence Force was the owner of this farm; if so, how was the farm acquired? B639E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Minister of HD: overseas expenses paid by State

*10 Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of State Expenditure †

- Whether his Department was responsible for the payment of an amount of R12 199,32 in respect of expenses allegedly incurred by a former Minister of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in respect of motor car transport in September and October 1991 during a visit to London, if so, (a) why, (b) what is the name of this Minister and (c) what are the details of the above-mentioned (i) expenses and (ii) visit? B640E

THE MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE:

- No
- (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Private colleges offering academic courses: certificates

*11 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †

- (1) Whether his Department exercises control over private colleges that offer academic courses in respect of which cer-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); if not, why not, if so, when;

- (2) whether any persons were prosecuted as a result of the above-mentioned complaint up to the latest date for which information is available, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B634E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes The docket was received by the Attorney-General, Pretoria, on 13 January 1993
- (2) No After thorough consideration, the Attorney-General, Pretoria, decided not to institute a prosecution against the Goldstone Commission or any of its members or officials
- (3) No

Unemployment figure

*8 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower †

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether his Department has made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not, if so, what is the relevant figure,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B638E

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) The Department has only statistics available on the number of persons that registered with the Department The registered unemployment figure for December 1992 is 318 729 persons The global unemployment figure for the Republic, however, is not recorded by the Department of Manpower This function falls under the Central Statistical Service of the Department of Home Affairs
- (2) No It does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower
- (3) No

Kalkhevel: farm sold by SADF

*9 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was involved or had an interest in the recent sale of Portions 174 and 175 of the farm Kalkhevel 493 JQ, if so, (a) how did such involvement or interest arise, (b) what was the selling price and (c) how was the proposed sale advertised;
- (2) whether the property was sold by tender, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the Defence Force was the owner of this farm; if so, how was the farm acquired? B639E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Minister of HD: overseas expenses paid by State

*10 Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of State Expenditure †

- Whether his Department was responsible for the payment of an amount of R12 199,32 in respect of expenses allegedly incurred by a former Minister of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in respect of motor car transport in September and October 1991 during a visit to London, if so, (a) why, (b) what is the name of this Minister and (c) what are the details of the above-mentioned (i) expenses and (ii) visit? B640E

THE MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE

- No
- (a), (b) and (c) fall away
- Private colleges offering academic courses: certificates**
- *11 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †
- (1) Whether his Department exercises control over private colleges that offer academic courses in respect of which cer-

tificates are issued, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this control,

- (2) whether two colleges, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, offer courses in respect of which certificates are issued to successful candidates, if so, what in broad outline are the relevant details of such courses,
- (3) whether his Department exercises control over the standards maintained in respect of these courses, if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (4) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations do the said colleges function;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B635E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No The Department of National Education is only responsible for the development of general policy, and does not have a brief to monitor or enforce the execution of policy
- (2) Enquiries have shown that both the colleges offer courses which lead to recognised certificates in certain countries, but which do not form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy Should these colleges offer pre-tertiary programmes which do form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy, candidates would only be able to earn the applicable certificate if they wrote the relevant examinations conducted by examination bodies recognised by the South African Certification Council (SAFCERT) In the case of tertiary programmes this would have to be done by agreement with either a technician, which could then lead to certification by the Certification Council for Technikon Education (SERTEC), or with a university, which undertakes its own certification within the terms of the Minister of National Education's policy

- (3) Falls away
- (4) There is no specific act for registering private colleges Private colleges do not

have to register in terms of any education act However, it is possible for private colleges offering technical college programmes to register as private technical colleges in terms of the Technical Colleges Act, 1981 (Act No 104 of 1981)

The above questions all point to the need for greater discipline, control and co-ordination in the area of non-formal education One possibility for achieving this is to extend the functions of SAF-CERT and SERTEC in order to conduct national certification as well as accreditation

- (5) No

Missile Technology Control Regime: RSA participation

*12 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

- Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 20 May 1992, any further discussions have taken place in respect of South Africa's participation in the Missile Technology Control Regime, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature, (ii) content and (iii) outcome of these discussions? B642E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes During September and December 1992
- (b) (i) The September meeting was an informal consultation while the December meeting was a technical discussion
- (ii) During the informal bilateral consultations in Washington in September 1992, regarding adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the South African delegation suggested that technical discussions be held on the commercial viability of South Africa's space programme as well as on the potential of converting existing South African space launch vehicle technology into a ballistic missile programme
- A United States delegation comprised

Hansard

Hansard

ing representatives from the US Departments of Commerce, Defence and of State as well as the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency held discussions on these subjects with a South African delegation in Pretoria on 2 and 3 December 1992. The South African delegation included representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Denel (Pty) Ltd

(iii) Discussions on these issues are continuing

Increase in number of policemen

*13 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) What was the total net-increase in the number of policemen in the South African Police Force in 1992 and (b) (i) how many are still in training and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B644E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 2 237

(b) (i) 2 337

(ii) 2 April 1993

(2) No

Post Office: advertising campaign

*14 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Post and Telecommunications

(1) Whether the Post Office launched an advertising campaign recently, if so, (a) when and (b) what (i) are the details relating to, and (ii) was the cost of each aspect of, this campaign;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B645E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Managing Director of SA Post Office Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

(1) Yes, information programmes are being

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

launched to communicate to clients the Post Office's future plans in regard to the rendering of postal services which will meet the needs of the total community

(a) During February, March and April 1993

(b) (i)

(aa) An advertisement in eight magazines to encourage people to post a letter or a card to a loved one before Valentine's Day. This formed part of a planned campaign to remind people that a written message through the post is still the most lasting form of personal distance communication. Underlying this approach is to motivate people to send messages by mail for all special occasions and thereby increasing mail volumes

(bb) An advertisement in 15 Sunday and daily newspapers (3 placements) propagating the competitive interest rate of 11% currently paid on investments in savings bank certificates to encourage new investments

(cc) News clock before the 18 00 and 20 00 TV news bulletins promoting visibility of the Post Office

(dd) An advertisement in newspapers countrywide (3 placements) explaining the reasoning behind and benefit for the client of the recently announced tariff increases

(ee) An advertisement in newspapers countrywide (3 placements) as well as a radio information campaign explaining the correct use of the new no face value postage stamp—a new concept in South Africa

(ff) Some six million information pamphlets in six languages especially rural communities explaining the new concept of

Hansard

cluster postboxes and inviting inputs

(b)(ii)

(aa) R 145 000 (production cost enclosed)

(bb) R 269 000 (production cost enclosed)

(cc) R 94 000

(dd) R 300 000

(ee) R 450 000

(ff) R 280 000

R1 538 000

(2) In order to gain greater visibility as a client-oriented company and to promote our image among the public, further information programmes will be launched during the course of the year. Apart from this campaign, information sessions are being held with major clients, consumer bodies and parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups, while efforts are also being made to obtain positive media coverage and favourable editorial comment on a large scale

Cape Town police station: charges against two persons

*15 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(1) Whether any criminal charges were laid at the Cape Town Police Station on or about 4 May 1992 against two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, what (a) was the nature of these charges and (b) are the names of the persons concerned,

(2) whether any action has been taken as a result of these charges, if not, why not, if so, what action,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B648E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) Yes

(a) and (b)

Contravention of section 54(1)(a) and/or

54(1)(b)(ii) and/or (iv) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act No 74 of 1982)

Mr Benny Alexander ~~§ 54(1)(b)~~ read Contravention of section 54(1)(b) as well as 54(3)(c)(iv) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act No 74 of 1982)

Mr Jay Nardoo

(2) No

Upon completion of the investigation, the case docket was referred to the various Attorneys-General who subsequently refused to prosecute in both cases

(3) No

Record of Understanding: prisoners released

*16 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Correctional Services †

Whether, with reference to this reply to Question No 16 on 17 February 1993, he will furnish information on the convictions for which prisoners who have been released in terms of the Record of Understanding were serving prison sentences, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B647E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

No, as already mentioned in my reply in the House of Assembly on 17 February 1993 to Question No 16 for written reply, it is departmental policy not to disclose personal particulars pertaining to individuals. For obvious reasons such as *inter alia* the interests of the released prisoner's family, his reintegration into society, etc it is not considered expedient to publicly disclose the information as requested. However, I would like to repeat my invitation to the hon member that should he be interested in further detailed information (including information on convictions), he is welcome to approach me whereupon I will consider making the information available to him on a personal basis

Haemophilus b: deaths

*17 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare †

(1) How many children died of the disease

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Huge Citizen Force call-up 'nothing new'

Staff Reporter

(254)

A HUGE Citizen Force and commando unit call-up was "nothing new" and part of President De Klerk's plan against violence announced a month ago, a Defence Force spokesman said today.

There has been evidence of mass arrivals at army units and callers to newspapers have told of being called up on short notice.

ARCT 21/4/93

Senior liaison officer Colonel John Rolt said it was not policy to say how many had been called up.

He said the army was being used to support police. The call-up was countrywide and numbers and places were determined by need.

SADF slated for passing race buck to schools

(254)

ARG 21/4/93

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE SADF has been accused of "forcing" school principals to become "agents of apartheid" by singling out white pupils for registration as national servicemen

Democratic Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central Mr Eddie Trent said in a statement "It is totally unacceptable for the government", which had not adapted South Africa's conscription laws, "to expect schools to apply a measure that is without doubt discriminatory"

Attached to the statement was a copy of a letter to principals from the SADF's registering officer calling for details of "white males" at schools

A white person was defined as one "who in appearance is a white person and who is not generally accepted as a col-

oured person, or is generally accepted as a white person and is not in appearance obviously not a white person"

Mr Trent said "Owing to the fact that the ID document no longer indicates race, it has become necessary for the principals to establish whether a child is white."

He said that since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, legislation had been passed abolishing by-elections, and social pensions had been equalised, "yet the South African Defence Force, one of the most contentious issues and clearly a major stumbling block in the path to transition, is the one government department to retain the last vestiges of apartheid"

Mr Trent added "School principals have in effect been forced by law to condone apartheid"

Star 22/4/93

Cover-up may have aided accused - judge

Court Reporter

254

A possible cover-up by SADE members might have earned two military policemen an acquittal for murder, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday as he convicted them of assault.

Willem Barend Snyman (32) and Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Maree (27), both of Roodepoort, were convicted of assaulting Raymond Ndima at Doornkop military base in May 1991.

Witnesses saw them drive Ndima away after the assault. His body was found in the veld five days later.

Mr Justice R van

Schalkwyk said substantial facts about Ndima's death had not been revealed. This could have been due to a cover-up by personnel at the base, or for some other reason.

The accused said they had beaten Ndima because he could not produce identification.

The judge said they had assaulted him "out of arrogance and for enjoyment" but this did not prove they had intended to commit murder or grievous assault.

There was a strong suspicion they were guilty of a more serious crime but they were entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Sentence is expected today.

Raid on MI: No charges

CT 22/4/93
Political Staff

THE Goldstone Commission would not be prosecuted for its raid last year on a secret Military Intelligence building in Pretoria, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

The attorney-general had decided not to institute a prosecution, he said in reply to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP, Potgietersrus)

Earlier this year, Mr. Coetsee disclosed that a Herstigte Nasionale Party member, Mr. Oscar Hartung, had laid a charge against the commission in terms of the Protection of Information Act (254) (17)

Goniwe probe 'may take files'

Political Staff

ALL documents from the State Security Council and Joint Management Committee System "have been made accessible" to the judicial inquiry into the death of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists

(254)
Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday the government was prepared in principle to co-operate with the Eastern Cape acting attorney-general, who is investigating the matter, and furnish him with any relevant documents in its possession

5-21493
The inquest has been postponed till May 17

Men tell of Addo farmer's murder

JOHANNESBURG. — Two men accused of murdering Addo farmer Mr Andre de Villiers made statements telling of a robbery attempt which led to the fatal shooting.

Alleged uMkhonto weSizwe member Mr Tamsanqa Mali, 23, and Mr Lindile Stemele, 25, have pleaded not guilty to murder, attempted murder and attempted armed robbery.

Mr De Villiers was shot on his farm Athelstone on August 17 last year. Shots were also fired at Mrs Elizabeth de Villiers and their son, Louis, 19.

In both Mr Stemele and Mr Mali's statements they said they hid on the farm waiting for Mr De Villiers to come home. Two accomplices, Mr Xolani Ncinane (who has since died) and a man named only as Kenneth were armed with guns.

Mr De Villiers arrived home, with a passenger, and the men came out of hiding. The passenger saw them and ran away. Kenneth shot at him and missed and Mr Ncinane shot Mr De Villiers and at two figures standing in a window of the house, they said.

The trial continues. (254) CT 22/4/92

Military Intelligence investigation complete

Political Staff

(254)

THE investigations into Military Intelligence (MI) by General Pierre Steyn were now complete and had been referred to the police, President F.W. de Klerk told Parliament last night.

CT 22/4/93
The police and attorneys-general were now looking into the investigations into the operations of the Directorate of Covert Collection.

Further announcements in this connection would be made by the police and the attorneys-general.

SADF foresees R40bn need

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE SADF will have to replace most of its major equipment at a cost of about R40bn over the next decade or face extinction, SADF chief of staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn said yesterday. *BLOM 23/4/93.*

Addressing a conference in Pretoria on the commercialisation of the defence industry, Steyn said although the SADF had become adept in postponing equipment obsolescence, there were limits to this

He said although strategic and economic considerations would still favour products with a high domestic content, one would expect the entrepreneurial responsibility in replacing the equipment to shift from government to the private sector.

"The local military industry will have to compete and co-operate with foreign competition on all aspects of performance, value and cost," he said

To achieve economies of scale, the industry would have to sell its products on the world market and make sound business decisions, which included taking risks

But not entirely at the expense of the taxpayer. "The honeymoon is over," he said. Referring to the about 10 000 SADF troops deployed in SA daily, he said every effort would be made in the future to avoid mili-

tary assistance to the SAP, but until the cycle of violence had been broken, the SADF's resources would remain at the disposal of the SAP

Although SA faced no conventional threat at the moment, the country had to maintain a strong, if smaller, defence force to meet the unexpected, he said

Steyn said that many in government and the SADF found it difficult to contemplate sharing power and responsibility

He said the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe were also wary of sharing authority on an ad hoc basis with the SADF

Given the existing citizen force structure and assuming a constitutional bias towards regionalism, one could integrate existing units as they stand into the territorial commands of the SA Army, he said

However, no operational control over the SADF other than through Parliament would be acceptable, he said

"We don't accept shared operational control over the SADF. But, if a dual system of political control over the SADF is chosen, so be it," Steyn said

Military (254) cop jailed for assault

JOHANNESBURG. — People in uniform should not misuse their position to undermine the rule of law, a Rand Supreme Court judge said as he sentenced two military policemen for the "cruel assault of a helpless victim".

Barend Willem Strydom, 32, of Roodepoort, was sentenced to 18 months in jail, with six months suspended for five years, and Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Maree, 27, also of Roodepoort, was sentenced to 18 months in jail, suspended for five years.

They were found guilty of assaulting Mr Raymond Ndima at the Doornkop military base on May 10, 1991.

Mr Ndima's body was found on May 15, 1991.

The men were earlier acquitted of murder, with the judge voicing suspicions of a cover-up by military personnel.

Strydom is to petition the Chief Justice after leave to appeal was refused — Sapa

SADF eases UP OVER

254 AWG 21/14/93

MK

Weekend Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force seems to be on the brink of a major policy "about turn" regarding the integration of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), into its ranks.

Speaking at a conference on the commercialisation of the defence industry in Pretoria yesterday, SADF Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn said that, given the existing citizen force structure, "one could integrate existing units as they stand into the existing territorial commands of the SA Army".

This is radically different from his view last year. "The SADF comprises tens of thousands of men and all the other military groups in the country together don't even total 10 000. Mixing the SADF with MK would be like trying to cross a horse with a rabbit," he said at a military correspondents' breakfast in September last year.

And in December last year the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, said the only way MK members could get into the SADF was by resigning from MK and the ANC.

Recent signals from the SADF suggest the military establishment may be softening its stance on the future integration of MK.

"They must join the SADF in the normal way by signing up as service volunteers. They must be apolitical and their allegiance must be to the defence force," he then said.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Mering, has on numerous occasions slammed any idea of the integration of MK into the SADF.

As recently as March this year General Mering said there had been no change in the army's attitude.

Individual members of MK — and not the organisation itself — could apply to join the SADF after renouncing violence and their political affiliations, and they would have to meet the army's normal standards, he said.

But yesterday General Steyn hinted at a policy rethink based on "the immediate problem of how to legitimise the defence force in the eyes of the majority".

General Steyn said both the TBVC ("independent" homelands) forces and MK could be integrated into the existing territorial commands of the army, but warned this

would prompt other groups, including the AWB and Inkatha, to demand the same. "The incorporation of units into the SADF in a loose working arrangement, unless very sensitively handled and unequivocally supported by political leaders, could easily lead to a defence force divided in loyalty to political groupings rather than to the government," he said.

He optimistically added, though, that besides the "inevitable process of social fusion", the incorporation of the TBVC forces and major equipment of the TBVC forces "would not produce an insurmountable problem".

However, he ruled out joint control as a means to gain legitimacy, saying the defence force could only be ruled by parliament.

"No defence force in the world can subscribe to dual control and there can be no shared operational control of the SADF."

"Prior to a new parliament following a general election we cannot accept operational control from anyone else," he said.

Meanwhile, reports Michael Morris, the Democratic Party has proposed three interim political structures to speed up the process of bringing the security forces under

impartial, multi-party control yesterday by DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers. He said that "effective, impartial security forces were essential to ensure a stable transition in South Africa. General Rogers has proposed that, as part of the Transitional Executive Council, there should also be:

- A Transitional Committee on Defence.
- A Council of Defence, and
- A Joint Armed Forces Committee.

He envisages the Transitional Committee on Defence (TCD) — whose members would be appointed by the President in consultation with the Multiparty Negotiating Forum — exercising political control, with the Minister of Defence, over the Defence Force. The TCD would be responsible to the Transitional Executive Council.

The Council of Defence, which would be appointed by the Minister of Defence in terms of the Defence Act, but in consultation with the Multiparty Negotiating Forum, would investigate and report to the TCD on the future size and shape of the Defence Force, amendments to the Defence Act, and reviewing national service, among others.

Lastly, the Joint Armed Forces Committee would comprise the commanders of the SADF, MK and TBVC armies, and would investigate all aspects of integrating the various forces into a single army.

General Rogers said multi-party control "will assist in improving the image of the defence force", though much would still need to be done on solving the causes of violence, improving training in conflict resolution and inculcating leadership at junior levels.

He said the Defence Force was also well-placed to form and train special service battalions to help in community projects such as providing sports and recreation facilities, roads and services and housing.

General Rogers said that while the root cause of unrest was deep-seated dissatisfaction, the restructuring of the Defence Force could go a long way in encouraging trust between all sections of the community.

Endorsing this view, DP leader Dr Zac de Beer told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday that "in order that the security forces may play the indispensable role they have to play during and following the political transition, there has got to be political control that will give them credibility".

Nuke bombshell: Govt to get Rhodie

ESCHHEL Rhodie, former Secretary for Information, had his life threatened when he was on the run after the Information Scandal broke in the late 1970s because it was feared he would reveal that SA and Israel were assisting one another in the development of nuclear bombs

Dr Rhodie, former Secretary of Information in the Vorster government, confirmed this week from his home in the United States that threats had been made against his life, "but I hope that has passed now". Even though he may no longer feel threatened

physically there is little doubt that he still feels intimidated because he depends on his pension from SA to live in exile in the US

"I would welcome the day when I could get things off my chest but at the moment that is not possible," he said.

That is why he refused to comment further on the threats or to comment on his reference to a secret code "tea leaves" in his book *The Real Information Scandal*, published about 10 years ago

Rhodie did not disclose in the book that "tea leaves" was connected with SA's development of the nuclear bomb, which

was "top secret" at the time

City Press revealed for the first time in an exclusive report three weeks ago that "tea leaves" was the code name for tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen necessary to explode a nuclear bomb, and was supplied by Israel to SA

In return SA secretly provided Israel with "yellow cake" (uranium oxide) to be enriched to make nuclear energy and code-named "Skape" (Mutton).

Rhodie said this week "I'm not denying knowledge (of the truth) in the City Press report, just that I cannot comment on it."

clear arms

worry. I remember being on the same aircraft which brought the "tea leaves" to SA.

City Press can reveal that the tritium was flown to SA in gas form in tiny capsules of only two-and-a-half grammes a time. A total of 30 grammes was eventually sent over a period of a year between 1977 and 1978, enough to explode 12 nuclear bombs

By the time that last consignment was received Vorster had resigned and PW Botha was in charge.

Observers in Washington still doubt that SA has told the full truth about the development of its nuclear

as well as hydrogen bombs

According to a Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (the former KGB) report distributed by the US Senate Affairs Committee at a hearing on arms proliferation on February 24 this year, Israel participated in "enrichment uranium studies" in SA

The report also reveals that the first nuclear explosive device of the gun-barrel design was created in SA in the 1980s

Later, says the report, work was done in SA on weapons of a more modern design, including thermo-nuclear devices

MONEY TALK

AS South Africa nurses the political - and physical - wounds resulting from the assassination of Chris Hanu, one fact - from a business point of view - becomes abundantly clear: confidence, that only the naive will see as a danger spot and foreign exchange level our reserves of gold. Investors normally vote with the movement of their money and judging by the pathetically low level of our reserves of gold, the present flight of capital from SA is on and are doing. The flight of capital from SA is on and the most important being that the key political players remain committed to a peaceful settlement. Unfortunately, this is perceived by international investors as a very negative sign of Nelson Mandela and his future. So, in many respects, it becomes counterproductive. This is already the case with SA. However, in the shoes of a foreign investor certain

Economy must be shielded

Botha government, at (Judge) Erasmus, PW Botha, Owen Horwood, John Vorster and the others, but in my mind they or the National Party are not synonymous with SA. I will not do or say anything that would endanger the entire country.

"I had obtained much of this top secret information for the simple reason that I was one of the people who pioneered relations with certain states overseas and had a direct hand in certain very important agreements. They trusted me with this information and I told Van den Bergh. I intend to keep that trust. He need not

key factors become most important - in our case our low productivity, high inflation environment and our general lack of competitiveness on world markets

Why should a foreign investor risk his money in SA if he can get excellent returns in safe, low-cost environments such as Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and even China? These are fast-growing countries with massive markets.

Rolling mass action will not help in this situation

The only way out seems to be that our politicians must separate our economic survival from the bumpy political process

Other countries, such as Italy, have prospered in spite of great political volatility because businessmen and investors have always felt confident, broadly speaking, that they will not be used as footballs by politicians

254

Open 18/4/93

The full story of SA's nuclear programme is yet to be told. Investigations editor DESMOND BLOW spoke to Dr Eschel Rhodie, a man intimately involved with the shady operation and whose book *The Real Information Scandal* supports a lot of the facts published by City Press a few weeks ago.

In his book Rhodie from Pretoria from former Bureau of State Security chief, Gen "Lang" Hendrik van den Bergh. Van den Bergh told Rhodie he had been to Cape Town to see a number of cabinet ministers, including Piet Koornhof. Rhodie wrote: "Koornhof had heard rumours that I had tape recordings and documents in my possession which were dynamite General van den Bergh was particularly concerned with

the purchase of certain cases of "tea leaves" to which reference was made in a top secret document signed by Brand Fourie (then Secretary and later Director General of Foreign Affairs), and approved by John Vorster, and of which I had knowledge. It was not something he (Van den Bergh) could discuss on the telephone, but he wanted to find out if I had that information and if I intended to disclose this. Could he come and see me?

I told him not to worry, that if the matter was what I guessed it to be, he need not worry at all I am mad as hell with the

Botha government, at (Judge) Erasmus, PW Botha, Owen Horwood, John Vorster and the others, but in my mind they or the National Party are not synonymous with SA. I will not do or say anything that would endanger the entire country.

Nuke bombshell: Govt to get Rhodie

CP Press 18/4/93

254

ESCHEL Rhodie, former Secretary for Information, had his life threatened when he was on the run after the Information Scandal broke in the late 1970s because it was feared he would reveal that SA and Israel were assisting one another in the development of nuclear bombs.

physically there is little doubt that he still feels intimidated because he depends on his pension from SA to live in exile in the US

"I would welcome the day when I could get things off my chest but at the moment that is not possible," he said

Dr Rhodie, former Secretary of Information in the Vorster government, confirmed this week from his home in the United States that threats had been made against his life, "but I hope that has passed now".

That is why he refused to comment further on the threats or to comment on his reference to a secret code "tea leaves" in his book *The Real Information Scandal*, published about 10 years ago

Rhodie did not disclose in the book that "tea leaves" was connected with SA's development of the nuclear bomb, which clear arms

worry I remember being on the same aircraft which brought the "tea leaves" to SA

They point out in view of City Press's disclosure on March 28 - now backed by references in Rhodie's book - that Israel and SA co-operated in developing the bomb, that De Klerk was not telling the truth when he said that SA had developed the bomb without foreign help

Observers also say that despite what has been said by De Klerk and subsequently by spokesmen for the Atomic Energy Corporation, the South African bomb was not a crude device because tritium is not used in crude devices, but is used on boosted fission weapons

City Press can reveal that the tritium was flown to SA in gas form in tiny capsules of only two-and-a-half grammes a time. A total of 30 grammes was eventually sent over a period of a year between 1977 and 1978, enough to explode 12 nuclear bombs.

Observers also say that despite what has been said by De Klerk and subsequently by spokesmen for the Atomic Energy Corporation, the South African bomb was not a crude device because tritium is not used in crude devices, but is used on boosted fission weapons

Observers also say that despite what has been said by De Klerk and subsequently by spokesmen for the Atomic Energy Corporation, the South African bomb was not a crude device because tritium is not used in crude devices, but is used on boosted fission weapons

Observers in Washington still doubt that SA has told the full truth about the development of its nuclear bombs.

Observers in Washington still doubt that SA has told the full truth about the development of its nuclear bombs.

Observers in Washington still doubt that SA has told the full truth about the development of its nuclear bombs.

The full story of SA's nuclear programme is yet to be told. Investigations editor DESMOND BLOW spoke to Dr Eschel Rhodie, a man intimately involved with the shady operation and whose book *The Real Information Scandal* supports a lot of the facts published by City Press a few weeks ago.

In his book Rhodie wrote that he received messages from reliable sources, "from people who did not issue warnings lightly", that certain countries would be unhappy that if as a result of "the SA government's pressure on me, I should start talking"

Rhodie wrote that while he was on the run in France after the Vorster government had turned against him in 1978, he received a telephone call from Pretoria from former Bureau of State Security chief, Gen "Lang" Hendrik van den Bergh

Van den Bergh told Rhodie he had been to Cape Town to see a number of cabinet ministers, including Piet Koorhof. Rhodie wrote, "Koorhof had heard rumours that I had tape recordings and documents in my possession which were dynamite. General van den Bergh was particularly concerned with the purchase of certain cases of 'tea leaves' to which reference was made in a top secret document signed by Brand Fourie (then Secretary and later Director General of Foreign Affairs), and approved by John Vorster, and of which I had knowledge. It was not something he (Van den Bergh) could discuss on the telephone, but he wanted to find out if I had that information and if I intended to disclose this. Could he come and see me?"

"I told him not to worry, that if the matter was what I guessed it to be, he need not worry at all I am mad as hell with the

Botha government, at (Judge) Erasmus, PW Botha, Owen Horwood, John Vorster and the others, but in my mind they or the National Party are not synonymous with SA. I will not do or say anything that would endanger the entire country

"I had obtained much of this top secret information for the simple reason that I was one of the people who pioneered relations with certain states overseas and had a direct hand in certain very important agreements. They trusted me with this information and I told Van den Bergh I intend to keep that trust. He need not

become most in our case activity, high inment and k of com- n world

Why should a foreign investor risk his money in SA if he can get excellent returns in safe, low-cost environments such as Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and even China? These are fast-growing countries with massive markets

Rolling mass action will not help in this situation

However, so tenuous

Why should a foreign investor risk his money in SA if he can get excellent returns in safe, low-cost environments such as Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and even China? These are fast-growing countries with massive markets

Rolling mass action will not help in this situation

However, so tenuous

Why should a foreign investor risk his money in SA if he can get excellent returns in safe, low-cost environments such as Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and even China? These are fast-growing countries with massive markets

Rolling mass action will not help in this situation

However, so tenuous

Economy must be shielded

ION EHT FO A

Arms deals 'need careful thought'

510m 26/4/93

2504

STEPHANE BOTHA

GOVERNMENT will from now on have to make responsible decisions about with whom it does armaments deals to avoid conflict with the US and other friendly countries, says Armscor chief executive Tielman de Waal.

Third World weapons supplies were seen as undesirable in the new world order and SA would have to act responsibly in the international arms market to prevent conflict, De Waal told a conference on the commercialisation of the defence industry in Pretoria last week.

Government must make up its mind with whom it is trading, he said.

In terms of the Armaments Development and Production Act, arms could only be marketed to countries approved by government.

De Waal said Armscor needed greater transparency.

It should be more publicly accountable and its actions should be more open.

The present international arms embargo seriously restricted such transparency and even after all restrictions were lifted, normal military security would never allow Armscor complete openness, he said.

Looking at the future of the company, De Waal said an interesting possibility was the commercialisation of Armscor's procurement expertise.

Although snags existed, the possibility of making Armscor infrastructure and expertise available to other organisations was being considered.

Its annual procurement of equipment and services was more than R4b and the company had a policy to negotiate 55% countertrade on all "open" foreign contracts.

This was not a requirement for "covert projects".

De Waal warned that the lifting of the arms embargo would have negative repercussions for the local armaments industry.

Improved price competitiveness would be a prerequisite for it to survive international competition.

But, the local arms industry had strong marketing points, including unique innovative products such as the G6 artillery system.

Lifting the arms boycott would make it easier for SA to penetrate overseas markets.

Addo — judgment tomorrow

PORT ELIZABETH. (254) ARG 27/4/93
Coun-
sel in the Addo murder trial
have completed closing argu-
ment in the Port Elizabeth Su-
preme Court and the case has
been postponed to tomorrow
for judgment.

The two men accused of
murdering businessman Andre
de Villiers, Umkhonto we
Sizwe member Tamsanqa Mali,
23, and Lindile Stemele, 25,

have both pleaded not guilty.
They have also pleaded not
guilty to two charges of at-
tempting to murder Mr De Vil-
liers's wife, Elizabeth and son,
Louis, and to a fourth charge of
attempted robbery or conspira-
cy to commit robbery.

Another MK member
charged with the murder, Xo-
lani Ncmane, died of an Aids-
related illness — Ecna

13 Final Report on the Violence at Mooi River

namely that transactions between the Reserve Bank and its clients cannot be disclosed to third parties.

14 Third Intern Report

(3) No

15 Report to the State President on an investigation by the Commission's Natal Investigation Team into Allegations of the Presence of Renamo Soldiers in KwaZulu.

Banking groups: audited accounts

16 Third Intern Report to the Commission by the Committee inquiring into Public Violence and Intimidation in the Taxi Industry

*10 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

17 Report to the Commission by the Committee appointed to inquire into the Organization and Conduct of Mass Demonstrations

(1) Whether two banking groups, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, submitted audited accounts in respect of the period 1 January to 31 March 1992; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps were taken or are to be taken in this regard; if so,

18 Fourth Intern Report to the Commission by the Committee inquiring into Public Violence and Intimidation in the Taxi Industry.

(2) whether these audited accounts have been made public; if so, when, if not, why not;

19 Report of the Committee conducting a Preliminary Investigation into the Activities of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA)

(3) what are the names of the banking groups in question? B696E

Banking groups: assistance by Reserve Bank

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE.

*9. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Audited financial statements for the following companies have been submitted to the Registrar of Companies in respect of the period to 31 March 1992

(1) Whether the Reserve Bank rendered any assistance to two banking groups, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, during the latest specified 5-year period for which information is available; if so, (a) what are the names of these banking groups and (b) (i) what were the terms and conditions of this assistance and (ii) why was it rendered;

— Amalgamated Banks of South Africa Limited ("Amalgamated Banks");

(2) whether the said terms and conditions have been adhered to by the parties concerned, if not, why not, if so, to what extent?

— ABSA Bank Ltd

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B695E

Only the financial statements of Amalgamated Banks, a listed public company, have been sent to its shareholders

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

(2) Bankorp Holdings Limited and Bankorp Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Amalgamated Banks. The formal annual general meetings of Bankorp Holdings Limited and Bankorp Limited will take place before 30 June 1993. When the financial statements of these companies are sent to their holding company (sole shareholder), copies thereof will simultaneously be lodged with the Registrar of Companies

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Press freedom

then Minister of Home Affairs to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992 regarding legislation allegedly detracting from the free flow of information and restricting the Press from reporting, any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal or partial repeal of certain Acts, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B693E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The Government supports the fundamental principles of media freedom and the free flow of information. A Bill of Fundamental Rights should contain such a stipulation which is entrenched in a constitution—in the interim and finally. Laws administered by the SA Defence Force will have to be amended step by step to adapt to such a Bill of Rights and a changing security environment. This last-mentioned statement however allows for the standpoint that certain information, which could be of advantage to a potential enemy, will be worth protecting according to the universally accepted principle in this regard

Mr P G SOAL Mr Charman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him if he would please bring the contents of that reply to the attention of the hon the Minister, because that hon Minister was a member of Working Group 1 at Codesa last year, and supported the repeal of these Acts

The DEPUTY MINISTER I will definitely do so May I just say that the hon the Minister was called away at very short notice That is why he is not here

INTERPELLATION

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

As in the past, this office is dependent on your kind co-operation It would be appreciated if the completed registration forms could be forwarded

Registration for military service: principals

1 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether principals of high schools are required to assist in the registration of 16-year-old White males for military service in the South African Defence Force, if so, why, if not, what is the position in this regard?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

COULD

We dare not hide behind the past, and we must assess the hon the Deputy Minister's attitude in terms of what is going on in South Africa today. Defence and education are both highly sensitive and emotional issues. We know that many of the principals actually resent having to do this and that many have refused to do it.

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS: They don't have to!

Mr E W TRENT: That hon Minister says that they do not have to, but the hon the Deputy Minister only read selectively from that document [Interjections.] I also have the document [Interjections.] I would like to refer the hon the Deputy Minister to a few of the clauses. The document does ask for co-operation, but no arrangement was made between the schools and the Defence Force. This document was sent out unilaterally by the Defence Force. Did the hon the Minister of Defence consult with the hon the Deputy Minister and ask him whether he was happy with the arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: They consulted in 1968, and the arrangement merely continued! [Interjections.]

Mr E W TRENT: Given the changing circumstances, did they consult with the hon the Deputy Minister before sending out this document? Has the hon the Deputy Minister seen the annexures to the document? [Interjections.] One annexure, for example, reads as follows:

The attached declaration which must be certified and forwarded to this office before 30 March

That does not sound like voluntary co-operation [Interjections.] The SATA went as far as taking legal advice on the matter. That is how "voluntary" they regarded this document [Interjections.]

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Hon members of the DP do not lend credence to what the hon member for Port Elizabeth Central is saying by commenting so loudly that I cannot hear the hon member. The hon member may continue.

Mr E W TRENT: There is another aspect which is even more shocking. If this document is such an innocuous, simple and innocent exercise, why is an annexure attached which is merely a copy

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

of the old racial classification measures? [Interjections.] Maybe the hon the Deputy Minister would like me to remind him what these were.

A White person means a person who is in appearance a White person and who is not generally accepted as a Coloured person.

254 The hon the Deputy Minister knows very well that no headmaster can see from a child's identity number whether that child is White or not. Why must that headmaster be put through the agony of actually having to assess his children like a shepherd who separates the goats from the sheep? [Interjections.]

I want to ask the hon the Deputy Minister. If he had seen this document before it went out, would he have approved of the contents of this document?

***Dr W J SNEYMAN:** Mr Chairman, this question by the DP is a striking illustration of the serious loyalty crisis existing in a multiracial unitary state. The hon the Deputy Minister said that the practice had been in existence since 1968, and he was almost apologetic about the fact that these school principals acted on a voluntary basis, whereas the DP, on the other hand, wanted nothing to do with it and regarded it as racial discrimination.

The standpoint of this side of the House is as follows. Compulsory military service in a homogenous national state where the young citizens are educationally taught and guided to be loyal to national symbols such as the flag and the national anthem, includes as part of that process to regard it as an honour and a privilege to maintain and protect the integrity of the area by means of military service.

Thus it stands to reason that the educator should give assistance and encouragement as regards registration for military service, but—and this is the but—as soon as the control of the SA Defence Force is transferred to a so-called multiparty transitional council or a subcouncil which is created as part of a revolutionary process aimed at giving communists and atheists a controlling interest eventually, we say the process is illegal, then our young men should stop participating in the defence force on a compulsory or voluntary basis and should become conscientious objectors in accordance with legal provisions.

How can one expect soldiers who fought in and

survived the war on the border and thus became part of the glorious history of a people, whose friends were killed in combat, while others were maimed and even blinded at the hands of the very enemy that is now about to come into power, to accept it? No, that is asking too much. Under such circumstances, and then only, our educators must naturally have nothing to do with such a registration process [Interjections.]

***THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:** Mr Chairman, the contribution of the hon member for Pietersburg belongs under the Defence Vote. I was not apologising, I merely stated the fact that voluntary co-operation had existed since 1968.

254 The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central referred to the annexures. Now surely the annexures are adjuncts of the original circular, and only if one decides to co-operate in terms of the original circular does the annexure become applicable, and he knows that [Interjections.] Of course he knows that.

The DP suffers from split morality [Interjections.] They suffer from split morality when it comes to distinguishing between the races. Hon members must listen to this. This year alone the DP tabled five questions in which the provision of racially based statistics was required [Interjections.] I repeat, the DP tabled five questions in which the provision of racially based statistics was required. Surely there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark.

It is fine for the DP to distinguish between the races, but as soon as the SA Defence Force comes into the picture, it should not be done. In any case, the department itself must go to the headmasters to get this racially based information that the hon members of the DP require. That is the only source of information.

The principle of racial distinction still applies generally in South Africa, for example when market researchers, the media and members of Parliament expect the department to provide differentiated statistics such as those I have already referred to. [Time expired.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, the hon the Deputy Minister displays the sensitivity of a lion. He has no awareness of the fact that his own hon Minister stood in this House and said that the principle of racial discrimination in

schools must go. He said it to the CP, and he has in fact indicated, across the floor of the House, that it is not possible for him to answer racially based questions concerning schools. The hon the Minister can find out that we have not asked those questions. We have asked them about university and university places, and technikon and technikon places.

I want to tell him further that the NP Government has indicated, when we have wanted to ask questions involving racial statistics of the Public Service, that they do not keep such statistics.

254 There is no sensitivity displayed in asking principals of schools in the White department, which is going to disappear at the end of this year, to distinguish between children of one race and those of another. There are White children in the Departments of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and in the DET. Have they been asked to register those White children in their departments? The answer quite clearly is no, and I want to know why. There are no legal consequences if principals do not co-operate, and we believe they should not co-operate on this basis.

We wish to emphasise that the 2 200 Model C schools have got to make up their minds—as the Government has to—that children in schools are racially colour-blind, and to attempt to distinguish and register White male children for the Defence Force is certainly not what should be happening in schools. The hon the Deputy Minister has talked about the voluntary basis of this, yet the question of the annexure requires a certification that a return has been made.

I want to ask him how many replies he has received from those 2 200 Model C schools [Time expired.]

Mr E W TRENT: Mr Chairman, the response from the hon the Deputy Minister clearly indicates to us how uncomfortable he feels about the issue.

I want to address the point he made about our asking for statistics, which surely is necessary for affirmative action in the conceivable future. That is one thing. However, a headmaster is asked for—and I quote point C in this document.

The names and postal addresses of those boys in their 16th year who did not register

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

That has certain implications. If that headmaster passes on those names, and then those children do not register, they are liable to prosecution. I am not discussing the Defence Act with the hon the Minister. I am discussing the fact that that headmaster is being put in the position in which he has to give information about a child in his school who does not register. It also applies to aliens, though I have no idea why.

Another point the hon the Deputy Minister tends to forget is that his department has created structures, Model C schools, to try to normalise education in this country [Time expired.]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pinetown got excited about nothing. I basically echoed the view of the hon the Minister of National Education, as reflected in the press recently. So we agree on this issue.

The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central referred to the legal implications. In many schools the principals only put the circulars on the notice board, and then it is up to the pupils themselves to decide what to do with them. Again there is no question of enforcement whatsoever [Interjections.]

To conclude, call-up instructions for Whites are still valid. This was emphasised in the outcome of a court case last year. The repeal of the Population Registration Act did not abolish the stipulations in the Defence Act, and therefore headmasters at this point in time—certainly the situation is going to change dramatically next year—could not be found to be at fault when, on a voluntary basis, they assist the Defence Force in executing a law of the land [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Jan Kempdorp/Hartswater: meeting addressed by Minister

*1 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Steynsburg: private school

*2 Mr L LOUW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether application was recently made to his Department for a certain college in Steynsburg, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to function as a private primary school; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this college,
- (2) whether this application has been granted; if so, what are the relevant details, if not, for what reasons;
- (3) whether the college concerned meets all the requirements for functioning as a private primary school; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, which requirements are not being met;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B652E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes,

(a) 22 October 1992
19 January 1993

(b) Paul Kruger Junior Kollege
Paul Kruger Kollege extension of phase;

(2) no, as appeal has been lodged, no reasons can be given at this stage;

(3) no, Regulation 2 (1) (d) of the Regulations regarding the Registration of and Financial Grants to Private Schools states, *inter alia*, the following requirement

the Head of Education must be satisfied that such school will make a contribution to the provision of education in a specific area for a specific purpose, especially as far as the nature of the education is concerned

Also see answer to question (2):

(4) no

†Mr A GERBER Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply that the hon Deputy Minister gave, I

want to hear whether he is prepared to make available to members of Parliament as well as to the controlling body of that college the results of the investigating team, who went to see whether the circumstances were suitable for a private school

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, as the hon member knows, this case is subject to appeal at the moment. I do not know exactly what the procedure is, but I do not think there can be any objection. The hon member for Brits knows that this case is complicated and that the issue really goes beyond party political divisions in this specific case. He does not have to be concerned that the Department will not bring the full facts to light in making the final decision. He does not have to be concerned about this [Interjections.]

†Mr A GERBER Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to say that the Minister has already rejected the appeal once. When can we expect to get his reply to this second appeal that has been lodged?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the information that I have at my disposal is that it will not take too long. The hon member knows that it is not an appeal on exactly the same matter. It is about another facet. This matter is being dealt with on departmental level. The hon the Minister was involved in a very long discussion about this again yesterday. I do not think a decision will be delayed unnecessarily.

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, the NP's proposed charter of fundamental rights is not legislation yet at this stage, but it is the policy of the NP and, as such, is being proposed as policy by them. In the proposed charter it says that private schools are acknowledged as a right, without any exceptions and without any reservations. Why does the hon the Deputy Minister not acknowledge NP policy in this instance and does he not apply it in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member for Losberg is making it very difficult for me. I repeat, there is an appeal pending [Interjections.] He knows that certain regulations must be complied with before a private school can be established. Has the hon member considered the possibility that all the regulations have not been complied with? He must keep in mind that it could involve much more

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs.

Modifications to PC 7-MK II aircraft

*1. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether it is envisaged to make modifications to the PC 7-MK II aircraft of the Pilatus company in order to ensure that this aircraft will not be able to carry any armaments; if not, why not, if so, what modifications,
- (2) whether the aircraft will still meet the requirements of the South African Air Force after these modifications have been made, if not, in what respects will it not meet the requirements, if so, what are these requirements?

B717E INT

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Chairman, in reply to the first question from the hon member for Sutfontein whether it is envisaged to effect changes to the PC 7-MK II aircraft of the Pilatus company to ensure that the aircraft will not carry any armaments, I want to reply as follows

The standard PC 7-MK II aircraft that Pilatus builds has six hard points under the wings which may be used for the carrying of under-wing weaponry and long-distance fuel tanks. The SA Defence Force states unequivocally that a need has never existed nor will it ever exist to use this training aircraft in an armed role. It does not fit into and in no way forms a part of the SA Air Force's force design. To confirm this statement, Pilatus were requested to deliver the aircraft without the extra four hard points for armaments.

The two so-called wet hard points for the exclusive carrying of long-distance fuel tanks remain a need, however, for long-distance navigation exercises at low levels and therefore have to be incorporated.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

aircraft. As a result of the arms embargo the Swiss Minister of Defence, however, then gave instructions that the Pilatus PC 7-MK II aircraft which was sold to South Africa should be adapted in such a way that it could not be armed.

The question is the following? How does one adapt an aircraft in this case so that it cannot be armed? Our Air Force says that the hard points can be removed and the Government confirms this. The reply to a question which was given by the hon the Minister of Defence's department reads that Pilatus was granted permission to remove the hard points except for the two central points which were provided for the carrying of long-distance fuel tanks, which the hon the Deputy Minister has just confirmed here.

The hon the Deputy Minister said that it was never the intention to use these aircraft in an armed role. The point at issue here is not an armed role that they have to play. The point is whether they can be armed or not.

Firstly, I consider it disgraceful to think that an air force and a government are prepared to train pilots without their receiving training in weaponry and the use of it during their training period. If they do not receive it during that period, are these pilots going to be trained in the use of armaments on another occasion? What is this additional training going to cost the taxpayer?

Secondly, the mere removal of the hard points by Pilatus will be no guarantee that the aircraft cannot be armed. The reason is that South Africa itself can attach the hard points locally as it is easy to remove plate metal and simply provide one's own points so that one can attach armaments.

What it amounts to is that Switzerland delivers the Pilatus PC 7-MK II aircraft, South Africa alters it here and there and one has an armed aircraft. It has two fuel tanks and two hard points for them. [Time expired.]

*1. Gen R H D ROGERS Mr Chairman, as a result of the information in the document that was issued by the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence, there is uncertainty about the capability of this aircraft to carry armaments but the hon the Deputy Minister has explained this now. The fact remains, however, that the specifica-

tions for this new training aircraft were drawn up by the SA Air Force. Subsequently all aircraft were evaluated by the Air Force and they announced that the Pilatus PC 7-MK II met their requirements in all respects. I cannot believe that the SA Air Force would deliberately choose an inferior aircraft if a better one were available. After all, they are the people who are going to use the aircraft.

I think that we should have sufficient confidence in our Air Force to support their choice. Even Mr Alberts of Denel could not guarantee the final capability, the costs attached or the delivery date of the local product. In the information document he is quoted as follows:

Denel het alles in sy vermoë gedoen om die SA Lugmag en Krygkor te oortuig, maar ek dink die risiko's was vir hulle te groot om te aanvaar.

Why can we not leave the matter at that? Purchases of these aircraft have become a delicate matter now and I want to tell the hon member for Sutfontein that, if he continues in this way, he is disloyal to his country. [Interjections.]

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Chairman, I want to thank the hon member for Walmer, a former chief of the SA Air Force and by coincidence the youngest lieutenant general during the Second World War, for the positive contribution that he made here.

The statements which were made by the hon member for Sutfontein show the hon member's ignorance as regards this matter. A training aircraft is an aircraft which is used to teach people to fly. It is true that our pilots are trained to wage war, but there are different phases of training through which a pilot goes. The phase in which he learns to use an aircraft as a weapon is done on Impalas. That is how it is done at present.

The hon member said that the SA Air Force asked for those hard points. That is not true. The hon member was making an untrue statement. The Pilatus company offered them and we told them to remove them.

There are fuel lines which lead to the two wet points. That is why they cannot be used for armaments, because they are designed to deal with a fuel tank. [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

If one lives in the never-never land of the CP, if one liked one could even arm a tortoise by placing a dwarf with a catapult on its shell [Interjections]

One can instal a machine gun in an ordinary micropplane. The hon member is right in at least one respect. If any person wants to arm any aircraft anywhere at any time, he can do so, but the SA Air Force says that our purpose with this aircraft is to train pilots and not to arm it. Our phase of training for pilots to use the aircraft as a weapon happens in a next phase where we use the Impalas [Interjections]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD. Mr Chairman, the question is how is one to give a guarantee to the Swiss Minister of Defence that this aircraft cannot be armed? That is the point at issue. [Interjections.]

There is only one manner in which this guarantee can be given and that is that a totally different structural change must take place in the wing of the aircraft. It must be completely redesigned and that will influence the fatigue life of that aircraft [Interjections]

I can understand that the hon member for Walmer is also in favour of this because he was in the SA Air Force. To say that we are disloyal toward the SA Air Force is completely untrue! The question here is what total effect it will have on the South African aircraft industry.

At one stage this Government was in favour of the development of a Rooivalk helicopter and, as a result of the lack of funds, they could not proceed with this. Then the argument was not whether it was a proven aircraft or helicopter, and then the technology of the people who manufactured the Rooivalk helicopter was good enough

That hon Deputy Minister announces to everybody that not even an NGT aircraft exists in South Africa. He had better take a look at what is standing in a hangar. He does not know what is going on. It is standing in an aircraft hangar. The NGT exists and is physically observable in that hangar

It is said that all the requirements are being met. In my hand I am holding the non-negotiable requirements that were set by the Air Force. The PC 7-MK II does not meet all the requirements which are set. It does not meet the performed training missions or the navigation

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

missions, although this is a non-negotiable requirement.

In the second place, it does not meet all the requirements of manoeuvrability, which is also a non-negotiable requirement. It cannot execute the flick manoeuvre. Why are they proceeding with this?

If we look at the other requirements, such as the critical field length, we see that it does not meet this either. On the contrary, I said in a previous debate that it exceeded the set criterion by 1 500 feet. Worst of all is that our own South African aircraft meet all these requirements and that is what the question is all about.

If there is talk about loyalty, I want to ask what the hon the Deputy Minister's loyalty is towards the people of South Africa. Why should a foreign aircraft be purchased? That is what the question is all about

If the Deputy Minister wants to give a guarantee that the aircraft cannot be armed . . . [Time expired]

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Chairman, the hon member asked what loyalty this Government had. The loyalty of the Government is to the people of South Africa to give its trainee pilots of the future a decent and safe aircraft in which our boys can be trained

Today the hon member received a written reply to the question that he handed in. In that he will see that 76 points about the Ovid aircraft make it completely unacceptable to the South African Air Force

*Mr P J GROENEWALD And the NGT?

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER: The NGT does not exist. I asked Dr Clark of the CSIR as a technological demonstrator to come and demonstrate that aircraft to me, and I am a pilot with 18 000 flying hours. I can give the hon member the verbatim report of Mr Johan Alberts who himself admits that the Ovid is a laboratory aircraft. Air Force pilots have flown it for 140 hours altogether and it has not yet been upgraded. Mr Johan Alberts, the Managing Director of Denel, which was the tenderer for the Ovid aircraft, himself admits that the NGT still only exists on paper. The Ovid exists now but it has not yet been upgraded. The NGT exists merely on paper [Interjections]

The hon member would do well to establish the

facts. He permits himself to be prescribed to by certain people, however, including some little science teacher or other, who provides the SABC with programmes. They are all people with a specific interest in this situation and the facts that the hon member gave the House here this afternoon are blatant untruths [Interjections.] He must stop making us look suspect now. [Interjections.] We are trying to make the best aircraft available in South Africa at the best price to our Air Force [Interjections]

*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The time for the first interpellation has expired. We are going to deal with another interpellation, but if . . . [Interjections.]

Is the hon member for Durban interested . . . [Interjections.]

AN HON MEMBER: Pinetown!

Mr R M BURROWS Me, Sir? [Interjections]

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! If the hon member is not interested in what the Chair has to say, he is perfectly welcome to leave the Chamber, as are all hon members

We are going to deal with another interpellation but if this does not take place with greater order, I foresee that our numbers will not remain at full strength until the end of the interpellation

Debate concluded.

General election: International/local observers

2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

Whether the Government envisages a role for international and local observers and monitoring during the run-up period to any general elections; if not, why not; if so, (a) what role and (b) what procedures will be followed in this regard?

B719E INT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, it must be said at the outset that the Government will not decide on its own whether and how international and local observers will be allowed to function in the forthcoming election. This is essentially a matter to be negotiated first of all by the proposed independent election commission which will propose an electoral act

and electoral regulations. This will then be put before the multiparty conference, and thereafter put before Parliament for enactment. This electoral act and regulations will deal with the accreditation of international and national observers for the election campaign

As far as the Government's view is concerned, we are in favour of allowing official international and national observers during the election. The fact of the matter is that the next general election will be of crucial importance. Not only will the result of the election determine the future of this country, but its acceptance level, in other words, the credibility of that result, will also determine the future of this country. It will be just as important as the election result on its own

If there were any doubt as to whether the election was free and fair, one could end up with more instability and uncertainty than before. Angola's election is a very good example in this regard. The Government, therefore, holds the view that the election should not only be free and fair in all its facets, but that it should also be perceived and experienced as such by all

In this regard observers, international and national, can play a cardinal role. Intimidation is the main concern during the forthcoming general election, and we have had very recent experience that the presence of international observers has had a moderating influence as far as this is concerned.

With regard to the way in which observers can be utilised, there are basically two possibilities. The first possibility is that a monitoring committee could be established by the independent electoral commission and that this committee could be empowered to accredit national and international observers.

Another possibility, which should be given serious consideration at this stage, is that the National Peace Secretariat, which has extensive experience as far as working with international observers is concerned, could play a major role in this regard

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Chairman, quite clearly any final decisions can only result from negotiations, but it is urgent to obtain the views of the major players in order to start making preparations for this exercise. During the last few months of the run-up to the election, scores

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

New role for SAAF airbase

By Dirk Nel
Northern
Transvaal Bureau

STAR
29/1/93
254

An ambitious scheme to convert the mothballed Pietersburg air force base into a commercial or international airport has aroused great interest in aviation circles.

Companies in air transport and aircraft maintenance have expressed interest, as have commercial, tourism and foreign trade elements.

The Department of Public Works, which is responsible for the disposal of the facilities recently vacated by the South African Air Force, will hold an information day at the former base on May 19.

Host will be Gateway International, formed under the chairmanship of Pietersburg town clerk Attie Vermaak to identify and market the facility.

Recommendations include the establishment of an international airport, the creation of new aviation-related activities, such as aircraft maintenance, the development of an export processing zone, the accommodation of regional, national and subcontinental freighters; the development of a transit airport for north and southbound traffic, and a base for carriers and charter flights.

The Department of Defence will retain the use of the residential area.

The airport has two runways with associated taxiways and aprons, large and small hangars, an operations centre, rescue station, and weather office, administration and technical buildings and a fuel depot.

Addo killing: Two jailed for 25 years

CT 30/4/93

Own Correspondent

CT 30/4/93

(254)

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two men were yesterday each sentenced in the Supreme Court here to 25 years imprisonment for their part in the murder of Addo farmer Mr Andre de Villiers.

uMkhonto we Sizwe member Tamsanqa Mali, 23, and Lindile Stemele, 25, were sentenced by Mr Justice Van Rensburg to a total of 38 years imprisonment following their conviction on Wednesday on charges of murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Some of the sentences are to run concurrently.

The court found that the men had acted in common purpose with MK members Xolani Ncinane and Kenneth Gabayi in planning to rob Mr De Villiers on his farm on the night of August 17 last year.

Ncinane has died and Gabayi is on the run — Sapa

ARMS INDUSTRY

Surviving the peace

SA's cash-strapped arms industry needs to set its sights on a concerted export drive, diversification of the local industry and partnerships with firms outside of defence if it is to survive the current cutbacks in domestic and international military spending

That was the message at last week's AIC conference in Pretoria on the commercialisation of the defence industry "The bottom line is that the war is over," says defence analyst Helmoed-Romer Heitman "The industry must shift from the mindset of having a captive customer and a closed environment constrained by security considerations to operating in the wider commercial environment If the industry survives, it will be because it is one of the few international manufacturers that has proved it can make equipment that works"

Heitman, a correspondent for *Jane's Defence Weekly*, says the SA arms industry is ideally placed to exploit the international market He suggests that international demand will increase as the US turns inward and regional conflicts — kept at bay until recently by the superpowers — escalate

Obvious customers, he says, would be other African countries because the equipment has been designed primarily for the African

terrain Former Soviet clients are also likely buyers because Russia is in too much turmoil to maintain any reliable service He points out that these armies are trying desperately to Westernise their capabilities but simply cannot afford US, UK or French equipment

Jane's publisher Paul Beaver names the Middle East as another likely client Heitman suggests that as Iran continues to re-arm at an alarming rate, the West is likely to start re-equipping Iraq in the next 10 years North African forces are also fairly sophisticated but are now cash-strapped Beaver says south-east Asia wants to develop its own arms industry and could well be interested in joint ventures with SA players

Beaver stresses that SA must improve the marketing of its arms industry "Emphasis needs to be placed on the private sector and competitors need to be evaluated as potential partners Mix-and-match capabilities must be developed"

Government, of course, accepted much of this thinking when it hived off Denel from Armscor last April and began to operate it like a business Denel, which is now an umbrella company representing the manufacturing arm of the old Armscor, has operated successfully as a commercial entity for the past year, in part by diversifying into commercial products Denel estimates that 13% of its products are now commercial (Armscor is left with the task of procuring arms for

the State)

Critics, however, argue that the industry would have fared better with the privatisation of the companies that form Denel. They argue that the private sector would have been better placed to absorb and use the capabilities of these companies Beaver, for one, is particularly critical of government's increased protection of Denel

The point seems lost on Bernie Fanaroff of the National Union of Metalworkers, who stressed a need for greater government supervision of the industry "Denel is a semi-State organisation As such, it is a national asset and needs to be made sensitive to national development policies"

He suggests that private-sector arms companies should also be subject to State supervision because they were built up through investment by the State and "they are, therefore, beholden to the SA public" ■

Star 30/4/93

Conscripts give browns back

254

By Charmeela Bhagwat

Thirteen national servicemen, refusing to attend SADF camps for various reasons, returned their military kits to Witwatersrand Command personnel in Johannesburg yesterday, saying they "have no further use for the uniforms"

The men, including an SADF Citizen Force lieutenant, marched to the central Johannesburg office, kits in hand, to protest against the prosecution of two campers being tried for refusing to attend camps.

The march followed an End Conscription Campaign press conference at which the ECC called for the suspension of prosecutions for people ignoring call-ups

A statement issued by 50 campers in support of objectors John Downie and John Kelly was made at the press conference.

Downie and Kelly have completed their two years of military service and several camps. They are being prosecuted for refusing to attend further camps.

In the joint statement, campers called for charges against Downie and Kelly to



We quit . . . a soldier peers out of the Witwatersrand Command offices yesterday, at a small group of objectors handing in their military kits. Picture: Joao Silva

be dropped and for an end to compulsory Citizen Force camps. The objectors gave various reasons for refusing to do camps, the most common being the "racist nature of the military"

The ECC's call for an end to conscription was supported by several organisations, includ-

ing the ANC, SACP, Cosatu and the AWB.

A spokesman said the AWB supported the call because the organisation believed the Government should not force people from different nationalities, races and cultures into one defence force which protected only certain groups

He said the AWB's stand showed that conscription was rejected by people from across the political spectrum

● The Star has received reports that a number of Citizen Force members who have not done camps for some time have been called up or told to be on standby.

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, April 30 1993

3

14 refuse to go to camp

Blom 201493 STEPHANE BOTHA (254)

A GROUP of national servicemen eligible for military camps dumped their army kit at the Witwatersrand Command yesterday to underline their opposition to reporting for further service.

The 14 campers earlier attended an End Concription Campaign (ECC) media conference where they voiced their support for an ECC call for the immediate suspension of all prosecutions under the call-up laws.

The objectors, one an officer, said they refused to do any more camps for economic, political, racial and gender reasons.

ECC spokesman David Bruce circulated a list of 50 names of national servicemen who had all completed their national service but refused to do any more citizen force camps.

The 14 objectors were met at Wits Command by public relations officer May Andreas Jordaan, who invited them for a cup of tea and a talk.

The media was not allowed to attend the discussions, but was told afterwards Wits Command accepted the army clothing from the objectors, who were allowed to leave shortly afterwards.



National servicemen dumping their kit at Witwatersrand Command are met by Maj Andreas Jordaan. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Kitbags dumped at army's door

JOHANNESBURG — Thirteen national servicemen dumped their kitbags on the doorstep of Witwatersrand Command headquarters here to mark their opposition to conscription

Earlier yesterday the 13 attended a Press conference called by the End Conscription Campaign, where an ECC spokesman called for the immediate suspension of prosecutions in terms of the Defence Act

The ECC's Mr David Bruce circulated a list of 50 national service "refusenicks", including at least one officer and some non-commissioned officers, who had all completed their national service, but had refused to do any

(254) ARC 30/4/93
more Citizen Force camps
The other 37 objectors could not attend the demonstration because they lived too far away, Mr Bruce said

The ECC said that apart from the cases of Mr John Downie and Mr John Kelly, who are being charged for refusing to do any more camps, there had been very few prosecutions for not reporting for camps

Mr Downie and Mr Kelly are due to appear in court again on June 28

The ECC argued that nearly 800 national servicemen had refused to do any kind of military service during the late 1980s, and nothing had happened to them.

"Here we have people who actually have completed their basic and initial training and are now objecting to further camps as politically incorrect and a waste of time — but yet they face threats of prosecution," said Mr Bruce.

The ECC also called for an end to compulsory Citizen Force camps

"The call for all prosecutions under the call-up laws to be suspended is supported by several organisations, including the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging," the ECC said

The AWB supported the suspension of call-ups. — Sapa

Denel rakes in net revenue of R298m

CAPE TOWN — Denel, established a year ago after the privatisation of sections of Armscor, earned a net revenue before tax and dividends of R289m, Parliament heard yesterday.

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said Denel had a total revenue of R2,818bn in its first year, from which a R60m dividend would be paid to the state. R54,3m had been provided for income tax payments.

Introducing debate on his vote, he said six enterprises reported directly to him — Eskom, Transnet, Denel, Alexkor, Foskor and the SA Forestry Company.

Robin Carlisle (DP Wynberg) said it was thought National Sorghum Breweries (NSB) was in serious financial trouble. He urged De Villiers to play "open cards" with Parliament about NSB and organisations under his control.

Roger Hulley (DP Constantia) said the SA economy was one of the most overprotected, rendering an export-led recovery impossible. Eskom, a state-owned monopoly which had been described as a "Stalinist dream", had failed in bringing electricity to disadvantaged communities.

Cehill Pienaar (AVU Heilbron), said in creating bodies such as Abakor, Parliament was creating economic Frankensteins that would do the economy no good.

Services in Transkei and Ciskei 'about to collapse'

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Parliament yesterday the reincorporation of Transkei, Venda and Ciskei should take place as soon as possible. Services in Transkei and Ciskei were in "a state of collapse", he said.

His department remained concerned about mismanagement and misappropriation in the TBVC states. The worse this mismanagement became, the more difficult it would be to repair the damage. However, government had established controls and procedures and significant progress had been made in reducing budget deficits.

Botha said Bophuthatswana was different from the other states because it had a broader income base and it recognised the value of effective control over scarce resources.

In debate on the Foreign Affairs vote Peter Soal (DP, Johannesburg North) said a secret government report had apparently concluded that the four "independent" homelands were not financially viable. He called on Botha to provide more insight about the report.

He said the TBVC states were "a visible, expensive example of NP failure".

If Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope believed there was no question of the homeland giving up its independence, "what is a delegation of his doing at the multiparty talks?" Soal asked.

Political Staff

In Transkei, "a military dictator runs rings around the SA government and muddies the negotiation process by constant revelations which may or may not have any credibility. He tweaks the nose of the SA government with amazing regularity."

Botha warned SA it had to face "new dangers" in the changing world order. "With the shakeout after the Cold War, we are witnessing the world settling into a cold peace, in which the arms race is replaced by an economic race," he said.

If SA continued to consume its creative energies in internal strife and in protracted negotiation, it would fall so far behind that it might never catch up.

"We cannot compete in the new world unless our attention and our talents are directed towards providing our people with the means towards this end."

"A world preoccupied with a competition for economic success, with the important countries of the world engaged in the pursuit of higher technology, will have little time for those who fail to get their belligerent past and animosities behind them."

He said SA was now represented in 79 countries and had signed a record number of international agreements, which enabled South Africans to travel more freely.

Whites losing faith in politicians' poll

CAPE TOWN — Whites are losing faith in politicians' ability to solve their problems, two public opinion surveys have found.

Research Surveys said yesterday between 40% and 50% of black men older than 25 professed more faith in politicians. Only one in four of those between 18 and 24 were as positive; 39% of whites had less faith than they had earlier while only 19% had more faith.

The poll, among 400 white males, 400 black males and 400 white managers, was held in March.

Markinor found metropolitan adults increasingly disillusioned with SA's political leaders.

International Fine & Rare Stamp Portfolios of Great Britain & Commonwealth Countries compiled for approved clients

European based stamp dealers' representative on one of his regular trips, able to advise and prepare investment portfolios. All items offered are of international acceptance and tradeable worldwide.

Contact: A Phillips

Johannesburg: Sunnyside Park Hotel

(011) 643-7226 April 24-28

Cape Town: Alphen Hotel (021) 794-5001

April 28 - May 1

Durban: Royal Hotel (031) 304-0331

May 1-6

or

David Gouly & Associates

12 Coltsfoot Close, Ixworth, Bury St Edmunds,

Suffolk IP31 2NJ United Kingdom

Tel/Fax: (0944) 359-32603

Right of the generals for the right

WJW:ed
30/4-6/5/93.

(254)

A SECRET "Committee of Generals" was formed in Pretoria last week to seize control of the rightwing. The committee includes General Constand Viljoen, former chief of the South African Defence Forces; Lieutenant General Lothar Neethling, former deputy commissioner of police; Lieutenant General Kobus Visser, a former CID chief; Lieutenant General Koos Bischoff, former army chief of operations; and Lieutenant General Tienie Groenewald, former head of military intelligence.

They met on April 21 and gave themselves the name "Committee of Generals" (CoG). The meeting happened in a building belonging to the Transvaal Agricultural Union in Silverton.

Prominent members of the Conservative Party, the Herstigste Nasionale Party (HNP) and the Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) attended the meeting, the day after the Chris Ham funeral.

The generals are known to be heli-bent on the

A group of former police and army officers has formed a secretive committee to take control of the rightwing. 'The time of the generals has come again,' one of them said.

By JAN TALJAARD

creation of an Afrikaner volksstaat. Options for achieving this were not discussed at the meeting, but they are understood to range from passive resistance and political mobilisation of the white labour movement to armed struggle.

There is also informed speculation that with the likely disintegration of the CP in the wake of Andries Treurnicht's death, the generals would like the rightwing to move from parliamentary politics to extra-parliamentary resistance.

Two senior police officers, Major General

Adriaan de la Rosa and Brigadier Stephanus Abrie, were invited to address the meeting on the security situation in the country. They were not well received — De La Rosa was the officer in charge at the Ventersdorp clash between police and rightwingers — and were asked to leave after their speeches.

Once the policemen had departed, it was decided to establish the CoG with Viljoen, Groenewald and Bischoff as members. Later it was decided to involve Neethling and Visser as well.

Other prominent rightwingers at the meeting were Moolman Mentz (AVU), Tom Langley (CP MP) and Jaap Marais (HNP leader). Representatives of several smaller organisations also attended, with the notable absence of Eugene Terre'Blanche and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

At the meeting, CP MP Dries Bruiwer said that in times of crisis Afrikaners had traditionally been led by generals. The time of the generals had come

again, he said. Parallels were drawn with Boer generals such as Christiaan de Wet and Koos de la Rey, who fulfilled important political roles during and after the Boer war.

Of the five generals in the CoG, Bischoff, Groenewald and Visser have recently been active in rightwing politics. At the CP congress last month, Bischoff was appointed chairman of the Freedom Council, in charge of the CP's mobilisation effort.

Visser, who headed the CID at the time of the murders of MP Robert Smal and his wife Cora, has been active for some time in the Pretoria Boerekommando (PBK). Numbering about 1 000, the paramilitary PBK is organised along the lines of a community watch with the volksstaat idea being central to its ideology.

Groenewald is a leading figure of the Volkseenhedskomitee (Vekom), an umbrella organisation that is actively campaigning for an Afrikaner homeland wedging northwards from Pretoria and encompassing large areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal. Vekom is a member of the Centred South Africans Group (Cosag) involved in national negotiations.

Although frequently wooed by the rightwing in the past, people like Viljoen have previously been lukewarm about joining formal structures on the right. His position in the CoG is another pointer of the increasing radicalisation of the right.

Known as a "soldier's general", Viljoen commanded considerable respect from the officers and men who served under him. Contrary to modern military wisdom, he was often found in the front line during military adventures in Angola.

The volksstaat ideal was particularly well represented at the Pretoria meeting, with speakers saying the establishment of an Afrikaner homeland should be the driving force behind the CoG.

It was originally intended that the CoG would consist solely of military men, but it was proposed at the meeting that existing political leaders be co-opted on to the committee. It is not known whether these leaders have been approached.

Although the meeting took place before Treurnicht's death, it is thought his death may hasten the transformation of the CP from a purely political party to something more akin to a resistance movement. The chances of this happening will hinge to a large extent on how the hardliners in the CP caucus assert themselves in the upcoming restructuring of the party.

Perhaps no position is more important than that of deputy leader. If someone like W.P. Schaik Pienaar, foremost advocate of the CP's mobilisation effort, is appointed to the post, it is thought that the CP will undergo a change in culture.

Meanwhile, existing structures such as farmers' organisations are being used in the mobilisation process with recent statements by African National Congress Youth League president Peter Mokaba and Winnie Mandela providing added impetus.

A mass meeting of farmers to be held on May 6 in Potchefstroom may give the first clear indication of just how militant the rightwing is prepared to become.

Night of the generals for the right

W/mcd
30/4-6/5/93

254

A SECRET "Committee of Generals" was formed in Pretoria last week to seize control of the rightwing. The committee includes General Constand Viljoen, former chief of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant General Lothar Neethling, former deputy commissioner of police; Lieutenant General Cobus Visser, a former CID chief, Lieutenant General Koos Bischoff, former army chief of operations, and Lieutenant General Tienie Groenewald, former head of military intelligence.

They met on April 21 and gave themselves the name "Committee of Generals" (CoG). The meeting happened in a building belonging to the Transvaal Agricultural Union in Silverton.

Prominent members of the Conservative Party, the Herstigste Nasionale Party (HNP) and the Afrikaner Volkunie (AVU) attended the meeting, the day after the Chris Ham funeral.

The generals are known to be hell-bent on the

A group of former police and army

officers has formed a secretive

committee to take control of the

rightwing. 'The time of the generals

has come again,' one of them said.

By JAN TALJAARD

creation of an Afrikaner volkstaat. Options for achieving this were not discussed at the meeting, but they are understood to range from passive resistance and political mobilisation of the white labour movement to armed struggle.

There is also informed speculation that with the likely disintegration of the CP in the wake of Andries Treurnicht's death, the generals would like the rightwing to move from parliamentary politics to extra-parliamentary resistance.

Two senior police officers, Major General

Adriaan de la Rosa and Brigadier Stephanus Abrie, were invited to address the meeting on the security situation in the country. They were not well received — De La Rosa was the officer in charge at the Ventersdorp clash between police and rightwingers — and were asked to leave after their speeches.

Once the policemen had departed, it was decided to establish the CoG with Viljoen, Groenewald and Bischoff as members. Later it was decided to involve Neethling and Visser as well.

Other prominent rightwingers at the meeting were Moolman Mentz (AVU), Tom Langley (CP MP) and Jaap Marais (HNP leader). Representatives of several smaller organisations also attended, with the notable absence of Eugene Terre'Blanche and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

At the meeting, CP MP Dries Bruwer said that in times of crisis Afrikaners had traditionally been led by generals. The time of the generals had come

again, he said. Parallels were drawn with Boer generals such as Christiaan de Wet and Koos de la Rey, who fulfilled important political roles during and after the Boer war.

Of the five generals in the CoG, Bischoff, Groenewald and Visser have recently been active in rightwing politics. At the CP congress last month, Bischoff was appointed chairman of the Freedom Council, in charge of the CP's mobilisation effort.

Visser, who headed the CID at the time of the murders of MP Robert Smit and his wife Cora, has been active for some time in the Pretoria Boerekommando (PBK). Numbering about 1 000, the paramilitary PBK is organised along the lines of a community watch with the volkstaat idea being central to its ideology.

Groenewald is a leading figure of the Volkseenheidkomitee (Vekom), an umbrella organisation that is actively campaigning for an Afrikaner homeland wedging northwards from Pretoria and encompassing large areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal. Vekom is a member of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) involved in national negotiations.

Although frequently wooed by the rightwing in the past, people like Viljoen have previously been lukewarm about joining formal structures on the right. His position in the CoG is another pointer of the increasing radicalisation of the right.

Known as a "soldier's general", Viljoen commanded considerable respect from the officers and men who served under him. Contrary to modern military wisdom, he was often found in the front line during military adventures in Angola.

The volkstaat ideal was particularly well represented at the Pretoria meeting, with speakers saying the establishment of an Afrikaner homeland should be the driving force behind the CoG.

It was originally intended that the CoG would consist solely of military men, but it was proposed at the meeting that existing political leaders be co-opted on to the committee. It is not known whether these leaders have been approached.

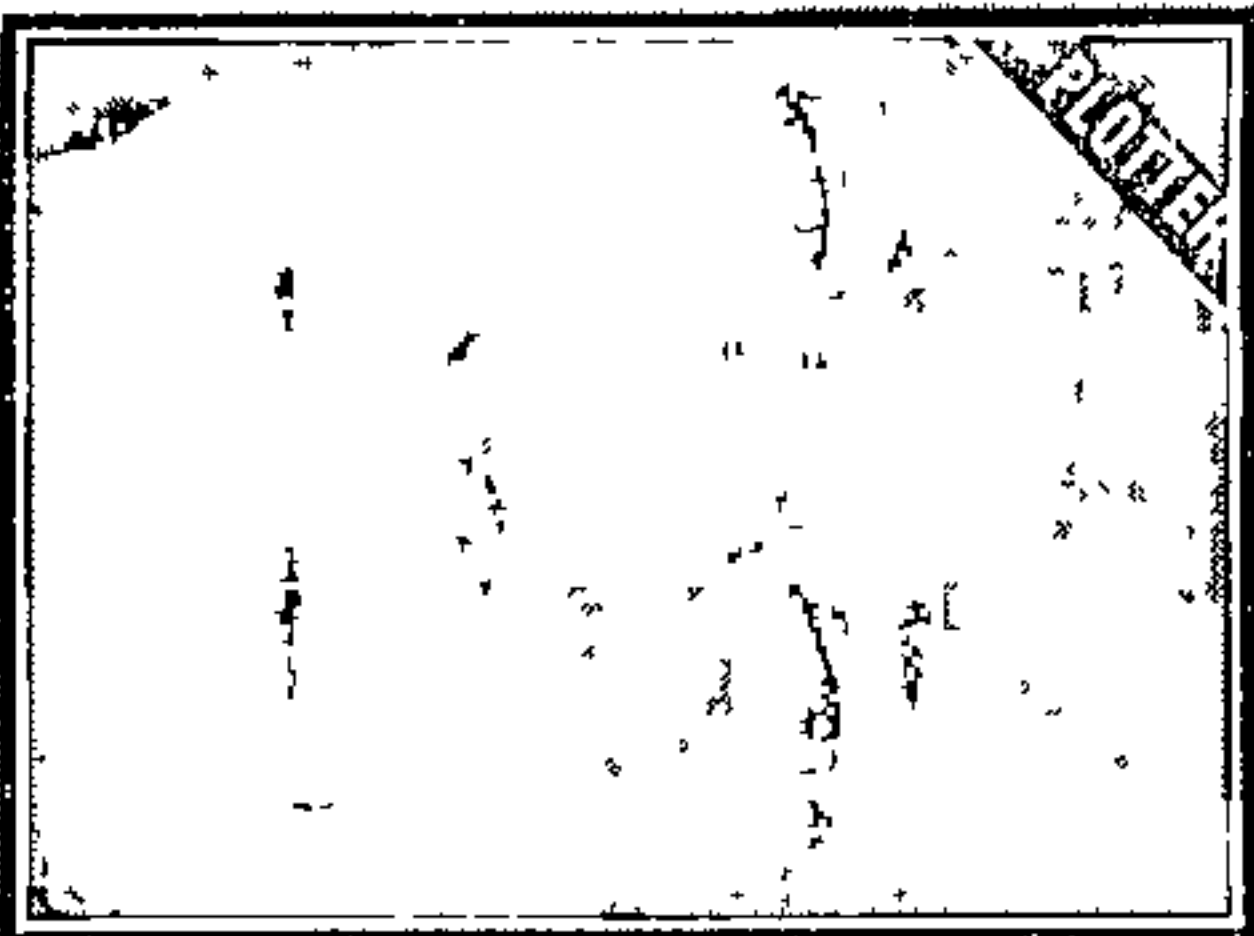
Although the meeting took place before Treurnicht's death, it is thought his death may hasten the transformation of the CP from a purely political party to something more akin to a resistance movement. The chances of this happening will hinge to a large extent on how the hardliners in the CP caucus assert themselves in the upcoming restructuring of the party.

Perhaps no position is more important than that of deputy leader. If someone like MP Schalk Pienaar, foremost advocate of the CP's mobilisation effort, is appointed to the post, it is thought that the CP will undergo a change in culture.

Meanwhile, existing structures such as farmers' organisations are being used in the mobilisation process with recent statements by African National Congress Youth League president Peter Mokaba and Winnie Mandela providing added impetus.

A mass meeting of farmers to be held on May 6 in Potchefstroom may give the first clear indication of just how militant the rightwing is prepared to become.

Night of the generals



The ex-SADF chief
General Constand Vrysen



The ex-police chief
General Lothar Neethling



The ex-army chief of operations
Lt-Gen Koos Bischoff



The ex-intelligence chief
Lt-Gen Tannie Groenewald

A group of ex-generals meets secretly to mobilise rightwing resistance to change

A group of ex-generals met secretly in a Johannesburg hotel last night to set up a committee to mobilise rightwing resistance to change the balance of power in the country. The group, which includes former SADF, police and army chiefs, met in the Johannesburg suburb of Sandton. The group was formed in the wake of the Hani funeral last night. The group is led by Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling, former police commissioner. Other members include Lt-Gen Koos Bischoff, former army chief of operations; Lt-Gen Tannie Groenewald, former head of military intelligence; Lt-Gen Cobus Visser, former CID chief; and Lt-Gen Constand Vrysen, former SADF chief. The group aims to establish an Afrikaner vanguard to shift the balance of power in the country. They want to shift from parliamentary politics towards acts of defiance ranging from passive resistance to armed struggle.

Full details on PAGE 2



Kit protest ... ECC members hand in their army uniforms at Wits Command Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Packing up camps in old kit bags

Wilmour
By ALEX DODD *30/4 - 6/5/93*

A SENTRY at Wits Command headquarters was visibly flummoxed yesterday when 12 Citizen Force members arrived to hand in their army kits for once and all.

The men, representing 50 End Conscription Campaign members, are publicly refusing to do any further camps, giving added clout to the ECC's call for the suspension of all prosecutions under the call-up laws.

The group was met by Major Andreas Jordaan, who ushered them into the building to hear their "plights, gripes, issues or whatever you want to call it".

He said the men would need to contact their respective units to organise for their kits to be sent back to the places at which they did service. "It is not for me or anyone here at Wits Command to handle the issue of someone who served in the northern Cape," he said.

Just before their unexpected arrival at Wits Command, the group issued a joint statement in support of

(254)
fellow objectors John Downie and John Kelly, who are due to appear in court on June 28. Both have completed two years' military service and a number of camps. "I've served 903 days, and I believe I've been wasting my time doing camps," said Downie.

Not only is he opposed to the "apartheid structures entrenched in the army" but he believes that "pulling people out of work" damages the economy.

In recent months, there have been numerous cases of individuals being court-martialled for not reporting for camps. But only a handful of related prosecutions are being pursued, though the call-up laws are being disregarded en masse by conscripts.

Several men at yesterday's event objected to the "erratic way" the army is handling the issue. "Guys who took a stand in the 1980s are being left alone while more recent objectors are being subjected to threatening phone calls at all hours," said the ECC's David Bruce.

SA 'lied about nuclear project'

Star 15/93
254

GARNER THOMSON, Foreign News Service

LONDON — More embarrassing questions and revelations are likely soon about South Africa's nuclear weapons development, a British political weekly suggests

And, says the report, "what seems certain is that various Government Ministers lied about the programme"

Africa Analysis claims that even the recently officially quoted R800 million is "a far cry from the truth"

Some of the costs of South Africa's nuclear programme were borne by Israel and Taiwan, the report suggests, and the journal accepts as "probably true" that South Africa provided uranium oxide to Israel in exchange for the rare radioactive isotope of hydrogen necessary for triggering a device.

It alleges that the test at the underground site in the Kalahari — designed with the aid of Israeli specialists — almost resulted in tragedy when two senior observers in a helicopter ventured too close. They were "badly rocked", Africa Analysis claims

Additional triggers

The other test, 2 400 km south of Cape Town, was apparently undertaken by the Taiwan Navy and may have involved a sophisticated cannon-launched device

The report refers to South Africa's recent admission that it had constructed and dismantled six nuclear bombs, but adds, "There has, however, been no mention of any additional nuclear triggers"

The magazine suggests that more tests might have been carried out at Israel's Dimon testing site in the Negev "Alternatively, additional nuclear triggers could have been handed on to Israel or Taiwan"

Waiting for the truth on SA nukes

GARNER THOMSON

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON.— More embarrassing revelations are likely soon about South Africa's nuclear weapons development, a leading British political weekly suggests.

And, says the report, "what seems certain is that various government ministers lied about the programme."

Analysis claims the official cost of R800-million is "a far cry from the truth".

The report also accepts as probably true that South Africa provided uranium oxide to Israel in exchange for the radioactive isotope of hydrogen necessary for triggering a nuclear device.

It states that an alleged test at the underground site in the Kalahari almost resulted in tragedy

when two senior observers in a helicopter ventured too close.

The other alleged test, 1 500 miles south of Cape Town, was apparently undertaken by the Taiwan Navy, the report said.

The report referred to South Africa's admission that it had dismantled six nuclear bombs and added: "There was no mention of any additional nuclear triggers."

CROSS TALK

IN THE coming weeks the demand for joint control over the security forces will resonate in ANC-led mass campaigns. One party cannot control the security forces in the transitional period. It would be unwise, for example, to allow the government — as one player in the negotiation process — to have absolute control over the SADF and SAP during the period leading to elections.

To level the playing fields it is up to the multi-party forum to establish organs that can neutralise any force which can upset the creation of a democratic South Africa.

The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) will have to curtail any military activity which threatens the route to democracy.

We are not saying the TEC's sub-council on defence should actively manage all armed formations during the interim period. But they should be accountable to this multi-party structure and accept it as their legitimate short-term authority.

In our meetings with the government, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the ANC have tabled proposals for political and operational control of the security forces.

It spells out how we envisage the implementation of multi-party control of security including defence, police and intelligence.

We are awaiting a government response. The ANC proposes a TEC sub-council on defence which will

- Require participants in the TEC to submit all decisions related to military developments for its consideration and approval,
- Require participants not to proceed with any military development which will undermine or prejudice the transition,
- Propose legislation on defence, restructuring military formations, formulating budgets, the appointment of officers to the gener-

Armed forces: *Southen* 115-515193 Who will hold the reins?

The violence of the crisis week following Chris Han's death has amplified the ANC's call for multiparty control of the South African security forces.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff **SIPHWE NYANDA** explains why the ANC has made this demand and how it will be implemented.

Military analysts **ROCKLAND WILLIAMS** and **LAURIE NATHAN** disagree on the viability of the plan:

at staff, the manufacture and procurement of Security Council (SSC) and all structures weaponry, strategic planning, training, flowing from the National Security Management System (NSMS), including the Joint

Monitoring Committees (MC)

- Have the power to review and suspend existing legislation related to defence and military formations
- Ensure that the SADF's role be confined to protecting the borders of South Africa against foreign aggression
- Advise the TEC on the circumstances under which a military formation may be deployed in an operational capacity.
- Formulate a Code of Conduct which shall be binding on all members of military formations of participants in the TEC,
- Have unrestricted access to all information which concerns defence and military formations of TEC participants,
- Have the power to hear complaints concerning military formations from the Independent Electoral Commission, the Goldstone Commission, National Peace Accord structures and the TEC;
- Have the power to begin the process of formulating policy for the integration of armed forces,
- Have the power to establish a Joint Military Co-ordinating Committee, comprised of representatives of military formations of TEC participants, to oversee the implementation of its decisions and instructions

South 115 - 5/5/93

'One nation, one army'

Rockland Williams

254
18/12

JOINT control over the security forces is desirable for two reasons. The first is the fact that South Africa possesses at present no less than seven different armed forces (MK, the SADF, the TBVC armies and APLA).

This is a highly unfavourable and fragmented situation in a country desirous of attaining a degree of national unity and nationhood.

The second reason pertains to the immense problems of command and control over seven disparate armed formations.

Each of these armies has a particular political affinity, military identity and institutional past.

Unless grouped under an appropriate joint command structure, these armed forces can and have been used in the pursuit of partisan and party political agendas.

In the interests of a non-violent electoral campaign it remains imperative, therefore, to ensure that these forces are deployed in a neutral and non-partisan manner.

There are two different forms of control which can be exerted over the armed forces. The first is political control and the second is military control.

Political control over the armed forces refers to the supreme control exerted by both the political and civilian authorities.

In the transitional scenario in South Africa such control will be vested in a sub-council on defence and will be concerned with the principles, guidelines and policy framework within which the armed forces are deployed before the elections.

However, joint political control can only

be effective to the extent that it translates itself into practical operational measures on the ground.

Joint military control over the different armed forces would require control exercised over the deployment, training and discipline of the different armies by their commanders.

This provides the commanders with the authority to ensure the deployment of the armed forces takes place according to the guidelines agreed to by the political authorities.

It is best effected by a joint high command upon which senior officers of all the armed forces are represented. This will have authority over the different areas of military activity of all the armies — joint inspection teams to inspect facilities, joint operations committees to co-ordinate and oversee joint operations; joint intelligence committees to share information and joint training committees to standardise training requirements.

The institution of a joint high command makes both political and military sense. No major military actor in the present transition can claim a monopoly over the skills, expertise and experience required to constitute a new defence force.

While some armed forces possess technical advantages over their counterparts, others enjoy greater levels of legitimacy than their technocratic rivals.

South Africa can neither afford the real or potential divisiveness inherent in the maintenance of seven different armies, nor the inequalities entailed in the dominance of one military structure over another.

(Rocky Williams is the coordinator of the Military Research Group)

Embargo now only obstacle to release of more information

Star 15/93

(254)

Armscor comes clean

ARMSCOR has for the first time revealed details of the Special Defence Account (SDA) which this year was voted R3,74 billion of the total defence budget of R9,3 billion.

In a special briefing Armscor's spokesman gave Saturday Star a breakdown of Armscor projects financed from the account.

This year's acquisition plan for various weapons systems and equipment is divided into two categories, major equipment projects and non-project-related equipment. Included in the major equipment projects are fighter aircraft, helicopters, ship systems, ground force systems, and communications systems including early warning and radar

These projects account for about R2,5 billion, or 70 per cent of the SDA and will all be handled by Armscor. The more than 100 projects include both running and new contracts. Examples include the production of Cheekah aircraft, Rooikat armoured cars, G-6 artillery and Oliphant IB tanks. The Rooivalk combat helicopter is no longer on the acquisition programme due to budget cuts.

The non-project-related equipment covers hundreds of items including parachutes, infantry weapons, ammunition, stores, spares, repairs and maintenance. These account for the remaining about R1,1 billion, or 30 per cent, and most of the ordering will be handled directly by various units of the armed forces.

Of the major equipment projects, the air force will receive the lion's share — almost R2 billion, or 72 per cent, of the total, the army around 20 per cent, the navy about 7 per cent, and about 1 per cent will be spent on communications upgrading.

The R3,74 billion allocated by Parliament was deposited into the account, which was also credited with any money accruing from sales of surplus and obsolete equipment, such as the Harvard aircraft which were decommissioned last year. The spokesman explained that the SDA operated like any bank account and was credited with any interest earned. The account was established and operated in accordance with the SDA

GOVERNMENT institutions are putting on a new face to match the changing times. Under a new policy of openness, Armscor has revealed details of expenditures under the so-called 'secret fund' to Science Writer ANITA ALLEN.

Act of 1974. All expenditures had to be approved by the Minister of Defence, and auditing was done by the Auditor-General.

"Armscor is only involved in the acquisition of armaments and related products and services budgeted for in the SDA. We do not know whether the SDA is totally devoted to equipment and equipment-related acquisition. You would have to approach the SADF for comment in this regard," the spokesman said.

He said it had been the policy during the Angolan war not to disclose any de-

tail concerning the SDA because that would have been useful to the enemy.

"However, Armscor believes that it should now be transparent regarding the procurement of military equipment in peacetime. We have therefore embarked on a policy to disclose much more than in the past. The only hindrance at this stage is the arms embargo. Once this is lifted we would be able to be even more transparent."

He confirmed that Saturday Star's request for more detail of the SDA was the first such request since the change in policy. Approximately 40 per cent

(R1,7 billion) of the SADF's armaments is currently supplied by the Pretoria company Denel and at present the armaments industry is the largest exporter of manufactured goods in South Africa, averaging about R500 million over the past few years, of which R80 million went to African countries.

The spokesman confirmed that Armscor had in the past funded a missile development programme directed at acquiring the necessary technology, but the manufacture and acquisition of ballistic missiles had never been part of the programme.

The spokesman said the export policy was decided by the Cabinet. Special restrictions that applied to end-user certificates had to be supplied, and no armaments were supplied that fell under the Nuclear

Non-proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions, or the Missile Technology Control Regime embargoes.

Countries were divided in three groups: Group 1 — no restrictions; Group 2 — only certain support equipment and Group 3 — total prohibition.

He pointed out that the United Nations embargo on sales of arms to South Africa was mandatory. However, a resolution to boycott South African-manufactured arms was voluntary.

"We are not authorised to divulge which countries fall into these groups. As a rule, the group 3 countries are those on which the international community has imposed restrictions, for example Iraq and Yugoslavia, or countries that would pose a military threat to South Africa."

Star 11/5/93 (254) (324) (244)

Role of security forces a thorny issue

ALTHOUGH there is almost common cause among most of the organisations and parties negotiating at the World Trade Centre about the need for a multiparty transitional executive council (TEC) to be established as soon as possible, there is as yet no consensus about the powers of the TEC and its sub-councils.

The ANC and its allies would like a TEC set up as soon as possible, and want it and its sub-councils to have "effective, thorough-going and binding powers".

They envisage a situation where the TEC would be a supreme body, running the country on some issues and with absolute say on matters relating to "the levelling of the playing field" with regard to the forthcoming elections.

KAIZER NYATSUMBA

Pretoria agrees that the TEC and its sub-councils would have power over matters related to the elections but sees it as a body with advisory powers. As President F W de Klerk said in Cape Town this week, the Government considers itself the legitimate ruler of the country, and says it will surrender power only to an elected government of national unity.

Another potentially divisive issue, which has yet to come up in the multiparty negotiations forum, is the exact role and powers of the TEC sub-council on the security forces.

The ANC would like the security forces "and all other armed formations" to come under joint control by the TEC.

The organisation refuses to have its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe discussed separately in negotiations under the question of violence — as Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose tried to do yesterday.

And by "all armed formations" the ANC has in mind not only the police and the SADF — which it describes as "private armies of the regime" — but the KwaZulu Police (KZP), right-wing organisations "military commandos" and the "Independent" homelands' defence forces.

The IFP and KwaZulu — they have separate delegations in the negotiations — do not see the controversial KZP as a "private army", and object vehemently to this description.

Unlike the Government and

the ANC, the IFP and KwaZulu are also opposed to the establishment of a TEC, as well as to the holding of elections for a constituent assembly to write the country's new constitution.

Instead, they would like to see the multiparty negotiations forum as currently constituted write the constitution and present it to the public for approval in a referendum. Only then, they argue, can elections be held.

The IFP and some of its allies in the Concerned Southern Africans Group do not envisage an interim phase during the transition, and are opposed to the installation of a TEC and a government of national unity which would emerge after elections for a constituent assembly.

ment

500

IFP CLAIM ON VIOLENCE

Family want re-trial — King style

21/1/93

21/1/93

By MARTIN
NTSOENGOE

(2/4)

THE family of Raymond Ndima, who was brutally battered at the Doornkop Military base south of Johannesburg and was later found dead, are pressing for a re-trial — like that of Rodney King in America.

Family members said they were thoroughly dissatisfied with the light sen-

tences given to two non-commissioned SADF officers.

Family members claimed the case was "a total cover-up" because state witnesses were not brought before court to testify.

They were referring to a Sgt Papi who is stationed at the base but who could "not be found" by the investigating officer to give evidence.

Judge

Van

Schalkwyk and two assessors sentenced Sgt Maj Willem Barent Snyman, 33, to 18 months' imprisonment of which six months were suspended for five years. Co-accused Johan Maree, 28, who had three previous convictions for assault, received a suspended sentence.

Solly Mbele, Ndima's friend who was also assaulted by the two soldiers, said that four days after Ndima had vanished, Papi had told him that he had seen Ndima in a "cage" cell at the military camp.

Ndima's semi-decomposed body was found four days later — a few metres outside the military camp.

Solly said he and Ndima were legally inside the camp visiting friend Bob Nakane on May 10 1991, when

they were arrested. Mbele told the court he saw Ndima being dragged to a military van. Ndima was bleeding from his ears and nose. It was the last time he saw him.

Earlier he had heard Ndima screaming and begging for mercy in a nearby room while Mbele himself was being assaulted. Benoni artist Robin Curwen said he witnessed the assault.

United force a priority

S Times 21/5/93

LAURIE NATHAN argues that the proposed sub-council on defence must exercise executive control over SA's armed forces

SOUTH Africa is in the extraordinary position of having a total of eight armed formations, each responsible to a different political authority: the SADF, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Apla, the AWB commandos and the Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana armies.

The situation is patently unstable and dangerous. None of these forces is subject to adequate control, none enjoys widespread legitimacy, all are politically partisan, and each is contributing, in different ways, to conflict.

The danger is heightened by the fact that the future status of the various armies remains uncertain after three years of negotiations, with the result that soldiers on all sides are becoming increasingly insecure.

In response to this problem and concern about the maintenance of peace and stability during elections, Working Group 3 of Codesa proposed, in May 1992, the establishment of a sub-council on defence under the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

In terms of the proposal, the sub-council would have the following mandate:

● To acquaint itself with developments concerning defence and the military forma-

tions of government and other participants in the TEC.

● To promote all developments in this field which may have a favourable impact on the levelling of the playing fields, free political participation and the creation of a climate of peace and stability, and

● To prevent all developments in this field which may adversely affect the transition to democracy.

Since Codesa ended its deliberations last year, little progress has been made.

The status and terms of reference of the sub-council have yet to be determined. A key point of contention is whether it should have executive authority or merely be an advisory body.

The argument for executive authority is compelling. The sub-council requires real power if it is to fulfill the above mandate and ensure that the armed forces do not interfere in the elections.

Executive authority is also essential to the application of a principle of defence which is absent in our country, but fundamental to a stable democracy and a stable transition: armed forces should be subject to civilian control and multi-party oversight.

In democratic societies,

(254) (254)
this principle is upheld through a civilian ministry of defence, a parliamentary review committee, the constitution and relevant legislation.

In South Africa now, the only viable mechanism, albeit an imperfect one, would be the sub-council on defence with executive authority.

Executive authority would entail, in particular, the power to order any army to take action which promotes free political participation and the creation of a climate of peace and stability, and the power to order any army to refrain from action which undermines these goals.

The following additional powers would also be required: to review and suspend existing defence legislation, to draw up a code of conduct binding on all soldiers, to investigate alleged contraventions of the code, and to take disciplinary action where necessary.

The sub-council, comprising representatives of political parties, will need a number of ancillary bodies in exercising these powers:

● A committee of civilian and military experts to provide policy and technical advice,

● A Joint Military Command, consisting of senior of-

icers from all the armed forces, to ensure that executive decisions are implemented, and

● Investigative, administrative and financial structures.

As a matter of priority, the sub-council should design a process for integrating government and guerrilla armies and establishing a unified defence force. This process is essential for promoting national reconciliation and ensuring that the post-settlement military enjoys widespread legitimacy.

Integration will undoubtedly be a complex undertaking. Important lessons could be learnt from the merger of armed forces after independence in Namibia and Zimbabwe, as well as from the incorporation of British and Boer armies into the Union Defence Force.

The key point here is that integration, and military matters generally, should be determined on the basis of sound planning and policy development, rather than expedient and adversarial bargaining.

□ Laurie Nathan is director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town.

Ratel designer in deal to import Romanian truck

STimes (Buss) 21/5/93

254

THE designer, developer and manufacturer of the SA Defence Force Ratel and Buffalo troop carriers is to take on the truck industry with the introduction of a Romanian heavy-duty vehicle.

Ranko Stojakovic established Springfield Engineering several years ago and developed army and police vehicles.

Springfield was one of the largest bodybuilders in SA and produced the Scania range. Production stopped in 1985. Mr Stojakovic has reopened the company under the name Springfield Roman.

He will begin assembly of Roman trucks in September at a 6 000 square metre site in Isando, Johannesburg.

Other truck manufacturers have indicated they will enter the SA market in spite of declining sales. They include the Dutch DAF, which will be assembled by Associated Automotive Distributors (AAD), and the Italian Iveco, assembled by Truckmakers, a subsid-

By DON ROBERTSON

ary of Automakers, which owns Nissan.

The first two Roman trucks will arrive in SA on May 5 for evaluation. Technicians from the plant in Brasov will arrive at the end of the month.

The trucks, in six-by-four and four-by-two configuration will be in the 30-ton range. They will be offered to the military and police.

Knocked

They can be converted into mobile crane carriers or for fire fighting.

Mr Stojakovic has negotiated a long-term contract with the Roman company and hopes to sell the vehicles at between R80 000 and R100 000 below the price of Mercedes-Benz and MAN trucks.

The vehicles will be imported completely knocked down (CKD). It is possible that the 460 horsepower ADE engine will be fitted. Local content could be as high as 65%.

Week in brief

A SUMMARY of the week's corporate announcements:

MONDAY: Maid o' the Mist (Pty) bids for Barbrook, whose liabilities exceed assets by R94-million and whose shares will be cancelled.

THURSDAY: The 1993 tranche of Sage prefs converts on 4/6. Absa sells 49% of Amalgamated Insurance Holdings to Sage effective from 1/10/93. Top warns

CHAMBERS WANTS POTGIETER

Sunday Times 21st April 1983

PLANS for a right-wing power bloc led by retired police and army generals will be disclosed at a mass meeting in Potchefstroom on Thursday.

The generals were asked by Conservative Party politicians to forge an alliance between the squabbling right-wing splinter groups to oppose a future ANC government.

One of their first objectives is the formation of a "White People's Army" drawn from traditionally conservative white quarters — farmers, miners and railway workers.

The "army" is part of a renewed stirring of the right-wing forces after the tensions caused by the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Ham and a burst of spirited attacks on white farmers.

The death of CP leader Andries Treurnicht has also created a vacuum in right-wing politics.

Spokesmen for the "Committee of Generals" said yesterday that the right-wing power bloc would negotiate for a white homeland. Failing that, armed action would be considered.

The Committee of Generals was formed during a four-hour meeting at the Silverton, Pretoria, headquarters of the Transvaal Agricultural Union on April 21.

It includes four of the most senior security forces who served former State President PW Botha during the height of his iron rule.

They are former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, former army chief of operations and the man in charge of the Conservative Party's mobilisation programme, Lieutenant-General

By JOCELYN MAKER, DE WET POTGIETER and CHARIS PERKINS

representatives of more than 100 right-wing political and splinter groups — were reformed Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Mike Geldenhuys and former SAP forensic laboratory head Lieutenant-General Lothar Neehling.

General Geldenhuys is not one of the committee members, and General Neehling has subsequently withdrawn from the organisation.

The initiative for the White People's Army came from within the ranks of the CP, the 14,000-strong Transvaal Agricultural Union and the Afrikaner Volksunie.

General Groenewald said yesterday that the intention was not to wrest "the leadership initiative" from the politicians, but rather to forge the right-wing into a coherent power bloc.

□ To Page 2

New law nails SA tax dodger who split the beans on Mafia

Italian engineer who skipped South Africa after defrauding Kwazulu and the taxman in a multi-million-rand racket, been forced by a new law to settle with his creditors.

Dr Mario Fargion now lives in fear of the Mafia for revealing their in his illegal international money-running deals.

he tough line taken by the Receiver of Revenue in the case of Dr Fargion is a clear signal to the country of a new determination to hit men who try to hide their wealth and then skip the country to keep out of the taxman's net.

By CARMEL RICKARD

Dr Fargion fled to England late last year to escape his creditors, including the taxman whom he owes R8.6-million.

After prolonged discussions in London with representatives of his creditors, Fargion last week agreed to pay R1-million of the owed — although 18 months ago he said he would pay R350,000 for a bond over property owned by a family trust.

Three days before his estate was sequestrated, Dr Fargion cashed a cheque for R350,000 for a bond over property owned by a family trust.

A shocked Monica Seles is assisted after the assassin had stabbed her in the back.



RIVALRY RALLY TO SELES

Sunday Times Reporter, London

were prevented by security staff from

66 I'm a little in send official inv

PLOT RIGHT

SI Times 215193

PLANS for a right-wing power bloc led by retired police and army generals will be disclosed at a mass meeting in Potchefstroom on Thursday.

The generals were asked by Conservative Party politicians to forge an alliance between the squabbling right-wing splinter groups to oppose a future ANC government.

One of their first objectives is the formation of a "White People's Army" drawn from traditionally conservative white quarters — farmers, miners and railway workers.

The "army" is part of a renewed stirring of the right-wing forces after the tensions caused by the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani and a burst of apparently racially inspired attacks on white farmers.

The death of CP leader Andries Treurnicht has also created a vacuum in right-wing politics.

Spokesmen for the "Committee of Generals" said yesterday that the right-wing power bloc would negotiate for a white homeland. Failing that, armed action would be considered.

The Committee of Generals was formed during a four-hour meeting at the Silverton, Pretoria, headquarters of the Transvaal Agricultural Union on April 21.

Splinter

It includes four of the most senior securocrats who served former State President PW Botha during the height of his iron rule.

They are former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, former army chief of operations and the man in charge of the Conservative Party's mobilisation programme, Lieutenant-General Koos Bisschoff, former CID chief Lieutenant-General Cobus Visser, and former military intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Tienie Groenewald.

The fifth member is retired SAP colonel Servaas de Wet, commander of the AWB's military wing, the Wenkommando.

Also at the meeting — convened less than 24 hours earlier and attended by

By JOCELYN MAKER,
DE WET POTGIETER
and CHARIS PERKINS

representatives of more than 100 right-wing political and splinter groups — were retired Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Mike Geldenhuys and former SAP forensics laboratory head Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling.

General Geldenhuys is not one of the committee members, and General Neethling has subsequently withdrawn from the organisation.

The initiative for the White People's Army came from within the ranks of the CP, the 14 000-strong Transvaal Agricultural Union and the Afrikaner Volkunie.

General Groenewald said yesterday that the intention was not to wrest "the leadership initiative" from the politicians, but rather to forge the right-wing into a coherent power bloc.

□ To Page 2

PICK 6

GOSFORTH PARK
There were 73 winners with each collecting a payout of R14 268,20
Numbers 7, 15, 8, 3, 7, 7, 1, 8; 6

CLAIRWOOD
65 winners each received a dividend of R7 894,20
Selections: 1, 3, 13, 2, 1, 2, 1, 12

MILNERTON
Only one lucky punter received a payout of R226 915,20
Combinations 4, 10; 7, 1, 3, 9; 7, 1

"I'm a little u
send official inv



* The facts are ti
However, an inform
informal occasions
rettes With their f
flavour and aroma
to give smoking p

Generals plot with right

□ From Page 1

"The generals were asked by the politicians to establish right-wing unity," he said

General Groenewald said the committee was the culmination of "months" of behind-the-scenes lobbying

It will hold a press conference this week to spell out its plans for mobilisation

Yesterday AWB Commandant-General de Wet confirmed that the intention was to form a White People's Army

"We have no other choice. Too many people are being murdered and the government has lost control. The right-wing, which was divided, is now standing together as one with a single goal — an Afrikaner volkstaat"

The white Mine Workers' Union, the Iron and Metal Union and Spoor-net's white union, Salstaff, have all pledged their support for the committee.

General Groenewald said. "One of our first objectives will be a show of force, but the generals are not in command — we are there to plan, co-ordinate, advise and suggest what action should be taken."

"Our people have to defend themselves. The government can no longer guarantee law and order in this country."

"The People's Army is 500 000-strong and they have all had military training. We have the capacity

to enforce law and order."

CP information officer Pieter Mulder said the right-wing was moving into "second- and third-stage mobilisation".

"We will begin to act on fronts other than the political terrain. Up to now we have been strong on elections, but FW de Klerk has blocked us and we have no way to vent our frustration."

"I personally don't want war, but our people have their backs against the wall. We are mobilising to defend ourselves," said Dr Mulder, who will take time out from his parliamentary duties to attend the Potchefstroom meeting

del.

REPORT: JOCELYN MAKER
PICTURES: JON HRUSA

SOUTH AFRICA'S farmers are preparing for war.

Defence units are already operating in some districts in the Transvaal where curfews are being enforced and strangers are being told they will be shot on sight if they return.

Farmers in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal said this week they had had enough of being the targets of attacks which have left six dead and two injured since last weekend.

Mr Dries Bruwer, head of the 14 000-strong Transvaal Agricultural Union and Conservative Party MP, said farmers were forming their own army to protect themselves

At a mass meeting in Potchefstroom on Thursday, they will throw down the gauntlet to the government and the ANC

"Neither the SAP nor the ANC has any control any longer. The farmers are the angriest they have ever been and war seems to be the only way for them to save their land. In certain Transvaal farming areas we already have platoons of men who protect farms," said Mr Bruwer.

Killed

"If strangers walk or drive on any of the secondary or private roads after curfew they are warned to get out of the area. In some cases, platoon members have immobilised vehicles by shooting tyres. The occupants are then forced to walk.

"Our men are under instructions to give intruders a chance to leave and to warn them that if they return they will be shot on sight. The bush telegraph is working well in these areas and the crime rate has dropped." Mr Bruwer would not identify the areas concerned.

Dr Piet Gous, president of the Free State Agricultural Union, which has 7 500 members, said he was extremely concerned about the crisis

"ANC Youth leader Peter Mokaba called on his followers to

The boers prepare for battle

S/Times 2/5/93

QUOTE: They are killing us like dogs and we are now going to fight back

'Kill a boer, kill a farmer' and that is what has been happening.

"After last December, there was a drop in the number of farm murders in the Free State. But since Mr Mokaba issued his instructions a couple of weeks back, 12 farmers have been killed.

"Farmers are being attacked and murdered for one reason only — because they have white skins.

"Their backs are against the wall. They are sitting ducks on their farms, and if something drastic is not done immediately, you'll start seeing revenge killings, and then it'll be civil war," said Dr Gous

Patrols

"I have been on my knees to the government to beg for protection for the farmers. I have begged the farmers to restrain themselves, but I am afraid the situation is out of hand. I can't hold back my members any longer," he said.

In the Free State district of Senekal, where Mr Gemie Blom, 70, was stabbed to death with a pair of shears on his farm Fraaiuitzicht last weekend, the farmers are waiting to see who's next

Mr Tonie Potgieter, a member of the AWB whose family has been farming in the area for generations, said farmers were prepared to turn their lands into killing fields to protect themselves.

"We have organised patrols on our farms, the SAP and SADF are involved in the 'plaaswag'. Many of us have two-way radios, but it's not enough. We cannot afford electrified fencing and the law does not allow us to own automatic weapons, so what must we do?"

Mr Johan Meyer, 73, who was born on his Senekal farm, and his wife Dina, 71, have reached the end of their tether.

"We spend our lives looking over our shoulders. I cannot farm this way. We never know when a group of men armed with AK-47s is going to jump out behind a bush and shoot us."

Mr William Mullins, president of the Natal Agricultural Union, which has 5 500 members, said a step towards solving the attacks on farmers had to come from political leaders.

"They must stop making statements like 'Kill the boer, kill the farmer'. The unsophisticated



Tonie Potgieter, who says farmers have no real option

youth, who do not belong to any political organisations, hear these statements and act on them. The situation in Natal is tense, especially after the abduction of Alex Kalafatis this week," said Mr Mullins.

At least 90 percent of farmers in Natal were linked to a two-way radio network, while the police, farmers and the SADF had formed a "farm watch".

Chanting

"But they cannot protect every farm. The elderly farmers are the soft targets and are always the first to be attacked," he said.

At Donkerhoek, east of Pretoria, where a father of three was gunned down as he returned from church last Sunday night, farmers also wait with bated breath.

Mr George van den Bosch — a neighbour of the dead man, Mr Aardt Schenkel, 24 — said that on the Friday night before the ambush a group of men ran through his piggery chanting "Kill the boer, kill the farmer"

254



MPs deny plan for a (254) Star 3/5/93 'white army'

By Phillip Zoio (254)

No plans for the formation of a "White People's Army" were discussed at a meeting of retired generals and leading right-wing figures last month, according to two politicians who attended the meeting.

Afrikaner Volksunie MP Moolman Mentz and Conservative Party MP Dries Bruwer yesterday denied a Sunday Times report that such armed action was discussed at the meeting at the Transvaal Agricultural Union's (TAU) Pretoria headquarters on April 21.

But Mentz warned that "Afrikaners had to be accommodated" and would not simply accept a political solution that excluded them.

Bruwer, also head of the TAU, said the generals' meeting was not connected with the farmers' meeting planned for Potchefstroom on Thursday.

Thousands of angry farmers are expected to convene there to discuss measures in response to recent attacks on farms.

Bruwer said the generals' meeting was held to discuss the formation of a broad Afrikaner alliance and security in the wake of violence following the assassination of Communist Party leader Chris Hanu.

Mentz said the generals were most suited to the task of uniting the rightwingers because they held no party affiliations.

The meeting took place on the initiative of Bruwer and former Military Intelligence chief General Tieme Groenewald.

Bruwer said two serving police generals and a brigadier attended the meeting after he had asked the Ministry of Law and Order to provide information on the security situation.

Private armies 'put law, order at risk'

STEPHANE BOTHMA

SECURITY forces would soon be unable to maintain law and order under existing laws if the formation of private armies to the right and the left continued, DP Law and Order spokesman Peter Gastrow said yesterday. *Blom 3/5/93*

Reacting to the proposed formation of a unified right-wing "white people's army" under CP initiative, Gastrow said it was a serious and ominous development in line with the dangerous polarisation taking place in SA.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said that although government remained strongly opposed to all forms of private armies, the mere mobilisation of a group of people was not unlawful. If the law was not adhered to government would act, he said.

Details of the planned power bloc, backed by retired police and army generals, will be disclosed at a mass meeting in Potchefstroom on Thursday.

Gastrow said the formation of such a bloc could lead to further political instability and violence and could ruin any possibility of peaceful future elections.

Acting CP leader Ferdie Hartzenberg confirmed that four retired generals had been asked to forge an alliance between right-wing splinter groups to oppose a future ANC government.

One of the first objectives was the formation of an army drawn from traditional-

□ To Page 2

Armies

Blom 3/5/93
ly conservative white farmers, miners and railway workers, which could be called on to take armed action if negotiations for a white homeland failed, Hartzenberg said.

The committee of generals — former SADF chief Gen Constand Viljoen, former army chief of operations Lt-Gen Koos Bisschoff, former CID chief Lt-Gen Cobus Visser, former military intelligence chief Lt-Gen Tienie Groenewald and retired police Col Servaas de Wet — was formed in Pretoria last week at a meeting attended by more than 100 right-wing political and splinter groups.

The committee's intention was not to take power away from politicians, but to

254 □ From Page 1
forge the right-wing into a coherent power bloc, Groenewald said.

A media conference will be held this week to spell out plans for mobilisation, also supported by the 14 000-strong Transvaal Agricultural Union and the Afrikaner Volksunie.

Farmers last week met government to discuss security following an increasing number of attacks on farmers.

CP information officer Pieter Mulder told the Sunday Times the right-wing was moving into second- and third-stage mobilisation.

"We will begin to act on fronts other than the political terrain," he said. The move was aimed at "self-defence".

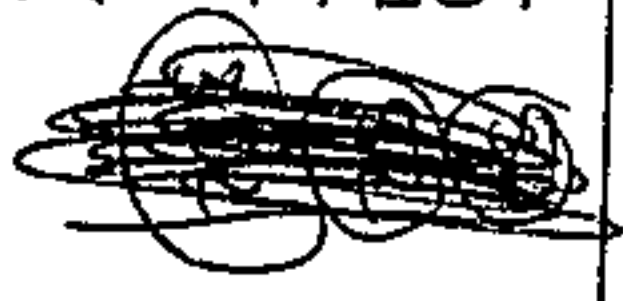
Hansard

MONDAY, 3 MAY 1993

Hansard

mulgated in accordance with the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly) 1988, (Act No 70 of 1988) was published on 26 February 1993 in Government Notice R244. The regulation reads as follows.

"6 (7) A governing body may employ persons in unsubsidised posts provided that the conditions of service and other service benefits of such persons who are employed in teaching posts, shall be negotiated between the governing body concerned or a body



authorised thereto by it, and the organised teaching profession as represented by the bodies and associations recognized in the province or region concerned under the Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act No 39 of 1967). Provided further that if a teacher is a member of a particular recognised teachers' association, the negotiations shall be conducted by such association or body authorised thereto by it."

(2) No

Hansard

TUESDAY, 4 MAY 1993

Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SAAR: Ovid/NGT compliance with requirements

254

178 Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Defence +

(1) Whether the Ovid and the NGT have complied with all the requirements of the South African Air Force, if not, (a) why not and (b) in respect of what aspects, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether certain organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, have submitted any tenders for the supply of aircraft to the Air Force to date, if so, (a) what organizations, (b) what was the amount of the tender, in each case, and (c) how many aircraft have been supplied or still have to be supplied, in each case? B3999E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No Before comments are made it should be clearly understood that only one aeroplane type, the OVID, exists. It however had so many shortcomings that it was not marketable. An engineering development plan was formulated and a new technical design, the so-called Atlas NGT (New Generation Trainer), was drawn up. Currently this only exists on paper. Comment therefore can only be made on the OVID.
(a) and (b) The shortcomings of the OVID are briefly the following.
— Does not meet the required take-off distance,
— The required sustained g-loading fac-

tor as specified, could not be attained,

— The load that the undercarriage can resist in sustained vertical rates of descent, as specified, has not as yet been determined

— The design of the cockpit cannot guarantee the safe ejection of the front pilot,

— The canopy has not yet been cleared with regard to resistance to bird strikes as specified,

— All the requirements with regard to aeroplane handling as laid down by the Military Specifications, could not be met and many of the aspects were quite clearly unacceptable. A technical report from the SA Air Force's Test Flight and Development Centre, which evaluates seventy-five aspects can be made available to the hon member for his perusal. In this report improvements and modifications were recommended on all the above mentioned aspects

(2) (a) and (b) In terms of the tender procedures applied by Armscor, pricing information is treated as confidential and is not disclosed

(c) No aircraft have been delivered as yet. The acquisition of 60 aircraft has been approved

Promotion of pupils who fail

191 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Education and Training +

(1) Whether there were any cases in his Department in 1992 where teachers voluntarily and/or as a result of intimidation promoted pupils to higher standards without their having passed the required examinations, if so, (a) how many cases, (b) in which schools, (c) how many teachers were involved and (d) how many pupils were promoted in this manner,

(2) whether any teachers have been dismissed as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) at which schools,

Star 415193

Weapons Bill not tough enough - Leon

(254) (252)

CAPE TOWN — Legislation cracking down on possession of AK-47s and other automatic weapons could hardly be more timely in view of the weekend's massacre in East London, Tony Leon (DP Houghton) said yesterday

Speaking on the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, he also said the Government had to take joint action with

Mozambique to stop the flow of AK-47s from across the border

The Government's deliberate destabilisation of its neighbour in the '80s by arming Renamo was now ricocheting on South Africa with deadly vengeance. The Government had a grave responsibility to address this issue, which was "partly of your making"

Leon said it had to be asked

whether the new Bill went far enough and whether drastic security action should be taken to curb the "pathology of violence" that held the country in thrall

The East London massacre, and the fact that any thug or murderer could cause such destruction and mayhem, was a condemnation of the lack of progress in negotiations — Sapa

South Africa must be prepared for turbulence on its borders, reports

Real need for a fighting force

force

Keith Campbell

Star 4/5/93 (254)

Star 4/5/93

WHY does South Africa need a defence force? In most countries, such a question would be absurd. Oh, there would be plenty of questions about what type or size of defence force was needed, but the necessity of a force capable of credibly fulfilling a real military function (be it home defence or United Nations peacekeeping) would not be doubted. But in South Africa one does get the impression that in certain (especially business) circles, the question why South Africa needs a defence force at all, except a token force for basically symbolic reasons, is actually being asked.

This attitude is undoubtedly the result of South Africa's amazing good luck in finding itself on the far periphery of all the great global conflicts and crises of this century. Like, for example, Chile, South Africa had the luxury of being able to decide whether or not to take part in the great conflicts Chile chose to stay out, South Africa to take part. But, at no time was there any direct and imminent danger to this country.

Unlike Brazil, South Africa did not have hundreds of its citizens

killed in its own coastal waters by hostile submarines, unlike Australia, this country was never bombed by enemy aircraft. Even in the Cold War, South Africa was on the periphery. The most bitter Cold War conflicts raged in South-East Asia and the Middle East.

Consequently, many South Africans are firmly convinced that South Africa cannot be involved in any new war, certainly in the short term. However, this cannot be taken for granted. As Enoch Powell has wisely observed, "History is littered with wars that everybody knew could not happen."

It is actually possible to outline at least three scenarios — or contingencies, as the military often call them — which could emerge in the short term (and even very short term) and which could require significant military steps by this country. The first concerns Namibia. The resurgence of the Angolan civil war has created a real threat to northern Namibia. There is a real danger that the conflict could spill over into Namibia. Unita has raided Namibia — Unita has claimed that Namibia is helping

the Angolan government, or Fapla forces could seek to strike at Unita through the "back door" by violating Namibian sovereignty.

Any major spill-over would be beyond the small Namibian Defence Force's capability to secure the country's border. Windhoek would have to appeal for military help. What if that appeal was directed to South Africa? Such a situation is by no means impossible, especially once this country has an interim government in place.

Of course, South Africa could say no, but that would damage this country's standing as the self-proclaimed regional power, and force Namibia to look for help elsewhere (and probably from outside Africa). If South Africa said yes to such a request, then the resulting operations to secure Namibia's northern border would require highly mobile mechanised forces backed by airpower.

The second contingency concerns Mozambique. What if the peace process there fails? What if the civil war resumes? No country can be indifferent to civil war in a neighbouring state. One's own security is inevitably affected.

Virtually every armed robbery in this country, and many of the internecine political massacres, are spin-offs of the Mozambican civil war. From that country come the AK-47s which make those crimes possible, or greatly increase the bloodshed involved. And Mozambique is awash with weapons because of the civil war.

The sensible response to a renewal of fighting in Mozambique would be the deployment of strong infantry forces along the common border to curb arms smuggling (a valuable source of income to the combatants), guard against any spill-over in the fighting, and collect refugees. It is odd that such steps do not appear to have been taken on a large scale before.

Swaziland might have to ask for assistance, such as helicopters. And, in an extreme case, if this country's new government deems it important to national security, SADF troops might even have to be deployed inside Mozambique to protect the land corridor from the border to Maputo, or in an attempt to defend the Cahora Bassa power lines.

The third and final scenario concerns South Africa itself.

The AK-47 has become the ubiquitous weapon in domestic political violence here, and especially Natal. As already pointed out, most come from Mozambique. But that country is full of other types of weapons as well. Mortars, recoilless rifles and other infantry support weapons could also be smuggled into this country — not as easily as AK-47s, but in still significant quantities.

The irony is that this grim possibility is most likely if peace triumphs in Mozambique. These heavier weapons would then become surplus to requirements in Mozambique and, instead of being handed over to the United Nations, might be sold, on the black market.

Peace, coupled with the great poverty and corruption in Mozambique, would also make possible a new method of smuggling into this country, by sea. Small fishing craft could, under those circumstances, make relative fortunes by running arms down the coast and landing them across deserted beaches. Anti-smuggling patrols could become a major operational role of the South African Navy, especially as only warships would

continue

have the firepower to deal with armed smugglers

Meanwhile, on land, the appearance of such weapons as mortars, etc in the hands of warring factions would transform the security situation into a military one, requiring the army to intervene to ensure domestic security

Let us hope none of these scenarios emerge, let us hope Angola achieves peace, that Mozambique does likewise, that the many weapons floating around Mozambique are turned over to the United Nations; and that differences between political parties and movements here in South Africa are settled peacefully, ending politically based violence.

But one or more of these contingencies could come into being in the near future. South Africa is part of a turbulent continent. It must be able to deal with whatever turbulence emerges on its borders; South Africa needs a Defence Force.

● Keith Campbell is a specialist writer on defence and foreign affairs. □

Govt poised to clamp down on illegal arms

Star - 4/5/93

254

CAPE TOWN — Anyone in illegal possession of an AK-47 posed such a serious danger that he had to be removed from society for a relatively long period, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Gert Myburgh said yesterday.

He was introducing the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, which lays down a five-year minimum jail term for illegal possession of machine-guns, grenades, limpet mines

and similar weapons

The legislation was in line with proposals for stricter measures made by President F W de Klerk in his speech at the opening of Parliament this year, he said.

Last year 495 people, including 30 policemen, had been killed and a further 574 injured. During the same period, hand grenades had caused the death of 69 people and injured 269.

The police had recently devised a national firearms plan

to combat the illegal importing and use of firearms

However, even these successes based on practical policing had proved insufficient and therefore the need for additional deterrents in the form of a statutory minimum sentence for mere possession of such arms was deemed necessary

A 60-day period of indemnity during which people could hand in these arms and all other illegally owned weapons and ammunition was being granted, Myburgh said — Sapa.

Howard

TUESDAY, 4 MAY 1993

Howard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Section 52A of the Child Care Act: exemptions

28 Mr K PADAYACHY asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any exemptions in terms of sec-

tion 52A of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No 74 of 1983), have been granted since the commencement of this Act for children under the age of 15 years to be employed, if so, (a) how many and (b) to whom in each case,

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D183E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) No,

(a) and (b) fall away;

(2) no

Howard

WEDNESDAY, 5 MAY 1993

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs

Military units dissolved/bases closed

*1 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any military units were dissolved and/or bases were closed during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, how many,

(2) whether any further units will be dissolved and/or bases will be closed, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B754E INT

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Chairman, at the outset I want to say that I appreciate the interest of the hon member in this case. I also appreciate his concern and that is why I should like to put the matter in perspective.

The process of rationalisation in the Defence Force was not limited to the past year, and has been applied for the past four years at least. This arises from the changing security situation in Southern Africa. A large-scale conventional threat is not foreseen in the immediate future. Certainly, the Defence Force's military successes of the eighties brought a large measure of stability to Southern Africa.

Since 1989 the budget of the Defence Force in real terms has been pruned by an average of 10% per annum. Over the past five years it has been curtailed by 45% in real terms. This does not apply to the SA Defence Force only, however. Since 1986 NATO countries have pruned their expenditure on defence by an average of 6.5%. Since the same year the USA has pruned military expenditure by 13% in real terms and plans to reduce it by yet another 18% over the next four years.

Rationalisation and/or expansion is taking place

continuously as part of the SA Defence Force's strategic management process. Decisions are not taken lightly in this connection, but only after thorough evaluation by the SA Defence Force. Over the past 12 months all divisions of the Defence Force were considered thoroughly and specific rationalisation took place. If my time does not permit it, I shall deal with this more fully in a separate statement.

In any case I now want to deal with a matter that the hon member for Pietersburg probably has in mind. It deals with the group headquarters of the SA Army. I should like to bring perspective to this and make an announcement. Certain group headquarters are being amalgamated as follows: Group 14 headquarters at Potgietersrus with Group 45 headquarters at Pietersburg, with the retention of the name Group 14 headquarters at Pietersburg; Group 19 headquarters at Rustenburg with Group 20 headquarters at Klippan, with retention of the name Group 19 headquarters at Klippan; Group 34 headquarters at Welkom with Group 24 headquarters at Kroonstad, with retention of the name Group 24 headquarters at Kroonstad; Group 26 headquarters at Jagerfontein with Group 35 headquarters at Bloemfontein. It now becomes Group 35 at Bloemfontein [Time expired].

*Dr W J SNYMAN. Permit me in this first round to welcome the hon the Minister back in Defence Force ranks after being a Deputy Minister in earlier years at the time when former State President P W Botha was the Minister. Those were very good, prosperous years in comparison with what is happening in the SA Defence Force now. Nevertheless the hon the Minister is wished everything of the best with this task from this side, because we have always been very strongly in favour of a strong, prepared Defence Force. A strong, prepared Defence Force was without doubt always the best insurance policy against a communist takeover of the RSA.

That is why we shall keep supporting the SA Defence Force on one condition—I repeat, on one condition—namely that the Government will not bow to pressure to place the SA Defence Force under the control of a subtransitional council. If the Government does that, it will have to shoulder the blame and the responsibility for the consequences which will follow such a

decision [Interjections] Last week at a parade at Tempe in Bloemfontein Gen Liebenberg said that more than 10 000 soldiers were deployed in the interior at the moment

In South West Africa only between 5 000 and 6 000 soldiers were deployed at one time. If one takes into account in conjunction with this that the budget of the Defence Force has been pruned by 46%, one wonders how the Defence Force succeeds in maintaining adequate equipment and supplies. In this process of rationalisation mistakes were unfortunately also made which have to be laid at the Government's door. I maintain my standpoint that the disbanding of 32 Battalion took place at the insistence of the ANC [Interjections] Why am I saying this? I am saying this chiefly for two reasons. Firstly, they were mainly Portuguese-speaking and, secondly, they were established on a family basis at Pomfret. These factors placed them beyond the reach of ANC intimidation.

The dismay of ex-officers of that battalion must therefore not be underestimated. The insurrection of the hon the State President during his reply in the discussion of his Vote that the thought of those 30 pieces of silver coming from me or the CP was completely wrong and unfounded [Interjections] Not one of my colleagues threw a rand into that packet. Here is the letter from those officers that accompanied it. In other words, the theological marginal note that the hon the State President's minister of religion drew up for him was aimed at ex-officers of that battalion.

I can just tell him that that marginal note which he made has meanwhile been refuted in my presence by many other clergymen. Fortunately Col Jan Breytenbach put the matter in perspective the next day. [Time expired]

*Lt Gen R H D ROGERS, Mr Charman, the fact that the hon member for Pietersburg put the question once more emphasises the fact that opposition parties in Parliament are completely uninformed on Government plans for the future.

The policy concerning the reconstruction of the Defence Force is of importance to all South Africans, especially under the circumstances of violence and uncertainty that prevail at present, as well as the envisaged incorporation of the TBVC armies and MK. If hon members of HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Parliament want to represent their voters in a responsible way, they certainly have the right to be informed about what is going on.

In spite of this, we know that a process of rationalisation and the closing-down of bases and units have certainly taken place. As the hon the Minister has just repeated, there are various changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe and in Southern Africa, and the threat to South Africa has changed completely now. The need for a strong, modern defence force has fallen away to a great extent. Consequently priorities for the allocation of our financial resources that are in short supply have also changed and a smaller defence force will be unavoidable in the future.

I served in the SA Defence Force for nearly 40 years, and to see how units are disbanded, including some of which I was a member, is perhaps a greater shock to me than to any other hon member in this Chamber. We are not the only country in the world, however, of which the defence force is now being cut drastically, as the hon the Minister mentioned. [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Charman, I especially appreciate the opening portion of the hon member for Pietersburg's speech.

I want to turn immediately to the hon member for Walmer and assure him that it will be my approach to keep chief spokesmen of the various political parties in Parliament informed on matters of importance. Then hon members must seize the opportunities that we create, however we must use those opportunities and it is unfortunately the case that we do not always obtain sufficient support for opportunities that we create so that we sometimes even have to cancel them because hon members have other obligations. One can understand this at this busy time. We shall do the right thing, however, by keeping hon members informed.

This brings me back to the hon member for Pietersburg. I want to tell him that the consolidation or regrouping of group headquarters certainly took place after thorough consultation. The question arises as to whether it was the right decision. Yes, it was the right decision because it was functionally aimed at higher productivity and, on the other hand, also at saving. While I am on this subject, I want to assure him that of course the Army plays a very important part in

connection with internal stability and support of the SA Police. The Army will continue to play this part.

We contend that the Army certainly, in spite of rationalisation and cutbacks, is capable of being deployed in any situation in South Africa and making itself felt in support of stability and order. [Time expired]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD Mr Charman, I think that every hon member in this House will agree that a power struggle is raging in South Africa at present. The struggle is being waged for the elimination of the old political order and the institution of a new order which is more acceptable to the revolutionary rulers and the people whom they persuade to take their side. It is nothing but a revolutionary war which is being waged against South Africa. The Chief of the Army had occasion to say last year that the country was now merely experiencing the most advanced phase of a revolutionary war. Yesterday hon members of the NP even said in the Chamber that the total onslaught on South Africa was not over yet.

Statements are issued which read that more soldiers are currently being deployed operationally in our country than was the case during the war in Angola. The condition in our country is so critical that our SA Defence Force should be more prepared now. The onslaught has reached the phase in which the acquisition of political power by revolutionaries has never been as possible as it is at this specific moment. The ANC say that they are already joint rulers of the country.

Now is the time for the SA Defence Force to utilise everything at its disposal to guarantee the sovereignty of South Africa. To be able to do this requires higher training, advanced and sophisticated weaponry, the strategic deployment of its own forces and continuous logistical and other support.

It takes money for the SA Defence Force to function effectively in order to carry out its task as mentioned earlier. What does the Government do, however? It prunes the budget of the SA Defence Force. This Government is hampering the strategic deployment of its own forces, because it is closing down military bases. This Government is hampering the standard of training, because there simply is no money to afford equipment and instructors. [Time expired]

*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Charman, I hope that the hon the State President took note of what Col Breytenbach said the day after the debate when he said I was right.

*The STATE PRESIDENT You are defending something which is indefensible. [Interjections]

*Dr W J SNYMAN I want to discuss the disgraceful discrimination which has come to the fore and relates to the so-called retrenchment packages. The fact is, the Government is not carrying out its contractual obligations in respect of the gratuity and pension moneys of hundreds of SA Defence Force members. I am not talking about members who did not get their documentation in order in time. I am talking about many senior officers who, for instance, retired at the end of March and have not yet received a cent, who incurred financial obligations in the form of property transactions and are now not only faced with a breach of contract, but also cannot fulfil their normal monthly obligations and in addition have become liable for interest on outstanding amounts. [Interjections] The only reply they get to telephonic enquiries is 'We are working on it.' That is not good enough. The hon the Minister must please ensure that something is done about this. [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Charman, I shall see to it that we go into the last aspect because it is intolerable that a person retires without an income. I cannot argue about this. It must receive attention and it will receive attention. I want to state this categorically.

In a lighter vein I want to tell the hon member for Pietersburg that Solomon wrote somewhere that, if a person had a weak case, he seized upon a text, and if it was not Solomon who said this, he ought to have done so. [Interjections]

I want to tell the hon member for Salfontein that he was apparently not part of the preceding discussion here. We said in particular that rationalisation was being carried out because, firstly, the threat was no longer the same. Throughout the world defence forces have to be scaled down, and the hon member knows this, but in South Africa, according to the hon member, we must maintain this Defence Force with an enormous budget—against what enemy? [Interjections]

Would the hon member please take note of the

fact that we are rationalising with meticulous planning and certainly have to adapt (254) There is one point on which the hon member and I are in complete agreement. We agree that, in spite of rationalisation and cutbacks, we must try at the same time to maintain the best possible defence force with the same means and, if it is necessary, even to expand. Then we can talk about it, because then it is a matter of merit being placed against merit.

If the hon member, for instance, differs on the decisions of the South African Defence Force regarding headquarters, we can debate this. We say, however, that it was absolutely necessary in order to ensure that one obtained better grouping and that there should be a greater variety of elements within the group. In group headquarters one therefore now has more elements which have a variety of capabilities at their disposal. Surely that is an improvement. [Time expired]

Debate concluded

Creation of unified city councils

2. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Local Government

- (1) Whether he ~~intends~~ ^{intends} sanctioning the appointment of interim local councils, if not, what steps does he contemplate taking to address the alleged crisis in local government in respect of the creation of unified city councils, if so,
- (2) whether he intends introducing enabling legislation to facilitate the creation of such unified city councils, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B772E INT

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Mr Charman, for a brief moment I was tempted to say that I understood the question but not the problem.

I can only sanction the appointment of interim councils, or any other council for that matter, in terms of legislation empowering me to do so. At present duly composed councils can be negotiated, and eventually legally sanctioned, in terms of the procedures laid down by the Interim Measures for Local Government Act.

Looking ahead, however, may I remind the hon

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

member that on 22 April, during the discussion of my Vote, legislation pertaining to local government reform was recommended as an instrument for moving towards a new dispensation. This is a proposal the Government is tabling in the negotiation process.

Let me reiterate the main features of such legislation. Firstly, there will be measures relating to the consolidation and rationalisation of legislation relating to local government, so that all local government institutions are controlled by the four provincial ordinances. This would entail the repeal of the Black Local Authorities Act.

Secondly, there is the removal of racial connotations from the ordinances. This means the disappearance of management committee and local affairs committee systems. Thirdly, there is the creation of metropolitan councils and services councils, fourthly the creation of ward councils, fifthly a proposed new electoral system, sixthly allowing a local negotiating forum to develop local options, in the seventh place prescribing a process for the amalgamation of different local authority bodies and redefining the areas. This involves a demarcation board and how it should operate. In the eighth place there is the question of dealing with personnel affairs, debts, financial and fiscal arrangements, and finally arrangements regarding elections as soon as a new municipality has been negotiated or demarcated.

Government's first option and priority is therefore to reconstitute local government through a process leading to elections. If, however, local negotiations lead to a request for an appointed council, and such a council were to have legitimacy and the support of the community, we would, in principle, not reject this as an alternative.

Mr M A TARR: Mr Charman, this interpretation was tabled some time before the debate on the hon the Minister's Vote. So many of the issues have already been debated in this House. However, let me put my party's viewpoints.

We believe that negotiating structures of local governments should be put into place at local level as soon as possible and that this is of vital importance. It is at the local level that people live, that they turn on a tap and switch on a light. This, of course, is vital to the man in the street.

This is historically what the average man is looking for. He is not looking for sophisticated constitutional tiers of government at central level. However, when there is no water in the tap, or the light does not come on when he turns on the switch, those are the things that must actually be dealt with.

The IFP is generally encouraged by the hon the Minister's speech during his Vote recently, with the flexibility which he displayed then and displayed again today. There are many problems that need to be addressed at local level which the hon the Minister has given recognition to. He mentioned them again today, for example the boundaries of cities and metropolitan areas, the boundaries of wards, the registration of voters, the problem of not even being able to identify a voter's address, as is the case in many rural and peri-urban areas, the voting systems, the amalgamation of the various administrations, etc.

However, the IFP still have a few problems. We are convinced that the only negotiating approach that will work at local and regional level is a bottom-up one. We are worried that the composition and mode of operation of the Local Government Negotiating Forum can or will tend to impose a top-down approach.

We also believe this forum needs to be more representative. It can play a very useful role, for example as a clearing house for ideas. However, I again emphasise that there must be flexibility because no two areas are the same. I refer, for example, to the Pietermaritzburg region, where large areas that are going to be incorporated into the new local authority are still under the control of traditional leaders. Clearly some or other way will need to be found to accommodate them.

The other thing the IFP is concerned about is the apparent lack of urgency in promoting negotiations at local level. It appears that everyone's attention has been focused on the national negotiations, while local negotiations have been relegated to an essentially secondary position. We believe this is dangerous, as local level negotiations are as important as those at national level. Judging by the hon the Minister's speech he personally seems to recognise this problem, but I must tell him that many local councillors seem to have no sense of urgency whatsoever and no idea [Time expired].

*Adv C H PIENNAAR, Mr Charman, like the

hon colleague who spoke before me, I also want to congratulate the hon the Minister on the fact that he is adopting a flexible attitude in regard to this matter.

However, I want to refer to the speech he made during the discussion of his Vote, and express my concern with regard to the impression that is being created that as far as local government is concerned, things are following their own course, separate from the course that is being adopted in the constitutional negotiations that are underway. That impression does indeed exist, and we are concerned about it.

Negotiations at the local government level and the results of such negotiations will have to be in line with the negotiations that are taking place at the national level. We cannot have two conflicting approaches here.

The standpoint of our party is that decentralisation is welcomed. Local choices are also to be welcomed. Our standpoint is that the principles of federalism should also be applied to the level of local government. We must face up to certain facts, and one cannot get away from this. As a people, our people, the Afrikaners, are intertwined with other population groups. They live together in the same towns and cities. It is true that there are groups of people in the different residential areas, but we feel that this can be utilised in accordance with federal principles, at the third level of government too.

The transfer of funds that is typical of a federal state can be utilised in this case. However, we say we cannot continue with this if progress is not made in exact accordance with these principles at central level as well as with regard to the greater whole. We say the Afrikaner, whose cause we are championing, can only be a majority in certain regions that are still without boundaries at present. This also applies at local government level. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Mr Charman, first let me react very briefly to the hon member for Heilbron. I appreciate the hon member's contribution. I should like to refer to page 7 of the speech under the heading "Reform Proposals" and the subheading "Negotiation as a point of departure".

We will not get negotiations off the ground if somebody does not take the initiative and put forward proposals and discussions. This is the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

NEWS Nothing sinister says General Constand Viljoen — need for greater solidarity

Plans by generals to be announced soon

Sowetan 5/5/93
Sowetan Correspondent

PLANS by four retired police and army generals to co-ordinate rightwing groups concerned about the negotiation process would be announced soon, one of them said yesterday.

(254)
Former South African Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen said the move was still in the planning stage.

There was nothing sinister about it and details would be announced openly once the plan had been finalised.

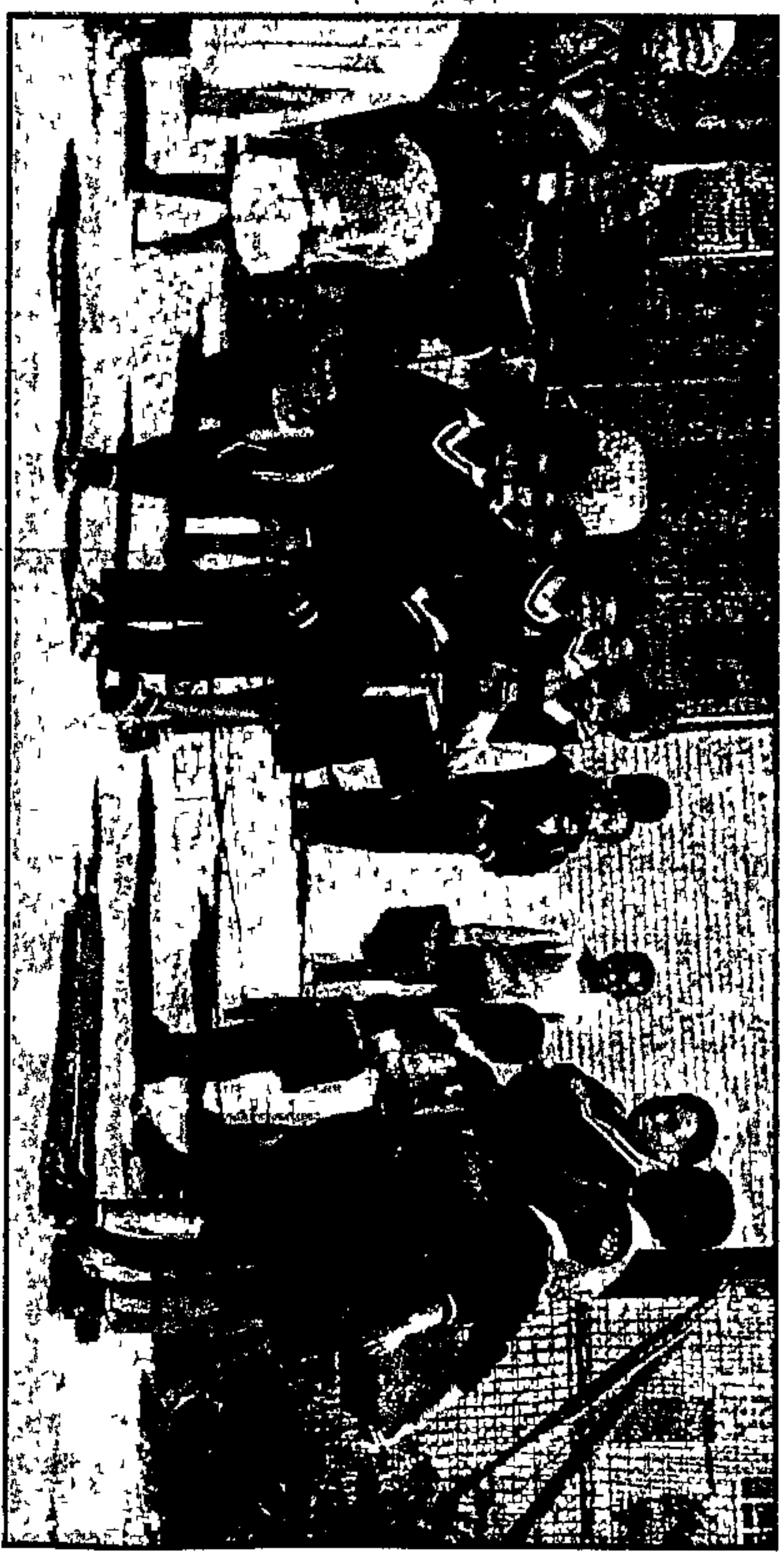
He said he, former CID chief Lieutenant-General Cobus Visser, former army chief of operations Lieutenant-General Koos Bisschoff and former head of military intelligence Lieutenant-General Timie Groenewald had been called in

■ Co-ordination of rightwing groups concerned about the negotiation process: because of their knowledge of security matters and apolitical image.

There was widespread concern and disillusionment in Afrikaner circles about the way in which the negotiations process was going.

(254)
Viljoen said the plans were not connected with a protest meeting of Transvaal and Free State farmers being planned for Potchefstroom tomorrow.

A decision on a meeting to start a co-ordinated movement would be taken soon. There was a need for greater solidarity with regard to the implications of the negotiations process.



Pupils at the Sibongile Lower Primary School in Senaane, Soweto, leave the school yesterday as the class boycotts in the township and other parts of the country intensified. Pic: VELL NHLAPO



ANC-Govt

clash over

Star 5/5/93

Arms Bill

By Chris Whitfield
and Brendan Templeton

CAPE TOWN — The ANC was last night locked in bitter dispute with the Government over a warning by Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh that tough new arms legislation would apply to the organisation's arms caches.

In an angry reaction, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said that if this were the case it would be a breach of the D F Malan Accord.

He was backed by the organisation's legal adviser Matthew Phosa, who said the ANC would refuse to hand over its weapons.

Myburgh defended his comments, saying, "I am prepared to cross swords with them on this issue."

The row comes amid increasing tension over recent violence, including the apparently racially motivated attack on an East London hotel in which five whites were shot dead.

Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow warned in Parliament yesterday that the "clouds of civil war" appeared to be gathering on the country's horizon.

Myburgh had told Parliament while replying to the second reading debate on the Arms and Ammunition Bill yesterday that it would apply to the arms caches.

The legislation, which now has only to be voted on by

254
Caches
will not
be turned
over —
Niehaus

Parliament before it becomes law, contains provisions for sentences ranging between five and 25 years for anyone caught in possession of certain illegal arms or explosives.

It also includes an indemnity from prosecution for those handing in their firearms within 60 days of the Act's commencement.

Myburgh said people associated with arms caches would be dealt with in precisely the same way as others in possession of illegal firearms.

It was incumbent on all political parties to compel their followers to toe the line.

Niehaus said, "The Bill should not affect our arms caches."

"We have an agreement on that, in terms of the D F Malan Accord; where the ANC will look after its own arms caches."

"Anything which they unilaterally try to push through Parliament will be seen as a breach of the accord."

Phosa accused Myburgh of acting irresponsibly and said the ANC, "whatever they do or say ... won't give (the Government) our AKs."

Myburgh defended his statements, saying the proposed legislation "most definitely does not contravene the D F Malan Accord."

The accord between the Government and ANC was signed in early 1991 and dealt primarily with security issues, including control of arms caches. However, it has since given rise to differing interpretations by the two organisations.

In an earlier statement yesterday the ANC had said that while it believed that there should be greater control over the distribution of all firearms, it was opposed to the proposed minimum sentence.

As long as there was a perception of racial bias in the legal access to firearms, "this harsh measure will be seen as ... designed to disarm black people but not whites."

Gastrow, speaking during yesterday's debate on the Bill, said South Africa had a white population which was legally armed to the teeth and a black population which was in the process of arming itself largely with unlicensed weapons.

There was no way the Government could disarm the population through legislation, he said.

Shady SA,
Paraguay
arms deals
exposed

GARNER THOMSON
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Letters leaked from the secret archives of Paraguay's General Alfredo Stroessner have revealed close relations with South Africa — and apparent proof that the Latin American country was helping to break the arms boycott against Pretoria

The documents were revealed when the BBC's Emily Buchanan began investigating the full horror of the Paraguayan military dictatorship for the documentary TV programme Assignment, broadcast here last night.

The programme set out to show how the United States was using Paraguay to break the arms boycott against Iran even before illegal trading was uncovered in 1986

The disclosures have caused huge embarrassment to the United States.

"Paraguay became a laundry for the world's dirty deals and a paradise of corruption," said Ms Buchanan

Among the leaked documents is a letter signed by Colonel W J le Crerar, military attache at the South African Embassy in Asuncion, asking for end-user certificates for base bleeds (a component of artillery shells) to be prepared "as quickly as possible because I understand it is urgent"

Boston tribute to

ANC criticises arms Bill's mandatory 5-year sentence

THE ANC said yesterday it was opposed to the minimum, five-year sentence proposed under the Arms and Ammunition Bill

The Bill, now before Parliament, recommends the sentence for anyone found in possession of certain categories of firearms, particularly automatic weapons

Sapa reports that the ANC said the Bill attempted to punish people for possession of firearms without dealing with the reasons why there was such a demand

This, the ANC said, was because of "personal insecurity arising out of the failure of the law enforcement machinery to adequately protect black South Africans"

Mandatory minimum sentences, the organisation said, would remove the discretion of the courts to identify an accused who was a law-abiding citizen with a genuine fear for his safety

"Minimum sentences do not distinguish between those who should receive a harsh punishment because they intend to use the weapon for anti-social purposes, and those who do not," the ANC said

"There is a line of decisions handed down by the courts, including the Appellate Division, which have strongly enjoined Parliament not to enact minimum sentences but to leave the question of sentence to the discretion of the courts"

The ANC said it was also concerned that for as long as there was a racial bias in the access to firearms, "this harsh measure will be seen as a measure designed to

disarm black people but not white"

"In particular, concerns have been raised about the modus operandi and status of the firearm recovery unit of the SA Police, which is perceived to be predominantly, if not exclusively, concerned with the recovery of firearms from blacks in general and ANC members in particular"

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh told Parliament the Bill

would also apply to ANC arms caches

Replying to the second reading debate yesterday, Myburgh said people associated with arms caches would be dealt with in exactly the same way as others illegally in possession of weapons

Myburgh said it was physically impossible for the police to monitor the influx of arms across the country's borders. A political solution was needed to resolve the problem of illegal arms

MP Peter Gastrow (DP, Durban-Central) said it appeared that the clouds of civil war were beginning to form on the horizon

SA had a white population which had armed itself to the teeth and a black population which was in the process of doing so — mainly with unlicensed weapons

Independent MP and ANC member Jannie Momberg said his organisation endorsed the principle of the Bill, although it believed it would be unhelpful to try to control arms without long-term objectives

Terre'Blanche meets minister over 'security'

Political Staff

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche has had an hour-long meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on "the security situation and issues of mutual concern" (254)

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the meeting was held yesterday. ARG 5/5/93

He also disclosed last night that police would be investigating whether the proclamation banning the carrying of guns at political gatherings had been contravened at Monday night's AWB meeting in Cape Town's City Hall

Although Captain Kotze did not elaborate on the content of yesterday's meeting, it is almost certain that the issue of recent inflammatory statements by Mr Terre'Blanche would have been raised

On Monday night Mr Terre'Blanche targeted "that small jellytot De Klerk"

"De Klerk says he will investigate my speeches. Can you believe it! I say he, can come and listen . . . and I say Ham was a murderer of people, a murderer who was murdered," he told a packed City Hall.

South Africa's ex-generals don't have the answer to the future

Star 6/5/93

It's a whole new ball game

254

WHEN superannated SADF generals nurtured on the ideological claptrap of the P W Botha era decide to play a role in public affairs by rallying the forces of white resistance to change, South Africans have cause to wonder what awaits the country.

But what probably does lie ahead might come as a sobering surprise to the generals, assuming, of course, that they have somehow acquired a talent for political insight which they failed to demonstrate before.

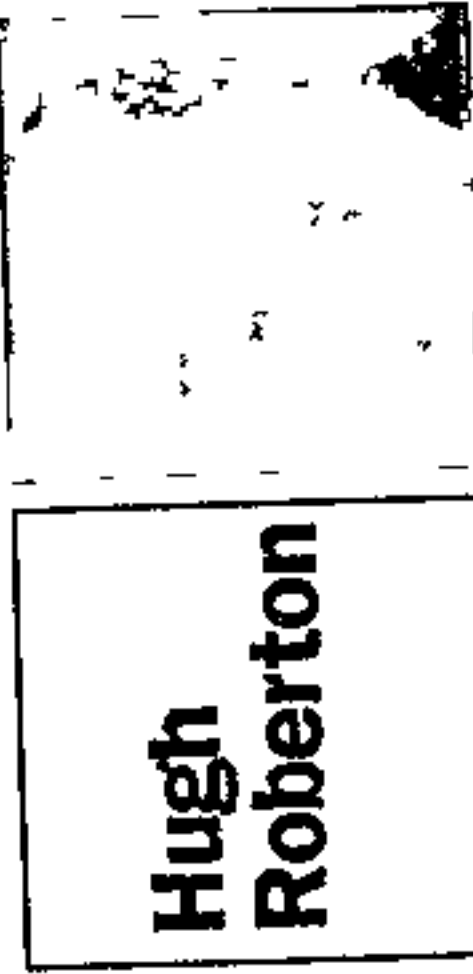
It is the emergence of an international consensus about global, regional, and even national, security which transcends all earlier concepts and which, slowly but inexorably, is beginning to emerge around the world even though its form and shape has yet to become clearly defined in the case of South Africa.

In Washington, and at the United Nations headquarters in New York, the consensus is expressed

in loose phrases which resound in the lobbies and forums of power. Phrases like "collective responsibility", "global security", "international machinery for peace", "preventive diplomacy", "joint action", "securing the global economy", and "strategic intervention".

The phrases serve as harbingers of a growing recognition that no country, least of all a regional economic power like South Africa, can be allowed to degenerate into conflict and violence without thus having profound implications for all other members of the world economy, the emerging global majority of democratic, free enterprise states.

All the agonising over a coherent US response to Serbian military action in Bosnia serves as a useful example. Neither Serbia nor Bosnia represents much to the US economically, and seen through the prism of the old order it would be sheer idiocy for the US to become embroiled in that ap-



Hugh Robertson

palling tragedy. Yet, moral considerations aside, new practical realities have compelled President Clinton and his administration to come up with a strong and interventionist policy.

The Middle East lies at the core of the matter. To Muslim countries, many of them allied to the US in the cataclysm of the Gulf War, Serbian shelling of Muslim civilians simply had to be stopped. Powerless to act militarily themselves, they have exerted pressure on Washington to do so.

At stake for Washington is progress in the Middle East peace negotiations, the containment of Iran's version of Islamic funda-

can force, but everywhere the impetus is for "collective responsibility", "joint action" and "strategic intervention".

The trend is also reflected in the immutable reality of dollars. Between 1987 when the old world order began to unravel, and last year's financial statement by the Secretary-General to the Security Council, the cost of UN peacekeeping grew by 600 percent to \$1,4 billion (R4,41 billion) a year. The costs in 1993 are expected to be well over \$1,8 billion (R5,67 billion), some predict as high as \$2 billion (R6,3 billion).

It is also reflected in the statements of senior policymakers. The National Security Adviser, Anthony Lake, one of the best informed Americans on matters South African, said this week that in addition to multilateral peacekeeping efforts on the continent, "we need to place greater emphasis on such tools as mediation and preventive diplomacy".

He explained "This implies an activist approach in nations that are disasters in the making".

Military men of the old school, such as Saddam Hussein, Jonas Savimbi and some of the generals who preside over Serbs in Bosnia tend to scoff at the capability of the international community to intervene in conflicts. In some cases their contempt might be justified, in other cases it has proved disastrous to themselves.

But one fact remains unchanged — in the emerging new order, the power of nations acting together to resolve conflicts is growing at a pace unprecedented in history, and the capacity of leaders, or generals, to resist the will of the world community is shrinking with every advance of the global economy and of the international consensus behind peace and democracy.

It might be a frightening new world to some, but the reality of its advent can no longer be denied. □

Star 6/5/93
**ANC warns
against Boer
breakaway**

Staff Reporter

Major-General Tienie Groenewald's warning that a Boer state could break away from South Africa within months was "shortsighted and dangerous", the ANC said last night.

Groenewald said on Tuesday "I don't think that the South African security forces will ever fight against their own people."

(254)
But the ANC said South Africans would not "allow themselves to be blackmailed into accepting schemes that seek to turn South Africa into another Bosnia."

It said white South Africans should not be fooled into thinking Groenewald spoke for them, and appealed to the international community to warn the general and his "bedfellows" not to try such a move.

The general's utterances and apparent confidence about the possible connivance of security forces confirmed the Government's failure to act decisively against the right wing, it said.

White South Africans should not support the perpetuation of "apartheid in a disguised form" when the time had come to stand up for democracy and the rule of law, the ANC added.

● Eena reports that the Ciskei government has parted ways with Multi-Media Services, owned by Groenewald, after revelations that the company had influenced political developments in the homeland.

This followed Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's order that the homeland review its ties with the company, which advised it on "public relations and image-building".

● More reports

— Pages 12 and 13

Star 6/5/93

Farmers to test generals' plan

By Paul Bell

Today's meeting of white farmers at Potchefstroom will be the first major test for the initiative by the Committee of Generals, led by former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, to unify and mobilise right-wing opinion around the drive for a volkstaat

Farmers are also expected to tell the Government they will defy the extension of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farmworkers, and to deliver ultimatums to the Government and the ANC over attacks on white farms.

Up to 10 000 farmers are expected to converge on the AH Potgieter banqueting hall in Potchefstroom from where — if numbers require — they will march to the Olien Park rugby stadium and convene under the banner of the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions

Viljoen, a cattle farmer in the Ohrigstad valley, has been asked to summarise, and draw conclusions on, the discussions on farm security which are expected to dominate this morning's proceedings

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer, who is



Constand Viljoen . . . to focus on farm security

also CP MP for Lydenburg, said he expected farmers to declare "open season" on ANC Youth League president Peter Moka-ba, whose "kill the Boer" chants at rallies after Chris Hani's assassination had inflamed farmer opinion

Other issues on the agenda are the worsening financial predicament of farmers and the question of land use, over which farmers expect to face increasing pressure for redistribution from a new government.

The participation of Viljoen is regarded as especially significant because of his role in the Committee of Generals, which has established a subcommittee to consider strategies for the mobilisation of Afrikaners in pursuit of a volkstaat

The generals will hold a se-



Koble Coetsee . . . unable to attend the meeting.

cret meeting tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, Justice and Defence Minister Koble Coetsee has also said he is unable to attend the meeting. His decision, writes Chris Whitfield, means that the four Cabinet Ministers who received invitations have turned them down and it is now unlikely there will be any senior Government representation.

Government sources have, however, rejected suggestions that it had deliberately snubbed the meeting and said the Ministers all had valid reasons for not attending. Other Ministers invited were Hernus Kriel (Law and Order), Leon Wessels (Manpower) and Dr Kraai van Nierkerk (Agriculture)

● Interview with former intelligence chief — Page 13

Star 6/5/93

Farmers to test generals' plan

By Paul Bell

Today's meeting of white farmers at Potchefstroom will be the first major test for the initiative by the Committee of Generals, led by former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, to unify and mobilise right-wing opinion around the drive for a volkstaat

Farmers are also expected to tell the Government they will defy the extension of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farmworkers, and to deliver ultimatums to the Government and the ANC over attacks on white farms.

Up to 10 000 farmers are expected to converge on the AH Potgieter banquet hall in Potchefstroom from where — if numbers require — they will march to the Olieu Park rugby stadium and convene under the banner of the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions

Viljoen, a cattle farmer in the Orligstad valley, has been asked to summarise, and draw conclusions on, the discussions on farm security which are expected to dominate this morning's proceedings

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer, who is



Constand Viljoen to focus on farm security

also CP MP for Lydenburg, said he expected farmers to declare "open season" on ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba, whose "kill the Boer" chants at rallies after Chris Hanu's assassination had inflamed farmer opinion (254)

Other issues on the agenda are the worsening financial predicament of farmers and the question of land use, over which farmers expect to face increasing pressure for redistribution from a new government

The participation of Viljoen is regarded as especially significant because of his role in the Committee of Generals, which has established a subcommittee to consider strategies for the mobilisation of Afrikaners in pursuit of a volkstaat (254)

The generals will hold a se-



Kobie Coetsee . . . unable to attend the meeting

cret meeting tomorrow

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee has also said he is unable to attend the meeting. His decision, writes Chris Whitfield, means that the four Cabinet Ministers who received invitations have turned them down and it is now unlikely there will be any senior Government representation (254)

Government sources have, however, rejected suggestions that it had deliberately snubbed the meeting and said the Ministers all had valid reasons for not attending. Other Ministers invited were Hernus Kriel (Law and Order), Leon Wessels (Manpower) and Dr Kraai van Nierkerk (Agriculture)

● Interview with former intelligence chief — Page 13

Killings show need for gun curbs — ministry

Star 6/5/93

By Peter Davies
and Chris Whitfield

made a breakthrough in
the search for the killers

Craig Kotze condemned
the attack.

Yesterday's killing of four SAP members in a bloody dawn ambush in Dobsonville, Soweto, provided fresh evidence of the need for legislation cracking down on the possession of AK-47s, the Ministry of Law and Order said yesterday.

Three policemen died instantly when attackers opened fire with AK-47s on a Canter police vehicle carrying 23 municipal unit police home from guard duty at municipal properties. A female constable died later in hospital.

Police launched a massive hunt and set a R200 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tieme Halgryn said this morning that police had not yet

Those killed were Constable F R Maswanganyi, Constable M M Mashiane and Sergeant Maxwell Sirunu.

Policewoman Constable Martha Masinga died later from injuries. Five others were injured.

A man claiming to be a spokesman for the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to Sapa at 1.15 pm yesterday. Identifying himself as "Comrade Kaboko from the West Rand", he said "a commander and four recruits" had carried out the attack.

But PAC political affairs secretary Jaki Seroke said yesterday it had received no indication that Apla had carried out the attack.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain

This and a spate of other AK-47 attacks — such as the killing of five whites in East London on Saturday — emphasised the "dire need" for steps such as those envisaged in the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, he said.

The Bill contains provision for a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a maximum of 25 years for possession of certain illegal arms and explosives.

The police vehicle pulled up at a red traffic light at the intersection of the old Roodepoort Road and Main Road in Dobsonville at about 5.45 am. The vehicle was suddenly sprayed with AK-47 fire.

Colonel Halgryn said one policeman returned fire, but it was not clear whether any of the attackers were hit.

(254)
ARG 6/5/93

CP concern over defence cuts

THE Conservative Party would continue to support the South African Defence Force provided the government did not give in to pressure to place the SADF under a transitional council, Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said

"If the SADF is placed under a transitional council, the government must face the consequences," he said during an interpellation yesterday

The CP was concerned about drastic cuts to the Defence Budget and the disbanding of several units as 32 Battalion had been disbanded "on demand from the ANC"

"The government does not understand how upset these officers are"

Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee said the whole world was cutting down on its defence spending — Sapa

R100m in unrest damage over past year ~~SAP~~ SAP

810AM 7/5/93

STEPHANE BOTHMA

DAMAGE to property during the 8 181 unrest-related incidents during the past year amounted to almost R100m, SAP internal stability unit chief Lt-Gen Johan Swart said this week.

August, when the ANC called for mass action after the Boipatong massacre, saw the highest number of unrest incidents during this period, totalling 1 535, in which 240 people lost their lives, including 12 policemen.

Some 63 policemen had been

injured during that month, he said. The same month, a record number of 848 marches, gatherings and demonstrations were held out of a total of 2 840 during the 12-month period April 1992 to March this year.

The 8 181 incidents reported during the period indicated a decrease of 691 incidents compared to the same period during 1991, Swart said.

The internal stability unit, primarily responsible for the combating of violence and the prevention of crime, had deployed 6 490 members in 11 regions

It had implemented innovative training changes in line with supportive community policing.

They had been trained in conflict mediation skills and emphasis had been placed on communication.

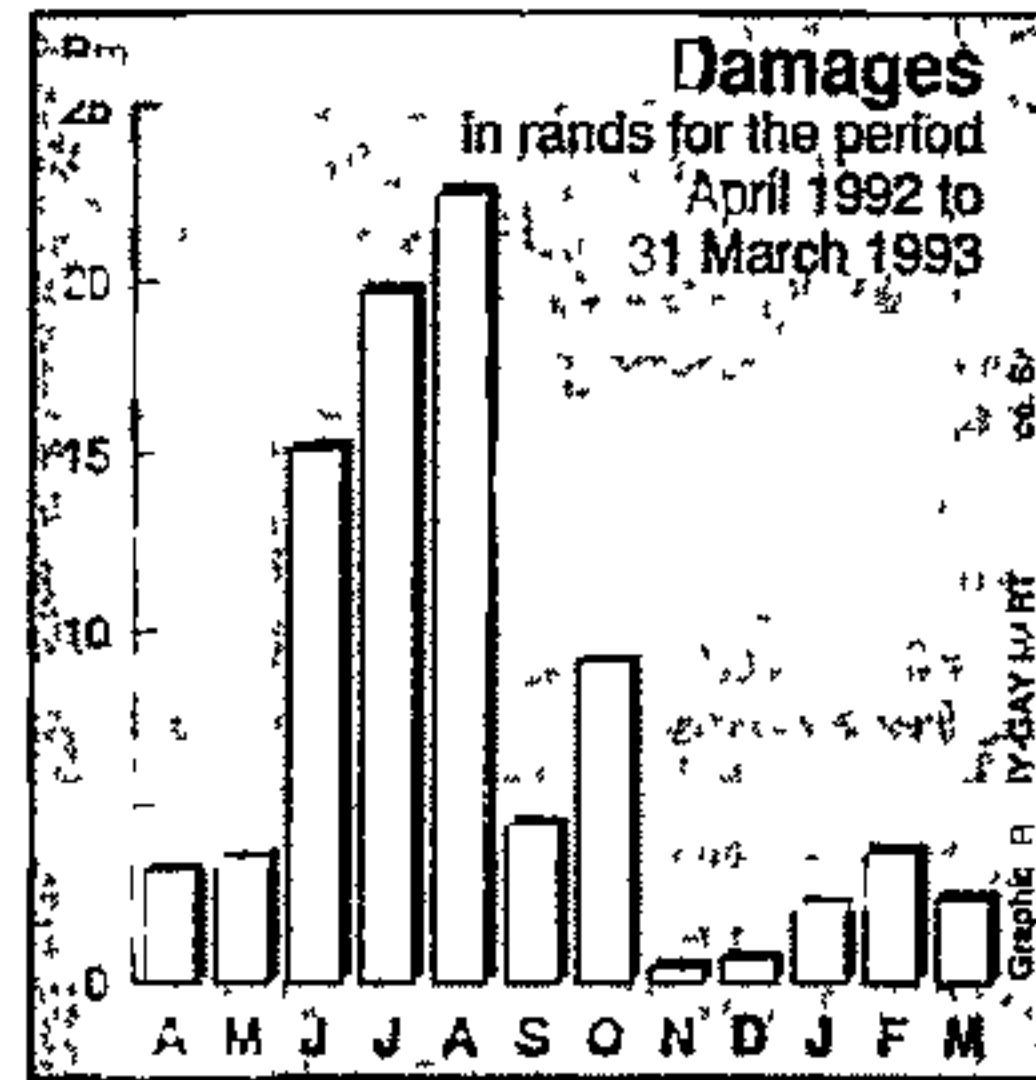
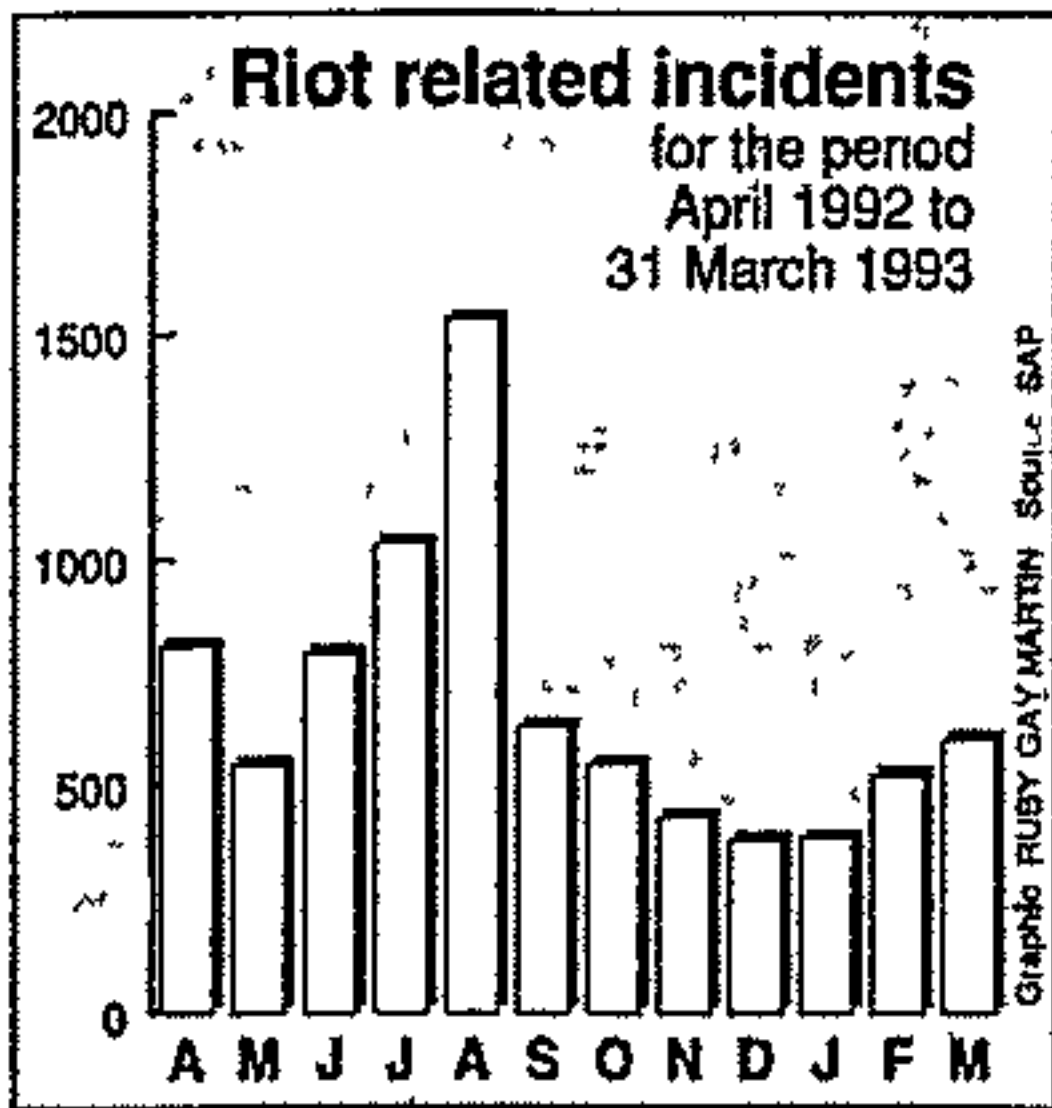
During October several base camps had been established on the Natal/Transkei border to prevent cross-border attacks by Transkeian militants, he said.

During November, the unit had established several base camps on the Eastern Cape/Transkei border to

deal with the Apla threat.

"Since the deployment of ISU members in these regions, residents, white as well as black, have expressed their gratitude for the presence of the SAP in their midst," Swart said, adding that the presence of ISU members on farms in those regions especially had been welcomed by the farming community

During the 12-month period, the ISU had made 6 065 arrests, manned 20 082 roadblocks, confiscated 2 736 firearms, including 48 AK-47 rifles, and confiscated 10 841kg of drugs



Armcor invited to Malaysia's high-tech expo

810AM 7/5/93

STEPHANE BOTHMA

ARMSCOR is likely to participate in one of southeast Asia's largest maritime and aerospace exhibitions, to be held on the Malaysian island of Langkawi in December this year.

It is the first time that SA has been invited to exhibit at the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace (Lima) exhibition, regarded as a gateway to southeast Asian countries. Lima's organisers said they were not only interested in SA's defence technology, but also its civilian high-tech maritime and aviation industry.

Armcor was presented with an official invitation by the Malaysian Defence Ministry this week to participate in Lima '93, and was favourably considering participation, an

Armcor spokesman said.

"Although we have not yet signed on the dotted line, we will probably exhibit," he said.

Dato'Mohd Radzi Manan, director of Lima '93 organisers, said the Malaysian government was keen for Armcor and other SA companies to participate in the show.

"My government is very interested in the knowledge of SA companies and in possible joint ventures," Manan said.

He said his government was eager to establish a high-ranking aerospace and defence industry in Malaysia and believed that SA could contribute towards this goal.

Lima '93 includes aeronautic, aerospace and maritime industries.

"The unique location in southeast Asia underlines the role of defence technology in this region," he said.

During the first Lima event in 1991, 150 exhibitors participated. These included key industries from the US, UK, Italy, France, Germany, Japan and Austria.

The Malaysia government has allocated a new exhibition area for Lima '93, recently built at a cost of \$19,9m.

Runways to the new Langkawi international airport would be incorporated into the exhibition area to allow aerial displays during the exhibition. Harbour facilities would allow large vessels to be exhibited, Manan said.

Do we just lie down and die?

Star 1/5/93

WERE it not for the bravery of one man, armed only with a pistol and facing three AK-47-armed killers at the Highgate Hotel, how many more victims might have been felled? And, if armed and trained citizens happened to be at Elkenhof that fateful morning, might those children and the others not have been saved?

ANC policy is disarmament of the civilian populace. Any move towards forced disarmament will result in a rush of firearms being reported stolen — mine included. The arms will in fact be cached — for use in morally legitimate self-defence.

So, instead of having control of registered and trained gun-owners, the next government will face a worse situation than the Nats have done for the last 30 years: huge quantities of illegal firearms in the hands of unregistered persons with unknown agendas, as well as the new factor of large numbers of supposedly illegally armed citizens, "criminalised" overnight by facile and dangerous ANC legislation.

Not the ANC, nor any political party or group of parties, can do anything to lower the crime rate



Hand guns . . . are they dangerous or life-savers?

I ask the ANC: How, without firearms, does one defend self and family against armed criminals? Even if confronted by a thug with a knife, are we supposed to fight back with knives? Clubs? Lie down and die? In 92 percent of all violent crimes (SAP figures), illegal weapons are used.

Take registered guns away from citizens and all you're left with is a heavily armed, more confident criminal sector. No government in the world has ever been able to

even partially solve the problem of illegal weapons in unlicensed hands. The ANC has even less chance and should face the hard reality of today — an armed, trained and responsible populace would lessen crime, not increase it. The most heavily armed nation in the world today, per capita, is also the one with the lowest crime rate — Switzerland.

No, I will not give up my moral right and allow anyone to take my firearms. I will fight. I am apolitical, treat

everyone equally — have never shot anyone and hope I never have to. But I demand the right to bear arms to protect myself and family. I am astounded at the lethal arrogance of the ANC and Nats.

And, if the ANC does jackboot this legislation into place and my firearms are somehow taken away from me, I and many others will have to leave SA — no matter what Nelson Mandela says to the contrary.

Bob McCallum
Johannesburg

Top secrets or a hustle for sales?

By STEPHEN LAUFER

A SERIES of sensational "exposés" on South Africa by German magazine *Top Secret* may be no more than sales hype, believes senior African National Congress official Pallo Jordan.

The magazine, with a circulation of 1 000 in Germany, hit South African headlines last week when the Transkei's General Bantu Holomisa quoted as gospel its claims that South Africa had been arming the Angolan rebel movement Unita in exchange for diamonds.

After the assassination of Chris Hani, the magazine also published claims — from unnamed sources "within the South African intelligence community", and unsupported by police investigations — that more than one gunman had been responsible and more than one car used.

By fax and voice communication from Cologne, the magazine's editor and publisher, Michael Opperskalski, has recently become a well-known figure in editorial offices around South Africa. His allegations have been given credence by such mainstream media as Radio 702, which conducted a lengthy live interview with him last week.

Opperskalski has told local media that "the organised climate of chaos following the assassination of Hani and during the ANC's campaign of mass actions will create legitimacy for 'Operation Iron Fist'".

He claims sources within the South African intelligence community have told him that the object of "Operation Iron Fist" would be to "neutralise the ANC's intelligence apparatus" and to "prepare a massive purge against militant forces, covered as anti-crime and anti-Azanian People's Liberation Organisation operations".

Jordan says the exposés may be "a

hustle", designed to promote the magazine's sales. Jordan has himself been on the receiving end of allegations made by *Top Secret*, but these were left unpublished by the magazine when he threatened legal action.

"They appear extremely careless in their assertions and claims," Jordan says. "For credibility, they come up with lots of information which is already well known."

"Then they slip in startling new allegations, which have always made me uncomfortable, because they never seem to damage those they are targeting."

Opperskalski and *Top Secret*, called *Geheim* in German, are members of an international network of writers and former intelligence officers dedicated to exposing spymasters and "dirty tricks" operatives worldwide.

Headed by former CIA man Philip Agee, who wrote a major exposé of criminal CIA activities during the 1970s, the group is centred around a United States-based magazine called *Counterspy*.

Top Secret published lists of CIA employees for *Counterspy* during the 1980s, when then-President Ronald Reagan made it a punishable offence to do so in the US.

Opperskalski has himself written a series of books on the CIA, which were published by a respected left-wing publisher in Germany but poorly received by critics and experts on American intelligence operations.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, it seems, was definitely wrong when he told parliament last week that Opperskalski was an ex-reporter on two defunct East German Communist Party newspapers: Opperskalski is a West German and always has been.

MI planned Hani killing - Holomisa

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Transkei ruler Bantu Holomisa believes South African Military Intelligence (MI) planned the murder of SACP chief Chris Hani. (254)

And he said yesterday that the blockade of the homeland by the Government was "merely an excuse" to justify the mobilisation of 30 000 troops in readiness for the political tension the Government correctly expected would follow Hani's death.

Holomisa made the claims in Durban in an address to the Press Club of Technikon Natal's department of journalism and public relations.

He said a covert operations department of the Government had planned Hani's killing. The State President had supported covert activities, he said.

Asked by a member of the audience whether Hani's murder was in the pay of the Government, Holomisa declined to answer, saying he would wait until the outcome of the investigation into the murder to comment further.

'United Right' generals to meet in Pretoria today

Star 7/5/93

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

254

Retired military and police generals are scheduled to meet in Pretoria today to complete the formation of a broad-based white right-wing organisation

The group, believed to be called Volksfront, will probably be introduced to the media at a press conference this afternoon

The organisation's aim is understood to be to co-ordinate right-wing activities in South Africa and put an end to bickering which has, from time to time, wrecked plans to present a united Right

Sources told The Star yesterday that it must not be presumed that the new power bloc consisted only of farmers.

Most of the retired generals, as well as other retired officers who have recently declared themselves on the side of the right wing, were at the farmers' meeting in Potchefstroom yesterday. Involved are members of the so-called Committee of Generals, which met in Pretoria last month to "mobilise right-wing resistance to change"

Participants today are ex-

pected to include General Constand Viljoen, former Chief of the SADF; Lieutenant-General Cobus Visser, former head of the CID, SA Police; Lieutenant-General Koos Bischoff, former Army Chief of Operations, SADF; Lieutenant-General Tienie Groenewald, former head of Military Intelligence, SADF; and General Mike Geldenhuys, former Commissioner of Police

It is understood that at least 40 groups are involved, including the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Free State Agricultural Union, Conservative Party, Herstigte Nasionale Party, AWB, Boerestaat Party, Afrikaner Volkunie, sections of the ultra-right Church of the Creator, Volkseenheidskomitee (Vekom), Oranjewerkers, (white) Mine Workers' Union, Iron and Steel Union, the Pretoria Boerekommando, and various English-speaking right-wing groups. Vekom is a member of the Concerned Southern Africans Group which is engaged in constitutional negotiations and gives the proposed new group immediate access to the talks.

Also involved is the 25-mem-

ber Eenheidskomitee (Unity Committee), known as "EK 25", which is pushing for a "volkstaat" (people's state); and the "Boerekrisisaksie" (Farmers Crisis Action), the Potgietersrus-based group which brought Pretoria to a standstill two years ago during the farmers' revolt

● The AWB said yesterday that the generals' plans should be viewed with suspicion.

It said in its experience, moves to create right-wing solidarity often ended in division

In a statement from Ventersdorp, the AWB said it found it strange that Groenewald had embarked on his plan without consulting the AWB

"The fact that the new movement had first talked with the press before consulting the AWB necessarily created suspicion," the statement said.

The AWB said it would play no part in the Volksfront and could not accept that one of its members, a Colonel de Wet, had been present at Groenewald's planning meeting.

No permission had been given for any AWB member to take part

Ex-Armscor boss tells of imports

CAPE TOWN — Armscor handled "about 3 000" imports of arms and weapons a year, former chairman J G J van Vuuren told a parliamentary committee, it was disclosed yesterday. *B/DAM 7/8793*

It was also disclosed that a former Armscor agent had disappeared with R2,3m from an unnamed foreign country and could not be traced, nor could legal action be taken against him. The agent had used false documents to obtain the funds, Armscor executive chief manager T de Waal told the joint committee on public accounts, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday. *(254)*

Van Vuuren and De Waal gave their evidence to the committee on June 3 last year. Van Vuuren said Armscor had to deal with intermediaries and was involved in "certain clandestine imports".

"About 3 000 such imports are handled every year, but this was only the second

Political Staff

such incident in the history of Armscor."

The agent had falsified the signatories of foreign-based officials and Armscor had taken legal action as far as it could.

"It is very difficult to institute legal proceedings against him for an international transaction in weapons, which in international law is a so-called illegal transaction," Van Vuuren said.

The committee also heard evidence about the financial transactions of the Civil Co-operation Bureau. Former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said R659 000 had still not been accounted for.

The committee also found it "disturbing" that such a large amount of money as R865 964,13 should have been placed in a foreign bank by a single CCB member, identified as "Jaco Black", without the authority or knowledge of the State Expenditure Department.

tus research team visit SA in order to conduct a technical review of the Ovid aircraft? And why did Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach feel bound to assure MPs in a personal memo that Pilatus were not asked to test the product of their SA competitor?

The *FM* has documents which show that a team from Pilatus visited SA in 1988. The invitation to Pilatus came from Armscor — whose privatised subsidiary, Denel, last year lost the R500m SADF contract in favour of Pilatus. Details of the Armscor invitation will make the purchase of the Pilatus aircraft even more controversial — and exacerbate government sensitivities.

In 1987, the CSIR and the Atlas Aircraft Corp (funded with taxpayers' money via Armscor and the SADF) initiated the design and development of a new military training aircraft, code-named Ovid, to replace the ageing Harvards. Test flights were well advanced when tenders were called for by the SADF in 1991. Submissions were received from the makers of the Tucano (Brazil), Omega (France), Orlik (Poland) and Pilatus PC7 (Switzerland). The newly formed Denel company submitted a tender for the Ovid.

However, it now seems clear that Pilatus (a subsidiary of the Oerlikon-Buehrle group) had three years previously been given a detailed look at the development of the Ovid. According to a draft letter dated October 27 1987, the Armscor GM for aircraft, D R Spring, wrote to Compagnie Intertechnique, a Pilatus representative in SA. Spring requested that the Swiss company should send a team to SA to provide a consultancy service on an experimental plane. "I believe that while this exercise will have considerable benefit for our aircraft industry, it may be of more than passing interest to Pilatus to have contact with an outside organisation." Spring also cautioned that the operation should be confidentially handled.

Spring's letter was followed up by an Armscor letter, dated November 4, asking Atlas to allow the Pilatus team "access to all relevant information and facilities."

In a later document after the visit, it is noted that "the review was conducted as if it would be a Pilatus project." The research team investigated "project and design objectives, project activities, including time scales and cost, designs, models and mock-ups, the use of composites in structures, and chances of reaching performance objectives including reliability and maintainability."

In its summary, Pilatus pointed to what it

saw as certain deficiencies in the Ovid project and suggested some changes.

Breytenbach's document does not mention the invitation by Armscor to Pilatus. It merely says that "Pilatus has at no stage been invited by the SA Air Force to test the Atlas aircraft — that would have been unethical."

Democratic Party Defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, a former chief of the SAAF, says he will take up the matter with Breytenbach. While Rogers feels that the SAAF would not have chosen a second best aircraft, he admits that Pilatus might have enjoyed unfair advantage over its SA competitor. "It does look somewhat unfair, if they were advising us on our aircraft industry and later competing against us,"

says Rogers. But Rogers feels that the Air Force is being unnecessarily criticised over the Pilatus contract.

Former SAAF fighter pilot and senior flying instructor Dries Marais has defended the local aircraft. Marais joined the CSIR as an independent specialist consultant during the development phase of the Ovid.

Ironically, Marais' strong defence of the Ovid landed him in hot water with CSIR chief Brian Clark. He was fired from his well-paid consultancy job by Clark after he (Marais) insisted on appearing on the SABC's *Agenda* programme to defend the Ovid.

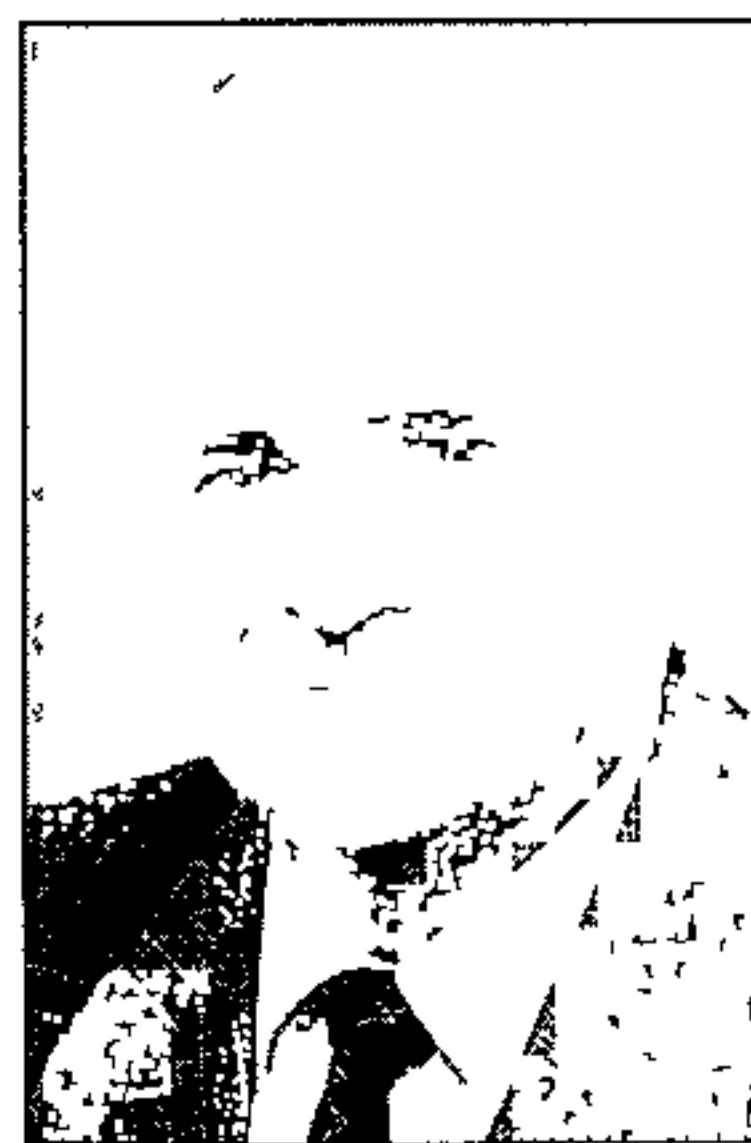
After it became clear that the Ovid partners (CSIR, Denel and Armscor) would not back their own product in the wake of the furore which followed the Pilatus contract, Marais told the CSIR that he would appear on TV in his personal capacity — as an outside consultant. Marais was given two hours to clear his office.

Marais tells the *FM* that he was aware of the invitation by Armscor to Pilatus. "I knew about the Pilatus review of the Ovid programme and to my mind this clearly constitutes preferential treatment of Pilatus," says Marais. Breytenbach, through Defence spokesman D A S Herbst, said this week that he had not been aware that a Pilatus team had reviewed the Ovid project at the invitation of Armscor.

TV producer Marinus Wijnbeek, a science expert who did the background investigation for the *Agenda* programme, also apparently became a target for those who want the matter forgotten. A senior SABC official told the *FM* that Wijnbeek had received threats from unknown sources to try to stop his investigation. Later, former Defence



Gene Louw



Wynand Breytenbach

would represent wards and one quarter would come from the "top-up".
The future financing of local authorities should include an independent audit commission to augment financial transfers from central government.
The transfers would need to continue for as long as it took to upgrade depressed areas.

254

PROCUREMENT ^{FM 7/5/93}
Strange deal

254

Why did the Cabinet sign a R500m contract for 60 trainer aircraft with the Pilatus company of Switzerland, instead of buying the SA-designed Ovid trainer? Why did a Pila-



Feeding the troops ... Sunny smile from Staff Sergeant Moodley

Yes! The army does march on its stomach

w/maile *M/S - 13/5 193*
 GOOD food makes all the difference when you're called up for Citizen Force duty, it seems. Which is what makes Staff Sergeant Sunny Moodley — a veteran of the "battle of the buffet" in the Kerzner empire and a recruit to the army's catering corps — such an asset to the military in Pietermaritzburg

It is Moodley who is mentioned most by soldiers asked how they feel about CF call-ups in this age of township upheavals, draft resistance and calls for joint control of the security forces

The Weekly Mail spent a day with the army in the troubled Natal Midlands this week. We saw soldiers brunching on post toasties, baked cheese sandwiches, curried beef stew and boiled rice, cooked onion salad, green salad, fruit, bread, butter and jam, tea and coffee

Said 19-year-old Private Keith Paterson, a petshop employee in Cape Town patrolling central Pietermaritzburg with his Cape Highlanders regiment during a day of mass action this week: "This is much better than national service. The food is good."

But Paterson, "K-A", as he insisted on calling himself, has some misgiv-

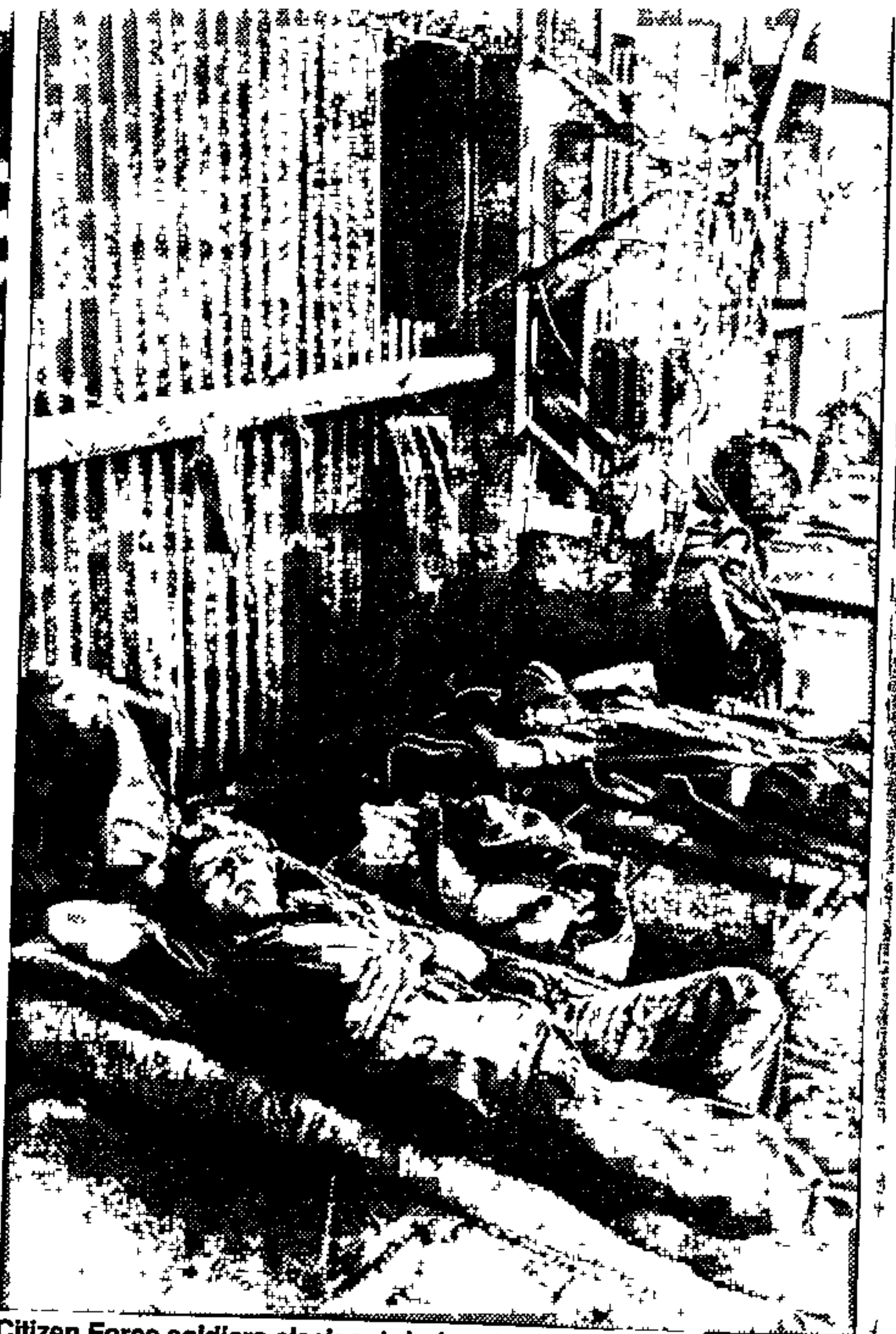
STEPHEN LAUFER spends a day with the army in troubled Natal

(254) ings. "I had a year-and-a-half's growth on my head, and it's all gone now," he said wistfully

Duty in the townships and rural areas between Kokstad and the Tugela River, the operational area for the South African Defence Force's Group 9, is not always as benign as at present. The area has seen some of the fiercest fighting between Inkatha and the African National Congress in the country

And although the SADF believes that its presence is more accepted than that of the police, soldiers have encountered their fair share of aggression. "We've often been shot at or had hand grenades thrown into our observation posts," said Commandant Wall, in charge of operations at Group 9 headquarters.

A jovial ex-Rhodesian with a walrus moustache who has seen action in most of southern Africa's wars, Wall is a man looking for a new mission for the



Citizen Force soldiers slack out during their month-long stint, but life isn't always that peaceful

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

army. He sees himself and his men today as peacekeepers between the "black nationalists" and the "left", as he refers to the IFP and the ANC. Driving a landrover through Pietermaritzburg's Imbali township, he waved cheerily to children and greeted young men in Zulu he referred to as "ANC lads", and he talked admiringly of the British army's role in northern Ireland.

"We are likely to be here for some time still because, if we took the troops out, they'd fight each other. They prefer us because we don't take sides."

Which may be why things are calm and cheerful at the Cape Highlanders' camp in a disused and somewhat grimy former railway repair works. Bankers with corporal's stripes, computer controllers and technicians in private's uniforms appear fairly phlegmatic about CF duty in Natal, pleased to have a month away from everyday life.

Said one soldier: "There's a situation here which needs to be dealt with. You do what you have to do."

And hope for a competent chief cook.

C

About-turn on control of armed forces

Contradicting earlier demands, the ANC is now ready to drop its demand for joint control of the armed forces before elections.
By **CHRIS LOUW**

THE African National Congress is set to drop its demand for joint control of the armed forces in the run-up to elections. Shared control of the armed forces by the cabinet and a sub-council of the transitional executive council, representing the parties involved in negotiations, was seen as one of the major mechanisms to ensure the levelling of the political playing field.

Yesterday senior ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj told *The Weekly Mail* that the ANC would not insist on being represented in the command structures of the South African Defence Force. It would accept that the powers of the sub-council for defence and for law and order would be limited to a supervisory role.

This directly contradicts the ANC's earlier demand to have joint control over the armed forces. Conflict over control was seen as one of the major stumbling blocks in reaching an agreement on how the transition should be managed.

Maharaj did not rule out changes in the present command structures of the SADF and the police, but said the ANC was not prepared to take responsibility for "the mess of apartheid". Covert operations, however, were a



Soldiering on ... The ANC no longer seeks joint control of the army before elections Photo: KEVIN CARTER

source of concern and some resolution would have to be found to ensure that the elections were free and fair.

The ANC's compromise follows tough speeches last weekend in Port Elizabeth by Local Government Minister Tertius Delport and Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh at a regional conference of National Party officials. Myburgh said the government "was not in the market" for joint control of the security forces before the election of a transitional government. The police formed "a thin blue line" against anarchy, and would not be "given away". Delport in turn promised party offi-

including the ANC. "Relinquishing control of the security forces will be the ultimate indication to the NP that they are no longer reforming apartheid, but that they are in fact terminating their power, that they are finally breaking with domination. It is obviously a very difficult decision for them to take."

Maharaj yesterday said the ANC would still want to be fully informed of what was happening within the forces. "We will not claim executive powers — or the power to initiate actions — but in terms of the powers of the transitional executive structures we will be in a position to say 'stop' if the forces act in a way contrary to their brief."

This differs markedly from the position taken in an ANC booklet published earlier this week, entitled *Seven Steps to Democracy—An ANC Guide to the Negotiations Process*. Under the heading "The ANC's Objectives", it is stated unambiguously: "All armed forces including the South African Police and SADF must come under effective multiparty control in the period before elections."

Demands for immediate joint control also featured prominently on banners and in speeches at the mass rallies following the murder of South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani. It is believed that the ANC's compromise is partly due to a reassessment of the effect on its support base if it has to take co-responsibility for harsh security force action in pre-election township violence.

NEWS 'We will not be governed by ANC' ● SA taxpayers 'footed the bill' for IFP marches

Top ex-SADF man warns

THE negotiation process should be stopped and parties return to the drawing board, former SA Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen said in Potchefstroom yesterday.

He told about 7 000 farmers the reason for the increase in violence was that an important stage had been reached in the negotiation process. He said the perpetrators also wanted to scare the negotiators.

The farmers, who packed the main pavillion of the Olen Park sports stadium, were in a militant mood.

The meeting, arranged by the agricultural unions of the Transvaal and Free State, endorsed four ultimatums — including one saying farmers would not be governed by the ANC. He said the reason for the instability

Rightwing general welcomed in militant atmosphere:

in South Africa was that the Government was naive in its implementation of the reform process and because it had stopped resisting the ANC militarily.

Viljoen and other rightwing speakers received a hearty welcome while deputy Minister of Agriculture Tobie Meyer and SA Agricultural Union president Mr Boet Fourie had to cut short their speeches when they were hooded and jeered.

Viljoen said the "terrorists" being allowed to enter the country and making homesteads unsafe could no longer be tolerated.

Farmers should prepare themselves because "many farmers will be shot dead" before the problem was solved.

The other three ultimatums adopted were

● White schools would not be occupied by blacks because "blood will flow";

● Citizen Force members must withdraw from the commandos if the security forces were placed under the joint control of the Government and the ANCPAC;

● If one more farmer was murdered, farmers should defend themselves as though they were at war.

The meeting was called to discuss grievances about the application of labour laws in agriculture, financial problems, the issue of land ownership and security. — Sapa

International dealer cheated Armscor

Political Staff

STAR 7/5/93.

CAPE TOWN — A mysterious international arms dealer stole R2,2 million of South African taxpayers' money by ripping off Armscor in a weapons deal.

Details of the R2 294 677 theft and laxity by Armscor were revealed in a report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Evidence about the incident, which seems to have happened about three years ago, was given to the committee in June last year by Johan van Vuuren, former chairman of Armscor, and its executive general manager T de Waal.

They said Armscor had

placed an order overseas with a person they thought was completely acceptable.

This was one of the 3 000 such import arrangements Armscor handled each year. To pay for the goods, Armscor had made an irrevocable arrangement with an overseas bank whereby payment would be made against the signatures of two officials on delivery and receipt documents.

Half the consignment was delivered. However, the arms dealer then presented false documents to the bank, with two perfectly forged signatures, and the bank paid him out.

Armscor told the committee they could not give more infor-

(254)
mation as this was very sensitive to the countries involved. The arms dealer was overseas and South Africa could not take any steps against him.

Jasper Walsh, the Democratic Party MP for Pinelands, who served on the public accounts committee, said the fact that defence purchases were acquired through secret funds meant there was not the same degree of control.

"Because of South Africa's reputation, we had to employ devious means in order to acquire weapons. The normal controls cannot be implemented in such transactions. Here we have to put our faith in an individual with no back-up."

THE RIGHT

General retreat

~~SECRET~~ ~~SAP4~~
254
Fm 7/5/93

The group of four retired security force generals currently active in rightwing politics backed away this week from suggestions that they were planning the military mobilisation of the white Right

A spokesman for the group, former SADF Intelligence chief Gen Tienie Groenewald, said that he and three other generals were asked by rightwing factions to assist in bringing about political unity. They were not planning the formation of a private army or any violent acts.

The other three are former SADF chief Gen Constand Viljoen, former Army Chief of Operations Gen Koos Bischoff and former CID chief Gen Cobus Visser. The group was formed after a recent meeting in Pretoria attended by about 100 representatives of various rightwing organisations concerned by the lack of political unity.

Former head of SAP forensics Gen Lothar Neethling and former SAP Commissioner Gen Mike Geldenhuys are reported to have been involved in talks with the group though they are not members.

The prominence of former generals in rightwing politics is not regarded as particularly significant. It has been known for some time that many former senior SAP and SADF officers support the CP. Viljoen, in fact, has moved slightly to the Left. He was a CP member but broke away to join the Afrikaner Volksunie.

The CP is said to have strong support within the SAP but most senior officers are considered to be behind government's reform initiatives.

Military analysts say the senior officer corps in the SADF also backs reform, with one important faction wanting even quicker changes, including joint control of the security forces by a multiparty committee — a move that even government has not yet conceded in public. ■

Missing Armscor agent has R2,3m

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

ARMSCOR handled "about 3 000" clandestine imports of arms and weapons a year, its former chairman, Mr J G J van Vuuren, has said.

In addition, a former Armscor agent had disappeared with R2,3 million from an unnamed foreign country and could not be traced, nor could legal action be taken against him, Armscor's executive chief manager, Mr T de Waal, said.

Although they gave evidence to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts on June 3, their evidence was only tabled in Parliament on Thursday.

The committee also heard more evidence about the financial transactions of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB). One CCB member had, without authorisation, deposited R865 964 in a foreign bank, while another had deposited R3 million of the CCB fund into an account under his sole

THE deeply-entrenched principle, subscribed to by all parties at CODESA, that only Parliament can change the constitution and laws of the land, is important when the question of multi-party control over our security forces is addressed.

Control cannot be handed over without Parliament having passed the necessary legislation, nor can control be given to a non-statutory body.

The National Party supports the agreement reached in Codesa Working Group 3 that a Transitional Executive Council (TEC), with multi-party character, should be established to facilitate the transition to democracy, including the levelling of the playing field and ensuring a free and fair election takes place.

It was also agreed at Codesa that the implementation of the TEC would depend on agreement on a transitional constitution.

At that time it was anticipated the negotiation process would be finalised within reasonable time. This has not materialised since the process has unfortunately been delayed for nearly a year because of the withdrawal from Codesa by the ANC and its allies.

To make up for lost ground the NP supports the view that the TEC should be implemented as soon as possible, even before an agreement on a transitional constitution has been reached, since this can facilitate the reform process and could serve as a powerful vehicle for curtailing violence.

The NP therefore believes an agreement, which spells out the functions, powers and duties of the TEC and its sub-structures, should be concluded without delay.

The suggestion that the TEC should have executive authority over the armed forces is totally unacceptable to the NP because

● There is no necessity for such drastic action,

● There is no precedent for such a step in Namibia, for instance, international observers monitored the armed forces and the

CROSS TALK

Armed forces:

South 815 - 12/5/93

'The govt must keep control'

In response to the ANC argument last week in favour of joint control of security forces during the run-up to an election, the National Party gives its views.

JACKO MAREE, Director of Information of the Federal Council of the NP, explains why the government opposes multi-party control of the defence force and police.

The SADF cites **PRESIDENT FW DE KLERK** and police spokesperson **CRAIG KOTZE** says the ANC's argument is inconsistent:

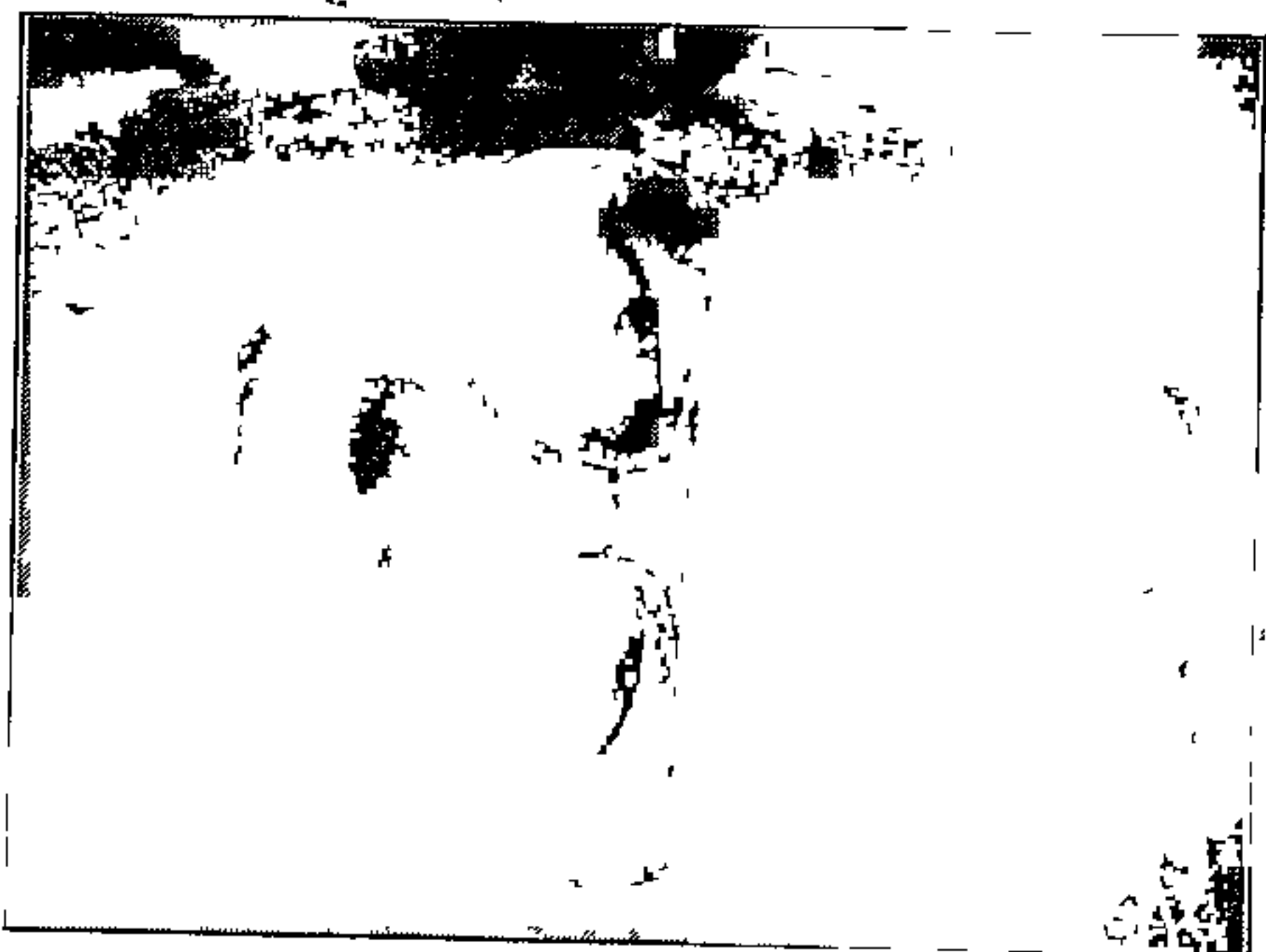
army was confined to barracks. These measures were accepted as sufficient to ensure the playing field had been levelled and that free and fair elections had taken place. The same arrangement would suffice in our elections.

● It is impractical since the TEC will, as an executive body, in effect become a "ministry"

with the impossible task of managing the forces, while the TEC will consist of different parties with different views and agendas.

● The TEC "ministry" will have to operate and function without funds,

The NP believes the TEC, through its bodies, could be invaluable if correctly structured



and used for properly designed purposes

With regard to matters relating to our armed forces all the parties participating at the talks:

- Must have a say and be able to make a political input into the TEC,
- Must share responsibility
- The TEC cannot possibly
- Be responsible for the day to day management,
- Have control, or joint control, of the security forces
- The TEC should rather fulfil the following important tasks:
 - Monitoring, with or without the assistance of other groups, the actions of the armed forces;
 - Seeking and promoting co-operation between the participating parties and armed forces under their command with the view to curtailing violence,
 - Ensuring all necessary steps are taken and implemented for a free and fair election.

De Klerk:

*No private
armies in a
South 8/5 - 12/5/93
free and fair
election'*

SADF (President FW de Klerk)

THE SOUTH African Defence Force said their viewpoint on multi-party control of the security forces was spelled out in president FW de Klerk's budget speech last month. De Klerk said:

"The government has indicated its willingness to negotiate the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) even before the finalisation of all transitional constitutional arrangements. (254)

"The government remains prepared to establish such a council as soon as possible.

"It can, however, only do so once there is sufficient consensus among participants in the negotiation process on the following: the TEC's composition, its terms of reference and the nature of its authority in respect of levelling the political playing field to ensure a climate conducive to holding free and fair elections (255)

"This clearly also applies to its role in respect of defence and law and order.

"It is clear from the agreements reached at Codesa, that the relevant sub-councils will focus their activities mainly on levelling the playing field.

"It is the government's view that this would call for political co-operation and involvement



at multi-party level to ensure that all the parties may participate freely and fairly in the election process

"If that is what those who ask for joint control want, then I do not foresee any problem in our reaching an agreement.

"How this may best be achieved will have to be the subject of negotiation. However, multi-party involvement obviously cannot imply non-governmental control of the security forces

"The government also insists that the principle that no political party should be entitled to its own private army also be addressed with a view to ensuring free and fair elections"

Joint control means ANC control of the security forces

South 8/5 - 12/5/93

254 ~~11/1~~

Craig Kotze

WE CANNOT share the power of the sword. While the current constitution is still applicable there can only be one defence and police force.

Our viewpoint is simply that the government of the day must be in control of the security forces. There cannot be joint control before a change of government.

The handing over of power of the security forces is something that is subject to negotiations.

A key concept which needs to be thrashed out is accountability of the security forces.

There are so many issues being raised by some political parties today which impacts negatively on the maintenance of an unchallenged line of command of the security forces.

Lessons throughout history tend to confirm that unless there is a clear line of command, there can be no responsibility and accountability.

CROSSTALK debates are presented in association with the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, a non-partisan organisation not affiliated to any institute or political party. Its mission is to promote multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation in South Africa. For more information, telephone (021) 25 1120/54/55.

SOUTH readers are welcome to respond to any of the viewpoints presented on this page.

The ANC omits in their arguments regarding joint control to talk about organisations like the *AWB* and the *Wit Wolwe*.

They're falling into a trap which exposes their bias. When they talk about joint control they're talking about an ANC government controlling the security forces.

Excluding formations like the *AWB* and the *Wit Wolwe*, which can both argue that they have an equal stake in this issue with the ANC, can be construed as an act of aggression.

At the end of the day, the ANC's argument leaves us with a tower of Babel instead of resolute control of the security forces.

The state has ultimate responsibility for the security forces and they cannot abdicate that responsibility to anyone else, not the ANC or the *AWB*.

To avoid conflict and confrontation, control has to be left in the hands of the government of the day, whether it is a National Party or ANC government.

As far as integration of the police and army is concerned, this can only be decided by the negotiation process. The government is accountable to the community, peace structures and committed to countering misuse and abuse of the security forces.

The ANC is inconsistent in its arguments. They demand the government does all in its power to control and combat violence and then do an egg-dance when the government does exactly that.

(Craig Kotze is the official spokesperson of the Ministry of Law and Order)

Pilatus deal can kill local industry

9/5/93 By DIANA STREAK (254)

THE decision by the South African Air Force not to buy the locally-designed and manufactured new training aircraft to replace its ageing Harvard fleet may spell the death knell for this country's fledgling aircraft industry

It was the Swiss aircraft manufacturers Pilatus that was given the R520-million contract boost and not Denel's Ovid — a decision severely criticised by local industry experts

With unemployment running at an unheard of five percent in Switzerland, together with the worldwide reduction in arms spending, the contract to supply 60 PC-7s to South Africa has been a godsend to the Pilatus company, while jobs in the local industry are on the line

Carbon-fibre

A manufacturer of the revolutionary "composite" material from which the locally-developed Ovid aircraft is made called the decision short-sighted

Mr Zach de Beer, managing director of Aerodyne Technology which recently announced a contract to make parts for Concorde, said Pilatus was effectively saved by the deal at the expense of the revolutionary Ovid, which could put South Africa at the forefront of the aviation industry

Aerodyne landed a lucrative contract to supply Concorde with super-light seat frames made from the hi-tech carbon-fibre material, a spinoff of South Africa's fledgling space programme

Mr de Beer said if South Africa built the Ovid it would be only the third plane in the world to be built entirely of composite material, a mix of carbon-fibre and epoxy resin, which is lighter, stronger and has a far longer lifespan than metal bodies

"It would give us enormous credibility and we could then apply for subcontracted work from companies like Boeing," he said

"It would be one of the few original items South Africa can export and 95 percent of the investment in the equipment and facilities to produce it has already been made," he said

If the Ovid project did not go ahead South Africa "would have no aviation industry left"

Mr de Beer said people in the industry felt the SAAF's hastiness to have the new planes was due to concern that a new government would cut budgets

He said Pilatus were possibly "dumping" the planes — selling them cheaper outside their borders than inside — and appeared to be selling them at below cost just to stay in business

The Ovid, he said, was pitched with the PC-7 class but with PC-9 performance so Pilatus had to respond by upgrading the PC-7 to what it calls the PC-7 Mark 11

"They got the PC-9 at PC-7 prices," he said

'HANDS OFF THE ARMY'

C/Press 9/5/93

By DESMOND BLOW

254

STATE President FW de Klerk yesterday accused the newly formed Volksfront right-wing alliance of trying to polarise the security forces and said that any effort to subvert the loyalty of the security forces to the state would be dealt with severely.

De Klerk threatened to take firm action against anyone – in particular youths – who created disorder in order to destroy the constitutional negotiations.

He said, "We are currently experiencing a last desperate attempt by the left and the right to disrupt the good progress that is being made with negotiations."

He said if SA wished to avert a Bosnian-type catastrophe there had to be a swift conclusion to the present multi-party talks so that a government

of national unity could be installed as soon as possible.

He was commenting on the events of the past week which included protests by students, as well as the mass meeting of 10 000 burly right-wing farmers in Potchefstroom on Thursday, who threatened to start a war if one more white farmer was murdered.

Farmers were angered by ANC youth leader Peter Mokaba's chanting of "Kill the Boer, Kill the farmer", and his refusal to withdraw the words.

Police claim that since Mokaba's chant was publicised there has been an increase in the murder of farmers and their wives.

However, fears that a racial war was imminent after the Potchefstroom meeting – which also threatened that "blood would flow" if black students tried to occupy white schools later this month – were allayed after the gathering by Gen Constand Viljoen, former head of the SADF, who was chosen to lead the Volksfront at a meeting of 160 delegates from 16 right-wing political groups and industrial unions.

He said that as a soldier he knew political solutions could not be won militarily. He also said that when he had called at Potchefstroom for the government to abandon the multi-party talks, he was going to add "until the government has stopped the violence". But the thousands of farmers rose to a man cheering him and the last sentence was not audible.

He also denied that he had anything to do with the words of one of the Potchefstroom speakers who encouraged all farmers who were not in their local commandos to join them and then withdraw, taking their arms with them, if the ANC came to power.

Earlier one of the four former generals who are leading the right-wing coalition, former MI chief Gen Tienie Groenewald, warned in a BBC interview of the possibility of a right-wing secession in SA in five or six months, backed by an army of up to 500 000 white national servicemen.

If the security forces were called to curb the rise of a white Afrikaner state, he said, "I don't think that the South African security forces will ever fight against their own people."

The ANC said yesterday it viewed the Potchefstroom gathering in a serious light, and that the racist slogans and threatening postures were unacceptable. The ANC called on white South Africans not to allow the impression that the generals spoke for them.

SA arms on show at Lima '93

SOUTH AFRICA is about to make a splash at Lima '93, the second international maritime and aerospace exhibition. (254)

It is expected to have the largest national pavilion at the show in Malaysia in December. (254)

SA's participation will be co-ordinated by Armscor and de-

monstrations will be given by the SA Navy. Denel marketing director Ferdi Stark says the Rooivalk attack helicopter will be the most important exhibit from his company. (254)

Cost of nuclear bomb still generating heat

STIMES BUSSES 91593

BILLIONS of rands of public money were spent on a nuclear enrichment programme to build six bombs and produce fuel for Koeberg when the uranium was readily available abroad at lower price than in SA.

This has led to suggestions that the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) was little more than a front for nuclear bomb production.

A row has been raging since President de Klerk blew the lid off SA's most secret military project.

Scientists query the real cost of developing the bombs, said by President de Klerk to be less than R300-million over 10 years.

SA produced its first nuclear bomb in 1980. Five were made between 1980 and 1989. In 1990, the order was given to dismantle the bombs and the pilot uranium enrichment plant which was used to prepare them for final assembly.

Some opinions put the cost of the bomb at 10 times the figure given by President de Klerk.

This is denied by AEC public relations manager Nic Ligthelm, who says "This would be more than the entire subsidy paid to AEC in any one year."

Friedel Sellshop, of the Schonland Nuclear Research Institute, asks whether the R800-million includes cross-subsidisation in AEC.

"I think this figure is on the low side. Have costs been properly allocated for sharing AEC's infrastructure and technical personnel, or does it cover just the capital cost of building the plant?"

"The costs were as announced," says Mr Ligthelm. He says AEC's contribution to the bomb programme over 10 years was R682-million, 83% of which was the cost of a pilot plant. This figure covers all operating costs, including enriching uranium to weapons grade.

Armstrong's share of the bomb development costs

added R150-million to R170-million to the bill.

The AEC says the annual cost of the bomb programme was less than R80-million, between 10% and 15% of annual subsidies. It was less than 4% of the cost of developing an alternative military deterrent, such as a fighter aircraft.

There is a suspicion, however, that the true cost of making the bombs is buried in annual subsidies paid to AEC's semi-commercial operations. Between 1985 and 1993, AEC subsidies totalled R4.7-billion, roughly R600-million a year. A further R500-million in capital market loans is still outstanding. No figures were available before 1985 because AEC did not exist in its present form.

Sales over the same period, including projections

WEEKS after President FW de Klerk blew the lid off SA's nuclear bomb programme, questions are still being asked about the costs involved.

By **CIARAN RYAN**

for 1993, exceed R900-million.

AEC head Waldo Stumpf says the group will never be entirely self-funding, but sales are growing because of commercialisation.

Enriching uranium is a costly exercise.

A pilot enrichment plant was built at AEC in the 1970s to prove the technology under working conditions. A full-blown plant, still in use, was built later.

Once the uranium had been enriched, the bombs were assembled at Armscor.

Mr Ligthelm says the bombs were made entirely in SA, although it has been said that Israel provided technical co-operation.

"It is conceivable that SA could produce the bombs without help," says Professor Sellshop.

It is believed these supplies have continued until now.

The first consignment of AEC nuclear fuel was delivered in 1989, nine years after the first bomb was made.

A question which remains unanswered is why AEC embarked on the hugely expensive route of building a uranium enrichment plant when the fuel was available elsewhere — in spite of sanctions — at a fraction of SA production costs.

"There were fears that the supply of nuclear fuel to SA could be cut off at any time," says Mr Ligthelm.

It is a simple matter of engineering and SA has some excellent engineers.

The two major users of enriched uranium in SA are Eskom's Koeberg power station and AEC's Safati 1 reactor. Koeberg was commissioned in 1983 at a cost of R4-billion. Nuclear fuel is thought to have been supplied from the outset by France — French company Framatome built Koeberg.

Question

It is believed these supplies have continued until now.

The first consignment of AEC nuclear fuel was delivered in 1989, nine years after the first bomb was made.

A question which remains unanswered is why AEC embarked on the hugely expensive route of building a uranium enrichment plant when the fuel was available elsewhere — in spite of sanctions — at a fraction of SA production costs.

"There were fears that the supply of nuclear fuel to SA could be cut off at any time," says Mr Ligthelm.

It is a simple matter of engineering and SA has some excellent engineers.

The two major users of enriched uranium in SA are Eskom's Koeberg power station and AEC's Safati 1 reactor. Koeberg was commissioned in 1983 at a cost of R4-billion. Nuclear fuel is thought to have been supplied from the outset by France — French company Framatome built Koeberg.

Enriching uranium is a costly exercise.

A pilot enrichment plant was built at AEC in the 1970s to prove the technology under working conditions. A full-blown plant, still in use, was built later.

Once the uranium had been enriched, the bombs were assembled at Armscor.

Mr Ligthelm says the bombs were made entirely in SA, although it has been said that Israel provided technical co-operation.

"It is conceivable that SA could produce the bombs without help," says Professor Sellshop.

It is believed these supplies have continued until now.

The first consignment of AEC nuclear fuel was delivered in 1989, nine years after the first bomb was made.

A question which remains unanswered is why AEC embarked on the hugely expensive route of building a uranium enrichment plant when the fuel was available elsewhere — in spite of sanctions — at a fraction of SA production costs.

"There were fears that the supply of nuclear fuel to SA could be cut off at any time," says Mr Ligthelm.

It is a simple matter of engineering and SA has some excellent engineers.

The two major users of enriched uranium in SA are Eskom's Koeberg power station and AEC's Safati 1 reactor. Koeberg was commissioned in 1983 at a cost of R4-billion. Nuclear fuel is thought to have been supplied from the outset by France — French company Framatome built Koeberg.

Enriching uranium is a costly exercise.

A pilot enrichment plant was built at AEC in the 1970s to prove the technology under working conditions. A full-blown plant, still in use, was built later.

2514

Time provisionally wound up

BIDA 10/5/93

SUSAN RUSSELL

TIME Holdings was provisionally wound up in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday, soon after obtaining liquidation orders against three subsidiaries

The Time group applied for provisional liquidation early last week, but withdrew the matter after the judge expressed concern that the application, brought by its directors, was not supported by a shareholder or creditor.

Time was granted provisional winding up orders against subsidiaries Time Property Developments R McCarthy and Time Housing late on Thursday.

An application for the provisional winding up of Time Holdings was brought by Time Consolidated Investments on Friday.

Time Holdings CE Colin Hibbert blamed the group's situation on financial institutions' withdrawal from the mass housing market and on R5m unexpected damages

arising from an unresolved dispute with Basil Read

Hibbert said in spite of the demand for housing built by Time, prospective purchasers were unable to obtain mortgage finance

As a result, Time found itself having to service about R10m interest a year on borrowings without having the requisite sales to finance this

Hibbert said the dispute with Basil Read over timeous completion of a project in Rosebank had left the group having to finance unforeseen damages of more than R5m until the dispute could be resolved in arbitration.

Time's bankers had refused to advance the group bridging finance until the damages could be recovered from Basil Read, Hibbert said

ANC concerned about farm exodus

RAY HARTLEY

THE ANC was concerned about a potential flight of agriculture skills as white farmers became increasingly worried about their security, ANC agriculture official Derek Hanekom said at the weekend.

He said farmers seemed to be staying put for the moment, but a marked increase in inquiries by farmers considering selling up and leaving SA had been reported

He admitted that ANC youth league official Peter Mokaba's "kill the farmer" slogan had made it more difficult for the ANC to address misconceptions about the organisation's future agricultural policy with farmers

A spokesman for a western Cape estate agency dealing in agricultural property said farmers from elsewhere in SA were showing growing interest in wine and fruit farms in the area because they were not the target of violence

Transvaal and Natal farmers were, however, struggling to sell their properties at reasonable prices, indicating a declining interest in agriculture in those areas.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports that Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said farmers would not be intimidated into leaving their land

The meeting of farmers in Potchefstroom last week demonstrated a new spirit among the farming community underlying their determination to defend their properties and livelihood, Bruwer said. While some farmers had left SA and headed for Zambia, this had been for economic and not political or security reasons

Umkhonto free to train in SA govt

RAY HARTLEY

GOVERNMENT would not oppose the training of Umkhonto we Sizwe members within SA borders provided no laws were broken, Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said at the weekend.

Umkhonto would be free to do the same kind of training presently undertaken by organisations such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Government would, however, oppose any efforts to "usurp the functions of the police and SADF", he said.

Commenting on a report that the ANC had struck a deal with government allowing it to train its military wing inside SA, Kotze said he was unaware of an agreement on the matter, but Umkhonto training in drilling and marching was "within the letter of the law".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the issue had been discussed in meetings with government, but cautioned that negotiations were not at a point where a firm deal had been concluded on the matter.

He said security matters would probably be the last area where agreement was reached because of their centrality to the balance of political power.

Government and ANC negotiators reportedly reached the compromise in discussions about a special national peacekeeping force to police violence-ridden areas once a transitional executive council came into being.

Umkhonto free to train in SA ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ govt

~~FRAY HARTLEY~~

GOVERNMENT would not oppose the training of Umkhonto we Sizwe members within SA borders provided no laws were broken, Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said at the weekend.

Umkhonto would be free to do the same kind of training presently undertaken by organisations such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Government would, however, oppose any efforts to "usurp the functions of the police and SADF", he said.

Commenting on a report that the ANC had struck a deal with government allowing it to train its military wing inside SA, Kotze said he was unaware of an agreement on the matter, but Umkhonto training in drilling and marching was "within the letter of the law".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the issue had been discussed in meetings with government, but cautioned that negotiations were not at a point where a firm deal had been concluded on the matter.

He said security matters would probably be the last area where agreement was reached because of their centrality to the balance of political power.

Government and ANC negotiators reportedly reached the compromise in discussions about a special national peacekeeping force to police violence-ridden areas once a transitional executive council came into being.

Star 1116193
(254)

Millions for farmers' security

EAST LONDON — The Government is to grant millions of rands in assistance to farmers for security, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said in East London yesterday.

After a meeting with the Border Mayors' Forum and local business leaders at the city hall, Kriel said the money would be granted as subsidies.

He said the Cabinet was considering details of the matter and an announcement was expected next week.

"Obviously this will involve millions of rands and we are not in a position to secure the home of each and every farmer in the country."

Kriel and Cape National

Party leader Dr Dawie de Villiers visited East London to discuss security strategy for the region. He declined to say what the criteria would be for farmers to receive assistance, but added it would be made clear next week.

He said the money would be used to establish radio communications, for burglar alarms, fencing and other security measures.

Kriel also announced that a light patrol aircraft would arrive in East London within a fortnight.

He added that if the police had known where the attackers involved in the Highgate, King William's Town and Fort Beau-

fort attacks were, they would have gone in and got them, irrespective of whether it was in the homelands.

"It is not clear how many groups are involved because these people do not stay more than one night in a place and have no ties with the community." He said co-operation between Transkei and South African police forces was good.

Eastern Cape regional police commissioner Major-General Daan Huggett said that attacks, in spite of a security cordon around Transkei, indicated the attackers were probably not operating out of Transkei as previously thought. — Sapa

Colonel's indemnity bid delays Goniwe inquest

PORT ELIZABETH — The Goniwe inquest, scheduled to resume on May 17, has been postponed for a week to allow key witness Colonel Lourens du Plessis' application for indemnity from prosecution to be finalised

(284) CT 11/5/93
A spokesman for the attorney-general's office in the Eastern Cape said Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman, who is presiding at the inquest, had postponed the case until May 24

Col Du Plessis claims to have drafted the signal ordering that Mr Matthew Goniwe and other Cradock activists be "permanently removed from society"

In an affidavit before the inquest he has alleged that this was an order to murder them — Sapa

Political reminders for CF

11/5/93
Political Staff

CITIZEN FORCE members in the Eastern Cape have received letters from the Defence Force setting out the extent to which they may become involved in political activity. (254)

Headed "Undertaking to abide by the Regulations of the SADF in respect of Political Matters", the letter requires

members to give their name, rank and number and sign the undertaking

The letter summarises the provisions of the Defence Act on political activity, specifically noting that:

● Members of the Permanent Force, and members of the Commandos/Citizen Force, are prohibited from taking part in any

demonstrations or campaigns for party political purposes; or in any way promoting these, while undergoing military training

● No member of the SADF may attend any political function in uniform

● Attendance of a political meeting by a Permanent Force member shall not include his active participation

Prosecutions after report on 'dirty tricks' unlikely

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Star 11/5/93
254

It was unlikely that many prosecutions would arise from Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's report on alleged dirty tricks in the SADF, the office of the Pretoria Attorney-General said yesterday.

B J Bredenkamp, who is investigating the report by the SADF chief of staff, said only one prosecution was likely — for foreign exchange fraud allegedly committed by an SADF member acting on his own.

Bredenkamp said the allegations in the report ranged from

car theft to murder. Although all the allegations were being investigated, prosecutions were unlikely as there did not seem to be enough evidence and no actual charge had been laid.

Steyn was instructed by President de Klerk in November to investigate the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collection, a branch of Military Intelligence.

Twenty-three senior SADF officers have been axed since the investigation began.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said yesterday he had bowed out of the investigation for jurisdictional reasons.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *C57E* annexure Costs are in respect of both sessions of Parliament held during 1992

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING AND OF NATIONAL HOUSES (for the State President)

(2) According to the Department of Public Works the amount is R6 067 901

(3) No.

(1) The details are contained in the attached *(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).*

Department	(1) (a) (i)	(ii)	(b)
Office of the State President	R 152 114	R 4 557	70
Parliament	—	—	—
Foreign Affairs	347 949	—	32
Constitutional Development Service	178 358	18 031	23
Water Affairs and Forestry	44 347	19 759	6
Administration House of Assembly	142 714	98 000	52
Public Enterprises and Privatization	40 597	3 320	12
Justice	87 272	3 979	48
Finance	106 620	12 712	41
State Expenditure	95 700	5 800	16
Audit	24 250	—	4
Administration House of Representatives	—	—	—
Administration House of Delegates	102 730	18 790	41
Correctional Services	66 281	21 559	46
Home Affairs	72 695	—	19
Education and Training	98 175	17 450	20
Mineral and Energy Affairs	25 094	—	13
Agriculture	72 635	1 606	13
National Health and Population Development	51 969	5 000	17
Police	267 514	—	68
Regional and Land Affairs	93 728	—	25
National Education	114 266	—	21
Environment Affairs	12 268	—	5
Commission for Administration	49 493	—	9
Transport	231 653	13 606	15
South African Defence Force	94 500	—	24
South African Communication Service	49 723	—	12
Local Government and National Housing	—	—	—
Public Works	51 862	—	24
Manpower	45 180	* 9 614 082	9
Trade and Industry	57 933	2 346	12
	78 325	78 815	23

Department	(1) (a) (i)	(ii)	(b)
Central Economic Advisory Service	R —	R —	—
Natal Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Cape Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Transvaal Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Provincial Administration Orange Free-State	—	—	—
National Intelligence Service	15 662	21 545	3

* The expenditure represents rent, levies, municipal services, maintenance of buildings and gardens, cleaning services and the procurement and upkeep of furniture. Approximately 800 residential units are concerned.

Ministers

Use of SAAF aircraft by former Chairman of Ministers' Council

(c) (i) About 09.00

(ii) About 18.30

(d) R1 701,00

* Mr J R KULLER asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether the former Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives and other members of Parliament travelled to Prieska in an aircraft of the South African Air Force on or about 5 January 1991; if so, (a) why and (b) who were on in the flight, (c) at what time did the aircraft (i) leave for Prieska and (ii) arrive back from Prieska and (d) what was the cost involved in the flight?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: *C97E* *254*

Yes

(a) It was an authorized trip in terms of the rules that apply to Ministers and Deputy Ministers and which were applicable to the Rev H J Hendrickse at that time

(b) Rev H J Hendrickse and his wife, Mr P A CHENDRICKSE, MP, Mr H P ROSS, MP, and Mr D LOCKEY, MP. Mr J Scholtz, ministerial representative and his wife accompanied them on the return flight.

† Mr J R KULLER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask further questions. He has already informed us of the cost related to this flight. Firstly, I would like to know who paid for this. Secondly, I would like to know who the family members were and I would also like further particulars on the Members of Parliament who were on that flight. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the hon the Minister knew that the flight left half an hour after the start of the funeral service, so that the passengers could be in time for a social function in Cape Town [Interjections.]

† The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, at that stage, in terms of Treasury rules, the South African.

† Mr H P ROSS: Hotnoisi!

† The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! No, there is no need to say that

† Mr H P ROSS: Mr Chairman, I speak for myself

† The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

Yes, but "hotnots" is not permissible [Interjections] No The hon the Minister may proceed

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the cost at that stage, it was in 1991, was borne by the SA Defence Force in terms of Treasury rules. In July 1992 the Treasury rules were amended so that the departments concerned would carry the cost. As for the names of the Members of Parliament who undertook the journey, I can furnish the names. I do not know whether I have to take the matter any further, as the then Minister [Interjections] *(254)*

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, economic as well as educational considerations gave rise to the revision of education provision scales. Approximately 3 200 posts are affected by this. Approximately 7 000 teachers indicated at one stage or another that they would like to retire with a package. During the first two days of the negotiation phase of the rationalisation process 1 658 teachers stated that they wanted to resign. The department is therefore of the opinion that it will not be in the interests of the teachers involved to terminate the process in consequence of protest actions and intimidation. After last Thursday, the figures stands at 2 193 teachers who indicated that they would accept the package. Today's figure stands at 2 334 teachers who indicated that they wanted to accept the package. Applications continue to stream in to the office of the Ministry, which is proof that many teachers out there would like to resign.

†The MINISTER The then Chairman of the Ministers' Council was entitled to an official flight. He took MPs with him. I am not convinced that mentioning those hon members' names will, further the matter in any way. I believe that in terms of the rules and at my own discretion I could disclose the names if that could serve a purpose. As I said, I have the information here. I am concealing nothing, but I do not think I can further the matter.

I want to tell the hon member for Bokkeveld that it will be a sad day if those teachers who have already served so long have to be denied that opportunity. [Interjections] I am also of the opinion that this matter, after the dust has settled, will give rise to fairly serious problems of integrity for school principals and the associations, because some of the members who would like to retire are being frightened off at the moment. When they therefore ask to retire and the opportunity no longer exists, serious integrity problems will arise. [Time expired.]

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs

1 Mr P A C HENDRICKSE—Housing. [Withdrawn.]

Abolition of teaching posts

*2 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether it has been decided to abolish approximately 3 200 teaching posts in his Department, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, for what reasons,

In the rationalisation process the hon the Minister and his predecessor ignored one important sector of the education community and that is the regional education boards. Did the hon the Minister negotiate with regional education boards? He did not. These regional education boards represent the parents of schoolchildren, as well as school committees throughout the country. This is a statutory education body which is an important link between the education department and the parent community. Any decision which holds far-reaching implications for education must be taken in consultation with these regional education boards.

It was wrong of the hon the Minister not to consult these regional education boards on the envisaged rationalisation. The unilateral rationalisation programme has already caused a national protest action which can assume greater dimensions than the education boycotts of 1976 and 1980. I also want to recommend to the hon the Minister that he read the HSRC report again. [Time expired.]

*Mr S SIMMONS Mr Chairman, it is clear that rationalisation in education is inevitable. Its aim is ultimately to bring about uniformity and equality in education. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

*Mr S SIMMONS I want to address a request to the hon the Minister, however, to consider separating the post positions of the financial package and to deal with them separately. If the request mentioned is complied with and there can be negotiation with the teaching personnel associations involved, I am of the opinion that this will go a long way towards eliminating anomalies in education and in allaying to a great extent the unease which is being experienced in our education institutions at present.

*Mr P T C NAPIER Mr Chairman, the principle of rationalisation may be necessary, but there are many laudable principles in life the incorrect implementation of which can cause the total rejection of a very necessary process. This is the case with educational rationalisation in the House of Representatives. This crisis cannot be wished away, nor will it pass without the needed revision and replanning of the method of implementation.

It is just not possible to justify such rationalisation on the grounds that a similar operation was

carried out in the House of Assembly, because there is a vast difference in allocations. If rationalisation was implemented in the House of Assembly, then why did the allocation per pupil increase in 1993? Why are there still empty desks in the schools of that department? Why are teachers who opted for the package allowed to apply for posts and to be reappointed, not only to temporary posts, but also to permanent posts? Anyone on pension should not be allowed to draw a full wage. That is rationalisation. The records of those people should be removed to the pension department so that they cannot be appointed to any posts. [Time expired.]

*Mr T ABRAHAMMS Mr Chairman, the NP Government is still double-dealing when it negotiates, even at this late hour. With its retrenchment plan it is not trying to normalise education. Instead, it is trying to maintain the racial status quo in education. The interests of the pupils are not being considered.

I want to make it clear that we are not referring to a package here. We have no quarrel with those professional people who choose to retire now and accept the package. We are against retrenchment, because retrenchment does not serve the interests of the education system.

The obvious intention of the Government's strategists in education is to delay the introduction of a fully integrated education system in South Africa. This time, however, they are doing it by simply placing on the shoulders of principals, staff and school committees the burden of deciding whom to retrench. We find this intolerable. It is wrong and we urge the hon the Minister. [Time expired.]

*Mr C I NASSON Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister could not hold out any hope to us this afternoon that the education crisis would be defused. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Schauderville must please contain himself.

*Mr C I NASSON I therefore want to propose that the hon the Minister should first consult all regional education boards and abide by their advice; secondly, that he should place a moratorium on the rationalisation measures until a national education forum can negotiate on them, thirdly, that the hon the State President

special provision of the Criminal Procedure Act, but also according to the inherent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, approach a court or the State President for final reconsideration. That is the situation.

In answer to the question whether those people would then qualify for immediate execution, let me say that they would still, up to the last moment, be able to approach the State for a reprieve. Unless something extraordinary happened, they would be placed in a position in which they were at risk.

†Adv C H PIENAR. Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether he, in preparing the reply to this question, made use of the expert advice of an hon member of his caucus who had already been found guilty of murder.

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I think the hon member for Heilbron will understand that I greatly appreciate his intervention. However, I do not think that very relevant to the matter, because we are talking about another legal system.

Mr D J DALLING. Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's answer, and in the light of the fact that this Parliament will probably be phased out to become a new parliament in the next year, does he not think it is wrong, that it is incorrect, for the lives of these people, who have been on death row for some six or seven years, to hinge upon a decision of a political debate by a Parliament which is being phased out anyway?

The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, if I may suggest, I think that this debate is now almost pre-empting the debate to come. I suggest that the hon member save his arguments for that debate.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I regret that the maximum number of supplementary questions have now been put.

Mr P G SOAL. Yes, but the maximum number of answers have not been given.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order!

*3. Mr A GERBER—Water Affairs † [Question standing over.]
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Education renewal strategy: documentation

*4 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education. †

(1) Whether any philosophical points of departure are set out in the documentation on the education renewal strategy; if so,

(2) whether White teachers who are not prepared to subscribe to these points of departure will be allowed to retire from the service of the Department without losing any benefits; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B763E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:—

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The early retirement of CS-educators is regulated by legislation which is administered by the various Ministers of Departments of State responsible for the provision of education. Current legislation in this regard does not provide for early retirement on these grounds.

Civil actions by detainees/banned persons: costs

*5 Mr H J BESTER asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) Whether, with reference to the outstanding amounts owing to the State as referred to in the reply to Question No 150 on 19 April 1993, he intends (a) writing off all the outstanding amounts, including those in respect of which civil proceedings have already been instituted or in respect of which the debtors are making regular payments, and (b) recommending to the Treasury accordingly; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B764E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) If it appears from the final reports of the various Regional Commissioners that continued attempts to trace the debtors are unsuccessful and will only incur further unnecessary costs to the State, then the costs

will indeed be written off, subject to the writing-off powers which are delegated to the South African Police in accordance with Treasury Instructions. It must be emphasized that such writing-off is not carried out lightly.

(b) The request by the debtor, Miss J M Cherry, to have her legal costs of approximately R25 000 written off, was referred to the Treasury for consideration. Her request was not approved as a result of the fact that the Supreme Court had already found against her and had issued an order for costs, and the Treasury found no reason to deviate from the court's order for costs.

(2) No.

†Mr H J BESTER. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say the issue here is that of persons who were charged in terms of emergency measures and the Internal Security Act. This matter therefore relates to political prisoners. In view of the fact that we released political prisoners in South Africa, and a whole lot of others went out along with them under cover of this process, I want to know whether the hon the Minister does not want to apply that general principle to these specific cases as well, where the issue is precisely people who were charged with so-called political crimes?

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I am not insensitive about the matter, but I have a problem with practical implementation. What is the cut-off date? Does it also include people who have already paid their costs? Must those costs be paid back? There are a multitude of problems in trying to determine the cut-off date for such a situation. It is not as in the case of people who have been in prison for a while and who are released in terms of the test of whether they committed a political crime or not.

I therefore sympathize with what the hon member is asking me, but he will realize that I really have problems in trying to deal with the matter. Should we start at the Rivonia trial? Where must we begin? We have problems with what the hon member is suggesting.

†Mr H J BESTER. Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say that we are about to discuss the Indemnity Act, Act 35 of 1990, in which a specific date is mentioned. I think it is October 1990. I do not want the hon the Minister to go back to Rivonia, as those people have died or been released long ago. Will the hon the Minister be prepared to consider writing off debts with this cut-off date in these 20 cases under discussion?

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, the hon member is trying to lure me into a trap by referring to the Indemnity Act again. We determined a cut-off date that was not retrospective. We determined a cut-off date and people were released from that date. Therefore we cannot use it as an analogy. [Interjections.] We cannot just go back into history because then the hon member must deal with the problem of people who have already paid, and then the question arises, why only the 20? Why not the previous 40? I think that we must now start closing the book and take the matter further from the date on which the Act was repealed.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Records of CCB/MI/other security services preserved

*6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

Whether his Department has taken any steps in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act No 6 of 1962), to preserve the records of (a) the Civil Co-operation Bureau, (b) Military Intelligence and (c) other security services; if not, why not; if so, what steps? B765E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

No special steps have been taken by my Department since this has not yet been required by law.

Documentation of the bodies mentioned in the question is of a sensitive nature in respect of which secrecy is required. Therefore such documents are not archived in the sense in which the word is defined in the Archives Act, 1962 (Act No 6 of 1962) and are consequently excluded from the provisions of the Act.

Hansard

Prostitution: arrests

*7 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many women were arrested for prostitution during the course of 1992,
- (2) whether these women were tested for sexually transmitted diseases; if not, why not, if so, how many of them were found to be HIV-positive? B766E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) 1 789
- (2) No

The South African Police has no authority to subject women to such tests

*8. Mr E K MOORCROFT—Agriculture. [Question standing over]

Drivers' licences: self-governing territories

*9 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 9 on 17 June 1992, any discussions have taken place in regard to the issuing of drivers' licences in (a) KwaNdebele and (b) other self-governing territories, if not, why not; if so, what was the outcome of these discussions? B771E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a) and (b) Yes, discussions took place with the Commissioners-General of all the self-governing territories with regard to the issuing of drivers' licences. The SA Police, Department of Home Affairs and Provincial Administrations were also involved in the discussions

From the discussions it was clear that as a result of the provisions of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971, the Department of Transport has no authority in respect of the issuing of licences in the territories which possess the necessary legislative authority in regard thereto. All self-governing territories, with the exception of KwaZulu, exercise legislative authority in respect of the issuing of drivers' licences

Therefore the matter is being addressed in a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B774E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) Malpractices such as for example the submitting of forged documentation in order to acquire identity documents, the forging of identity documents and the using of forged identity documents do in fact occur. An amendment of the Identification Act, 1986, to introduce more stringent measures for the better safeguarding of the integrity of the identity document, was consequently enacted by Parliament earlier this session

Aforementioned malpractices come to the Department's attention sporadically as a result of investigations by the SA Police and internal investigations by the Department. For the hon member's attention I may mention that the Department furnished 104 and 120 sworn statements, respectively, to the SA Police during March and April 1993 in respect of confirmed instances of forged identity documents as a result of investigations by the Police regarding such identity documents.

It can also be mentioned that the Department is at present investigating 100 instances where identity documents have been acquired by means of the submission of forged documentation

The Department regards each such case as serious and will leave no stone unturned to bring offenders to justice.

Attorneys: appearance in Supreme Court

*12 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his announcement in Parliament on or about 23 April 1993 in regard to the appointment of a commission of inquiry into attorneys' rights of appearance in the Supreme Courts, the terms of reference of this commission have been finalised; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of reference;
- (2) whether the chairman of this commission has been appointed; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of the person so appointed;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B775E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes. A copy of the terms of reference is attached
- (2) No. The hon Chief Justice of South Africa has agreed to mediate between the legal professions on the question of a joint recommendation for a chairman. As soon as this question has been settled I shall be in a position to approach the State President for the appointment of the Commission. The Commission will then be requested to complete its task in the shortest possible time
- (3) A statement is not necessary

TERMS OF REFERENCE

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE GRANTING OF WIDER POWERS TO ATTORNEYS AND RELATED MATTERS

To inquire into, report on and, where appropriate, make recommendations in regard to—

- 1 whether, in principle, it is desirable, feasible and in the public interest that certain attorneys in private practice be accorded the right to discharge all or some of the functions of an advocate, including the right of appearance in court, in any proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Africa (hereinafter referred to for convenience as "audience rights");

2 Irrespective of the conclusions reached and recommendations made in regard to paragraph 1 above, and on the assumption that the principle is to be accepted that certain attorneys in private practice are to be accorded audience rights, the practical implementation of the principle and in particular—

- 2.1 the academic qualifications to be required of an attorney in order that he may be accorded audience rights,
- 2.2 whether an attorney wishing to be accorded audience rights should be required to pass an examination in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Bill on arms and explosives

Political Staff

(254)

THE Arms and Ammunition Bill, including sentences of five to 25 years for anyone caught with certain automatic weapons and explosives, has been passed unanimously by all three houses of parliament.

The Act contains a 60-day "temporary indemnity clause" in terms of which people can hand in the weapons, including AK 47 rifles, or explosives to police.

The legislation led to a row between the government and the ANC last week when Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said it would also apply to the organisation's arms caches. *AUG 13/5/93*

Securocrat control of govt absolute nonsense ^{B/OM 13/5/93} ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ FW

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — It was absolute nonsense to claim government was a captive of the security forces or securocrats, President F W de Klerk told Parliament yesterday.

Sapa reports that, replying to a question from A S Akoob (NP Laudium), he said the suggestion that SA was controlled by a military junta was an example of distorted and untruthful ANC propaganda.

Government and the security forces had an open and balanced relationship, and one did not dominate the other.

The security forces accepted that they had to operate within the framework of the policy of the day, and government accepted the security forces were specialists, and that they should have the freedom to act according to their judgment within the framework of the law.

Suggestions government had bound the hands of the security forces were simply not true.

De Klerk said he could cite instances where the security forces had said government was going too far when it contemplated strong action.

Our Political Staff reports that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday reiterated there could be no joint control of the SAP at this stage.

He said the ANC wanted only a supervisory role.

Durban Central MP Peter Gastrow said joint control implied joint responsibility and joint accountability.

Gastrow asked why government clung to control of the police. Unless there was some form of joint control the chances of the police being able to act with legitimacy and the support of others were nil.

The ANC wanted to be in a position where it did not have to accept joint responsibility — a position "where they can blame the police", he said.

He asked how the playing field for an election could be levelled when the police were under the sole control of government. Opposing joint control, the CP's Schalk Pienaar said it would effectively mean ANC-SACP control, adding that every incident involving the police would, in any case, be exploited.

In a separate statement, DP law and order spokesman Lester Fuchs called for establishment of a transitional committee on law and order with members appointed by the President on recommendation by the multiparty negotiating forum.

Aucor auctioneering group

Johannesburg Cape Town Pretoria Durban

★ LOST CITY COMPLETED ★

- ★ URGENT AUCTION ORDERED ★
 - ★ 23 PREFABRICATED DORMITORIES (3 YEARS OLD) ★
 - ★ 16 PREFABRICATED LAUNDRIES ★
 - ★ SHOPS ★ OFFICES ★ FENCING ★ BRICK ABLUTION BUILDINGS ★ 4 x MERCEDES-BENZ TRUCKS AND HORSES ★ MERCEDES-BENZ 200 ★ 18 + 80 kVA GENERATORS ★ 2 BMW 735i ★ CATERING EQUIPMENT ★ DUMPY LEVELS ★
- ON: MONDAY 17th MAY 1993
AT 11:00 AM
AT: SUN CITY

Duly instructed thereto the Aucor Group will sell the above without reserve.

For full details contact the auctioneers.

THE ABOVE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE

NOTE: Preferential bookings at Sun City if done through the auctioneers. There will be an auctioneer hospitality hour at Sun City from 5 to 6 pm.

VIEWING: By appointment.

TERMS: Deposit of R2 000 (Cash or bank Guaranteed cheque) is required on registration. The balance (Cash or Bank Guaranteed cheque) on the day of the sale. Buyers being financed must produce an irrevocable letter of credit prior to bidding. All bids are exclusive of VAT. All bank guaranteed cheques must be cleared before goods will be released.

For further details kindly contact.

AUCOR (PTY) LIMITED, 1st Floor, Aucor House, 31 Height Street, Doornfontein. Tel. (011) 402-5775 ★ Fax (011) 402-6766



Sasco call for mass action

GAVIN DU VENAG

THE SA Students' Congress (Sasco) yesterday called for a nationwide "week of action" in protest against the closure of the University of Bophuthatswana (Umbo).

The call came as the homeland's government was meeting the university's senate in a bid to resolve the crisis. ^{B/OM}
The university was shut indefinitely on Tuesday after clashes between members of Bophuthatswana's security forces and students and staff.

Sasco president Robinson Ramaite said the week of action would begin next Monday. Sasco would stage mass rallies, occupy Bophuthatswanan embassies and hold demonstrations.

If this did not bring about the re-opening of the university, Sasco would consider "higher forms of mass action". ^{13/5/93}

The Union of Democratic University Staff Associations said it would support Sasco's campaign.

Arms Bill passed

CAPE TOWN — The Arms and Ammunition Bill, including sentences of five to 25 years for anybody caught with certain automatic weapons and explosives, was passed unanimously by all three Houses of Parliament yesterday (254)

The Act contains a 60-day temporary indemnity clause in terms of which people can hand in weapons — including AK-47 rifles — or explosives to police. The legislation led to a row between Government and the ANC last week — Sapa

PW stepped up nuclear bomb project ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ reports

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Former president P W Botha ordered preparations for a nuclear test in the Kalahari in 1987, fearing Cuban and Warsaw Pact forces in Angola could no longer be contained without losses unacceptable to the SADF.

The extraordinary move followed the installation of Soviet air defences in southern Angola, which effectively eliminated Pretoria's air superiority in the final phase of the Angolan war.

This is one of the new details of SA's nuclear weapons programme disclosed by Armscor, the Atomic Energy Commission and government officials to the Washington Post and the Nuclear Fuels newsletter.

According to the disclosures

- The commission received unwitting help from the US, which co-operated with SA in the '60s and early '70s on developing a "peaceful nuclear explosive" for mining
- Declassified Manhattan Project documents provided the basic design,
- The six SA bombs contained uranium enriched to slightly less than 90% U-235, which was obtained using a parallel series of 112 "separators" housed in camouflaged sheds at Valindaba,

- When the weapons began to be dismantled in 1990, the uranium was removed a piece at a time and transported in the boot of a Toyota sedan for storage at Pelindaba,
- During the dismantling, two workers had to be fired and kept under close surveillance after they threatened to abscond with components. All documents relating to the programme had been destroyed

The long, torpedo-shaped bombs were deliberately built using Hiroshima-style technology to minimise the need for outside assistance and the security risks it might have entailed

In neither the Post nor Nuclear Fuels accounts is there any mention of Israeli or other foreign co-operation

Armscor director Tielman de Waal, who was ordered to begin work on the programme in 1974 by Prime Minister John Vorster, told the Post that, technically, the devices were easier to engineer than Armscor's latest howitzers

The bombs essentially comprised tungsten-clad spheres of highly enriched uranium (HEU) with a core removed. A precisely engineered gun barrel was fitted into the core to fire an HEU bullet into the sphere, causing critical mass.

Key technical problems included getting the bullet to travel at the right velocity and achieving the proper density of tungsten

used in the cladding as a neutron deflector. SA was not yet in a position to detonate a device when a Soviet spy satellite spotted test preparation in the Kalahari in 1977. At that stage it did not have enough HEU. This only became available in January 1978, Nuclear Fuels was told

The weapons were constructed at Advena, 40km west of Pretoria. The facility's roof was built first to reduce the risk of satellite detection and its existence was never suspected by the US.

Although Pretoria had plans to deliver the bombs using Buccaneer jets — the weight of the devices obviated the use of missiles — its strategy was to use them to force Western intervention in the event of an all-out conventional assault by eastern Bloc forces

This plan came close to being implemented in 1987 as Cuban forces plunged into southern Angola, and P W Botha concluded that the tide of battle could not be turned without a politically unacceptable loss of SA lives

Botha ordered the Kalahari site, mothballed for a decade, to be recommissioned in preparation for a possible test.

PW ordered Kalahari nuclear test

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Former president Mr P W Botha ordered preparations for a nuclear test in the Kalahari in 1987 fearing Cuban and Warsaw Pact forces in Angola could not be beaten without the South African Defence Force taking unacceptable losses

Soviet air defences had been installed in southern Angola which

eliminated Pretoria's air superiority before the end of the Angolan war

The information, disclosed by Armscor, the Atomic Energy Commission and other government officials to the Washington Post and Nuclear Fuels, a respected industry newsletter, includes that

● The AEC had a lot of unwitting help from the US in the '60s and early

'70s, on developing a "peaceful nuclear explosive" for mining

● When the weapons were dismantled in 1990, the uranium was removed a piece at a time and transported in the boot of a Toyota sedan to Pelindaba

● During the dismantling, two workers were fired and kept under close surveillance after they threat-

ened to abscond with components

The bombs were built using old Hiroshima-style technology to minimise the need for outside assistance Armscor director Mr Thelma de Waal, who was ordered to start the programme in 1974, by then-prime minister Mr John Vorster, said the devices were technically easier to engineer than Armscor's latest howitzers



2511 CT 18/5 92

Shards of optimism grow out of crises

By David Beresford
In Johannesburg

OPTIMISM is a variegated quality, to some it is the refuge of the unworried and to others the triumph of the will. To continue nursing optimism about South Africa is perhaps to invite the charge of failing to read one's newspapers, or to tune in to the radio. Rampaging students, racial massacres, threats of secession — superficially the country is sliding to disaster. But there is a strong case to be argued that optimism about South Africa's future is to be discovered from a realistic assessment of it.

Perhaps the main reason for optimism is that the country has a sense of direction — unlike Northern Ireland or the Middle East. The problem (as in those two other cockpits of conflict) is self-evident. The general direction in which a solution can be discovered has been identified and, in the case of South Africa, society has set off down the path. A momentum has been created in this country which has a dynamic, a logic all of its own. Crises loom, at times they even arrive, but almost magically they vanish — somehow gobbled up by the intolerant force of progress.

The process is one which frequently wrong-foots the media. The news industry, understandably but unfortunately, thrives on disaster, or the anticipation of it. In South Africa one has constantly to remind oneself of the evanescent nature of "crisis". All week there has been a sense of crisis about a student revolt, schoolchildren going on the rampage in townships infuriated, in this time of high expectations for blacks, at the government's failure to reform the education system. The "crisis" threatened to come to a head on Friday with a march by 50,000 students through Johannesburg. A previous march led to clashes and looting. This time, it was feared, the commercial capital could be reduced to mayhem.

Shortly after midday a local radio station was excitedly reporting that students and security forces were mustering, peace monitors were desperately mediating, the atmosphere was tense and clashes seemed imminent. I arrived on the scene 10 minutes later to find some abandoned barbed-wire entanglements thrown up in front of the city library and a couple of schoolgirls munching apples amid the swirling traffic of another mundane Johannesburg lunch-hour. A crisis had vanished. Another "crisis" is that posed by rightwing whites with the creation of the "Committee of Generals", talk

THE chief director of South African military intelligence in the mid-1980s — Maj-Gen. P H Groenewald — claims that the right-wing group being organised by the Committee of Generals to fight majority rule would have 500,000 men ready to defend a proposed "white fatherland".

of secession and the emergence of the former head of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, as a unifying figure.

The white right has long been recognised as a major obstacle on that journey to the new South Africa. The recent assassination of Chris Hanu, demonstrated how easily rightwingers with guns and sufficiently murderous intent can foist a real crisis on the country. Nelson Mandela, among others, continues to see them as the real stumbling block. Is it now mainstream in the little general?

Boers at which General Viljoen made his first public appearance as the putative hero of the right, I found myself playing with a fanciful conspiracy theory. It was that the general was in fact an agent of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), South Africa's senior intelligence agency which is believed to be strongly supportive of President F W de Klerk.

"Why the hell didn't we anticipate it?" The head of his rightwing desk protested. "They're too fractured." He gestured at the smug-looking head of the ANC desk: "They've got bugged from top to bottom. I've got to watch 20 maverick organisations, half of them don't think, much less write. They blew Hanu away on impulse. How can I anticipate anything?"

reputation — the skeleton key to rightwing hearts. A messenger duly arrived at General Viljoen's retirement farm in the Eastern Transvaal where he found the little man digging his potato patch. Flashing presidential credentials he announced: "General, your country needs you!"

It is, obviously, all too fanciful to be true. But it is an instructive fantasy, because it illustrates how the emergence of a General Viljoen could play into President de Klerk's hands and in the end contribute to the peace process. There are inherent dangers, for the very reason that he is not working to a hidden agenda, General Viljoen could find himself heading a force he has harnessed, but is unable to control.

But he is a general, used to command. And above all he is a highly intelligent man who, one suspects, does recognise the unstoppable dynamic which is leading to the new society. For that reason he could well be the man who ends up delivering the right to the negotiating table. A man who offers further cause for optimism.

CIA says SA altered records

WASHINGTON — Repeatedly caught flat-footed in their assessment of SA's nuclear weapons programme, members of the US intelligence community are raising concerns through the media that Pretoria may have falsified records it gave to the International Atomic Energy Agency last year.

The records comprise a detailed log of the fissionable highly enriched uranium produced at Valindaba between the mid-70s and early 1990 for use in SA's now dismantled A-bombs.

According to the Washington Post, the CIA was tipped off last year that many of the documents were "altered or filled in" before they were given to the IAEA so that they would be consistent with Pretoria's claim to have produced about 400kg of highly enriched uranium.

The IAEA reportedly intends to test the ink and paper using in the documents to assess their age.

Some US intelligence experts are asserting that Valindaba had the capacity to

produce up to three times the amount of highly enriched uranium SA has admitted stockpiling.

There are suspicions that additional material may have been exported to other countries, including Israel, or hidden by officials opposed to dismantling the weapons programme.

Evidently exasperated, Atomic Energy Commission chief Waldo Stumpf told the Post "We have given the IAEA very good records. I wish the CIA would come up with some findings or proper information so we can look into it."

Until the intelligence community is satisfied, it is unlikely the Clinton administration will agree to resume civilian nuclear exchanges and commerce with SA as required by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. One problem for Pretoria, says a nuclear industry source, is that certain production records are missing.

B1007 1415793

SIMON BARBER

SA to stop illicit arms shipments to Angola

810M 14/5/93
PRETORIA — SA had promised Luanda it would prevent illicit military support from reaching either side involved in Angola's conflict, an SA Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The spokesman said the promise had not formed any part of a deal by which SA's diplomats returned to Luanda this week.

"We have been concerned, since allegations were first made that support from SA was reaching Angola, that this would contribute to an escalation of the conflict," he said.

The promise to tighten security, prevent airspace violations and discourage the hiring of mercenaries showed SA was committed to the peace process in Angola, he said.

Sapa reports that SA's non-resident head of mission Gert Grobler said in Luanda on Wednesday that neighbouring countries had been asked to report any non-authorized flights from SA to Angola.

Grobler arrived in Luanda on Monday along with several other diplomats to reopen the SA office which had been closed since December.

(254)
ADRIAN HADLAND

Meanwhile, Angolan government delegates and observers at the peace talks in Abidjan waited with mounting frustration yesterday for Unita to return to the negotiating table.

Sapa-Reuter reports the talks in the Ivory Coast capital were adjourned last week on Wednesday when government negotiators went to Luanda for consultations. They returned on Sunday.

Unita delegates left Abidjan at the weekend for their headquarters in the central Angolan city of Huambo, saying they would "not stay long".

Unita radio said on Tuesday the delegation was on its way back to Ivory Coast and talks should resume on Wednesday.

Unita also said it had killed dozens of government troops in recent clashes in the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

□ Brazilian diplomat Sergio Vieira de Mello is to replace Britain's Margaret Anstee as UN special envoy to Angola, diplomats said in New York, reports Sapa-AFP.

Short-lived day of the generals?

UNITY on the far-right — apparently clinched for the first time with the formation of the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) last week — may prove more mirage than reality.

Headed by a committee of former South African Defence Force and South African Police generals, the movement has provisionally succeeded in forging all the important parties of the rightwing into a coalition striving for what it terms "self-determination of the Afrikaner".

Beneath the surface, however, confusion, differences of opinion, mutual suspicion, a battle of semantics and animosity are pushing a rather fragile unity to its limits.

The khakibos of "self-determination" does not smell as sweet to everyone connected to the AVF.

To General Tienie Groenewald, seen by many as the driving force behind the formation of the AVF, it means a completely independent *volksstaat*, the so-called "Eastland". To Andries Beyers, of the

Afrikaner Volksfront (AVU), it means the highest degree of regional autonomy in a federal system. Other *volksstaat* protagonists, such as Avstig's Professor Carel Boshoff, are in favour of "Westland".

The Herstigte Nasionale Party's Jaap Marais sees self-determination as a return to Verwoerdian grand apartheid, while hardliners inside the Conservative Party want the same thing but call it "partition".

Adding to the confusion are those who view the generals — especially Groenewald, with his history of military intelligence, front organisations and dirty tricks — with some apprehension, if not downright suspicion.

In some rightwing circles, fears are widely expressed that Groenewald is a state agent tasked with enticing and neutralising the far-right.

So it was that in the week before the formation of the AVF, CP hardliners caucused into the night, even seeking out the previously shunned

The time of the far-rightwing generals may dwindle a lot faster than it took to arrive,

reports **JAN TALJAARD**

Marais in order to head off what was sensed to be a coup by the *volksstaters* or the government.

But that was before the huge protest meeting of farmers on May 6 at Potchefstroom.

As former SADF chief Constand Viljoen walked into the stadium to the roaring acclaim of about 8 000 farmers, the Verwoerdiens must have realised that the odds were stacked against them.

Neatly stepping into the power vacuum caused by vacillating rightwing policies and the recent death of CP leader Andries Treurnicht, Viljoen had become the Moses of the rightwing.

Wed 14/5-20/5/93.

254

Ironically, many of those who hailed Viljoen as the new saviour are old-style partitionists, or from farms outside the proposed boundaries of an exclusive Afrikaner region.

Viljoen's own politics are more in line with that of the AVU, and his Ohrigstad farm falls within the boundaries of "Eastland".

Temporarily, at least, the *volksstaters* are in the driving seat.

The original initiative that led to the formation of the AVF can be traced to Groenewald, a former intelligence adviser to PW Botha and a *volksstaat* ideologue.

An ex-fighter pilot in the South African Air Force, he became chief director of the SADF's military intelligence before the reform process drove him to request early retirement in 1990.

After retiring, he founded the Institute of Strategic Analysis. Initially suspected in some circles of being an SADF front organisation, it later appeared to be a private attempt to interpret the "African National

Congress/South African Communist Party/Congress of South African Trade Unions threat" in terms of "total onslaught" counter-strategies.

Groenewald's brother Jan, a former security policeman, was a member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's executive council before he and other leading figures were purged from the AWB in early 1989.

Together with other disaffected AWB members, he founded the Boerevryheidsbeweging (BVB), an organisation actively propagating the establishment of an Afrikaner homeland wedging northwards from Pretoria.

Jan Groenewald was also involved in the formation of the Pretoria Boerekommando in early 1992. Organised along the lines of a community watchdog, it is about 1 000-strong and is strongly *volksstaat*-orientated.

On November 8 1991, a meeting of a so-called "Volksstaat" (Volksst...)

Among those who attended were the Groenewald brothers, Dr Wally Grant, former chief executive of South Africa's nuclear programme; Blokkies de Beer, of the Oranjerivers group; and Dr CJ Jooste, also a BVB leader. *Volksstaters* all, this group evolved into the Volkseenheidskomitee (Vekom).

After meetings in June and July 1992, Vekom started to establish regional committees in the rural areas of the Transvaal and the Free State, and a period of consolidation followed.

Two "unity summits" were staged, the second of which was attended by about 100 "people, including seven CP MPs. Significantly, five of the MPs were to break away within a few months to establish the AVU.

The other two — Piet Couws and Dries Bruwer, respectively presidents of the Free State and Transvaal agricultural unions — chose to remain in the CP for the time being.

But both are widely regarded as sharing the *volksstaat* ideology of the breakaway group, the only apparent difference being that they want to reform the CP from the inside.

The realisation that the era of white parliamentary politics was coming to an irrevocable end and the deteriorating security situation led to increasing militancy in the CP and the launch of its mobilisation programme at its general congress in February 1993.

Another military man, former SADF chief of staff General Koos Bischoff, was appointed chairman of the programme. The official line was that the CP was mobilising on all fronts in order to realise its rather vague policy of "self-determination".

Meanwhile, Vekom decided to come out of the cold by launching a publicity drive, and held its first public meeting on April 16.

Following shortly after the assassination of Chris Hani and the accompanying militancy and polarisation across the political spectrum, the meeting packed the Pretoria North town hall to capacity.

As reassuring as this must have been to the Vekom executive, the week leading up to Hani's funeral saw the creation of a climate in which Groenewald managed pull off his unification coup.

The time was ripe for the generals and for the formation of the AVF — but it may prove to be short-lived.

news i

Govt makes a pledge

THE South African Government has pledged firm action to thwart any military support for Angola's Unita rebels, the Angolan state agency *Angop* said yesterday. *Sowetan 14/5/93*

Mr Gert Grobler, South African Foreign Ministry director for Southern Africa, said in Luanda on Wednesday that Pretoria would tighten security measures to prevent arms supplies to the guerrillas and the recruitment of mercenaries.

SA's nuclear bomb records to be probed

Star 14/5/93

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

(254)

WASHINGTON — International experts are to analyse the ink and paper used in the operating records of South Africa's nuclear bomb programme to establish whether or not they are authentic, or were tampered with after Pretoria decided to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Washington Post reported yesterday.

The report says the analysis is to be done because of suspicions that South Africa produced more weapons-grade enriched uranium than it revealed to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Also, material may have been exported or could be in the hands of the South African security establishment.

The report quotes US officials as saying they had received word "that a lot of stuff was altered or filled in"

But the newspaper's report also quotes the executive director of the SA Atomic Energy Corporation, Waldo Stumpf, insisting that "we have given operating records going back 15 years, very good records"

Doubts raised over SA nuclear records

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Members of the US intelligence community think that Pretoria might have falsified the records it gave to the International Atomic Energy Agency last year

The records comprise a detailed log of the fissionable highly-enriched uranium (HEU) produced at Valindaba between the mid-70s and early 1990 for use in South Africa's now-dismantled A-bombs

According to the Washington Post, the CIA was tipped off last year that many of the documents had been "altered or filled in" before they were

given to the IAEA so they would be consistent with Pretoria's claim that it had produced about 400kg of HEU

The IAEA reportedly intends to test the ink and paper used to assess the documents' age

Some US intelligence experts are asserting that Valindaba had the capacity to produce up to three times the amount of HEU South Africa has admitted stockpiling

Atomic Energy Commission chief Mr Waldo Stumpf told the Post "We have given the IAEA very good records. I wish the CIA would come up with some findings or proper information so we can look into it"

DIFFERENCES in approach emerged this week within the African National Congress about who will command South Africa's armed forces in the run-up to elections.

The differences mirror similar tensions in the National Party between the negotiators and the more belligerent "hawks" who reject any compromise.

Last week senior ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj said his organisation would not insist that the sub-council on defence had executive powers in the lead-up to elections, nor that it should have direct control over the South African Defence Force.

Maharaj's pronouncements were seen as an important concession by the ANC which could help to smooth the transitional process.

But this week Umkhonto we-Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise flatly refuted Maharaj's assertion, insisting instead that the sub-council on defence during the transition should be able to intervene on all military issues which affect the levelling of the political playing field.

He also insisted that there should be joint control of the country's armed forces and that the sub-council on defence take control over the Defence Force.

MK's hardline attitude could turn the military issue into a serious stumbling block at the negotiating table. It mirrors the tough stance taken by senior government ministers, who are becoming increasingly categorical in their dismissal of any form of joint control of the security forces.

Statements rejecting joint control were recently made by, among others, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, his deputy, Gert Myburgh, Minister of Local Government Tertius Delpont and by the former minister of defence, Gene Louw.

In an interview with *The Weekly Mail*, Modise dismissed Maharaj's views as "personal opinions".

He insisted that the ANC's official policy is that all armed formations in the country — including the SADF, MK and the homeland armies — must fall under the control of the sub-council on defence. It can then establish a joint co-ordinating committee in which senior commanders of all the armed formations had to be represented.

It's back to the trenches for South Africa's armies

W/Mail 14/5 - 20/5/93

254



ANC's Mac Maharaj bumps into the MK hardliners

Hardline attitudes to the control of the armed forces could turn the military issue into a serious stumbling block at the negotiating table. By CHRIS LOUW

This joint co-ordinating committee, according to Modise, will receive its orders from the sub-council on defence, which in turn will be answerable to the transitional executive council (TEC), representing the parties to negotiations. It will have to have the authority to implement decisions taken by the sub-council.

"It is not acceptable to have the SADF under the political control of parliament."

"What has been happening in the country has been happening under the present parliament. It is an apartheid parliament, and the SADF is an apartheid army," Modise said.

"In order to prepare the way for a future defence force, we have to first bring all the armed forces in the country under control.

This means that they will have to be put under control of the multi-party forum."

According to Modise, the government wants the sub-council on defence only to advise the cabinet and the defence ministries. "We (in the ANC) want to go way beyond that. We want the sub-council and the TEC to have executive powers. All the armed forces in the country should ultimately be accountable to the TEC."

As Modise sees it, the task of the joint co-ordinating committee will be that of a "command structure" which will take responsibility for implementing decisions by the sub-council on defence. However, the day-to-day management of the various armed formations will be the responsibility of their present structures.

Modise insisted that the ANC had not conceded any of the principles contained in its published policy document. One of the more contentious clauses in this document is that the sub-council on defence "shall have the power to review and suspend existing legislation related to defence and military formations".

Modise confirmed that he was recently in contact with SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg and police commissioner Johan van der Merwe to discuss the issue of joint control. But he rejected suggestions over the weekend by Minister of Justice and Defence Kobie Coetsee that between 12 000 and 14 000 MK troops could be drawn into the SADF before elections take place.

"Our position is very clear. We are not going to be drawn into the SADF. We want MK and all the

armies to come together to form a new defence force. There is no question of the SADF continuing to be the defence force of the future South Africa. It is totally unacceptable."

He did not completely dismiss the idea of a merging of the forces before elections, however. "It is possible that the parties may feel there is a need for all these forces to come together before elections take place. But it is something that has to be negotiated."

"And then we need to know exactly who is in control of those forces. It can't be the tri-cameral parliament. MK cannot defend apartheid. That must be very clear, even to Kobie Coetsee."



**INKATHA LEADER:
Mangosuthu Buthelezi**

BRING the security forces under the control of regional government, says the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

IFP Western Cape media liaison officer Mr Cloete Breytenbach said the party would prefer that "all regional police and military be controlled by the state".

The IFP proposes federal states for a future South Africa. They see the armed forces being controlled in a similar fashion as the United States, where there are police and troops controlled by the different states that make up the federal government.

The IFP is not in favour of the proposal that the security forces be

Regional control of forces'

South 1515 - 415193

#3 254

brought under multi-party control when the Transitional Executive Council assumes government.

In support of their decision to opt for regional control, Breytenbach mentioned several advantages of locally-based security forces.

"Particularly in the rural areas, the local population will feel easier with the security forces they know than with security forces from outside," Breytenbach said.

"In addition, security or police matters needing urgent attention can be dealt with more effectively by the region's forces.

"The region's officers will also have the advantage of knowing conditions and traditions in their area."

He added that multi-party control of forces would only be practical if certain conditions were met.

"This can only succeed if there is a very strong central controlling system, one which everyone can trust.

"The ideal would still be, in a federal system as envisaged by the IFP, to have separate state security forces, with a really professional federal force to deal with matters outside the state's jurisdiction, or to be called upon if needed to assist in local matters," Breytenbach said.

CROSSTALK

'Joint control of all security forces'

WILLIE SERITI, head of the Pan Africanist Congress's legal department and member of its national executive committee, airs the movement's view on the direction of multi-party negotiations: *South 15/5 - 19/5/93*

IT IS our view that joint multi-party control of all security forces in this country would go a long way in blocking the high crime rate in our communities. It would also be a crucial step in limiting the unnecessary, senseless violence perpetrated by the forces of the government — the South African Police (SAP) and the South African Defence Force (SADF).

In the eyes of the majority of our people, the SAP lacks any credibility whatsoever and for their security measures to be effective there has to be co-operation between them and the community.

At the moment, no such co-operation exists — a key factor in the escalating crime rate.

In order to create legitimacy for the SAP, and indeed the SADF too, there has to be joint control of these institutions. They can no longer serve and defend the interests of the white minority government alone.

There are certain elements within the SADF which have to be rooted out if a new national defence force is to play its role correctly.

Mercenaries intent on fanning the flames of

violence will have no place in a democratic army — under multi-party control, these elements will be forced out.

The PAC believes a transitional authority should emerge from the current multi-party negotiations. (254) (254)

This transitional authority should set up joint structures which will be sovereign and will control all armed formations, including the SADF and SAP.

We are prepared to discuss and negotiate the details of how this should be implemented, but we are not prepared to come to a decision around the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) only — all security forces should be part of the agreement reached.

We believe that in the same way as Apla is the military wing of the PAC, the SAP and SADF are the military wings of the illegitimate government, and so should not be treated any differently.

We are open to suggestions about how this process should occur and we are willing to negotiate the matter with other parties at the multi-party forum.

Sentech autonomy

Star 15/5/93.

THE possibility of the SABC divesting itself as the sole shareholder in its signal distribution arm, Sentech, is being considered, industry sources said this week.

Sentech was formed in October 1992 as a limited company, wholly owned by the SABC and with four directors from the SABC. Wynand Harmse, Gert Claasens, Steve Schubach and Neel Smuts.

Sources said the thinking at Auckland Park was that because of what Sentech does — install, maintain and operate transmitters for radio and television broadcasting — it would be a viable proposition to have it fall under the regulatory authority of an independent broadcasting authority (as proposed by the Government and its negotiating partners), with its own board of directors drawn from all sections of the community.

Sentech MD Neel Smuts, responding to the reports, said he would welcome such a move. "We would like to serve all broadcasters in South Africa. We have the skills, the infrastructure and offer

Sentech, the SABC's signal distribution arm, may soon fall under the authority of an independent broadcasting body, reports MANDY JEAN WOODS.

competitive services"

While the SABC is currently Sentech's major client, it also works for M-Net, Radio 702, the BBC, Radio Pulpit and some broadcasters in the TVBC states

"We have not experienced any resistance from clients because we are owned by the SABC, but I know from my own observations that clients would be happier if Sentech were in control of an independent board of directors," Smuts said

In the new broadcasting era where there may be dozens of radio stations and more television stations, it could be awkward if Sentech were owned by the SABC. "It may be difficult for it to resist the temptation to advance itself," the sources said

On another note, Smuts said Sentech was set to move into new markets beyond its established area of activity as a distributor of radio and television services.

"We are now offering radio paging signal distribution, data-casting and multi-point microwave distribution," he said. These services are available to both the public and private sectors

Smuts stressed Sentech would not be competing with radio paging operators, but would instead be providing them with supporting infrastructure and service.

The datacasting services would distribute one-way computer-to-computer data on the FM signal. Here, the banking and retail sectors were being targeted, he said

Multi-point microwave distribution would allow for the local transmission of video and audio signals, a technology being targeted at business, professional and educational customers as an encrypted signal

Sentech would also offer transmission site-sharing to telecommunications operators as it owns and operates some 120 high sites nationally

on the cards

Briefly

Star 15/5/93

SAP drive nets 13 AK-47s

MIDDELBURG — Thirteen AK-47 rifles and 3 511 rounds of ammunition were among arms confiscated in the eastern Transvaal since Monday, police report. The weapons were found at roadblocks and during intensified exercises after the spate of attacks on farmers. Other weapons confiscated included a Makarov pistol and 125 rounds of ammunition, and 24 stolen handguns. — Sapa (254)

Not only dinosaurs died

WASHINGTON — Whatever killed the dinosaurs 65 million years ago also destroyed 75 percent of

project

Man

A general for peace or war?

ARGUS 15/5/93

IN EVER a barrack-room gallant, General Constand Viljoen was a soldier's soldier who led from the front, by design, rather than force of circumstance.

Today, this "short, chunky little man", as he has been recently described, cuts an oddly incongruous figure in civvies.

Yet, it is upon a distinctly civvy terrain that General Viljoen has emerged after nearly a decade down on the farm and, before that, several more as a cracking military man.

Within two weeks, he has grasped the hopes of a disaffected white right and projected them into the national political debate with a startling speed and efficiency.

Casting himself as a "co-ordinator" — and strenuously placating fears that his real intentions are to muster a rebellion — General Viljoen's presence already has made an impact on the broader political process.

Assessments range from predictions of an emboldening of white resistance to suggestions that his will be a positive role in channeling the energies of the white right in the pursuit of constructive political goals.

There might be a temptation to compare General Constand Viljoen with the most recent general-turned-politician, former Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, but the comparison is ill-matched. Whereas General Malan was a staff officer's officer, General Viljoen was all the more clearly a soldier.

Boer War commanders like Gener-

al Louis Botha, J B M Hertzog and Jan Smuts offer, in large measure, the archetype of farmer-generals who led soldiers and did so with as much conviction as, later, they led political parties.

Perhaps what distinguished them more especially was that they proved as redoubtable in peacetime. The force of historical circumstance wrought a different effect in the pre- and post-Union days.

But, like his more-famous Boer predecessors, General Viljoen has responded to a call to lead.

It is a quality that resides naturally in this 60-year-old artillery officer and acknowledged strategist.

After a May 1978 combined Air Force/paratrooper attack on Swapo's main southern Angolan base at Cas-singa — five servicemen earned Hon-oris Crux medals for their part in the operation — two waves of helicopters swooped down on to the boiling battle-field, under mortar, shell and rifle fire, to withdraw the troops.

Astonishingly, General Viljoen, then Chief of the Army, was in the second wave.

The impact on morale was under-standably great. His tacit dictum was

that he would never expect a soldier to do something he was not willing to do himself.

Men who knew him this way admire him, even if they were disdainful of his political conservatism.

A man who was on the spot at Chit-fua, 120km inside Angola, during Oper-ation Seepic in 1980, described how, during an attack on a complex of Swapo bases, a huge armoured Rael was knocked out when it detonated a double anti-tank landmine.

The crew was "cas-evaced" (casualty evacuated) for shock treatment, but the man who was standing at the rear-hatch of the vehicle and was hurled out by the impact of the explosion was fighting-fit minutes afterwards.

General Viljoen had had another scrape. "I saw him minutes later", the ob-server recalled. "His dark blue gun-ner's beret, thrust squarely on his head, was a little dusty, but the man was cool as a cucumber."

In his sphere, his stature is undisput-ed.

It is a matter of irony — and a fea-ture of history that places him in a dif-ferent league from the Bothas, Hert-zogs and Smuts of the past — that Constand Viljoen's leadership of an es-

entially white army in the past places a severe limitation on his scope now.

He weighs his words carefully and has been anxious to allay fears of a white revolt inspired or, worse, de-vised by retired army men like him-self.

In the past, much that he said matched the "total onslaught" mind-set of the P W Botha era, but he endorsed the principle of keeping politics out of the army and remarked in 1980 that he believed "there is no problem in South Africa that cannot be solved the 'peaceful way'".

He told the gathering of farmers in Potchefstroom that a settlement must be negotiated, and he has since empha-sised his desire for a "fair" settlement.

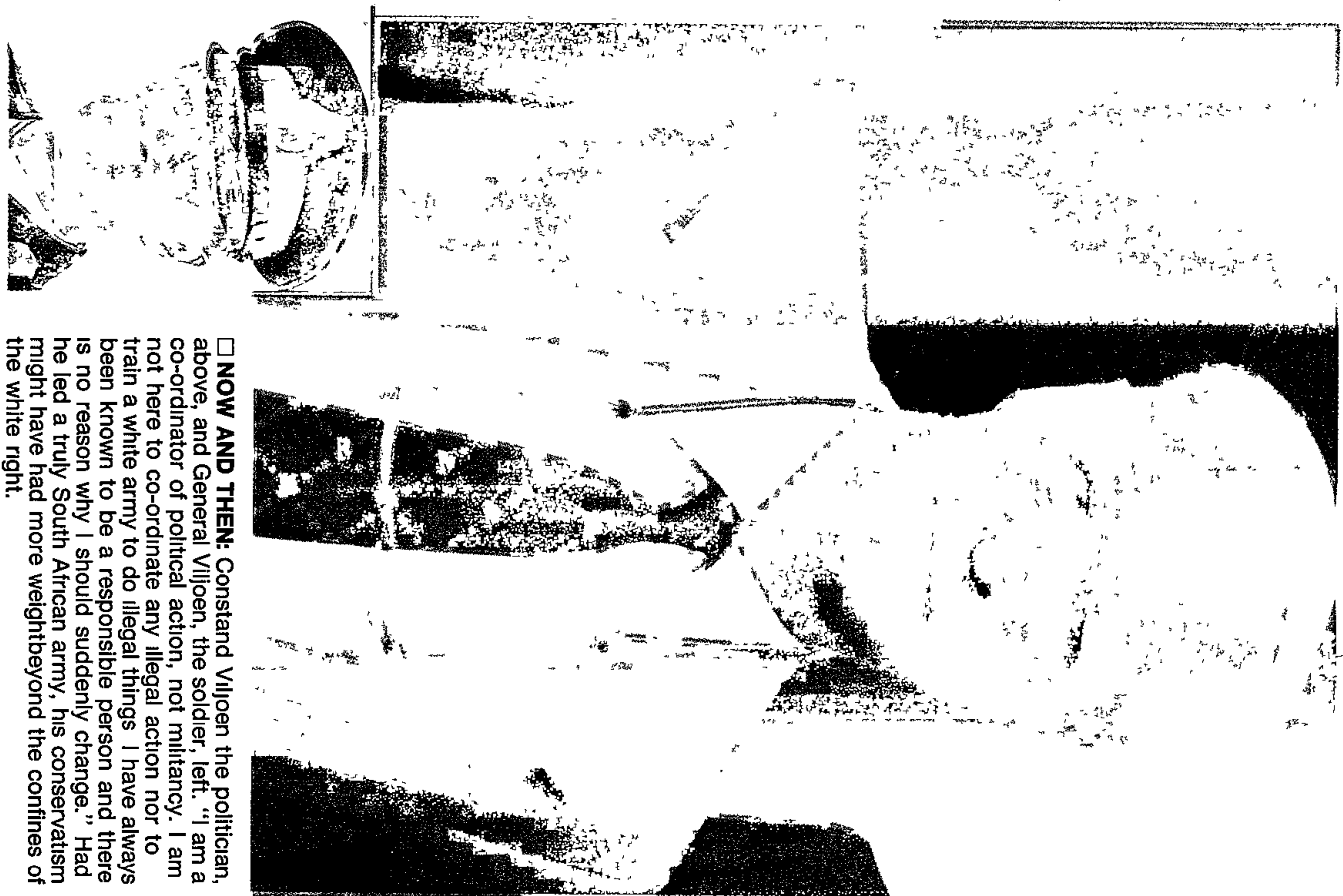
His professing to eschew an overtly political leadership role might well prove insufficient in evading the com-pelling desire of an anxious right-wing for a potent figurehead.

A "Viva Viljoen" heard from the throng of disgruntled white spectators at Thursday night's signal ANC meet-ing in Parow reflects the feeling that the white right believes it has found in Constand Viljoen the figurehead it has sought for some time.

They are already impelling him to lead where he has sought merely to fa-cilitate.

Indeed, there is every reason to be-lieve that despite any possible person-al discomfit, General Constand Viljoen would assume that mantle with signifi-cant effect.

He is not faint-hearted. A leader he undoubtedly is.



□ **NOW AND THEN:** Constand Viljoen the politician, above, and General Viljoen, the soldier, left. "I am a co-ordinator of political action, not militancy. I am not here to co-ordinate any illegal action nor to train a white army to do illegal things I have always been known to be a responsible person and there is no reason why I should suddenly change." Had he led a truly South African army, his conservatism might have had more weight beyond the confines of the white right.

Red military tries for sunny SA

SOUTH AFRICAN security companies have been flooded with job applications from people trained in top Russian military academies, including former KGB members.

Several Russians in of the Soviet security forces have applied to join the Cape Town branch of a national security company.

Mr Brian Retief, the regional manager of Pritchard Security and Cleaning Services, said he had been "innundated" with letters from mostly highly-qualified former Russian military personnel

By CHIARA CARTER

St James 16/5/93
The applicants included a qualified helicopter pilot and an officer with a background in intelligence work.

He said he believed similar applications had been made to other local security companies.

Mr Retief said former KGB members were being employed in industrial espionage in the United States.

He was "mystified" as to how the Russians had heard about his com-

pany Home Affairs spokesman Mr Niel du Bois said any applications would be subject to SA immigration policy

Mr du Bois said there had been a "flood" of prospective immigrants from East Bloc countries, Russia and mainland China.

The department's key concern was the interests of South Africans and given the high rate of unemployment, immigrants would have to offer skills not available in the country

Joint army jobs pledge

Sunday Times Reporter

SI Times
NOT a single person will be thrown into the streets once uMkhonto we Sizwe and the SADF are integrated into a new army, ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday told a senior SADF officer.

(254)
Mr Mandela added that although some senior serving SADF officers might be retired, he gave an undertaking that none would be victimised and all service contracts would be honoured.

[C. Medo]
Mr Mandela, who with Dr Allan Boesak is on a votes-canvassing blitz in the north western Cape, said this at a meeting with SA police and SADF officers, the mayor of Upington Mr G Esterhuizen and the town council.

16/5/98

rschowitz knew the head of

Military conscript protests in blood

(254)

SITimes 16/5/93

By AYESHA ISMAIL

A NATIONAL serviceman who slit his wrists and wrote "Viva Mandela" and "Long live ANC" in blood on a wall at the Oudtshoorn Infantry School was this week declared a conscientious objector.

Mr Allan Knight, 19, of Port Elizabeth, began his basic army training in January, although, as an ANC member, he was opposed to conscription.

He then contacted the End Conscription Campaign and sent in a submission to the Exemption Board.

Sixteen days later, he was arrested at his home for being AWOL.

Depressed

"I was court martialled and given a one-year suspended sentence," he said.

"In March I was told my application had been turned down. I felt let down and depressed.

"I went into the bathroom and slit my wrists with a razor blade.

"I remember writing Viva Mandela and Long Live the ANC in my blood, but don't know what happened after that. I woke up in the sick bay," said Mr Knight.

Last Friday, he was told his application had been approved.

Captain CJ Visser, of the Oudtshoorn Infantry School, confirmed Mr Knight had been discharged from the army on Monday.

g
lu
sp
th
ro
st
ra
ab
tic
me
an
in
fat
dit
lin
lic
day
pop
the
bar
had
iro
"th



THE AK-47, used increasingly in political and criminal violence has become the best known of rifles available in South Africa today. Yet nobody can say how many of these guns there are the country.

According to the police, the 891 AK-47s recovered last year were just a small proportion of all such weapons in the country. They said any estimate of the numbers would be "pure speculation".

ANC foreign affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki said recently that many of the weapons filtered into the country were originally sent by the South African Government to support the rebel Renamo forces in Mozambique, though this slowed after the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

Although the AK-47 has been linked with the ANC and PAC, their opponents have also smuggled it into the country. It has been used by both the ANC and the IFP in incidents of violence in Natal.

There have also been allegations that the so-called "Third

SA awash with unknown number of AK-47 rifles

The Ak-47 has become the focus of controversy after its repeated use in violent attacks in South Africa. MICHAEL SPARKS reports.

Force" has access to the weapons and is using them, often resulting in organisations like the ANC being blamed for attacks.

The only statistics available for the number of weapons in the region are from Harare where press reports quoted military sources as estimating that at least 1.5 million AK-47s had been introduced to Mozambique since the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

Many of these weapons have been smuggled into the country through Swaziland and Mozambique and have subsequently been sold in the PWV-region very cheaply. In January, police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen said illegal AK-47s could be bought for as little as R100, although one in good con-

dition could fetch up to R2 000.

Their cheap price and ready availability have also made it easy for criminals to lay their hands on the weapons.

According to Military Research Group executive member Ian Robertson, one of the reasons the weapon has developed "mystique" is that it was readily available when the Soviet Union supplied it in the 1960s to those fighting for their liberation.

Robertson said it could easily survive harsh conditions and

had proved to be adaptable to battle conditions better than many other weapons.

Its range, velocity and weight meant that it compared favourably with the weapons used by the SA Defence Force.

The weapon was originally developed in 1947 by Mikhail Kalashnikov, and that is where most of the name comes from. The A is for the Russian word *Automat* or automatic, while K is for Kalashnikov and the rest is for the year the designer offered the weapon design to

the Soviet government.

The original weapon was very heavy and susceptible to blockages from dirt. So a revised, lighter version of the weapon was developed by 1952, resulting in the superior battle weapon that has been in wide circulation ever since.

Tefo Raditapole, who submitted the ANC's representations to the Goldstone Commission hearings on firearms in Cape Town last month, said one suggestion the delegation had made was for the police, in conjunction with the Mozambican government, to buy up very cheaply all the AK-47s they could, and then destroy them.

When asked whether this was a valid proposition, police spokesman Colonel Ray Har-

raid said "This question cannot be answered meaningfully. The SA Police has no jurisdiction in Mozambique. There are a number of other problems, for example, financial implications, logistics, etc."

But Raditapole said that starving Mozambicans were happy to give their weapons away for food, and that it could be done if South Africa made arrangements with the Mozambique government.

He added that while the AK-47 certainly had a reputation as a powerful weapon misused by many criminals, far more crimes were committed with stolen, previously legal firearms than with AK-47s.

Police statistics show that last year there were 537 firearm licences issued daily, with more than 3.5 million guns owned by 1.3 million people.

Janne Rauch, a researcher at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of the Witwatersrand, agreed, saying a culture of firearms existed, where people believed it was legitimate to own a firearm.

Moves to merge Umkhonto with SADF stepped up

TOS WENTZEL

Political Staff

(254)

ARC 17/5/93

TALKS aimed at consolidating the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and armies of the TBVC countries with the Defence Force are being stepped up, according to top government sources

They said there was a positive approach in the talks but dismissed weekend speculation that MK could within weeks be fully integrated with the SADF with its commander, Joe Modise, a general

The aim is to draw armed units such as MK and TBVC armies into the SADF before an election. The government is keen to have all these units to play a joint role as a peace-keeping force during an election campaign.

The issue will be high on the agenda at coming negotiations

The ANC has rejected suggestions that MK is poised to be incorporated into the SADF and that its members would take up positions to the level of general.

The ANC wants a new defence force created out of the existing armed forces. Its first

objective is for the security forces to be placed under joint political control, through a sub-council on defence

As government spokesmen said, it was known that exploratory talks over a future defence force were taking place between the SADF and other organisations, not only the ANC. Inkatha was one of the other movements involved.

It was only logical that changes would have to be implemented and that all military and quasi-military capabilities should be consolidated as soon as possible in the interests of peace

It was also obvious that the SADF inevitably had to play a leading role in this regard

Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee said recently that there were between 12 000 and 14 000 trained MK members. The incorporation of the police and defence forces of the independent black states would also have to be considered

There would have to be a political body in which all parties and non-parliamentary groups would have a say

Denial on MK joining forces with SADF

Sawetani 17/5/93

By Joshua Raboroko

■ New, representative army must be built on democratic principles:

THE African National Congress yesterday dismissed reports that Umkhonto we Sizwe is to join the South African Defence Force, saying it wanted a new army built on democratic principles

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said there was no possibility of Umkhonto we Sizwe joining the South African Defence Force "within a short period of time"

The organisation was responding to a report in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper that the military wing of the ANC could join the SADF within a few weeks

The report also said Umkhonto we Sizwe,

‘The SADF has been discredited and is an unacceptable army in South Africa’

together with its general, Joe Modise, had come to an agreement on the possibility of joining the security forces

The report came after Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee said he would speed up the possibility of such a move

Addressing a meeting in Tweeling in the Orange Free State last week, Coetsee said between 8 000 and 12 000 members of MK could be incorporated into the SADF soon

Marcus said the report created the wrong impression. The SADF had been discredited and was an unacceptable army in South Africa, she said

The ANC wanted a new professional army that would be built differently from the old SADF

It was unlikely that MK would join the SADF. "We want a new army created according to democratic principles," Marcus said



NEWS Three die in minibus attack • ANC wants new army



A man bearing a Turkish flag is attacked by pro-Armenian demonstrators on Madison Avenue in New York on Saturday. Participants in the Turkish Day parade clashed briefly with Armenians before the start of the parade. PIC AP

3 soldiers held over minibus taxi killings

Sowetan 17/5/93

By Ruth Bhengu and Sapa

WHITE MEN Three passengers, including a five-year-old girl, die as armed men open fire:

THREE WHITE OFF-DUTY soldiers have been arrested after they opened fire on a minibus taxi between Graskop and Bushbuckridge at the weekend, killing three passengers including a five-year-old girl.

Eastern Transvaal police spokesman Warrant-Officer Izak van Zyl yesterday confirmed the arrests but would not give the names of the dead before their next of kin had been informed.

The driver of the taxi, Mr Kenneth Ntswane, escaped unhurt. One of the 16 passengers, Mr David Mayisane (25), who was shot twice in the shoulder, yesterday told how three white men in a car drove towards the minibus and started shooting at it with rifles.

"I was sitting in the front seat next to the driver

when I saw a blue and white mini driving towards us," Mayisane said from the Mapulaneng Hospital in Bushbuckridge.

"As it approached us, two white men started shooting. A woman who was sitting behind the driver was shot in the neck and a little girl of about eight years was shot in the head.

"After it had passed us, the mini made a U-turn and followed our taxi. By this time the passengers were screaming and the taxi driver had increased speed while the gunmen followed and shot at us, smashing windows.

"I was shot twice in the shoulder. The driver managed to get to a roadside shop at Inyaka and

ask for help.

"We were taken to hospital by soldiers from the nearby camp. They are the ones who told us that our attackers were also soldiers," he said.

The ANC's media liaison officer in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Jackson Mthembu, condemned the shootings and said "We demand the removal of soldiers from the villages of Bushbuckridge and KaNgwane.

"We further demand that the soldiers be removed from guarding the Mapulaneng Hospital and be confined to their base until joint control of the security forces can be established."

ANC denies

SADF, MK

Star 17/5/93 Set to merge

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The ANC has rejected suggestions that Umkhonto we Sizwe is poised to be incorporated into the SADF and that its members would take up positions to the level of general. (254)

However, a Defence Ministry spokesman said yesterday that exploratory talks were taking place with a variety of organisations and it was "only logical" that all armed forces "should be consolidated as soon as possible in the interest of peace".

A senior ANC source and leading negotiator said the organisation did not want MK to be merged into the current SADF "with all its baggage".

A report yesterday saying the merging of MK into the SADF could take place within weeks "sounds like a Government kite-flying exercise" to fend off ANC pressure.

He pointed out that the ANC wanted a new defence force created out of existing armed forces. He also said the organisation's first objective was for the security forces to be placed under joint political control.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the report was "speculative" but confirmed that exploratory talks over a future SADF were taking place.

Woman killed as Star 17/5/93 soldiers fire on bus 254

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
and Own Correspondent

Three off-duty national servicemen allegedly opened fire on a minibus in the eastern Transvaal at the weekend, killing a woman and injuring her five-year-old daughter and another passenger.

Police said the shooting took place on Saturday on the road between Bushbuck Ridge and Graskop.

The three national servicemen — two of them lieutenants — who were stationed at 7 SA Infantry Battalion in Phalaborwa, are being held in the Nelspruit police cells and are to ap-

pear in court today on charges of murder and attempted murder.

SAP spokesman Warrant-Officer Izak van Zyl said the soldiers were in a car travelling in the opposite direction to the minibus.

One of the 16 minibus passengers, David Mayisane (25), who was shot twice in the shoulder, yesterday told how three white men drove towards the minibus near Bushbuck Ridge and started shooting with R-4 rifles.

The woman (23) died instantly. Her daughter is in a serious condition.

Their names have not been released as their family in Gazankulu have not yet been notified.

Crisis in education explained in ANC ad

KELVIN BROWN and MARGIA KLEIN

THE ANC yesterday launched a hard-hitting advertising campaign aimed at creating an understanding among middle- and upper-class people about the education crisis.

A full-page advertisement in the Sunday Times ran with the title "We could occupy white schools. Or we could occupy your mind for a minute or two".

It describes the education obstacles facing black children, saying that only R1 was spent on educating a white child, while 20c was allocated to a child at a DET school.

The teacher/children ratio was significantly higher in black schools, there was often no electricity and the level of training of teachers was low. "Is it any wonder that the level of anger has again reached a fever pitch?" The ANC said it was committed to 10 years of free compulsory education and the way forward lay in negotiations starting in a national education and training forum.

Julian Ovsowitz, head of AM-C ad agency, said by putting its message across the ANC hoped to engender a climate of understanding about the crisis in education. It was trying to convey it was committed to negotiations and the campaign was aimed at conveying facts overlooked by the media.

The campaign was the ANC's third aimed at local constituencies, the agency having also produced ads in response to the Budget and one for peace.

Speculation on SADF, MK amalgamation is quashed

BILLY PADDOCK

THE ANC and the Defence Ministry yesterday moved to dampen speculation that 12 000 members of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe would be incorporated into the SADF.

A Defence spokesman said that Sunday newspaper reports stating that incorporation, up to general level, could happen within weeks was "in essence a synopsis of ideas, possibilities and speculation which are circulating around the exploratory talks".

MK commander-in-chief Joe Modise — tipped by Rapport as an SADF general — said while much progress had been made in the bilateral talks with the SADF and the SAP, no finality had been reached.

The Ministry agreed that no finality had been reached. It said that when Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee referred to the incorporation of 12 000 MK members during a speech in the Free State, it would have been as a result of speculating that if there were to be a single joint force, this is what it could mean.

"It is known that exploratory talks over a future defence force is taking place be-

tween the SADF and others — not only the ANC," he said.

"It is only logical that changes in the SADF have to be made and all military and paramilitary capabilities should be consolidated as soon as possible."

It is understood that the bilateral meetings during the past two years have been discussing a new defence force and MK members' role. It is also understood that not all MK members can be incorporated, because of financial constraints.

The ANC is also still insisting on some form of joint control and it is understood that until all the security forces, including those of the TBVC and self-governing states are included, no move will be made on incorporating MK into the SADF.

The decisions or recommendations of the bilateral talks will also have to go to the multiparty negotiations forum to be discussed and agreed upon as part of a transitional executive council before a new force can become a reality.

Inkatha in new call for Goldstone probe

JOHN HARTMAN/CONTRAST



Raid sparks new call for joint army, police

27-11-93
JOHANNESBURG — The South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco) yesterday reiterated its call for the immediate joint control of security forces to avoid further "biased harassment" by members of the police and Defence Force.

Sanco official Mr Khabisi Mosunkutu was reacting to a raid by about 200 members of the police and Defence Force at a squatter camp near Klipspruit in Soweto yesterday morning.

He criticised the security forces for conducting raids in black townships claiming to be looking for weapons, while similar raids were not seen in white suburbs. — Sapa

254

Speculation on SADF, MK amalgamation is quashed

THE ANC and the Defence Ministry yesterday moved to dampen speculation that 12 000 members of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe would be incorporated into the SADF

A Defence spokesman said that Sunday newspaper reports stating that incorporation, up to general level, could happen within weeks was "in essence a synopsis of ideas, possibilities and speculation which are circulating around the exploratory talks"

MK commander-in-chief Joe Modise — tipped by Rapport as an SADF general — said while much progress had been made in the bilateral talks with the SADF and the SAP, no finality had been reached

The Ministry agreed that no finality had been reached. It said that when Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee referred to the incorporation of 12 000 MK members during a speech in the Free State, it would have been as a result of speculating that if there were to be a single joint force, this is what it could mean.

"It is known that exploratory talks over a future defence force is taking place be-

tween the SADF and others — not only the ANC," he said

"It is only logical that changes in the SADF have to be made and all military and paramilitary capabilities should be consolidated as soon as possible"

It is understood that the bilateral meetings during the past two years have been discussing a new defence force and MK members' role. It is also understood that not all MK members can be incorporated, because of financial constraints.

The ANC is also still insisting on some form of joint control and it is understood that until all the security forces, including those of the TBVC and self-governing states are included, no move will be made on incorporating MK into the SADF

The decisions or recommendations of the bilateral talks will also have to go to the multiparty negotiations forum to be discussed and agreed upon as part of a transitional executive council before a new force can become a reality

254
B/DM 17/5/93
BILLY PADDOCK

Inkatha in new call for Goldstone probe

ULUNDI — Inkatha has reiterated its call for Judge Richard Goldstone to investigate the "serial killings" of Inkatha members

At a meeting in Ulundi at the weekend, the Inkatha central committee expressed its concern that the issue of Umkhonto we Sizwe was being submerged by other consider-

ations and not given the priority it deserved

The committee noted the extent to which "serial killing of Inkatha members and violence against the party is undertaken to weaken our negotiating position"

It said the disbandment of private armies, including MK, should be given the

highest priority at multiparty talks, and resolved to instruct Inkatha's negotiation team to take "whatever steps are necessary"

The committee again endorsed the need for a federal system for the new SA and reiterated that regional powers and boundaries should be in place before an election — Sapa



Woman head

Shooting in
up to the
an off-duty
and fired two
blank into
killing the
and wounded
friend
Leonard
of the Pen
r and Rob
said that
in Doman
ng in the
at of the
was struck
the bullet
is Michelle
o had been
back of the
ad to Tyger
al with a
Jacobson, 21,
Tisco Reu-

SADF mum on 'plan for merger with MK'

By PETER DENNEHY
and RONALD MORRIS

THE SADF was tight-lipped yesterday over the question of whether between 8 000 and 12 000 UMKhonto we Sizwe (MK) soldiers might be integrated into the SA Defence Force within weeks. The SADF declined to comment on a Sunday newspaper report concerning the imminent merging of MK with the SADF. It was a matter for the Ministry of Defence, the SADF spokesman said. Commandant Riaan Louw, a spokesman for the ministry, said yesterday that it was well-known that exploratory talks over a future Defence Force were taking place between the SADF and other organisations. "Not only the ANC" It is reliably understood that the

Table Mountain 'defeats' Hillary

CT 17/5/93
Staff Reporter

HEAVY clouds have thwarted efforts by Mount Everest pioneer Sir Edmund Hillary to reach the summit of Table Mountain — but he was struck by the beauty of the mountain and the Peninsula during a helicopter tour yesterday. Sir Edmund is here as a guest of the Southern African Nature Foundation to launch a major fund-raising appeal for Table Mountain and the Cape Peninsula Natural Environment. Speaking at the harbour yesterday after visiting Robben Island, Sir Edmund said he would love to return to Cape Town. He had been unable to do what he did when he came to South Africa 38 years ago — travel up the mountain by cablecar. "I just hope that the political situation calms down and does no harm to the environment," he said before setting off to see the winelands.

Picture Page 2



Lubowski probe completed

WINDHOEK. — Four years after the assassination of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, police have concluded their investigation and handed the docket to an inquest magistrate.

Mr Lubowski, a rising star in the Swapo hierarchy, was gunned down outside his home on September 12, 1989.

The Namibian newspaper yes-

terday claimed in a front-page story that plans to kill Mr Lubowski were hatched by high-ranking officials of the former SWA Police and Defence Force.

It said many of them were still employed by the Namibian Police and Namibian Defence Force. Among the officers named by the newspaper was one who played a role in investigat-

ing Mr Lubowski's murder

The allegations are believed to have come to light in affidavits made by two former policemen serving sentences for robbery, theft and arson.

Two of the officers have denied any role in the killing.

Police yesterday declined to comment, saying the matter was sub judice — Sapa



PEACEFUL MARCH : ANC marshals lead members of the ANC Youth League in a march to Woodstock police station yesterday where they demanded joint control of security forces.

Picture: BENNY GOOL

Youth League march on Woodstock

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 ANC Youth League members and supporters yesterday marched peacefully to the Woodstock police station to demand joint control of security forces and an independent inquiry into the death of uMkhonto weSizwe member Mr Kaya Simani. Regional chairman Mr Mcebisi Skwatsha handed a memorandum to station commander Captain J Rossouw.

Mr Skwatsha said the ANCYL wanted an assurance their demands would be met by June 17, or the youth would take more serious action.

Mr Simani was killed by police in March in Nyanga when he allegedly attempted to shoot at them.

The ANC claim he was shot by police wearing balaclavas. Captain Rossouw told marchers the memorandum would be forwarded to his seniors.

Star 19/5/98
Weapons Bill tabled

Legislation to ensure South Africa does not produce weapons of mass destruction was tabled in Parliament yesterday. With the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Bill the Government seeks to put materials and technology under the statutory control of a council. — Staff Reporter. (254)

I
v
T
n
v
t
r

Bill tabled to control weapons proliferation

Blom 19/5/93

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Legislation was introduced in Parliament yesterday to place weapons of mass destruction under statutory control, thereby boosting SA's armaments export potential

The Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Bill proposes the establishment of a council to oversee non-proliferation measures.

The Bill follows President FW de Klerk's disclosure in Parliament that SA secretly built six nuclear bombs and had become the first country to dismantle them voluntarily.

The Bill requires that specified "dual use" technology, materials, chemicals, components and facilities which could be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction be registered and controlled.

According to the Bill's memorandum, it covers technology that could be used to make nuclear weapons, certain toxic chemicals, scheduled biological materials and missiles.

The Bill provides for the detailed description of the activities and goods to be set out in regulations, based on guidelines in international conventions and non-pro-

liferation agreements.

In these activities, SA will adhere to the "principle of minimum compliance", the memorandum says

The Bill aims to promote and ensure free trade with the international community, especially as compliance with the principles of the conventions is increasingly becoming a prerequisite for international free trade.

The Bill results from conventions and treaties covering nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missiles

SA was already a subscriber to some of these conventions and treaties and intended extending its involvement to others in the near future.

The conventions and treaties include the Geneva Protocol, subscribed to since 1930, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (assented to in 1991) and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The remaining treaties which SA had indicated it would assent to were the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Threat to sink Rooi Els council

By RONALD MORRIS

THE Administrator of the Cape has threatened to dissolve the Rooi Els Local Council (RELC), or replace councillors, if the court case to review the legality of Somchem's lease of land in the Hangklip area was not postponed, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

This was said in papers by Professor Dr Denis Cowen, chairman of the RELC, which brought an application before two judges to review the legality of a lease granted by the Overberg Regional Services Council to Somchem — an Armscor affiliate. The Administrator of the Cape is also cited as a respondent.

The Administrator sought a postponement of the review proceedings on the grounds that he wished to investigate the financial affairs of the RELC and to test Rooi Els ratepayers' support for the continuation of the court action.

However, in a dramatic turn yesterday afternoon, the RELC, which opposed the postponement application, said it would like to see a referendum of Rooi Els ratepayers to "remove any doubt" about support for the court case.

Mr D P de Villiers, QC, counsel for the RELC, said the council would like to see the referendum coupled with the "best offer" Somchem was prepared to make, which should be put to ratepayers during the referendum.

Pending the referendum, the RELC is seeking an undertaking from the administrator that "no steps" would be taken to dissolve the council, displace councillors or appoint others, Mr De Villiers said.

In papers supporting the postponement, Mr C J van Tonder, the CPA's chief director of local government, said it had become clear that the RELC had limited funds and that should it lose the court case its liability for costs would exceed its assets. It would be impossible for it to function as a local authority if its assets and annual rates income were seized to cover legal costs.

Mr Van Tonder said it was not clear if the majority of ratepayers supported the court action and a full investigation of the RELC's financial affairs would be in the ratepayers' interest.

The administrator's response to the RELC offer of a referendum is expected today.

Mr Justice H L Berman and Mr Justice F D J Brand presided. Mr De Villiers, with Mr Mike Donen, instructed by Mr Hilton Gischen of Mallinck Röss Richman and Cloenberg Inc, appeared for RELC. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, SC, assisted by Mr Francois van Zyl, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the Administrator.

Huwasa

tion is proceeding. Grazing is being utilized in an orderly manner by cattle and sheep. The nearby situated Caskie Ben, in extent 921 ha, is managed jointly with the Spitskop area as winter grazing.

The remainder of the Vlekkop Conservation Area, known as the Doornhoek farms, in extent 9 460 ha, recovered to such an extent that it is in a better condition than the adjoining private farms.

Farmers have already made urgent enquiries into the commercial utilization of the farms and the Department is also considering the disposal thereof.

- (2) Yes *254*
- (a) Upper Vlekkop Farmers' Association

(b) Portion D of the Doornhoek farms, in extent 2 060 ha, was made available earlier this year as emergency grazing to members of the Farmers' Association who have already reduced their stock numbers on their farms to 1/3 of the carrying capacity. The lease is for 5 months ending on 31 August 1993. Stock numbers on a portion of the Doornhoek farms may not exceed 165 head of cattle at any time. Rent is payable in advance at R660 per month.

- (3) No.

New questions

Police: new aircraft for airwing

*1. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether the airwing of the South African Police has purchased or is to purchase new aircraft, if so, (a) how many, (b) what types of aircraft, (c) from what organizations and (d) at what cost;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B776E

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes

(a) Seven (7)

(b) and (c) I do not deem it to be in the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Huwasa

public interest to supply the required information

(d) R20 892 636,30

- (2) No *254*

†Mr P J GROENEWALD Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether the SA Air Force have been contacted to establish whether there are aircraft which can be used to perform a similar task

†THE MINISTER Yes, Mr Chairman, we are constantly in contact with the SA Air Force about aircraft which they cannot use. However, there is also another important consideration for us, and that is that the required aircraft must meet certain standards

What is also important to us is the running costs of existing aircraft in the country. It can be extremely expensive to use old aircraft for this kind of work

†Mr P J GROENEWALD Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know whether, as he says it is not in the national interest to provide the names of the suppliers, he is prepared to furnish the names to me personally in his office.

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, I will even talk to the hon member about it in the passage

Archival records of State Departments/SAP/SADF

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education: *254*

What is the policy in regard to access by members of the public and researchers, respectively, to the archival records of (a) State Departments in general and (b) the (i) Department of Foreign Affairs, (ii) South African Defence Force and (iii) South African Police in particular? B800E

†THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The access of members of the public and researchers to archives is governed by Section 9 of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act No 6 of 1962). In terms of the Act secret records are, as a result of their sensitive nature, not archives and consequently do not fall under the provisions of the Act. The policy is that all interested parties be granted access to ar-

Huwasa

chives in depots as far as possible after the termination of the closed period. As a general principle, a closed period of approximately 30 years is maintained. On request the Minister of National Education can at his discretion and on conditions determined by him, grant access to archives in depots falling within the closed period

(a) Access to archives of State Departments in general *254*

Access to archives which are still in the custody of offices of origin is granted by the heads of the offices concerned and the Director of Archives does not prescribe to offices in this regard. The Director has, however, issued instructions about the manner in which archives to which the head of the office wishes to grant access should be dealt with in the interests of control and conservation

(b) (i) and (ii) Access to archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African Police

The position of these Departments does not differ in any way from the above-mentioned, i.e. all archives are made available in terms of the Archives Act, 1962, and all documents which are classified as secret are controlled by the office concerned

(ii) Access to archives of the South African Defence Force

The above-mentioned is also applicable to the South African Defence Force, but the Act further determines that access to archives relating to the South African Defence Force in the custody of the archives depot of the Defence Force shall not be authorized without the approval of the Minister acting in consultation with the Minister of Defence

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, does the Minister, under the Archives Act, ensure that the records which are secret are in fact preserved as records for South African society in the future?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, of course I do not personally work in the archives, but I am given the assurance by the Department that the position is that those documents are well pro-

ected for the public in the interests of the future

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask, seeing that the Government is now in the process of handing over the reins to the ANC, whether the hon the Minister can give us the assurance that public records in our archives will not be destroyed?

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, in the first place, I must make a correction by making it quite clear that it is in no way the intention of the Government to hand over government and power to one party exclusively. Secondly, provision is being made for archives to be properly preserved

National Education: payment to sports administrator

*3. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister for Sport Whether any payments in respect of 1992 have been made to any sports administrator by the Department of National Education, if so, (a) what is the name of the administrator concerned, (b) what amount was paid to this person in respect of (i) salary and (ii) allowances and (c) by what component of the said Department were these payments made? B802E

The MINISTER FOR SPORT *254*

- (1) Yes

(a) During 1992 the Department did make direct payments in the form of honoraria to the following sports administrators and/or experts who officiated as functionaries at sports conferences.

92/03/12 Prof J L Botha

Honorarium R 50,00

92/08/06 Prof R van Rooyen

Honorarium R300,00

92/08/06 Prof R van Rooyen

Honorarium R300,00

92/08/06 Dr B Steyn

Honorarium R300,00

92/08/06 Dr B Steyn

Honorarium R300,00

92/08/06 Mrs D Linston

Honorarium R100,00

92/08/06 Mr G Poltger

Honorarium R100,00

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY *254*

17 suicides in SADF

SEVENTEEN members of the Defence Force committed suicide last year and 223 members attempted to do so, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in parliament.

Replying to a question from General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), he said 10 members of the Permanent Force, five national servicemen and two members of the Citizen Force committed suicide in 1992.

Sapa.

(254) APR 20 1992

Inquiry clears colonels — report

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

(254)

A TOP-LEVEL investigation of alleged malpractices in the intelligence branch of the Defence Force has shown no irregularity which could lead to criminal prosecution, says a Nationalist Press report today.

The investigation followed President De Klerk's purge in December of what he termed "shadowy" elements in the top structure of the SADF.

Two generals and four brigadiers were among the 23 officers forced to retire or go on compulsory leave while investigations were under way.

The purge was based on a preliminary report by SADF Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who was appointed to inquire into so-called dirty tricks.

The investigation was ordered in November after the Goldstone Commission raided a key installation of the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC).

Among the officers under investigation were Colonel A J (At) Nel, Colonel C J C Prinsloo and Commandant S. Snyders.

According to today's report, neither the police nor the SADF found any evidence of irregularities or malpractices by Colonel Nel — a top DCC officer — or Colonel Prinsloo.

It said the attorney-general and the Goldstone Commission were satisfied with the inquiry. This might prepare the way for the colonels to resume their careers in the army.

The issue will feature in the debate on the Defence budget vote in parliament at the beginning of June.

Minister of Defence Mr Kobbie Coetsee dismissed the report as "premature". All aspects of the inquiry had not yet been completed, he said.

Rooi Els: Ratepayers to vote

By RONALD MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

254

ROOI ELS ratepayers will vote by mid-August whether to carry on with a long-running legal battle to get Armscor subsidiary Somchem off land in the Hangklip area. CT 20/5/93

This follows an agreement yesterday at the Supreme Court between the Rooi Els Local Council, the Overberg Regional Services Council, the Administrator of the Cape and Somchem

CT 20/5/93
which was made an order of court

The main action would have started on Tuesday but the administrator asked for a postponement to investigate the council's financial affairs and to test ratepayers' support for the court battle

After lengthy argument, the council said it wanted a referendum to "remove any doubt" about support for the court case and the parties asked for a postponement to September 6.

Dirty tricks denial 'premature'

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A high-level probe of alleged SA Defence Force intelligence "dirty tricks" may have uncovered irregularities but not enough evidence to bring criminal charges

Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday he would deal with the "whole matter" of Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's investigation during his vote in Parliament next month

He said reports during the past week that no irregularities or malpractices had been discovered were "premature".

It has also been reported that tracks may have been covered and that investigators were struggling to find sufficient evi-

dence to bring charges.

The investigation followed President de Klerk's purge in December of what he termed "shadowy" elements at the top of the SADF.

Two generals and four brigadiers were among the 23 who were forced to retire or go on compulsory leave (254)

De Klerk's actions were based on a preliminary report submitted by Steyn.

The investigation followed a raid in November by the Goldstone Commission on the headquarters of the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collection.

Mr Justice Goldstone said yesterday that investigations were continuing, reports Sapa

He dismissed reports in Afrikaans morning newspapers that no irregularities had been

found. The reports, citing "good authority", said the police and the defence force had found no evidence of irregularities or misconduct by two named members of the SADF, and that the Attorney-General and the Goldstone Commission were satisfied with these investigations

"The investigations which were announced by the State President on December 19 1992 have certainly not been concluded, the commission has not been given any information into the conduct of the two SADF officers, and it has expressed no satisfaction therewith," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

"To the extent that the information given to the newspapers by an unidentified source is contradicted by (this), such information is not true," he said

SADF charges 'unlikely'

Political Staff

Aug 21/5/93
A HIGH-LEVEL investigation of alleged Defence Force intelligence "dirty tricks" may have uncovered irregularities but not enough evidence to bring criminal charges

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday he would deal with the "whole matter" of SADF chief Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's investigation in his Budget vote debate in parliament early next month

Reports during the past week that no irregularities or malpractices had been discovered were "premature". He added "All aspects concerning the investigations have not yet been completed in their totality"

It has also been reported that tracks may have been covered and investigators are struggling to find sufficient evidence to bring charges

The investigation followed President De Klerk's purge in December of what he termed "shadowy" elements at the top of the SADF

Mr De Klerk's actions were based on a preliminary report submitted by General Steyn

The investigation followed a raid in November last year by the Goldstone Commission on the headquarters of the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collection

A Defence Force source said yesterday it was important to distinguish between General Steyn's investigation, which was limited to making findings, and follow-ups by police and the attorney-general, which were designed to establish whether charges could be laid.

He also emphasised that the issue should be looked at "in totality"

It now seems likely that while the Steyn investigation may have found indications of irregularities, no charges will be brought

AVVB goes for latest in haute khaki

W/Ment 21/5 - 27/5/93 -

By JAN TALJAARD

NOT exactly Norman Schwarzkopf, but the new two tone camouflage sported by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche would not have looked out of place at Operation Desert Storm.

Terre'Blanche and senior members of his organisation flaunted their new battle dress for the first time at a recent AWB meeting in Witbank. Apart from the brownish hues and blotches of the jacket, cap and trousers, Terre'Blanche's outfit also has an additional embellishment - a braid on his

The new uniform constitutes the third change of dress style since the inception of the AWB. Conservative dark suits ruled in the early days until Jani Allan, that great exponent of haute khaki, reportedly changed all that.

According to evidence led last year in the London High Court it was she who told Terre'Blanche he looked like "a Jew from Rosebank" in a suit. Not only was he convinced, but khaki soon became the official style of the AWB.

That was until this year and the appearance of the new uniform. Initially designed to be used only at training camps and during patrols, Terre'Blanche must have decided the new uniform was much too snazzy to keep a secret.

With the colour scheme limited to two hues, the uniform also slips through a loophole in the law regulating camouflage dress. As long as a third hue does not form part of the pattern, the dress is legal and may be worn in public.

Of course, all this comes at a price. Looking at the cost of 25 items that can be ordered, the average Wenkommando member must be longing for the days of Mussolini when all it took to become a reactionary was a black shirt and a Beretta.

Cheapest item on the list is a baton holder for R2,50 with the "Wrap Around" bulletproof jacket topping the list at R1 306,25.

To be fitted out in full uniform - with baton, boots, rucksack, compass holder, water bottle and a choice of any one of three different bulletproof jackets, may come to as much as R2 000 a member. Colour coordinated socks are extra at R12,29 a pair.

An ad in the latest *Sweepstak*, official mouthpiece of the AWB, advises members that they can order their own camouflage from commandant Nico Venter at headquarters in Ventersdorp. No credit is allowed and whatever was ordered must be paid in full before it will be sent out.

Army recruits 'mostly white'

254
Political Staff

ALMOST 70% of new recruits to the Defence Force last year were white, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He said whites accounted for 3 176 (69,5%) of 4 568 new recruits into the permanent forces of the army, air force, navy and medical services.

Mr Coetsee was replying to a question tabled by General Bob Rogers (DP, Walmer).

He said 3 176 of 9 199 white applicants were appointed, 815 of 6 832 blacks, 495 of 4 124 coloureds and 82 of 463 Indians.

● Mr Coetsee said 17 SADF members committed suicide last year.

SADF reports 'premature'

254

CT 21/5/93

Political Staff

THE government and the Goldstone Commission yesterday poured cold water on reports that top-level investigations into senior SADF members had found no irregularities warranting criminal prosecution

The reports yesterday said SAP and SADF investigations, which followed findings submitted by Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, had found no evidence of irregularities or misconduct by two named members of the SADF

These findings had been submitted to the attorney-general and Goldstone Commission, who were satisfied with the reports

Earlier press reports said investigators were unable to un-

Probe is
not yet
complete

earth sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the reports were "premature", as the investigations had not been entirely completed, and he was therefore unable to comment on individual cases

Justice Goldstone said investigations were continuing and the

commission had not been given any information on the conduct of the two SADF officers

Nor had it expressed "satisfaction" with these investigations

The investigations follow an inquiry ordered last year by President F W de Klerk after he received information that SADF members were involved in illegal or unauthorised activity

Seven SADF members had been placed on compulsory leave, and the then-minister of defence, Mr Gene Louw, said later that charges against Colonel A J Nel, Colonel C J C Prinsloo and Commandant S Snyders, and four Citizen Force members were being investigated

According to the press reports, no evidence of irregularities could be found against Col Nel and Col Prinsloo

IFP rejects

Star 21/5/92
multiparty

control

of forces

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected multiparty control of the country's security forces and warned that the territory would resist the incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe into the army or police.

Addressing the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday in his budget speech as Minister of Police, he said the initiatives being mounted by the ANC/SACP alliance aimed at bringing all the country's security forces under one central command structure must be rejected out of hand.

Buthelezi said the KwaZulu government and IFP wanted a regional security force

"Smaller, leaner and more efficient police forces working close to the people and within their communities are preferable to a huge, bureaucratically structured police force at the national level."

He said the ANC and its allies wanted centralised control over the security forces to enable it to incorporate Umkhonto into the SA Police and armed forces and to gain political control.

'Dirty tricks' probe hits dead end

21/5-27/5/93,

254

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk's efforts to revamp the image of the South African Defence Force have encountered serious problems, as a major "dirty tricks" probe by the man he has chosen to personally lead the new force, General Pierre Steyn, has hit a dead end.

Steyn was given the task late last year of cleaning up the SADF's Department of Military Intelligence (DMI). It was largely on his say-so that De Klerk purged 23 intelligence operatives, including two generals. But Steyn has been unable to deliver the evidence which would make criminal charges stick.

Senior security and legal sources say Steyn's efforts have been sabotaged by police investigators working for him. The SAP, they say, is anxious to avoid scrutiny of a police role in "dirty tricks", and in particular of their cross-links with DMI covert operations.

The failure of the investigation to come up with hard evidence — coming in the wake of De Klerk's tough and highly public action against the intelligence operatives — is likely to cause a row in parliament next Tuesday.

Conservative Party deputy leader Willie Snyman says the government has caused great damage to the security forces, and his party will demand that De Klerk accepts responsibility when Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee tables his budget on June 1.

Steyn is regarded by many within the military as heir apparent to SADF chief Kat Liebenberg. For them, he is the man with an untarnished image capable of leading the defence force into the future.

His failure to lay to rest the ghosts of the past could severely damage not only his personal credibility within the officer corps, but also National Party hopes of retaining influence over the SADF.

Police investigators, anxious to avoid scrutiny of the SAP's role in 'dirty tricks', are hindering investigations into military intelligence, say security sources. By STEPHEN LAUFER,

JAN TALJAARD and EDDIE KOCH

under multi-party rule

Yet the alleged lack of police co-operation with Steyn's probe appears not to have been a concerted effort by old-guard securocrats to damage the general personally. Nor is it a concerted effort to derail De Klerk's attempts to revamp the military.

Sources say it has rather been a case of the police "covering their backs" — keeping prying eyes away from information about recent covert operations, most directed against the ANC.

They say senior police officers — also intent on refurbishing the image of their force — were reluctant to pursue Steyn's investigation with vigour. They specifically feared exposing links between DMI and the former police counter-insurgency and assassination unit based at Vlakteplaas, outside Pretoria.

Some of the DMI agents purged by De Klerk allegedly had close contacts with Vlakteplaas officers. They worked for the Directorate of Covert Collections (DCC), raided by the Goldstone Commission in November last year.

Operatives from both organisations had formed an association known as the Badger Unit. The badger was chosen as the group's emblem because of its reputation for cunning and ferocity. In what appears to be an attempt to deflect the spotlight, the SAP has now closed down Vlakteplaas. Many of the unit's senior officers were

encouraged to take early retirement.

SAP generals are said to be unwilling to upset this damage-control exercise with further disclosures about police involvement in recent "dirty tricks" operations.

But Judge Richard Goldstone, whose commission is itself investigating DMI activities as they relate to public violence, and who is kept informed by Steyn on his investigation, feels the general has not yet come to the end of the road. "The investigations which were announced by the state president on December 19 1992 have certainly not been concluded."

In reaction, intelligence operatives purged by De Klerk are saying "we told you so." The general's failure to produce hard evidence is not the result of a skilled cover-up, they say, but because there never was any evidence to start with.

In an indirect sideswipe at Steyn, Major General Chris Thirion, the most senior officer to be affected by De Klerk's November action, told *The Weekly Mail*: "FW de Klerk probably now realises that he was at fault in acting in such a hurry. Still, the blame should not be laid only at his door, but rather before those who advised him."

Thirion feels De Klerk's advisers loaded the dice to such an extent that he had no choice but to force the officers concerned to retire.

Thirion, who headed the DCC, says he will not return to the military, even if invited to do so. "The trauma of forced retirement was simply too great."

And Leon Flores, a military intelligence operative fired in connection with an alleged Vlakteplaas-inspired attempt to kill renegade policeman Dirk Coetzee in London, said "If I were these people, I'd see the government in court over this. People's careers and lives have been damaged for the political gain of some high-ups."

Violence fears a fillip for security industry

KELVIN BROWN and TRACY SCHNEIDER

THE security and firearm industries have experienced unprecedented growth in the wake of violence following the assassination of SA CP leader Chris Hani, industry sources say.

Automatic gate, fencing and intercom system specialists said there had been a sharp rise in demand for security systems over the past two months.

Dark Area Securities MD Peter Gray said there had been a "massive upswing" of between 20% and 30% in demand for security systems. He linked this to escalating violence, saying trading in April and May, traditionally poor months, had been "very good".

Lockwell Security owner Johnny Amoils said he had seen "panic buying".

"Most people are wanting to upgrade on existing systems. The demand is astronomical and we are having to stretch to a six- to seven-week delivery period," Amoils added.

SA National Security Employers' Association (Sansea) Transvaal chairman Tony Botes said this reflected the general boom being experienced in every aspect of the security industry.

Sansea, which has a national membership of 200 guarding companies, had seen a "dramatic increase" in the demand for security guards by businesses and alarm installations by households.

Gun Shop owner Nicholas Yale had noticed a 40% rise in requests for guns and a similar rise in ammunition sales since the Hani murder.

This had resulted in stock shortages.

Sporting Arms MD Ricky Pascoe said it was taking longer for gun licences to be approved. He suspected this was because gun purchases had rocketed.

Enrolment in gun handling courses had also increased. Academy of Marksmanship MD Ian Chaplain said enrolment figures had increased by 30%.



'Police, army to blame for violence' — report

South 22/5 - 26/5/93

The human rights group, Africa Watch, holds the South African government and its security forces responsible for the continuing violence in this country. **QUENTIN WILSON** reports:

AFRICA Watch, the international human rights organisation, has accused the South African Police, Defence Force and KwaZulu Police of continuing misconduct

Police spokesperson Captain Craig Kotze has claimed the report is one-sided but its charges will strike a chord among many South Africans.

Steps taken by the government have fallen far short of a serious attempt to end the violence in South Africa, says the special report entitled "South Africa — Half Hearted Reform", which was released on Wednesday.

"Abuses of human rights by members of the security forces continue, and neither the

government nor the security forces themselves have made serious efforts to investigate and prosecute those responsible."

Police bias against ANC supporters was evident, abuse of residents was commonplace, and deaths in detention were frequent.

"Perhaps more than any other single factor, the key to restoring peace in South Africa lies in creating public trust in an impartial and effective police force."

"Much more could and should have been done by the government and the security forces in the past two years to deploy the resources at their disposal, including their powers to investigate and to prosecute, to prevent further violence."

The report says police have failed to adhere

to the standards they accepted in the National Peace Accord for dealing with political violence. It also accuses the Internal Stability Unit of repeatedly using excessive force while policing public demonstrations.

The infrequency of prosecutions is disproportionate to the vast number of eyewitness accounts of police and Defence Force personnel escorting attackers to attack sites, assisting attackers, standing by while others attacked residents, or carrying looted goods away from the scene of the attack.

Police still use investigative techniques developed during the apartheid years which "rely heavily on confessions and largely ignore the need to seek forensic or other evidence".

The report notes that some progress has been made in retraining security forces.

Police equipment also contributes to abuses. Police officers carry loaded firearms, thereby encouraging the use of excessive force.

The report calls for the indemnity from prosecution enjoyed by police acting in unrest areas to be scrapped.

Hit squad multi-murder plot, claims mystery man

(254) ARG 22/5/93

URGENT investigations are being conducted by the Goldstone Commission into allegations that six teams of hit-squads had been tasked by Military Intelligence officers to assassinate African National Congress activists in the eastern and northern Transvaal.

This follows revelations that a Military Intelligence operative, codenamed "Mr Z" to protect his identity, had been given an automatic weapon, ammunition and a hit-list two weeks ago by an MI officer with the aim of assassinating ANC activists.

The assassinations were due to start yesterday morning, but the operative got cold feet after discovering that one of the intended victims was a close friend of a relative.

"Members of the SA Police, the Kwandebele Police and the ANC are co-operating fully with the Commission with re-

gard to the investigations," Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in Bloemfontein yesterday evening.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, has denied any directive was given to kill people in the northern and eastern Transvaal, according to a Ministry of Defence spokesman.

"If what is being alleged did take place, it happened without the sanction of the SADF," the spokesman said last night. He said the so-called operative "Mr Z" had left the SADF early in 1991.

The ANC has demanded that the allegations by "Mr Z" be investigated with the utmost vigour.

"The investigations into the Directorate of Military Intelligence thus far have obviously not reached far enough and should be pursued further."

"The South African public has every reason to expect the SAP to investigate the allegations made by 'Mr Z' with vigour and prosecutions to follow," the ANC added.

The ANC said "Mr Z's" revelations, coming so soon after the assassination of SACP secretary-general Mr Chris Hanu and the plot to kill SACP chairman Mr Joe Slovo, could not be taken lightly.

In the wake of the allegations the ANC has tightened security at the homes of its officials on the hit-list.

During his testimony "Mr Z" gave the names, ranks and residences of his handlers, mostly based at Voortrekkerhoogte, as well as the names and ranks of alleged hit-squad operatives who had travelled from various parts of the country to conduct the assassinations.

He claimed there were six hit-squad teams each compris-

ing two members and all the operatives were to be paid R7 000 for each assassination confirmed by local police stations — although the police would not know the deaths were at the hands of professional killers.

"Mr Z" said all the operatives, whom he named, had also been issued with sophisticated weaponry and were probably on their way to conduct their missions. The idea, he said, was to kill lower-level activists and avoid public violence similar to that which followed the assassination of Mr Hanu.

"Mr Z" is now under the Goldstone Commission's witness protection programme.

On Thursday senior ANC officials went to Pretoria to inform Mr Nelson Mandela about the allegations. Mr Mandela was holding urgent talks with President De Klerk — Sapa.

Hit squad assassination plots probed

Star 22/5/93

327 (254)

NEIL LEWIS

THE Goldstone Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation last night confirmed it was conducting an urgent investigation into allegations that six teams of hit squads had been tasked by Military Intelligence (MI) officers to assassinate African National Congress activists in the eastern and northern Transvaal.

Sapa earlier revealed that a Military Intelligence operative, code-named "Mr Z" by Sapa to protect his identity, had been given an automatic weapon, ammunition and a hit list two weeks ago by an MI officer with the aim of assassinating local ANC activists

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, has denied that any directive was given at any stage to kill people in the northern and eastern Transvaal, according to a Ministry of Defence spokesman.

"If what is being alleged did take place, it happened without the sanction of the SADF," the spokesman said last night.

He said the so-called "Mr Z" had left the service of the SADF early in 1991.

"The matter is in the hands of the Goldstone

Commission and the SADF will give its full co-operation to the commission in its investigation," the spokesman said.

The assassinations were due to start yesterday morning, but the operative got cold feet after discovering that one of the intended victims was a close friend of a relative

"Members of the SAP, the KwaNdebele police and the ANC are co-operating fully with the commission with regard to the investigations," commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in Bloemfontein yesterday evening.

He added his that commission would provide further information as the investigation progressed

In its response, the ANC yesterday demanded that the allegations by "Mr Z" be investigated with the utmost vigour.

"The investigations into the Directorate of Military Intelligence thus far have obviously not reached far enough and should be pursued further. Any wrongdoing uncovered during the course of such investigation should be prosecuted to the full extent of the



GOLDSTONE: Shock revelations of 'Mr Z' being investigated.

law and be accompanied by full public disclosure," the organisation said.

"The South African public have every reason to expect the SAP to investigate the allegations made by 'Mr Z' with vigour and prosecutions to follow," it added.

The ANC added that the revelations of "Mr Z", coming so soon after the assassination of South African Communist Party general-secretary Chris Ham and the plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo, could not be taken lightly

"They testify to the continuing attempts by elements, inside and outside the De Klerk government's security establishment, to wage a dirty war of attrition directed at eliminating ANC personnel at its higher and lower structures"

In the wake of the allegations, the ANC has tightened security at the homes of its officials on the hit list. The organisation requested that their names not be released until they were all informed.

This Sapa reporter was present when "Mr Z", a former member of 1105 Battalion in KwaNdebele who was recruited to MI, testified before two Goldstone commissioners — advocate JJ du Toit and advocate Glen Cuthbertson — on Wednesday evening.

Permission was granted to Sapa to name ANC eastern Transvaal chairman Jackson Mthembu as one of the targets. Others include several KwaNdebele Ministers known to be close to the ANC.

According to "Mr Z" — the Goldstone commissioners requested his name be withheld until the investigation is complete — he was given a 9 mm pistol on Sunday May 9, a full magazine and a hit list by a senior

MI officer now based at the SADF's Group 15 at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria

He was told he would be paid R7 000 for each "hit"

After going through the hit list he discovered one of the targets to be a friend of a relative

He decided to approach a friend, who turned him over to a senior South African National Civic Organisation official in KwaNdebele. The Sanco official on Tuesday took him to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, from where the Goldstone Commission was informed and an investigation immediately begun.

During his testimony, "Mr Z" gave the names, ranks and residences of his handlers, mostly based at Voortrekkerhoogte, as well as the names and ranks of alleged hit squad operatives who had travelled from the Free State, KwaNdebele and other areas to conduct the assassinations

He claimed there were six hit squad teams, each comprising two members.

The idea, he said, was to kill lower-level activists and avoid public violence similar to that which followed the assassination of Ham



MK chiefs insist on TEC control of all armed forces

Souths 22/5 - 2p 15/92

ESPIRTE reports to the contrary, the ANC has not changed its stance on multi-party control of the security forces, senior Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) leaders insist.

Recently, senior ANC negotiator Mr Mase Mahlati was quoted as saying the ANC would not insist that the sub-councils on defence have executive powers in the lead-up to elections, nor that it should have direct control over the South African Defence Force.

But Umkhonto weSizwe commander Mr Joe Modise and MK chief of staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda say the ANC's official policy has not changed since they reflected the organisation's viewpoint in Crossstalk on May 1.

The ANC's official policy remains that all armed formations should fall under the control of the sub-council on defence in the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

"Of course you can't expect that all these forces will be controlled and we remain outside the process. We also have to subject ourselves to that control," Nyanda said.

"But this does not mean the dissolution of these forces. It means the sub-councils have authority over everything concerning these armed forces."

Modise said the ANC would not accept the government's position that the sub-council on defence act as an advisory body to the cabinet and defence ministers.

The ANC insists the TEC have the authority to implement decisions taken by the sub-council.

"The sub-council and the TEC have to have executive powers if they are to be effective. All the armed forces in the country must be accountable to the TEC," said Modise.

Nyanda said differences between the ANC and the government over this issue has resulted in this becoming one of the stickiest areas of the negotiation process.

"We want effective control over the SADF and all the armed forces in the country. The National Party is not yet ready to accede to that. That is where negotiations are at," he said.

"I am optimistic that it will be resolved because it is in the interest of everybody that there should be speedy progress in negotiations.

"The security apparatus has been the pet child of the regime, the instrument which they so fully used and manipulated against us, so it is very difficult for them to come to terms with the fact that they will have to shed exclusive control and ultimately lose control over the SADF and the security apparatus," Nyanda said.

"It is very difficult for the National Party regime to relinquish power and the SADF is one of their instruments of power.

"We appreciate that they are in difficulty. But there can't be progress without them resolving this question. They will have to come to terms with the fact that this will have to be done."



JOE MODISE

CROSSLTALK debates are presented in association with the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, a non-partisan organisation not affiliated to any institute or political party. Its mission is to promote multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation in South Africa. For more information, telephone (021) 25 1 12054/55. SOUTH readers are welcome to respond to any of the viewpoints presented on this page.

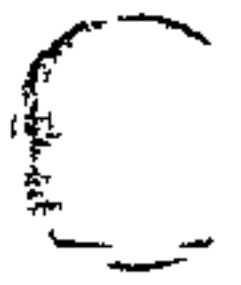
C H 255 2315193

Police search for arms after tip-off

A PERSON claiming to be a member of the ANC was arrested, and three others escaped, when police discovered arms and ammunition during a Saturday dawn raid on a house in Soweto

Police spokeswoman Maj Henrietta Bester said police went to a house in White City after a tip-off and found four men in the house who claimed they were ANC members

(SIA) (254)



St. Times
2/18/93
254

Man sues SADF for R10,5m

By CAS St LEGER

A TRANSVAAL businessman is claiming R10,5-million from the SADF after a Military Intelligence front operation was shut down.

Mr. Abel Rudman of Pretoria has filed the claim following a judgment in the Pretoria Supreme Court which required him to pay the SADF R3,7-million. He is seeking to have the judgment set aside, claiming the SADF "manufactured" its evidence.

Mr. Rudman's claim arises from losses he allegedly sustained when publication of Newslink, a weekly SADF propaganda newspaper published in Botswana, ceased abruptly in August 1991.

De Klerk faces huge defamation suit from ousted navy officer

SI Times 23/5/93

(254)
By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

THE government could face lawsuits involving millions of rands instituted by senior officers in the SADF who were suspended or forced into early retirement under a cloud of suspicion last year.

Naval Commander Jack Widdowson, one of 16 SADF members put on compulsory retirement by Mr de Klerk, has started legal proceedings against the President and the Minister of Defence for defamation and loss of benefits.

The suit, opened in February, is understood to be for more than R500 000.

Appointed

The placing on compulsory leave of seven officers pending investigations and the early retirement of 16 senior defence force members followed an interim report by SADF Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn to Mr de Klerk last year.

He was appointed to investigate the intelligence functions of the SADF after revelations by the Goldstone commission of military intelligence "dirty tricks".

In announcing the purge

of senior officers on December 19, Mr de Klerk said the preliminary reports indicated that members of the SADF had been involved and in some cases were still involved in illegal and unauthorised practices.

He requested General Steyn to continue the investigation into military intelligence. Two weeks later the then Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, named three of the officers under investigation and six who had been compulsorily retired.

Mr Louw emphasised that the six retiring officers were not linked to any illegal or criminal activities.

However, Commander

Widdowson is basing his defamation claim on the fact that Mr de Klerk's earlier announcement had lumped all 23 SADF members together as having been involved in illegal activities aimed at undermining negotiations.

Premature

In another development, reports this week that the Steyn investigations into two of the suspended officers — Colonel AJ Nel and Colonel CJC Prinsloo — had found no irregularities leading to criminal prosecution were hotly denied.

Minister of Defence Kobbie Coetsee said the reports were premature as the investigations had not yet been completed. He could therefore not comment on individual cases.

Security talks

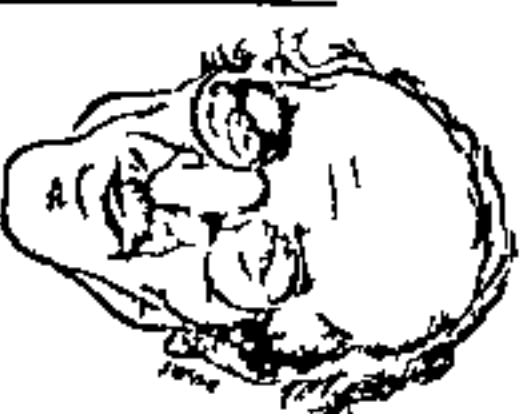
Shirley 231513

REGIONAL security

including the role of the SA police an integrated defence force and military relations in southern Africa are on the agenda of a four-day conference in Namibia this week which is being sponsored by the German government (254)

Reports by Staff Report

IN October 1984, Angola put forward a proposal that could have led to an early end to the war in south-western Africa had it been fully explored. Unfortunately, the South African government was divided. Voices of reason were not strong and the machinery for rational decision-making had collapsed. Former US Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker perceived this when he flew to



Ilha do Sai to discuss the offer with the South Africans, and records his observations in this extract from his book *High Noon in Southern Africa*

ANGOLA: Peace was at hand, but the Pretoria gang were too busy making a spectacle of themselves . . .



WAR GAMES Magnus Malan and cabinet colleague Pik Botha share a lighter moment with an RPP-7 rocket launcher in 1988

THE problems became evident when I flew to Cape Verde at the end of October to share the MPLA peace offer with the senior South African negotiating team. Their reaction to the MPLA plan was predictably scathing: it was "a war plan". Luanda aimed to use Resolution 435 "as a means to destroy Unkta", which would lose its SADF support up-front while the Cubans remained on to help the MPLA for the indefinite future.

But, at the same time, the South Africans quickly recognised that the very fact of the Angolan proposal fundamentally changed the situation. The bidding terms and principles had started for the first time in years, the ball was now in South Africa's court.

The new situation changed the character of our bilateral discourse with South Africa. Before, we were with the South Africans in pressing Luanda to make a bid. Now, we would distance ourselves from the negotiating positions of both sides, align ourselves with the process itself, and ardently defend the integrity of our formula.

But the chilling thing about the Cape Verde meeting was the chemistry within, and the behaviour of, the South African delegation. American officials found their motives quickly sensing the changed situation, the South Africans immediately began to innuendate that my colleagues and I were deviating from previous positions by merely presenting this lopsided Angolan bid.

Quickly sensing the changed situation, the South Africans immediately began to innuendate that my colleagues and I were deviating from previous positions by merely presenting this lopsided Angolan bid.

But the chilling thing about the Cape Verde meeting was the chemistry within, and the behaviour of, the South African delegation. American officials found their motives quickly questioned in side conversations. Why didn't we want Savimbi to become the president of Angola (as if this objective were within the grasp of American-

or South African, decision-makers)? Revealing his agenda in an unguarded moment, Defence Minister (Magnus) Malan asked me, "Why don't you get involved in Angola and Mozambique?" My special assistant, Robert Cabell, probed SADF military intelligence boss Pieter van der Westhuizen about the signals being sent by his covert operations far north of the border "It tells the MPLA you want to kill them, not do a deal." Cabell noted "I agree," replied the man we had nicknamed "the ratchet" of Southern Africa."

State President PW Botha, habitually sought some room to manoeuvre between Pretoria's barones and the local Namibian political forces. Under the incumbent Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk — a hardline gynaecologist-politician whose dream was to abort Namibia — this became a menace. He and his people gleefully informed us that the Multi-Party Conference had written to PW Botha proposing that Resolution 435 be altered to require a constitutional conference before elections.

There was also talk of a "deadline" after which unspecified events would occur and Resolution 435 would lapse. The sinner heads from Pretoria knew that these rumblings were idle. In the real world, South Africa could not unilaterally settle the Namibian problem. But there was a risk of myopic miscalculation. Such mischief-making only served to place us on the defensive and discredit the settlement exercise in the eyes of others.

We used the Cape Verde meeting to send some messages of our own. In particular, we warned the South Africans that the growing township unrest and their response to it were becoming a more serious political issue in the United States.

We came down hard on the importance for South Africa, as well as American, interests of avoiding official brutality at home and of making the regional peace process work with Mozambique and Angola.

The Pretoria-organised talks between the Mampulo government and Renamo had just collapsed in mysterious circumstances. Botha reported to us the story of Renamo's Evo Fernandez being called away from the table for an unidentified overseas phone call after which he broke off the talks.

HERE were many such unguarded moments during those two long days and nights on Sai Island, the windswept moonscape where South Africa had constructed the Cape Verdeans' international airfield.

We met at the Morabeza hotel and sports complex on the north-eastern shore of Sai, a meeting site frequented by a motley array of airline crews, sport fishermen and windsurfers.

The Morabeza did its best to maintain a business-as-usual atmosphere for its regular clientele. But this was not easy. Twenty or so of the top ranks of Pretoria's national security establishment set a tone somewhere between Club Med and an adult-style *Lord of the Flies*.

There was rampant strife in their ranks. Pik Botha, the official delegation leader and spokesman, confided to me that he had brought this horde along in order "to implement" them. (Four departments and agencies plus the Administrator-General's office in Windhoek were represented on Botha's team.)

Like paint remover, the non-sin alcohol intake

we met at the Morabeza hotel and sports complex on the north-eastern shore of Sal, a meeting site frequented by a motley array of airline crews, sport fishermen and windsurfers

The Morabeza did its best to maintain a business-as-usual atmosphere for its regular clientele. But this was not easy. Twenty or so of the top ranks of Pretoria's national security establishment set a tone somewhere between Club Med and an adult-style *Lord of the Flies*.

There was rampant strife in their ranks. Pik Botha, the official delegation leader and spokesman, confided to me that he had brought this horde along in order "to implicate" them (Four departments and agencies plus the Administrator-General's office in Windhoek were represented on Botha's team).

Like paint remover, the non-stop alcohol intake stripped away any veneer of Afrikaner solidarity. They disagreed about everything: Savimbi's prospects in Angola, the relative importance of the Angolan war for South Africa, the role being played by the United States, the hopes for Namibia's internal parties, how to handle growing black unrest at home, and the right course in Mozambique.

So deeply did they disagree about Mozambique that Botha excluded Van der Westhuizen from our restricted discussion on that topic.

Later, when Cabelly approached the fuming "Wessy" to compare notes, he growled: "You're wasting your time talking to them (Botha, Malan, Fourie, Barnard, Geldenhuys)—*I run Mozambique*."

After our presentation of the MPLA proposal, another debate broke out among the South Africans over the Angolan military balance. This "lively conversation", as one participant delicately described it, focused on the standard SADF military intelligence line that the MPLA was on the verge of collapse.

Savimbi would soon seize power. Why listen to Luanda and the Americans? Just play along and wait until after the US election. We know how to organise our "friends" and "Unita's friends" in the West for a change in US policy.

Pretoria's veteran statesman, Brand Fourie, offered a caustic comment on the rosy nonsense about Savimbi's impending victory: "Sure, sure, maybe six months, maybe six years." There was nothing remotely approaching a consensus on Angolan policy within the government.

Namibia fared no better.

The official Department of Foreign Affairs line remained one of solid adherence to South Africa's responsibilities under Resolution 435.

But the Administrator-General and his staff in Namibia, who reported directly to

ment exercise in the eyes of others.

We used the Cape Verde meeting to send some messages of our own. In particular, we warned the South Africans that the growing township unrest and their response to it were becoming a more serious political issue in the United States.

We came down hard on the importance for South African, as well as American, interests of avoiding official brutality at home and of making the regional peace process work with Mozambique and Angola.

The Pretoria-organised talks between the Maputo government and Renamo had

just collapsed in mysterious circumstances. Botha reported to us the story of Renamo's Evo Fernandez being called away from the table for an unidentified overseas phone call, after which he broke off the talks. These were painful exchanges. A clearly frustrated Botha put up a good story, but he was probably beginning to accept that we knew far more than we could share with him about the contradictory, self-destructive policies of his own government.

The Cape Verde encounter served as a warning of things to come.

One wondered about the "policy process" among grown men who took such evident delight in making spectacles of themselves in the

presence of foreigners, strangers and their own young countrymen (and women) from South African Airways.

We watched in amazement as a member of the South African cabinet wilfully delayed a SAA Jumbo jet and then tried to intimidate its outraged commander into silence.

It reminded me of another time when Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, held a UTA Jumbo on the ground in Libreville for two hours during a refuelling stop in order to conduct a conversation with me.

THESSE African leaders, white and black, represented a laboratory for Lord Acton's dictum about absolute power. Some members of the Pretoria gang, when free of the scrutiny that normally accompanies high office, behaved as if South Africa and everything in it were their personal possessions.

At a deeper level, this mixture of self-indulgence and bullying was adolescent. Could these guys get their act together when times got tough and fundamental choices were needed?

● *High Noon in Southern Africa: Making Peace in a Rough Neighbourhood* by Dr Chester A Crocker is published by Jonathan Ball and will be released in South Africa tomorrow.



At a deeper level, this mixture of self-indulgence and bullying was adolescent. Could these guys get their act together when times got tough and fundamental choices were needed?

— Chester Crocker

Peace corps pros and cons

Star 24/5/93

THE idea of a national peacekeeping force, initially scoffed at in some circles for being unrealistic, has begun to move to centre stage in the debate to reconstruct South African society.

Such a force is being strongly punted as the most effective way to deal with violence in the run-up to elections, aside from its potential to help absorb marginalised township youth and to redefine their role as assistants in socio-economic renewal.

Although still in the discussion phase, the principle of creating community-based peacekeeping structures to operate during and after the elections has been widely accepted as an initiative which should be realised soon.

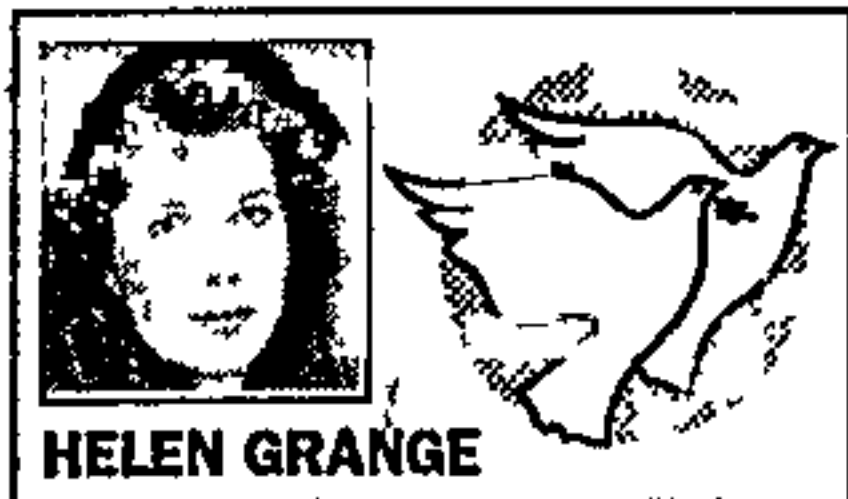
However, divisions have emerged around the structure and precise functions of the mooted "peace corps" or "joint peacekeeping unit".

The assassinated SACP general secretary Chris Hani had envisaged township self-defence units being converted into "peace corps".

The Rev Stanley Mogoba, presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church, gave a clearer definition of the idea last November when he proposed a Joint Peacekeeping Unit of about 5 000, made up of the SAP, SADF, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Apla and homelands security forces.

Existing police and military forces would each second personnel to the Joint Peacekeeping Unit.

The unit would be under an agreed, experienced international command provided by either the United Nations or the



HELEN GRANGE

There has been a great deal of discussion on a plan for a national peacekeeping force. But what does it entail and where do the various parties stand?

Commonwealth, or both, and would be accountable to a specially created element in the National Peace Accord structures, Mogoba suggested.

Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise has made a similar proposal to the ANC. He has suggested the formation of a combined armed force of about 5 000 "peace soldiers" to deal with violence during the elections phase.

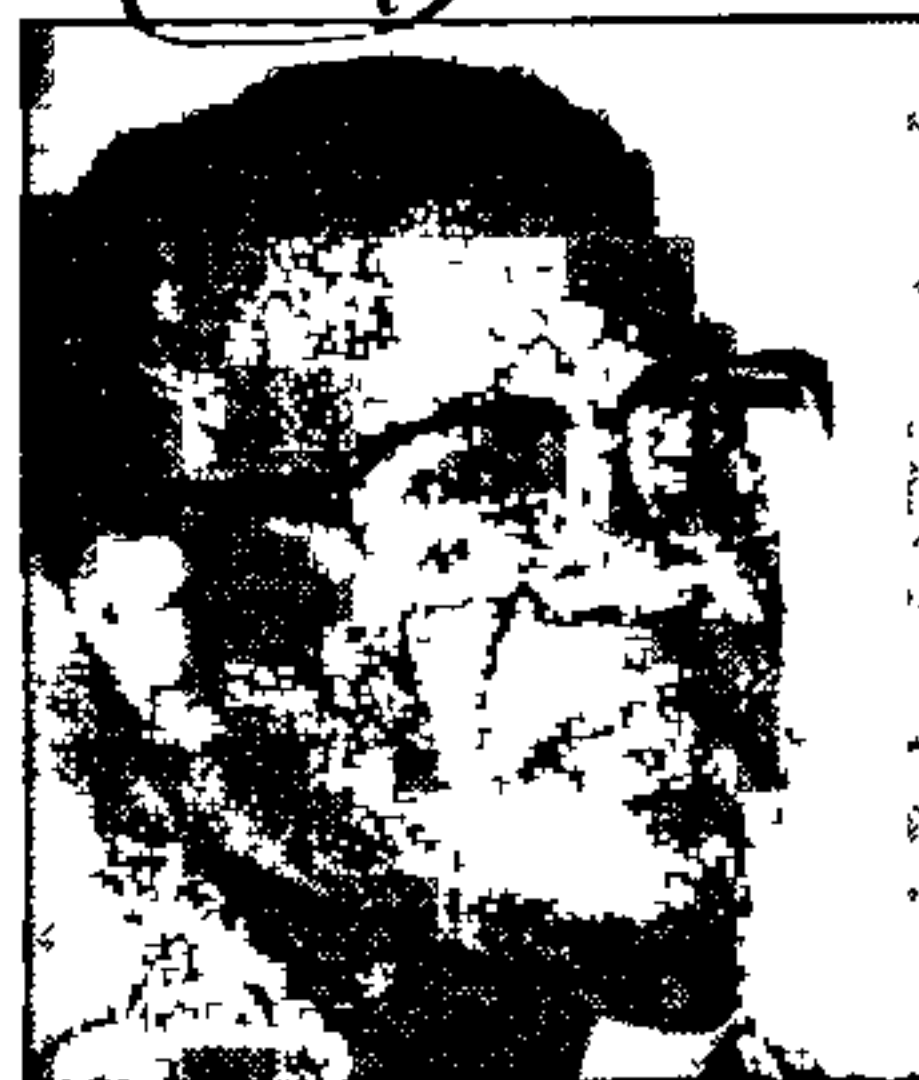
The ANC is currently considering this and other proposals arising from discussions with other parties and organisations.

Although the Government has undertaken to discuss the joint peacekeeping proposal in one of the negotiations' technical committees, the idea has been all but shot down by the police.

Commented Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze "In the interests of peace, we are prepared to cooperate with any organisation, as long as they act within the law.

"However, certain security functions must remain firmly within the ranks of the SAP and SADF. To shift the focal points of security away from these bodies would be dangerous and confusing."

Meanwhile, a working committee involving the SAP and



Bishop Mogoba . . . spelt it out more clearly.

ANC Alliance has been formed at the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat to address the issue, and sources are optimistic that agreement will finally be reached on the Joint Peacekeeping Unit's shape and mandate.

Among supporters of a joint armed unit is Lawyers for Human Rights director Brian Currin, who has argued that such a unit could be controlled through constitutional rules, subjecting it to strict lines of command and a code of conduct.

"It would also be in the interests of the police for the unit to shoulder the responsibility for dealing with confrontation situations, instead of the police al-

ways being singularly discredited for their actions," said Currin.

The international community would also play an important role in the monitoring the unit's behaviour, he added.

Professor Mike Hough of the University of Pretoria's Strategic Studies department disagrees.

"The cost and time involved in training a joint security or riot unit would make it totally unviable," he said.

"There is no time before the elections to form such a unit. That's aside from the political ramifications it would have."

Despite the divisions over security functions of a peacekeeping force, there is a lot of consideration being given to the other roles it could play.

One idea is to structure such a force along similar lines as the innovative international Peace Corps launched by President Kennedy in 1961.

A South African version of such a group would be used to provide socio-economic support to disadvantaged communities.

Said Currin. "Young people could be trained to provide, say, paralegal and paramedic services to communities.

"They could help to upgrade communities through providing water and teaching basic agricultural skills. There would also be a need for trained mediators."

Recommendations on the shape and mandate of a national peacekeeping force are currently being made to the Goldstone Commission, which is holding an inquiry into ways and means of curbing the potential for public violence and intimidation during elections. □

Govt, MK to
discuss new

defence force

Senior officers of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SADF are scheduled to meet today for further discussions on a new defence force, according to MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda.

The two delegations met for the first time three weeks ago.

Nyanda said the agenda included "army-related matters" and the role of the SADF in the run-up to the elections for an interim government.

However, the issue of a new defence force remains unresolved at the negotiating table.

In terms of a broad ANC-Government agreement, a sub-council of the transitional executive council on security forces will be appointed — Political Correspondent.

154

How Chester Crocker's years of horse-trading changed southern Africa

Road to a new beginning

Stew 24/5/93

254



Crocker proposed a "sustained and nimble" diplomatic effort.

A MONG the politically aware, the term "constructive engagement" triggers off similar emotions to the word "sanctions".

To blacks, constructive engagement meant an unseemly cosying up by the Reagan administration to their oppressors in Pretoria. To right-wing whites, it suggested a craftily devised plan to weaken South Africa's dominance in the African sub-continent. In conservative circles in the US it implied a weak-kneed tolerance of regimes sympathetic to the Soviet Union. All three groupings were vocal in their condemnation of the policy.

"Constructive engagement" was coined in 1981 in an article by a plegmatic and unusually far-sighted American academic with an interest in the tangled politics of sub-Saharan Africa. Chester Crocker's critique of the single-track policy of the Carter administration, and his proposals for a "sustained and nimble" diplomatic effort to resolve the conflicts of the entire region, commanded the attention of Reagan's transition team. He was invited to conduct a detailed policy review and then appointed an Assistant Secretary of State to put Option 3 — "to re-structure fundamentally the negotiations to incorporate the Angolan factor and strengthen Resolution 435" — into practice.

At the core of the new policy was the concept of a "linkage" between the inter-related Angolan, Namibian and South African conflicts.

Unlike the Ford and Carter administrations, which had focused on Namibia to the relative exclusion of Soviet-Cuban adventurism

in Angola, the Reagan team under George Shultz and Crocker deliberately linked the two conflicts. A South African troop withdrawal from Namibia had to be paralleled by the departure of Cuban troops from Angola. Thereafter, a Cuban-free Angola would bring pressure upon the MPLA to negotiate with UNITA, remove South Africa's excuse for not coming to terms with Swaziland and, most importantly for Crocker's right-wing critics in Washington, reduce Soviet influence in the sub-continent.

To achieve these ambitious goals Crocker had to alter the thrust and tone of American diplomacy. This had to be strengthened with all the various governments and condemnatory rhetoric replaced by measured support for piece-meal, incremental steps that would take the region closer to a peaceful settlement.

The new approach did not go down well with anti-apartheid activists in South Africa and the US, who equated Crocker's opposition to wide-ranging economic sanctions against Pretoria (for being unhelpful to dialogue and persuasion) with support for apartheid.

Crocker's careful efforts to engage Pretoria while remaining critical of its policies were often undermined, not least by President Reagan, whose sporadic forays into southern African politics betrayed his lack of knowledge and his racial insensitivity.

Domestic criticism of constructive engagement became especially strident in the mid-'80s when the sanctions debate, with its internal black-white implications, burst upon America.

High Noon in Southern Africa is Crocker's long and painstaking

BOOK OF THE WEEK
High Noon in Southern Africa: Making Peace in a Rough Neighbourhood
by Chester A Crocker
(Jonathan Ball R115)
Reviewed by
RICHARD STEYN

ing account of eight years of diplomatic horse-trading that eventually brought 50 000 Cuban troops home from Angola and independence to Namibia. Too dry and detailed to make a Book Club choice, it is nonetheless engrossing reading for anyone interested in the contemporary history of sub-Saharan Africa.

The narrative is leavened by Crocker's acerbic comments about the personalities and performances of those who strut upon our regional stage. He had no great regard for representatives of the "Marxist brothers" — such as the Angolan Paulo Jorge, whose "tone of prosecutorial superiority was complemented by the air of quasi-erudite discourse one might find among café intellectuals in any large European city".

Nor did he think much of the South African team (with a few notable exceptions such as Niel van Heerden), divided between Magnus Malan's military hawks and Pk Botha's doves, whose veneer of solidarity apparently disappeared whenever drink got the better of them. Botha's and Malan's "Mut and Jeff act" was a source of wry amusement to the Americans, who were keenly aware of Pretoria's lack of unity, dependable intelligence and cohe-

sive strategy.

High Noon provides an authoritative indictment of South African foreign policy-making in the P W Botha era. While giving due credit to Botha for his significant collection of reforms in the early '80s, Crocker faults P W for his lack of a coherent reformist strategy and for excluding blacks from his constitutional planning.

As black resistance to his limited reforms mounted, Botha's "iron-fist" tendencies came to the fore. To make matters worse, he was badly advised in times of greatest crisis by the sycophants and wishful thinkers in his inner circle.

"His sense of strategy was flawed by his very African penchant for believing that distant foreigners were the source of his problems. Although he was the supreme leader of a regional superpower, P W Botha ironically had the mind of an embittered Third World dictator seeking foreign help against local enemies."

While P W was short on strategy, he was long on tactics, one of which was to exploit the divisions within the Reagan administration over dealings with Marxists in Africa.

When "constructive engagement" seemed to have run aground in the wake of SA's state of emergency, warfare broke out in Washington between the CIA and the Department of State. CIA chief William Casey had been conducting a covert foreign policy of his own in southern Africa, and it was to him that P W sent his emissaries, chief among them his "ratcatcher", General Pieter van der Westhuizen, to undermine Crocker.

Such was Van der Westhuizen's influence with P W and cockiness that after he had been deliberately excluded by Pk Botha from a discussion on Mozambique, he grew to one of Crocker's lieutenants, "You're wasting your time talking to them (Botha, Malan, Fourie, Barnard, Geldenhuys) — I run Mozambique."

America's policy towards South Africa at this time was, in Crocker's words, "an amazing sight to behold." While some congressmen were busily preparing sanctions legislation, another influential group was telling P W to keep the "Comms" at bay.

The result was a confusion of messages to Pretoria. "Our divisions magnified theirs and vice versa. Splits within the Botha camp helped accentuate splits within the Reagan camp. There were powerful voices in both camps which viewed the State Department as the enemy and which worked assiduously to poison the well for our strategy."

By early 1987, however, international pressures began to reassert themselves. Angola's foreign debts began to pile up, leading the dithering Dos Santos to send renewed signals to Washington, Castro became interested in joining regional negotiations in order to obtain maximum benefit from withdrawing his troops, and South Africa became concerned at the loss of conscripts in southern Angola.

After the prolonged and bloody battle of Cuito Cuanavale, Cuba and SA called it quits. "To their mutual relief, Castro and Botha had failed to provoke each other. They could now concentrate on defining the principles of peace." The rest, as they say, is history.

Free of SA troops and assisted by the United Nations, Namibia moved swiftly to independence.

Marxism's collapse worldwide deprived Pretoria of its chief foreign bogey, leading P W Botha's successor, F W de Klerk, to release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC and other parties. In Angola and Mozambique, warring factions headed for the negotiating table.

Though this southern African political saga does not yet have a happy ending, Crocker and his team's achievements were all the more remarkable when one considers the cards stacked against the US in the early '80s: limited trading ties and an uneasy relationship with South Africa, no diplomatic relations with or presence in Angola, no ties with Cuba, and a variety of economic and cultural embargoes against all these countries.

The only trump in Crocker's hand was his threat to fold his tent and go home, leaving the parties to their own devices.

Those whose views of international politics are of the one-dimensional, "good guys" versus "bad guys" variety will never bring themselves to acknowledge that Crocker's patient methods did more to end apartheid than years of activism and rhetoric. Constructive engagement did not bring conflict to an end in southern Africa, but it gave the subcontinent the chance of a new beginning. Anyone who claims that sanctions "worked" ought, by the same logic, to concede that Chester Crocker was highly successful. □

Lubowski: Six call for probe

(254) (25) CT 24/5/93

WINDHOEK — Six Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, one of the officers said yesterday

Military Colonel Des Radmore said the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian newspaper, which claimed last week they had laid plans for Mr Lubowski's assassination in September 1989

Police investigating the murder handed their docket to prosecutor-general Mr Hans Heyman

10 days ago

Namibian Police Deputy Commissioner Jumbo Smit, who headed the police investigation into the murder, was one of those named by The Namibian. He said yesterday he would consult lawyers

The Namibian editor Ms Gwen Lister had no comment — Sapa

Sanco lashes at camp raids

THE South African National Civics Organisation yesterday criticised joint raids by the SA Defence Force and the police on two squatter camps near Klipspruit, Soweto, at the weekend

Police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer said about 200 security force members had searched the Gumba-

Gumba squatter camp at Power Park on Saturday and yesterday

He said this was part of a crime prevention exercises in the area. He said police and the SADF had acted on information that there may be weapons there. However, no weapons were found.

Sanco official Mr Khabisi Mosunkutu

criticised the raids

"In the past such raids preceded vigilante attacks in our townships and we believe there is something going on. We believe the raids are also meant to harass our people and the only way to have a security force which is not biased is to have joint control over such a force."



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs

National Intelligence Service: allegation investigated

*1 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:

- (1) Whether an allegation by a former officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, that the National Intelligence Service had spread disinformation about him has been investigated, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether this allegation has been found to be correct, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, why did the National Intelligence Service spread such disinformation about the above-mentioned person?

B877E INT

*The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any disinformation which was distributed or is at present being distributed by the National Intelligence Service in regard to the person to whom the interpellant referred. For that reason no investigation was deemed necessary. If any evidence of such disinformation exists, I would appreciate it if it were made available to me so that I can demand an explanation from the Intelligence Service.

The task of the National Intelligence Service is to manage intelligence in the national interests and not to launch disinformation operations against individuals, groupings or parties engaged in lawful political activities.

In this connection I have already formulated the task and mandate of National Intelligence as follows on a previous occasion. Whoever is engaged in stirring up violence and unrest, whoever is guilty of war talk and threats of violence,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

comes into conflict with the law and exposes himself to security attention.

Whoever spies on the State and tries to obtain information in an unlawful way, exposes himself to investigation. NI, according to the provisions of Act 64 of 1972, is under the statutory mandate to inform the authorities in good time of any threat or potential threat to the safety of the State. In any democratic country this entails, *inter alia*, that security intelligence is furnished for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the country against foreign intelligence services, protection of the lives of leaders, the combating of external interference in our domestic affairs and the identification of revolutionary and radical political perpetrators of violence.

NI is a national asset. Consequently it does not spy on other political parties to the benefit of the governing party. That can be stated categorically. At the same time it is a statutory mandate of NI to obtain intelligence on everything, including organisations and individuals who in fact or potentially can threaten the safety of the State.

Another relevant fact in regard to this interpellation is that there was in fact a recent altercation between the hon member for Umhlanga and the former Defence Force officer concerned. According to the *Sunday Tribune* of 4 April 1993 the former officer concerned was, and I quote:

scathing about Mr Jordan whom he met a number of times when the MP was a civil servant involved in constitutional planning during the mid-1980s.

I hope the hon member is not using the interpellation procedure so that I can help to settle his quarrels with others. I look forward to hearing what the hon member really has in mind with an interpellation which, as it is worded, conceals more than it reveals.

*Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Speaker, I can give the hon the State President the categorical assurance that it has absolutely nothing to do with that. If the hon the State President had read the rest of the reports, for which I do not now have time, he would have seen that it was clearly stated in that report that he had said that the National Intelligence Service were providing me

with disinformation in order to use it here in Parliament.

That is what the interpellation is concerned with. Coming to this general now, I must say that he is Gen Triene Groenewald. At present there are two former generals who are closely involved in politics, namely Gen Viljoen and Gen Groenewald. As far as I am concerned, these two are in fact irreconcilable with one another. If I could say something in a lighter vein, it is almost like the 40 year old female missionary who married the 90 year old double agent. Someone said, figuratively speaking, that they were as irreconcilable as a marshmallow and a mission box. Gen Viljoen is a respected former Chief of the Defence Force [Interjections.] He himself says he is no politician, but a farmer. He finds himself firmly ensconced in the ambit of the Caryl Chetty and the Andries Beyerses. To him the Afrikaners are—as he said yesterday at Tukkies—those who are Afrikaans-speaking.

Gen Groenewald, on the other hand, is firmly ensconced among the ultra right-wingers in the CP. One deduces this from headlines in the newspapers such as "Man in the shadows", "Aanvoerder van die volksfront agter the skerm" and "Ex-Intelligence chief". He is known for reprimanding the newspapers—so I have been informed—if they make mistakes in their reporting, but he happens to keep quiet about the fact that he is not the former head of the Military Intelligence Service. It is a myth that he was the head of the Military Intelligence Service.

Since we flushed him out at the beginning of the year and began to ask questions about him, he has been singing like a canary. On the one hand he creates the impression that he is a scenario man behind the scenes, the idealist who wants to retire, play golf and hunt. On the other hand, however, it is being said that he took his pension and left because he could not accept the hon the State President [Interjections.] He said the ANC had been neutralised in 1989 and all that was left to do was to defeat it politically. He also said "the Government is populated by woolly thinkers". He himself says that he is the power behind Cosag and that Rowan Cronjé owes his position to him. Things have also been said about the contact he had in the past with Renamo and Umta, as well as the contact he built with Black leaders as the head of the National

Interpretation Branch of the State Security Council, but what we ask is Who is Triene Groenewald really? [Time expired.]

*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, if the hon member for Umhlanga had had the courage of his convictions, he would repeat the things he has now said outside Parliament.

I have known Gen Groenewald personally for more than 20 years. I have known him since he was stationed, with the rank of commandant, at the airforce base in Pietersburg. He rendered excellent service to the SA Defence Force. I want to mention a few examples. From 1952 to 1975 he was Air Attaché in London. In 1976 he was Chief of Air Staff Intelligence and in 1982 he was promoted to general and was on the staff of the office of the previous State President as Chief of the Intelligence Interpretation Branch. In 1985 he became Chief Director of Military Intelligence and from then on he was continuously involved in the intelligence community of the Defence Force.

After his retirement in July 1990 he devoted himself with dedication and enthusiasm to bringing about unanimity in Afrikaner ranks in order to establish the right to self-determination and freedom of his people in a fatherland of their own, which ultimately led to his being included as one of four generals in the directorate of the Afrikaner Volksfront. There he will basically perform a co-ordinating role among approximately 20 Afrikaner cultural organisations and political parties that have one common denominator, namely freedom for the Afrikaner people and others who identify themselves with that ideal, alongside other peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples in this subcontinent who desire the same ideals for their supporters [Interjections.]

Of course efforts will be made on the part of the Government and the more left-wing members to bring men such as Gen Groenewald and Gen Constand Viljoen into discredit. We expected this, but they will not and cannot succeed. One can never discredit a just and fair cause. A cause for which these generals are striving. A people ought to be grateful for what they are achieving.

*The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, those hon members' arguments remind me of an auction. The one is praising a product and the other denouncing it because he perhaps wants to praise another product later on [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

It is not NP style to play the man, we play the ball I do not mind if retired generals want to venture into politics. In fact, it could bring about an improvement in the quality of leadership in the right-wing parties [Interjections] It may perhaps motivate them to manage their politics more effectively and according to better rules than they are doing at present [Interjections]

The question many people in South Africa are concerned about is whether the role of former generals in politics is simply a political role. If one listens to the threatening statements that emanate regularly from the CP side, it establishes the presumption that the role of the generals is not that of political expertise or organisational skills, but that the CP sees them in the role in which they can apply their military skills [Interjections] That is the essence of the question which emerges on what the role of the generals is according to the CP view

I think such a person as Gen Viljoen has a contribution to make. I think he is a respected man. I think that Gen Groenewald, in his time, rendered a very good service to South Africa. I should like to remind the CP of what I said in April 1992, namely that they should not believe everything they hear and should not be all that inclined to accept the advice they receive from all quarters

Organisations such as the Institute for Strategic Analysis of Gen Trieme Groenewald and newsletters such as those of Aida Parker and the McAlwamy Intelligence Advisor have caused the CP to make gross errors. A strong possibility exists that intelligence coming from those sources is not being managed and presented according to classical intelligence ethics [Time expired]

*Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Speaker, I want to associate myself with the hon the State President. He indulged in a little politicking on the subject of the auction, etc. It is not our intention at all to play the man in this process. Since the beginning of this year we have been putting questions on the Question Paper in regard to this specific person. In fact it is concerned with the Institute for Strategic Analysis and Multimedia Services

The hon the Minister of Law and Order referred to the fact that persons and organisations who may be involved in the violent overthrow of the Government were being carefully watched. The

CP was then given the assurance that they were not really concerned about them. Is Gen Groenewald's involvement in the Volksfront and the CP purely bona fide political?

Are these organisations to which reference has been made, the Institute for Strategic Analysis and Multimedia Services, merely a front for something else, and who is financing them? Naturally we do not have the means to determine precisely what is involved. It is interesting, however, that as soon as we begin making inquiries about certain persons here, information is brought to us. Hon members themselves read in *Die Burger* a few days ago that a person said that Gen Groenewald was being financed by Ghaddafi. Others say he is being financed by the CIA. And then there are those who say that at this stage he is a front for the SA Defence Force

I believe that all these allegations are of course mere lightning conductors. In this process, however, still other allegations are being brought to us, for example that there is a close connection between him, the Ciskei, KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana. Other stories we hear are even more disturbing. It is being alleged that former Renamo people are involved in South Africa, and that some of them are ex-South Africans who are being trained. It is alleged that Gen Groenewald is involved with former CCB members and possible CCB funds. Security firms are mentioned, which are not necessarily mere security firms only. All these things are to a large extent mere rumours

My appeal to the hon the State President and the hon the Minister of Law and Order, however, is the following. If we listen to the war talk which to a large extent comes from those quarters, we want the assurance that in carrying out that mandate, as the hon the State President spelt out the task of the National Intelligence Service, they will not omit to take a careful look at what is going on here. What we see at first glance is something we really cannot believe [Time expired]

*The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I should like to repeat what I said a moment ago, namely that it is the task of the National Intelligence Service to investigate all organisations and individuals who engage in activities which give the national intelligence service reasonable grounds to expect that they can, entirely or potentially, jeopardise the safety of the State.

and that these organisations and individuals are at all times vulnerable to attention from the National Intelligence Service [Interjections] However, the National Intelligence Service does not carry out witch hunts on any organisations. As long as they are engaged in lawful activities and are not participating in underground activities that can threaten the safety of the State, political attacks will simply have to be launched

I cannot act as the spokesman for the CP [Interjections] Nor would they want me to [Interjections] They display a remarkable lack of judgement when it comes to choosing [Interjections] The CP will simply have to use a political debate and explain themselves what their relationship with Gen Groenewald is

*Mr S P BARNARD Why do you not ask us the question? The STATE PRESIDENT I want to say, however, that politics must be practised in such a way that it can always stand the light of day. Any political movement that engages in any underground activities jeopardising the safety of the State is itself not exempt from security investigation and security attention [Interjections]

That is why the hon member may rest assured that the National Intelligence Service keeps its eyes wide open. They act with great circumspection and make sure that they never break one golden rule, which is that they dare not engage in politics and merely focus on those matters which I referred to in my introductory remarks. Debate concluded

False SA identity documents

2 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether it has been brought to his Department's attention that persons from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere have obtained or are obtaining South African identity documents by means of false statements; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what is the extent of this type of irregularity,
- (2) whether any steps have been or are to be taken in this regard; if not, why not, if so, what steps?

B861E INT

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, in reply to the first part of the question, I want to point out that cases do occur where persons from neighbouring countries succeed in acquiring a forged South African identity document by means of falsified statements and with the aid of well-disposed South African citizens. It must be emphasised, however, that cases of this nature very seldom occur. Apart from the fact that the department's inspectors succeed on a continuous basis in tracing and repatriating aliens, it is important to note that the public themselves usually point out these aliens. This action on the part of the public arises from the fact that aliens attempt, for logical reasons, to enter the labour market at the expense of South African citizens. Consequently cases occur from time to time where an alien succeeds in acquiring an identity document only to be identified shortly afterwards by the public or an inspector of the department. These aliens are taken to court and repatriated without delay.

There are all-inclusive regulations to ensure that identity documents for South African citizens are issued only to South African citizens. These regulations are strictly complied with and in cases in which doubt exists at all on the bona fides of the applicant the case is dealt with personally by an inspector of the department. These officers are exceptionally knowledgeable in this sphere of work. Experience also indicates that most of these aliens worked in the RSA on a contract basis previously. The department has the fingerprints of all contract workers at its disposal and consequently it is very difficult for this category of aliens to acquire identity documents.

At present the department is engaged in investigating a number of cases in which forged documentation was submitted in an attempt to acquire identity documents. The fact that these cases were identified specifically indicates that the regulations are effective. At this stage the department is investigating approximately 100 cases of the acquisition of identity documents through the submission of forged documentation. Every case is regarded in a very serious light and no stone is left unturned to bring the guilty persons to book.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I want to point out that it is important, however, to note that the Identification Act

1703

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 1993

1704

from time to time, and it has always been our policy to pay very serious attention to them I shall do the same in this case ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~
Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Archives: treatment of secret documents

*6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

In terms of what statutory and/or other provisions are documents classified as secret treated differently by the archives from documents not so classified? ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~ B840E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Documents of a sensitive nature which require secrecy are dealt with in terms of the provisions of the Protection of Information Act 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); they are also not archives as contemplated in section 1 of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act No 6 of 1962)

CCB/MI/other security services: destruction of documents ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~ 254

*7 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken or are being contemplated to prevent documents relating to the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Military Intelligence and other security services from being destroyed; if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (2) whether any such documents have been or are to be destroyed, if not, why not, if so, (a) why and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B841E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) Yes As far as documents are concerned which were under the control of the Directorate of Covert Collection of the Military Intelligence Division, the Chief of the SA Defence Force issued an instruction after the appointment of Lt Gen Steyn that no documents and/or electronic data may be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1705

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 1993

1706

destroyed without the prior permission of Lt Gen Steyn ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~ 254
As far as the documents of the Civil Co-operation Bureau are concerned a previous Minister of Defence issued an instruction on 2 April 1992 that the documents which were available and under the control of the SA Defence Force at that stage may not be destroyed

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

*8 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any sworn statements were taken in connection with an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured; if not, why not, if so, (a) from whom and (b) on what date;
- (2) whether the police investigation into the accident has been completed, if so, when, if not, when is it expected to be completed;
- (3) whether the South African Police have been furnished with all the South African Defence Force regulations pertaining to the use of Defence Force vehicles for the transportation of passengers, if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B844E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) D R Wait (b) 18 March 1993
- AB Kock 8 April 1993
- JK Lovemore 8 April 1993
- CW Bezuidenhout 8 April 1993
- GH Hansen 4 May 1993
- PH Summerton 4 May 1993
- W van Onselen 4 May 1993
- D Vermaak 4 May 1993
- A Aristotelous 4 May 1993
- D Waters 4 May 1993
- G Goosen 4 May 1993

1705

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 1993

1706

J Storm 4 May 1993
L Steele 4 May 1993
T van der Merwe 4 May 1993
U Gerber 4 May 1993
JP Hunke 4 May 1993
GP Francis 4 May 1993
BSt Clair Warwick 4 May 1993
WP Miller 4 May 1993
DJ Connelly 4 May 1993

- (2) No ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~ 254
As soon as all the post mortem reports have been received.
- (3) Yes
- (4) No

*9 Mr J H MOMBORG — Foreign Affairs †
[Question standing over]

Samli vehicles: transportation of passengers/equipment/ammunition

*10 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether equipment, ~~five~~ ammunition and/or other baggage may be conveyed in the passenger compartments of Samli vehicles while such vehicles are carrying passengers, if so, (a) in terms of what regulations and (b) what type of equipment, ammunition and/or baggage may be so conveyed;
- (2) whether any provision is made for such equipment, ammunition and/or other baggage to be stowed and secured so as to ensure the safety of passengers and the stability and safety of the vehicle concerned, if not, why not, if so, (a) what provision and (b) who is responsible for ensuring that the regulations and provisions in this regard are complied with,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B848E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) Yes
- (a) In terms of the Ammunition and Explosives Regulations (RSA) Volume 1, Pamphlet 13, Chapter 2,

paragraph 7 and Army Training Instruction I/89, Chapter 7-4 paragraph 14 d ~~(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)~~ 254

(b) Apart from explosives which have to be conveyed separately, equipment, live ammunition and/or baggage may be conveyed together with passengers if training requirements necessitate this, but then a non-commissioned officer or a person of higher rank must travel on the same vehicle

- (2) (a) Yes All equipment has to be properly secured or stacked in containers
- (b) The driver and/or the non-commissioned officer who have been appointed to travel on the vehicle
- (3) No

Samli vehicles: accidents

*11 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether during the ~~last~~ specified five calendar years for which information is available any Samli vehicles were involved in accidents in which they overturned or rolled, if so, how many of these vehicles were found to have exceeded the recommended maximum speed for the specific road surface on which they were travelling at the time of the accident,
- (2) whether any persons were killed or injured in these accidents, if so, how many? B852E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) Yes, during the past five years 77 Samli vehicles were involved in accidents in which they overturned or rolled. In 21 cases it was found that the recommended speed had been exceeded. Two accidents are still under investigation
- (2) Yes, died—38, injured—147

*12 Mr D S PIENAAR — Home Affairs †
[Question standing over]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ensure that this document to which he referred cannot easily be forged. In the second place, it is procedure to make use of fingerprints

Any person can be bribed in any circumstances. No country in the world can prevent people from being bribed or forged from taking place. We can introduce measures, however, to prevent this I referred again to the document itself and to the fact that the procedures in all respects required fingerprints and also that we had made the legislation much stricter earlier this year. We increased penalties, from a fine to two years imprisonment, and six months' imprisonment was increased to five years' imprisonment. [Interjections] I submit that it is very easy to present vague allegations here. Hon members should present more positive proof and solutions. I submit that this Government introduces the sternest measures to strengthen our identity documents.

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

SABC: footage of Mr Hani's death/funeral

*1 Mr J H W MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation was requested by the Goldstone Commission recently to furnish full and unedited footage of video material in respect of the death and funeral of Mr Chris Hani, if so,
- (2) whether this request was acceded to, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B810E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, all available material was furnished to the Goldstone Commission. The SABC does not keep all unedited ver-

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

†Mr Speaker, in opening, allow me to congratulate you on the fact that you are occupying the Chair on 26 May 1993, 45 years after 26 May 1948 [Interjections]

- (1) (a) March 1993
- (b) Councillor G C Cooney

- (2) Yes—Chapter III of the Municipal Elections Ordinance, No 16 of 1970, Transvaal

Traffic officers: remuneration

*3 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):†

Whether, in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, the Commission for Administration took steps to improve the remuneration packages of provincial traffic officers; if not, why not; if so, what steps? B812E

†The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration))

Yes 1991-92 financial year. In addition to the incorporation of the 10% non-pensionable allowance, which had been payable to all Public Service Act personnel since 1 April 1990, into basic pensionable salary and the granting of a differentiated salary adjustment of 9,6% at the lowest level and 6,6% at the highest level, the following steps were taken

- A non-pensionable occupational allowance of R1 200 per annum was instituted for the four lowest post levels of provincial traffic officers
- The gradings of the remaining two post levels were upgraded by one post level each

1992-93 financial year. An average pensionable general salary adjustment of 9,2% was granted to all Public Service Act personnel

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Chairman, this question has arisen every year for the past three years now and I have also put it at provincial debates

Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask why the remuneration package of provincial traffic officers, who make up the front line of law enforcement, especially on the roads, is still so far behind that municipal traffic officers generally get better remuneration packages than provincial traffic officers

Although these adjustments mentioned by the hon the Minister have been made, they are still so far behind that provincial traffic officers are some of the worst-paid law enforcers in this country. I want to know why attention is not being given to this

If one asks the question on a provincial level, they refer one to the central level. When one asks it on a central level, they refer the matter back and say that it has been attended to. Why are these people's remuneration packages not brought onto the same level as, for example, the SA Police? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the hon member may table the question so that the relevant hon Minister can reply to it for him

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

*4. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured, school cadets attending cadet camps have the same status as do members of the public undergoing national service, if not, (a) why not and (b) how does their status differ;
- (2) whether the South African Defence Force has paid or intends paying compensation in respect of each pupil killed or injured in the above-mentioned accident; if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount and (b) how is this amount calculated? B836E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker, before I answer the question, on behalf of the Government and the SA Defence Force I should like to express our sincere sympathy to the parents and family and friends of the three boys who passed away in this tragic accident

Furthermore, I want to announce that the hon the Minister of Defence, in consultation with the Chief of the SA Defence Force, has appointed the Chief of Staff Finance, Adm Paul Murray, to go into this matter personally to determine in what way the SA Defence Force can assist those involved

- (1) (a) and (b) No, because they are not covered under the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act no 84 of 1976) and are not eligible for pension benefits applicable to members of the Citizen Force, the Commandos or the Reserve Force. They are, however, eligible for funeral expenses at State funeral rates in the case of death or medical treatment for injuries sustained during cadet camps

- (2) Medical treatment was supplied at State expense. A claim for the State funerals is still being negotiated

Mr E W TRENT Mr Speaker, I welcome the sympathies expressed by the hon the Deputy Minister, and I welcome the fact that this matter is being investigated, but arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I would like to ask him whether I correctly understood him to say that they were not eligible to have medical treatment paid for

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, not in the normal sense of the word, since they were not members of the Citizen Force, the Commandos or the Permanent Force. In this case, however, as in all cases involving cadets, the SA Defence Force does pay for medical treatment as a matter of fact, a lot of money has already been paid to various members of the families concerned

Mr E W TRENT Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, am I correct in saying then that when Lt Gen Liebenberg told the parents outside the hospital, while they were awaiting the arrival of the injured and dying children, that the SA Defence Force would pay for everything, he was telling the truth? Is that what he said, and is it the SA Defence Force's undertaking that they are going to pay for everything? I happen to know, by the way, that one parent has already incurred medical expenses totalling R8 000 and has not received a cent from the SA Defence Force

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I can-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

not vouch for what the Chief of the SA Defence Force said to the parents. I can check with him, but what I do know, however, is what I have just said in reply to the hon member's question. We do pay for medical treatment. The hon member is welcome to come and see me. I would be quite happy to supply him with the particulars of the medical expenses that have already been met. As I have just announced, Adm Murray will look into the matter to see if there are any further benefits we can provide in order to help these unfortunate people

Mr E W TRENT Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of a practice called "roffe" riding which allegedly takes place when Samuis or other vehicles are driven at great speed to give kids a shake-up in the back of the trucks? If so, does the Defence Force have any official policy pertaining to this matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any such practice. As the hon member knows, the Samui is quite a powerful vehicle. However, I would like the hon member to pay attention to further questions in this regard by the hon member for Walmer, because I think his question will be answered in full when those questions are replied to

Lotteries/scratch-card organizations

*5 Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare †

- (1) Whether, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, the Government has contributed financially to any of the lotteries and/or scratch-card organizations mentioned in the report of the Howard Commission, if so, (a) to which lotteries and/or scratch-card organizations and (b) what is the total amount so contributed.
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B839E

†The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) No, (a) and (b) fall away,
- (2) no

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I wonder if the

question was put incorrectly. Am I correct in understanding that the Department has do- nated R10 million to Operation Hunger? According to the Howard Report Operation Hunger is a lottery. Does the hon the Minister not agree that we should appoint a select committee to investigate the matter?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member's information is incorrect. Operation Hunger is not a lottery. Operation Hunger has a specific fund-raising campaign, and it is registered as a fund-raising organization. Operation Hunger obtained funds from the Nutrition Development Programme for specific programmes that they submitted to the Department for approval. According to the rules and regulations they qualify for the allocation of these funds. Operation Hunger is, however, not a lottery.

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask if she is aware that the Howard Report refers to Operation Hunger as an organization associated with gambling. She should just read the Howard Report.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I think the hon member is misinterpreting the information. There are several welfare organizations that raise funds by means of the scratch-card method. For example, there is a group of national councils attached to the Viva Trust, but Operation Hunger has its own independent fund-raising campaign. Various welfare organizations raise funds this way.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to ask if any additional funds were donated over and above the amount of R10 million donated to this organization last March. Did the money perhaps merely come from the nutrition component, by any chance? If any additional funds were donated, what is the total amount donated to this particular organization?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not know about any other funds donated to Operation Hunger, except those made available for specific nutritional programmes from the Nutrition Development Programme. Unfortunately I am not up to date on the details of grants to all welfare organizations.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask if she is aware of a statement issued by

the Deputy Minister of National Health at the time, now the hon the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, in which he mentioned that a global amount of R10 million was donated to the organization concerned.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already mentioned that the R10 million comes from the Nutrition Development Programme. These are not funds allocated by the Department of Welfare Services for the subsidizing of particular specialist welfare programmes.

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask her if the statements of Operation Hunger are available for perusal by this House?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the Registrar of Fund-raising is empowered to investigate, should hon members suspect that anything irregular has taken place. In that case they may furnish me with an official document setting out the motivation in full and then I can ask the Registrar of Fund-raising to make such an investigation. I can, however, inform the hon member that we do subject various welfare organizations to such an investigation from time to time and that Operation Hunger itself has also been investigated in the same way and that no irregularities have been found.

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Speaker,

†The SPEAKER Order! Unfortunately there is no more time for further questions [interjections.] I beg hon members' pardon, there is one last supplementary question and the hon member may ask it.

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Speaker, can I just inform the hon the Minister that there is dissatisfaction, that people telephone and complain on radio programmes about how the money for Operation Hunger is managed. As an hon member of this House, I am asking her as the hon the Minister to make available to us all the documentation obtainable and to make available for our inspection the reports of Operation Hunger.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I take the hon member's representations very seriously and I want to assure him that, if there are really grounds for any investigation, I shall have such investigation made. However, I should like to put the hon member's mind at rest. I receive complaints about various welfare organizations

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Negotiators to hear Kriel explain police swoop on PAC

Crucial day for talks

By Paul Bell
and Esther Waugh

254

Prospects of an early breakthrough in the resumed negotiations hinge on a special session of the Negotiation Council tonight when Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel is called to account for the crackdown on the Pan Africanist Congress.

It is the first time a Cabinet Minister has been called to account for his actions by the forum.

Government negotiators are expected to take a back seat and let Kriel do all the explaining.

Although the future of negotiations does not appear to be in jeopardy at this stage, they have been put under severe pressure by Tuesday's police swoop.

The Government has come under fire over its handling of the crackdown, but the PAC itself is under growing pressure not to abandon the negotiations.

Demands that those arrested be charged or released became pivotal to the speedy or delayed resumption of negotiations. Police have released 19 of their 73 suspects, including two national executive members of the PAC, Mike Matsobane and Raymond Fihla.

Yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting went on into the night as implications of the crackdown, and the Government's response, were discussed with a view to tonight's session where some forum members can be expected to be highly critical.

And, against the backdrop of the Government's acute sensitivity to the need to explain itself rapidly, military intelligence sources leaked news of the infiltration of an Apla unit into Natal, allegedly tasked to "kill whites".

Timing

President de Klerk, responding in Parliament yesterday to criticism of the Government's timing, said he had been told the operation had been planned for last weekend, until police discovered that many of their targets would be away.

He had been informed of the intended action late on Monday, after he had returned from a public engagement, shortly before the swoop began. His approval had not been sought because the raids had been handled as a police, rather than a political, matter.

Speaking in Johannesburg yesterday, ANC president Nelson Mandela said the arrests should not be allowed to create panic.

"We have been negotiating since 1986 and we have had countless problems since then. This is one of those problems. I'm sure the democratic process will be strong enough to overcome this problem," he said.

● To Page 3

Crucial day for talks

254
Star 27/1/93

● From Page 1

As pressure to preserve the talks intensified, the PAC sent a clear message that it remained committed to negotiations.

PAC secretary for legal and constitutional affairs Willie Serrit confirmed his organisation's position had not changed since it walked out of talks on Tuesday — it had not withdrawn from negotiations and would return to the table only when the Government met three key demands.

At a press conference yesterday PAC president Clarence Makwetu said the movement would not — and could not — go back to substantive negotiations until the Government had responded to the movement's demands for redress. The PAC would, however, attend to tonight's special session.

The PAC will attempt to press the council to offer the Government an ultimatum on the continuation of the talks. On Saturday its national executive council will meet to review participation.

Asked whether he rejected any possibility that there might be substance to the SAP's allegations of criminal action on the part of those held, Makwetu said "Of course I do. They searched my house and came out with a few papers. They have still not come to charge me with anything."

Makwetu enumerated five demands to the Government:

- Charge or release those arrested in Tuesday's swoop
- Return all property seized by the police
- Tell the movement which documents police have copied.
- Offer a public apology to the PAC and pay for the damage to its various offices
- Compensate those who were "wrongfully arrested"

Makwetu added that despite conflicting statements from "the regime" on who took the decision, the PAC held "the re-gime" as a whole responsible.

● Sapa reports that 45 PAC members were arrested after demonstrating and ignoring warnings to disperse outside the organisation's headquarters yesterday.

The demonstrators were planning to "hand themselves over to police".

Police wait five hours for Winnie

Staff Reporter

Police who arrived at Winnie Mandela's Soweto house yesterday morning to search for an escaped suspect they believed had hidden there had to wait five hours for Mandela's permission to enter her property.

Soweto police spokesman Major Joseph Ngobeni said police arrived at the house at about 1 am with a search warrant, but Mandela said she could not let them in for security reasons.

"But police negotiated with her and, at about 6 am, Mandela opened the gates for police and co-operated fully during the search," Ngobeni said. He said no suspect was found. Mandela could not be reached for comment yesterday, but her spokesman said in a statement to Sapa that police had threatened to break down the gates to gain access to the house. Ngobeni could not confirm this.

Star 27/5/93

Hold nonracial local polls soon - Sandton

By Anna Cox

Nonracial local government elections should be held at an early stage so that all representatives involved in further negotiations could have a clear mandate from their respective communities, Sandton management committee chairman Peter Gardiner said last night.

He was speaking at a special town council meeting called to determine the town's role in future local government.

Ten guiding principles on the recommended future structure of government at regional and sub-regional level were adopted by a vote of ten to four.

Conditions of acceptance of the principles included

- The legacy of financial backlogs attached to the old apartheid local government structures should be financed and

liquidated from national sources before new local government structures were created

● Sandton considered it essential that local authorities should be entitled to raise and spend their own taxes.

The council also called for existing municipal structures to be retained until an alternative arrangement was made.

This would allow Alexandra to continue receiving rates and tax assistance and to continue to benefit from assistance agreements which were in force.

The council also rejected any form of nominated government, councils either as interim arrangements or at any time in the future.

It also called for flexibility to enable local authorities to enter into any mutually acceptable arrangements to co-operate or amalgamate.

The guiding principles include:

● Nonracialism in local government structures

● Universal adult franchise based on South Africa citizenship, residence and registration in the area of voting.

● Reappraisal of the fiscal base leading to an equitable redistribution of the rates and tax base.

● Promotion of administrative and professional skills and training in local government

● Local communities should retain the right to take part in negotiations of all structures of local government

● Endorsement of elected local government representatives, accountable to their constituents, based on the fostering of community participation.

● Elected community representatives should have control over discretionary spending which may be allocated to individual communities

● The establishment and development of a legitimate three-tier structure.

'No more testimony' on drinking

Court Reporter

Sandton bodybuilder Gary Beuthin told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he would not call more witnesses to testify about his "vast alcohol consumption".

The former bouncer had earlier decided not to call certain witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear in court. Mr Justice M J Strydom told Beuthin it was a waste of time and money to have witnesses summoned if he was not going to call them.

Beuthin, who is defending himself, has pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and attempting to murder Johannesburg divorcee Jill Reeves on May 10 last year. He has pleaded guilty to five counts of theft.

The court has heard from several defence witnesses that Beuthin consumed up to 50 B52 cocktails the night before the alleged abduction. The hearing continues.

Documents 'may not be destroyed'

CAPE TOWN — No documents or electronic data controlled by the Directorate of Covert Collection of the Military Intelligence Division could be destroyed without permission from Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Defence Minister. Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

In 1992, a previous Minister of Defence had ordered that Civil Co-operation Bureau documents under SADF control could not be destroyed. — Sapa.

Animal Kingdom

177 HENDRIK VERWOERD DRIVE
RANDBURG

NEW from U.S.A.
RUFFHAUZ and DOGLOO



FLOW THROUGH
VENTILATION

Warmer In
Winter
Cooler In

Preview - Invitation

Come and listen to how You,
Your Company and Personnel
can Perform Better!

With Dale Carnegie

Our FREE PREVIEW will illuminate
the following:

FW questions role of generals

254 ET 27/5/93

Political Staff

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk questioned yesterday whether the role of the Committee of Generals that set up the Afrikaner Volksfront was purely political or if the Conservative Party wished to draw on their military skills

Mr De Klerk said the CP should reveal the nature of its relationship with one of the officers, General Tienie Groenewald

The Democratic Party MP for Umhlanga, Mr Kobus Jordaan, had asked Mr De Klerk who "the real" Gen Groenewald was and if his in-

volvement with the official opposition was "pure, bona fide politics"

Mr Jordaan said there were rumours linking the Volksfront to Ciskei, Bophuthathswana and KwaZulu and external funding

Mr de Klerk said it was the duty of the National Intelli-

gence Service to investigate threats to the state. However the NIS was not conducting a witchhunt against the Volksfront

CP deputy leader Mr Willie Snyman said Gen Groenewald was merely concerned with the freedom of the Afrikaner folk

Star 28/5/93

SA soldiers killed, captured

Star Africa Service

or captured.

Several South Africans guarding oil installations at Soyo, in northern Angola, were killed or captured when Unita forces seized the town on Tuesday, according to a Unita official in Lisbon

The official, interviewed yesterday on Portuguese radio, did not say how many South Africans had been killed

254
A number of former SADF soldiers, mostly veterans of 32 Battalion and the Special Forces units, were recruited in South Africa earlier this year to protect oil installations at Soyo

They were said to have been recruited on behalf of a British oil company by a South African agency, Executive Outcomes

Most of them were recruited after Unita, which first captured Soyo in January, was ousted by MPLA government forces six weeks later

The disclosure that the former SADF men had been hired to guard installations at Soyo led to complaints that they were operating as mercenaries, contrary to South African law.

However, the co-ordinator of the operation, former SADF major Buks Buys, denied in an interview with Namibian television that the men were mercenaries

● Unita forces have taken the town of Ebo, in Angola's Kwanza-Sul province, killing 30 government troops, rebel radio Vorgan reported yesterday

*Hansard**Hansard*

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs.

Force (SADF) has investigated an incident in which a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the SADF for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was allegedly shot by members of the SADF on the R603 road near Kingburgh, Natal, if not, why not, if so, what (a) are the findings and (b) is the name of this person;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D234E

Shooting incident on R603 road: investigation

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

33 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence

The SA Police are still investigating the incident. The SA Defence Force can consider further steps after the SA Police findings are known.

Abrahams, Mr T—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 629

Beyers, Mr J M—

General Affairs

Constitutional Development, 573

Bruwer, Mr A A B—

Own Affairs:

Agricultural Development, 783

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Regional and Land Affairs, 1617

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 99, 954

Carlisle, Mr R V—

General Affairs

National Health and Welfare, 1127

Own Affairs:

Housing and Works, 605

Charlewood, Mrs C H—

Own Affairs:

Welfare, 1524

Chiole, Mr J—

General Affairs

Transport, 49

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 1159

Gastrow, Mr P H P—

General Affairs.

Home Affairs, 1269

Law and Order, 1504

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 19, 1432

Gibson, Mr D H M—

General Affairs

Trade and Industry, 309

Goodall, Mr B B—

General Affairs:

Finance, 580

Own Affairs:

Welfare, 1707

Gounden, Mr T L—

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 648

Groenewald, Mr P J—

General Affairs:

Defence, 1263

Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs.

Law and Order, 420

Isaacs, Mr N M—

General Affairs:

Public Works, 619

Own Affairs.

Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 125

Housing, 1719

Jordan, Mr J A—

General Affairs

State President, 1683

Landers, Mr L T—

General Affairs

Justice, 1185

BYLAE

I Korting- item	II			Beskrywing	III Mate van Korting	Annota- sies
	Tarif- pos	Korting- kode	T S			
412 26 en 412 27 "412 26	00 00	01 00	01	Deur kortingitems 412 26 en 412 27 deur die volgende te vervang Goedere (uitgesonderd goedere vir opgradering) wat gratis verskaf word om defekte goedere te vervang wat onder 'n waarborgooreenkoms gedek is, mits— (a) 'n afskrif van die klanngsbrief en die dokumente voorgelê ter staving van die klanngsbrief kragtens artikels 39 en 40 waarmee die goedere oorspronklik geklaar is, voorgelê word, (b) die goedere verskaf word deur die oorspronklike verskaffer, en (c) die vervangde goedere oor beskik word soos deur die Kommissaris bepaal	Volle reg	
412 27	00 00	01 00	03	Goedere vir opgradering, wat gratis verskaf word om onderdele te vervang wat onder 'n waarborgooreenkoms gedek is, mits— (a) 'n bepaalde permit uitgereik deur die Direkteur-generaal Handel en Nywerheid, op aanbeveling van die Raad op Tariewe en Handel, voorgelê word, (b) 'n afskrif van die klanngsbrief en die dokumente voorgelê ter staving van die klanngsbrief kragtens artikels 39 en 40 waarmee die goedere oorspronklik geklaar is, voorgelê word, (c) die goedere verskaf word deur die oorspronklike verskaffer, en (d) die vervangde goedere oor beskik word soos deur die Kommissaris bepaal	Volle reg"	

Opmerking — Die omvang van die beskrywings van beide kortingitems word verbreed

No. R. 905

28 May 1993

MILITARY PENSIONS APPEAL TRIBUNAL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

The Minister of Finance has, in terms of the provisions of section 16 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act No. 84 of 1976), appointed the undermentioned persons as President and members of the Military Pensions appeal Tribunal for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1997.

President:

Advocate J. L. van der Merwe, SC.

Members:

Maj-Gen E. C. Raymond, Maj-Gen H. S. Wassermann

Alternate President:

Advocate B. C. van den Heever, SC

Alternate Members:

Cmdt B. Naudé, Cdr N. H. Wood

No. R. 905

28 Mei 1993

MILITÊRE PENSIOENE-APPËLTRIBUNAAL

BENOEMING VAN LEDE

Die Minister van Finansies het kragtens die bepalings van artikel 16 van die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet No. 84 van 1976), die ondergenoemde persone vir die tydperk 1 Januarie 1993 tot 31 Desember 1997 tot President en lede van die Militêre Pensioene-Appëltribunaal benoem

President:

Advokaat J. L. van der Merwe, SC.

Lede:

Genl-maj E. C. Raymond; Genl-maj H. S. Wassermann

Plaasvervangende President:

Advokaat B. C. van den Heever, SC.

Plaasvervangende Lede:

Kmdt B. Naudé; Kdr. N. H. Wood

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by—

(a) the substitution of Annexures E5 and E6 by the following Annexures

E5		Vehicle parking fees
<i>Hour</i>		<i>Sheltered</i>
0- 3	...	R 4,60
3- 8	..	R 6,60
8-12	....	R 9,20
12-24	.	R13,70
More than 24 hours:		
Per 12 hours or part thereof	.	R 6,90

Value Added Tax (VAT) inclusive

E6		Vehicle parking fees
<i>Hour</i>		<i>Open</i>
0- 1	...	R1,40
1- 2	..	R1,90
2- 4	..	R2,60
4- 8	....	R3,60
8-12	..	R4,60
12-16	..	R5,70
16-24	..	R6,90
More than 24 hours		
Per 12 hours or part thereof	.	R3,40

Value Added Tax (VAT) inclusive

3. The regulations in this schedule come into operation on date of publication

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 922 254 **28 May 1993**

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1. Chapter III of the General regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve as promulgated under Government Notice No R 2213 of 10 December 1971 and amended by Government Notices Nos R 507 of 29 March 1974, R. 314 of 27 February 1976, R 572 of 23 March 1978, R. 832 of 21 April 1978, R. 2203 of 24 October 1986, R 542 of 16 March 1990, R 585 of 22 March 1991 and R. 2703 of 15 November 1991, is hereby amended by the substitution for regulation 21 of the following regulation.

“Retirement on pension of officers who are permanent members of the Permanent Force.

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) Aanhangsels E5 en E6 deur die volgende aanhangsels te vervang:

E5		Voertuig-parkeergeld
<i>Uur</i>		<i>Onderdak</i>
0- 3	.....	R 4,60
3- 8	.....	R 6,60
8-12	.....	R 9,20
12-24	.....	R13,70
Meer as 24 uur		
Elke 12 uur of gedeelte daarvan	..	R 6,90

Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde (BTW) inklusief.

E6		Voertuig-parkeergeld
<i>Uur</i>		<i>Nie-onderdak</i>
0- 1	.....	R1,40
1- 2	.....	R1,90
2- 4	.....	R2,60
4- 8	.....	R3,60
8-12	.....	R4,60
12-16	.....	R5,70
16-24	.....	R6,90
Meer as 24 uur:		
Elke 12 uur of gedeelte daarvan....		R3,40

Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde (BTW) inklusief

3. Die regulasies in hierdie bylae tree op datum van publikasie in werking.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 922 **28 Mei 1993**

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. Hoofstuk III van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2213 van 10 Desember 1971 en gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R 507 van 29 Maart 1974, R 314 van 27 Februarie 1976, R 572 van 23 Maart 1978, R. 832 van 21 April 1978, R. 2203 van 24 Oktober 1986, R. 542 van 16 Maart 1990, R 585 van 22 Maart 1991 en R. 2703 van 15 November 1991 word hierby gewysig deur regulasie 21 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang.

“Aftrede met pensioen deur offisiere wat permanente lede van die Staande Mag is

21. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973. (Act No. 57 of 1973), an officer of the General Duties Branch of the Permanent Force who is, without a break in his service, a member of the Permanent Force with effect from a date prior to 16 August 1963, shall be retired on pension as contemplated in subsection (3) of that section with effect from the date on which he obtains the age of—

- (a) 51 years, if he is a Lieutenant or a Captain;
- (b) 55 years, if he is a Major;
- (c) 60 years, if he is a Commandant or an officer with a higher rank, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), an officer to whom that subregulation applies, shall have the right to give notice in the manner as prescribed in subregulation (3), of his wish to retire on pension on the date on which he attains the age of—

- (a) 45 years, if he is a Lieutenant;
- (b) 46 years, if he is a Captain;
- (c) 50 years, if he is a Major;
- (d) 54 years, if he is a Commandant,
- (e) 55 years, if he is a Colonel or an officer with a higher rank.

as the case may be, or to retire on a specified date after he has obtained such age, provided such date is an earlier date than the date on which he shall be retired on pension as contemplated in subregulation (1).

(3) An officer gives notice of his intention to retire on pension on a date as contemplated in subregulation (2), through his officer commanding in writing at least three calendar months before the month in which his contemplated retirement falls: Provided that unless shorter notification takes place, it is deemed that he gives notice to retire on the first day of the fourth calendar month after the month in which he gave notice as such

(4) The Chief of Staff Personnel on an officer designated by him, may, in exceptional cases, approve that a lesser period of notification than the period prescribed in subregulation (3) be accepted, and if he thus approves he shall determine the date on which the member concerned shall be retired, which date shall not precede the earliest date referred to in subregulation (2)

(5) The Minister may discharge a member of the Permanent Force—

- (a) to whom subregulation (1) or section 6 (1) (b) or (3) of the said Act applies and who has attained the age of 45 years, in terms of section 6 (9) (b) of the said Act;
- (b) on account of ill-health not occasioned by his own fault;
- (c) owing to the abolition of his post or the re-organisation of the Permanent Force or of any headquarters, arm of the service, formation, unit, personnel mustering or a part, branch or section thereof in which he is employed;

21. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 6 van die Regeringsdienspensioenwet, 1973 (Wet No. 57 van 1973), moet 'n offisier van die Algemene Diensvertakking van die Staande Mag wat, met ingang van 'n datum voor 16 Augustus 1963 sonder onderbreking in sy diens, 'n lid van die Staande Mag is, met pensioen afgedank word soos beoog in subartikel (3) van daardie artikel, en wel met ingang van die datum waarop hy die leeftyd bereik van—

- (a) 51 jaar, indien hy 'n luitenant of 'n kaptein is,
- (b) 55 jaar, indien hy 'n majoor is; of
- (c) 60 jaar, indien hy 'n kommandant of 'n offisier met 'n hoër rang is, na gelang van die geval.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), het 'n offisier waarop daardie subregulasie van toepassing is, die reg om op die wyse wat in subregulasie (3) voorgeskryf is, kennis te gee van sy begeerte om met pensioen af te tree op die datum waarop hy die leeftyd bereik van—

- (a) 45 jaar, indien hy 'n luitenant is;
- (b) 46 jaar, indien hy 'n kaptein is;
- (c) 50 jaar, indien hy 'n majoor is;
- (d) 54 jaar, indien hy 'n kommandant is;
- (e) 55 jaar, indien hy 'n kolonel of 'n offisier met 'n hoër rang is,

na gelang van die geval, of om af te tree op 'n bepaalde datum nadat hy sodanige leeftyd bereik of bereik het, mits bedoelde datum 'n vroer datum is as die datum waarop hy met pensioen afgedank moet word soos in subregulasie (1) beoog.

(3) 'n Offisier gee kennis van sy begeerte om op 'n datum soos in subregulasie (2) beoog met pensioen af te tree, deur sy bevelvoerder minstens drie kalendermaande voor die maand waarin die datum van sy beoogde aftrede val, skriftelik daarvan kennis te gee: Met dien verstande dat indien korter kennisgewing geskied, dit geag word dat hy kennis gee om op die eerste dag van die vierde kalendermaand na die maand waarin hy aldus kennis gegee het, aldus af te tree.

(4) Die Hoof van Staf Personeel of 'n offisier deur hom aangewys, kan, in uitsonderlike gevalle, goedkeuring verleen dat 'n korter tydperk van kennisgewing aanvaar word as die tydperk wat by subregulasie (3) voorgeskryf is en indien hy aldus goedkeuring verleen, moet hy die datum waarop die betrokke lid moet aftree, bepaal, welke datum nie die vroegste datum in subregulasie (2) beoog, voorafgaan nie.

(5) Die Minister kan 'n offisier in die Staande Mag—

- (a) op wie subregulasie (1) of artikel 6 (1) (b) of (3) van die bedoelde Wet van toepassing is, en wat die leeftyd van 45 jaar bereik het, ingevolge artikel 6 (9) (b) van daardie Wet;
- (b) weens swak gesondheid wat sonder sy eie toedoen ontstaan het;
- (c) weens die afskaffing van sy pos of die re-organisasie van die Staande Mag of van enige hoofkwartier, weermagsdeel, formasie, eenheid, personeelindeling of 'n deel, tak of seksie daarvan, waarin hy werksaam is;

254- (d) on grounds that his discharge shall promote efficiency in the Permanent Force or of any headquarters, arm of the service, formation, unit, personnel mustering or a part, branch or section thereof in which he is employed;

(e) on account of his incapacity to carry out his duties efficiently."

(d) op grond daarvan dat sy ontslag doeltreffendheid in die Staande Mag of van enige hoofkwartier, weermagsdeel, formasie, eenheid, personeelindeling of 'n deel, tak of seksie daarvan waarin hy werksaam is, sal bevorder;

(e) weens sy onvermoë om sy pligte op 'n bekwame wyse uit te voer, afdank."

PROCUREMENT

Private profit?

FM
28/5/93
(254)

Members of a Stellenbosch close corporation are expecting a multimillion-rand commission from an SA Defence Force aircraft procurement deal. The controversial deal involves the sale of 60 Pilatus training aircraft, made in Switzerland, to the SA Air Force.

One of the members of Chanmon cc, which acts as agent for the Pilatus company, is Gerard Wyss, who previously worked for Pilatus. Wyss had co-ordinated an investigation by a Pilatus team into the development of the SA-designed Ovid aircraft — which lost out when the SADF accepted the Pilatus tender.

Stellenbosch attorney Willie-Pieter Marais, also a member of Chanmon, confirms that Chanmon acted as an agent in the R520m deal between Pilatus and the SADF. Another member of Chanmon is Cape Town businessman Peter Berger. However, a clause in the purchasing contract between Pilatus and Armscor (for the SADF) could

rob the members of Chanmon of any remuneration in commission earned.

Marais says Chanmon did act as a go-between for Pilatus and the Air Force. "Gerard Wyss obviously assisted in the process. He has had a long involvement with Pilatus." As far as he knows, says Marais, Wyss is an SA citizen. However, documentation in the office of the Registrar of Companies revealed in March 1991 that Wyss was still a Swiss citizen.

Marais says that at this stage he cannot comment on the possible amount payable to Chanmon as commission. "We still have to work out the commission structure. That will be determined by various factors." Strong rumours that an 11% commission would be payable could not be confirmed by the FM.

However, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach has told the FM that "no go-betweens were involved" in the contract between Armscor and Pilatus. He says the name of Chanmon is unknown to him. Breytenbach adds that "the SAAF and Armscor are not involved with the payment of commission. Any payment of commission is exclusively a matter between Pilatus and its possible agents."

This, however, is also in doubt. A document faxed by Armscor to SABC science expert Marinus Wijnbeek (whose *Agenda* programme on the Pilatus deal caused former Defence Minister Gene Louw to accuse the programme of being one-sided) deals with the subject.

According to the document, Section 18 of the purchasing agreement deals with "remedies in the case of bribes." It reads: "If the buyer has concluded on reasonable grounds that the seller, in relation to the execution of the agreement, has promised or has caused on his behalf to be promised, offered or given to an official, employee or any other person any bribes, commission, loan, advantage or any other consideration whatsoever... the buyer may summarily cancel the agreement and (a) claim damages occasioned by such cancellation, or (b) claim an amount of 10% of the aircraft price as cancellation costs (*FM's italics*)".

According to documents lodged with the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, Marais, Berger and Wyss are also directors of Goldquest International Holdings and Goldquest International Aerospace. Other directors are former Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery (SFW) MD Ronnie Melck (now a wine farmer) and Colin Tatham, also formerly of SFW.

According to documents filed with the Registrar on September 17 1990 the aim of Goldquest International Aerospace is to "operate all aspects of aviation." In a signed document on October 2 1991, Marais, as chairman of Goldquest International Holdings, wrote to the Registrar that the company "is the holding company of the Goldquest group and is very operational at this point in time and will stay operational for a considerable period of time." This was after the Registrar had previously given notice

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 28/5/93

(254)

that he intended to remove the company from the register.

Marais this week said that Goldquest has never been involved with the Pilatus deal. Goldquest has been involved with other aspects of aviation, including the sale of aircraft, said Marais. He also denied that Goldquest had ever sponsored or presented gifts at Air Force functions. "I certainly do not have any knowledge of this. It would be against our policy," said Marais.

Commandant Pierre du Plessis, formerly commander of the SAAF acrobatic team, the Silver Falcons, based at Langebaanweg, echoed Marais' denial. "It would be against Air Force policy to accept sponsorships." He says he knows of the Goldquest company but is not prepared to discuss this with the FM. Breytenbach denies any knowledge of Goldquest.

The FM has, however, seen some tokens of sponsorship by Goldquest on behalf of the Silver Falcons. During a Silver Falcon function in 1992 all present received silver Zippo lighters (about R80 each) with the Silver Falcon emblem. Also inscribed was "Sponsored by Goldquest".

Meanwhile, the files of another company, Intertechnic, which had organised the visit by the Pilatus team to review the SA-designed Ovid aircraft in 1988 at the invitation of Armscor, have been withdrawn from public scrutiny. The withdrawal of the files was done in terms of Section 15(a) of the Companies Act.

Registrar of Companies' Bernie Roodt says Section 15(a) is normally applicable in sensitive cases where the information is withheld from the public "in the interests of the country (*in landsbelang*)".

Intertechnic director Dame Maartens, when contacted by the FM, said his company had not acted as agents on behalf of any party. "We have been involved with the Oerlikon-Buehrle group (Pilatus's holding company) for a long time," says Maartens, who was a director of Oerlikon Electrodes SA before it was sold to Afrox. "Being an agent implies making money. We have provided Pilatus with office facilities and work closely with them. The sale agreement was a straight deal between Armscor and Pilatus. We assist all the time."

Maartens would not say who had requested that his company's files should be withdrawn at the Registrar's office. "I have recruited many investments for SA," was his only comment.

Eddie Botha

Where do they stand?

South 29/15 - 2/6/93

254



WHILE agreement is being reached at negotiations on important questions relating to the levelling of the political playing fields in preparation for elections, there is little agreement on the issue of control of the security forces. The major positions adopted by political organisations on joint control of the security forces can be summarised as follows:

- The NP is of the opinion that the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and its sub-council on defence should be responsible for security in an advisory capacity.

This sub-council would have advisory powers while executive authority would remain with the security ministers. The NP argues that the current parliament should retain sovereign authority with the multi-party TEC only proposing policy and legislative changes.

This view has been emphasised recently by senior government officials, notably Ministers Kriel and Dierkop, who have dismissed any form of joint control of security forces.

Disbanded

The government then goes on to say Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), Apla and other "private armies" should be disbanded to facilitate the process of their integration into the South African Defence Force (SADF).

Only under these circumstances can the NP see the security situation being normalised and there being a possibility of free and fair elections.

- Kwazulu and Bophuthatswana favour the proposal that the question of joint control of security forces be handled regionally. This proposal is of course consistent with their constitutional proposals advocating autonomous regions in a federal system of government.

Regional autonomy

Consequently, they flatly oppose the idea of a central TEC controlling the security forces which, in their view, would serve to obstruct the move towards strong regional autonomy.

- The official position of the ANC is that all armed formations, MK, Apla, the SADF, the TBVC and homeland armies, must be put under the control of the sub-council on defence of the TEC.

In line with this, a joint co-ordinating committee incorporating the high command of the various formations should be established and this committee should be answerable to the sub-council and, ultimately, the TEC.

Of late, differences have developed within the ANC on the question of joint control of the security forces. Mr Mac Mahataj recently alluded to the possibility that the ANC might

ON GUARD The major parties all differ significantly on the issue of control of the security forces

not insist that the defence sub-council be vested with executive authority in the run-up to the elections.

Whatever the ANC decides as its final position on this question, there are very serious dangers involved on how the security issue is handled.

- The Democratic Party insists that joint control is essential for a free and fair election.

The DP wants joint decision-making, joint responsibility and joint accountability to ensure the police and the army are not used as a political football.

- The Transkei government shares this view, arguing that the TEC should be given executive powers and should monitor a code of conduct for the security forces.

'Forces' lack of legitimacy is the problem'

South 29/5 - 216/93

254

THE DEBATE around control of the security forces has become sharply contested by various political parties and organisations. The role of security forces in any transitional process is controversial and sensitive. In South Africa, matters are even more complicated and emotive.

As the country moves towards its first democratic election, the impartiality of security forces has been brought sharply into focus.

The army and police have been perceived by the majority of the population as partisan and serving the interests of the National Party.

In the run-up to elections, the levelling of the playing fields in all areas has become more urgent. Neutrality of the media, the army, the police and all other state organs are necessary preconditions to ensure the elections will be judged as free and fair by all the people of South Africa.

It is the lack of legitimacy of the prevailing security forces which is being perceived as a problem to the meaningful preparation for and conduct of elections.

There have been strong views expressed by parties on this sensitive subject. It would seem they have not thought through the implication of their various positions.

Adopted positions

Political parties and organisations have each adopted positions on the subject of how best to control security forces in the pre-election period up to 1994.

These positions have differed largely on how the security forces would fulfil their role as peacekeepers and are based on the very deep mistrust of the security forces and the conviction that the security forces would actively work to favour one party and suppress the activity of others.

How political parties have handled the security question leaves much to be desired, and if not carefully addressed, it could play a negative role in levelling the playing fields in the run-up to the elections.

Control over different armed forces in South Africa is a crucial aspect in the conduct of the coming elections. For as long as there is no decision on this subject, free and fair elections will remain elusive.

It is equally important that different political actors take the matter seriously and stop approaching it as an opportunity for political posturing.

The NP views on the security question are dangerous, indeed.

The government does not want joint control over security (if Delpont and Kriel's views are anything to go by) because it will be giving in, as they say, to radicals and as such would undermine the authority of the sovereign parliament.

This is a terrible misunderstanding of key issues at stake. The government knows very well, and it cannot pretend otherwise, that the SADF lacks legitimacy with the majority

of South Africans.

To argue, therefore, that they would not accede to joint control borders on arrogance and that, in itself, is a serious stumbling block in the peaceful resolution of the South African conflict.

The other troubling aspect of the NP view is its insistence that other armed formations should integrate into the SADF. It would seem to me, for a variety of reasons, that integration into the SADF is completely out of the question.

Merger

What is crucial, is the complete restructuring of the SADF with what could be the result of a merger of all armed formations. Senior government ministers, as well as key SADF personnel, appear to hope that integration would not seriously impact on the structure of the SADF or challenge its orientation.

I would insist that numbers should not be important when we talk about creating a new army. There are more fundamental issues to be addressed and it is precisely these issues the SADF hopes to avoid.

The SADF is an army with a history of aggression against the majority of South Africans — a product of PW Botha's total onslaught strategy.

Even the command structures of the SADF have a particular culture based on the British military model. Similarly with the TBVC and homeland armies.

On the other hand, MK is an army with a totally different culture and shares similarities with Eastern Bloc military culture where military and ideological training are explicitly linked.

How do we integrate a largely guerilla army into a conventional army where the two also hold different military philosophies and orientations?

New structure and role

Integration into the SADF is impossible and unworkable without redefining an entirely new structure and role for a South African militia.

What is practical is restructuring of the entire defence capacity of this country. The SADF, MK and Apla must be put under joint political control of the multi-party Transitional Executive Council, and its operational activities conducted by the current structures of the SADF which, in any case, must be monitored by the TEC (or any body appointed by the TEC).

The participation of international organisations will therefore be subjected to TEC agreement both in terms of their (international participants) scope and extent.

South Africa needs a jointly controlled security arrangement which involves all political parties. If and when a settlement is reached this body could be the embryo of a restructured defence force and not an integrated army which retains vestiges of the past.

NOBY NGOMBANE

South Africa
SOUTH 295-216193
researched
hydrogen
bomb' (254)

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk still has nuclear skeletons in his cupboard, says the ANC.

But the state president's office remains adamant that De Klerk has nothing to add to his admission earlier this year that the South African government had manufactured six atom bombs.

Mr Keith Gottschalk of the ANC's Science and Technology Policy Department, has claimed that the South African government researched the possibility of manufacturing either a hydrogen bomb, or a triple-stage fission-fusion-fission bomb.

Gottschalk describes these bombs as "10 to 100 times more powerful than atom bombs".

In March this year De Klerk publicly admitted that during the seventies the South African government had manufactured six atom bombs — devices similar in strength to those which devastated the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II.

The state president's press secretary, Mr Casper Venter, replied that "this office has nothing to add to what the state president said in regard to South Africa's nuclear programme in his statements in parliament on 24 March 1993"

The ANC's accusations were made on the basis of press reports that the Israeli government had sent 30 grams of tritium to the South African government in 1977 or 1978. Tritium is a radioactive form of hydrogen necessary in the manufacture of a hydrogen bomb.

Justin Pearce

'MK must have armed role in SA'

Star 29/5/93

THE ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe must have a defined armed role inside South Africa in the wake of the violence in Tokoza and the increased threat of right-wing violence against liberation movements.

This message was delivered to ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday by the ANC Youth League, during discussions lasting four hours.

~~HA~~ **Unbanned** ~~SAPA~~

The contents of the discussion were revealed by ANCYL President Peter Mokaba yesterday, when he addressed a rally of more than 2 000 people at the Medical University of South Africa organised by the South African Students Congress to pay tribute to the late ANC leaders Chris Hanu and Oliver Tambo.

Also speaking at the rally were Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa, Winnie Mandela, and Natal Midlands ANC leader Harry Gwala

Mokaba said since the ANC and MK were unbanned, MK soldiers should be armed and return fire with fire when under attack. He said his call did not mean that the ANCYL

Own Correspondent and SAPA

was against negotiations. Negotiations were a product and reflection of struggle.

It was the pressure of mass struggle, with the youth at the forefront, which has led to the negotiations currently in progress, and these should not be allowed to be delayed by puppet leaders, Mokaba said.

He said his application for a firearm licence — made in the wake of assassination threats against him — had been denied.

He called for the arming of those threatened, legally or illegally, for MK numbers to be increased and for ANC marshalls to be trained

Mokaba said he would not be told by the enemy what songs to sing and how to fight them. He ended his speech with the now well-known "Kill the boer, kill the farmer" chant, to thunderous applause and toy-totyping by the thousands gathered to listen to him.

Holomisa told the crowd the Transkei Defence Force was opposed to the integration of armed formations with the SADF before a government of national unity was elected

He said they were not opposed to joint control of the security forces, but would only agree to it under a transitional executive council.

Responding to allegations that he had dispatched hit-squads to Natal, Holomisa said newspapers and Military Intelligence must be ready to deposit large amounts into his banking account in the Transkei because "they have defamed the good name of Holomisa".

The forces fighting for change in South Africa must concentrate their efforts on the National Party — "the mother of all adversity, affliction, woes and tribulation", he said

Concerted action among the "oppressed people", along with sustained international pressure against the South African Government, would remain of crucial importance throughout the negotiation process.

Holomisa told his audience the NP was delighted with the right wing and its flaunting of lethal weapons in public and provocative marches.

"And when pressure is exerted on the Nats to yield to the majority demands, it cites the white Right as a principal reason for its intransigence to concede."

The NP alluded to the white right wing's capacity to unleash violence on a vast scale that could be matched by its rivals in the liberation struggle, he said

"The right wing does not act only on its own ... They are switched on and off like a tap by the Government through the department of Military Intelligence," he said

Winnie Mandela said it was high time the contributions of the youth and students were acknowledged by all those who have benefited from their "sweat and blood"

Defend gains

Harry Gwala said when Hanu had called for the formation of a peace corps, this did not mean people should not defend themselves.

He said the masses must be ready to defend the hard-won gains of the liberation struggle, and they must not think when they vote the congress alliance into power the struggle would be over.

He said the people must make sure the country was not engaged in endless negotiations which would not mean a transfer of power to the people at the end of the day

259



Star 3/15/93

ANC changes tune on Pilatus planes

ZURICH — The ANC has told the Swiss government it is not fundamentally opposed to the sale of 60 Swiss trainer aircraft to South Africa, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Spokesman Franz Egle said an ANC delegation told the Swiss government during a visit to Berne last week it was ready to seek a so-

lution that was "satisfactory" to both sides.

Egle described the talks as extremely constructive.

The ANC criticised Switzerland in the past over the proposed R560 million sale of the Pilatus PC-7 aircraft, saying the deal violated the spirit of the UN arms embargo. A UN Security Council committee also

called on Switzerland to prevent the sale.

The manufacturer, Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG, acknowledged that some countries buying its training aircraft had armed them.

On the orders of a Swiss government stung by UN criticism, the company pledged to modify the planes so that they could not be armed.

In such cases, the wings would be modified so that they could not carry weapons systems but only additional fuel tanks.

Two Swiss newspapers yesterday reported that ANC spokesman Thabo Mbeki had insisted that the aircraft be delivered only after South African elections next year — Sapa-Reuter.

ANC changes stance on Pilatus aircraft

294

ARG 31/5/93

ZURICH. — The ANC has told the Swiss government it is not fundamentally opposed to the sale of 60 Swiss trainer aircraft to South Africa, the Foreign Ministry said.

Spokesman Mr Franz Egle said an ANC delegation told the Swiss government in Berne last week it was ready to seek a solution that was "satisfactory" for both sides.

"The ANC is not fundamentally against the delivery of the aircraft," he added "The talks were extremely constructive."

The ANC has criticised Switzerland in the past over the proposed 250 million Swiss franc (R545 million) sale of the Pilatus PC-7 aircraft, saying the deal violated the spirit of a UN arms embargo against South Africa.

A UN Security Council committee that monitors the embargo has also called on Switzerland to prevent the sale.

The manufacturer, Pilatus Flugzeugwerke, a subsidiary of Oerlikon-Buehrle Holding, has acknowledged that some countries buying its training aircraft have armed them.

On the orders of a Swiss government clearly stung by the UN criticism, the company has pledged to modify the aircraft so they cannot be armed by countries barred from purchases of war equipment under Swiss law.

In such cases, the wings will be modified so that they cannot carry weapons systems but only additional fuel tanks, the company said

Two Swiss newspapers reported yesterday that the ANC's foreign spokesman, Mr Thabo Mbeki had insisted that if the sale went ahead, the aircraft must not be delivered until after the South African elections next year — Sapa-
Reuter.

ANC no longer against Swiss-SA plane deal

ZURICH — The ANC has told the Swiss government it is no longer fundamentally opposed to the sale of 60 Swiss trainer aircraft to South Africa, the Foreign Ministry here said yesterday.

Spokesman Mr Franz Egle said an ANC delegation told the Swiss government during a visit to Berne last week it was ready to seek a solution that was "satisfactory" for both sides.

"The ANC is not fundamentally against the delivery of the aircraft," he added. "The talks were extremely constructive" — Sapa-Reuter

CT 31/5/93