

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. - DEFENCE

1993

JANUARY — FEBRUARY

# UN opposes aircraft sale to SA

THE UN is putting pressure on Swiss authorities to prevent the export of 60 Pilatus trainer aircraft to SA for use by the SA Air Force

310AM 4/1/93  
The SA government earlier announced that the aircraft would be purchased at a cost of about R500m to replace the SAAF's ageing Harvard trainer fleet by 1995

A committee, set up by the UN Security Council to monitor the 1977 mandatory arms embargo against SA, last week rejected the Swiss government's submission that the Pilatus PC-7 was not "war material" and could therefore be sold to SA.

The UN committee said in a news release it believed the sale would be contrary to the spirit and intent of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), which established the arms embargo against SA.

Furthermore, the committee noted that in its resolution 591 (1986), the Security Council had urged all states to prohibit the export to SA of items which they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces in SA, have military capacity and are intended for military purposes, namely aircraft, aircraft en-

254 STEPHANE BOTHMA

gines, aircraft parts and had also called upon states to refrain from participating in any activities in SA which they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability," the UN said

The London-based Anti-Apartheid World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, which has been lobbying to get the sale called off, said it would have talks with the Swiss foreign minister on the issue this month

"We have also been in touch with the manager of the Pilatus aircraft company," campaign director Abdul Minty said

He said the proposed Pilatus deal also breached an agreement reached by the EC in 1985 and Switzerland would therefore be under additional pressure — especially since Britain and others had made it clear their companies could not enter into deals with the SAAF

SA Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said government had taken note of the UN committee's move and developments would be monitored closely

## Goldstone told of Transkei bases

# Huge reward posted for Apla gunmen

POLICE have offered one of the biggest rewards yet — up to R100 000 — for information leading to the arrests of three Apla gunmen allegedly responsible for several attacks in the Border region.

Warrants of arrest for Letlapa Mphahlele (alias Happy), Luyanda Humphry Goomfa (alias Thami) and Weile Gideon Maflika (alias Vuyo) had been issued, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said in a statement yesterday.

They were all wanted on charges of attempted murder and malicious damage to property, Van der Merwe said. In addition, a fourth Apla member, purportedly a former chief of operations in Transkei, Vumankosi Laurence Ntinkuca, alias Sizwe, was being sought.

Although Van der Merwe did not disclose the sizes of the rewards offered, informed sources said police would pay anything up to R100 000 for information.

The three Apla members have all been accused of attacks and damage to property in several towns, particularly Lady Grey. Van der Merwe said Mphahlele had taken over from Ntinkuca as chief of operations in Transkei last year and was also a member of Apla's executive committee.

"The public is urged to assist the SAP in locating the wanted men," he said, but he warned they were dangerous.

Meanwhile, the police and the SA Defence Force have told a committee of the Goldstone commission that Apla members

*Blomay 5/11/93*

STEPHANE BOUTHMA

are being trained in bases in Transkei. The committee, sitting in Port Elizabeth, is investigating the location of Apla camps, arms, ammunition, personnel and operational activities. It is chaired by Goldstone commission member Gert Steyn, assisted by Port Elizabeth advocate Fikile Bam and Nico Coetzer, attorney and immediate past president of the Law Societies of SA.

Sapa reports that police suggested to the committee that Transkei should hand over to the commission all 9mm firearms "loaned" to Apla since April to determine whether they were used in terrorist attacks.

In other submissions, the SAP called for an investigation into the alleged training of Apla members in Transkei, including "crash" courses in the use of sophisticated weapons.

The commission to establish and verify the location of Apla camps and/or training centres.

An investigation into the supply of arms and ammunition to Apla, both inside and outside the country.

A general investigation into Apla's personnel, including training, numbers, location and command structures.

An investigation into Apla's funding and the true relationship between the armed wing and the PAC, and

A request to Transkeian authorities to

would invest in the ventures which would...

## Apla gunmen

Police support of Apla forthwith. Police counsel Francois van Zyl said in his submission statements made by arrested Apla members made it clear they had undergone military training in Transkei.

Reacting to the submission by the SAP, the Transkei government said it had no objection in principle to the weapons lent to Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe "for the protection of their leaders in Transkei" being tested by ballistics experts as long as a neutral expert or country was chosen.

The Transkei government yesterday formally asked the SA government to second Goldstone to Transkei to chair a proposed commission of inquiry into the existence of Apla bases there.

Our Political Staff reports that the police submission estimated Apla had approximately 120 trained members inside SA. The number of units, varying from three to eight members, was unknown.

Van Zyl said Apla had approximately 2 700 members outside SA but that not all had received military training.

The SADF told the commission that the PAC received a total of \$14m from Libya in 1991 and Libyan leader Col Muammar Gaddafi had indicated that his country contemplated becoming the PAC's primary contributor.

The SADF listed 10 towns and rural areas where it alleged Apla members received training in Transkei.

From Page 1

The SADF said the primary aim of the PAC/Apla was the liberation of Azania through armed revolution, and to replace the government of the day with an "African socialist democracy".

The SADF submitted that the PAC used political as well as military (Apla) structures to promote its armed struggle.

The SADF said by attacking the rural areas opportunities were created to get a foothold in these areas from where the armed struggle could be furthered by local Apla fighting units and self-defence units.

In accordance with Apla's strategy, the political and military wings should work together very closely. The political wing — the PAC — would create the climate in which Apla members who were in the process of moving into SA could survive.

PAC members would provide logistical support and new PAC branches would be created for the very purpose of executing the strategy, the SADF submitted.

Apla's current strategy was to regard members of the SAP and the SADF, irrespective of race, as primary targets.

The SADF referred to Apla's mobile warfare, in terms of which operations should be launched from "liberated zones".

It said Apla's fullscale war was to be waged against farmers, individuals in the armed services and through attacks on white residential areas.



# Intake of national servicemen 'normal'

Staff Reporter

THE first batch of 500 conscripts, out of a total of 2 000 expected at Ysterplaat Air Force Base by today, reported for their national service yesterday

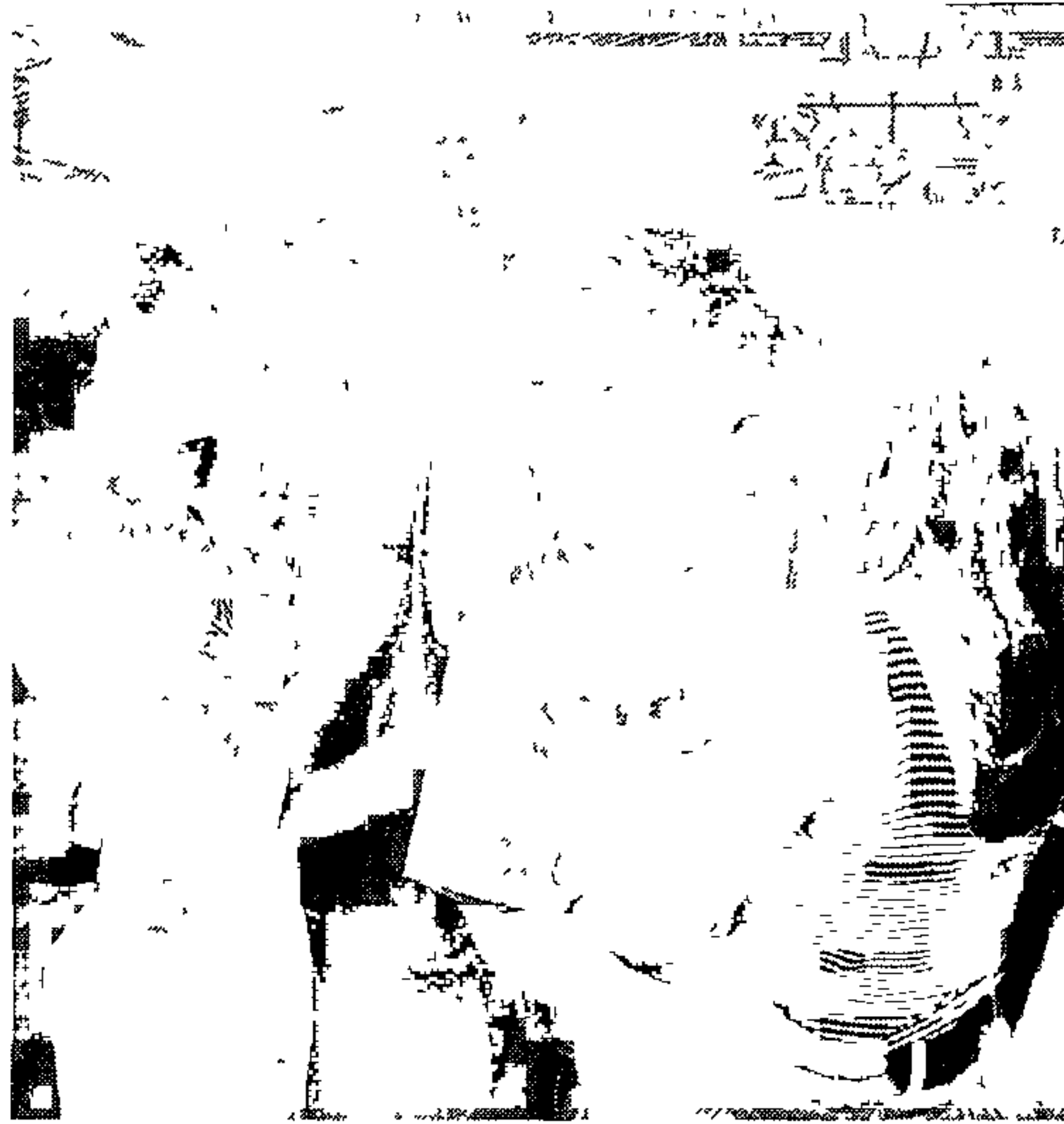
And the intake has so far been normal for January, according to the Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier Dan Lamprecht.

"We usually have a large intake during January and this year does not look different from any other year," he said.

The End Conscription Campaign has predicted that fewer than 30 percent of young men called up will report for service.

In a statement at the weekend, the ECC said those reporting for service "will comprise individuals who want to do military service, and who are in reality volunteers, as well as a number of youngsters who have been intimidated into reporting."

In addition, the ECC said, a significant number of those reporting for service would



Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

**WE'LL MEET AGAIN:** There were emotional and passionate goodbyes at Ysterplaat Air Force Base yesterday when about 500 new national service recruits took leave of their families and girlfriends.

comprise individuals without the option of employment or further study open to them.

According to Brigadier Lamprecht the bulk of the 2 000 expected recruits will be arriving today (254)

Commenting on yesterday's 500 arrivals, he said: "I am very happy and satisfied with the intake." ARG 5/1/92

In his address to the more than 1 000 parents, relatives

and friends of the recruits, Brigadier Lamprecht said national servicemen were needed as they were "the backbone of the SADF — and the SADF is needed to secure stability in the country".

He said that although leaving home would be a "traumatic experience" for the youngsters, they should use the year to enrich themselves and learn self-discipline.



# New 'troopies' heed the call

By DAN SIMON

HUNDREDS of conscripts throughout the Western Cape reported to Ysterplaat Air Force Base yesterday for their national service

The "troopies" got a taste of things to come when they were greeted with a barrage of commands on the do's and don'ts of

the military establishment

Nearly 2 000 recruits were expected to report for national service at Ysterplaat yesterday and today and will be transported by bus and train to bases around the country

The defence force has warned that steps will be taken against individuals who ignore

their call-up instructions. <sup>254</sup>

In yesterday's sweltering heat about 800 conscripts said goodbye to their loved ones. All personal baggage was searched for dagga with the help of four police dogs before the conscripts boarded buses for the long journey to Upington's 8 SA Infantry School

CT 5/12/93  
Several water carriers accompanied the convoy to provide much-needed relief on the journey through the Karoo to the northern Cape town

This year has been the smoothest in recent years in terms of individuals' attitudes to the compulsory call-up, a military policeman said

# Violence seems to be dropping

254 ECT 5/1/93

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Peace accord officials, human rights workers and political organisations are optimistic 1993 will see a significant decline in political violence, following one of the bloodiest years in South African history

National Peace Committee chairman Mr John Hall said yesterday if preliminary statistics were accurate and violence was showing a downward trend, peace workers were "delighted"

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday provisional figures showed that only 90 people died in political violence in December, compared with some 167 who died in the same month in 1991

The organisation stressed that the figures were preliminary and did not include deaths in the last nine days of the year. The HRC earlier reported unrest deaths

## Workers for peace optimistic

had declined in November 1992.

"So much hard work has been put into the peace process, that to see this now paying off, would be the ultimate reward. What a wonderful way to start 1993," Mr Hall said

But he pointed out that fundamental reasons for the violence remained, such as the economic recession and the drought

National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys said many disputes which prompted the formation of dispute resolution committees had been resolved or "overtaken by events and no longer exist"

"There is a greater realisation

that violence is not the key to political power," he said.

Dr Gildenhuys said political assassinations, which were difficult to monitor and solve, were on the increase

"Non-signatories of the peace accord seem to be resorting to violence," he said

The ANC's PWV spokesman, Mr Ronnie Mamoepa, pointed to the signing of an agreement between hostel dwellers and the ANC late last year as a significant reason for the reduction of killings.

ANC efforts to rein in renegade defence units had also lowered tensions and assisted the peace process, he said

Joint police, ANC and SA Rail and Commuter Corporation talks resulted in stepped-up action against killers on trains and a decline in killings

A police spokesman said more detailed statistics were needed before an analysis could be given of reasons for the decline

# Only half report for call-up

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An estimated 50% of conscripts expected to report yesterday for national military service at Witwatersrand Command failed to show up, an SA Army spokesman said

However, the January intake, believed to be one of the last whites-only call-ups, was staggered over a three-day period and some recruits

could still report late, he said

Army headquarters in Pretoria was unable to divulge any figures of the response at other countrywide intake centres on the first official day of reporting, but said it was "looking good" at this stage

Wits Command dealt with 40% of South Africa's total intake and expected about 8 000 national servicemen over the three-day period

About 1 000 recruits showed up at the Nasrec reporting centre yesterday

An End Conscription Campaign spokesman said yesterday their offices had been flooded by calls from conscripts seeking advice on how to avoid reporting

The ECC expected 30% of conscripts to report, she said

"We tell them not to report because it is highly unlikely

CT 7/1/93 (254) that the SADF will prosecute. Even if prosecution was instituted, the worst that can happen is a R600 fine," she said

The SADF said that refusal or failure to report was a contravention of the Defence Act

However, the Defence Amendment Act, which took effect on July 6 last year, provided that anyone with conscientious objections could apply to be classified as such



# No more transport for SADF employees

Staff Reporter

THE SA Defence Force yesterday confirmed that, like the police, it had stopped providing its employees with a transport service from home to work, saying the decision taken last year was part of the SADF's rationalisation programme.

SADF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer said last night it had been decided that employees of the SADF and all other government departments — including the police — should be responsible for their own transport between home and work.

The SADF terminated the service on December 31, he said.

(25) CT 7/1/93

# Army expects bumper intake of '93 conscripts

STAR 8/11/93

By Bronwyn Wilkinson  
and Own Correspondent

254

Amid reports that thousands of new recruits had failed to turn up for their military service, the SADF yesterday said it was confident of a bumper intake

Army spokesman Major Merle Meyer yesterday denied reports that up to half the conscripts had failed to report for the January intake on Wednesday, and said indications were that attendance would be good

"It is difficult to determine now how many reported. Some arrive later, due to transport problems, some report to the wrong units," she said. Detailed figures would

be available on January 18.

The three-day intake ends today. One man almost certain to miss his call-up is Springbok rugby scrumhalf Robert du Preez, expected back from a Natal team training camp in the Seychelles. Du Preez was granted an interim court order last year deferring his call-up, but was ordered to report for duty by 1 pm today.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding conscription, thousands of those called up are not expected to report.

Both the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the ANC have urged young conscripts — expected to be the last whites-only group — to defy their call-up orders.

## SADF rejects call-up reports

PRETORIA. — The Defence Force yesterday rejected reports that up to 50% of conscripts failed to show up for the January intake on Wednesday. (254)

An SADF spokeswoman here said that detailed figures would be available only by January 18.

"We will only be able to arrive at exact figures later," she said. — Sapa

CT8/1/93



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9/11/93

# SA arms 'used in Irish killings'

254

ANTHONY GARVEY

LONDON — South African arms have allegedly been used to kill more than 160 people in Northern Ireland in the past five years — and are still being used.

According to a dossier sent to the Irish, British and European parliaments, an arms deal was negotiated with South Africa by Belfast loyalist turned British agent Brian Nelson, and was condoned by British intelligence.

The dossier was compiled by Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. It challenges Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Sir Patrick Mayhew to deny Nelson was working for Military Intelligence when he travelled to South Africa in the late 1980s to arrange the arms deal.

It claims the weapons came from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, but were captured by the Israelis in Lebanon. They were sold to South Africa which was anxious to trade them for parts and training in high-tech weapons manufactured at the Shorts missile works in Belfast.

The dossier alleges that since January 1988, when the weapons were

● TO PAGE 2.



## SA arms

254

● FROM PAGE 1.

reportedly landed on the County Down coast, more than 160 people have been killed by them. They are also said to be currently in use.

Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams has accused Britain of knowing in advance about the South African arms shipment and of allowing the weapons to be distributed among three loyalist paramilitary groups, including the Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

The British government is likely to be embarrassed by the dossier which describes how Nelson was paid £200 (about R940) a week to supply information to his British army handlers from inside the UDA. At the same time he was organising the murders of those Catholics he deemed IRA suspects.

5792  
9/11/93

Originally, Nelson was charged with two murders, but these charges were withdrawn when he pleaded guilty to 20 other charges, including five of conspiracy to murder.

# Chris Hani accuses Apla of SADF deal

(254) ANC 9/11/93  
**ERIC NAKI**

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**EAST LONDON.** — South African Communist Party chief Mr Chris Hani said the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (Apla) and South African security forces had struck a secret deal to attack innocent whites.

He was speaking yesterday at a rally commemorating the 81st anniversary of the African National Congress.

Mr Hani said he believed Apla's actions were nothing but a strategy worked out with the government to destabilise the Border and north-east Cape regions and Transkei.

"There is a game being played by Apla and the Boers. How come Apla attacks homes of innocent white people near a progressive area like Transkei?" he asked.

He condemned the Pan Africanist Congress for spending most of its time attacking the ANC instead of the government.

He said Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana would disappear into thin air after the establishment of a transitional



□ Mr Hani: SACP general-secretary

authority this year.

He singled out Brigadier Gqozo for "killing innocent people in Bisho on September 7 last year".

# Goniwe case inquest may be reopened

**BULELWA PAYI**

Weekend Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Hopes are fading that the killers of Mr. Matthew Goniwe will be brought to trial.

Acting Eastern Cape Attorney-general Mr. Mike Hodgen said yesterday nobody had come forward with substantial evidence that could lead to the arrest of the killers of Mr. Goniwe and three other Cradock activists.

This is in spite of a R200 000 police reward, the largest offered.

Mr. Hodgen has recommended to Justice Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee that the inquest reopens.

"It is up to the Minister to decide when the inquest will be held," he said.

Mr. Coetsee would have to look at the available evidence and consult the Judge President, Mr. Justice Gerald Friedman, who would appoint a judge for the hearing.

Mr. Goniwe, Mr. Fort Calata, Mr. Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr. Sicelo Mhlawuli, were murdered near Port Elizabeth in 1985.

An earlier inquest found the four were murdered by "unknown people." But, President De Klerk last year ordered the investigation reopened after publication of a signal message which apparently implicated Military Intelligence.



# Du Preez goes Awol

(254)

RCG 9/11/03

**MARCO GRANELLI**

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Springbok scrumhalf Robert du Preez could be arrested when he returns from the Seychelles today for failing to report for national service

Du Preez was due to report for his year-long military service at in Ladysmith at 1pm yesterday but did not arrive — apparently because he is in the Seychelles on a Natal rugby trip

The Army said he had not applied for a postponement of his intake and as such would be listed as “failed to report”.

A senior military law source said failure to report was an offence and the offender was liable for immediate arrest and prosecution

However, an Army spokesman said he still had 10 days’ grace.

“Officially, he has broken the law but the specific circumstances of any failure to report are obviously considered and in this case I doubt that he will be charged if he reports next week,” the spokesman said

Du Preez was called up after he was deferred from national service last July — his umpteenth deferment in the past few years — because of provincial and national rugby commitments

# SA endorses chemical <sup>(254)</sup> weapons ban

By Esther Waugh <sup>Star</sup>  
Political Reporter 11/1/93

South Africa will this week sign a United Nations treaty prohibiting the use of chemical weapons.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha is to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) on Wednesday in Paris.

The CWC prohibits the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

It makes provision for comprehensive verification measures, including inspections and routine verifications in the chemical industry.

The convention was finalised in August in Geneva by the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons at the UN Conference on Disarmament and was later endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

Botha said "The decision to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in January 1993 is an expression of the South African Government's wish to participate in international disarmament initiatives."

The Government acceded to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on July 10 1991.

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## Single education system on way

STAR 11/193

**Own Correspondent**  
Racially fragmented education departments — and with them Model C schools — are on the way out, possibly before the end of next year.

In an interview in the latest issue of Leadership magazine, National Education Minister Piet Marais said a single education system could be in place before a constitutional settlement had been reached.

Marais said there was "a fair

amount of consensus" about the aim of a single, non-discriminatory education system among the key political players.

"Until we have a completely new constitutional dispensation, we should start working towards creating a new educational system," he said.

The Government envisaged the election of a constituent assembly before April next year, with a new constitution in place towards the end of 1994.

But Democratic Party educa-

tion spokesman Roger Burrows said racial education departments could be disbanded before the formation of an interim government in April next year.

He anticipated the Model C system would then disappear.

Burrows said it was imperative the Government began discussions immediately to map out a new education system.

He expected that a future system would entail State, State-aided and private schools



Roger Burrows ... must map out new system

## Air crash survivor thanks family for brave sea rescue

**Own Correspondent**

**RICHARDS BAY** — "Thank you, thank you all for saving my life I would have died".

With these words, German air crash survivor Gunter Vogel greeted the four members of the Rohlandt family who rescued him on Friday.

The plane in which Vogel and two friends were flying from Nelspruit to Durban crashed

into the sea 300 m off Nhlabane Beach, north of Richards Bay.

Koos and Allen Rohlandt braved rough, shark-infested waters to pull him to safety.

The family visited him in the Bay Hospital at the weekend, where he is recovering from a fracture in his spine and numerous bruises.

The Rohlandts said his relief at surviving was tinged with sadness at the loss of his two

friends, pilot Gines Demoral and fellow tourist Helmut Scheibe.

Vogel (40), a graphics designer from Nuremberg, told his new friends: "I am very lucky to be alive and have already phoned my family at home to tell them I am all right".

Vogel owes his life to the fast action of Transvaal holiday-maker Stephen Rohlandt, who was packing up to leave the

beach after a day of fishing with his sister and brother, who live in Richards Bay.

They saw the Piper Cherokee 235 plunge into the sea after a wing had hit the water.

Stephen Rohlandt said he told his younger brother Koos and his son Allen to jump into the water to help one of the crash victims who appeared to be swimming to shore.

# We can't start



# 'SA intelligence ignorant'

Sowetan 11/1/93.

By Themba Molefe  
Political Reporter

(254)

AZANIAN People's Liberation Army chief Sabelo Phama said the South African military intelligence was either mischievous or deliberately misleading the world by linking them to Transkei.

In a face-to-face interview in Dar es Salaam at the weekend Phama dismissed as "absolute nonsense" claims that Apla had bases in Transkei and had infiltrated the homeland's defence force.

He said: "We are concerned that South Africa's military intelligence is either playing a trick by misinforming the world or is really ignorant if it can feed the international community with such stories."

"It is absolute nonsense and mischievous to push the line that Apla plans to infiltrate 500 fighters into the Transkei defence force."

About the chairman of the Transkei military

■ Denies they have bases in the Transkei and says SADF wants an excuse to raid Tanzania and appease whites in SA:

council, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, Phama said: "He is innocent. The Boers have a problem with him and want to implicate him. We have no influence over Holomisa's decision to arm the PAC leadership with 9mm pistols, as reported, and we have no contact with him."

Phama said the Government was mounting a propaganda campaign as an excuse to conduct a raid into Tanzania in pursuit of Apla cadres in order to appease whites.

"But I warn De Klerk that his men will not return unscathed."

On the special inquiry into Apla activities by the Goldstone Commission Phama said: "We will not go to Goldstone and we will not invite them to our camps."

A committee of the commission, which began hearing evidence on Apla last week, resumes its work in Port Elizabeth today.

Phama said Anglican Archbishop Desmond

Tutu was misrepresenting Apla by saying it was untrue to the principles of Africanism and PAC founder Robert Sobukwe.

"Tutu was never close to Prof (Sobukwe) nor is he in the Africanist camp to understand why he said at that stage that we were not ready to kill. He was calling for a peaceful campaign against the pass laws at the time."

"Sobukwe said as the struggle develops we would get purer and purer and would be able to go into other areas of the struggle."

"In other words, there was never a time when Sobukwe could imagine a situation in which he could really watch his people die. He would not support Tutu's utterances today." Phama said Apla forces were in pursuit of specific "enemy agents" when they attacked partygoers at the King William's Town golf club on December 8.

\* Full interview tomorrow - - - - -



# No way 4 000 can be prosecuted, says ECC

By Bronwyn Wilkinson (254)

About 4 000 young white men who failed to obey their call-up for the January intake are liable to prosecution, but legal action will probably be taken only against a random few, says the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

The Defence Force has not yet released figures of how many men turned up for duty, but says it will investigate each case of non-appearance, and pass the names and details on to the State for prosecution

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said yesterday the organisation es-

timated that about 70 percent of people called up had failed to report for duty, but about 50 percent of the 20 000 intake had been granted deferment and the remaining 20 percent (4 000 people) had simply stayed away

The figures were based on the number of people who had ignored the call-up last July

SADF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer refused to comment on the ECC's figures, but said the intake had gone very well

The SADF would have a global idea on the number of people who had reported for duty by tomorrow, he said

Weyer said it was not the SADF's position to prosecute those who did not turn up

"We will investigate

every case, and pass the names and details to the State for prosecution," he said

Asked how long it would take for people to be prosecuted, he said the law took a while to take its course, but investigations would start immediately and prosecutions could follow within the next two months

De Villiers said it would be a logistical nightmare to prosecute all 4 000 men and the SADF would probably select people for prosecution on a semi-random basis

"The SADF needs to discredit the ECC. We have said they probably won't prosecute because they failed to prosecute last year. So they will have to prosecute at

least some people to prove we don't know what we are talking about," he said

An SADF statement yesterday said the people who had failed to report last year had not been prosecuted because the Defence Amendment Act, which allowed for conscientious objectors to apply for community service, was still being passed

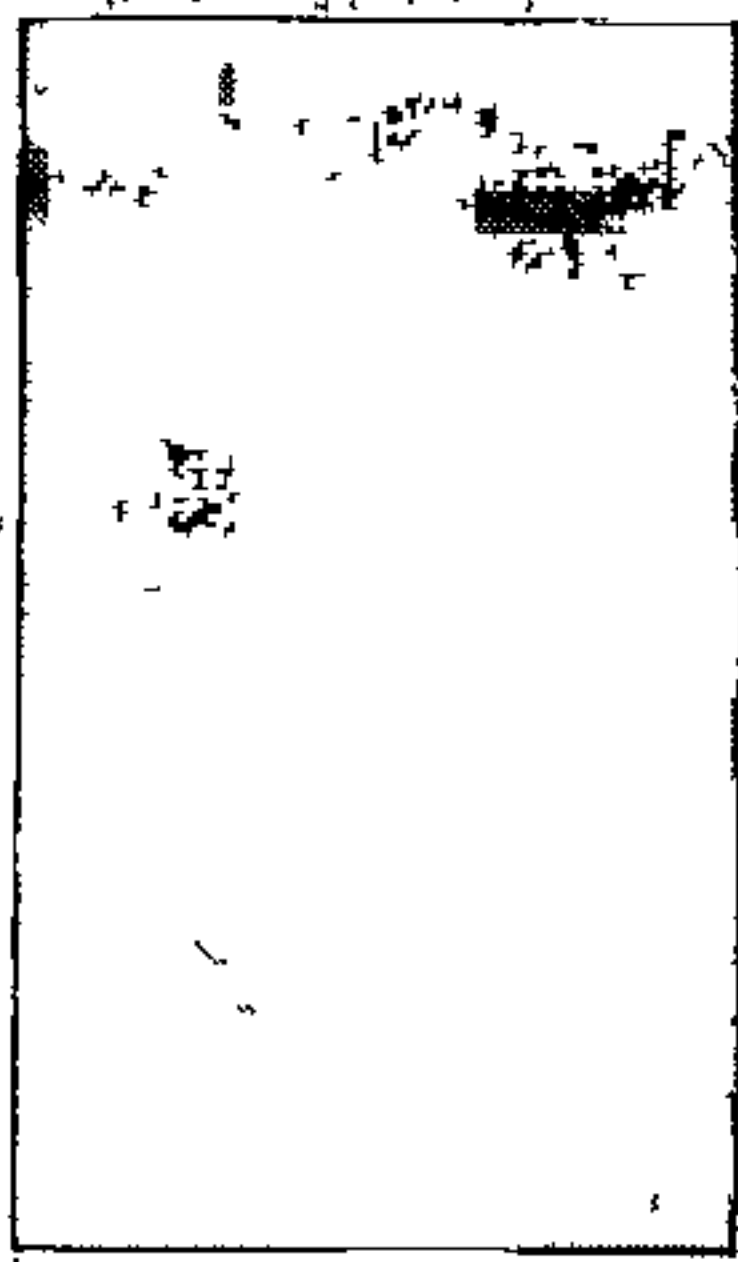
These people had been advised that they would be called up again this year and would be expected to report unless they had been granted conscientious objector status

"If they failed to apply for status, and failed to report for duty, they would face prosecution, the SADF said

# Smith won't heed 'racist call-up'

Staff Reporter

254



Donovan Smith plays a waiting game

Six days after he should have been breaking in a new pair of army boots in basic training, Donovan Smith is still waiting to hear from the force he refuses to serve

The slightly built, 21-year-old law student and Students' Representative Council president at Natal University in Maritzburg has ignored his SADF call-up instruc-

tions since July

Yesterday, while waiting in his parents' Johannesburg home for the SADF to carry out its threat to prosecute all the young men who failed to obey the call-up, he gave three reasons for his stand

"Firstly, it is a racist call-up and secondly it doesn't make sense that the SADF can call up only white men when there is no longer such a thing as a white or black

man in classification terms

"And thirdly, I refuse to serve in an army whose function it is to protect this Government's political well-being," he said

He refuses to apply for conscientious objector status, which would allow him to do community service for one-and-a-half times longer than his specified term of army service

S 7/12 13/11/93



# Printers outraged by SADF's proposed purchase of R5m press <sup>(254)</sup>

GAVIN DU VENAGE <sup>(143)</sup>

THE SADF has outraged the printing industry with its intended purchase of a R5m printing press — an indulgence the military does not need and cannot afford, sources said yesterday

Printing Industries' Federation CE Christopher Sykes said the purchase of a five-colour lithosheet press was unjustified in present economic circumstances

Spending money on a press soon after announcing extensive staff cutbacks was "ridiculous" The federation had lodged an objection with the SADF

The Government Printer also lodged an objection, said Sykes, on the grounds that the SADF's requirements were already being adequately met <sup>(10AM)</sup>

Sykes said security was not really an issue, as the SADF could run checks and grant clearance to a private firm

"Armcor has been using private people for years," he said <sup>13/1/93</sup>

Another objection was that the SADF would be running the press for only a few hours a day Commercial presses of similar size ran up to 24 hours a day to remain economic

A Government Printer official con-

firmed that an objection had been lodged

The SADF said in a statement it did not give printing matter "of a classified nature" to private companies or to the Government Printer <sup>(243)</sup>

Only unclassified printing matter was given to the Government Printer, or put out to tender, and the volume of work justified the purchase The statement added the SADF had explained its position to the Government Printer, which was happy with the answer

However, the Government Printer official said that it maintained its objections to the purchase

The transaction may also be in contravention of the UN arms embargo, which calls on all states to refrain from any activity that may contribute to SA's military capability

However, the SADF said it put out tenders to suppliers who were "fully aware" of the end-user's identity, and that the equipment would be used for printing classified military material

Sykes said the press would probably come from Germany or Japan



# Chemical weapons agreement obstacle

Star 13/1/93

254

PARIS — Starting today, more than 100 nations will sign a convention here seeking worldwide abolition of chemical weapons, ending 25 years of negotiations.

But some of the 22 nations of the Arab League are not expected to sign over the next three days, mainly because of Israel's nuclear and chemical arsenal — a significant blow, as the Middle East has been the focus for concern about chemical weapons proliferation.

Originally, no member of the Arab League, which met in Cairo yesterday, was expected to sign although diplomatic sources said that many of the Arab countries — mostly Gulf states — privately support the Chemical Weapons Convention and might sign later.

The sources refused to name the countries but Arab delegates said the countries that would sign were mostly Gulf states.

The chemicals convention is the first to ban an entire category of weapons of mass

destruction and to provide effective measures of verification — which is where previous conventions failed.

According to US officials, verification of the convention will be "the most intrusive and widespread in the history of arms control" It will begin in 1995.

Compliance will be monitored by the Hague-based International Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (IOPCW), the last in a series of organisations enforcing a web of interlocking arms control treaties, covering nuclear, conventional and now, chemical weapons.

Only three countries — the US, Russia and Iraq — admit to possessing chemical weapons. But Western experts believe about 20 countries either have chemical weapons or active programmes to develop them.

Not all are identified publicly, but the list includes countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, most of whom deny it. — The Independent News Service

B/0A7  
13/1/93

**No conscript figures**

NATIONWIDE figures on the number of conscripts who reported for military service last week were still being processed and would be available in the next few days, SADF spokesman Col John Rolt said yesterday (254)

He was responding to End Conscript Campaign claims that less than 30% had reported

## SADF to prosecute Springbok scrumhalf

PRETORIA. — Natal and Springbok scrumhalf Mr Robert du Preez is to be prosecuted for not reporting for national service.

This was confirmed by an SADF spokesman, who said the prosecution was being handled by the military police.

Earlier it was reported that the scrumhalf's application for deferment had been turned down by the Exemption Board. Mr Du Preez has appealed against the decision, but the board said it had not been notified of the appeal. — Sapa

# Row over SADF bid to buy press

By Helen Grange

(254)

A row has erupted over the SA Defence Force's intended purchase of a R5 million five-colour lithosheet printing press from Germany to print classified material.

The ANC yesterday called on international suppliers to refrain from concluding the deal, warning that it would not be bound by the contract.

"In the light of President F W de Klerk's own admission that there are elements in the security forces who plan to undermine the democratisation process in South Africa, the concern is raised whether a major propaganda and disinformation campaign

STAR 15/11/93  
is planned in the run-up to the elections," the ANC said.

The ANC added that the sale would also be in contravention of the arms embargo against South Africa.

"If the sale of the printing press proceeds, we will not be bound by any contracts or assume any financial responsibility arising therefrom," the ANC statement said.

The sale of the press has also outraged the printing industry and the Government Printer.

Printing Industries' Federation (PIF) chief executive Christofer Sykes said the purchase was iniquitous and indefensible in the light of the current economic climate.

Classified material could

as easily be printed by the Government Printer, which had facilities, he said.

An official from the Government Printer's office said an objection had been made by his office, but insisted that the matter was internal and should not be dealt with through the media.

He said he felt the SADF's printing requirements were already being met.

The SADF, in a statement, said the defence force did not normally give classified printing material to the Government Printer.

The SADF had also given consideration to the objections by the PIF, but it was decided to invest in a new in-house press.

# Top SADF and MK commanders meet

STAR 15/11/93  
By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter

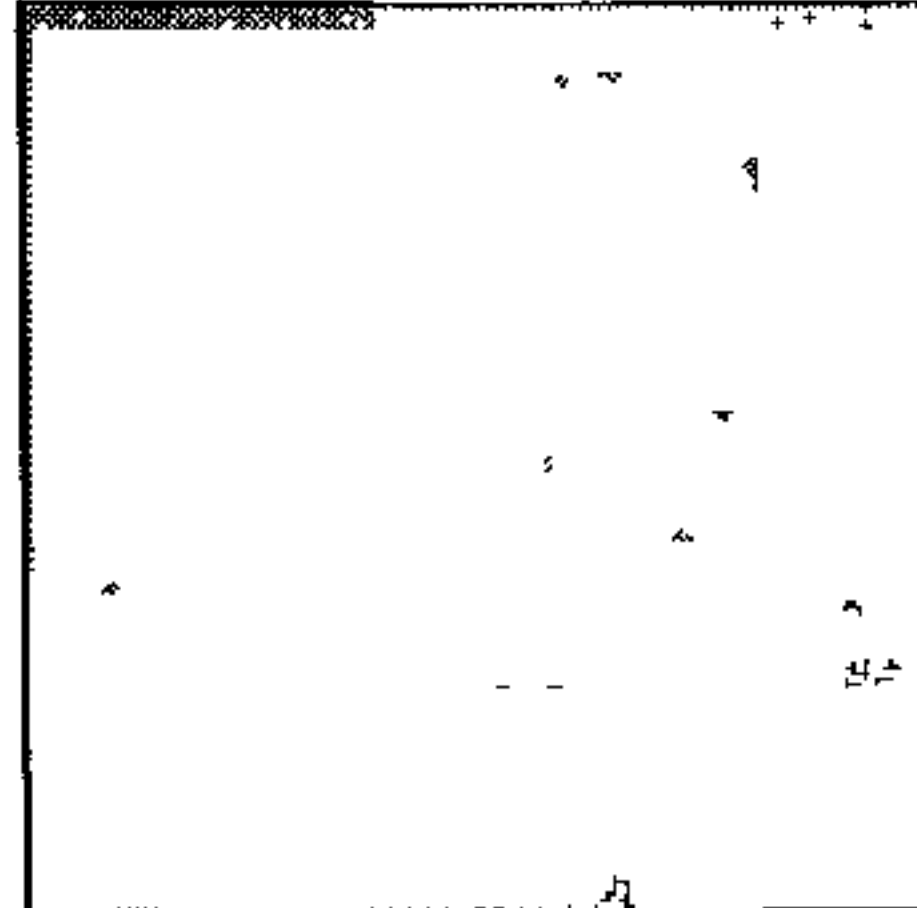
SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn — the man chosen by President de Klerk to investigate "third force" allegations — held a secret meeting with Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise this week.

The meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, is understood to have dealt with issues surrounding a new defence force.

Part of Steyn's brief is to look into the possible restructuring of Military Intelligence (MI), and sources said this week's meeting could have had a bearing on this matter.

Yesterday Steyn would not comment on the meeting with Modise or discuss progress in his probe into MI.

News of the meeting between two of South Africa's top mili-



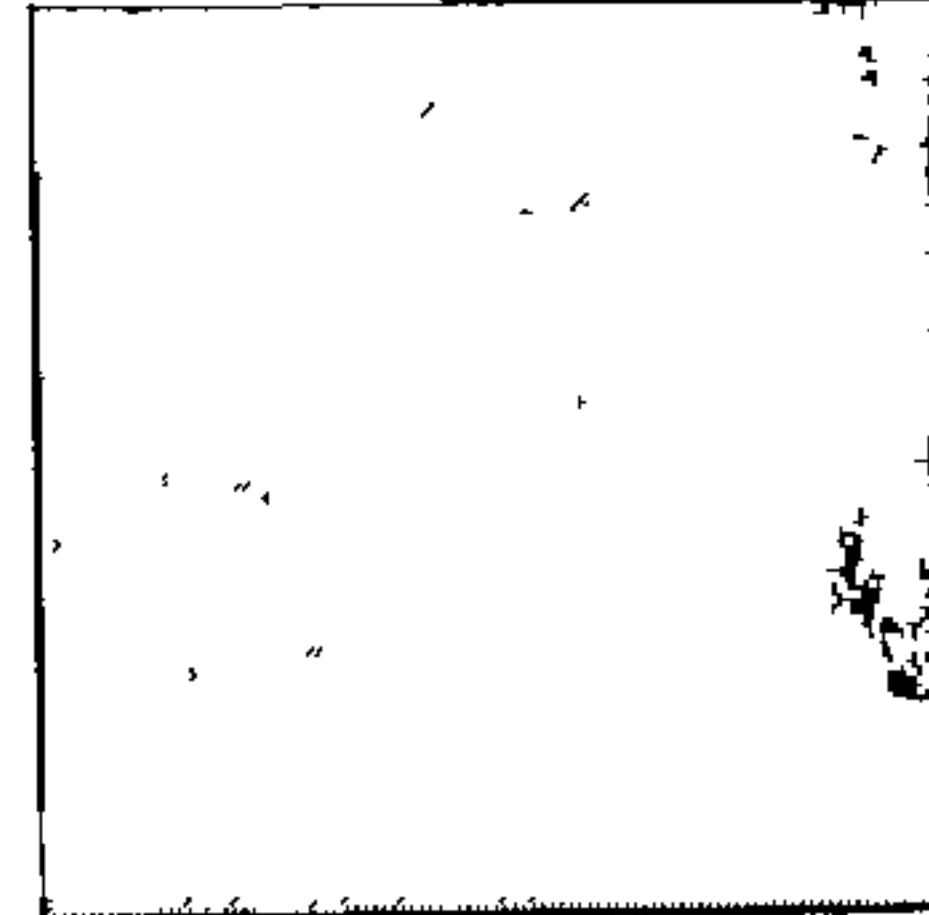
Talking to the "enemy" . . .  
Joe Modise

tary men — on opposing sides — was met with surprise in both ANC and SADF circles.

ANC sources said they thought the meeting was part of a series started in May before Codesa 2 to discuss a future defence force.

Codesa groups agreed last year to establish multiparty control of the security forces. The decision was, however, not ratified at Codesa 2.

At a meeting with the ANC in



Discussing a new defence force. . . General Pierre Steyn.

May, Steyn outlined suggestions for a new defence force to MK officials.

Modise was not part of the MK group which attended the meeting.

However, the MK commander was part of a meeting — disclosed in The Star — with MI chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen in Pretoria in July.

Modise was not available for comment last night.



# Blind to the fruits

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In its finest hour five years ago, the SA Defence Force sowed the seeds of its own demise

At the end of last year, President F W de Klerk sacked two generals, four brigadiers and several other senior officers

To understand the purge of the SADF, it is necessary to look back to October 3 1987, when SA soldiers stopped a massive advance by seven brigades of Angola's Marxist MPLA Army

The attempted Angolan breakthrough was led by Cuban officers. It was masterminded by Soviet general Konstantin Shaganovich and assisted by some 3 000 Soviet and East German military personnel in training, command, intelligence and communications roles within the MPLA. The Angolan columns of T-55 and PT-76 tanks, with air support from MiG-23 fighter-bombers and MI-24 helicopter gunships, were pushing through territory controlled by rebel leader Jonas Savimbi towards Namibia, then ruled by SA.

The small SADF force lured the advancing brigades deep into a sandy, forested wilderness which Angola's former Portuguese rulers christened "the land at the end of the earth." On a small river, the Lomba, SADF commander Colonel Deon Ferreira, known as the Falcon, ordered his men to strike. Within hours, an entire brigade had been destroyed, hundreds of soldiers were dead and scores of tanks had been destroyed.

The other brigades began an ignominious retreat, harried all the way by SADF forces, and began a defence of Cuito Cuanavale, their starting point — which Fidel Castro later claimed as a great Cuban victory.

In fact, it spelt the end of the African adventure for Cuba, which had promised to capture Cape Town and had called for free,

multipart democratic elections in SA and Namibia while helping the MPLA deny the same for Angolans

The December 1988 New York Accords secured Cuba's withdrawal from Angola and a UN guarantee of elections. In exchange, SA pulled out of Namibia and elections were held. SA, as a result of SADF intervention in Angola backed by US and British intelligence services, had secured its prime objective — the neutralisation of the Havana-Moscow threat to southern Africa.

Among the architects of victory was the SADF's Military Intelligence (MI) directorate, whose men fought with every unit and were constantly behind Cuban lines. MI had virtual carte blanche against not only the Cubans but also Namibia's Swapo movement, Mozambique's Frelimo government and, above all, against the perceived internal SA enemy, the outlawed African National Congress.

MI men were taught that the ANC was Enemy Number One in the government doctrine of "total onslaught" against communism. Anything went against the ANC.

But many MI men failed to see that democratisation for Angola and Namibia had serious implications for SA itself. The motive of SADF intervention in Angola was hardly to promote democratisation in an arc of central and southern African States, but that was the result.

There were also serious implications for apartheid in SA. Key Afrikaner politicians, civil servants and military men — notably De Klerk and two of his senior advisers at the time, Foreign Affairs director-general Niel van Heerden and SADF chief General Janne Geldenhuys — saw the Cuban-Soviet defeat as an opportunity for rigorous negotiation with the ANC, militarily enfeebled but

politically powerful, on a transition to a soundly based new order in SA.

But MI men steeped in the total onslaught philosophy must have been confused when, as one upshot of the Lomba River victory, they saw the biggest "terrorist" of all, Nelson Mandela, freed in 1990 after nearly three decades of imprisonment to begin negotiations with De Klerk.

They were further confused when in Angola, Jonas Savimbi, whose special forces were MI-trained, ruined the opportunity to become an African statesman.

After demanding for 15 years that the MPLA hold elections, Savimbi first began ordering the executions of his brightest young lieutenants, the very men he needed to woo people in the incompetently run MPLA-controlled cities and, consequently, lost the election for which he had fought. He made matters worse by refusing to accept the result.

When it emerged last year that MI's spots had not changed, that generals and other senior officers were still running or condoning secret operations to murder ANC activists or discredit them with the help of prostitutes, homosexuals and drug dealers, De Klerk acted.

The irony is that the cleanout was made in consultation with Mandela, as a preparation for the incorporation into the SADF of members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, prior to the appointment of a transitional, multiparty, multiracial government of which Mandela might be president.

The tragedy for the sacked officers is that they failed to perceive the real significance of their famous victory on the Lomba River and it was that victory which made negotiations for real democracy possible in their own homeland.

Fred Bridgland

# Swiss urged to cancel sale of trainer aircraft to SA

*ST/102 15/11/93*  
BERN — The Swiss authorities are examining a complaint by the United Nations committee on sanctions against South Africa over the proposed sale of 60 Pilatus trainer planes to the South African Air Force, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bern yesterday.

The committee has written urging the Swiss authorities to cancel the sale worth \$140 million (about R420 million), saying it believes the sale transgresses the embargo on arms to Pretoria

Under Swiss legislation, the PC-7 type aircraft are for training purposes only and are not considered war material.

The Swiss government will discuss the issue shortly.

Previous Swiss sales of the Pilatus plane, notably to Middle East countries, have aroused controversy since they are easily fitted with military accessories like rockets.

The South African Government has declined to comment on press reports regarding the sale — Sapa-AFP

810007 15/1/93

**Stop press** (254)  
THE ANC yesterday called on international suppliers not to conclude a printing press deal with the SADF, warning a future government would not be bound by any such contracts (254)  
It said there was concern over a major propaganda and disinformation campaign being planned in the run-up to elections

# SADF VOWS CRACKDOWN ON DRAFT-DODGERS

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — While the End Conscription Campaign has claimed that only 30% of conscripts reported for their national service in the latest call-up, the SADF has vowed a ruthless crackdown on absenteeism.

The war of words between the two looks set to reach a new year high with the SADF claiming the call-up was one of their best yet.

"The ECC is speculating on how many people reported because we

don't have figures yet," said SADF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer.

No prosecutions for failing to report were made last year, but Colonel Weyer put this down to a "loophole in the Defence Act". He said cases were withdrawn at the SADF's request.

He said even if last week's draft was the last whites-only call-up — which he dismissed as "pure speculation" — anyone failing to report for service would be prosecuted.

"I can promise you that action will be taken against everyone who failed

to report without a valid reason. It is breaking the law," he said.

He said Section 126A of the Defence Act, under which the prosecutions would be made, was still in force and only Parliament could change it.

Natal's most famous draft-dodger, Springbok scrum-half Robert du Preez, has reportedly applied for deferment from his January call-up but the Exemption Board has received nothing yet.

254  
Du Preez was supposed to report on Friday but was with the Natal rugby team in the Seychelles.

Col Weyer said that only if Du Preez had been deferred "for the 11th year" would he not face prosecution.

A "wait and see" attitude is being adopted by the SADF despite regulations that say that, if after applying for deferment and not having received word from the Exemption Board before the call-up date, conscripts must report for service.



# Africa to be 'free of nukes'

AFRICA could become the first continent to be declared free of all nuclear and chemical weapons of mass destruction, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha predicted yesterday. (254) CT 19/1/93

Hailing the signing of the Chemical Weapons' Convention in Paris, Mr Botha said the occa-

sion marked the moment mankind began to strike a new balance between national sovereignty and global responsibility.

In Paris, dozens more countries added their signatures yesterday to an ambitious treaty banning chemical weapons. But

North Korea and many Arab nations resisted.

By midmorning yesterday, the second day of the three-day conference, 40 more countries had signed. Sixty-five nations signed on Wednesday, including the United States, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iran and Israel.

## Women volunteer for year's training in SADF

PRETORIA — While some male conscripts fret over whether they will be charged for failing to report for military service, 153 women are flying to George today for a year's voluntary training

The Defence Force said the volunteers, mostly recent matriculants, were to leave from Waterkloof Air Base, near Pretoria. ARG 15/2/93

An aircraft will land at Bloemfontein to pick up a num-

ber of additional volunteers, and others will travel by bus

Figures on the number of male conscripts who had failed to report for the January national service intake are not yet available — Sapa (254)

## ANC warns on SADF deal

JOHANNESBURG —

The ANC yesterday called on international suppliers to refrain from concluding a printing press deal with the SADF, warning it would not be bound by any such contracts. (54)

It said regarding President F. W. de Klerk's admission concerning security force members who are out to undermine the democratic process, "the concern is raised whether a major propaganda and disinformation campaign is planned in the run-up to the elections".

Warning that the sale would also contravene the arms embargo, the ANC said the SADF planned to buy a R5 million press to print classified material — Sapa

## Ex-employer took Cuna to newspaper

PRETORIA. — A former employer of Mozambican army deserter Mr Joao Cuna said yesterday he urged Mr Cuna to go to Vrye Weekblad newspaper because publicity could give him personal security.

Mr George Milaras, co-owner of the Cafe Society in Yeoville, Johannesburg, was testifying at a Goldstone Commission committee hearing here.

He said that while in his employ last year Mr Cuna had said he had problems with men "with links to the police" with whom he had worked before. (254)

Mr Cuna had said that on one occasion the men had taken him to Natal to kill people at a farmhouse.

Mr Milaras said he took Mr Cuna's claims seriously after learning of a Natal massacre by unidentified gunmen shortly after Mr Cuna said "these men were looking for him again to take him to Natal"

Mr Milaras then took Mr Cuna to the Vrye Weekblad, but Mr Cuna now denies the subsequent report which quoted him saying he was ordered and paid by police to kill ANC activists in Natal — Sapa

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# Du Preez eludes call-up

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Natal rugby star Robert du Preez failed to report for his national service yesterday and, speaking from the Seychelles where the Natal team is on a training camp, said he would be back in South Africa "maybe next week sometime".

"I don't know what is going to happen yet... I put in an application for a deferment more than a month ago and I haven't heard anything yet," Du Preez said in a telephone interview. He declined to comment on the fact that he was obliged to report despite a pending deferment.

Natal Command

spokesman Colonel Frans Verfuss said if Du Preez failed to report and had not been granted a deferment, the SADF's personnel office would have to decide whether or not to prosecute.

The End Conscription Campaign and the ANC this week called on conscripts not to report for national service. They

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News in Brief

E Cape fire

# Pact heralds new balance, says Pik

PARIS — Foreign Minister Pik Botha hailed the signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention yesterday as the moment mankind began to strike a new balance between national sovereignty and global responsibility

SA was one of the countries to sign the treaty in Paris yesterday. Most Arab countries boycotted the event.

In a statement issued through his office in Pretoria, Botha said the nations of the world "had joined hands and minds to end the nightmare of mass annihilation which we created"

"Those who follow us may hopefully look back on today as a turning point when mankind finally began to strike a balance between the requirements of national sovereignty ... and global responsibility."

Botha announced that SA would present draft legislation to Parliament on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction "to meet the objectives of the convention".

He said the support the treaty had received from African countries was an important step in strengthening co-operation throughout the continent and specifically in southern Africa on freeing Africa from the threat of nuclear and chemical weapons

By mid-morning yesterday, second day of the three-day conference, 40 more countries had signed. In addition to SA, they included South Korea, Burma, Costa Rica, El Salvador, New Zealand and the former Soviet repub-

lics of Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Georgia and Byelorussia.

Sixty-five nations signed on Wednesday, including the US, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iran and Israel

There were no new signatures from the tinderbox Middle East by midday yesterday. Countries that do not sign could face embargoes on chemicals used to produce weapons

Libya, accused of trying to develop chemical weapons, had been placed on the speaker's list, indicating it might sign. But it failed to do so and was barred from addressing a 122-nation UN meeting on chemical weapons in New York yesterday

Iraq is the only nation besides the US and Russia that admits owning chemical weapons. It has said it will not sign the treaty.

SA has already acceded to the Non-proliferation Treaty and has concluded a Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is also party to the Biological Weapons Convention

Botha said SA was prepared to adhere to the Missile Technology Control Regime and become a member

Botha had breakfast with Portuguese Foreign Minister Durao Barosso in Paris yesterday. He later met Canadian Foreign Minister Barbara McDougall, Byelorussian Foreign Minister Piotr Kravtchenko and French dignitaries and politicians, Botha's office said. He leaves for London today. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Combat roles best left for men — air force

**DALE KNEEN**

Weekend Argus Reporter

THOUGH women soldiers and pilots around the world are deployed in combat roles, it's unlikely their South African counterparts will see any action

Women are not selected for pilot training in the South African Air Force and others recruited into the army and navy do not have combat duties

This was the response of the air force to a Weekend Argus inquiry into the battle of the sexes in the armed forces.

Women from various countries contributed to the Allies' effort during the Gulf War and a woman pilot commands a unit in Holland

It is understood that many local women pilots have expressed the de-

PT 16/1/93 (254)  
sire to join the air force but have not done so because of the gender bar

Air force spokesman Major Danie van der Westhuizen said no women in the defence force performed combat duties

"They do not serve as aircrew nor do they serve in army combat units — such as infantry or armour — and they also do not serve on navy ships

"As a small air force all our pilots are trained for general flying duties and utilised in any role required by the SADF

"We therefore cannot make a distinction between combat and non-combat air crew," he said

Consideration was given to training women as pilots a few years ago but the then Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Jannie van Loggerenberg, decided to stick to the men-only policy.

# Du Preez not deferred

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal rugby scrumhalf Mr Robert du Preez's application for deferment was yesterday turned down by the army for the final time

This means the case will now be handed over to the Military Police who will investigate the matter and prosecute

"Someone from the Deferment Board called me and said 'your re-

quest for deferment has been turned down'," Mr Du Preez's lawyer, Mr Gordon de Beer, said

"Our next step will be to demand they give us the reason because Robert has a very good case for deferment"

Mr De Beer said he thought a major factor in the board's decision was that Mr Du Preez had been deferred 11 times before

254 CT 16/1193

## SADF mum on meeting MK

PRETORIA — The SADF was mum yesterday about the secret meeting between the SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn and uMkhonto we-Sizwe commander Mr Joe Modise earlier this week.

25 OCT 16 11 93  
Requests for comment elicited a terse "no comment" from an SADF spokesman. Mr Modise could not be reached.

The meeting on Tuesday, which was facilitated by a third party, is believed to have dealt with a new defence force — Sapa



# Farmers slam gun sales

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

SEMI-AUTOMATIC firearms made in South Africa are being sold freely to Transkei border-hoppers, while farmers in troubled frontier areas are being refused permits for the same weapons.

Police are investigating the possibility that the LMs — the commercial equivalent of the R4 automatic rifle made for the military — was the weapon used in last November's fatal attack on the King William's Town golf club and in the shooting last week of a Transkei Road Transport Corporation official.

A loophole in South Africa's gun laws allows Transkei citizens to purchase the weapons from firearm dealers in South Africa with permits issued in Umtata.

A consignment of 200 LMs was sold last year by Armscor subsidiary Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors in Bloemfontein to the Transkei Road Transport Corporation.

Police believe it was one of these weapons — manufactured by another Armscor subsidiary, Lyttelton Engineering — which was used in the attack on Mr. Michael Hosking.

Mr Hosking, who was injured while travelling to South Africa, believes he

was a target because he had uncovered massive corruption within the corporation, amounting to R16-million.

SAP legal adviser Major Leon Kellerman yesterday confirmed that Transkei citizens could get permits from Transkeian authorities to buy LMs from SA arms dealers. It was an accurate replica of the R4 and R5, apart from the firing mechanism.

But, he said, permits for the weapons were generally not issued to South Africans "unless the applicant can motivate his purpose

as an absolute necessity". Major Kellerman said he could not rule out the possibility that LMs were being used in attacks on Border and Eastern Free State farms.

Beleaguered Border farmers are furious about the discrepancy in the gun law. There have been nine attacks on farms on the South African side of the Transkei border in recent months by gunmen apparently equipped with R4s or R5s.

Maclear gun shop owner Collin Woolman said he had recently sold an LM5 to an

unknown Transkeian who took only a few weeks to get a licence.

"This is the craziest situation. A Transkeian can come in with his form in triplicate and three weeks later he gets a licence. He comes to my shop, I don't know him from a bar of soap, he pays the money and takes his gun back over the border.

## Applied

"But South Africans are not allowed to buy semi-automatics. A couple of weeks ago I had a Ruger Mini-14 which fires R5 bullets. Six farmers applied and they were all turned down."

Mr Woolman said he sold only one LM5 last year, but on average sold two or three 9mm handguns each week to Transkeians.

Bloemfontein gunsmith Ben Musgrave said: "Earlier a Border farmer could have got a semi-automatic, but nowadays he has to defend himself with a 200-

## Gun sales rumpus

From Page 1  
Ladner while being attacked with an AK-47"

Irate Elliot farmer Gerhard Botha said his applications for "an ordinary second shotgun" had been turned down repeatedly.

"I'm sitting with four teenage daughters on a farm, 50km from the border. I'm out in the lands all day and my family is at home," he said. "I've had to reapply and reapply for a shotgun

licence from the SAP, while the guys across the border can get semi-automatics from shops in South Africa without a problem.

It's an absolutely insane situation. We could have been murdered already."

A spokesman for Denel, the holding company of Lyttelton Engineering, this week confirmed that it manufactured LMs. He said the weapons were exported worldwide, but would not name the clients

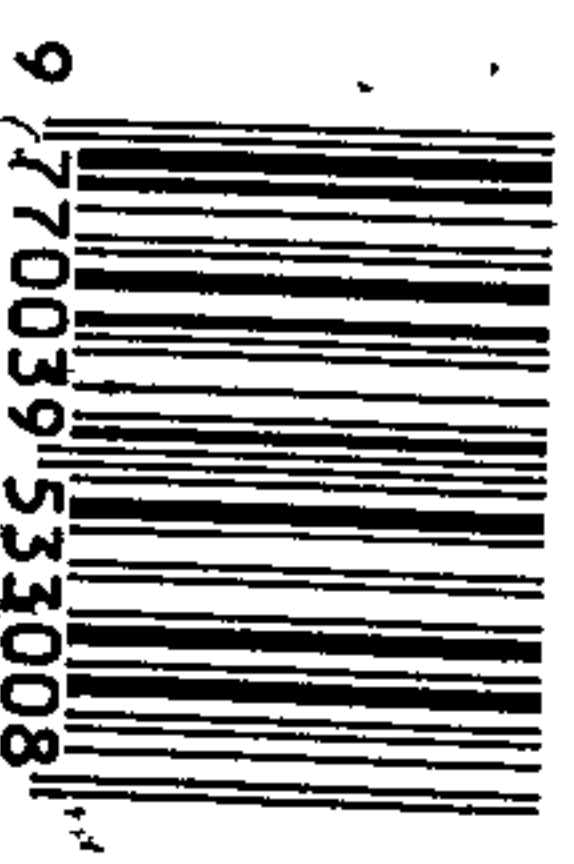
## PICK 6

NSFORTH PARK  
here were 443 winners with each collecting a payout of R298,40  
Numbers: 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 5; 7, 10; 1, 5, 2, 3.

COTTISVILLE  
here were 27 winners with each receiving R12 217,50  
Selections: 8, 3, 5, 7, 15; 1; 4.

ILNERTON  
10 winners collected a dividend of R785,69 each  
Combinations: 3; 1; 7; 2, 9; 4, 8, 14, 16.

## To Page 2



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# Spies pack their bags

Sunday Times 17/11/93

By DE WET POTGIETER

TO LET 2 000 square metres of prime office space at Momentum Mews in the up-market Pretoria suburb of Lynnwood Ridge

The spacious premises on the fourth and fifth floors of the up-market office block are being vacated by the Directorate of Covert Collection, the top secret Military Intelligence section exposed by

the Goldstone commission's raid on November 11

The raid uncovered the nerve centre of the SA Defence Force's undercover operations and led to last month's purge of top-ranking officers by President FW de Klerk

One of them DCC chief Brigadier Tolletjie Botha,

who signed the lease for the Momentum Mews offices on behalf of the MI front company, Arac

DCC staff are reported to be packing, but no one will say whether they are simply moving to a new location or whether the operation is to be disbanded. The two upper floors will be vacated by the end of February (254)

## SADF to release January call-up figures

The SA Defence Force is expected to release the results of the January national service call-up today

A spokesman said a statement had been sent to the Minister and top SADF officials for clearance before release

The statement is expected to confirm earlier SADF predic-

STAR 18/1/93  
tions of a "full house" in the army.

However, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has previously criticised the Defence Force for issuing figures that no one is able to verify because the Defence Force will not release any numbers of those called up for duty

254  
Chris de Villiers of the ECC said earlier the SADF's results should be "taken with a pinch of salt" because they could not be confirmed

"It is our word against the SADF's because they will not let any independent source verify them," he said. — Pretoria Correspondent



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COOI WAL OS



Irene the Democratic donkey is welcomed to Washington by hotel doorman Sandy Haley at the weekend for this week's inaugural festivities. Irene, who is really a mule, is slated to be hoofing it in the inaugural parade on Wednesday. Picture: AP

### Webster murder inquest to resume today.

THE inquest into the murder of Wits academic and human rights activist Dr David Webster resumes in the Rand Supreme Court today. (254) Counsel representing the Webster family, the SADF, the police and former CCB members will make their final submissions to Judge M Stegmann. Webster was gunned down outside his Troyville home on May 1 1989. There has been widespread suspicion that Webster was assassinated by members of the CCB. **SIAM 18/1/93**

#### SUSAN RUSSELL

However, former CCB chairman Gen Eddie Webb, MD Joe Verster and other former members of the covert SADF unit who were subpoenaed to testify at the inquest denied any knowledge or involvement in a plot to kill Webster. A number of witnesses also implicated former CCB member Ferdi Barnard in the murder. During his testimony to the inquest Barnard repeatedly said he had no idea who was responsible for the murder.

## No respite from violence in Natal

18/1/93. RAY HARTLEY

THERE were no signs that violence was declining in Natal despite an apparent drop in Reef killings, independent unrest monitor Mary de Haas said yesterday.

Politically motivated hit squad killings continued to plague Natal, although mass killings by masked gunmen, which had characterised the violence last year, seemed to be on the decrease, she said.

December had been "relatively quiet", but violence had picked up in January. Esikaweni remained tense and there were claims that attackers were people released on bail following violence-related charges, she said.

The Goldstone commission's special investigative unit in Natal was "doing good work", but was prevented from investigating specific incidences by its brief, she said. The unit was empowered to seek out only general causes of violence.

Local communities had expressed confidence in the Goldstone commission unit and had shown more willingness to testify to it than to KwaZulu police, she said.

Sapa reports that the body of a man who had been stabbed and then "necklaced" was found at Orlando West in Soweto on Saturday night.

Soweto police liaison officer Maj Herman Oosthuysen said the body was found in the veld next to a bottlestore. There were indications he had been stabbed at a nearby house and dragged into the veld.

Oosthuysen said the man's death could be linked to an incident at the house early on Saturday when a mother and two daughters were hacked to death by a panga-wielding man in an alleged revenge attack. Two of the women died on the scene and the third died later in hospital.

Three people were killed in three other incidents on Saturday night.

A man was found shot dead in Kew, near Alexandra, a woman was shot dead in her kitchen in the violence-wrecked Beirut area of the township and a man was found stabbed to death in an alley in the township.



**NEWS IN BRIEF**

51003 19/11/93

**Labour law may go** <sup>256</sup>

SPECIAL labour law dispensation which applies to Armscor employees may be scrapped in terms of legislation before Parliament.

According to a Bill to be considered by Parliament this year, Armscor workers will fall within the ambit of the Labour Relations Act, placing them in the same position as employees of private sector organisations.



## 'More than enough' conscripts report

STEPHANE BOTHMA

254

THE number of national servicemen who reported for the January intake exceeded the SADF's requirement by 16%, the SADF said yesterday. *Blom 19/1/93.*

However, details of the intake — the number called up, who showed up and who received deferment — were not disclosed.

The End Conscription Campaign had claimed earlier that only 30% of conscripts had shown up, but this was denied by the SADF. "This most satisfactory turnout meets the SADF's total manpower requirements for national servicemen in all aspects and compares well with intakes of the previous three years," a public relations spokesman said.

He warned that all cases of failure to report would be investigated to determine whether there had been a bona fide excuse and that legal action would be instituted in accordance with the Defence Act. "As every individual case must be thoroughly investigated, a considerable time lapse could occur before determining the exact number of persons to be prosecuted."

It had been determined over the years that considerably more than the minimum requirement had to be called up, he said. Many people — usually for acceptable reasons — were not able to report for national service.

The SADF had met the demand for national servicement ever since the inception of the national service system, he said.

# Webster counsel calls action against top br

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## The Argus Correspondent

THE establishment of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's Region 6 was "criminal and amounted to a conspiracy to commit murder and other mayhem on the citizens of South Africa", the David Webster inquest has been told.

In his closing argument, Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, said a strong prima facie case existed against dismissed CCB agent Ferdi Barnard. He called for several SADF officers and CCB agents to be charged with lesser crimes.

The inquest into the May 1, 1989, shotgun assassination of the anti-apartheid activist and Wits anthropologist resumed yesterday after a six week adjournment. Evidence in the inquest has been concluded and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann is hearing argument from five legal teams.

Barnard was identified by Mr Cornelius du Plessis, who drew up two identikits after witnessing the murder. The inquest heard Barnard had confessed to his former handler, Mr Lafras Luttingh, that he had fired the fatal shot. He also allegedly told his former employer, Mr Willie Smit, and Mr Smit's mother, Mrs Johanna Smit, how Dr Webster's body "flew through the air" after he was shot. Although Mr Willie Smit retracted his evidence as "lies", his mother stood by her evidence.

State advocate Mr Jannie van Vuuren and Mr Peet Coetsee, SC, appearing for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, argued there was no case against Barnard.

Mr Bertelsmann conceded there was no evidence to show Dr Webster's murder had been an official CCB project. However, the CCB had approved plans to eliminate advocate Mr Dullah Omar and journalist Mr Gavin Evans, both of whom had similar political profiles to that of Dr Webster, he said.

The CCB's aims included "maximum disruption" of the enemy (defined as the ANC, PAC, SACP, Swapo and others). Its activities ranged from breaking a window to taking a life.

The organisation selected its own targets which could be eliminated on authority of CCB chairman General Eddie Webb. Other eliminations had to be authorised by then chief of the SADF General Jannie Geldenhuys, or, if they were ANC members, by then chief of the army General Kat Liebenberg. Former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst had to approve foreign operations.

Mr Bertelsmann said military authorities promised agents a salary, perks and immunity from prosecution. Mr Bertelsmann called for General Webb, CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, Region 6 manager Staal Burger and others to be prosecuted for incitement.

He said others should be charged with being accessories after the fact for hiding information about Barnard's confession. They included Mr Luttingh, General Webb, Colonel Verster and General Badenhorst.

The hearing continues



Staal Burger switched to job with covert MI organisation

EXCLUSIVE

# Axed CCB agent rehired

Star 19/11/93

By Jacques Pauw

A former Civil Co-operation Bureau "dirty tricks" operative was one of the "civilians" fired by President de Klerk in his purge of the SADF last month, according to top military sources

The Star has been told that former CCB regional manager Staal Burger and CCB co-ordinator Chappie Maree were both secretly employed by Military Intelligence (MI) after the official "disbandment" of the CCB in April 1990

The sources say Burger is one of the seven unnamed civilians sacked on De Klerk's orders after a preliminary investigation by SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn. It is not clear whether Maree has suffered the same fate

When he announced the purge De Klerk cited international practice as the reason for not identifying the civilians

Sources revealed the extraordinary situation whereby Burger and Maree — having lost their CCB jobs — were hired by the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) of MI. The existence of the DCC came to light only after members of Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's investigative team aided an MI facility and seized documents

The DCC has borne the brunt of De Klerk's moves against the security forces, which have resulted in the removal of two generals and 11 other defence force officers

According to sources, last month, the State President said some individuals could have been involved in activities leading to murder. The seized MI documents showed that the DCC planned to run a "dirty tricks" campaign aimed at discrediting ANC leaders by



Staal Burger ... former CCB regional manager.



Chappie Maree ... former CCB co-ordinator.

implicating them in criminal activities, and that another former CCB operative, Ferdi Barnard, was to run it

Barnard is a convicted murderer

The sources say as many as 50 civilians are still employed to secretly gather information on organisations such as the ANC

Burger and Maree were allegedly "handed" by a senior DCC officer, Colonel Gerrie Borman, who has also been named as the handler of Barnard

According to sources, Maree and Burger were involved in activities similar to Barnard's, under the aegis of the DCC. The DCC, headed by Brigadier Tolletje Botha, was made up of agents drawn from the SADF's Special Forces, the police, the CCB and ex-members of the

Rhodesian Special Forces

Botha was one of the MI officers given his marching orders by De Klerk, as was his deputy, Colonel At Nel, and the unit's communications officer Commander Jack Widdowson

Both Burger and Maree have been implicated in — but not convicted of — various "dirty tricks", and their names were mentioned in connection with the murder of lawyer and former Swapo official Anton Lubowski in Windhoek.

Giving evidence at the David Webster inquest yesterday, Cape Attorney-General Janne van Vuuren said Region Six of the CCB — which was commanded by Burger — had been "instructed to kill people"

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk told The Star yesterday that in view of standing SADF policy, no information could be divulged about MI's functions

Burger, whose headquarters are at the Breakers Hotel in Berea, Johannesburg, could not be reached for comment. However, during his testimony at the Webster inquest he refused to say whether he was still connected to the SADF.

Breakers is owned by Burger and over the past months various former CCB members — including Maree — and former policemen have been seen at the hotel

The hotel, sources said, was used by Barnard and Maree as an MI front from which they could plan operations. They were to gather information on Umkhonto we Sizwe's weapons supplies and caches by using techniques including crime, drugs and prostitution.

Barnard and former DCC operative Leon Flores yesterday refused to comment on the involvement of Maree and Burger in the DCC. Both said they were still bound by the Official Secrets Act



Under suspicion ... dismissed CCB agent Ferdi Barnard arrives at the David Webster inquest at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Picture: Jacobb Rykkliff



# Turnout was satisfactory, says SADF

By Monica Oosterbroek

The number of national servicemen who reported for 1993 duty exceeded the Defence Force's manpower requirements by 16 percent, the South African Defence Force announced yesterday.

This compared well with intakes in previous years, the SADF said.

However, the SADF's claim that there was a "most satisfactory" turnout by national servicemen was met with disbelief by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

An SADF spokesman said he could not give a percentage of servicemen called up for 1993, who in fact reported for duty.

The ECC criticised the SADF for not releasing any numbers of those called up

Chris de Villiers of the ECC said the organisation believed fewer than 30 percent of those called up for 1993 service had reported for duty.

However, this could not be confirmed as the SADF would not allow independent verification of figures.

De Villiers also dismissed SADF threats that legal action would be taken against anyone who failed to report for the January intake.

"Nobody was prosecuted for not reporting for duty last year and I doubt any action will be taken against such people this year," he said.

As this was probably the last "all-white" call-up, De Villiers said, it was likely many had avoided reporting for duty. However, the poor economic climate could have pushed the figures up slightly as, for many youngsters with no job or study opportunities, the army was an alternative.

# Russia's cut-price offer to SA

START 19/1/93

(254)

Similar launches would cost around R120 million in the West

MOSCOW — Russia will this week invite South African officials to Moscow for formal talks on supplying Pretoria with converted SS-20 intermediate-range missiles to launch nine space satellites

Moscow has informally offered to launch South African observation satellites at one quarter the price of a Western launch.

A formal offer is likely to heighten concerns among American and European companies in the \$2 billion (R6 billion) a year commercial launch business that they could be priced out of

the market by the Russian space industry

Yuri Milov, deputy director of the Russian Space Agency, said the design bureau for the missiles, which are due to be eliminated under the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) disarmament treaty, had already elaborated plans to convert the missiles for civilian uses

But Russian authorities were anxious to put South African inquiries on an official footing, to avoid accusations of improper dealings with a nation that still faced Western arms sanctions

"Otherwise, the next thing we know the Americans will be screaming we are proposing to supply South Africa with strategic weapons," he said, recalling recent US attempts to block Russia's sale of rocket engines to India for satellite-launching.

Informal Moscow-Pretoria contacts have already come through the Bonn office of the South Africa Foundation, a private-sector lobby group.

Moscow had offered launches at R30 million each on SS-20s, Rudolf Gruber of the SA Foundation said.

Similar launches would cost around R120 million in the West

The Ukrainian design bureau, which produced the much larger SS-18 long-range missiles, due to be eliminated under the START-2 treaty, was also trying to find civilian customers.

The SS-18 multiple war-head technology meant all nine satellites could be launched together.

Armcor had no comment at the time of going to press — Financial Times News Service.



# Charge

## Barnard,

### inquest is urged

By Susan Smuts

The establishment of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's (CCB) region six was "criminal and amounted to a conspiracy to commit murder and other mayhem on the citizens of South Africa", the Dr David Webster inquest heard yesterday.

In his closing argument, Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, said a strong prima facie case existed against dismissed CCB agent Ferdi Barnard. He called for several SADF officers and CCB agents to be charged for lesser crimes.

The inquest into the May 1 1989 assassination of the anti-apartheid activist and Wits anthropologist resumed yesterday after a six-week adjournment.

Evidence in the inquest has been concluded and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann is hearing argument from five legal teams.

Barnard was identified by Cornelius du Plessis, who helped draw up two identikit after witnessing the murder. The inquest heard Barnard had confessed to his former handler Lafras Luntugh that he had fired the fatal shot.

He allegedly told his former employer, Willie Smit, and Smit's mother, Johanna Smit, how Webster's body "flew through the air" after he was shot. Willie Smit retracted his evidence as "lies", while his mother stood by her evidence.

● To Page 3

# Charge Barnard, other agents, inquest urged

● From Page 1

Luntugh had denied to the Harms Commission into alleged police death squads that Barnard had made the confession.

Bertelsmann argued Luntugh's motive during the commission had been to protect the State and the CCB, and said his evidence to the inquest should be accepted.

State advocate Janne van Vuuren and Piet Coetsee, SC, appearing for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, argued that there was no case against Barnard.

Van Vuuren argued that the witnesses who implicated Barnard were unreliable. He said Du Plessis's evidence was fraught with contradictions and Johanna Smit's evidence had to be weighed against her son's retraction.

Coetsee said the evidence to the inquest had proved that neither the military in general nor the CCB in particular had been involved in the murder.

During his employment with the CCB, Barnard was used only to

gather information.

Coetsee said Barnard had been fired some months before Webster's murder and there was no evidence that he had been incited by the military or the CCB to murder Webster.

Coetsee said the evidence led during the inquest could not support a finding that the SADF had brought about Webster's death.

Bertelsmann conceded there was no evidence to show Webster's murder had been an official CCB project.

However, the CCB had approved plans to "eliminate" advocate Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans, both of whom had similar political profiles to that of Webster, he said.

The CCB's arms included "maximum disruption" of the enemy (defined as the ANC, PAC, SACP, Swapo and others). Its activities ranged from breaking a window to taking a life.

Region six was responsible for activities within South Africa and other cells handled other coun-

tries, he said.

The organisation had free access to weapons, including those of foreign origin.

It selected its own targets which could be "eliminated" on the authority of CCB chairman General Eddie Webb.

Other eliminations had to be authorised by the then chief of the SADF General Janne Geldenhuys, or, if they were ANC members, by the then chief of the army General Kat Liebenberg.

Former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst had to approve foreign operations.

Bertelsmann argued that CCB agents were incited to commit crimes on behalf of the organisation by military authorities. Agents were promised a salary, perks and immunity from prosecution.

Bertelsmann called for Webb, CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, region six manager Staai Burger and others to be prosecuted for incitement.

He said others should

be charged with being accessories after the fact for hiding information about Barnard's confession. They included Luntugh, Webb, Verster (who told the inquest he had wanted to shield the CCB and its members) and Badenhorst.

"The excessive secrecy which has surrounded the South African military in the past has proved a fertile breeding ground for the excesses which the court has been confronted with during the inquest," Bertelsmann said.

Van Vuuren said the police investigation had been prejudiced by the Harms Commission because witnesses with information about the murder had been subpoenaed and immediately denied any knowledge. The investigation team had done the best it could under the circumstances, he argued.

Jurie Wessels, appearing for Verster, and Piet du Plessis, appearing for Barnard, are expected to conclude their arguments today.

The hearing continues

# Army call-up 'satisfactory'

Own Correspondent

254

CT 19/1/93

JOHANNESBURG — The number of national servicemen who reported for the January intake exceeded the SADF's requirement by 16%, the SADF directorate of public relations said yesterday

However, the exact numbers of those called up, those who showed up and those who received deferment were not disclosed

The End Conscription Campaign earlier claimed that only 30% of conscripts had shown up, but the SADF denied this

"This most satisfactory turn-out meets the SADF's total manpower requirements for national servicemen in all aspects," a spokesman said

He warned that all cases of failure to report would be investigated and legal action taken where appropriate

## Louw makes planes pledge

BERNE — South African Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw gave an assurance here yesterday that the aircraft ordered in a \$250 million (about R750m) deal with Swiss Oerlikon-Buehrle would be used exclusively for training.

A UN committee has argued the sale of the planes, which will be used to train military pilots, goes against the spirit of a UN arms embargo against South Africa. The ANC has also attacked the deal.

Switzerland regards the trainers as civilian planes, but has agreed to study the UN case.

Sapa-Reuter (254)

# 'Webster shot by Barnard'

254

CT 19/1/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There was more than sufficient evidence to justify a finding that former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard fired the shot that killed human rights activist Dr David Webster, it was submitted in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

Counsel for the Webster family, Mr E Bertelsmann, SC, made this submission during closing argument at the inquest on the Wits academic who was gunned down outside his Troyeville home on May 1, 1989

Mr Bertelsmann argued that evidence had also established a prima facie case that former MI chief General Witkop Badenhorst, CCB chairman General Eddie Webb, CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster and CCB operative Mr Lefras Luitingh attempted to shield the murderer to protect the SADF and the now disbanded covert unit

There was a prima facie case against them as being accessories after the fact to the crime of murder, he said

General Badenhorst,

## Inquest evidence weighed by counsel

General Webb and other SADF members who testified all denied any involvement in, or knowledge of, a plot to kill Dr Webster. They also denied any knowledge of who was responsible

Mr Luitingh testified that shortly after the murder, Mr Barnard confessed to him that he was responsible

However, during his evidence, Mr Barnard repeatedly denied having confessed to anyone. He claimed Mr Luitingh's evidence in this regard, as well as that of Mr Verster and CCB member Mr Derreck Louw, was a conspiracy to frame him

Yesterday state counsel Mr J van Vuuren submitted that the contradictory and muddled evidence presented had failed to establish who was

responsible for Dr Webster's murder

SADF counsel Mr P Coetzee, SC, submitted that even if the inquest court did make a finding against Mr Barnard, there was no evidence of incitement by the SADF, the CCB or any individual

On the evidence, the SADF did not know who was responsible, he said

General Badenhorst, he added, had disclosed the rumour about Barnard's involvement to the police prior to the Harms Commission. The police had fully investigated the rumour and found it to be without foundation

Mr Bertelsmann argued there could be little doubt that Mr Corrie du Plessis, who testified that he was the first at the murder scene, had correctly identified Barnard

Mr Du Plessis identified Barnard as one of the occupants of the getaway car after seeing the former CCB operative in court

CT 19/1/93  
"His identification of Ferdi Barnard was spontaneous, immediate and coupled with such obvious distress," Mr Bertelsmann said

Argument continues before Mr Justice M Stegmann today



# Ferdi 'was the killer'

Edwerton 19/1/93

HERE WAS MORE THAN ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY A FINDING THAT FORMER CCB AGENT FERDI BARNARD KILLED DR DAVID WEBSTER, SENIOR COUNSEL ARGUED IN THE RAND SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY

Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, argued during the inquest into the activist's death that there was sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case against Barnard

He also argued that several senior CCB officers were accessories after the fact

The inquest into the May 1 1989 slaying of the anti-apartheid activist resumed yesterday following a six-week adjournment

Bertelsmann submitted in his closing argument that Barnard should be found guilty of firing the shot that killed Webster outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home because

- He had been identified in court as the

## PRIMA FACIE Lawyer says evidence suggests Barnard killed anti-apartheid activist: 254

murderer by a witness. The identification had been spontaneous and immediate.

- Barnard's handler, Lafras Luitingh, had testified that Barnard admitted to him that he had killed Webster in order to impress senior CCB officials.

- Evidence by former Military Intelligence Chief General Witkop Badenhorst that he had been informed of a rumour that Barnard was involved corroborated Luitingh's evidence.

- Evidence had also been given by witnesses that Barnard had access to a sawn-off double-barrelled shotgun

"It is our submission that a strong prima facie

case has been established against Ferdi Barnard," Bertelsmann said

He said evidence had also provided prima facie proof that several senior officers and the CCB attempted in various ways to shield the murderer because disclosure of his identity would have harmed the South African Defence Force and the CCB

He named Luitingh and General Badenhorst, who had deliberately attempted to mislead both the commission and the inquest and CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster and CCB chairman General Eddie Webb

The hearing continues - Sapa.



# Bullets end mock attack

JOHANNESBURG — An attempted murder docket has been opened and the SADF has begun an inquiry into a shooting incident in Delareyville in the western Transvaal in which two schoolboys were wounded at the weekend.

Wynand Johannes Swart, 17, was wounded in the face, and Gert Venter, 16, was wounded in the stomach during a cadet exercise.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Belinda Kleynhans said yesterday 10 cadets from Hoërskool

Sannieshof on a weekend training camp launched an early-morning mock attack using blank cartridges on an old school hall at Laerskool Doornbult in Delareyville. Teachers and military instructors were asleep in the hall

One of the instructors awoke, thought the attack was real, and fired six shots with his 375 Magnum revolver. Wynand and Gert were hit.

Relatives could not be reached but a neighbour of the Venter family said the boys "were doing

fine". She said Gert had an emergency operation on Saturday morning to remove a bullet from his stomach and that Wynand was expected to have plastic surgery today.

North Western Command Defence Force spokesman Commandant Botha Marais said the result of the inquiry would be made public.

The instructor has not been identified but is believed to be a Sannieshof farmer and a member of the local commando — Sapa

25 OCT 19/1/93

## Doornhof 'tired' of rumours



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From Wednesday, January 20, 1993

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Wednesday January 20 1993 SOWETAN

## NEWS Murder of anti-apartheid activist

# Cover up is alleged

*Sowetan 20/1/93.*  
■ Submission by counsel at Webster inquest:

POLICE General Krappies Engelbrecht and former head of Military Intelligence General "Witkop" Badenhorst had deliberately covered up evidence during an internal investigation into the murder of anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster, it was argued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Jurie Wessels, SC, appearing for former Civil Co-Operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster and CCB agents Lafras Luitingh and Derreck Louw, said in his closing argument at the inquest on Webster the two generals had also ignored vital evidence linking ex-CCB agent Ferdi Barnard to the murder.

He argued a prima facie case existed against Barnard, a convicted murderer.

Engelbrecht and Badenhorst had chosen to ignore information they received from Louw and Luitingh in which it was disclosed that Barnard had admitted to Luitingh he had killed Webster to impress senior CCB officers.

### Contradicted each other

He argued that the evidence of generals Engelbrecht and Badenhorst was unacceptable as they had contradicted each other on several vital aspects.

Badenhorst had also deliberately lied to the inquest when he said Barnard had never been employed by Military Intelligence. It later came to light after a raid by the Goldstone Commission on an MI office that Barnard had been in its employ in

1991 and Badenhorst had been behind his employment.

Wessels said the internal investigation by the two generals had been carried out in an extremely strange manner and lacked the thoroughness that one would expect from men in their position.

He also argued that the contention by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, that Luitingh and Verster should be charged with incitement and being accessories after the fact was without substance.

"To say that Verster or Luitingh kept quiet about what they knew, with the criminal intent to let a criminal (Barnard) escape from a murder, is preposterous and not borne out by the evidence." - Sapa

# Barnard liable, inquest told

By Susan Smuts

Counsel for Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster said yesterday that fired CCB agent Ferdi Barnard should be found liable for the murder of Dr David Webster.

In his closing argument to the inquest in the Rand Supreme Court, Jurie Wessels urged Mr Justice Michael Stegmann to accept evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, that he had murdered Webster on May 1 1989.

Luitingh's evidence was supported by Verster and CCB information officer Derrick Louw (an alias), both of whom told the court Luitingh had told them of the confession before the start of the 1990 Harms Commission on alleged death squads.

Wessels asked the judge to reject the evidence of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's General Krappies Engelbrecht who conducted an inter-

national inquiry after Webster's death

The two generals denied they had been informed of the confession. Badenhorst said he had investigated a rumour that Barnard had been involved but had found it had no substance.

Wessels accused the generals of lying. He said Badenhorst and Engelbrecht had tried to cover up the investigation and had deliberately ignored evidence of Barnard's confession.

He could not think why the generals had tried to cover up. They had contradicted each other's evidence and Wessels asked the judge to accept Luitingh's evidence that Badenhorst had threatened him when he had told the general about the confession.

In stark contrast, Barnard's lawyer, Piet du Plessis, asked the judge to reject as unreliable evidence implicating his client.

Du Plessis argued that the witnesses who had implicated his client in the murder had lied and conspired to make Barnard a scapegoat.

Du Plessis urged the judge to accept evidence by Badenhorst and Engelbrecht.

He said the fact that the generals had not been informed of the alleged confession indicated that no confession had been made.

Du Plessis said the story about the confession had emerged only after his client had mentioned the CCB by name to the police while in detention in November 1989.

After Barnard's exposé of the organisation, either Verster or CCB chairman General Eddie Webb had started the rumour.

The rumour had hardened into a conspiracy during the inquest after Verster had been incriminated by Webb, Du Plessis argued.

He said Verster, Luitingh and Louw had conspired to make Barnard the "fall guy".

Wessels pointed out that Louw had been subpoenaed at short notice by the judge (rather than the State), which made him an unlikely conspirator.





# Where are former CCB members now?

Star 20/1/93

By Jacques Pauw (254)

Disgraced former members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have had mixed fortunes since their shadowy unit was officially disbanded in 1990.

For some, the disbandment led to large "golden-handshake" payouts and others used the notoriety they had gained in the CCB to help them start new and lucrative careers.

But for the unlucky ones, their former involvement with the organisation has meant more than two years of unemployment and a struggle to exist.

Three former CCB chairmen — Generals Joep Joubert and Eddie Webb and former managing director Joe Verster — became rich men after their military careers suddenly ended.

Each is reported to have received nearly R1 million as part of special retirement packages.

Webb, charged with perjury after allegedly lying to the Harms Commission, now sells insurance for Old Mutual in Pretoria, while Verster is trying his hand at farming and is involved in a transport business. He does business under the name of Joe Lubbe.

But Verster is a soldier with a reputation for looking after his men. For the past two years, he has financially supported 23 of his former operatives in their legal bid to force the SADF into honouring their contracts. The men apparently received virtually no money after the disbandment of the CCB.

Another SADF bigwig closely associated with the CCB, General Witkop Badenhorst, has also tried farming since retiring a year ago. The former Chief of Military Intelligence is now a chicken farmer near Bronkhorstspuit.

## Connections

Former CCB administrative manager and now spokesman for the Verster group, Wessel Huyser (a pseudonym), said it was virtually impossible for many operatives to get jobs when their prospective employers discovered their former CCB connections.

Huyser himself was unemployed for nearly two years and had to be supported by his wife. He has recently found other employment.

On the other end of the scale are the CCB members, all former policemen, who became involved with MI and the underworld after the disbandment.

For an unemployed man, con-

victed murderer and former operative Ferdi Barnard is not doing too badly. In fact, since he was sacked from MI in December 1991, he has paid R80 000 cash for a brand-new Nissan Maxima and spent thousands on giving his Roodepoort home a facelift.

He received a R10 000 payoff from MI when his services were terminated, but clearly has other resources to finance his lifestyle.

Barnard, a prime suspect in Webster's murder, said he had earned more than R100 000 as an informant for the SAP and for helping to safeguard a platinum deal in Swaziland.

One cocaine deal he helped to bust, he said, netted him R20 000. He also does freelance security work.

Former CCB regional manager Staal Burger does not seem to be struggling either. The Star revealed yesterday that according to top military sources, he also joined MI after the disbandment of the CCB.

Burger, who drives a red Mercedes-Benz, is the owner of Breakers Hotel in Berea, a place long associated with the underworld of Johannesburg.

One of the former CCB members who has regularly been seen at Breakers Hotel is former CCB co-ordinator Chappie

Maree, who allegedly also joined MI after the disbandment. Maree has become one of the most reticent CCB members and has avoided testifying at the Harms Commission and the Webster inquest.

Former Brixton policeman Abraham "Slang" van Zyl has been shut out by his former CCB colleagues. Evidence was heard at the Webster inquest that he was harassed after giving frank testimony to the commission.

At the Harms Commission, it was mentioned that Van Zyl had a security company which he operated as a CCB front company. The firm, called Incom Investigators, is still managed by Van Zyl.

Barnard's friend and former Transvaal rugby player Calla Botha is said to be involved in marketing sports clothes on the West Rand.

A big surprise awaits customers at one of Johannesburg's top French restaurants. The manager walking over to inquire about the quality of the fare may be none other than Lafras Luitingh, former handler of Barnard and a highly decorated Recce soldier.

Luitingh, who testified at the Webster inquest that Barnard confessed to murdering the Wits anthropologist, is managing a top Johannesburg restaurant. He is also allegedly involved in an aviation company.

Two other prominent witnesses at the inquest are alleged to be working in some military capacity.

Former CCB information officer Derrick Louw is said to be employed by a homeland army, while former CCB co-ordinator Wouter Basson has joined the SADF again.

Various other CCB members exposed at the Harms Commission are now self-employed and are scattered around the country. One is Pieter Botes, former co-ordinator for region two. He now owns a hardware shop in Langebaan in the Cape.

But probably the most unfortunate former CCB members are five former operatives in jail in Zimbabwe. Three of them — Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Phillip Conjwayo — are on Death Row, while Barry Bawden and Sammy Beehan are serving long-term sentences for murder.

One of their colleagues, Kitt Bawden, the most wanted man in Zimbabwe, was paid R25 000 early in 1992. He lives on the Cape west coast. Another CCB operative and former Rhodesian, Alan Trowsdale, was paid R180 000.

# Barnard was 'set up by generals'

254  
CT20/1/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard was first implicated in the murder of activist Dr David Webster by the unit's chairman General Eddie Webb or managing director Colonel Joe Verster and not because of a confession to his handler days after the shooting.

This submission was made by Barnard's attorney Mr Piet du Plessis during closing argument at the Webster inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

Mr Du Plessis said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler Mr Lafras Luitingh days after the murder was false and part of a plot by members of the CCB's inner circle to frame his client

Barnard himself has repeatedly denied that he made a confession to anyone

Mr Du Plessis said it was clear from the

## SADF silent on MI role

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Defence Force yesterday declined to comment on a report in a daily newspaper here that Civil Co-operation Bureau regional manager Mr Staal Burger was secretly employed by Military Intelligence after the official disbandment of the CCB in April, 1990.

"In view of SADF policy no information can be divulged on MI functions,"

SADF spokesman Commandant Maarten Lessing said

According to the report former senior CCB "dirty tricks operative" Mr Burger was one of the "civilians" fired by President F W de Klerk in his purge which affected 23 SADF officers in December. Names of civilian employees were not released at the time. — Sapa

evidence that General Webb or Colonel Verster had started the rumours after Barnard disclosed the existence of the CCB during his detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act

Barnard blew the lid off the CCB and made a number of false allegations about the unit after he was detained in November 1989 in connection with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski

Mr Du Plessis said it was clear that

during the internal investigation into the CCB, Mr Luitingh had only told former MI chief Gen Witkop Badenhorst that there was a rumour Barnard had been involved in the murder

### Rumour

At that stage, Mr Du Plessis argued, Mr Luitingh was aware Barnard in his Section 29 statement had alleged that Mr Luitingh himself was possibly responsi-

ble for Webster's murder

Mr Du Plessis said Mr Luitingh then had the idea of spreading the rumour as disinformation to incriminate Barnard

This explained why Gen Badenhorst, SAP Gen "Krappies" Engelbrecht and Colonel Verster had never mentioned Mr Luitingh's version of a confession until the current inquest, Mr Du Plessis said

Argument continues today







# CCB framed Barnard, attorney tells inquest

*Blomy 20/1/93*

FORMER CCB operative Ferdi Barnard was first implicated in the murder of activist David Webster by the unit's chairman, Gen Eddie Webb, or by MD Joe Verster — and not because of a confession to his handler days after the shooting.

This submission was made by Barnard's attorney, Piet du Plessis, during closing argument at the Webster inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Du Plessis said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler, Lafras Lutingh, days after the murder was false and part of a plot by members of the CCB's inner circle to frame his client.

Barnard himself has repeatedly denied that he made any confession.

Du Plessis said it was clear from the evidence that Webb or Verster had started the rumours after Barnard disclosed the existence of the

*254*

SUSAN RUSSELL

CCB during his detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act

Barnard blew the lid off the CCB and made a number of false allegations about the unit after he was detained in November 1989 in connection with the murder of Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski.

Du Plessis said it was clear that during the internal investigation into the CCB, Lutingh had told only former MI chief Gen Witkop Badenhorst that there was a rumour Barnard had been involved in the murder.

At that stage, Du Plessis argued, Lutingh was aware Barnard had alleged in his Section 29 statement that Lutingh himself was possibly responsible for Webster's murder.

Du Plessis said Lutingh then had the idea of spreading the rumour to incriminate Barnard.

Lutingh, he submitted, later devel-

*Blomy 20/1/93*

oped the idea into a full-blooded confession by Barnard, which was the account he gave when confronted by his cousin, Adv Martin Lutingh, during the Harms commission inquiry.

This explained why neither Badenhorst, SAP Gen Krappies Engelbrecht or Verster had mentioned Lutingh's version of a confession until the current inquest.

Earlier yesterday, J Wessels, counsel for Verster, Lutingh and the CCB, submitted that it was clear Badenhorst and Engelbrecht had tried to cover up information during their internal investigation into the CCB.

Both Engelbrecht and Badenhorst denied during their evidence that Lutingh had told them about Barnard's alleged involvement.

Wessels said the evidence of both generals should not be accepted because they had contradicted each other on several material aspects

Argument continues today.

## Green belt needs its own authority, says Midrand

*Blomy 20/1/93*

MIDRAND has broken ranks with five other town councils wanting to incorporate "green belt" land northwest of Johannesburg into their municipalities

A Midrand Town Council representative yesterday told a government demarcation board hearing on the incorporation issue that the council now supported the establishment of a separate local authority for the green belt region.

The demarcation board is hearing argument over the application by the Krugersdorp, Roodepoort, Randburg, Sandton, Verwoerdburg and Midrand councils that the large area of rural land between their boundaries and the Magaliesburg be divided up between them.

Communities in the area, as well as the government-appointed local government affairs council (LGAC), have opposed the application.

Midrand is also involved in a dispute with Sandton over a strip of land between them, an issue on which the board will also make a finding.

Midrand town planning consultant Bob Warren told the board yesterday Midrand council backed the LGAC's suggestion that the green belt be administered by a separate authority, which would have several smaller councils and boards under it.

Warren said a new regional services council (RSC) should be created out of the Witwatersrand RSC to fund local authorities in the green belt and help provide infrastructure should the need for expansion arise.

It was "critical" that development on Midrand's western boundary was co-ordinated.

GAVIN DU VENAGE

Midrand's council had conducted a full assessment of the area beyond its western boundary

The study showed that people living there were "90% in favour" of being incorporated into Midrand, should they have to become part of a local authority.

"Community bodies in this area rejected incorporation to any other local authority, specifically high-and-mighty Sandton," said Warren.

He said Midrand was in a position to provide all the necessary services and infrastructure for the area

Speaking in his private capacity, Sandton councillor Frederick Ehlers said the proposed incorporation had little support among his ratepayers.

The move also did not enjoy the backing of all council members, but was a "representation by a vociferous few", he said.

LGAC representative Werner Zybrands said there was enough land in the PWV region to accommodate another 8-million people without using the green belt

He disputed the councils' ability to administer and provide services to the area, as their budgets were already stretched.

Projects in Alexandra facilitated by Randburg and Sandton had been paid for through the Witwatersrand RSC, he said

Ratepayers in towns such as Randburg and Sandton would either have to pay more or have to accept a lower standard of living if the incorporation proposals were accepted, Zybrands added.

## Schools hit by gang's protest

KATHRYN STRACHAN

SOWETO teachers and the Department of Education and Training (DET) have blamed a roving gang of youths for disrupting schooling in the Naledi area and driving principals away.

DET Johannesburg director of education provision Norman Malebane said the group — acting in the name of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) — had moved from school to school since Friday intimidating principals and department heads.

A Cosas national executive committee member said while his organisation condemned the disruptions, it could not say whether the group was part of Cosas.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee spokesman Desmond Thompson said the NECC condemned the protest which, he said, appeared to be centred around pupils being refused admission if they did not pay their fees. *Blomy 20/1/93*

Malebane said that while the principals at eight Naledi primary schools and three high schools had been hounded out, other teachers were continuing with their classes. Activity at the 56 other schools in Naledi had not been disrupted, he said.

He said that principals had been afraid to return to school for fear of their lives, except for one who had been fetched and "reinstated" by his pupils.

The DET is planning a meeting with students' organisations and civic associations in the area to resolve the situation.

# Webster inquest 'mother of all lies'

~~254~~ STAR 21/1/93.  
By Susan Smuts (254)

The Dr David Webster inquest was "the mother of all lies and liars", former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Ferdi Barnard's lawyer said in his closing argument to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Piet du Plessis asked the court to dismiss the evidence of several witnesses, including CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, who had implicated Barnard in the 1989 assassination of the Wits academic.

Argument was concluded yesterday and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann will deliver his finding tomorrow.

Eberhardt Bertelsmann SC, for the Webster Trust, and Jurie Wessels, for Verster, have called on the judge to find a *prima facie* case existed against Barnard

Peet Coetsee SC, for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, State advocate Jannie van Vuuren and Du Plessis have argued there was no case against the dismissed CCB agent

Du Plessis said Barnard had exposed the CCB while in detention in 1989 and had falsely implicated his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, of being involved in Webster's murder.

Later, after CCB chairman Eddie Webb and CCB administrator Wouter Basson had given evidence which incriminated Verster, the CCB "inner circle" (consisting of Luitingh and CCB information officer Derrick Louw under Verster's leadership) conspired to make Barnard the scapegoat

The evidence by Webb and Basson showed the inner circle had given orders to their subordinates to carry out criminal deeds in the name of State security, he added.

He asked the judge to reject

evidence by three sets of "lying witnesses". These were members of the CCB inner circle, eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis, who identified Barnard as the murderer; and Barnard's former employer, Willie Smit, and members of the Smit family.

Smit, his mother Johanna Smit and his brother-in-law Andrew Voster told the court Barnard had told them he had killed Webster. Smit later retracted his testimony.

Bertelsmann argued that while Barnard should be found liable for the murder, several other CCB officers and SADF officials should be charged for crimes

Wessels argued the evidence showed Barnard had killed Webster, but not on orders from the sinister SADF wing. He accused two generals involved in an internal inquiry of covering up evidence and ignoring information that Barnard had confessed the murder to Luitingh.



# Plan mooted for new defence force

By Peter Wellman

The independent Institute for Defence Policy yesterday put forward a plan for a defence force in a democratic South Africa, keeping it out of politics, with a code of conduct focusing on the role of citizens in the armed forces.

It also proposed race rela-

tions and civic education courses down to "troopie" level in an integrated SA Defence Force, which Dr Jakkie Cilliers, co-director of the institute, conceded "might raise hackles in certain quarters".

He and the other director, Paul-Bolko Mertz, told a Midrand press conference they were proposing not prescribing, but they felt the two courses, which they called "a process, not words on pieces

of paper", were needed in an integrated defence force.

They said they had had discussions across the political spectrum. Not everyone agreed with them, but both men were confident of progress when constitutional negotiations were resumed.

Their latest edition of SA Defence Review, to be released on Monday, contains their proposals, refining many of the concepts agreed

to, to varying degrees, during Codesa 2 negotiations.

This includes a Multiparty Defence Committee and a military-civilian committee of expert advisers called a Council of Defence.

A military ombudsman, independent of political pressures, is seen as essential by the institute.

So is a code of conduct, including a conscience clause

stipulating a soldier has a duty to disobey an order which he knows is illegal, with built-in court protection if this is done.

The German-funded institute's report also emphasises a concept of the "citizen in uniform", which Mertz said had been a feature of the German army since 1956.

He said the question of whether South Africa should

have a small professional army or a conscripted army, or a mixture of these, would be decided by the politicians.

But it was vital that the rights of each individual in the defence force should not be interfered with.

"Citizens in the armed forces would then be motivated to defend those rights, principles, and values," he said.

STAN 21/1/93

254

**EXCLUSIVE**

# Names of 4 sacked operatives revealed

By Jacques Pauw

The Star can today reveal the names of another four civilians fired on the orders of President de Klerk after he received the first report of the Steyn inquiry into Military Intelligence "dirty tricks".

The men include Anton Nieuwoudt, the former head of an MI front in the Ciskei, who was also involved in the secret paramilitary training of Inkatha members, and Geoffrey Price, a former Rhodesian who is one of Zimbabwe's most wanted men.

The SADF yesterday claimed that Nieuwoudt was again operating in the homeland, but the Ciskei Defence Force denied the report.

The other two civilian op-

eratives identified to The Star by top military sources are Henri van der Westhuizen and Rich Verster. No further details about them have yet been established.

The identification of the further four sacked operatives means that the names of six of the seven civilians removed on De Klerk's orders last month are now known to the public.

This week The Star identified former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operatives Staal Burger and Chappie Maree as being among those fired after being secretly rehired in 1990 by MI's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC).

Announcing his purge of

● To Page 3

# Sacked operatives identified

● From Page 1

two generals, 21 other Defence Force officers, and the seven "civilians". De Klerk last year declined to name the "civilians", citing international practice.

The president gave his orders immediately after receiving a preliminary report from SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, the man selected to investigate "dirty tricks" allegations in the wake of the Goldstone Commission's raid on an MI facility last year.

In a media statement at the time, De Klerk said serious offences had

been committed.

Nieuwoudt is alleged to have played a prominent role in an official project to train an elite unit of Inkatha fighters at a base in the Caprivi strip in then-South West Africa in 1987.

He later headed "International Research", an MI front organisation in Ciskei.

Intelligence sources claim Nieuwoudt and IR played an important role in persuading Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo that his territory was a prime target for ANC destabilisation.

Price, alias Arthur

254

Wiltshire, was identified yesterday as the DCC "handler" of former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard. He had been an MI operative for many years.

Previously Price had been director of closed security in the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, and his name was mentioned in connection with an attempt to assassinate President Robert Mugabe in December 1981.

The SADF said this week in response to inquiries from The Star about the sacked civilians that no information could be revealed about the functions of MI.

254  
21/1/93  
2415





# Overtures made over SA-Russian space deals

Star 2/11/93

By Anita Allen  
Science Writer

Denel, the South African company involved in the space industry, confirmed yesterday that it had now received a letter from the Bonn office of the SA Foundation detailing informal talks with representatives of the Russian Space Agency about possible joint ventures

This follows newspaper reports this week that Russia was poised to invite South African officials to visit Moscow for formal talks on supplying converted SS-20 intermediate-range missile systems to launch satellites being developed in South Africa by Denel's Aerospace Division

"Denel would like to treat the letter from the SA Foundation's Bonn representative, Dr Rudolf Gruber, which has reached our office as a matter of confidentiality," said Paul Holtzhausen, group executive of

corporate communications at Denel "We are now conducting further communications with Dr Gruber in Bonn

"We would like to stress, however, that no offer on our request was received from any Russian authorities or organisations," Holtzhausen said "Our knowledge of the Russian offer is based on what the SA Foundation has made known"

In a telephone interview from Bonn yesterday, Gruber told The Star he had visited Russia last year to investigate various military and technology developments now available for civilian applications which might be of use to South African companies

One person he contacted during the visit was the designer of the Russian SS-20 medium-range missile system, who explained that it could be adapted for use as a launcher for satellites being developed in South

Africa by Denel's Aerospace Division According to the Russians, their system would be very cost-effective compared with anything else available in the West

"I must emphasise that I had no brief to make this contact and there is no obligation," Gruber said "I was trying to be helpful

He said he had faxed details of the talks to two South African sources — Rusty Evans of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Denel chairman Dr John Maree — on December 18

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said he had no knowledge of any fax from the SA Foundation,

"Denel wants to reconfirm that it is still investigating the financial feasibility of the international space market. Negotiations with possible overseas partners are still ongoing," Holtzhausen said

# Webster murder ruling tomorrow

254

CT21/1/93

JOHANNESBURG — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard faces a nail-biting 24 hours of uncertainty before Mr Justice Michael Stegmann announces tomorrow whether or not a prima facie case exists against him for the murder of anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster.

The inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster, during which Barnard emerged as the main suspect, had been the "mother of all lies and liars", his attorney, Mr Piet du Plessis, said in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Making final submissions before Mr Justice Stegmann, he said unreliable and contradictory evidence implicating Barnard by witnesses, all of whom had their own agendas and motives, had not established a prima facie case against his client.

He said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler Mr Lafras Luitingh days after the shooting should be rejected as false.

It was clear, he argued, that members of the CCB's "inner circle", which included managing director Colonel Joe Verster, Mr Luitingh and Mr Derek Louw, had committed unauthorised criminal acts which they feared would be discovered after Barnard had revealed the existence of the co-

vert unit in November 1989.

Barnard disclosed the existence of the CCB in a statement made while he was in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In the statement Barnard falsely alleged that Luitingh could have been responsible for Webster's murder. He also made a number of other false allegations about members of the inner circle.

It was then that the inner circle had begun an intensive disinformation campaign against Barnard, Mr Du Plessis said.

Both Colonel Verster's counsel, Mr J Wessels, and Mr E Bertelsman, acting on behalf of the Webster family, have submitted that the evidence had established a prima facie case against Barnard.

Counsel for the SADF, however, also argued that no case had been established against Barnard.

The judge announced yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of lengthy argument by the five participating legal teams that he would make his finding known at 10am tomorrow.

Clear battle lines were drawn by the five legal teams when the inquest into the May 1, 1989, murder of Dr Webster resumed in the Rand Supreme Court this week after a six-week adjournment — Sapa

# Inquest evidence 'mother of all lies', says lawyer

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Evidence in the David Webster inquest was the "mother of all lies and liars", former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Ferdi Barnard's lawyer said in his closing argument to the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Piet du Plessis asked the court to dismiss the evidence of several witnesses, including CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, who had implicated Barnard in the 1989 assassination of the Wits academic.

Describing Dr Webster's murder as shocking, senseless and vile, Mr Du Plessis said his client was nonetheless entitled to the principle of justice for all, for which Dr Webster had fought.

Argument in the inquest was concluded yesterday and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann will deliver his verdict tomorrow.

Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, and Mr Jurie Wessels, for Verster, have called on the judge to find a *prima facie* case existed against Barnard. Mr Peet Coetsee, SC, for the Minister of De-

254 AUG 21 11 43  
fence and the SADF, State advocate Jannie van Vuuren and Mr Du Plessis have argued there was no case against the dismissed CCB agent.

In his argument, Mr Du Plessis traced the history of the suspicions and allegations which fell on his client.

Barnard had exposed the CCB while in detention in 1989 and had falsely implicated his former handler, Mr Lafras Luitingh, of being involved in Dr Webster's murder.

Rumours and gossip, spread by Colonel Verster and former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb, led to Barnard being suspected of the murder, Mr Du Plessis said.

Later, after General Webb and CCB administrator Mr Wouter Basson had given evidence which incriminated Colonel Verster, the CCB "inner circle" (consisting of Mr Luitingh and CCB information officer Mr Derrick Louw under Colonel Verster's leadership) conspired to make Barnard the scapegoat for the murder, Mr Du Plessis said.

Evidence showed they had given orders for criminal deeds in the name of State security.

# Defence Force officers for new Goniwe inquest

The Argus Bureau

254  
PORT ELIZABETH. — Three Defence Force officers will be subpoenaed to give evidence at the Goniwe inquest in the Supreme Court here next month.

Acting Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape Mr Mike Hodgen said today the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, had been required to reopen the inquest after an amendment to the Inquest Act was passed during the special session of parliament in October.

He said those who were to be subpoenaed were SADF Intelligence Chief of Staff General C P van der Westhuizen and retired officers Major-General J F J van Rensburg, a former state security council member, and Colonel Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command.

ARG 21/1/93  
Mr Hodgen said it was likely all three would lead evidence at various stages of the inquest.

Details of other witnesses to be called and documents to be produced would be made known on or before March 1 after Mr Justice Zietsman had had a chance to study the papers and consult representatives of all the parties involved.

He said the reward of R200 000 being offered for information leading to the conviction of the killers still stood.

The inquest on Mr Matthew Goniwe, a Cradock teacher and regional organiser of the United Democratic Front, and Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhauh, who disappeared after they left Port Elizabeth for Cradock in June, 1985, is expected to attract wide interest.



# Security tops talks agenda

Political Correspondent

SECURITY issues dominated deliberation at the opening session of the five-day meeting between the ANC and the government in Pretoria yesterday.

The 20-person delegations are led by the ANC's Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and the National Party's Mr Roelf Meyer.

They are expected to continue grappling with proposed changes to security legislation, political violence and the status

of uMkhonto weSizwe when they resume talks at the Presidensie today. CT 21/1/93 (254)

Tomorrow the discussions are expected to shift to constitutional matters, and will focus largely on transitional arrangements preceding South Africa's first non-racial elections.

After a breather at the weekend the teams will travel to the Cape for a further two days of talks on Monday and Tuesday.

The discussions are taking

place against renewed strains between the government and the IFP which surfaced at bilateral talks on Monday and Tuesday.

However, Inkatha chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose yesterday reconfirmed his organisation's commitment to multi-party negotiations.

This weekend Inkatha's executive will review the talks the party held this week and which were reported to have ended in acrimony.

# Goniwe murder probe to resume

254  
PORT ELIZABETH.— The probe into the murder of United Democratic Front member Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape political activists near Bluewater outside Port Elizabeth in 1987 resumes in the Supreme Court here on March 1. Orders to re-open the inquest into

CF 211/93  
the controversial murders followed disclosures on May 8 last year that the SADF had proposed to the State Security Council in 1985 that three Eastern Cape activists, Mr Goniwe, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata, should be "permanently removed from society" — Sapa

# Evidence implicating ex-CCB man 'is lies'

THE inquest into the death of Wits academic David Webster had been the "mother of all lies and liars", former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard's attorney Piet du Plessis said in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Making final submissions before Judge M Stegmann, Du Plessis said unreliable and contradictory evidence implicating Barnard as a key suspect, from witnesses who all had their own agendas and motives, had not established a prima facie case against his client. *BIDM 21/11/93*

He said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler Lafras Lutingh days after the shooting, should be rejected as false.

It was clear, he argued, that members of the CCB's inner circle — which included MD Joe Verster, Lutingh and Derek Louw — had committed unauthorised criminal acts which they feared would be discovered after Barnard disclosed the existence of the covert unit in November 1989.

SUSAN RUSSELL

Barnard disclosed the existence of the CCB in a statement made while he was in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In the statement Barnard falsely alleged that Lutingh could have been responsible for Webster's murder. He also made a number of other false allegations about members of the "inner circle".

It was then that the "inner circle" began an intensive disinformation campaign against Barnard, Du Plessis said.

Verster's counsel J Wessels and the Webster family's counsel E Bertelsman have submitted that the evidence established a prima facie case against Barnard.

However, counsel for the SADF argued that no case had been established. Stegmann said he would deliver his findings tomorrow.

## Defence committee proposal

MULTIPARTY policy control of the armed forces in SA during the transitional phase should be vested in a defence committee representing parties across the spectrum. *BIDM 21/11/93*

And a military ombudsman should be appointed who was initially accountable to the interim legislature, the Institute for Defence Policy proposed yesterday.

In addition, the establishment of a council of defence, a joint armed forces military council and an advisory committee on race relations and civic education were some of the changes in SA's military structure recommended by the institute.

The institute's proposals were not a blueprint on defence matters but should be viewed as subjects for wider discussion ahead of the resumption of multiparty talks, institute director Jakkie Cilliers said at a media briefing at Midrand yesterday.

The institute proposals are con-

STEPHANE BOTHMA

tained in the latest issue of its publication, SA Defence Review, which focuses on the concept and role of SA's armed forces and political control of defence in a democratic SA.

The institute is financially supported by the German Hans Seidel Foundation, Gencor Development Trust and the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

The essence of the proposals was a concept for armed forces based on the rule of law and on respect for human rights as enshrined in a future constitution and bill of rights, the institute said.

Some of the proposals had already been discussed and agreed on in principle by various groupings at Codesa, Cilliers said.

Cilliers said the proposed council of defence was a key element and should be established as soon as possible through multilateral talks

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22/1/93

### 'Dirty tricks' four named 254

THE names of another four civilians involved in SA Defence Force "dirty tricks" and who were sacked on the orders of President FW de Klerk last December were revealed yesterday. The men, who were employed by Military Intelligence, were fired after the first report of SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn on Military Intelligence "dirty tricks" departments was submitted to President de Klerk. The four were named as Mr Anton Niewoudt, former head of an MI front organisation in Ciskei, former Rhodesian Mr Geoffrey Price, Mr Henri van der Westhuizen and Mr Rich Verster.



# Goniwe: Call for 'credible' inquest

PORT ELIZABETH — Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa will not take part in the Goniwe inquest due to start in March.

General Holomisa called instead for an independent inquiry "I am not interested in that (the inquest) The only credible inquiry will be an independent one"

He was responding to the announcement this week that the inquest of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three others would be re-opened

It was General Holomisa who obtained, and released to the media, a military signal message which ordered the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mhkonto and Sicelo Mhlauh

Three top SADF officials were implicated in the signal message, which allegedly emanated from Eastern Province Command

The three, who are to be subpoenaed to give evidence at the inquest, are intelligence

chief of staff, General P van der Westhuizen, retired officers Major-General J F J van Rensburg, a former State Security Council member, and Commandant Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command.

General Holomisa said he had no other evidence except the signal message

"If the signal message was not authentic there would be no re-opening of the inquest," he said

The inquest will be held in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on March 1 following an instruction from the Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee

The inquest will be held months after a lengthy investigation, coupled with a huge reward offer by Eastern Cape attorney-general Mike Hodgson, yielded nothing

Families of the slain men greeted the news cautiously, echoing the call by General Holomisa for an independent inquiry. — Ecna.

ARG 22/1/93

Mr Matthew Goniwe

General Bantu Holomisa

# Come clean on CCB actions, demands ANC

294  
ARG 22/1/93

## Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The African National Congress has again called on the government to make a "full disclosure" on activities related to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and Military Intelligence's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC).

The ANC said this was necessary if the public was to believe that hired killers were not moved from one covert operation to another.

Commenting on an exclusive disclosure in the Star, sister newspaper of The Argus, this week that some former CCB operatives were secretly re-employed by the DCC in 1990 — and were later fired as "civilians" by President F W de Klerk last month — the ANC said the secrecy surrounding the CCB was of great concern because such operatives' activities "could have resulted in death".

The ANC said that although Mr De Klerk had given assurances that the CCB had been disbanded, he had made no effort to respond to its calls that

there be full public disclosures of the shadowy organisation's personnel, activities and command structures.

This, said the ANC, had resulted "in what appears to be a change of names from CCB to DCC — with the latter apparently operating in secret".

The organisation said the Star's revelation of the names of six of the seven "civilians" Mr De Klerk dismissed in December last year — along with senior military personnel — showed that former CCB agents merely became DCC operatives, "doing the same type of work".

Announcing his purge of two generals, 21 other Defence Force officers and the seven, Mr De Klerk declined to name the "civilians", citing international practice.

The ANC said the fact that the public had to depend on investigative journalism to find out this information was "scandalous and reflective of a deep-seated contempt for the South African public's right to know".

"Such continued secrecy can only fuel suspicions of a cover-up regarding involvement in the continuing violence".

● Meanwhile, the ANC has said it is deeply concerned about reports alleging various forms of military collaboration between South Africa and Russia.

It was well-known, the ANC said, that as part of its aggressive regional power role South Africa had developed a missile capability in breach of the international arms embargo over the years.

"Attempts are now being made, with the South Africa Foundation acting as an intermediary, to arrange formal talks with the Russian Space Agency to reach agreement for the delivery of Russian SS-20 intermediate range missile systems — ostensibly for launching South African satellites".

● The Ciskei government has denied that a discredited former SA military intelligence officer, Mr Anton Niewoudt, had returned to the homeland and was working for its defence force, reports Sapa.

A statement said Ciskei Defence Force chief Brigadier Dirk van der Bank had protested in the "strongest possible terms" against what it called the SADF's "false allegations".

## Judgment in inquest today

JOHN VILJOEN  
Staff Reporter

254  
ARG 22/1/93

JUDGMENT in the inquest on murdered anti-apartheid activist and academic Dr David Webster will be given in the Rand Supreme Court today.

During the hearing, which began in October, the court has heard evidence on the events of May 1, 1989, when Dr David Webster was gunned down outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg.

Much of the testimony has focused on former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Mr Ferdi Barnard and, in his closing argument, David Webster Trust counsel Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, said a strong *prima facie* case could be made that Mr Barnard was responsible for the assassination.

His view was supported by Mr Jurie Wessels, appearing for former CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster.

The inquest heard an allegation that Mr Barnard confessed to his former handler, Mr Lafras Lutjigh, that he had fired the fatal shot.

# SADF dirty tricks: Four more named

(254) CA 22/1/93  
JOHANNESBURG — The names of another four civilians involved in SA Defence Force "dirty tricks", who were sacked on the orders of President F W de Klerk in December, were revealed by a daily newspaper here yesterday

The men, who were employed by Military Intelligence, were fired following the submission of SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's first report in December on MI "dirty tricks" departments

The Star named the four as Mr Anton Niewoudt, the former head of an MI front organisation in the Ciskei, former Rhodesian Mr Geoffrey Price, who is wanted in Zimbabwe, Mr Henri van der Westhuizen and Mr Rich Verster

The SADF on Wednesday said Mr Niewoudt was working for the Ciskei's defence force again. This was rejected by Ciskei Defence Force chief Brigadier Dirk van der Bank as a "blatant lie" — Sapa



# Trust's work won't stop after inquest

w/maul 22/1-28/1/93.

253 254 255

**T**HE David Webster Trust says it will continue to probe the security forces' covert operations after Justice Michael Stegman makes his finding in the Webster inquest today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Members of the trust say the inquest has acted as an important "truth forum" — uncovering a range of dirty tricks and cover-ups by senior government officials — and this work will not stop when the inquest ends.

Correspondence between the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and President FW de Klerk, copies of which are in the possession of *The Weekly Mail*, show intense anger from the unit's members towards the cabinet. This anger is likely to be the source of future revelations of official complicity in dirty tricks campaigns run by the security forces.

Wits University academic David Webster was shot outside his Troyeville home on May 1 1989. The inquest, which has lasted two months, has finally reached its climax.

The key question today is whether the judge will rule that CCB agent Ferdi Barnard, implicated by a string of witnesses as the man who pulled the trigger, should be charged for the murder.

Presenting closing arguments earlier this week, Barnard's attorney, Piet du Plessis, said witnesses were "unreliable and contradictory" and the inquest was "the mother of all lies and liars".

Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster family, argued that there can "be no doubt" that Barnard was responsible for Webster's death.

The inner CCB circle — including former CCB managing director Joe Verster and Barnard's former handler, Lafras Luitingh — were accomplices to the killing on the grounds of incitement, he added.

Secret letters presented to Justice Stegman during in camera hearings where Verster was required to give evidence show that CCB members are threatening to defend their reputations by revealing evidence that will implicate cabinet members in the unit's covert operations.

*As CCB members threaten to defend their reputations by revealing damaging evidence, the David Webster Trust says it will continue its work after the inquest.*

By **JACQUIE GOLDING**

A letter states: "... unless the Webster inquest degenerates like the Harms Commission, where justice is a farce/joke, CCB members hold the right to protect themselves in the following ways:

- "Giving evidence concerning the orders handed to them to destroy files and documents.
- "Providing information pertaining to various orders and the release of funds in order to keep members of the Harms Commission in line ..."

There are further threats that the CCB will offer information concerning top-secret operations known only to South African Police General Basie Smit and other senior members of the police.

CCB sources say they are also in possession of information which will implicate former Defence Minister Magnus Malan in CCB operations that resulted in violence and numerous deaths.

Malan is now minister of forestry and water affairs.

The letters say the CCB has been "left in the lurch" by the South African Defence Force and its members have been forced to "exercise their rights outside the court and away from the public eye".

"This letter must not be seen as a threat," read the letter in Afrikaans, "but as an emergency call (*noodkreet*) from those who have been loyal to their commanders and instructors.

"It (the letter) must be read as a statement from people who refuse to be further manipulated to protect other entities ... especially since those entities, because of unprofessional behaviour, are responsible for the problems of the nation."



Ferdi Barnard



# Ex-CCB men form a new secret unit

■ Former CCB members, Military Intelligence operatives, security policemen and Rhodesian special forces members have formed a new secret unit.

## JACQUES PAUW

Weekend Argus Reporter

SOME of South Africa's most notorious security force members, past and present, have banded together in a highly secret, well-trained and well-armed unit to protect their interests.

It is called the "Badger Unit" — members describe it as a "self-defence unit" — and former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard belongs to it. He is allegedly known in Badger as "Lanco Heyns".

Its membership includes former CCB members, Military Intelligence (MI) operatives, security policemen and former Rhodesian special forces members. Weekend Argus is in possession of 12 names, but understands that the unit consists of at least 17 members.

Seven of these were, until recently, employed by the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC), the secret MI unit at the centre of President De Klerk's purge of the SADF in December. According to military-linked sources members include, besides Barnard:

- Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock, former commander of the notorious police Vlakplaas unit,
- Former CCB regional manager Staal Burger,
- Former CCB co-ordinator Chappie Maree,
- Military Intelligence operatives Leon Flores, Anton Nieuwoudt, Eugene Reilly and Geoff Price, and
- Vlakplaas policemen Paul van Dyk, "Snor" Vermeulen, Charle Chnatt and Wilhe Norfje

Various Badger members have been implicated in incidents ranging from sabotage to murder. The purpose of the unit was described to Weekend Argus in these blunt terms:

"Concerned security forces operatives have formed a self-defence unit to protect themselves and their fellow-members from any form of prosecution, retribution or revenge. If any government, present or future, dare to touch us, we will respond. If they take one of us, we will take 10 of them."

A police spokesman said yesterday the SA Police viewed the allegations in a very serious light and would launch a thorough and comprehensive investigation. More than that he could not comment.

Barnard yesterday angrily refused to respond to any allegations about Badger. "I will not talk to you about any efforts to protect myself and others," he said.

Barnard referred at his Press conference yesterday to his continued relationship with former colleagues and said "They look after each other. There exists a brotherhood like nowhere else."

It is known that members of the unit have been meeting until recently in a "safe house" in Waverley, Johannesburg, and keep in contact with each other via a radio-pager system. They regularly meet at the Three Sisters coffee shop in Hillbrow and The Wilds in Killarney.

Weekend Argus was told that Badger had access to various arms caches which included AK-47 assault rifles, Uzi machineguns, explosives and limpet mines. The arms were allegedly obtained from Vlakplaas members themselves.

After the Vlakplaas unit was exposed in 1989 as a covert "hit squad", the unit was officially transformed from a counter-insurgency unit to an investigation unit for the Crime Intelligence Service. The unit concentrates on investigating illegal weapons supplies.

It was reported this week that top officers at Vlakplaas, among them De Kock, were to be axed at the end of February as part of an ongoing purge taking place in Pretoria's security forces in preparation for interim government.

Although Badger has no formal command structure, De Kock is named as its unofficial leader. He is seen by the other members as the most experienced, most skilled operative in Badger. In security forces circles he has the nicknames of "Brille" and "Prime Evil". According to sources, he was recently questioned by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) about his future plans and alleged rightwing tendencies.

Badger even has its own emblem, depicting a badger against a red-painted Southern Africa. The emblem of Badger previously belonged to the Vlakplaas unit before it was officially disbanded.

254 PKG 23/1/93



# 'I was the Webster fall guy, alleges Barnard

By DESMOND BLOW

CONVICTED murderer Ferdi Barnard said this week he was the "perfect fall guy" to take the rap for the murder of Dr David Webster for the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

He also lashed out at State President FW de Klerk for shunting the Indemnity Act through the President's Council.

"He has done that to save people in high places, including Foreign Affairs I have seen documents," he told City Press after Judge Michael Stegmann found that the seven-week inquest into the death of Webster failed to establish who was responsible for his murder.

Barnard told the media he did not feel threatened that enemies in high places would "try to take me out".

"I know I have made many powerful enemies but they must remember that I am not isolated. Everybody in security looks after one another. Those of us who have been betrayed have taken precautions. It will not be easy to take me out, but if something happens to any of us, certain evidence will become available," he said.

Stegmann ruled that so many lies were told during the inquest by members of the CCB, who were trained, skilled and accomplished deceivers, that he was unable to ascertain who was responsible for the Wits academic's murder.

He said that despite allegations that Barnard was the killer he had to be given the "benefit of the doubt at this stage".

Barnard said that certain members of the CCB had made him the scapegoat in order to protect themselves.

"It was only at a late stage, after General Eddie Webb had fingered the CCB, that some of them turned on me. They claimed that I had done the killing without orders so that I could ingratiate myself with them."

"But not all the CCB were against me. Some of the best people I have ever known were members of the CCB, and they would stand by you in any situation. They are still friends of mine, but Joe Verster and Derek Louw - I don't know who he really is or where he comes from - invented lies about me, and my

To Page 2

## Barnard is given benefit of doubt

From Page 1. *CIP News 24/1/93*

handler Lafras Luitingh and I had a personality clash from day one.

"The judge rightly found that Luitingh switched around like a weathercock. He denied to the Harms Commission that I had anything to do with the murder, but he told Judge Stegmann that I had boasted to him - only days after Webster's death - that I had killed him."

Asked why he thought friends like the Smits had agreed to give evidence against him, he said he had no idea.

"Some people couldn't take the strain. Wilhe Smit contacted me a couple of nights ago through a third party. He claimed he was intimidated by threats to make a statement against me, but I refused to see him and said if he had anything to say he must put it in writing."

Barnard also attacked the government, saying it had betrayed its operators. "They are busy with a witchhunt against us and it is not going to stop."

"I have good information that MK has warned the government if they don't take the sting out of the intelligence community they are going back to the bush to fight again."

"The morale of the security forces is very low at this stage. I have information that a certain general in the defence force has very close liaison with the ANC."

Barnard said he did not believe that Webster was a threat to the government and did not warrant being killed.

He also expressed sympathy for Webster's girlfriend, Maggie Friedman. "She is so small and frail, I really felt for her," he said.

Maggie Friedman said she was disappointed by the verdict but not surprised.

She was pleased, however, that certain revelations had been made and felt it was not the end.

"There is the Goniwe inquest shortly and in time the truth must come out," she said.



COLUMBUS

# Sizing up the funding burden

**Finer financial** details of the Columbus project underline the essential funding role of the Industrial Development Corp (IDC) — and the fact that the expected annual real rate of return is unimpressive

Gencor and Samancor chairman Brian Gilbertson tells the *FM* the forecast real rate of return on Columbus is 5,8% "That's not as high as we would like but there are not many projects around that offer even this rate of return and Columbus is extremely sensitive to export prices. A slight rise in stainless steel prices pushes the real rate of return rapidly to 8%"

Gilbertson also reveals the IDC paid R240m to buy its one-third stake in the existing Columbus venture — formerly Mid-Elburg Steel & Alloys (MSA) That values Columbus at R720m, compared with the R500m Highveld Steel & Vanadium (Hiveld) and Samancor paid a year ago to buy the relevant MS&A assets from Barlow Rand

The IDC revenue will be split equally between Hiveld and Samancor. One third of the original purchase price is R167m. The IDC has paid a premium over this because the new owners have restored Columbus to profitability and completed the final feasibility work on the expansion programme

Gilbertson, along with other Samancor, Columbus and Hiveld executives, had declined to provide this information when Columbus received its official go-ahead on December 8. This lack of disclosure disturbed a number of JSE analysts because the information is essential in assessing the impact of Columbus on Hiveld and Samancor. The amount paid by the IDC for its stake directly affects the ability of Hiveld and Samancor to fund their commitments

Each of the three partners will have to kick in R730m over the next three years as their share of the overall cost of the project after tax allowances. One key question is whether Hiveld and Samancor will be able to do this without having to hold a rights issue. Both have been through two tough years of sharply declining earnings, with the prospect of a third to come

Initial assessment is that Samancor is in a more difficult position than Hiveld, particularly with the continuing crunch in the ferrochrome business. Prices in some markets have slumped to the mid-US\$0,30/lb range because of dumped material from producers in the CIS and the former Yugoslavia

At those prices everybody is losing money, but profitability appears secondary to the need of the CIS to obtain hard currency. The SA ferrochrome suppliers are the world's cheapest producers but their breakeven price is around \$0,45/lb



**Hiveld's Boyd** no forced rights issue

Hiveld at end-December 1991 had R447,3m cash on hand while Samancor at end-June had net available cash resources of R269,7m. Hiveld chairman Leslie Boyd comments that, given no unforeseen circumstances, his group will not be forced to hold a rights issue to fund its share of the Columbus expansion

Samancor GM finance and administration, Chris Norval, says Samancor has enough cash reserves to fund its commitments for the next 18 months. "We therefore do not have to make funding decisions at this stage and have no specific views on whether a rights issue will be necessary," he says

Some analysts point out the forecast real rate of return for Columbus is below the "hurdle rate" of about 7% which mining houses have traditionally set as the minimum acceptable return on proposed projects

The Alusaf project is also borderline on this rule of thumb, with a forecast real rate of return of 6,5% at an aluminium price of \$1 650/t, but rising to 8% at \$1 650/t. The analysts comment that the partners have gone ahead with Columbus taking a long-term view and bearing in mind that commodity prices are presumably at the bottom of the market cycle

"The forecast rate of return is not great but is acceptable. If we cannot make stainless steel at a profit, then who can? SA has all the ingredients needed — nickel, ferrochrome, iron and cheap electricity," comments one analyst

Barring a dramatic recovery in ferrochrome and manganese prices, which seems unlikely during the next year, it seems Samancor will be forced to hold a rights issue or increase borrowings. The latter is more likely because Samancor is almost totally ungeared with long-term loans at end-June of just

R10,5m. The debt would be swiftly paid off when commodity markets return to normal — even if Samancor does not quite generate the kind of cash flows seen in 1990, when pre-interest income amounted to R779m on turnover of R2bn

Brendan Ryan

## ABACUS/IGI <sup>FM 25/12/92</sup> Providing support

**Saddled with** debt and without too many suitors knocking at its door, Abacus has again turned to main shareholder IGI for assistance, and thankfully received a positive response

IGI, offering minorities 14c a share, can hardly be called Scrooge Abacus, formerly Interboard, has two operating divisions, Bruply Doors and Tempest Radio & Hi-Fi. The share last traded at 7c. Its NAV, about 20c a share at end-September, is shrinking at a rate of more than 1c a month because of high interest payments. Borrowings totalled R53,3m at the March year-end, but by end-September had risen a further R5,4m and gearing had climbed to 332%

The proposal is not without sacrifice for Abacus. It will lose its JSE listing (in the Electronics sector), and become a wholly owned subsidiary of IGI. This will be subject to approval by the JSE, Securities Regulation Panel and the exchange control board

HCI GM Rory O'Donnell puts the total cost of the salvage operation at well above the R6m that might be raised by a rights issue, assuming that were possible, but hesitates to venture an exact figure. Since an equity injection of several times current market capitalisation of about R6m is needed, a normal rights issue is impractical

O'Donnell says funding will come from within the broader HCI group's internal resources and borrowings if necessary. The only obvious solution to the Abacus problem is a restructuring of debt as equity. Sometimes, he adds, it pays to keep a company such as Abacus in business

IGI unwillingly inherited its 75% interest in Abacus through a complicated process. The Reserve Bank held under attachment 130m shares which were converted into redeemable prefs and redeemed at par. IGI became the major shareholder following Abacus's purchase of Audiocor, the sale of its 61% share of Audiobuild, and a distribution of the acquisition value of Audiocor to Audiobuild shareholders (other than Abacus)

A rights issue last year raised R16m, with IGI contributing most of the funds

The nature of Abacus's business hardly



**NEWS** Call for independent inquiry

# ANC has 'right to reopen inquests'

Sowetan 25/1/93

By Mzimasi Ngudle

**NO PROOF** Official says he is

surprised at Webster death finding:

**T**HE African National Congress reserved the right to reopen all inquests into political assassinations when it came to power, ANC PWV region chairman and national executive member Mr Tokyo Sexwale has said

Opening an ANC PWV regional council meeting, Sexwale said he was surprised at Mr Justice Michael Stegmann's finding in the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster

Sexwale said the inquest into the 1985 death of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli, may follow the same trend

Sexwale echoed the words of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokaé, who said

"Azapo feels that, on attaining freedom and in as much as Jews were entitled to the Nuremberg trials, the

oppressed people of Azania will have the right to put on trial agents of the regime suspected of involvement in the killings of its opponents

"The truth about the death of Steve Biko, Mapella Mohapi, Onkgopotse Tiro, David Webster, Neil Aggett and many other opponents of the regime will only out through an independent commission of inquiry with no links whatsoever to the regime," Mokaé said

### 'Charade'

Mokaé said no structure instituted by the current regime could review objectively the circumstances of the death of opponents of the regime.

"What we say is that the inquest was a charade," he said

In the same vein the Pan Africanist Congress said the inquest had made it clear that "the question of an inde-

pendent judiciary is a sham".

"Inquests into the death of Steve Biko and many others demonstrate this very well.

"Also the veil of secrecy surrounding the security forces will obviously make it impossible to bring the culprits to book," PAC secretary for political affairs Mr Jaki Seroke said.

At the close of the seven-week inquest, Mr Justice Stegmann said no proof beyond a reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect and fired Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for Webster's murder

Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organs of the State, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder

254

rect readings which showed a downward trend in viewership had cost M-Net millions in advertising, and that it was being under-read by as much as 30%.

Last week the foundation released a statement saying that M-Net's Amps reading had declined, and the station had accepted the fact

A spokesman for M-Net said that it was not satisfied with the foundation's statement, as both parties had agreed that there were faults with the system

Research manager Heather Kennedy said there had been technical problems with the "people-meters", which in some instances had not been installed correctly and only recorded channels other than M-Net.

The foundation had admitted behind closed doors that technical errors were present in the system and the body had undertaken to announce that steps were being taken to rectify the situation, Kennedy said

## DP calls for SABC unbundling

Business Day Reporter

DP MEDIA spokesman Peter Soal yesterday called for the unbundling of the SABC.

In a statement, he said the corporation was monolithic in its structure and "all-embracing in its network of contacts and influence throughout SA" *B/DAM*

"Entrepreneurs from all sections of the community must be given the opportunity to operate radio and television stations.

"The monopoly the SABC operates, in the form of three TV stations and many radio stations, should be reconsidered"

Soal said government should act as fast as possible on the proposed new SABC board "and act in a manner which will not be seen to serve its own narrow interests".

He said the recent speculation regarding the manner in which the new board was to be appointed highlighted public concern about the matter and underlined the need for government to consult widely and quickly on the issue. *25/11/93*

"I have no doubt that while the new board must be politically neutral, in that its members must not be office bearers of any political party or organisation, the selection process must include politicians and citizens from all walks of life."

He said that for the board to enjoy the confidence of all people, it must represent the broad spectrum of SA society.

He said it was important that it ensures all SABC broadcasts be as unbiased and impartial as possible.

"It would be grossly unfair and totally unacceptable for a political party or organisation to be put at an advantage over its opponents because it has influence or contacts in the SABC newsroom."

"The authoritarian and corrupt practices of the old SA must not be carried forward into the new," he said

Last week the CP said appointing judges to select new SABC board members would be no guarantee that the new board would be objective and independent

Sapa reports that CP broadcasting spokesman Pieter Mulder said it was debatable whether there was any sense in parties such as the CP or Inkatha discussing the selection process for a new SABC board with Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar. It appeared from reports that the CP's fears about government/ANC collusion on the matter were justified, he said.

The CP had warned that, after Codesa's failure, the SAP, SADF and broadcasting would become targets of negotiation strategy, and this was what had happened.

## Inquest fails to identify Webster's killer

SUSAN RUSSELL

*B/DAM 25/11/93*  
THE inquest into the 1989 assassination of David Webster ended in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday with Judge M Stegmann finding that the available evidence had failed to establish the identity of the murderer

He emphasised, however, that although the inquest had not established who was responsible for Webster's murder, his finding was not final and the police docket would remain open

Stegmann said the seven weeks of evidence presented at the inquest had not established that Webster's murder was planned and executed by the now disbanded CCB.

He said it was clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Webster, but there was no evidence to prove it had been a CCB project

The evidence had also failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that

the prime suspect, former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard, was responsible for the murder. "Barnard, at this stage, is entitled to the benefit of the doubt," the judge said.

Stegmann also held there was no evidence of military intelligence involvement in the murder.

Stegmann said he was unable to rely on the contradictory evidence implicating Barnard, which was given by former CCB members, Barnard's former employer Willie Smit and a witness, Corrie du Plessis

Barnard's former handler Laffras Luitingh testified that several days after the murder Barnard had confessed to him.

CCB MD Joe Verster and operative Dereck Louw also gave evidence implicating Barnard.

*(254)*  
Barnard repeatedly denied that he was responsible for the murder or that he had made such a confession to anyone.

Judge Stegmann described the CCB witnesses as people trained and skilled in the art of deception

"They are, to put it bluntly, professional liars."

The truth about the murder, he said, lay deeply buried

"I doubt any of the versions given reveals the whole truth."

Referring to the contradictory evidence given by members of the CCB's inner circle, Stegmann said it was quite possible that the court had been presented with conflicting falsehoods.

Verster's evidence had been characterised by "a calculated ambivalence", said the judge.

● Comment: Page 6

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# FW to probe Unita aid claims

PRETORIA — President F W de Klerk had promised to investigate allegations that certain non-governmental organisations in SA were continuing to supply the Unita movement in Angola, it was disclosed at a news conference yesterday

Former Angolan head of state Lopo do Nascimento publicised a letter sent to US President Bill Clinton at the weekend telling him De Klerk had undertaken to probe allegations of aid to Unita

The letter was signed by five dignitaries representing the Interaction Council — an organisation of former government heads which has been meeting in SA. It stated De Klerk had reaffirmed his support for reconciliation in Angola and "assured us of the cessation of the SA government's support for military action in Angola". He had promised to investigate allegations of support for Unita from non-governmental sources in SA, the letter said.

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**ADRIAN HADLAND**

The signatories, who appealed to Clinton to stop the war, were former British prime minister Lord Callaghan, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Portugal's Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo and Olusegan Obasanjo of Nigeria. These five Interaction Council members met in Cape Town last week to discuss bringing Africa back into the international mainstream

A spokesman for the State President's Office said De Klerk had met Interaction Council members last week, but was not willing to disclose details of the discussion.

After last week's meeting, De Klerk said while he did not have any indication Unita was being supplied from SA, he would "not hesitate to act on any concrete evidence".

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs has denied that a C-130 supply plane from SA was shot down in Angola's Huambo province, as claimed by MPLA officials. A department

spokesman said neither the SADF nor Safair, the only two organisations in SA with access to C-130s, had reported any such aircraft missing.

TIM COHEN reports from Cape Town that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday assured Foreign Minister Pik Botha he was ready to conclude a ceasefire agreement and participate peacefully in the Angolan political process.

Botha said that in a telephone conversation Savimbi had mentioned he would be sending a delegation to peace talks in Addis Ababa with Angola's MPLA government.

Botha said he welcomed this development and urged both parties to reach a negotiated settlement.

Savimbi told Botha he had no knowledge of the C-130 aircraft claimed to have been shot down. Botha said he had asked the Luanda government to furnish Pretoria with particulars of the aircraft.

● See Page 5

# MI spied on foreign diplomats - claim

By Jacques Pauw

(254) (251) (322)  
A director of a Military Intelligence (MI) front company made the startling admission yesterday that he spied on foreign diplomats in South Africa as part of his duties.

Former Rhodesian soldier Gordon Gray, director of the MI front Gladys Financial Consultants, told The Star he had to perform surveillance on diplomatic personnel working in the British, United States and Israeli embassies, as well as the Zimbabwe Trade Mission.

Gray said the surveillance

included following people, placing bugging equipment, tapping telephones and searching rubbish bins for information.

Gray, code-named "Blitz" in MI, said that three years ago he put the US ambassador's residence in Pretoria under surveillance.

He said MI suspected that the then-ambassador, William "Bill" Swing, was closely linked to a Central Intelligence Agency agent.

Gray said he left Gladys some time ago but that the company was still operating as an MI front.

The Sunday Star this

weekend identified Gladys and Eclipse Enterprises as MI fronts. Gladys is not listed in the Pretoria phone book, but Eclipse is recorded as operating out of Johannesburg offices in Unity House, Orange Grove.

Both companies generate income through legitimate business activities such as private investigations and security and financial consultancies.

Gray was paid a salary of R3 800 a month, drove a company car and was entitled to fringe benefits. He operated in a cell of six other operatives but said he

was never aware of the real names of his superiors. Members knew each other only by their codenames.

Gray said his MI handler, codenamed "Mielies", would give him a list of names of people he had to spy on. The names, he said, included those of diplomats suspected by the military of working for the CIA, British Intelligence, the Israeli Mossad and the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation.

"Foreign governments, especially the British and the Israelis, were very

STAN 26/1/93  
● To Page 3

## 'MI spied on diplomats'

(254) ● From Page 1

interested in what was going on at Armscor. We had to safeguard our military secrets," Gray said.

STAN 26/1/93  
He said a surveillance operation would usually start with watching a person's general movements, finding out about his friends and contacts, and what bars and restaurants he frequented.

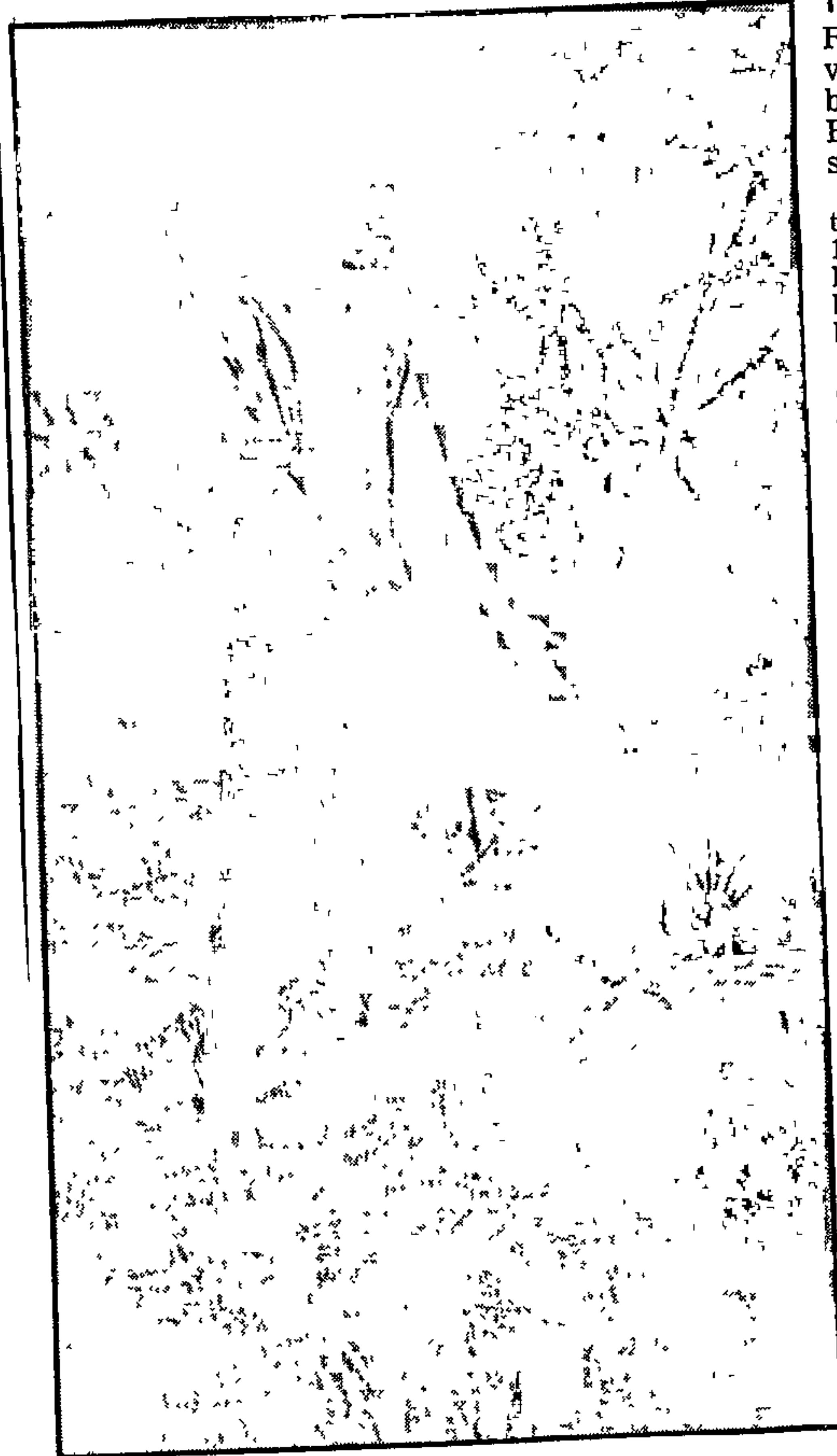
STAN 26/1/93  
"I only did surveillance work and was never involved in killings or assassinations. Nobody was ever intimidated or blackmailed," he said. Gray added he also had to do surveillance on employees of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation because they were suspected of leaking information.

The British and US embassies declined to comment. By late yesterday, the SADF had not responded to Gray's allegations.



# Big dig reveals no sign of bodies

ARG 26/11/93  
54



## The Argus Correspondent

RUSTENBURG. — A large excavation by police at the alleged burial site of several detainees in Bophuthatswana has revealed no sign of human remains

The bushveld site — in the Kgales-tad trust area in the homeland about 10km from Rustenburg — was dug up last night after a former police constable claimed that up to 20 detainees had been buried there

Mr John Botumile Mokaleng claimed in an affidavit, and in a subsequent statement made to a Rustenburg magistrate yesterday, that he had been part of a group of policemen who had buried four detainees at the site on October 10 1988

That night he had learned that Mamelodi activist Mr Stanza Bopape was one of the detainees who had been buried there

South African police had to wait until after 9pm for permission from Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope to start digging

A large excavating machine rolled into action about 9 30pm, but about an hour later it was concluded that there were no human remains. A hole about 10 metres long, 4 metres wide and 2 metres deep was dug

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said that although police were satisfied no bodies were buried at the site, forensic experts would sift through the soil today to double-check

He said a similar process would be followed today at the Carletonville police station, where Mr Mokaleng claimed in his affidavit other detainees had been buried

Colonel Mostert said Mr Mokaleng could be charged with perjury. Until further investigation he would not be arrested and would remain in the care of his lawyer

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe yesterday appointed two senior officers, General Piet du Toit and General "Krappie" Engelbrecht, to investigate the sensational claims. They were at the Bophuthatswana site last night

NOT HERE: Ex-policeman Mr John Mokaleng at the "secret grave site" on a farm in the Phokeng area near Rustenburg.

*STAR*  
*27/1/93*  
**Verster to  
help Trust  
find killer** *(254)*

Political Staff ~~27/1/93~~

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster says he has decided to give the David Webster Trust his "wholehearted" co-operation in trying to find the murderer of the anti-apartheid activist.

In an interview after the Webster inquest ended with an open finding, Verster was clearly smarting at being described by Mr Justice Stegmann as a professional liar.

He told The Star "I haven't co-operated with the trust before, but now I will. I will try to find minutes of meetings, agendas, whatever they need to help solve this case."

"Until it is solved, it suits certain people to continue to smear me and the CCB."

Verster told the inquest that he knew that former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard had "confessed" to the killing of Webster to his former handler, Lafras Luitingh.

He claimed the continuing "campaign" by SADF generals and those close to the SAP was part of a conspiracy to force him to seek an amnesty.

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## Confine two battalions, urges ANC

The ANC yesterday called on the Government to restrict the SADF's 31 and 32 battalions to their bases and to make public their members' names (254)

The ANC was commenting on Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos's allegations that Jonas Savimbi's Unita continued to receive help from South Africa.

The organisation said that if Pretoria did not accept the outcome of democratic elections in Angola, South Africans could not have any confidence that it would accept results of elections in this country (254)

The ANC said that as long as units such as 31 and 32 battalions were not confined to base, suspicions that they were bolstering Unita forces would remain —  
Political Reporter

# Graves: Charges may be brought

CT 27/11/93

(254)

SP/11/1

JOHANNESBURG — A second police search in Carletonville yesterday for the body of a detainee who an ex-policeman alleged was tortured, killed, and buried by police has proved fruitless.

Former constable Mr Johnny Mokaleng — who insisted yesterday that his claims of police misdeeds were true — now faces charges of fraud and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

A search in Bophuthatswana on Monday night for a mass grave also failed to produce any evidence.

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said the charges against Mr Mokaleng would be referred to the attorney-general.

Mr Mokaleng alleged in an affidavit published by the Sowetan that he had participated in the torture of several political detainees who were later killed and buried by a group of white and black policemen at Ga-Kgale, in Bophuthatswana, on October 10, 1989.

## 'Removed evidence'

He also claimed that he helped bury the body of a youth — shot dead by a fellow policeman — in a shallow grave behind the Welverdiend police station.

After the searches turned up no clues, Mr Mokaleng insisted that police must have removed the evidence.

The two police generals appointed on Monday to investigate Mr Mokaleng's allegations — General Piet du Toit and General "Krappies" Engelbrecht — left Carletonville for Rustenburg yesterday afternoon to investigate what was said to be the site of 55 graves on a farm near the Bophuthatswana border. In fact, this turned out to be the site of farm labourers' graves.

Observers put the cost of the police operations at R150 000.

● Azapo has commended Mr Mokaleng for his statement — Own Correspondent, Sapa



STAN 28/1/93

# More evidence of misconduct by MI

Pretoria Bureau (254)

Further evidence of misconduct in the SADF's intelligence units has been unearthed by the joint investigation being conducted by the Goldstone Commission and SADF Chief of Staff General Pierre Steyn, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

The investigation began on November 27 after the Goldstone Commission raided a Military Intelligence (MI) base in Pretoria and seized documents disclosing that MI had employed former Civil Co-operation Bureau opera-

tive Ferdi Barnard in 1991.

Steyn was afterwards appointed by President de Klerk to launch an inquiry into all intelligence units of the SADF.

He has been assisted by Advocate Torje Pretorius of the Goldstone Commission.

A source involved with the probe indicated yesterday that enough evidence had been found to warrant the attention of the attorneys-general.

Whether the material was enough to justify prosecutions was up to the attorneys-general, he said.

# Call-up may not be the <sup>254</sup> last one

By Graham Linscott

DURBAN — The recent call-up of white national servicemen might not be the last. Unrest in the black townships has compelled the defence force to deploy manpower on a scale it had not anticipated.

This emerged in an interview with Lieutenant-General Wilhe Wolmarans, SADF Chief of Staff Personnel.

"You tell me what the unrest situation is going to be over a year, and I'll tell you about the July intake," he said.

He accepted that national service was frustrating and unpopular but until a viable system was devised to replace it, to abolish it would be unwise and irresponsible. A defence force serving the government of the day had to be in readiness.

"Political unrest has had its effect. It prescribes to us and we have less flexibility than would have been otherwise possible."

He said alternatives to the current system of national service were being explored.

The problem with a voluntary force was that volunteers tended to disappear when an emergency arose.

He said he believed the answer would have to be somewhere between the poles, with legislation compelling people to fulfil duties to the defence force.

● More reports —

Pik 'in dark'  
on MI spying

Political Staff  
FOREIGN MINISTER  
Mr Pik Botha says he has  
"no knowledge" of alle-  
gations of spying and  
surveillance on foreign  
diplomats by Military In-  
telligence. (S)

He had referred a  
newspaper report on the  
issue to the Minister of  
Defence, he said



# Lesson from the past

28/11/93  
TWO sides are at exhausted peace after a bitter war which brought civilians — women and children — into the frontline. Each has its own military formations and traditions, its memories. Then comes a time when the political leaders require that the military men on either side get together and find common cause.

The SADF and MK? No, in this particular case the British and the Afrikaners who had fought the Anglo-Boer War.

Dr Rocklyn Williams, of the Military Research Group, points out that just 10 years after the Anglo-Boer War the Boers got together with the British to form the Union Defence Force — and with resounding success. The process bristles with examples of what could happen again today.

"It was an event that was to exert a profound influence on the Union of South Africa and it was an event that was to leave an indelible imprint on the form of the Union Defence Force (UDF) and the South African Defence Force in later years. We need not even look elsewhere for an example of how an integration process worked successfully."

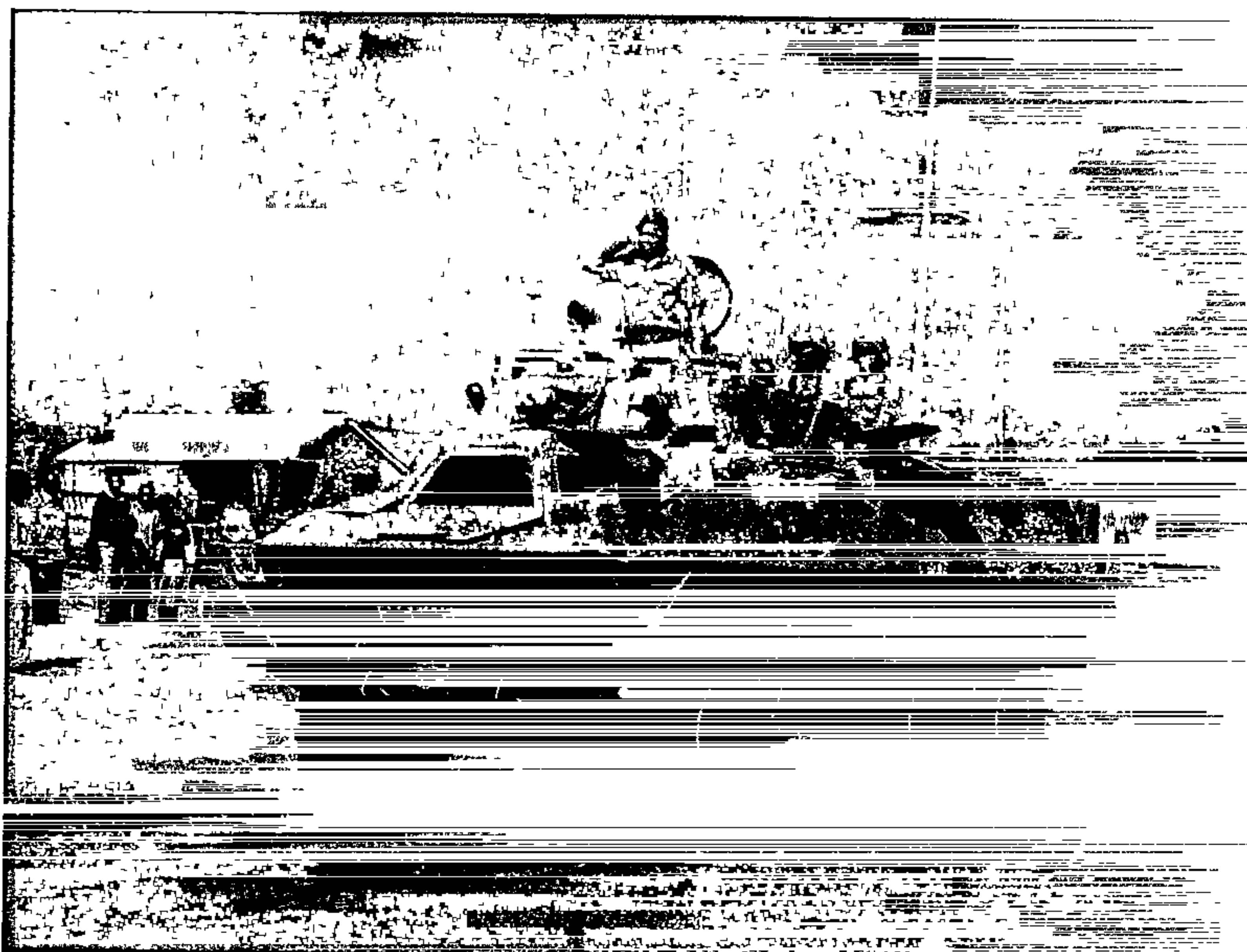
After the Anglo-Boer War, a variety of military structures existed in the four colonies — standing indigenous Permanent Force regiments, British regular units, regular police units, volunteer regiments and local militias. Each colony had its own command and there was little co-operation.

But two years after political union, all were drawn together. A former Boer general (Smuts) was Minister of Defence with a British officer heading his secretariat. A Defence Council oversaw the integration process. On the council were Smuts himself, two Boer generals and two British colonels. Posts in the executive structure of the new UDF were shared between Boer and British officers.

Equal numbers of Boers and British attended staff courses.

Williams says the integration process in the early UDF represented a synthesis of diverse military traditions and structures — a conventional armed force and a tradition of guerilla-style warfare. In spite of their numerical and organisational disadvantage at the time of Union, the Boers were to leave a strong imprint.

"The SADF represents a creative mixture of different influences — a British rank and discipline structure combined with the tactical and organisational flexibility enshrined in Boer military doctrine." □



The old order changes . . . what will become of the country's mighty

# SADF at cros

STAR 25/11/93

(254)

THIS country possesses Africa's most formidable military machine, a strong standing force capable of mobilising something like 400 000 men in a very short time. It has advanced and battle-tested conventional forces — tanks, armour, supersonic aircraft, warships, missile systems — and almost certainly nuclear capability as well. It also has a highly developed counter-insurgency capacity. It has never been seriously challenged by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), military wing of the ANC.

The SADF will have to be the stabilising guarantor of whatever political system eventually emerges. But it cannot be parti-

san. Its gravity is such that a tilt in one direction or the other could bring down the entire political structure.

The SADF also has to meld with MK. The armies of the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) have to be accommodated after reincorporation. The complexities are enormous. Questions currently taxing the minds of military analysts include:

- How to ensure a politically neutral role for a future SADF as guarantor of the new dispensation
- How to integrate elements of MK with the SADF when their background, training and military cultures are entirely dif-

ferent — quite apart from being recent sworn enemies.

At the heart of South Africa's constitutional negotiations lies another question: what becomes of the very existence of the SA Defence Force during the political negotiations. The negotiations will shape the SADF. GRAHAM LINSKOTT

● The future defence needs of South Africa now that the Cold War has ended and there is no apparent military threat. Should the SADF be scaled down?

- How manpower needs should be met. Is a small professional army preferable to a larger conscript one? If conscription is to be retained, how can it be

made applicable to a population? Are alternatives?

● What is the role of the additional Citizen Force, which at present is the army's combat

Does South Africa need a more sophisticated force as the external threat why cannot it be

# Blueprint for a national, democratic

THE Institute for Defence Politics (IDP), a think-tank funded by business interests and directed by two former SADF officers, has drawn up detailed proposals for a defence force firmly rooted in the democratic parliamentary system they see emerging from constitutional negotiations.

Significantly, their proposals appear to coincide in many respects with those of the Military Research Group, a countrywide network of academics who describe themselves as aligned to the extra-parliamentary "mass democratic movement" rather than the ANC as

such. STAR 28/11/93

Dr Jakkie Cilliers and Paul-Bolko Mertz (who was in the German Bundeswehr before joining the SADF) call for a new ethos in the SADF which would express loyalty to a democratic constitution.

It is not enough, they say, for its members merely to refrain from belonging to political parties; they need a positive commitment to constitutional democracy. The soldier is a "citizen in uniform" with all the rights and duties this entails, and he never ceases being a citizen.

The IDP has also produced detailed proposals for transition to a new national defence force, stressing that this has to be part of the political transition and settlement. It should not be left until after the political settlement.

The IDP says security policy should aim to contribute to stability with a defence concept based on the rule of law and a respect for human rights.

Factors to be taken into account during the constitutional negotiation process include:

- The need for drastic force reductions through a new man-

power policy and

tion. ● The need to ensure the efficacy of the general and the particular as a practical effective anti-

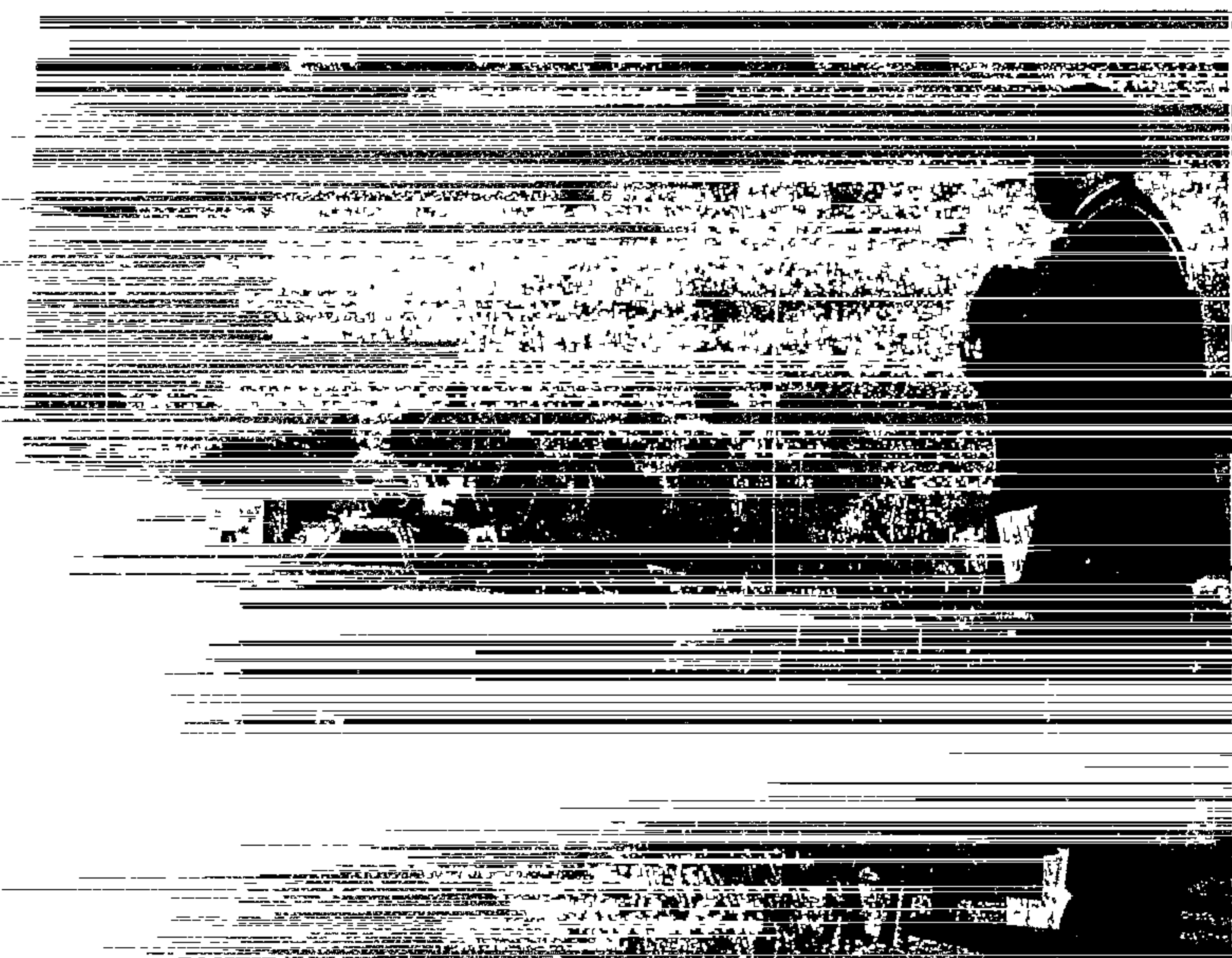
● The need for a more and versatile force

● The acceptance of a building role for forces.

The IDP calls for the best parliamentary the SADF, a force that lapsed during the period of the theory.

Parliamentary





the country's mighty military machine as the new South Africa takes shape?

# Crossroads

South Africa's constitutional question... what becomes of the military? The negotiations will re-shape the SA Defence Force. GRAHAM LINSKOTT reports.

from being... needs of... that the Cold... there is no... threat Should... down?... needs should... professional... to a larger... description is... can it be... made applicable to the entire population? Are there alternatives? ● What is the future of the traditional Citizen Force regiments which at present supply much of the army's combat capability? Does South Africa need a defence force as large and as sophisticated as it has? Now that the external threat has receded, why cannot it be whittled away

to something considerably more modest?

The reality, expressed by a range of defence analysts, is that the disappearance of military threat can never be taken for granted. Who, a few months earlier, could have predicted the Falklands War or the Gulf War?

If Britain had not possessed naval and other conventional forces on the scale it did, it would have lost the Falklands (and small-time aggressors everywhere would have been encouraged). If the US and its allies had not been able to assemble the forces for Desert Storm, Saddam Hussein might still be in Kuwait.

A strong conventional force is

not just a deterrent against would-be aggression, it can be an instrument of policy. Jonas Savimbi's guerilla army would probably have succumbed to Cuban and Soviet intervention in the Angolan war had it not been for South Africa's limited deployment.

Their sophisticated artillery and armour so pushed up the costs to the Cubans and Soviets that in the end they were glad to disengage and leave Africa altogether.

This made possible a settlement in Namibia and, supreme irony, the release of Nelson Mandela and the start of the current process of political negotiation. □

## al, democratic defence force

produced for transi-... defence... this has to... transi-... It should... the politi-... ity policy... to sta-... concept of law and a rights... into ac-... constitutional... force re-... a new man-

power policy and reorganisa-tion.

● The need to restore the legitimacy of the security forces in general and the military in particular as a prerequisite to an effective anti-violence strategy.

● The need for modern, mobile and versatile forces.

● The acceptance of a nation-building role for the armed forces.

The IDP calls for the strongest parliamentary control of the SADF, a function which had lapsed during the secretive period of the "total onslaught" theory. Parliamentary control should

include: detailed budgetary control, a multiparty parliamentary defence committee controlling defence policy, an expert council of defence which would advise the multiparty defence committee, and a military ombudsman of Parliament.

It also calls for an advisory committee on race relations and civic education to advise the defence force, the right of individual MPs to question the Minister of Defence, the right of members of the public to petition Parliament, and the Minister of Defence being obliged to submit various comprehen-

sive reports to Parliament.

The IDP also calls for a ministry of defence under civilian control and manned jointly by civilians and military personnel.

It also makes various recommendations for the transition period, such as the revision and extension of the draft code of conduct for the armed forces, the drawing up of an oath of allegiance to a democratic constitution; and the appointment of an ombudsman on defence, to create and enhance mutual trust between the public and the armed forces. □

Getting  
STAR  
to grips  
with  
28/1/93  
254  
call-up

WHAT will replace the current system of national service? In a nonracial dispensation it would clearly be anomalous and unfair to continue conscripting only white men. It could also be construed as an attempt to keep the SADF in white hands.

Various political groupings have proposed a small professional force to replace the existing reliance on national service. Others propose a non-racial system of volunteers or nonracial conscription.

However, each option poses problems.

The defence budget has been almost halved, in real terms, over the past few years and will be trimmed still further. Yet a professional army is the most expensive option there is. Personnel have to be offered career paths through to retirement, then pensions.

Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, Chief of Staff Finance, points out that a member of the Permanent Force costs, on average, R100 a day. The various categories of national servicemen, service volunteers and short-service volunteers cost between R40 and R50 a day. And these cheaper categories account for the vast bulk of the SADF. The Permanent Force is made up of only 26 percent of standing forces.

It also seems doubtful whether a purely voluntary system, or nonracial conscription, would provide recruits of the educational standard required.

Under the present whites-only call-up, and the system of deferment for study, the SADF can count on intakes which will contain certain proportions of university graduates, matriculants and non-matriculants who are nonetheless reasonably well educated.

But, given the weaknesses in black and coloured education, a nonracial system of volunteers or conscriptees would pose great problems.

Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans, Chief of Staff Personnel, says it is a complex problem which will have to be resolved — by the politicians. It is important that the composition of the future defence force be acceptable to all.

A purely professional force tends to become a closed institution that does not easily adapt to a changing environment, he says.

He believes legislation will be necessary, compelling people to perform defence force duty. But how such people should be selected, and on what criteria, is still uncertain. □



SPY VS SPY ...

SPYING in South Africa is now more complex than the plot of a Frederick Forsyth novel as at least 12 official intelligence agencies — each with rival networks of spies, agents and double agents — are engaged in a bizarre set of battles to influence the future of the country.

Look at a checklist of the major spy centres that operate in the country. It contains the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI), the National Intelligence Service (NIS), SA Police Intelligence, the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS) as well as the Goldstone Commission's hot-shot team of police investigators.

Add to it the following: the South African Defence Force has separate intelligence units in the army, navy and air force. Each of the independent homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — have fully fledged armies with their own mini-intelligence outfits. And then there's the kwazulu Police's sophisticated intelligence operation in Ujundi.

With at least a dozen covert agencies at work in the country, South Africans can be forgiven for thinking they are the most spied upon nation in the world. But there has been such a spate of bungles and backstabbing within the intelligence community of late that it appears ordinary citizens, and would-be subversives, have little to worry about.

It has become clear that Judge Richard Goldstone's raid on military intelligence's Department of Covert

# A cloak-and-dagger

WJWard 29/1-4/2/93

Collection (DCC) late last year — which led to the purge of 23 army officers — was preceded by more than a little co-operation between his team of police "untouchables" and agents from the NIS who were determined to rid MI of some unco-operative officers.

A small but significant incident attests to this. After the Bisho massacre in September a reporter on a Johannesburg newspaper, Patrick Bulger, began probing the possibility that a team of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) guerrillas was assassinated by a professional hit squad inside the Bisho stadium.

The NIS got to hear of the reporter's investigations and immediately sent two agents to see Bulger. They told him that President FW de Klerk wanted to drop Gqozo but that a group of officers in military intelligence were determined to keep the Ciskei strongman in power.

The NIS pair hinted that Bulger should investigate the activities of an MI officer in connection with the alleged assassination — Colonel At Nel.

Bulger's investigation failed to uncover any evidence of the alleged assassination. But the NIS achieved its

*With a dozen or more separate intelligence-gathering networks spying on each other, the challenge facing a new government is to get all the spooks into one organisation.*

By **EDDIE KOCH** and **PHILIPPA GARSON**

objective after the Goldstone raid in December — Nel and Brigadier Tol Botha were the two most senior officers to be axed in the purge.

Clearly, some months before the purge, NIS was searching for information that could be used to justify the dismissal of Nel — and tried to recruit a journalist to further their cause.

The Goldstone raid on DCC was itself preceded by a complex and intriguing bit of backstabbing involving at least four different factions of military intelligence and the SAP.

The plot began with a personal tiff in 1990 between two white officers who had been seconded from the SADF to the intelligence wing of the Ciskei Defence Force. One officer, Colonel Gert Hugo, came from army intelligence in the eastern Cape. The



Spook house ... MI's Department of Covert Collection in Pretoria 'raided' by the Goldstone Commission. Photo: SARAH PFALL.

other, Colonel Anton Nieuwoudt, came from DMI in Pretoria.

A bitter fight for the control of Ciskei Intelligence ensued. Nieuwoudt from DMI emerged the victor, Hugo from army intelligence and a number of his colleagues were ousted from the Ciskei — with a desire for revenge in their hearts.

Two years later an officer from army intelligence in the eastern Cape, whose identity had not yet been established, took a trip to Umtata where he handed over a pile of documents to the

Transkei army intelligence, which was busy investigating alleged plots by SADF intelligence to overthrow the Transkei government, promptly leaked the incriminating document



29/1-4/2/93  
 w/m...  
 254

# War

and it ended up being published in the *New Nation* newspaper.

This placed the MI chief under extreme pressure. Van der Westhuizen refused to accept suggestions from the state president's office that he take a long holiday until the matter was sorted out.

A few months later things got worse for the MI general. A pair of military agents — Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores — were arrested in London and interrogated by British intelligence, allegedly for trying to get a gang of rightwing Irish Protestants to monitor and assassinate Dirk Coetzee, a renegade police captain who had exposed death squad operations carried out by the SAP's Vlakplaas unit in the 1980s.

The incident blew up into an international crisis with British Prime Minister John Major demanding an explanation from De Klerk. Things were made worse for Van der Westhuizen by the fact that he was very loyal to Pamela du Randt. She once served as his personal assistant and they were rumoured to have had a close personal friendship.

So the general called in a navy intelligence officer called John Imrie to interrogate Flores after the agents had been deported back to South Africa.

The navy man wrote a report — labelled it top secret — and submitted it to his chiefs. The document stated that Leon Flores was a former agent from the SAP's elite counter-insurgency unit called C1, or Charlie One, based at Vlakplaas. Imrie said Flores admitted under interrogation that he was in fact working for the Vlakplaas commander, Colonel Eugene de Kock, when he arranged for Coetzee to be monitored by the Irish

rightwingers and used the MI trip to England as a cover to do this.

Van der Westhuizen was clearly outraged. In October an inquest began into the murder of human rights lawyer Bheki Mtshali, a man blown up by a parcel bomb addressed to Coetzee. The navy intelligence documents implicating De Kock in the plot to monitor Coetzee were leaked to the inquest court.

The leaked documents contained damaging details about a sensitive army intelligence operation to discredit the ANC, called Operation Echoes. The career of the Chief of the Army, General Georg Meiring, was placed in jeopardy.

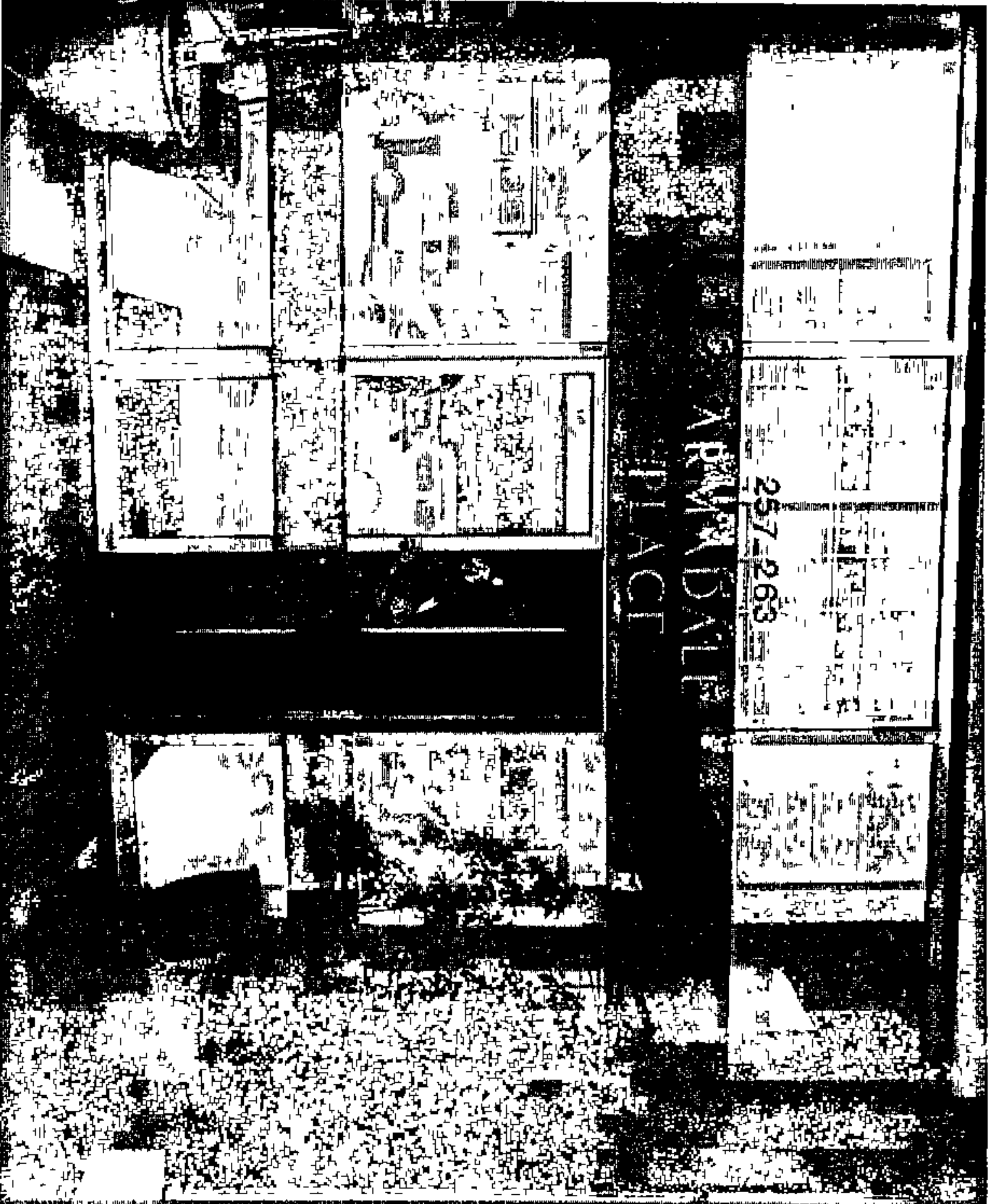
But the message from Van der Westhuizen was clear: don't blame MI for the London debacle. It was all the fault of army intelligence and the police unit at Vlakplaas — and MI would go to any lengths to protect its reputation.

And there was a twist in the plot. While Navy intelligence was interrogating Flores about the Coetzee incident, an NIS agent called Mike Kennedy called on Flores' former boss at Vlakplaas, De Kock, and questioned him about the incident.

According to the MI documents leaked to the inquest, De Kock was furious at being blamed for the debacle and threatened to tell the NIS man all about military officers involved in "third force" violence.

In December, when Goldstone's "untouchables" raided the offices of DMI, the team was led by a police colonel who served for many years with De Kock and was a close friend of the Vlakplaas commander.

There were other signs of rifts and revenge in the state's intelligence ranks. According to intelligence sources, when the police broke up MK's Operation Vula — a supposed plot for an armed insurrection in the event of negotiations failing — it emerged that the ANC had extensively infiltrated SAP intelligence



Place of secrets ... MI headquarters in Johannesburg

A witchhunt for seven ANC moles was jeopardised when a state intelligence agent leaked this information to the press in a deliberate effort to discredit the police. Sources say this was an NIS agent angling for a top information post in the state president's office that had formerly been occupied by military and then police intelligence.

Although the country's agencies are in chaos, there are signs that a stable core of professional agents from across the spectrum is beginning to gather at the centre of the country's intelligence maelstrom.

Photo GUY ADAMS

ANC intelligence sources say their department has held a series of preliminary meetings with top NIS officials to discuss the idea of creating an integrated intelligence agency in post-apartheid South Africa (see accompanying story).

"There is no doubt that elements of the NIS and the ANC's intelligence wing will form the core of the new agency to provide a future government with strategic information," says Steven Ellis, director of the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden.

"The major casualty will be military intelligence and elements of the SAP's counter-insurgency units. Already the DMI has been emasculated by the December purge and moves are afoot to close down the Vlakplaas unit and rid the force of its officers."

Adds Sandy Africa, researcher for the National Security Research Centre in Durban: "The NIS is playing the leading role. It has long argued for a centralised civilian intelligence agency, believing that strategic and political intelligence should be the responsibility of an agency like themselves."

# Probe into SADF deepens (254)

ARG 29/11/93

## Political Correspondent

FURTHER information has been handed to police by Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn, appointed by President De Klerk last year to investigate malpractices in the SADF's intelligence community

Announcing this today, President De Klerk said General Steyn was working closely with other investigating bodies such as the South African Police, the Office for Serious Economic Crimes, the Attorneys-General and the Auditor-General

"For this purpose he has already handed certain information to the police and other investigating bodies

"Furthermore, he is also working very closely with the Goldstone Commission whenever this is required"

Mr De Klerk said the goal was not to hamper military intelligence activities, but to ensure there was no illicit or unauthorised activity undertaken under the mantle of secrecy

In a strong signal to the civil service, President De Klerk said the government would not tolerate corruption and malpractice

Contesting the perception that "South Africa is caught up in a state of corruption and malpractices over a wide area", Mr De Klerk acknowledged that "all of us were rightly shocked" at the evi-

dence of a number of reports by judicial commissions which dealt with corruption and malpractices

The government instituted the inquiries in honouring its commitment to clean administration and remedial steps had already been taken.

These included criminal prosecutions, dismissals, the institution of improved controls and management and even the dissolution of a government department

In addition, the government had formed the Office for Serious Economic Misdemeanours (OSEM) and strengthened the role and capability of the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman

ESS — P14

RACING — P15, P16

SPORT — P17, P18



Old CF units

likely to stay

29/1/93

CAPE Town Highlanders, Transvaal Scottish, Natal Carbineers, Durban Light Infantry. The names are redolent of a military past, but what does the future hold for South Africa's Citizen Force regiments?

The likelihood is that they will survive. They provide (along with national servicemen) much of the army's combat capability. Apart from a few specialised units, the Permanent Force army consists mainly of administrative and training personnel.

When troops, tanks and artillery are required on the ground, it is the CF regiments, manned by former national servicemen, that go in (along with the national service units).

To replace the CF regiments with a professional permanent force would require vast training and great expense. And, being regionally dispersed and part of the local community, the CF regiments are a powerful counterweight to any notion of a centralised military coup.

Professor Deon Fourie, of the Department of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa (himself former OC of the Pretoria Regiment), describes the national service/CF system as a valuable means of achieving social integration. "What better way of getting rid of the ghetto mentality?"

On the regimental system, Fourie points out that in India — more than 40 years after the British left — the Victorian regiments survive with their tradition and ceremony intact. Something similar could occur here, he says.

Finally, the ANC appears to have no rooted objection to the old regiments. Former MK officer Dr Rocklyn Williams says he believes they should be based on the British Territorial Army system (voluntary) rather than on conscription, but has no objection to their heritage. "They are politically impartial and militarily effective," he says. □

# Odds are against a military coup

Str 29 1/1/93

AFRICA has a near-tradition of coups d'etat and military rule. Why should South Africa prove any different when the chips are down?

Yet several factors seem to weigh against the military intervening.

One is the way the SADF is structured. Coups d'etat are engineered usually by the officer corps of small professional armies that are tightly controlled from the centre. The SADF consists overwhelmingly of national servicemen, who represent the entire political spectrum, and regionally located Citizen Force regiments whose members are representative of local civilian interests. Their support for a coup could not be taken for granted.

Another is the likelihood that the SADF officer corps represents a cross-section of political interests.

Very important is the degree of professionalism in the officer corps and a tradition of loyalty to the duly elected government.

As Professor Deon Fourie (Department of Strategic Studies, University of South Africa) points out, SADF loyalty has been tested in the past.

In 1922 it was used to forcefully put down the Rand Rebellion of trade unionists and Afrikaner Nationalists.

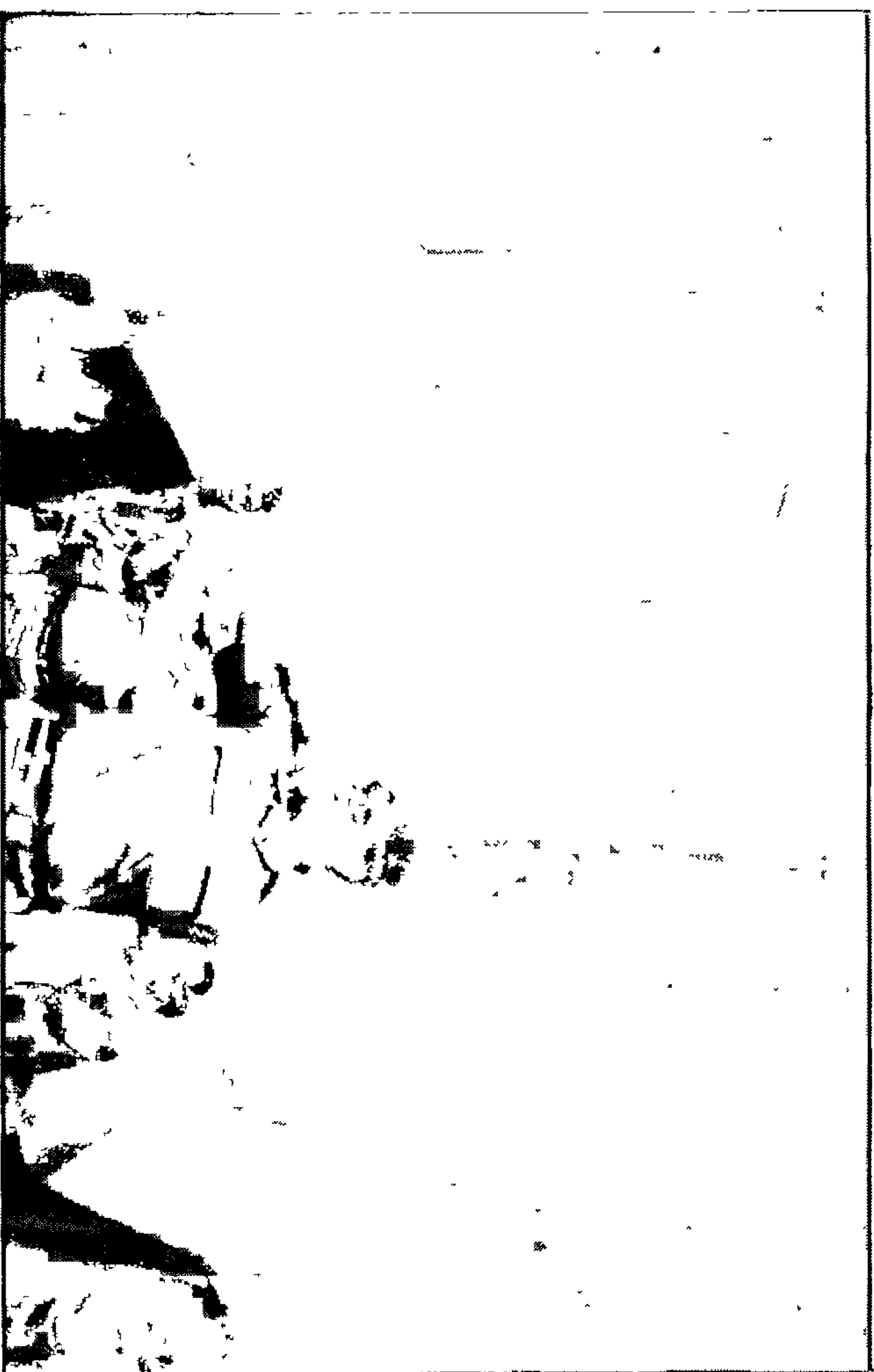
A few years later a Nationalist/Labour Pact government was in place, the same interests as had been suppressed in 1922. The SADF served the Pact without difficulty.

Between 1939 and 1945 the SADF fought in a world war which was opposed by Afrikaner Nationalists.

Three years later the SADF was serving an Afrikaner Nationalist government.

Dr Rocklyn Williams, of the Military Research Group, has analysed the factors restraining and impelling SADF intervention. Restraining factors:

● The SADF has not developed the interventionist ethic of forces such as those of Latin America.



Out in front... but the SADF officer corps is not into hard political choices.

● The SADF is a primarily conscript force. The Permanent Force accounts for only 24 percent of its standing strength and 6,7 percent of its total strength.

● The senior officer corps (Afrikaners and English-speaking) come from the well-educated urban background that provides support for the "New Nats" and the Democratic Party. A study of 50 generals and admirals serving between 1966 and 1989 revealed that almost all were of this class, few belonged to the Broederbond. Most had progressed on merit.

● The technical logisticians against a coup in a country as large and diverse as South Africa.

Will the SADF accept what is negotiated by the politicians? Does it not contain die-hard conservatives whose careers have been based on preventing what they now see about to happen? Is there not a danger of these elements intervening to frustrate the process? GRAHAM LINSKOTT concludes his examination of the future of the armed forces.

● Doubt about whether the Permanent Force at any command level possesses the administrative or technical ability to govern.

● However, Dr Williams notes that South Africa is undergoing a profound political transition. Many factors which in the past had restrained the SADF — or

influential factions within it — from exercising a more assertive role in the political process could be subject to revision. Different factions could pull in different directions.

He identifies SADF factions as: ● The Military Intelligence/Special Forces grouping, who ap-

# No buying spree ahead for SADF

Str 29 29/1/93

THE worldwide arms embargo against South Africa is certain to be lifted once a new political dispensation is in place.

This offers great relief to those responsible for procuring arms. But does it mean the Defence Force will embark on a programme of stocking up on high-technology ships, aircraft and other equipment?

Not according to Vice-Admiral Arnt Malherbe, Chief of Staff Logistics. Budgetary constraints mean the SADF will maintain and upgrade existing equipment for the immediate future — though obviously new purchases will have to be made at some stage.

"We don't need the most modern equipment in the world," he says. "But we must have sufficient armaments to be a deterrent so nobody in this region can have ideas of attacking us. What we have is sufficient for that."

## Momentum

Vice-Admiral Malherbe points out that Armscor has already perfected many weapons for conditions in southern Africa, making internal manufacture the most cost-effective option, quite apart from giving momentum to local industry.

However, a lifting of the arms embargo would make possible the cheaper overseas purchase of certain items. It would also put the SADF in a strong bargaining position.

An overseas supplier who knew the equipment could be manufactured in SA would reduce his price to secure the

A lifting of the arms embargo is likely to open huge gaps of opportunity for Armscor, the SADF's procurement agency. Not only will it be able to buy freely on the world markets, it will be able to sell — and some of the Nato-compatible equipment produced during the years of isolation is ahead of anything else. This includes the G-6 (mobile) and G-5 artillery pieces and the Rooivalk helicopter (still in development). Meanwhile, Armscor has also decided that purchases overseas will have to be accompanied in each case by a counter-trade agreement.

## Sales

The supplying country undertakes to import SA goods to a certain value, a proportion of which will be military equipment. The rest could be anything at all.

The drastic cutback in military budgets has had huge repercussions on the local armaments industry, says Armscor executive John Adler.

Armscor is seeking overseas sales to take up the slack while assisting with sales of non-military products to which individual factories have converted.

Armscor is also eager to enter joint venture operations with overseas manufacturers. According to Adler, the G-6 mobile gun might become much cheaper if the vehicle component were built in Europe and the artillery component in South Africa. □

# Ops chief is flexible

Str 29 29/1/93

Lieutenant-General Wessel Krizinger, Chief of Staff Operations, heads the cutting edge of the SADF.

An infantryman who has seen combat in Angola, one of his subsequent commands was Waterland where he experienced the emerging new South Africa in the regional Dispute Resolution Committee.

He is philosophical about the future. He believes MK will want its members included in the senior officer corps. Politicians may call for a new name and uniforms. □

The decision is for others — stresses, not the Defence Force. "The only time I worry is if people want to change the G-6 (cannon) or the R-4 (trifle)."

"If you ask how the SADF will look in future, I don't know." He believes, though, that SADF officers will once again train overseas at such academies as America's West Point and Britain's Sandhurst.

He wonders now that the country is secure whether the SADF might not play a wider role in drought, disease and famine relief. □



# MPLA downed mines' plane

LLOYDS of London are believed to have received a claim from the Angolan mining exploration company, Endima, for a C-130 aircraft shot down by MPLA forces on January 22 this year. Endima is an Angolan government-owned company. According to UN sources, the aircraft was fired at and hit by an RPG-7 rocket after take-off from Luena and the pilot was able to carry out an emergency landing. The Angolan government has claimed its troops shot down a C-130 belonging to the South African government on the same day. At first they said it had been shot down near the Unita stronghold of Jamba but this they later changed to Kuamba province. Despite requests from South Africa to identify the aircraft, no details were supplied.

Angolan peace talks give hope — Page 5

- 20— 1 Gaelic Find, Secret Rites
  - 25— 1 Art De Vivre, Crown Estate, Perfect Order, Secret Hoard
  - 33— 1 Seal Ring, Flying Catch
  - 40— 1 Mighty Crystal, Midnight Run
  - 66— 1 Stag Hunter, I'm Livena
  - 100— 1 Conception, Ludwig's Music, Pact Of Steel, Brief Affaire, I'm Me
- What the tipsters say — Page 3
- Met favourites have a fair record — page 20

# Iron Age find in grave search

JOHANNESBURG — Police and journalists searching for further evidence of an alleged mass grave of missing detainees near Rustenburg yesterday stumbled on a previously unidentified 18th Century Sotho/Tswana settlement Wilwatersrand University archaeology professor Tom Huffman said several rock formations were old settlement walls from the late Iron Age. "This is far more interesting than anything else," Prof Huffman said, after finding shards of pottery and a walled kraal. Police returned to a remote bushveld site on the SA/Bo-phuthatswana border to extend an earlier search for graves former municipal policeman Mr Johnny Mokaleng claimed contained the bodies of detainees tortured and murdered by police in 1989.

On Monday police dug a swimming pool-sized hole in search of bodies in the Gakale trust lands. On Tuesday they excavated the back of the Welverdiend police station, but no evidence was found to corroborate Mr Mokaleng's claims.

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# Hunt for the new Smiley's People

w/maif 29/11 - 4/2/93

By EDDIE KOCH

THE search is on for a few good men to overhaul the intelligence machine that is falling apart along with the system it was set up to defend — and it's not going to be easy to find them.

Joe Nhlanhla, head of the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS), stands in line for a top job in the new South Africa's spy agency.

Unlike the ANC's other intelligence barons — Ronnie Kasrils, Chris Hani and Jacob Zuma — Nhlanhla has a reputation for remaining above some of the feuds that have taken place within the ANC's military wing.

"He has no record of getting involved in political games and is regarded as a competent official. He has always been recognised for his bureaucratic skills," says Steve Ellis, director of the Africa Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in Holland.

However, Nhlanhla as well as some of his agents have been compromised by allegations of torture at the ANC's detention camps in Angola and Zambia. He took over the DIS from Mzwai Piliso, the man blamed for most of the abuses, in the mid-1980s, in an effort to clean up the department.

Nhlanhla succeeded to some extent but less serious forms of torture continued to take place. This blot on his copybook will jeopardise the DIS chief's chances of leading a new intelligence agency.

General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, the flamboyant chief of military intelligence (DMI), is a non-starter. He has been hopelessly compromised by the notorious Goniwe signal message and the

ANC will fight tooth-and-nail to prevent him from having any power in a new intelligence world.

The general's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) has taken the brunt of recent purges in the SADF and it is clear that the National Intelligence Service (NIS) has been working hard to erode the once-powerful department that Van der Westhuizen headed.

But Van der Westhuizen is a resourceful man and has been working hard behind the scenes to salvage his career. Much will depend the outcome of the Goniwe inquest which begins in March this year. But it seems the best he can hope for is to remain head of a weak and dismembered military intelligence unit.

The dark horse is Michael James Minnaar Louw, director general of the NIS. His agency is the one most in control of the current spy versus spy war and it is currently being beefed up to replace DMI as the country's premier intelligence centre.

Louw served a spell in DMI after obtaining an honours degree at the University of the Free State in 1962. He joined the Bureau for State Security after its foundation in 1969 and has served in several posts in the NIS including that of special advisor to the director general.

Louw and his agents have a reputation in rival agencies for being the "boys in suits" — academics without any experience in the tough world of intelligence and counter-intelligence.

But his big advantage is that nobody knows much about him. His record looks clean and there is no evidence of dirty tricks and human rights abuses — always an advantage when there are few other good men around.



Accountability and transparency — with more civilian control — are the aims for a new spy service, report

**PHILIPPA GARSON**

and **DEREK FLEMING**

254  
29/1-4/8-93

EXISTING intelligence operatives may retain their jobs during the power-sharing era, but if the African National Congress has its way, the new, integrated intelligence service will have dramatically different goals and functions

In particular, the ANC is insisting that a future service must comply with international trends of greater openness and accountability

The government, while moving on the integration of Umkhonto weSizwe and the South African Defence Force, still seems hesitant to merge its intelligence wings with those of the ANC.

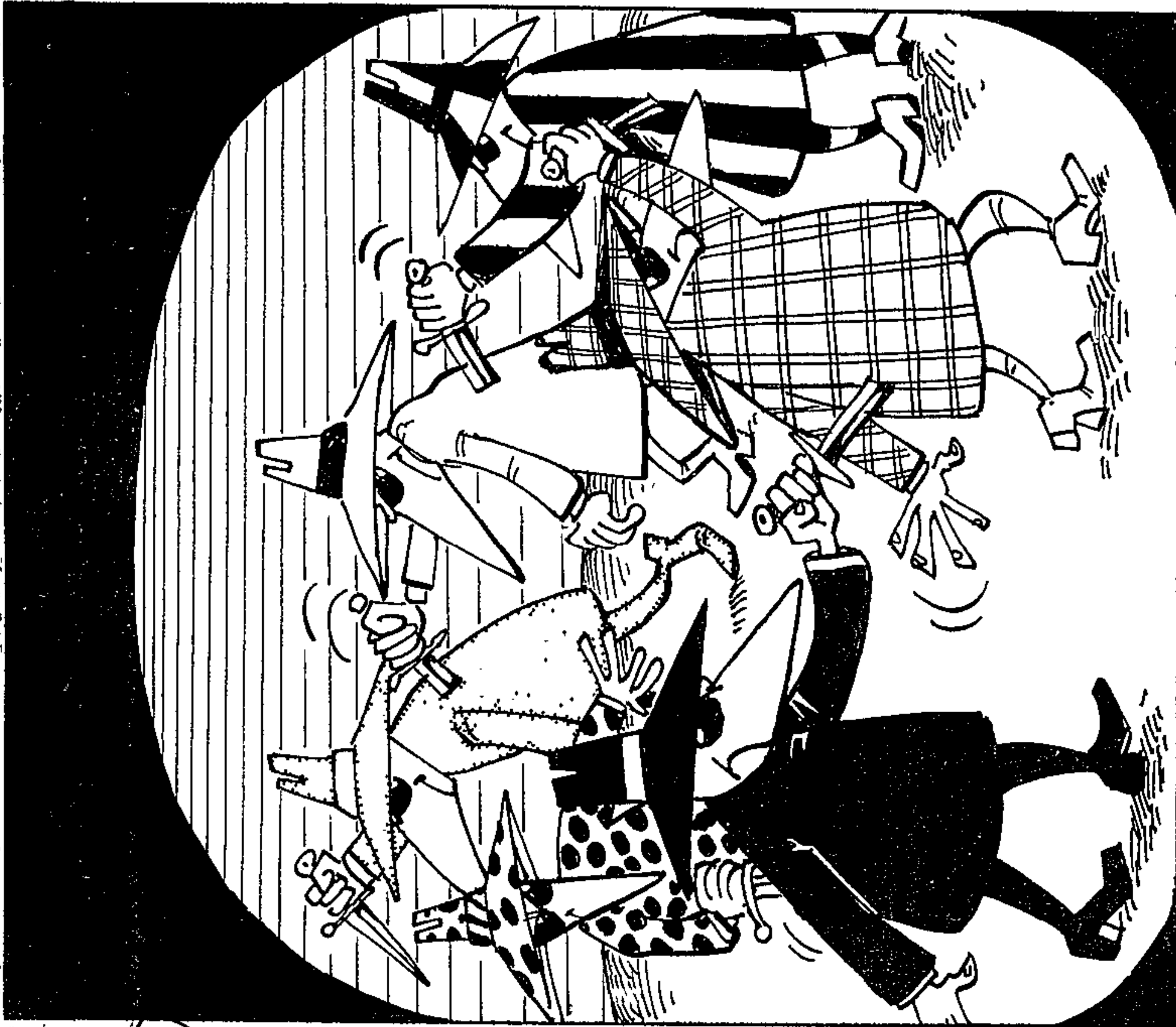
The formation of a new intelligence system, central to the integration of the security forces for the transitional period, was high on the agenda of the ANC-government *bosberaad*. But, according to sources, the issue was not tackled at this week's bilateral discussions and the government seems reluctant to give ground on this last bastion of its power

One thing is clear. a future government will not give police and military intelligence free rein and endless resources to flush out reds from under beds across the country and beyond

Their colleagues in the West are having to follow suit. With the dawn of a new global order and the emergence of one superpower, intelligence agencies have been thrown into disarray, searching desperately for new stages on which to play out their clandestine operations

According to a senior ANC intelligence advisor, intelligence functions are being revised worldwide. "Accountability" and "transparency" are the catchwords for a new-look intelligence service — seeming contradictions for agencies staffed with hordes of faceless people who glide around in sunglasses with a dozen hidden agendas in their briefcases

Instead of devoting themselves to clandestine dirty tricks, intelligence agencies will in future be called on to play more overt, constructive roles. In many countries, they are already subject to stricter parliamentary controls and their activ-



vice, the Criminal Intelligence Service (formerly the security police) and Military Intelligence, responsible for bitter competition, animosity and the squandering of resources.

"Covert operations influencing the political and security situation in the country must end. There should be satisfactory parliamentary oversight over the workings of any intelligence agency. We need increased transparency and a sensitivity to the fact that abuses can be perpetuated under the guise of secrecy"

Sandy Africa, who runs the Durban-based National Security Research Centre agrees "We need a new intelligence system that will have to be accountable, despite the inherent contradiction between national security and democracy," she says

"There should be one centralised intelligence service responsible for strategic, as opposed to tactical, intelligence functions. Police need intelligence to carry out crime combating, the defence force needs intelligence to resolve military conflict, but when it comes to advising the government on security with regard to the political conditions in the country, the military and the police should not be playing a role"

In her view, a new system will have to put an end to intelligence gathering on lawful political bodies. The current practice is to bug almost everybody wearing a political hat, including Codesa participants

NIS, pivotal in getting the government to negotiate with the ANC, has risen to prominence in recent years. But the ANC is adamant that an entirely new intelligence service must evolve. NIS agents, though sophisticated proponents of the new South Africa are mostly white Afrikaner nationalists whose past agendas have been no loftier than those of MI or security branch

Police intelligence-gathering skills are of a high standard, according to some ANC intelligence operatives, who consider them indispensable

Though affirmative action is likely to change the racial composition of state intelligence agencies, "we are not going to swamp the intelligence service with black faces for the sake of it. We are looking for qualitative change", says the ANC source. The combined skills of agents trained in both East and West is likely to lend a cosmopolitan flavour to a new intelligence service.

ities are governed by codes of conduct and ombudsmen

"The function of intelligence agencies in the 1990s will increasingly move towards research and development. They will be expected to present the political players with scenarios and options in this regard, particularly concerning national economic interests," he says

ANC intelligence supremos are canvassing agencies around the world in preparation for their imminent intervention in the restructuring of the state's intelligence system. During the movement's May 1991 policy conference, basic guidelines for intelligence were drawn up, emphasising the need for parliamentary control, independence from party political agendas, respect for human rights and a clear demarcation of boundaries between various intelligence wings

The ANC wants a more streamlined civilian-based intelligence service to avoid the current overlaps between the National Intelligence Ser-



# Getting all the spies in from the cold

W/Week 29/1-4/2/93

*Accountability and transparency — with more civilian control — are the aims for a new spy service, report*  
**PHILIPPA GARSON**  
**and DEREK FLEMING**

EXISTING intelligence operatives may retain their jobs during the power-sharing era, but if the African National Congress has its way, the new, integrated intelligence service will have dramatically different goals and functions.

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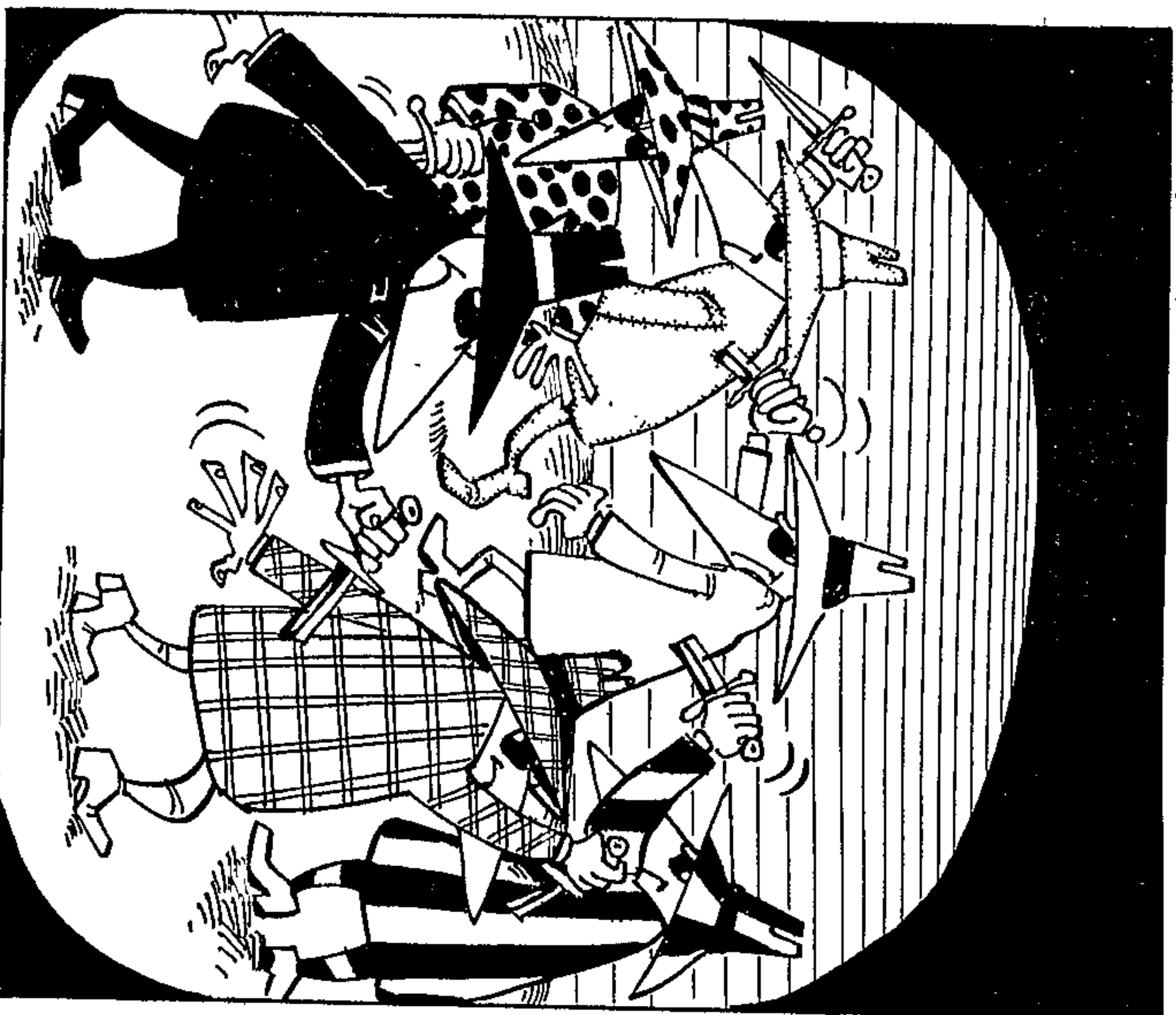
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One thing is clear: a future government will not give police and military intelligence free rein and endless resources to flush out Reds from under beds across the country and beyond.

Their colleagues in the West are having to follow suit. With the dawn of a new global order and the emergence of one superpower, intelligence agencies have been thrown into disarray, searching desperately for new stages on which to play out their clandestine operations.

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# Secret SAP arms firm 'legitimate'

STAR  
30/1/93

JACQUES PAUW

254

THE police yesterday confirmed that former Vlakplaas commander Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock owns a secret company which advertises itself as selling weapons both locally and overseas — but said it was a legitimate police operation created to combat illegal gun-smuggling.

However, the police did not respond to evidence that former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard and a former Military Intelligence (MI) operative were working as agents for the police front company known as Honeybadger Arms and Ammunition.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said a report in The Star yesterday about De Kock's activities was being investigated, but it had already been determined that some of the allegations were "devoid of any truth". No further details were given.

The Star reported yesterday that De Kock, who commands a special covert police unit investigating illegal arms and ammunition, was running Honeybadger Arms and Ammunitions from a smallholding outside Pretoria.

## Offer to market weapons

One of Honeybadger's informal agents is Barnard, who, accompanied by De Kock, visited the Barlows subsidiary Reutech last year and offered to market its weapons in Africa and an eastern European country.

A spokesman for Reutech confirmed that the two met marketing director Vernon Davis and claimed they had contacts through which they could sell military equipment.

A police general, with whom the Saturday Star discussed the allegations against De Kock, said yesterday that as far as the SAP could establish, Barnard never visited Reutech on behalf of Honeybadger, but that De Kock had been accompanied by former MI operative Rich Verster. He also said Reutech had approached Honeybadger.

By last night the police had not yet explained whether this in fact meant that Verster was also working as an agent for Honeybadger.

Reutech is adamant that it was De Kock and Barnard who offered to market military equipment on its behalf in Africa and Europe.

Verster was exposed by The Star last week as one of the civilian members of the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection fired by President de Klerk in his purge of the security forces.

Verster admitted to the Sunday Times last week

● TO PAGE 2.

## SAP arms

● FROM PAGE 1.

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Verster admitted to a Sunday newspaper last week that he was running private business rackets into and out of Angola under cover of his MI employment. He said that, as far as he was concerned, he was still employed by MI.

Approached for comment yesterday, Verster said he had visited Reutech with De Kock but that it was not on behalf of Honeybadger. He gave no further details.

254



# SA taxpayers called to arms

St James (8455) 31/1/93

254

**HARD-pressed taxpayers will spend R4,3-billion — nearly 50% of defence spending — on arms this year.**

This spending is partly a hangover from the P W Botha era of total onslaught when government committed itself to arms contracts which run up to 20 years.

The cancellation of some contracts has cost the taxpayer dearly. The Auditor-General's report shows cancellations cost R446,6-million during 1989 and 1990.

The arms bill has been cut back by 40% a year since the ending of hostilities in Angola and Namibia, but still makes up 4,3% of budgeted expenditure this year.

The backlog of arms orders (R1,5-billion in March 1990) "fluctuates on a daily basis and could be more than R1-billion at any time", says Armscor.

Defence expenditure is being scrutinised worldwide after the collapse of the Soviet Union and ending of the Cold War.

The Sanlam-sponsored Platform for Investment recommends cutting security expenditure from R20-billion to R15-billion to unlock productive resources to put SA back on a growth path.

Arms are often touted as a key export earner, but with annual foreign earnings of only R500-million, the SADF is by far the largest customer for SA's arms industry.

Slimmed down to a staff of 1 100 from 16 000 since its manufacturing interests were hived off under the umbrella of Denel early last year, Armscor will get R178-million from government this year to cover its operat-

By KEVIN DAVIE

ing expenses — Denel, says Armscor spokesman Johan Adler, manufactures about 40% (R1,7-billion) of the SADF's armaments.

Mr Adler says the private sector supplies the rest of the SADF's arms needs. He says Armscor is free to source weaponry at the best price from anywhere within SA and internationally "when this is possible".

"Note the recent announcement of a purchase of Pilatus aircraft from Switzerland. Also note that there are more than 500 independent private-sector companies involved in manufacturing armaments."

## Drastic

Armscor's operating budget of R178-million is not much lower than the R228-million to fund the command and control function for the entire SADF.

Mr Adler says this budget was reduced from R276-million in 1991/2. It "includes a large amount which is not operational and is applied on technology development".

"This is a drastic cutback wholly in tune with the cutback in staff which Armscor has experienced over the last two years."

Government has budgeted R9,1-billion for defence of a total budget of R101-billion this year.

Arms purchases far ex-

ceed the amount the SADF spends on its salary bill R2,5-billion. Other major expenditures are stores and equipment (excluding arms) of R1,01-billion and R896-million for "professional and special services".

Democratic Party finance spokesman Ken Andrew says defence spending should continue to be cut back to about 2% of GDP from its present level of about 2,8%.

Delaying expenditure could also help release about R2-billion to R3-billion "to relieve pressure on the Budget and deficit".

ANC economics spokesman Tito Mboweni says high levels of spending on arms cannot be justified and that more cutbacks are necessary. He says there needs to be a visible plan of rationalisation to cut defence expenditure. "It is not clear why taxpayers should pay when there is no war."

Mr Adler says military contracts are usually long-term, ranging from five to 20 years and very often involve research, development, industrialisation, production and maintenance of a product system.

He says capital expenditure has been cut back by approximately 40% during the last few years since the ending of hostilities in Angola and Namibia.

All SADF arms purchases are funded by the Special Defence Account and made by Armscor, which also controls imports and exports through a permit system.

"Armscor's turnover has decreased in today's rands to approximately R4,3-billion this year. In real terms the cutback in expenditure is close to 40%," says Mr Adler.

# 'I was CCB scapegoat'

CT 23/1/93  
254

JOHANNESBURG — Ex-colleagues had tried to make him a scapegoat at the inquest into the assassination of Dr David Webster, former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Mr Ferdi Barnard told a news conference here yesterday

Mr Barnard, whom witnesses heavily implicated in the May 1, 1989 shotgun slaying, was speaking after inquest judge Mr Justice Michael Stegmann found the identity of Dr Webster's murderer could not be recorded

Earlier Mr Justice Stegmann, delivering his findings to a packed courtroom, said it could not be found that Mr Barnard was beyond reasonable doubt the murderer of Dr Webster

"This conclusion cannot be drawn and Barnard must be given the benefit of the doubt"

He found only that Dr Webster's death had been brought about by acts constituting a conspiracy to murder, and murder

Mr Justice Stegmann emphasised that in a case where the murderer had not been identified, a murder docket would not be closed

At the conference Mr Barnard

## Barnard gets benefit of doubt

said that fellow ex-CCB members Mr Joe Verster and Mr Derrick Louw, as well as the National Party government, had tried to sell him out

A relaxed Mr Barnard also charged the NP was taking "the sting" out of the country's intelligence at the demand of uMkhonto weSizwe, the military wing of the ANC, so it would not resume the armed struggle

He claimed he had information that police, security branch and defence force generals were working closely with ANC intelligence

Mr Barnard added he had information which would "embarrass" various intelligence officials, but he would keep this to himself

When asked who was responsi-

ble for the murder, Mr Barnard suggested the police should look at criminal motives such as ivory smuggling. He did not elaborate

He said, however, that anyone could have been behind the murder

Asked if he would have killed Dr Webster had he been ordered to do so, the ex-secret agent said he would have if he had believed Dr Webster to be a threat to the country

"If he was an Apla (Azanian People's Liberation Army) member and was blowing up Wimpy bars then he would be a threat"

But his information showed that Dr Webster had not been such a threat

Mr Barnard expressed sympathy for Dr Webster's girlfriend "Mrs (Maggie) Friedman is a small and frail woman and she didn't deserve to go through all that she has been through. Like me"

He dismissed, amid laughter, that he was small and frail

Mr Barnard said some of his friends in intelligence had organised some sort of celebration for him last night — Sapa



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# Security agents on edge, warns Barnard

(254)

STAR 23/1/92

JOHN PERLMAN  
Chief Reporter

FERDI Barnard, former operative of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and "prime suspect" in the inquest on the death of David Webster, yesterday said he would not be applying for indemnity because he did not believe he had done anything wrong, but warned of dissatisfaction among the country's intelligence operatives

Speaking at a press conference after the inquest, Barnard said there was "no doubt in my mind that any intelligence operative, even at the low level" would be able to give high-ranking officials in Government, the police and the military "a lot of discomfort"

### Low morale

Barnard said such operatives had information "which could relate to a number of matters, including murder"

He said the Government would be well advised to "keep them happy" He said morale was low at the moment because "people are being fired overnight. I have information about generals in the SAP and the defence force who are working with the ANC to sell us out"

Barnard insisted he had been made a scapegoat in the Webster hearing and said further investigations should look "in the direction of

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INSIDE

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STAR 23/1/92.

## Barnard

● FROM PAGE 1.

criminal elements" as Webster was thought to have uncovered details of an ivory smuggling racket He said he felt "sorry" for Webster's girlfriend, Maggie Friedman. "I don't think she did anything to de-

serve what she's been going through, just like I haven't done anything to deserve what I have been going through"

Barnard said he would be celebrating his "acquittal" with a "couple of friends in the intelligence community We'll talk about old times and the old South Africa which we enjoyed very much"



**Exclusive report**  
**JACQUES PAUW**



**LINK TO PAST:** Badger has its own emblem, which is almost identical to the one used by the Vlakplaas unit.

# Sinister 'Badger Unit'<sup>254</sup> Star 23/1/93 exposed

SOME of South Africa's most notorious security force members, past and present, have banded together in a secret, well-trained and well-armed unit to protect their own interests.

Saturday Star can reveal that it is called the "Badger Unit", and former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard belongs to it. He is allegedly known in Badger as "Lanco Heyns"

Its membership includes former CCB members, Military Intelligence operatives, security policemen and former Rhodesian special forces members. Saturday Star is in possession of 12 names, but understands the unit has at least 17 members.

## Atrocities

-At least seven of these were until recently employed by the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC), the secret Military Intelligence unit at the centre of President de Klerk's purge of the SADF last month.

According to military-linked sources, members include, besides Barnard the former commander of the SAP's notorious Vlakplaas unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock; former CCB regional manager Staal Burger, former CCB co-ordinator Chappie Maree, Military Intelligence operatives Leon Flores, Anton Nieuwoudt, Eugene Reilly and Geoff Price, and Vlakplaas policemen Paul van Dyk, "Snor" Vermeulen, Charlie Chiatt and Willie Nortje.

Various Badger members have been implicated in atrocities ranging from sabotage to murder. The purpose of the unit was described to the Saturday Star in these blunt terms:

called the "Badger Unit", and former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard belongs to it. He is allegedly known in Badger as "Lanco Heyns".

Its membership includes former CCB members, Military Intelligence operatives, security policemen and former Rhodesian special forces members. Saturday Star is in possession of 12 names, but understands the unit has at least 17 members.

### Atrocities

At least seven of these were until recently employed by the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC), the secret Military Intelligence unit at the centre of President de Klerk's purge of the SADF last month.

According to military-linked sources, members include, besides Barnard the former commander of the SAP's notorious Vlakplaas unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock; former CCB regional manager Staal Burger, former CCB co-ordinator Chappie Maree, Military Intelligence operatives Leon Flores, Anton Nieuwoudt, Eugene Reilly, and Geoff Price, and Vlakplaas policemen Paul van Dyk, "Snor" Vermeulen, Charlie Chiatt and Willie Nortje.

Various Badger members have been implicated in atrocities ranging from sabotage to murder. The purpose of the unit was described to the Saturday Star in these blunt terms:

"Concerned security force operatives have formed a self-defence unit to protect themselves and their fellow-members from any form of prosecution, retribution or revenge. If any government, present or future, dare to touch us, we will respond. If they take one of us, we will take 10 of them."

A police spokesman said yesterday the SAP viewed the allegations in a very serious light and would launch a thorough and comprehensive investigation.

He was not prepared to comment further.

Barnard yesterday angrily refused to respond to any allegations about Badger. "I will not talk to you about any efforts to protect myself and others."

Barnard referred at a press conference yesterday to his continued relationship with former colleagues and said: "They look after each other. There exists a brotherhood like nowhere else."

It is known that members of the unit have been meeting until recently in a "safe house" in Waverley, Johannesburg, and keep in contact with each other via a radio pager system.

They regularly meet at the Three Sisters coffee shop in Hillbrow and

● TO PAGE 2.

# Badger

● FROM PAGE 1.

The Wilds in Killarney. Saturday Star was told that Badger has access to various arms caches which include AK-47 rifles, Uzi machine-guns, explosives and limpet mines.

The arms were allegedly obtained from Vlakplaas members.

After the Vlakplaas unit was exposed in 1989 as a covert "hit squad", the unit was officially transformed from a counter-insurgency unit to an investigations unit for the Crime Intelligence Service.

The unit concentrates on investigating illegal weapons supplies.

It was reported this week that top officers at Vlakplaas, among them De Kock, were going to be axed at the end of next month as part of an ongoing purge taking place in Pretoria's security forces in preparation for interim government.

Although Badger has no formal command structure, De Kock is named as its unofficial leader.

He is seen by the other members as the most experienced and most skilled operative in the Badger unit.

In security force circles he has the nicknames of "Brille" and "Prime Evil".

According to sources, he was recently questioned by the National Intelligence Service about his future plans and apparent right-wing tendencies.

Badger even has its own emblem, a badger against a red-painted southern Africa.

The emblem previously belonged to the Vlakplaas unit before it was officially disbanded.

Potential members are identified by current members and there are two criteria for membership: operatives must have been members of the security forces, and have "proved" themselves — particularly as far as "foreign operations" are concerned.

"You must have pulled the trigger," Saturday Star's source said.

Burger and Maree have been suspects in the murder of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski and were earlier this week named in The Star

as two of the civilian Military Intelligence operatives fired by De Klerk after his recent purge of the SADF.

Burger was yesterday not available for comment.

Price, the former director of closed security in the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, was named this week as Barnard's handler in Military Intelligence.

He was also fired as a result of the purge.

Nieuwoudt was involved in the training of Inkatha soldiers in Namibia in 1987 and was also fired in the purge. Nieuwoudt is said to be Derrick Louw, former information officer of the CCB who testified at the Webster inquest last year.

Flores, a former policeman at Vlakplaas who became a Military Intelligence operative, made headline news in April when he and a fellow operative, Captain Pamela du Randt, were arrested by British Intelligence in London on suspicion of trying to arrange the assassination of former Vlakplaas commander Captain Dirk Coetzee.

Flores was later fired for "acting according to his own agenda".

Reilly was until the end of last year still a member of the SAP.

He was exposed at a Goldstone Commission inquiry last month as a Military Intelligence operative who worked with Barnard.

Barnard, Burger, Maree, Price, Flores and Nieuwoudt are all former members of the Directorate of Covert Collection, the controversial Military Intelligence unit at the centre of a smear campaign against the ANC.

Saturday Star has been told that the assassination attempt on Coetzee was planned inside the Badger group, which came into being at the end of 1991.

During the inquest on the death of ANC lawyer Bhekis Mlangeni in the Rand Supreme Court late last year, evidence was led that before Flores went to London, De Kock gave him R10 000 to hand over to a British contact who was watching Coetzee.

According to the evidence, they wanted to use Irish loyalists to assassinate Coetzee.

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LONDON — record was that did not



Prime suspect given benefit of doubt

# Open findings in Webster probe

  
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SUSAN SMUTS  
and JOHN PERLMAN



THE inquest on the death of Dr David Webster has failed to establish who was responsible for the Wits University academic's murder.

"This inquest will not be content with any of the sacrificial lambs which have been thrown to it," said Mr Justice Michael Stegmann yesterday, as he delivered an open finding on the identity of Webster's assassin. *STAR* 23/1/93.

At the close of the seven-week judicial inquest on the 1989 murder of the anti-apartheid activist, Stegmann said no proof beyond a reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for the murder.

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He said, "In my judgment, Ferdi Barnard is at this stage entitled to the benefit of the doubt"

### Disappointed

Stegmann stressed that his decision was not final or binding "For the present, the truth has not been brought to light," he said

Maggie Friedman, Webster's girlfriend, said she was "a bit disappointed by the finding, but not surprised But I am not prepared to say this is the end of it Nobody has been found guilty but nobody has been found innocent either There has not been a final binding decision

"We will have to take it forward in whatever way We will have to look at the judgment first, especially the legal aspects," she said

Stegmann began his 4½-hour judgment by ruling on precisely what standard of proof the inquest would have to apply in reaching its findings Contrary to the submission by the Webster family's advocate that the court had only to find that a case existed "on the balance of probability", Stegmann ruled that the evidence had to be "beyond reasonable doubt"

Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organs of the State, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder And while suspicion had come to rest on the CCB, neither the organisation as a whole nor the agents in its domestic branch, Region Six, had been shown to have planned or executed the murder

### Scapegoat

Barnard had claimed he had been made a scapegoat after CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster had been incriminated by former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb In his turn, Verster claimed the CCB was being made a scapegoat for all crimes committed by the security forces, and had been "thrown to the wolves" by his superiors in the SADF.

One of the most serious allegations against Barnard came from his former handler Lafras Lutingh, who claimed Barnard had boasted only days after Webster's murder that he was the killer Lutingh had denied this to the 1990 Harms Commission into alleged police death squads

Lutingh's claims had "switched around like a weathercock", Stegmann said He was a disinformation expert who was accustomed to falsehood, the judge said.

Stegmann said he had had difficulty in assessing the contradictory evidence by members of the CCB "inner circle" He said he could not tell whether the conflict was between truth and falsehood or different levels of falsehood The inner circle, made up of Lutingh, Verster and CCB information officer

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FROM PAGE 1.

Derrick Louw (an alias), were skilled not only at lying but in the corroboration of their falsehoods, the judge said  
There was no reason to accept their evidence above that of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's General Krappies Engelbrecht, who conducted an internal inquiry after the murder.  
Jurie Wessels, who appeared for the trio, had accused the generals of covering up in the investigation  
Verster had contradicted himself, and his evidence had to be treated with caution, the judge found  
He said he could not rely on the evidence by other witnesses who implicated Barnard, as their evidence was contradictory They included Barnard's former employer Willie Smit, Smit's mother, and eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis  
The judge found there was also no evidence to improve Webster's murder had been authorised by the CCB Without the

missing project files — which disappeared during the Harms Commission — it could not be proved it had targeted the Wits anthropologist The diary of CCB administrator Wouter Basson (also known as Christo Brits) made no reference to the assassination, and it was unlikely the murder could have been planned without Basson's knowledge, the judge said  
He rejected an argument by Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster Trust, that CCB officers had incited their subordinates to murder.  
Stegmann said the investigation into Webster's death would continue Friedman said she believed the inquest "as a whole had got a lot into the open, exposed things and put pressure on the State The frustration of the Harms Commission was that this stuff couldn't be heard and aired  
"At least people now know the details of the allegations," Friedman said. "And I believe that the inquests into the deaths of Anton Lubowski and Matthew Goniwe will be held in a different atmosphere This inquest has set a standard for greater openness"

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## Camouflage to be illegal

PARLIAMENT — Draft legislation which will make it illegal to wear Defence Force camouflage or anything resembling it was published yesterday. **CT 23/1/93**

"It is unfortunately the case that numerous persons not connected with the SADF are in possession and make use of existing articles of uniform of that force and material from which they are manufactured," said a memorandum on the bill. — Sapa **(254)**

# Judge tells how CCB operated

254

CT23/1/93

THE judge presiding over the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster yesterday gave a chilling account of how the CCB operated

Mr Justice Michael Stegmann, delivering his findings to a packed courtroom, said he could not record findings on the identity of the person who committed the murder on May 1, 1989

It could not be found that former Civil Cooperation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard was beyond reasonable doubt the murderer

The CCB had been a prime suspect but unless missing CCB project files were brought to light it would be impossible to find whether Dr Webster had been a CCB "project"

Mr Justice Stegmann gave an account of how the CCB operated, based partly on evidence given in camera and on that from other public figures and top officials connected to the now-disbanded covert outfit.

This included evidence from CCB chairman Major-General Eddie Webb, Colonel Verster and co-ordinator Wouter Basson (alias Christo Brits).

From 1988, when the character of the organisation was changed, the unit was to be used to disrupt organisations outside the borders of South Africa

Despite a process of ostensibly de-linking the CCB from the SADF from 1988 the CCB was undoubtedly an arm of the state, the judge said

Security was paramount — even "insiders" had no access to information about other members. Every member had an alias and the "inner circle" — excluding Major-General Eddie Webb and Colonel Joe Verster — knew only these names

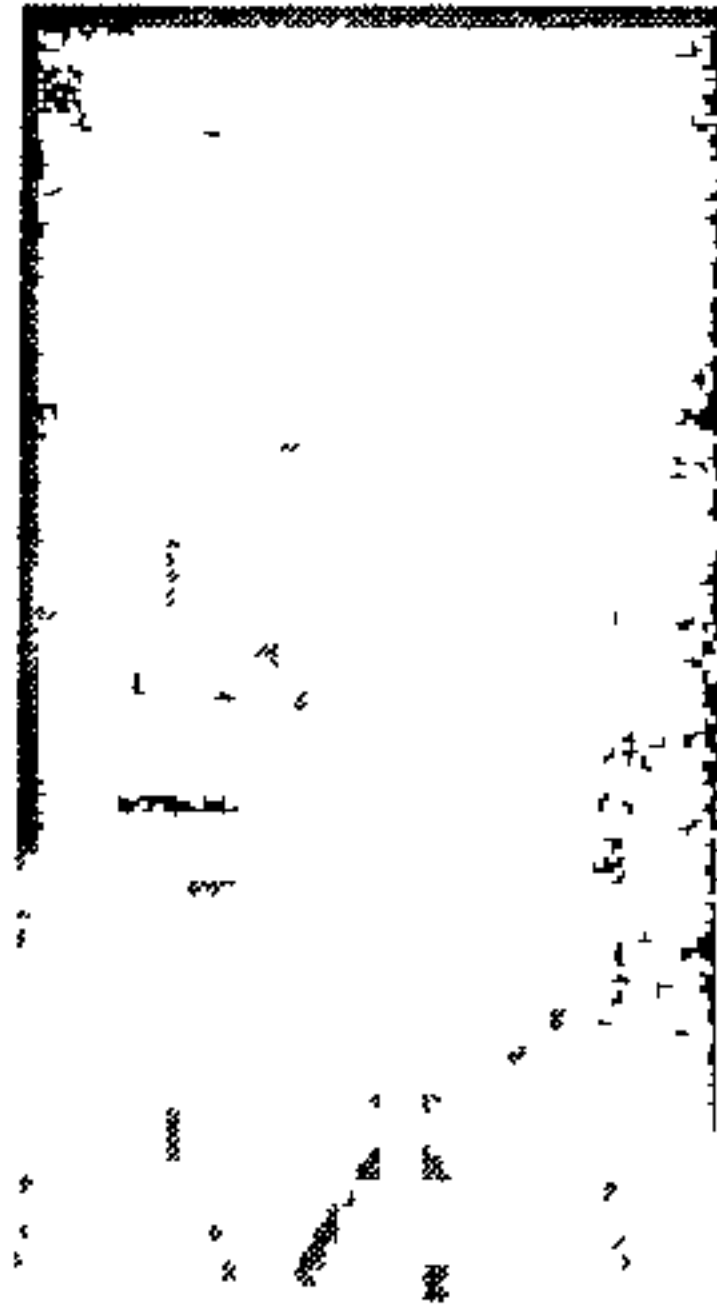
Radio pagers using false names, post office boxes with two operatives each having a key to check independently for messages and other surreptitious methods were used to contact agents. Private companies, such as security firms, were also set up as CCB fronts

"All work for the CCB was done for money payment in cash. There were no receipts. Verster said strict records were kept of cash salaries paid to agents using their false names."

But there was no way the Auditor-General could know how the money was spent as false names were used to pay out and collect salaries and projects were never detailed

Mr Justice Stegmann said unless the missing project files of the sinister CCB organisation were brought to light, it would be impossible to find whether or not Dr Webster had been one of the sinister organisation's "projects"

The judge also found the case against the "inner circle" of the CCB, including Col Verster, Barnard's co-ordinator Lafras Luitingh and information officer Derreck Louw, was based purely on circumstantial evidence



**BENEFT OF DOUBT ...**  
Ferdi Barnard



# Masked men kill 11

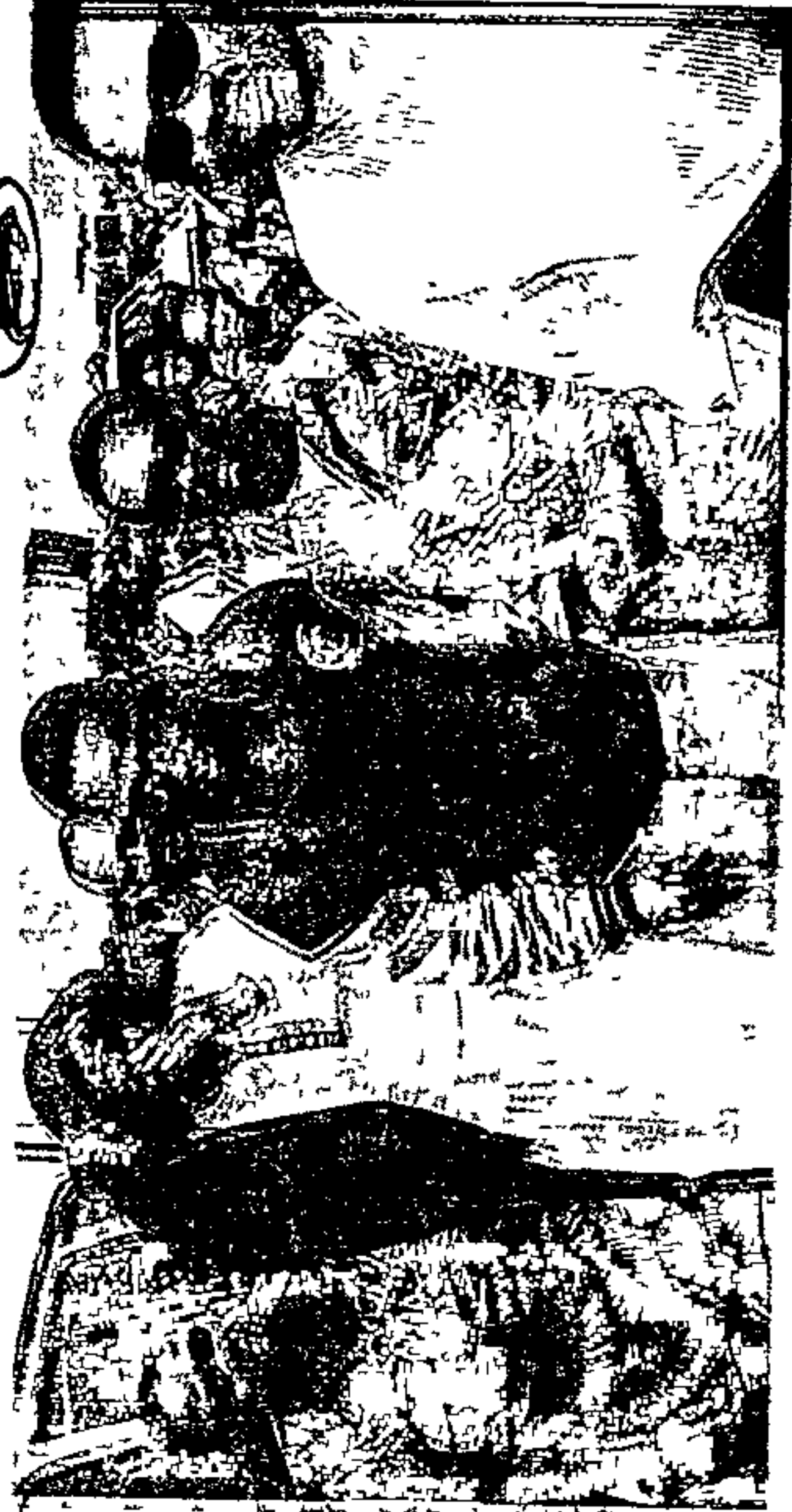
By RAMOTENA MABOTE and JACKIE CAMERON

ELEVEN people died and 13 families were left homeless when masked gunmen attacked homes in Peninsula townships on Thursday night and early yesterday.

Babies were among those killed. Heavily armed gunmen wearing balaclavas invaded a Khayelitsha home around midnight and sprayed the residents with automatic gunfire, leaving at least seven dead. About 15 men in four cars were seen leaving the scene.

In two other attacks at KTC after midnight four people were all shot in the neck with 9mm pistols and killed. Police found the bodies of Mr M Ebenge, 26, and Mr G Maphumthuma, 28, in house 3965 and the bodies of an unidentified man and woman in their 20s in a nearby shack.

After the earlier massacre, the gunmen set fire to the home above Sivuuyile store and the blaze spread to other shacks in the area, leaving at least 13 families homeless.



**GRIEVING SURVIVOR . . .** Mr Zibele Gwadela, third from left, who survived the massacre, is comforted by friends. Also comforting him is ANC regional secretary Mr Tony Yengeni, right.

Picture: BENNY GOOL

Mr Michael Jwambi, who owns the store and managed to escape the fire with three others, lost his wife, two children and two other relatives.

Another survivor, Mr Sibongile Mafalala, 21, said the gunmen had "shouted to us in Xhosa saying 'You dogs that live high up there like birds, you will get what you want'".

"The children and the women were screaming and then they started shooting at us".

Police said Mr Jwambi returned fire. A former MK cadre tried to flee but the attackers shot him dead.

Mr Mafalala said "All I thought about was the child. Her screams were terrible. By the time I got to her she was dead from the smoke".

"This is the first time we have

been attacked although we have had strange visitors looking for Mr Jwambi. I cannot think of any possible motive".

A witness, Sivuuyile Supermarket employee Mr Boyce Mbonyongwane said he saw 15 men "all wearing white cloths over their faces, in the notorious Witdoek style". He said two Hi-Ace minibuses and two Ford Sierra cars, all without registration numbers, drove away.

Members of the Convention for a Democratic Taxi Association, to which Mr Jwambi belonged, visited him yesterday and said a prayer of condolence. Mr Jwambi was also a committee member of the Khayelitsha Business Association.

A detective confirmed that a gang of balaclava-clad men were seen leaving the scene in about four cars. "Survivors and witnesses have refused to make statements until township organisations have made their own investigations," he said.

Picture Page 2

## 'Conman' died of overdose

OWN CORRESPONDENT  
LONDON — The alleged Johannesburg conman whose body was found in a four-star hotel bedroom here last week, Mr Roy Myers, 41, died of an overdose of sleeping pills, Scotland Yard has said.

Mr Myers was awaiting trial before a Bow Street magistrate, charged with thefts of R5 million.

Scotland Yard said on Thursday the results of toxicology tests showed the cause of death to be an "overdose of a prescribed drug".

## Camouflage to be illegal

PARLIAMENT — Draft legislation which will make it illegal to wear Defence Force camouflage or anything resembling it was published yesterday.

It is unfortunately the case that numerous persons not connected with the SADF are in possession and make use of existing articles of uniform of that force and material from which they are manufactured," said a memorandum on the bill — Sapa

2574



# Open finding at Webster inquest

SUSAN SMUTS and JOHN PERLMAN

Weekend Argus Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — The inquest on Dr David Webster has failed to establish who was responsible for the Wits University academic's murder.

"This inquest will not be content with any of the sacrificial lambs which have been thrown to it," said Mr Justice Michael Stegmann yesterday as he delivered an open finding on the identity of Webster's assassin.

At the close of a seven-week judicial inquest on the anti-apartheid activist, Mr Justice Stegmann said no proof beyond reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect Mr Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for the murder.

The judge found that much of the evidence implicating the fired Civil Co-operation Bureau agent had come from "trained, skilled and accomplished liars." He said "In my judgment Ferdi Barnard is at this stage entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

Mr Justice Stegmann emphasised that his decision was not final or binding. "For the present, the truth has not been brought to light," he said.

Ms Maggie Friedman, Dr Webster's common-law wife, said she was "a bit disappointed by the finding but not surprised. But I am not prepared to say this is the end of it. Nobody has been found guilty but nobody has been found innocent either. There has not been a final binding decision.

"We will have to take it forward in whatever way comes. We will have to look at the judgment first, especially the legal aspects," she said.

Mr Justice Stegmann began his four-and-a-half hour judgment by ruling on precisely what standard of proof the inquest would have to apply in reaching its findings. Contrary to the submission by the Webster family's counsel, that the court had only to find that a case existed "on the balance of probability", the judge ruled that the evidence had to be "beyond reasonable doubt".

Mr Justice Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organs of the state, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder. And while suspicion had come to rest

■ To Page 3

# Open finding at Webster inquest

ARGUS 23/1/93  
From Page 1

on the CCB, neither the organisation as a whole nor the agents in its domestic branch, Region Six, had been proved to have planned or executed the murder.

Mr Barnard claimed he had been made a scapegoat after CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster had been incriminated by former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb. In his turn, Colonel Verster claimed the CCB was being made the scapegoat for all crimes committed by the security forces, and had been "thrown to the wolves" by its superiors in the SADF.

One of the most serious allegations against Mr Barnard came from his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, who claimed Mr Barnard had boasted only days after Dr Webster's murder that he was the killer. Mr Luitingh had denied this to the 1990 Harms Commission.

Mr Luitingh's claims had "switched around like a weathercock", Mr Justice Stegmann said. He was a disinformation expert who was accustomed to falsehood, the judge said.

The judge said he had had difficulty in assessing the contradictory evidence by members of the CCB "inner circle". He said he could not tell whether the conflict was between truth and falsehood or different levels of falsehood. The inner circle, made up of Mr Luitingh, Colonel Verster and CCB information officer Derrick Louw (an alias) were skilled not only in lies but in corroboration of their falsehoods, the judge said.

There was no reason to accept their evidence above that of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's General Krappies Engelbrecht, who conducted an internal inquiry after the murder. Mr Jurie Wessels, who appeared for the trio, had accused the generals of covering up the investigation.

Colonel Verster had contradicted himself and his evidence had to be treated with caution, the judge found.

He said he could not rely on the evidence by other witnesses who implicated Mr Barnard as their evidence was contradictory. These included Mr Barnard's former employer, Mr Wille Smit, his mother, and eye-witness Mr Cornelius du Plessis.

The judge found there was also no evidence to prove Dr Webster's murder had been authorised by the CCB. Without the missing project files — which disappeared during the Harms Commission — it could not be proved it had targeted the Wits anthropologist. The diary of CCB administrator Mr Wouter Basson (also known as Christo Brits) did not make any reference to the assassination, and it was unlikely the murder could be planned without Mr Basson's knowledge, the judge said.

He rejected an argument by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster Trust, that CCB officers had incited their subordinates to murder.

Mr Justice Stegmann said the investigation into Dr Webster's death would continue.

Ms Friedman said she believed the inquest as a whole had got a lot into the open, exposed things and put pressure on the state. The frustration of the Harms Commission was that this stuff couldn't be heard and aired.

"At least people now know the details of the allegations," Ms Friedman said.

"And I believe that the inquests into the deaths of Anton Lubowski and Matthew Goniwe will be held in a different atmosphere. This inquest has set a standard for greater openness."



# MAGNUMS Quits

CT 1/2/93

254

## Signals end of 'total strategy'

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

**THE hawkish General Magnus Malan last night quit the cabinet and active politics.**

Since his demotion last year as Minister of Defence, his retirement has not been unexpected. But it does symbolise the demise of "total strategy", the government approach to counter communism. Gen Malan, who has had two heart by-pass operations, was a key figure in former president Mr P W Botha's cabinet, but his influence in government has diminished since President F W de Klerk took control of the government.

His resignation is, therefore, not surprising but it does reflect Mr De Klerk's determination to bring new blood into government.

Opposition parties have long held him responsible for the more controversial SADF activities, particularly regarding Military Intelligence, the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and hit squad activities, but he has always denied his involvement and approval. Last night Gen Malan said he requested his retirement last year. In a statement he said "I herewith announce my retirement from politics and as a member of the cabinet and of Parliament from 1 March 1993."

"A considerable time ago I indicated my wish to resign from my political offices early in 1993. The time has now arrived."

After several command posts, he became Chief of the Army in 1973 and Chief of the SA Defence Force in 1978. In 1980 he was appointed as Minister of Defence. The following year he was elected MP for Modderfontein. In 1991 he was shifted to the Minister of Forestry and Water Affairs.

Gen Malan's public statements as Chief of the SADF dealt mainly with the alleged "total onslaught" against South Africa and the need to develop a "total national strategy" to counter-act it at all levels.

He also indicated his view that the answer to South Africa's problems was ultimately political, not military. During Gen Malan's term as Minister of Defence, troops were used in the control of unrest in townships.

In 1986, following the introduction of a national state of emergency, he said political rights were not a relevant concern among the black masses. He maintained that political activists were exploiting the community.

In 1987 Gen Malan admitted for the first time that South African troops were supporting Unita in Angola and were also in that country to counter Swapo and the ANC.

In 1988 he and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, participated in talks on South West Africa and Angola on the Cape Verde Islands, Brazzaville and Cairo. The talks eventually led to a settlement in both countries, with the then-South West Africa becoming Namibia under a Swapo government.



**LAST FLING . . .** City gamblers packed out a Cape Town casino last night for a last legal fling before the government's midnight deadline last night. Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee last week ordered all gaming clubs to close.

Picture ALAN TAYLOR



# Reform of product liability laws inevitable, says judge

CAPE TOWN — Court actions by consumers claiming to have been harmed by certain products will be launched in SA sooner or later — and legal reforms on product liability are inevitable, the International Bar Association (IBA) heard yesterday.

Acting Judge Milton Seligson told the IBA regional conference that legal action by, for example, cigarette smokers suffering from lung cancer, would raise factual and legal issues of enormous complexity.

He asked whether claims for exposure to asbestos, or claims arising from the use of medicines or vaccines, could be adequately dealt with on the basis of traditional negligence principles.

“One is driven to the conclusion that statutory reform of the law in the area of product liability is not only desirable but inevitable,” he said.

“One envisages a statute along the lines of that adopted in the UK or Australia which substitutes strict liability for fault-based liability to compensate for loss caused by defective products.”

The enactment of such legislation would bring SA product liability law more or less into line with the law in the US, UK, Europe, Japan and Australia.

Association of Law Societies president Mervyn Smith told the conference fewer than half of SA's law graduates were able to serve their articles last year.

Access to the legal profession was one of the issues facing the SA legal fraternity. He said that in 1991, 2 303 law degrees were conferred on students at SA's 18 law

faculties but attorneys' firms were able to employ fewer than half of the graduates — 1 080 — as articulated clerks.

Last year 3 000 law graduates completed their studies but only 1 200 were able to find work as articulated clerks. “The future looks even bleaker. About 3 800 students will receive law degrees at the end of the year and we expect that only 1 500 will find attorney firms who can accommodate them for articles of clerkship.”

“The picture looks grim and it is evident that the present system of articles has to be reviewed. The society has performed well obliged to focus its attention on the whole system of legal education and in particular that of providing articles,” Smith said.

Opening the conference President F W de Klerk said the legal profession could help in assuring that the concept of a Bill of Rights was not misused by politicians with ulterior motives.

SA had set constitutional goals which would have a profound effect on the country's legal system.

Government was looking forward to comment and contributions from the legal profession on the proposals for a Bill of Rights “because we believe that the future Bill of Rights must, and will, inevitably become a cornerstone of long-term stability in our complex society.”

Fortunately, there was already broad consensus that the judiciary, in both the transitional dispensation as well as in the longer term, had to be sufficiently independent to put it beyond any risk of political manipulation. — Sapa

# Cutbacks could hurt air force — Kriel

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE SA Air Force could be rendered ineffective if further government cutbacks forced the closure of more air bases and squadrons, SA Air Force chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said at the weekend.

Addressing a parade at Waterkloof Air Force base to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the SA Air Force, Kriel said the mission declaration of the SA Air Force was the supply of professional and cost effective operational air capabilities, the securing of SA's airspace and the rendering of assistance to other security forces.

“I have to stress that it would be impossible for the SA Air Force to uphold this declaration if forced to close more bases and squadrons,” he said.

During the past year, the SA Air Force had gone through a scaling down process which included the closing of bases at Hoedspruit and Pietersburg and the termination of 2 789 jobs.

The SA Air Force had also scaled down the Durban base, disbanded the helicopter squadron at Hoedspruit, withdrawn the 28 Squadron C160 Transall cargo aircraft from service and moved regimental training from Hoedspruit to the SA Air Force gymnasium at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Kriel said it was impossible to say if the scaling down process had been completed. Although SA was not involved in conventional warfare and despite strategic predictions that the country would not face conventional air threats for the next ten years, the complexity of the world community created potential for conflict.

“We therefore have to hold on to our winning advantage by ensuring our continued conventional air capabilities and the development of a high standard of technology,” Kriel said.

# Rate cut

Standard Bank MD Mike Vosloo said

“We have been anticipating a cut in Bank rate for some time so the move hardly comes as a great surprise. Obviously we will be looking at the situation today and will respond in due course.”

Most banks' home loan rates are 16,75% while prime is at 17,25%.

Nedbank MD Richard Laubscher said the rate cut was a positive sign in the light of international rate cuts last week and lower inflation locally. “We will review our prime and home loan rates today.”

Absa would review the situation today. See Page 8

# Highveld

However, Boyd believed that during 1993 the bottom of the cycle affecting the group's results would be reached.

Vanadium pentoxide consumption remained at a low level in line with world steel production. The recommissioning of

to local contractors. Highveld, Samancor and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) are equal partners. CEF Fred Boshoff said a shortlist of the civil contractors included Murray & Rob-



STAR 4/1/93

# Threat to prosecute conscripts shot down

Political Staff

(254)

The South African Defence Force's threats to prosecute conscripts who fail to report for military service this week are "nothing more than hot air", says the End Conscription Campaign.

The ECC argued this was borne out by the fact that no one who failed to report for national service in January or July last year had been prosecuted, despite threats of legal action.

"Our estimate, based on information gathered during 1992, is that only 30 percent or less of those called up this January will actually report for service. This group will comprise individuals who want to do military service, and who are in reality volunteers, as well as a number of youngsters who have been intimidated into reporting," the ECC said.

In addition, the ECC reckoned, a significant number of those reporting for service would comprise individuals without the option of employment or further study open to them.

"However, the majority of those called up will either evade the military by means of a deferment or will simply ignore their call-ups."

The Government last month stopped short of scrapping the whites-only call-up and instead announced a supplementary form of all-race voluntary service. But, the ECC observed, Minister of Defence Gene Louw had nevertheless conceded that the present call-up might be the last whites-only call-up.

"We advise anyone who objects to military service in the SADF to resist the SADF's bullying and to avoid being the last suckers in the system," the ECC said.



How and where does the South African Defence Force fit into a new political dispensation? Will the military chiefs accept such a new dispensation? Can the South African Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe be merged? If so, how? And what is the future of conscription? Argus Special Correspondent GRAHAM LINSKOTT looks at these issues in this the second of a two-part series.

WILL the SADF accept what is negotiated by the politicians? Does it not contain die-hard conservative elements whose entire career has been based on preventing exactly what they now see about to happen? Is there not a danger of these elements intervening to frustrate the process?

Africa has a near-tradition of coups d'état and military rule. Why should South Africa prove any different when the chips are down?

Yet several factors seem to weigh against the military intervening.

One is the way the SADF is structured. Coups d'état are engineered usually by the officer corps of small professional armies that are tightly controlled from the centre. The SADF consists overwhelmingly of national servicemen, who represent the entire political spectrum, and regionally located Citizen Force regiments whose members are representative of local civilian interests. Their support for a coup could by no means be taken for granted.

Another is the likelihood that the SADF officer corps represents a cross-section of political interests. It is by no means as "right-wing" as many imagine.

Very important is the degree of professionalism in the officer corps and a tradition of loyalty to the duly elected government.

As Professor Deon Fourie (of the Department of Strategic Studies, University of South Africa) points out, the loyalty of the SADF has been tested in the past

He identifies the SADF factions as

- The Military Intelligence/Special Forces grouping, who appear to have been behind the activities of the "Third Force", but whose influence is eroding

- The "constitutionalists" — senior officers who, regardless of personal political conviction, will serve the government of the day. "Because of the strong English institutional cultures of the Air Force and the Navy, these officers tend to preponderate in these arms"

- De Klerk loyalists/Democratic Party supporters (whose influence is not to be underrated). These officers are present in all four arms of the SADF and their sympathies appear to be already contributing to a neutralisation of MI/Special Forces influence

THE worldwide arms embargo against South Africa is certain to be lifted once a new political dispensation is in place. This offers great relief to those responsible for procuring arms. But does it mean the

### BOOM BOON: With its accurate firepower the G5 is one of the most formidable weapons in the arsenal of the SADF.

navigation equipment. Meanwhile, Armscor has also decided that purchases overseas will have to be accompanied in each case by a counter-trade agreement. The supplying country undertakes to import South African goods to a certain value, a proportion of which will be military equipment. The rest could be anything.

The recent agreement for the purchase of Pilatus trainer aircraft from Switzerland is subject to such a counter-trade arrangement. South African military equipment has already been exported to 37 countries in every continent, according to Armscor executive Mr Johan Adler. He expects sales to pick up considerably.

Armscor recently divested itself of its manufacturing operations and is now purely a procurement agency. But, says Mr Adler, it always did subcontract about 70% of its work to the private sector. The G-6 gun, for instance, involved 123 companies.

The drastic cutback in military budgets has had huge repercussions on the local armaments industry, he

corps. It might even be that the politicians will want to change the name of the SADF and change the uniforms. That is not a Defence Force decision, he emphasises, it will be the decision of others.

"The only time I worry is if people want to change the G-6 or the R4 (Respectively, South Africa's world-leading artillery piece and its automatic rifle, adapted to conditions in Southern Africa)

"If you ask how the SADF will look in future, I don't know. And it's not my decision, other people will decide. If they want a big defence force it will be a big one. If they want a small defence force, it will be a small one."

However, General Kritzinger does believe that, in a new dispensation, SADF officers will once again be trained at overseas institutions such as West Point (United States) and Sandhurst (Britain), which would have a broadening and beneficial effect.

He says South Africa is militarily secure at present. "Threat is a question of will plus ability. The United

States has the ability to attack us but I don't think it has the will. Some of our neighbouring states might have the will to attack us but they don't have the ability. I think probably most of them have neither the will nor the ability."

He wonders whether the SADF might not play a new and wider role in Southern Africa in future, bringing relief to communities ravaged by drought, disease and famine.

But, he emphasises, such decisions would have to be taken by others. The SADF merely carries out instructions.

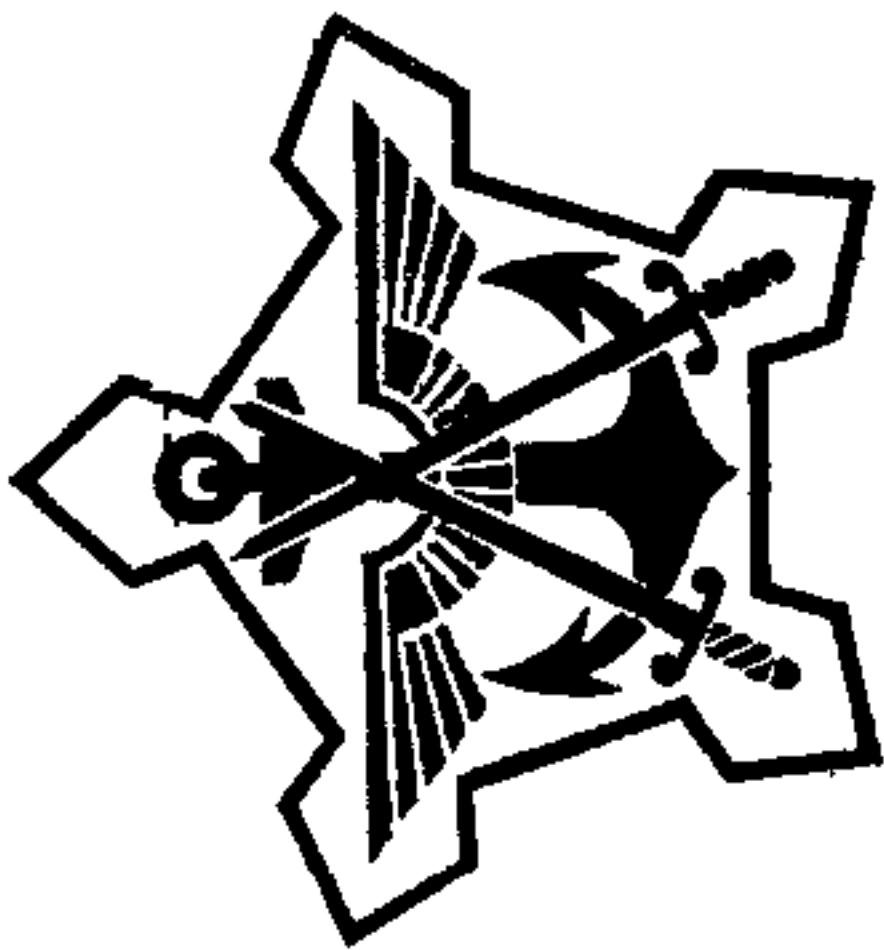
□ □ □

CAPE Town Highlanders, Transvaal Scottish, Natal Carbineers, Durban Light Infantry — the names are redolent of a military past, but what does the future hold for South Africa's Citizen Force regiments, most of them colonial in origin and with a rich history reaching back through two world wars, the Anglo-Boer War and before?

Can there be any role for them in a New South Africa which has turned from the colonial legacy? Will their sometimes quaint traditions and ceremonies not be out of place?

The likelihood is that the CF regiments will survive. They provide (along with national servicemen) much of the army's combat capability.

Apart from a few specialised units, the Permanent Force army consists mainly of administrative and training personnel.



When troops, tanks and artillery are required on the ground, it is the CF regiments that go in (along with the National Service units), highly trained, highly motivated and manned by former national servicemen.

To replace the CF regiments with a professional permanent force would require vast training and great expense, at a time when the military budget is being trimmed year by year.

The CF regiments play an important balancing role. Being regionally dispersed part of the local community and representative of that community, they are a powerful counterweight to any notion of a centralised military coup.

Professor Deon Fourie, of the Department of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa (himself former OC of the Pretoria Regiment), describes the national service/CF system as a valuable means of achieving social integration, once servicemen are drawn from all sections of the community.

"What better way of getting rid of the ghetto mentality?"

He says the Israelis have found national service an invaluable aid in meshing the very different streams of immigration to that country.



In 1922 it was used to forcefully put down the Rand Rebellion of trade unionists and Afrikaner Nationalists

A few years later a Nationalist/Labour Pact government was in place, the same interests as had been suppressed in 1922. The SADF served the Pact without difficulty.

Between 1939 and 1945 the SADF fought in a world war which was bitterly opposed by Afrikaner Nationalists, some of whose leading figures were interned.

Three years later the SADF was serving an Afrikaner Nationalist government.

Dr Rocklyn Williams, of the Military Research Group, has analysed the factors restraining and impelling SADF intervention.

#### Restraining factors:

- The SADF has not developed the interventionist ethic of forces such as those of Latin America.

- The SADF is a primarily conscript force. The Permanent Force accounts for only 24% of its standing strength and 6,7% of its total strength.

- The senior officer corps (Afrikaans and English-speaking) come from the well-educated urban background that provides support for the "New Nats" and the Democratic Party. A study of 50 generals and admirals serving between 1966 and 1989 revealed that almost all were of this class, few belonged to the Broederbond and most had progressed on merit.

- The technical logistics against a coup in a country as large and diverse as South Africa.

- Doubt as to whether the Permanent Force at any command level possesses the administrative or technical ability to govern.

However, Dr Williams notes that South Africa is undergoing a profound political transition. Many factors which in the past had restrained the SADF — or influential factions within it — from exercising a more assertive role in the political process could be subject to revision. Different factions could pull in different directions.

on a programme of stocking up on high-technology ships, aircraft and other equipment?

Not according to Vice-Admiral Arnt Malherbe, Chief of Staff Logistics. Budgetary constraints mean the SADF will maintain and upgrade existing equipment for the immediate future — though obviously new purchases will have to be made at some stage.

"We don't need the most modern and up-to-date equipment in the world," he says. "We're not competing with the Nato countries, we don't have to match them."

"But we must have sufficient armaments to be a deterrent so that nobody in this region can have ideas of attacking us. What we have is sufficient for that."

Vice-Admiral Malherbe points out that Armscor has already perfected many weapons for conditions in Southern Africa, making internal manufacture the most cost-effective option, quite apart from giving momentum to local industry and its technological research and development.

However a lifting of the arms embargo would make possible the cheaper overseas purchase of certain items. It would also put the SADF in a strong bargaining position. An overseas supplier who knew the equipment could be manufactured in South Africa would reduce his price to secure the order.

This is likely to provide some relief from budgetary constraints.

□ □ □

**A** LIFTING of the arms embargo is likely to open huge gaps of opportunity for Armscor, the SADF's procurement agency. Not only will it be able to buy freely on the world markets, it will be able to sell — and some of the Nato-compatible equipment produced during the years of isolation is ahead of anything else in the world.

This includes the G-6 (mobile) and G-5 artillery pieces, frequency-hopping radio, mine-resistant vehicles, the Rooivalk helicopter (still in development), and

Star 212193 (256)

# 'Min dae' for national service

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Compulsory military service for whites is likely to be a thing of the past, Defence Minister Gene Louw has disclosed.

This year's January call-up would probably be the last, he told a press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

"We are busy phasing out national service and let's hope it will happen during the course of this year," Louw said.

The SA Defence Force would still need civilians to

serve the country and would be dependent for its future needs on its reserves. But Louw indicated that these needs would be met by a volunteer army.

Louw said the SADF had started employing a new volunteer army. The target was 9 500 men, and 2 340 had already been signed up — with about equal numbers from each race group.

Louw said white conscription would be phased out during the course of negotiations for a new constitution and a bill of rights.

This appeared to be a reference to the fact that dis-

criminatory conscription would be outlawed under a new dispensation.

SADF sources said Louw's remarks should be seen in the context of an SADF announcement in December that the national service system was to be changed with a greater stress on volunteers.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) welcomed the announcement that the whites-only call-up system would be phased out, adding that it hoped this meant all prosecutions in terms of the call-up laws would be sus-

ended immediately.

"This announcement is a vindication of what we have said in recent months — that the call-up laws were no longer being implemented seriously and that conscripts could in general disregard them."

The EEC said the announcement constituted an acknowledgement by the Government that the present system was no longer viable or morally justifiable.

It said it appeared that the Government was moving towards an entirely voluntary system of recruitment.

## AWB rejects MK 'killers'

PRETORIA — The AWB said yesterday its members would not serve in the same self-defence unit as uMkhonto we-Sizwe (MK) cadres.

An AWB statement said. "The AWB and Wenkommandos form a defence unit which in fact protects its people and property from the ANC" *CT 212/93*

The AWB noted "with surprise" reports that the government wanted to incorporate the Wenkommandos and MK in one self-defence unit — Sapa *(254)*



Star 2/21/93

## Two allege kidnap, claim R20 million

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Two Mozambican teachers who claim to have been kidnapped by the South African Defence Force are demanding about R20 million compensation from the South African Government.

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, reports that Felix Ndimene and Jeronimo Simbine claim to have been abducted from the town of Namaacha on the border with Swaziland in a South African commando raid on August 22, 1982.

The men, who have written a lengthy account of their experiences, claim to have been pressganged into participating in dirty tricks operations, includ-

ing raids into Angola in support of Unita and a kidnap mission in Swaziland.

Simbine managed to escape after three years but Ndimene succeeded in resigning from the SADF only in January 1991.

"If there is justice in the world, South Africa should be made to pay.

"It cannot be tolerated that the apartheid regime should always go unpunished for the many violations of human rights that it has committed," they said.

The two men demanded their claims be resolved by international institutions like the United Nations and Amnesty International, saying their experiences had wrecked them psychologically.

# 'Cuito battle highlight of my career'

Star 2/2/98

(254)

A year ago you told us off the record you would not leave the Government on a low note. Do you now believe you are leaving on a high note?

That's right. First of all I had the responsibility of own affairs in the House of Assembly. As the State President announced, we are converting own affairs completely to general affairs. That's a high note.

Secondly, as far as Water and Forestry are concerned, I've commercialised the whole of Forestry. I'm sitting without a job. I've done my job.

On your "high note, low note" scenario, did setbacks like the CCB or Inkathagate delay your retirement announcement, in the sense that you wanted to resist going out under a cloud?

I wouldn't have left under that cloud of suspicion. In other words, I couldn't have defended myself.

Describe your sentiments at the time of the CCB?

If we talk about the CCB we are generalising. We say 'well, they've done things they shouldn't have done'. Fine, but we're talking about a helluva small element. We're talking about one section of the CCB. I'm not sure what the number would be, but let's say about six chaps.

The CCB should be in the order of about 150 chaps, with a helluva good record, a successful record.

And now we take one small misstep made by certain individuals, basically six, and we hammer on that. Yes, it affects you, because you would like to see the whole organisation being successful.

Has it not hurt you to see the defence force being whittled away in recent years? Its budget should be up at about R18 billion, but it is at present at R9 billion.

No, that's fine. We're in a changing situation, a different political arena. And you have to adapt yourself to new situations.

In a certain sense it is very difficult to change, because you can cut a budget, but if you cut it more than 20 percent, you're ruining an organisation. So the direction that was followed I agree with wholeheartedly.

The organisation has not been

Enigmatic General Magnus Malan (63), at the helm of the SA Defence Force when it grew to be a dominant, all-powerful component of government, is singing in the shower these days as he plans his retirement at the end of the month and a fishing trip to Alaska in June. He spoke to correspondent ALAN DUNN after his announcement that he was leaving the Cabinet after almost 13 years. This is an edited version of the interview.



ruined?

It has not been ruined. It's still a fighting machine, a very highly sophisticated fighting machine.

You feel, then, that the place it no longer occupies in South Africa is appropriate?

Sure. Let's analyse the threat facing South Africa. I doubt whether we will have in the foreseeable future — let's rather say in the next decade — any conventional threat facing South Africa.

I mean we can clean up any neighbouring country in southern Africa before breakfast. There is no conventional threat, so why should you prepare yourself for one?

But if we start talking about the situation as it is in South Africa, where we have unrest to a very great extent, they can play a tremendous role in supporting the SA Police. That's the main threat. That's not a very expensive threat in the sense that you don't need highly sophisticated equipment to counter it. You need men to do it, men with understanding, who can treat the people as they should be treated — with decency and friendliness.

To the many who still think the hawk of the total onslaught would not have the stomach or inclination to go into the new South Africa, what you have said now suggests you are very much on board the De Klerk direction? Sure. I've always advocated that you can only find a solution in the political arena. You can never find it in the security arena, even if you have a coup. The final climax will have to be played in the political arena.

This is where I agree fully, and I support the Government fully, in negotiations.

You used the word "coup".

What about the possibility, which continues to be speculated, about security, and particularly defence force officers, railing against and possibly planning against the direction in which we are going and the speed with which we are doing it?

You won't achieve anything. Eventually you'll have to solve it politically whether you have a coup or not. But I have always believed, and will continue to do so, that your security forces are there to support the government of the day irrespective of what type of government it is.

Highlights of your career?

To have fought against communists supporting Swapo and never receiving a bloody nose, to have been able to achieve your objective every time. To have been part of the Cuito Cuanavale battle — the biggest, the greatest battle to have been fought in the history of South Africa — where we had a limited number of 3 000 troops and lost 31, and the enemy lost between 7 000 and 10 000 — and I'm not even talking about wounded — where they lost sophisticated equipment worth \$1 billion. That was tremendous.

I doubt whether the South Africans of today realise that. And I'll tell you why because we couldn't keep the press informed of the battle. There was a lot of pressure from the United Nations especially, telling us 'get out of Angola'.

You speak of specific military battles. Wasn't there a larger battle here — the ascendancy of the military establishment led by yourself? People were at that stage referring to behind-the-scenes military rule. Wasn't that a battle in which you very much played a hand? The security forces were largely instrumental in run-

ning this country.

I doubt it very much. I think there was a vacuum. The vacuum being with the politicians and socio-economic.

I've never used the words 'total onslaught' since being in politics. But in a situation like that you have four very important areas, especially where you have a revolutionary conflict situation as we've had here and to a lesser extent today with Apla.

So I think it's more a criminality problem facing South Africa at present than a revolutionary one. In the Eighties we had a revolutionary threat. You've got four areas that is to me the 20-80 percent formula — 20 percent to the security forces, but 80 percent should be in the political arena, the economic arena, or socio arena.

What did we do in the other three arenas? Nothing. It was all in the military. I'll say the participation was 80 percent military. That's why you analysed it the way you did. Yes, because of a lack of activities in the other, we never made political decisions.

And then we came to February 1990 and we started moving forward with the political decisions.

You are by implication indicting P W Botha.

No, I'm not doing that. I'm saying there was a lack of it, whether it was P W Botha or whoever. I'm analysing very objectively. I've said it previously. That's the only formula you can work on.

That's why it looked as though the securocrats were taking over. It's a pity we ever coined a word like "securocrats", because by doing that we brought them out and said "that's your problem".

But in certain fields, they (the politicians) weren't taking

the actions they should have taken. For instance, actions like we have in negotiations. We had to get the opposition parties together to solve the problems of South Africa.

While you never mentioned the words "total onslaught" in your political career, you were very instrumental as the general commanding the armed forces in creating that psychosis. Do you not accept some of the responsibility for creating the national frame of mind which led to the excesses, isolated though they may be, on the part of the security forces?

No. There was a direct instruction that all operations done in South Africa were the responsibility of the SA Police, not the military. That was a written instruction.

The CCB knew about it. They knew all they could do was gather intelligence inside South Africa. That's why I can't accept responsibility for that because that was definitely against instructions laid down by the Chief of the Defence Force, who got instructions from the Cabinet.

So there was no nod or wink from your side, at your level or just below it, to these operatives on the ground?

No, it was an initiative taken by a couple of chaps who were completely out of step.

Low points of your career?

I doubt I had any.

Do you think the National Party can win the political battle?

Well organised? Yes. If it's well organised, yes it can.

Does that suggest you think it isn't well organised right now?

No (I don't think that), it's got a tremendous challenge facing it. It is starting with a handicap, in the sense that it opened its membership only a year ago, while the ANC is flourishing as far as membership of the black community is concerned.

They (the NP) have to overcome that handicap. We've got to get black members, organise black communities.

I'm very satisfied with the progress made (in negotiations) by the National Party, as well as the agreements reached by the other parties. I think it's all in favour of a stable, peaceful new South Africa. □



# Call-up 'to be phased out'

252

CT 3/2/93

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

IT'S "min dae" for whites-only call-ups.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw told a media briefing that the government was "busy phasing out national service" and that this January's whites-only call-up would probably be the last of its kind.

The minister added that he was hopeful that the present national system could be ended "in the course of this year".

Defence spokesmen added later that there would be a July call-up

this year but that, pending the outcome of negotiations, a new system would be in place by January 1994.

Mr Louw revealed that the defence force had already recruited 2340 members of a 9500-strong volunteer unit to augment its manpower needs. "The numbers of those recruited are equally divided among race groups," he said.

"We have a small permanent force and we still need part-time manpower to build up the reserve."

Asked about how the introduction of

a Bill of Rights would affect the whites-only call-up system, Mr Louw said that the defence force was looking at the entire question of conscription and progress on this would take place "as we proceed with a Bill of Rights".

Sapa reports that the End Conscription Campaign said yesterday it welcomed the announcement by Mr Louw that the whites-only call-up system would be phased out during the course of the year.

"We hope the announcement implies that all prosecutions in terms of the call-up laws will immediately be suspended," the ECC said in a statement.

"Today's announcement constitutes an acknowledgement by the government that the present whites-only call-up system is no longer viable or morally justifiable."

The DP's spokesman on defence retired general Mr Bob Rodgers welcomed the announcement, but cautioned that a poorly constructed professional army not representing the cross-spectrum of society could threaten stability.

**GOVT'S BILL  
OF RIGHTS  
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See PAGE 5



## MI dirty tricks — FW to talk

Political Correspondent  
PRESIDENT F.W. de  
Klerk is expected to lift  
the veil on ongoing in-  
vestigation into military  
intelligence, dirty tricks  
operations tomorrow.  
Defence Minister Mr.  
Gene Louw yesterday  
declined to disclose any  
further details on the  
probe by the deputy  
head of SADF, Lieuten-  
ant-General Pierre  
Steyn into the defence  
force. (254) C13/293

## Conscription on way out

THE Government was phasing out national service and the latest call-up last month would probably be the last, Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw said yesterday.

Addressing a media briefing in Cape Town, Louw said he hoped the process of phasing out whites-only conscription would be completed this year.

*Sowetan 3/2/93*

(254)

**Venter's**  
**Journal**



## Conscription on way out

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Addressing a media briefing in Cape Town, Louw said he hoped the process of phasing out whites-only conscription would be completed this year.

Sowetan 3/2/93

(254)



# Last post for white call-up

CAPE TOWN — Whites-only national service will almost certainly be a thing of the past by the end of this year.

Defence Minister Gene Louw said yesterday January 1993's call-up would probably be the last of its kind for whites only.

"We are busy phasing out national service," he added.

Defence spokesmen added later there would be a July call-up this year but, depending on progress in negotiations, a new system should be in place by January 1994.

Louw said the Defence Force had already recruited 2 340 members of a 9 500-strong volunteer unit to augment its manpower needs. Those recruited to date came from all race groups, he said.

"We have a small permanent force and we still need part-time manpower to build up the reserve," he said.

The SADF was "looking at" the entire issue of conscription and progress on this would take place "as we proceed with a bill of rights".

Political Staff

WILSON ZWANE reports that the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said yesterday it hoped Louw's announcement meant prosecutions of objectors would be suspended immediately.

The ECC said it was confident a voluntary system would be the most effective in meeting SA's military personnel needs.

At the same news briefing where Louw made his announcement, SADF Chief Gen Kat Liebenberg said he had not even known the cover name of the Directorate of Covert Collections operation raided by the Goldstone commission last year.

"I did not know of the existence or the name of the firm in Pretoria. It was not necessary for me to know. This was simply an administrative cover name," he said. He had been "surprised and disappointed" at allegations that the directorate had been involved in attempts to discredit and compromise senior ANC members.

254  
3/2/93  
BIDAY

# Whites-only conscription to go

## Political Staff

THE imminent scrapping of whites-only conscription was confirmed last night by the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw

"There can be no national service for whites only in a multi-racial non-racist system of government," he said

He also said action would still be taken against those who failed to report for military service

"Should this not be the case,

service call-ups will become meaningless and dependent on the subject decision of the national serviceman"

There was no question of the system of national service being abolished but it would have to be addressed during negotiations

A form of national service would have to be maintained because otherwise the reserve source would disappear

● The ANC and the PAC yester-

day welcomed the defence minister's announcement

PAC secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander said because the demise of white rule was inevitable and there was no military threat against South Africa, an apartheid army was no longer required

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the move underlined the measure of all party support for an alternative defence force

inc

# Call-up to stay <sup>(254)</sup> 'in some form'

Political Correspondent

ARG 4/2/93

NATIONAL service will continue in some form but the days of the whites-only call-up are numbered, Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw said.

He said there would definitely be an intake in July and action would be taken against anyone who failed to report.

Mr Louw issued a statement last night to clarify his remark at a news briefing on Tuesday that last month's call-up had been the last.

In the statement, he said there was no question of national service system being abolished, but in its current whites-only format it would, and must, change.

However, he said there would definitely be a July whites-only intake and that the present system would have to be retained during the transition.

But if there were an election before December it was clear that last month's intake could be the last January call-up in its present form.

"Should an election take place after December, 1993, the state of negotiations at that stage, the date of the election and the form thereof will determine possible future intakes."

Mr Louw said some form of national service would have to be maintained as it was the only guaranteed source of personnel.

The new voluntary period service system introduced in December supplemented national service rather than replacing it.



# SADF soldiers have nothing to be ashamed of, Malan tells House

CAPE TOWN — Nearly the entire Cabinet was present in Parliament yesterday to hear former Defence Minister, now Water Affairs and Forestry Minister, Gen Magnus Malan make his farewell speech to the House of Assembly after announcing his retirement from politics earlier in the week

"Bye bye," called several CP MPs as the general left the podium

Deputy Health and Welfare Services Minister Boy Geldenhuys was continually heckled while paying tribute to Malan.

Geldenhuys said Malan was retiring as someone who had left his mark on the country

"You ran your constituency with military precision and that's why you were returned time after time with increasing majorities"

Under Malan's leadership

the men of the SA Defence Force had won a terror war at a time when the US was losing one in Vietnam and the Soviet Union was being beaten in Afghanistan

CP MP for Kuruman Jan Hoon said the SADF under Malan's leadership took political decisions which kept the red flag flying high

## Enemy

In his farewell address, Malan said no soldier should be ashamed of being a member of the SADF

He said the SADF was not acting against an enemy beyond the borders of the country any more

The foe was now the destruction of existing structures, poverty, joblessness and violence which emanated from expectations which were not realised

It was these problems in

society that demanded a new role of the SADF

"This is the role to act in residential areas, to be present in residential areas among its own people, who are no enemy"

It was self-evident that the SADF could not be a collection or gathering point for everyone who had ever fought or who could not get work

"The Defence Force's task to protect structures and values makes it an indispensable instrument, a machine, a mechanism that is driven and manned by people with particular skills and love for what they are doing"

Malan said it could appear from interviews he had given recently that he intended to forgo his commissioned rank

This was not the case. What he had meant was that he would in future like to be known merely as an ordinary citizen — Sapa.

# Louw clarifies whites-only call-up issue

Star 4/2/93  
(254)

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — National service will continue in some form into the future but the days of the whites-only call-up are numbered, Defence Minister Gene Louw said last night.

He warned that there would definitely be a July 1993 intake and that action would be taken against anyone who failed to report for military service.

Louw issued a statement to clarify his remark at a press briefing on Tuesday that last month's call-up had probably been the last.

In the clarifying statement last night Louw said there was no question of the national service system being abolished.

But in its current whites-only format it would and must change. However, Louw assured there would definitely be a July

1993 whites-only intake and that the present system would have to be retained during the transition.

But if there were an election before December, it was clear that the January 1993 intake could be the last January call-up in its present form.

"Should an election take place after December 1993, the state of negotiations at that stage, the date of the election and the form thereof will determine possible future intakes.

Louw said that in future some form of national service would have to be maintained as it was the only guaranteed source of personnel. The form it took would be decided in negotiations. But it would apply to all South Africans. There could be no whites-only national service in a nonracial government.

He said the new voluntary-period service system introduced in December only supplemented national service.

Star 4/2/93

# For Malan the fight (254) lies elsewhere now

Political Staff

In a nostalgic — and ironic — valedictory speech yesterday, outgoing Water Affairs Minister General Magnus Malan returned to the soldiering theme that earned him both recognition and notoriety as the commander of one of the most fearsome armies in Africa

But gone was the militant tone of the "total onslaught" rhetoric that defined his public performances first as Chief of the Defence Force from 1976 to 1980 and then as Minister of Defence from 1980 to 1991.

Now, at the close of a 12-year parliamentary career, the general contented himself with a more reflective assessment of the role of the SADF as the defender of democracy

Even so, he was quite blunt in warning that the defence force could not afford becoming merely a hotch-potch of all or any combatants "or people who can't find jobs".

Obligingly addressing the matter of water affairs early on his speech — urging central control over this scarce re-

source in the new South Africa — he turned soon, and devoted most of the time, to the subject closest to his heart.

"Democracy," he told Parliament, "can only really develop and expand if it rests on the cornerstone of security"

South Africa could expect a high level of insecurity in future — the daily reports of violence and unrest testified to this.

"But our army is no longer deployed against an enemy across the border. Indeed the enemy is different now..."

The SADF was an "indispensable instrument" in the protection of structures and values.

The extraordinary circumstances of today demanded extraordinary qualities from the soldier and it was fortunate that South Africa could count on a defence force of such quality.

He added: "I will always be proud of our defence force. I am thankful I was able to serve it for so long."

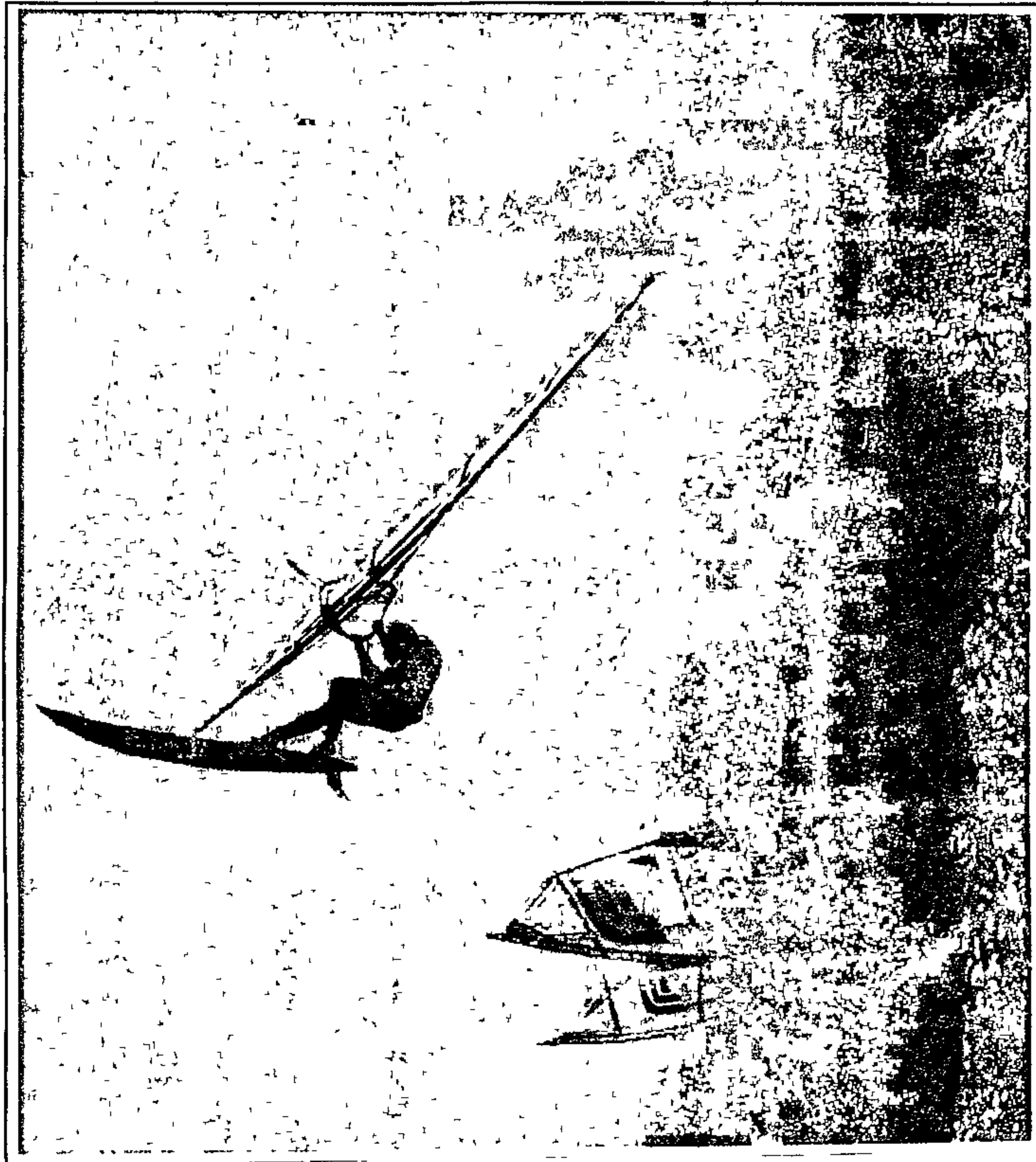
It was very clearly the speech of a retiring soldier... and one of the meekest of a tough political battle lasting more than a decade.



# ARMS

# FROM

6574 CTS/2/93



**WONDERFUL WAVE-RIDER** Soaring over the waves yesterday during the Golf GTI Boardsailing Grand Prix at Bloubergstrand was this competitor who earned a good few points for his grace and style. More than 60 of the world's top professionals are competing for the title and for points towards the 1993 Windsurfing World Ranking. ● Report — Page 17

Picture: BENNY GOOL

# 'Smuggling' by MK may block talks

**Political Correspondents**  
**NEGOTIATIONS hit a potentially serious stumbling block yesterday when talks between the government and the ANC were dominated by the seizure of a large arms cache allegedly being smuggled into South Africa by uMkhonto weSizwe members.**

The arms, ammunition and explosives were discovered by police in the false bottom of a car at Golela on the Eastern Transvaal/Swaziland border on Monday. The post is only a few kilometres from the Natal border.

Two MK members were arrested and later a third man was held, police reported yesterday.

Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel and Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said in a joint statement last night that the "ANC should render clear proof of either involvement or non-involvement of the MK high command and/or national executive committee members in this incident".

The government has also laid an official complaint with the National Peace Committee and asked that it meet urgently to discuss the issue.

"The seriousness of this matter is highlighted by information that it is a regional commander of MK that is allegedly involved," said the ministers.

Last night ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said the organisation "cannot simply accept the information the government submitted and we regard it as necessary for the ANC to undertake an investigation".

He said the ANC could not confirm at this stage whether those being held were members of the organisation.

"We expect the government will give us free access to them in order to facilitate our investigation," said Mr Ramaphosa.

He added that the ANC was "fully committed to the negotiation process and the need to move as fast as possible to ensure a peaceful transition to democracy".

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told diplomats in a special briefing that the government might withdraw from talks with the ANC unless MK's role during the transition was defined.

In 1990 the ANC agreed to suspend the armed struggle and the infiltration of arms into the country.



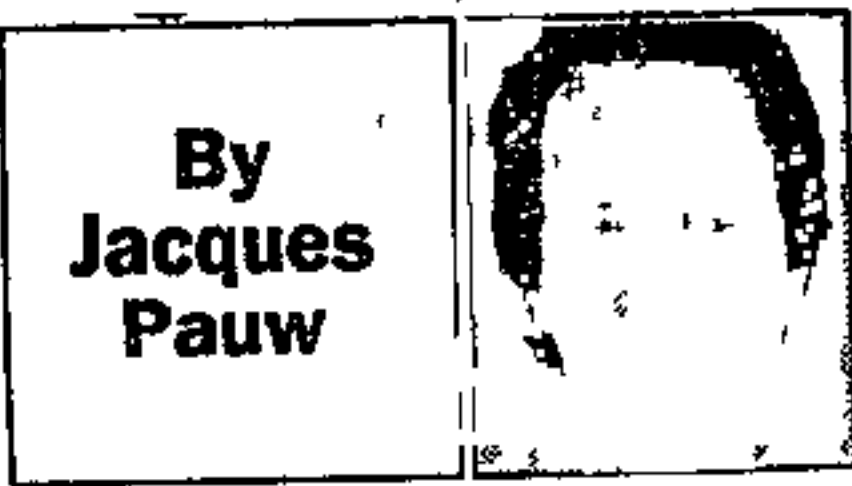
# 'Defence Force raid on Apla scrapped'

EXCLUSIVE

(254)

(SFA)

Five months before the Azanian People's Liberation Army launched its bloody eastern Cape campaign late last year, the SADF was ready to strike at Apla bases in Transkei — but its political masters squashed the idea.



By Jacques Pauw

A group of Military Intelligence (MI) operatives, all members of the intended raiding party, told The Star the operation was planned after evidence showed that Apla attacks on "soft" white targets were imminent.

One of the raiders would have been former Civil Cooperation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard. According to documents in The Star's possession, he was still employed by MI long after his "official sacking" in December 1991.

The raid would have taken place last July, five months before Apla attacked "soft" white targets in the eastern Cape. According to the MI operatives, they were briefed about the attack, told to grow beards to hide their identities, and possible targets were discussed.

They claimed they were to be joined by a special SAP task force from the Crime Information Service

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said yesterday the activities of Apla and MI were at present being investigated by the Goldstone Commission and were, therefore, regarded as sub judice. For that reason the SADF would not comment, he said.

An SAP spokesman said yesterday the police at no stage planned to raid any Apla bases in Transkei. He said the Police Act did not make provision for cross-border raids.

The group of MI operatives said the raid had been cancelled because it became politically "too sensitive". The group is "bitter" because the attacks on "soft" targets could have been prevented.

Minister of Law and Order Hennis Kriel threatened Transkei in December that the security forces might in future cross into Transkei to take out Apla bases.

Government spokesman

Dave Steward has also said South African security forces would raid Transkei if intelligence proved the existence of Apla bases in the homeland.

It has also emerged from a secret police "information note" that the SAP obtained detailed information from two captured Apla members more than a year before the eastern Cape attacks. It pointed to training facilities in Transkei, Apla safe-houses, the military structure of the organisation and names of Apla cadres.

The SAP spokesman yesterday confirmed that two Apla members were arrested in June 1991 and provided the police with "unconfirmed information" about Apla structures, activities and facilities in Transkei.

This information, along with intelligence gathered by two MI teams, would have been used to hit targets in Transkei, the MI operatives claimed this week.

At least two Directorate of Co-Operation (DCC) intelligence teams were instructed at the beginning of the year to concentrate on

● To Page 3 ●

# 'Plan to raid Apla bases in Transkei aborted'

(254)

(SFA)

● From Page 1

activities in Transkei. The two teams were headed by Geoffrey Price and Anton Nieuwoudt, and included Barnard, Rich Verster and Henri van der Westhuizen. Colonel At Nel was, according to The Star's information, in charge of the operation. All these operatives, with the exception of Barnard, were fired by President de Klerk as part of his recent purge of the security forces.

Barnard was, according to a report by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone and subsequent statements by the SADF, fired in December 1991. According to files obtained by the commission during its raid on DCC headquarters in Pretoria in November, Barnard was paid three months' salary in 1991 and told to leave.

The DCC, however, continued to employ Barnard. He operated under the pseudonym "Tony" and concentrated on gathering information about Apla activities in Transkei.

In the first half of 1992, he

provided his handlers, Price and Verster, with several intelligence reports about Apla.

He had a PAC source named "Mr B" in Umtata.

Barnard, confronted with MI documentation, confirmed this week that he was a member of the intended SADF raiding party and was, at least until July last year, still working for the DCC — more than six months after the SADF claimed he had been fired.

He would not say until when he was employed by MI.

According to the group of MI operatives all information about Apla was referred to a central information desk where it was evaluated as "critical".

Soon afterwards, a team was compiled to hit Apla bases and cadres in Transkei. The men said they would have been equipped with special weapons.

Barnard said "All the information gathered by the SAP and MI's intelligence teams was evaluated and in July last year we received an order to prepare ourselves for cross-border raids into Transkei. We were briefed

on possible targets."

He claimed an SAP team would have taken part in the attacks against Apla. The police squad, The Star was told by the MI operatives, would have been commanded by former Vlakplaas commander Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock.

Barnard said they were told the operation had been cancelled because of the "political implications".

Verster this week refused to comment on the planned raid. He said he was bound by the Official Secrets Act.

According to the secret police "information note", dated August 29 1991, the PAC had a regional political-military council in Transkei commanded by Vumankosi Ntikinca, alias Vuma, alias Sizwe, who is wanted by the SAP so that he can furnish information concerning acts of terrorism.

Bulelani Xuma, alias Siphon, was identified as chief of logistics, Themba Kenene, alias Joe, as chief of security, and Madodana Fihla, alias Styles, as commander of training and op-

erations. Apla, said the police note, had divided the country into four military zones.

At that stage (August 1991), the note said, there were 26 trained Apla members in Transkei. Six places were mentioned where "instantaneous military training" had been given.

According to the document, Apla members were instructed to, among other things, provide fellow members with military training, attack white SAP and SADF members, commit robberies to fund projects and attack white farmers.

Most of the SAP information was confirmed by Barnard's source, whom he described in his reports as an "influential drug smuggler" who moved in top PAC circles and regularly mixed with PAC president Clarence Makwetu.

"A lot of armed activity against the security forces and police is being planned from within Transkei and the situation would become progressively worse," Barnard said in one of his reports.

# Bring hard evidence says FW

254  
ACT 5/14/92

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Correspondent

PROSECUTIONS would follow if the investigation into military intelligence produced concrete evidence of malpractices, President De Klerk told parliament.

But, while rejecting suggestions of either a cover-up or a witch-hunt, he said details of the probe had to be kept under wraps in case legitimate intelligence gathering was compromised.

He also urged others not to use the SADF as a political football at a time when the security forces needed and deserved support.

Responding to the debate on his opening speech, Mr De Klerk said that if the top-level investigation by police and several attorneys-general produced evidence that warranted further action, prosecutions would follow.

Accusations of a cover-up were "out of the question". The government had acted promptly.

He added "There is no witch-hunt".



Star 5/21/93

# Some intelligence men to be prosecuted

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Some SA Defence Force intelligence personnel would be prosecuted during 1993, President de Klerk told Parliament yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his opening speech, De Klerk answered criticism about the Government's response to Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's probe into alleged malpractices by SADF intelligence staff

He denied the Government was involved in either a cover-up of wrongdoing or a witch-

hunt of SADF officers.

The Government could not expose all the activities of military intelligence as most of its work was necessary for the safety of the community

It was also determined to act according to proper judicial and departmental procedures.

But if the Steyn investigation brought the necessary evidence to light, there would be prosecutions

If it was proved there was no substance to the allegations, those accused would be exonerated.

De Klerk denied there was any contradiction in statements

by him and Defence Minister Gene Louw about the 16 military intelligence officers already suspended as a result of the Steyn inquiry.

During the debate MPs had claimed De Klerk had originally announced the 16 were being suspended for wrongdoing, while Louw had later said many had merely been "rationalised".

De Klerk insisted yesterday that in his original announcement he had pointed out that some of the 16 had been retired for the sake of rationalisation and others because they were held responsible for actions by subordinates.

# SADF budget down a third

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE budget of the once-mighty South African Defence Force has been slashed by more than a third in the past five years and it faces more cuts in years to come

The retrenchment of 5 974 SADF personnel will be completed by the end of March and

R384 million has been provided for their gratuity payments during the next financial year

There had also been "drastic" cutbacks in intelligence activities, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, chief of staff finance in the SADF, told a press briefing yesterday. *CTA 293*

He said the retrenchments in the current financial year had

been across the board in all services and amounted to five per cent of the permanent force establishment.

However, he said that there were currently more "foot soldiers" on service in South Africa than any time since World War II and certainly more than were on service during the war in Namibia and Angola

# 'MK' arrests may stall talks

26/2/93

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE arrest of alleged uMkhonto weSizwe members smuggling arms into South Africa could delay the negotiations timetable, with the multi-party planning conference scheduled for later this month likely to be the first casualty

A top government source said the planning conference, aimed to oil the wheels of negotiations, could be set back by weeks as a result of the latest MK row.

Yesterday's constitutional talks between the government and the ANC were restricted to an exchange of positions on the smuggling issue after Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told diplomats that multi-party negotiations could be derailed if the ANC failed to produce a satisfactory explanation for the smuggling incident.

The ANC yesterday claimed the government was "trying to use this incident to achieve its long-cherished goal of delaying the negotiations process so that it can cling to power for the near future"

Foreign diplomats were generally unimpressed by what some termed the "melodramatic antics" of Mr Botha and said they could see no compelling reason why talks should be held up any further



# SADF 'ready to hit Apla before attacks'

JACQUES PAUW  
Weekend Argus Correspondent

COMMANDOS of the South African Defence Force were ready to strike at Apla bases in the Transkei five months before the organisation's bloody campaign in the Eastern Cape in late November and early December last year — but political leaders kiboshed the operation

A group of Military Intelligence (MI) operatives, all members of the intended raiding party, said this week the operation was planned after evidence showed that Apla attacks on "soft" white targets were imminent

One of the raiders would have been former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Mr Ferdi Barnard

The raid would have taken place last July, five months before Apla cadres attacked white targets in the Eastern Cape

According to the MI operatives, they were briefed about the attack, told to "grow beards" to hide their identities and possible targets were discussed

They claimed they were to be joined by a special SAP task force from the Crime Information Service (CIS)

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said the activities of Apla and Military Intelligence were being investigated by the Goldstone Commission and were regarded as sub judice. "For that reason the SADF refrains from comment," he said.

ARC 6/2/93  
The group of MI operatives said the raid was cancelled because it became politically "too sensitive"

At least two Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) intelligence teams were instructed at the beginning of last year to concentrate on Apla activities in Transkei.

The two teams were headed by Mr Geoffrey Price and Mr Anton Nieuwoudt, and included Mr Barnard, Mr Rich Verster and Mr Henri van der Westhuizen. Colonel At Nel was reportedly in charge of the operation.

Mr Barnard, confronted with MI documentation, confirmed this week that he was a member of the SADF intended raiding party and was, at least until July last year, still working for the

DCC — more than six months after the SADF claimed he was fired. He would not say until when he was employed by MI

According to the group of MI operatives, all information about Apla was referred to a central information desk where it was evaluated as "critical"

Soon afterwards, a team was compiled to hit Apla bases and cadres in Transkei. The men said they would have been equipped with special weapons

Mr Barnard said: "All the information gathered by the SAP and MI's intelligence teams was evaluated and in July last year we received an order to prepare ourselves for cross-border raids into Transkei. We were briefed on possible targets."

By Quentin Wilson

ONE of the slogans of the End Conscription Campaign in the late eighties read, "Magnus, ons is Gatvol!"

This week, the slogan returned, but without the "ons" as the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, 63, ended a political career in which he established himself as a source of continual government embarrassment.

Malan will receive a tax-free gratuity of R400 000 as well as two pensions — R199 000 a year from parliament and another undisclosed pay-packet from the military.

Malan, considered a hawk even in former president PW Botha's cabinet, was Minister of Defence for 11 years from 1980.

In 1991 he was demoted to Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry. During his army reign, the SADF

# Good-bye, soldier of misfortune

SOUTH AFRICA 6/2-10/2/93

(254)

He moved up the army's hierarchy, becoming Chief of the SADF in 1976.

Malan's approach was governed by the belief that South Africa was facing a "total onslaught" from communist instigators.

Malan played a key role in developing the state's "total strategy" to counteract this perceived onslaught at all levels, including the military,

political, diplomatic, economic, religious, cultural, sporting and propaganda levels.

While supported by Botha, Malan's securocrat image went out of fashion during President FW de Klerk's reform drive in 1990.

Nonetheless, Malan held tight. But the growing number of reports pointing to SADF hit squad activity forced De Klerk to shift Malan to the cabinet portfolio of Water Affairs and Forestry.

Malan was perceived by the ANC in that year as an obstacle to negotiations and the ANC demanded that he resign before talks with the government could reconvene.

While the ANC welcomed Malan's resignation, they said he should have left the political scene

"long ago"

"Malan's resignation does not absolve him from the political and personal responsibility that he has to bear," the ANC statement said.

The ANC added "It is a measure of his self-serving style that characterised Malan's career that he is now abandoning the sinking ship of the NP, having stayed aboard just long enough to meet the 12 year period that qualifies him for a full pension."

In their statement, the ECC said "Malan is getting out now to avoid the problems that would arise when the army gets cleaned up — whether by De Klerk or a future government."

An internal investigation into SADF irregularities has been conducted by General Pierre Steyn.

The findings are expected to be announced during this session of parliament.



# Atlas Aircraft in death dive <sup>(254)</sup>

SITimes [BUSS] 7/2/93

By CIARAN RYAN

SA's multi-billion rand aircraft development programme is being wound up after 20 years without ever selling a locally developed aeroplane.

Atlas Aircraft, a division of Denel, which was formerly part of Armscor, is now little more than a SAAF workshop

"Atlas is in danger of being reduced to an overhaul facility if nothing is done soon," according to Jane's Defence Weekly's SA correspondent, Helmoed-Romer Heitman.

Research and development on the Rooivalk attack helicopter and Ovid trainer aircraft are to be phased out.

## Upgrades

Mr Heitman estimates the cost of developing the Rooivalk at between R1,5-billion and R2-billion, with little hope of recovering this investment.

Atlas, which began aircraft development in the 1970s, manufactured Italian-designed Impala Mk I and II and Kudu and Boshok light reconnaissance aircraft under licence in the 1970s and 1980s

Extensive technical and design expertise was built up

over the years French-supplied Mirages were modified into Cheetahs, and the Oryx, an upgraded Puma helicopter, was developed by Atlas engineers

But attempts to get a locally developed aircraft industry off the ground, along the lines of Brazil's Embraer, have come to virtually nothing

More than 2 000 Atlas employees have been retrenched since 1990 as the SAAF scaled down its fleet, leaving 4 800 still employed

Cut-backs on government funding for the military forced the abandonment of further research and development on new aircraft. Last year Atlas was taken over by Denel which cut back on loss-making operations

Mr Heitman says Atlas has a good track record in licensed manufacture and overhauls. Both the Rooivalk and the Ovid have excellent technical features, but Atlas was unable to sell them abroad, partly because of the arms embargo on SA and partly because it has virtually no track record.

"Nobody is going to buy aircraft from Atlas when SA's own air force is not willing to buy them," he says "Then

there is the problem of buying aircraft from a company with no proven track record"

The SAAF spurned the Atlas/CSIR-developed Ovid trainer in favour of the Pilatus, delivering what is reckoned to be the final blow to the Atlas aircraft development programme

The Pilatus deal for 60 trainers is worth R500-million and delivery is due for 1995

A spokesman for the SAAF says local industry will be involved in the maintenance and possibly the assembly of the new aircraft Atlas is the only real contender

## Risk

Managing director of Denel, Johan Alberts, says the cost of developing the Ovid has been written off after the SAAF bought the Pilatus and "any further development of the Rooivalk will be for Denel's cost"

"This is a risk we have to take We lost the tender for the Ovid trainers in a free market environment We are investigating continuing with the Ovid project — we might still be lucky"

But Mr Alberts concedes that customers are reluctant to purchase aircraft from a manufacturer with little track record

Mr Heitman says develop-

ment of the Rooivalk will not be entirely wasted because some of the systems and components can be sold to Puma operators.

The SAAF fleet has been cut by more than 50% from 775 to 390 aircraft, of which 78 have been sold The number of air force bases has been reduced from 12 to seven as part of a rationalisation programme.

Spending on air defence increased from R1,18-billion in 1991 to R1,45-billion in 1992, nearly R500-million of which was spent on professional services A SAAF spokesman estimates that 74% of this was paid to Denel for servicing, modifying and upgrading SAAF aircraft.

The figure will be lower this year because of the fleet cutbacks, lower SAAF flying hours and rationalisation of airbases

Mr Heitman says Atlas could turn its military design capability to civilian use provided its design team is retained The market for both military and civilian aircraft has been severely knocked by the ending of the Cold War and world recession.

He says the SADF needs to spend up to R4-billion to R5-billion a year in order to re-equip and adequately maintain the defence force by 2010

Mr Alberts says Denel's financial results for the year to March will be "surprisingly better" than the R210-million after-tax profit forecast when the group was launched last year. Turnover is forecast at R3-billion

The group, comprising 25 divisions across the industrial spectrum, has been particularly successful in the export markets



C/Hess 7/2/93 (254)

# 32 Battalion

By PATRICK GOODENOUGH

OPPOSITION parties this week expressed concern at news that the SADF's controversial 32 Battalion - in the process of being disbanded through absorption into other units - had been patrolling the Transkei and Ciskei borders for the past month.

A convoy of troop carriers and a company of some 100 Portuguese-speaking soldiers left the small town of Komga earlier this week.

Townfolk and farmers said the troops had patrolled farmlands along the Transkei border. A 30-strong platoon from the unit also camped on a Hanover farm on the Ciskei border for four days last week after the farmer received telephonic death threats. In all cases the soldiers called themselves 32 Battalion.

The ANC and the SA Institute for Defence Politics (IDP) expressed concern.

"We don't think this region needs the deployment of such a notorious unit. We are waiting for a situation in which the unit is disbanded," said ANC Border spokesperson Mcebisi Bata.

IDP co-director Paul Bolko Mertz said the news surprised him. "The battalion is officially not existing any more, but companies may still exist. If they want to make a clean-out they must disband it completely.

"Companies can be attached to other units - but as part of those units, not as 32 Battalion."

A spokesman for Eastern Province Command, Col Johan Engelbrecht, confirmed that 32 Battalion had been based in the area "for operational requirements". He would not say how many troops were involved. It was "deployed as a normal infantry unit" in "trouble-spots... where we think it's necessary".

"I can't comment on the possible disbandment of the unit. That is a policy matter."

When the SADF withdrew from Angola in 1976 it brought back Angolan troops who had been linked to the collapsing FNLA. They were formed into 32 Battalion and based at Buffalo, northern Namibia.

Last year a task group was appointed to investigate its future. Judge Richard Goldstone recommended that the unit not be used in urban peacekeeping roles.

SADF and Defence Ministry spokesmen said the absorption process - as approved by the Cabinet - was under way. As individuals were involved, the process obviously took time.

The unit members were SA citizens and had "no ambition to return to their countries of origin".

In the interim, "elements of 32" could be used in "guarding international borders", they said.

## Concern over use of notorious unit in hot spots

must go!

## MP to question govt on activists

Political Correspondent

THE government is to be questioned about the disappearance in 1985 of three Port Elizabeth activists

ct 9/2/93  
Schauderville MP, Mr Michael Hendrickse wants to know from Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel whether Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Mr Sipho Hashe and Mr Champion Galela were arrested in Port Elizabeth on or about May 8 1985 (257)

The three activists disappeared after arranging to meet a diplomat at Port Elizabeth's H F Verwoerd airport

# Troops on patrol opposed by ANC

254

ARG 9/2/93  
EAST LONDON Troops from the controversial 32 Battalion have been patrolling the Transkei and Ciskei borders over the past month in spite of a government decision almost a year ago to disband the unit.

A spokesman for Eastern Province Command, Colonel Johan Engelbrecht, confirmed the battalion of former Angolan troops had been based in Komga for about a month, and had undertaken patrols from there.

The battalion was "deployed as a normal infantry unit" in "trouble spots where we think it's necessary", he said.

"I can't comment on the possible disbandment of the unit. That is a policy matter." He was unable to say how many troops were involved.

Townfolk and farmers from Komga reported that a convoy of troops had left the town last week to patrol the farmlands along the Transkei border.

A 30-strong platoon from the unit also camped on Mountain View farm on the Ciskei border for four days last week, after the farmer had death threats by telephone.

The ANC and the Institute for Defence Politics (IDP) have both expressed concern at the deployment.

"We don't think this region needs the deployment of such a notorious unit. We are waiting for the unit to be disbanded," said ANC Border spokesman Mcebisi Bata. Alleged crimes by some unit members should also be investigated, he added — Ecna



# 'Disbanded' unit now in E Cape

Star 9/2/93

(254)

**EAST LONDON** — Troops from the controversial 32 Battalion have been patrolling the Transkei and Ciskei borders over the past month despite a Government decision almost a year ago to disband the unit

A spokesman for Eastern Province Command, Colonel Johan Engelbrecht, confirmed that the battalion of former Angolan troops had been based in Komga for about a month, and had undertaken patrols from there

Battalion 32 was "deployed as a normal infantry unit" in "trouble spots where we think it's necessary", he said

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"We don't think this region needs the deployment of such a notorious unit. We are waiting for a situation in which the unit has disbanded," said ANC Border spokesman Mcebisi Bata. Alleged crimes by some unit members should also be investigated, he added

IDP co-director Paul Bolko Mertz said the news surprised him

"The battalion is officially not existing any more, but companies of men may still exist."

"If they want to make a clean

cut they must disband it completely"

He said it was acceptable that companies were attached en bloc to other units, on condition that they then become part of those units — not retain their identity as 32 Battalion

The unit was formed largely from FNLA troops in Angola, and brought back to South Africa when the SADF withdrew in 1976

After intense public pressure last year, and criticism by the Goldstone Commission, the Government announced the disbandment of the unit

An SADF public relations official, Major Charl de Klerk, said members of the unit were now SA citizens, and had "no ambition to return to their country of origin".

He added that "elements" of 32 Battalion could be used in "guarding international borders" — Eena

Star  
9/2/93  
found in  
(25/)  
in hostel

Staff Reporter

Soweto police and members of the Defence Force yesterday raided the Dube hostel and seized a large cache of weapons and ammunition.

Police believe the raid may have averted "a bloodbath"

Four hostel dwellers were arrested and 15 AK-47 rifles, three Makarov pistols, two 9mm pistols and "a large amount of ammunition" were confiscated.

A "substantial" amount of money and dagga was also recovered, police said.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said security forces raided the hostel after a tip-off.

He said it was clear that some elements are planning to end the relative peace.

Halgryn appealed to anyone who may have prior knowledge of any planned violence to call the toll-free Crime Stop number 0800-111213

# Arms row

254

# heats talks

CT 10/2/93

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE arrest of a further six alleged ANC members linked with last week's seizure of an arms cache on the Swaziland border has raised the temperature on the eve of the government/ANC "bosberaad" starting in Cape Town today.

The arrests, coming soon after the capture of three other uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) members, will keep the hotly disputed topic of private armies on the front burner when delegations from the ANC and the government begin three days of intensive discussions.

However, the issue was complicated yesterday by the seizure of a second large arms cache — including AK-47 rifles, handguns and ammunition — at Johannesburg's Dube Hostel and the arrest of four people.

The hostel is known to house many IFP supporters, but Law and Order Ministry sources yesterday insisted the hostel arms haul was a "totally separate issue".

## Private armies dispute on table

Inkatha emphasised in talks with the government on Monday that it wanted the future of MK to be resolved satisfactorily before it took part in a multi-party planning conference, scheduled for late this month.

Government sources said yesterday the finds appeared to reaffirm the official belief that both the ANC and Inkatha were involved in fomenting violence.

The police and Defence Force said the seizure at the hostel may have averted a "bloodbath".

It was believed the suspects were arms dealers. A "substantial" amount of mon-

ey and dagga was also found. Police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said "It is clear that some elements are planning something to end the relative peace and spirit of co-operation of the past few months in Soweto".

Yesterday Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the six arrests in connection with the Swaziland border seizure came during follow-up operations.

Last week three MK members were arrested in connection with the seizure of the arms cache in a car crossing into South Africa.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday that ANC lawyer and negotiator Mr Matthew Phosa, MK chief-of-staff Mr Siphwe Nyanda and the organisation's southern Natal chairman Mr Jeff Radebe were conducting "a thorough investigation into the incidents and will compile a comprehensive report later".

The government/ANC talks today were scheduled to concentrate on regionalism and power-sharing, but now seem likely to be dominated by security questions.



## 32 Battalion will go <sup>254</sup> govt

<sup>21012193</sup>  
THE disbandment of 32 Battalion was continuing in terms of a decision made by the cabinet, according to a Ministry of Defence spokesman

He was reacting to a report that members of the "controversial battalion have been patrolling the Transkei and Ciskei borders"

The spokesman said the battalion would not be employed in the townships but could be used in a border protection role — Sapa

Star 10/2/93  
**Battalion 'being disbanded'**

The disbandment of 32 Battalion was continuing in terms of a decision made by the Cabinet, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said (254)

## Call-up: Govt to prosecute

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The government has started prosecuting Citizen Force members for failing to report for military camps and it is "only a matter of time" before national servicemen are court-martialled, the SADF said yesterday.

In a statement the End Conscription Campaign accused the government of "breathtaking hypocrisy" as the Minister of Defence had recently announced that the call-up system was to end this year.

The ECC encouraged servicemen to seek legal advice — Sapa



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# SA issues call on health

HARARE — SA Health Department director-general Dr Coen Slabber yesterday urged southern African states to hasten an agreement on co-ordinating health services to make maximum use of their limited resources. *BIDAM*

Slabber said in an interview at the end of a three-day visit, the first by an SA Health Ministry chief since Zimbabwe's 1980 independence, challenges posed by malaria, tuberculosis, cholera and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) knew no borders. *10/2/93*

Resistant strains of infection were developing and spreading from one country to another, and a health co-operation agreement could eliminate wasteful and costly duplication if states shared the

**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

testing of imported drugs.

"If we can, let's get an agreement tomorrow," said Slabber. "You can try to control malaria here and we can try, but if Mozambique does nothing, we are in for problems, as all measures have broken down there. It seems to us that with the peace accord it will be for SA and Zimbabwe to help Mozambique with mosquito control and its malaria problem."

□ Sapa reports that the Medical Research Council of SA has signed a joint research agreement with its Kenyan counterpart, its first with an African institution. Malaria will be the most important of 19 areas of collaboration covered by the contract.

# ECC opposes prosecutions

*BIDAM 10/2/93*  
**STEPHANE BOTHMA**

THE SADF had begun renewed prosecutions of conscripts who failed to report for military camps, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said yesterday.

The ECC urged supporters to press for a moratorium on the prosecutions "It appears that the SADF's tactic is to summon individuals . . . before a court martial with very little warning, in the hope that they will appear without proper legal representation and plead guilty," it said. *254*

An SADF spokesman said investigations had started into failures to report for the January intake, but said the ECC claims were so vague that it was impossible to comment.



# Call-up trials 'a disgrace' - ECC

Star 10/2/93

(254)

## Staff Reporters

The End Conscription Campaign has labelled the resumption of call-up related prosecutions "a disgrace" revealing "breathtaking hypocrisy" by the Government and the South African Defence Force.

Reacting to the sentencing of 22 draft dodgers from the University of Pretoria Military Unit by a military court yesterday, ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers claimed the SADF's tactic was to summon the individuals to a court martial with very little warning, hoping they would appear without proper legal representation and plead guilty to a charge of failing to report for military service

Hard on the heels of the recent announcement by the Minister of Defence that the call-up system was to end this year, the men who failed to report for a camp pleaded guilty and were convicted and given fines and suspended detention terms

Under the Defence Act they were liable for an 18-month detention term or a R600 fine. The court, chaired by Commandant Piet Venter, imposed fines of up to R200 as well as suspended sentences

The ECC stressed that charges were dropped against certain individuals who were represented by an attorney.

"Apparently, the military authorities are reluctant to deal with any arguments involving political considerations or principled objections to the current system of military service," De

Villiers said

"The few individuals being prosecuted represent only a tiny fraction of the thousands who have failed to report in recent months. They are being used by the Government as pawns in a cruel political game," he added

The ECC called on the ANC, the Democratic Party and all other democratic political organisations to join it in condemning the renewed prosecutions, and to press for a moratorium on such prosecutions

The officer commanding Northern Transvaal Command, Brigadier Gert Opperman, warned "I think that up until October last year we'd been very lenient on 'campers' who failed to report. But now we will prosecute offenders"

Star 10/2/93

## Suspended sentences, fines for 22 who failed to show

Pretoria Correspondent *(25)*

Twenty-two members of a Pretoria Citizen Force unit who failed to report for a camp have been found guilty in a military court and given fines and suspended detention terms.

The young men were of the University of Pretoria Military Unit, and failed to report for a camp from December 7 1992 to January 27 1993. They pleaded guilty to the charge at the court martial in Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday.

Under the Defence Act they were liable for an 18-month detention term or a R600 fine. The

court, chaired by Commandant Piet Venter, imposed fines ranging downwards from R200 as well as suspended sentences.

Carl Nieuwmeyer (23), who is studying chemical engineering at Tuks, said "I haven't got the money. And it was them (the SADF) who slipped up. — they neither approved nor turned down my application for exemption."

End Conscription Campaign spokesman Chris de Villiers said yesterday's trials were "merely show trials, to bolster the Government's threat that people who did not report for national service would be prosecuted."



Star 11/21/93  
**SADF 'NP's private army' (254)**

The Government's failure to disband the controversial 32 Battalion — whose dissolution was announced a year ago — confirmed that the SA Defence Force was the National Party's private army, the ANC said yesterday. Commenting on reports that 32 Battalion had been deployed to patrol the Transkei and Ciskei borders, the ANC said the Defence Ministry's actions reinforced the prevailing lack of confidence in the SADF

# 32 Battalion must be restrained, say ANC

JOHANNESBURG. — The African National Congress called for 32 Battalion to be confined to barracks without delay yesterday.

This follows reports that members of the unit, who are predominantly Angolans, are patrolling the Transkeian and Ciskeian borders from Komga.

The ANC said over a year ago, government officials had assured the public that "the notorious 32 Battalion" had been disbanded and its forces had been distributed into other units.

"Yet we are told this battalion remains intact and will not be disbanded piecemeal but will have a ceremo-

nial disbandment," the ANC said, in reference to a statement on Tuesday by a Ministry of Defence spokesman in Cape Town.

By such actions the Defence Ministry reinforced a prevailing lack of confidence in the SADF, and confirmed that it remained a private army of the National Party, the ANC said.

"This disinformation underscores the urgent need for all security forces in South Africa to be placed under multi-party control in keeping with the planned Transitional Executive Council," added the statement. — Sapa

Star 15/2/93  
**Bid to lift arms embargo**

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach will discuss the possible lifting of the arms embargo against South Africa when he meets his counterparts from around the world in Abu Dhabi this week. (254) ● Page 6



# No Cape blitz on absent 'campers'

Staff Reporter

THE blitz in the Transvaal and Natal on Citizen Force "campers" who have not reported for duty is not being matched in the Cape, a Western Province Command spokesman said

A Castle spokesman said no courts martial were in progress. The spokesman could not say whether this was because there had been few camps recently, or whether all those called up had reported

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria handled prosecutions of national servicemen who did not report for their initial one-year stint, the spokesman said.

The End Conscription Campaign said it was hypocritical of the government to prosecute conscripts who did not report, because the Minister of Defence had said the present call-up system was to end

(25th) ARG 11/2/93



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CITY

MIN FOR BEGINNERS



# Tutu call for multi-party control of security forces

ARG 12/2/93 (254)

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Political Staff

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu said today he was prepared to write to United States President Bill Clinton asking him to give South Africa access to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

But he said would write to the White House only when a "broadly acceptable transitional multi-party control of the security forces" had been established.

"The minute this happens I would be in touch with the White House to see the request because we want the kick-start it requires for all the legacies of apartheid to be dealt with expeditiously."

His letter could go off the White House as early as the June, the date the government has set for having a transitional executive council in power.

But he added: "This is provided it (the executive council) has multi-party control of security forces. I don't think we are going to have a handle on violence until the assurance of security forces do not have elements who are subverting the negotiation process."

Archbishop Tutu said his previous position was that he would call for sanctions to be lifted if an interim government was established and violence had ended.

But he wanted to redefine his position. "I would be ready to write to President Clinton and say to him 'give South Africa access to the World Bank and IMF' if a broadly acceptable transitional arrangement which would ensure multiparty control of the security forces is concluded."

He wanted to see democracy, an end to apartheid and an end to the misery of our people. "This has always been my aim and I'm sure it will be the aim of those who, like me, have called for sanctions and now want sanctions to be lifted."

He said most trade and sports sanctions had been lifted, but because of the violence nobody in their right mind would invest in South Africa.

President De Klerk had pointed this out when he met an Anglican church delegation led by the Archbishop of Canterbury last month.

"What they are requiring is access to the IMF and World Bank," said Archbishop Tutu.

# 'Allow gays in army'

W/Mail 12/2 - 18/2/93

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE African National Congress believes that gays did sterling work in Umkhonto weSizwe over the years and that there is no reason why they should not continue to do so in a reconstituted South African Defence Force.

The ANC's commitment to gays in a new army is not based so much on their track record as bush fighters as on the principle that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation under a new constitution.

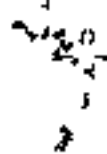
The ANC's standpoint was spelt out at a press briefing in Cape Town this week by the organisation's consti-

tutional experts, Kader Asmal and Albie Sachs

Sachs said gays who had served in the ANC's military wing had not been discriminated against. Instead, they had been judged on their abilities as soldiers.

He said that while the ANC had not formulated a specific policy regarding the eligibility of gays into a new, volunteer defence force recruitment would clearly have to be based on the principle of non-discrimination.

Asmal was even more categorical on the topic. He said all discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation would have to be outlawed in terms of a future Bill of Rights.





# Rightwingers are stockpiling stolen SADF arsenal — ANC

THE African National Congress plans to raise with the government evidence it claims to have that rightwing mercenaries with an alarming assortment of South African Defence Force weapons are plotting to destabilise the country.

*The Weekly Mail* is in possession of photographs of some of the weaponry allegedly stolen from SADF bases which is allegedly being stockpiled by the mercenary group.

The weapons cache, seen by a *Weekly Mail* reporter in Natal, includes plastic explosives, hand grenades, detonators, ammunition, anti-personnel limpet mine and teargas canisters. *W. Mad* 12/2-18/2/93.

An ANC official, who asked not to be named, said yesterday: "The highly sophisticated cell comprises rightwingers and, possibly, seasoned mercenaries from outside the country."

"It is based in Natal and uses a highly sophisticated communications network.

"We believe they are plotting to attack ANC offices and activists."

There is speculation that the rightwing militants may be the "South African Republic".

## Some of the weaponry allegedly stolen from SADF bases

for the assassination of ANC Natal Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe in October last year, as well as the slaying of six people at the Chris Hani squatter camp in Daveyton on Sunday.

In the wake of the recent confiscation of two arms caches, one on Swaziland's Golela

border early this week and the other in Kwa-Mashu yesterday, the ANC plans to use the evidence as proof that the government lacks control over its own security forces.

It is likely to argue that, in the light of plots to destabilise the country and thwart democracy, multiparty control of the security forces is an urgent priority.

## SA arms for Gulf show

PRETORIA — Armscor will exhibit some of its top products at the International Defence Exhibition in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates today and tomorrow. The South African display will focus on artillery systems, including the G5 gun, the G6 self-propelled gun and the Rookat panzer vehicle. High-speed target drones and various other weapons, ammunition and electrical systems will also be exhibited — Sapa



WHO... TO...  
2007 6 29 10 11

## 32 Battalion to go in March

PRETORIA. — The controversial 31 and 32 Battalions are to be disbanded and their members absorbed into other army units next month, SADF chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring announced yesterday

32 Battalion, comprising Angolans, will be formally disbanded during a parade at its base at Pomfret on March 26, while 31 Battalion, containing Bushmen

soldiers, will be disbanded during a parade at its base Schmitdsdrif on March 6

President F W de Klerk announced in July last year that both units were to be disbanded

Gen Meiring said the transfer and absorption of the soldiers into their new units would take place soon after the parades

32 Battalion's members are Angolans who joined the SADF

operating out of Namibia into Angola in the mid-1970s. When they were eventually deployed in South African townships, black liberation groups accused them of being a "third force" and demanded their disbandment (254) CT 13/2 AB

31 Battalion's Bushmen trackers also assisted the SADF, notably in the Caprivi strip, during the Angolan war — Sapa



Star 13/2/73

# Goldstone won't investigate SADF

THE Goldstone Commission does not intend at this stage to conduct an investigation into the intelligence operation of the SA Defence Force. Announcing this in a statement yesterday, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said a separate inquiry by the commission could affect an investigation by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Jan de Oliveira, into possible criminal activities. Mr Justice Goldstone said the commission would continue to ensure it kept abreast of all relevant information.

It has also been reported from Port Elizabeth that

the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity will be asked to halt assistance to Pan Africanist Congress-linked cadres should recommendations made by South African Police and Defence Force yesterday be adopted by the Goldstone Commission.

A commission committee was told in Port Elizabeth that the "people's war" of the PAC's Azaman People's Liberation Army was aimed not only at the security forces, but also at the white civilian population. — Sapa

# SADF to aid heart victim

254  
S. Times 14/2/93

By HEATHER ROBERTSON

THE SADF has agreed to assist the soldier who claims he had to undergo a heart transplant as a result of the Defence Force's negligence

The SADF has demed negligence but Major-General TA Dippenaar, Chief of Medical Force Deployment of the SA Medical Service, has offered its assistance to Mr Eugene Viljoen

Mr Viljoen's mother alleged in an article in the Sunday Times last week that a delay in diagnosing a viral infection in her national serviceman son resulted in him having the transplant

## Regrettable

An SADF spokesman said the delay in diagnosis remained regrettable but "it was never frankly negligent and did not materially contribute to the eventual medical outcome"

The Ministry of Defence also agreed to pursue Mr Viljoen's case after discussions with Mr Ray Louwenstein, chairman of the SA Society of Heart Transplant Recipients, on Friday

## Goldstone not probe MI new

PRETORIA — The Goldstone Commission does not intend at this stage to investigate the intelligence operation of the SA Defence Force (254)

Announcing this, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said a separate inquiry by the commission could affect an investigation by the attorney-general of the Transvaal, Dr Jan de Oliveira, into possible criminal activities. The commission would keep informed —  
Sapa CT 15/2/93



## Armcor seeks new life for grounded copter

STAR 1572/93.  
ABU DHABI — Dwarfed by Armcor's renowned 155 mm howitzers at the Abu Dhabi defence exhibition, and almost hidden away at the back of Armcor's exhibition hall, is a miniature model of the grounded Rooivalk helicopter gunship

Armcor was still hopeful of finding a partner or partners to get one of its most ambitious, and expensive, projects completed, Armcor chairman Johan Moolman confirmed.

"A lot of capital has gone into the Rooivalk's development. If

one could recover that capital it would be a meaningful economic decision." (259)

Moolman was not immediately able to verify speculation that at least R1,5 billion had gone into the shelved chopper — Sapa.

Star 15/2/93  
(254)

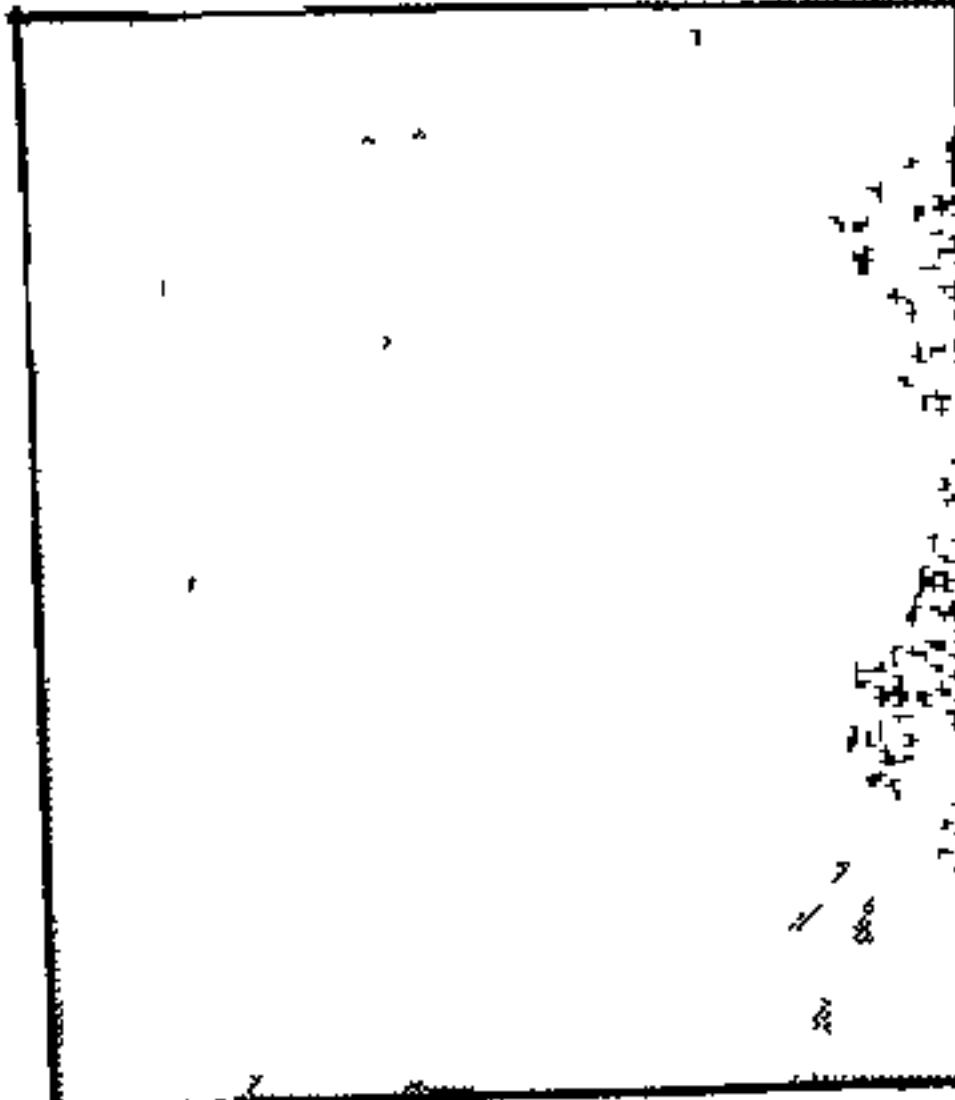
# Pretoria hopes to speed up lifting of arms embargo

ABU DHABI — SA Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach will discuss the possible lifting of the arms embargo against South Africa when he meets his counterparts from around the world in Abu Dhabi this week.

Breytenbach said this yesterday at the International Defence Exhibition in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — billed as the biggest ever event of its kind in the region.

Breytenbach is attending the exhibition with SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg and Armscor chairman Johan Moolman

Interviewed in Armscor's exhibition hall, where visitors are met by Armscor's giant showpieces, the G5 and G6 howitzers,



Wynand Breytenbach. we're not selling to Saddam

Breytenbach said "We still have an arms embargo, but despite this, we have reason to believe it may be lifted soon

"I see my function here to

discuss this with my counterparts so that we may possibly speed up this process because this is important."

The UAE Armed Forces invited 30 defence ministers to attend Idex '93, and Breytenbach said it was a breakthrough that South Africa had been invited.

The South African Cabinet vetted all Armscor sales and sold weapons selectively in line with United Nations policy

"We are definitely not selling to Saddam"

Liebenberg, wearing his army uniform, said he had not come to the exhibition with a shopping list but, as SA Defence Force chief, had to keep abreast of technological advances.

He would meet other defence force chiefs — Sapa

# SADF spends less secretly

(254)  
Political Staff

THE SADF required about R84 million less than was budgeted for from its massive and secret special defence account, according to figures published at the weekend in the estimates of additional expenditure

More than R4 billion was budgeted last year for the account, which has been criticised by op-

CT 15/2/93  
position parties and then-auditor-general Mr Peter Wronsley who complained of the secrecy surrounding the account

The revised expenditure amounts to R4,298bn — a saving of R84m

SADF spokesmen would say only that this was the result of "sound financial management and increased productivity"

The overall expenditure of the SADF, however, increased slightly

The largest increases were listed as landward defence (R55m), air defence (R14m) and maritime defence (R16m) Medical support also increased by R213 000

Overall, the SADF required an additional R1.000



# Agent cheats NIS of R1,9-m

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The National Intelligence Service (NIS) has been "taken for a ride" to the tune of R1,9 million by the confidant of an African head of state.

This embarrassing loss for the NIS and the Government emerged yesterday in the report of Parliament's Joint Committee on Public Accounts on Government expenditure for 1990-91.

NIS lost R1,9 million which it placed in the account of a middleman who was supposed to help it set

up an intelligence network in the African country

The operation is similar to a rip-off in which a Nigerian presidential candidate stole R1,58 million from the Department of Foreign Affairs

That money, deposited in the candidate's bank account, was for the secret purchase of a London-based magazine circulating in west Africa.

It is not known whether the NIS project was also launched in Nigeria, although the public accounts report shows it was not the same African agent who cheated both departments

NIS chief Mike Louw told the public accounts committee that the aim was to establish in an African state the "capability" for gathering intelligence from the rest of the continent, and even from Europe.

He said the R1,96 million had been paid in cash to a go-between, whom he described as a "very special confidant" of the head of state of that country.

Louw conceded that the State President — it is not clear whether he was referring to F W de Klerk or P W Botha — had authorised the NIS only to provide a guarantee of R1,9 million.

But the NIS had decided that, to "conceal its hand", it would deposit the R1,9 million directly into the agent's bank account.

NIS should have obtained the State President's permission for this, but had not done so because of the time factor, he said.

Another official, CL Welgemoed, told the committee that no written contract had been entered into.

Louw agreed that even a verbal contract was enforceable, but said NIS had not done so because the incident could have caused embarrassment to people in the African country.

10/16/93 (254)

## SA arms made R500m a year despite embargo

ABU DHABI — Despite United Nations-imposed sanctions, South Africa has in the past 10 years earned R500 million annually from weapons sales to 37 countries, Mr Johan Adler, a South African Defence official, said.

These included Howitzer sales to both Iraq and Iran during their 1980-88 war, defence experts said.

South Africa's G5 and G6 Howitzer guns are on display at the first International Defence Exhibition (IDEX '93), which opened in Abu Dhabi on Sunday.

Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach said SA privatised the state-owned arms company Armscor last April, creating a manufacturing company called Denel Pty Ltd. — Sapa-Reuter

# Huge cuts in defence spending on cards

(254)

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Major cuts in defence spending are expected when the Budget is presented to Parliament on March 17, and Defence Force personnel can expect more retrenchments as another 5 percent cut in staff costs is a virtual certainty.

These will swell the ranks of the nearly 6 000 who are being laid off during the present financial year, as a result of the 5 percent staff costs announced in August.

Well-placed sources are now forecasting that the 5 percent cut in staff costs will become an annual feature, as the SADF drastically restructures its manpower.

In addition, they say more military bases will have to close this year, more fighter

aircraft and other weapons will have to be scrapped, training will have to be reduced and flying hours reduced.

SADF chief of staff, finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray said at a briefing yesterday that 38 percent of the SADF's budget had already been lopped off in real terms over the last four years.

It is clear that this figure will have increased considerably after the 1993/94 Budget has been presented.

Murray said the SADF had already decided how it would meet its reduced 1993/94 budget, but would not divulge the figures.

Explaining the SADF's additional budget presented to Parliament yesterday — a nominal R1 000 book entry above the R9 704 449 budget-

ed last March — Murray said R132 million had been slashed off budgeted expenditure. The biggest share — R84,294 million — had been pared off the gigantic R4,383 billion Special Defence Account which mainly funds weapons procurement, defence intelligence services and special projects.

The bulk of this was saved in cutting back on weapons production, and the Atlas aircraft-manufacturing company had borne the brunt.

Murray agreed that R84 million was not a large cut off a plus-R4 billion budget.

He said the budget for intelligence services — which accounted for about R200 million and which funded organisations such as the Directorate of Covert Collec-

● To Page 3

## More cuts for defence

● From Page 1

tion — had also been reduced "dramatically". The SADF had stopped "a tremendous number" of special projects since President de Klerk had ordered it to do so a few years ago.

A further R3,345 million had been saved by cutting back on stores and professional services.

However, the total R132 million saving had been ploughed back into paying R47,9 million of the R171 million across-the-board public servants pay rise last year and in retrenchment costs for the 5 974 personnel laid off this year.

Murray said these personnel had to be laid off during the current book year to meet the Cab-

inet's August 1992 order for a 5 percent cut in public-service staff costs.

About 170 had already been laid off and the rest would be laid off before the start of the new financial year on April 1.

He said the SADF would have to consider closing down major services such as the Navy and the Surgeon-General's Office.

And it would have to rely more on short-service volunteers instead of Permanent Force members who cost more in pensions and other benefits.

The SADF could not afford more cutbacks in weapons production and would seek further savings in reduced running costs.



## Nuke 'rethink' in future SA

JOHANNESBURG  
South Africa's commitment to nuclear and military research would need an urgent rethink when a democratic government came to power, says a policy report issued yesterday.

The report, drawn up by a Canadian-based research centre, was initiated by the ANC, Cosatu and other groups.

It says SA's atomic energy budget is seen "among the democratic movement as part of the military industrial complex" and in many parts of government as "a huge drain". — Sapa

## More troops used

MORE troops are presently deployed in South Africa than at any time since World War II. (254)

SA Defence Force Chief-of-Staff Rear Admiral Paul Murray said in Cape Town yesterday that the cost of the deployment was comparatively low as the accent was on infantrymen, who were not using heavy weaponry. He said South Africa's defence budget had been reduced by 38 per cent over the past four years.

Sowetan 16/2/73

# Navy's future in the balance

254

ARC 16/4/93

**Political Staff  
and Staff Reporter**

THE future of the navy is in the balance as new defence cuts are planned.

The cuts in the SADF are expected when the budget is presented to parliament on March 17.

Servicemen can expect more retrenchments as another 5 percent cut in staff costs is a virtual certainty.

This will swell the ranks of the nearly 6,000 who are being laid off during the present financial year as a result of the 5 percent staff costs announced in August.

Defence Force chief of staff, finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray confirmed today that as an ultimate resort "we would have to think again" about closing major arms of the SADF, such as the navy or surgeon-general's office.

But there were no such plans at the moment.

"Even if we have to cut drastically, we will still have to maintain a balanced force, in other words maintain an army, an air force, a navy and medical services."

He said the navy would "undoubtedly be one of the last things we will axe. That we will close it — no, that we will have to cut back — definitely."

Sources forecast the 5 percent cut in staff costs would become an annual feature as the SADF drastically restructured to save.

And they said more military bases would have to close this year; more aircraft and other weapons would have to be scrapped, training would have to be reduced — especially conventional training — and flying hours reduced.

Vice-Admiral Murray said yesterday the SADF had already had 38 percent lopped off its budget in real terms over the past four years.

He disclosed that 5,974 SADF personnel had been laid off during the current book year to meet the cabinet's August, 1992, order for a 5 percent cut in public service staff costs.



# Conference on arms industry (250)

*B10 my*  
16/2/93  
THE need for SA's defence industry to widen its range of interest and establish export markets in order to survive will be addressed at an international conference in Pretoria in April

Peace on the country's borders and the elimination of the Soviet profile in the region has resulted in a 40% cut in orders to the country's armaments and defence-related industries, says conference manager Diane Barclay-Beuthin

As a result, the industry had to diversify, both widening and deepening its range of interests, and investigate and establish export markets

The industry was undergoing a period of unprecedented change and the move towards commercialisation and the crucial

STEPHANE BOTHMA

issue of diversification presented a major challenge to senior industry executives.

To address the challenges, AIC Conferences had assembled a panel of prominent local and international speakers to share experiences and knowledge

Barclay-Beuthin said the industry must capitalise on its advanced high-tech capabilities, identify and develop export markets, consider the importance of quality management in gaining worldwide recognition and review development strategy.

Speakers will include SADF chief of staff Lt Gen Pierre Steyn, Armscor CE Tielman de Waal and Jane's Defence Weekly publisher Paul Beaver.

# SADF to retrench more staff, close bases

CAPE TOWN — Defence spending would continue to drop sharply in years ahead, with more staff cuts and base closures this year, government sources said yesterday

The defence budget was likely to maintain the downward trend of the past few years, possibly forcing the closure of entire SADF branches, sources said

The defence budget was cut by just more than the inflation rate last year and it is reliably understood that the next defence budget is likely to maintain this trend

The defence budget has been cut by 38% in the past four years and if this trend is maintained, the budget will be about half what it was five years ago

B/PM 16/2/93.

TIM COHEN

SADF finance chief of staff V-Adm Paul Murray said yesterday 5 974 staff members had been retrenched last year and more cutbacks were likely. Total cutbacks this year would amount to about 5% of the staff complement

He attributed the savings this year to a combination of measures including the centralisation of resources, providing commanding officers with increased powers to allow them to enforce savings.

The defence force, which deployed 10 000 troops — more personnel than during the

Angolan war — was attempting to elicit savings at the same time as it changed its character. The move from a conscription-based defence force to a more cost-effective one would assist in this process

On the special defence account, which amounts to about half the defence force's budget, Murray said most of this was currently spent on defence force procurement requirements. The amount spent on intelligence services had been cut drastically.

About R380m had been provided for pensions and gratuity payments over the next financial year. R86m had been provided in the current financial year for retrenchment packages



Minister please answer the second part of the question in this regard? [Time expired]

\* Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, this question is a very fundamental one, because this Government has a history of employing State funds to serve the NP's party-political interests. We need only think back to the relatively recent past when the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs had his little exercise with the DTA and other parties in South West Africa, where taxpayers' money was used to subsidise political parties in another state.

We are thinking of the publication *RSA Policy Review* that is published regularly and is nothing but a policy document of the NP and not of the Government of the day as such. We need, therefore, to consider the publication of the draft bill of rights against this background.

The simple question is whether the NP is going to publish a different draft bill to the one that the Government is supposed to have published here. The answer is simply, no. This bill is the NP's draft bill, and everybody knows that Government funds, or taxpayers' money, was used to make this publication possible.

The CP says that under no circumstances should the State's money be used to finance the propaganda or information of political parties. This should not be allowed to happen under any circumstances. However, it has happened again here. The question is, what do we do now?

Our only logical and practical solution, with the warning that this process should not be repeated, is that since the Government has already committed an injustice, the same amount that has already been spent should be made available to all the political parties in South Africa that wish to publish such a draft bill, or their opposition to it. [Interjections] [Time expired]

\*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Speaker, this is really a very fundamental issue. What the Government intends to do concerning other political parties is definitely at issue here.

The hon member for Houghton obviously misquoted me with regard to the bill of rights.

I did say "We'll lick the radicals". But he castigates the Government every day, for reasons he alone knows, for not castigating or licking the radicals. I am not apologising for

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

licking the radicals, because he encourages us to do that. However, I did not say that in the context of the bill of rights. He must take my word for that.

Secondly, the interest in the report of the Law Commission is well underlined. It has reactivated the interest in that very important document. It is so important that the hon member for Houghton has now read the report of the Law Commission. [Interjections] That is good. For the first time he has read it properly, because he has discovered 6 differences. One difference involves the issue of the death penalty. We do not apologise for that, because outside there is a cry, not only for the death penalty to be imposed, but for it to be put into operation and for people to be executed. I want to know his position on this point.

An HON MEMBER That is irrelevant to the question!

The MINISTER No, it is very relevant, because the debate will indicate. [Interjections] what every political party's views are on these various points of difference. [Interjections] What he does not say is that there are twenty-eight more points on which we agree with the Law Commission. [Time expired]

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Speaker, the DP has scored a great victory in persuading other political players to accept our position, which is that South Africa needs a bill of rights. We have fought for this for decades. [Interjections] We have persuaded those hon members

What a tragedy it is that the draft bills of rights produced by the ANC and the Nationalists are such mediocre efforts in conception, contents and style.

The hon the Minister is a progressive and a reformer. Unfortunately, he is also a prisoner of his party's past. Instead of taking advice from liberal democrats who know something about bills of rights, he has inspanned his department and at vast expense has produced a party-political manifesto which is over-detailed where it should be simple, and deficient in detail where content is required. He then tried to present it as a contribution to the debate, again at public expense.

To add insult to injury, the long-suffering taxpayers have had to pay for this effort, and will now apparently not have the privilege of being

presented with alternatives as part of the wider debate.

One of the most appealing factors of the USA is the touching faith which ordinary Americans display in their pledge of allegiance to their flag, their Constitution and their Bill of Rights. One of the reasons is the simple elegance of language used to encompass lofty ideals and to describe and protect the rights of its citizens.

The DP is ambitious for South Africa and we insist that our people deserve better than this mediocre effort by the Nationalists, paid for by the people. We want State funding for all serious contributions to the debate, and I challenge the hon the Minister to use some of his R1,5 million to help fund serious contributions by this party and others.

Mr A J LEON Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has conspicuously failed to answer the questions which were set before him this afternoon, and he knows that he has failed to do so. I am not surprised, because the hon the Minister has a very poor memory. He cannot remember what question was asked last week—which was on the Order Paper—and he certainly cannot remember what he said four years ago.

I quote from *Business Day* of 30 June 1989:

By introducing a bill of human rights the National Party would for once be in a position to 'lick' revolutionaries who claimed they could tender to South Africa a more just society, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

Speaking at the NP federal congress, Coetsee said South Africa did not yet have a full democracy, as large numbers of Blacks did not have a vote in regard to matters of concern.

However, the point is that the hon the Minister never went to the Press Council about this. He never said this front-page headline story was wrong or erroneous.

Four years later he says we should accept that he did not say or mean it in that context. However, the issue is that this is a political ploy by the NP to enhance their. [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Speaker, I will show the hon member for Houghton my speech, and he must take my word for it. I know there is a tradition that if a member denies

having said something, it should be accepted. [Interjections]

We want to emphasise that it is not the purpose of the Government to claim this area for itself. Therefore, on the same basis that we supported the constitutional process at Codesa I and II, we render assistance to those other parties and organisations who would like to present their proposals on a bill of rights during the next multiparty conference, because the Government will have to foot that bill as well. [Interjections]

I am inviting the hon member and other members of the Justice Committee to come forward with ideas as to how we should go about doing that. This is the very reason why we have activated a debate on the Bill of Rights, which is very important, and we have succeeded. I am therefore responding positively to the request of the hon member.

As far as quality is concerned, we read the following in the *Washington Times* of 3 February 1993:

What Mr De Klerk proposes, is a document that sounds very similar to the mother of all bills of rights, the one enshrined in the United States Constitution since the 18th Century. Mr De Klerk's draft even goes well beyond ours in absolutely forbidding discrimination on the basis of race of sex, and also prohibiting the confiscation of property.

We have this visible intolerance on the part of the liberals. I want to conclude with the following definition of a liberal. A liberal is a man who leaves a room when the fight begins. [Interjections]

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 10 February 1993

De Hoop nature reserve: land used for military purposes

\*1 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Defence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



- (1) Whether any land in the De Hoop nature reserve has been set aside for military purposes, if so, (a) what is the total extent of the land involved and (b) what will become of the rest of the nature reserve, (c) whether any portion of the land so set aside has been expropriated, if so, (a) for what purposes, (b) at what cost and (c) what is the extent of the land involved,
- (2) whether any area in this nature reserve is being or will be used for military purposes, if so, what are the relevant details? B3E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) Approximately 18 000 hectares of the De Hoop Nature Reserve as it is known today of which only sections are used for military purposes. This ground, however, was not part of the De Hoop Nature Reserve. It was a rural area owned privately and used mostly as holiday estates, none of which were registered as private nature reserves. Only after expropriation were the properties added to the De Hoop Nature Reserve.
- (b) It is managed as a proclaimed nature reserve
- (2) Yes
- (a) Military purposes
- (b) About R10 million
- (c) 18 000 hectares
- (3) Yes. Parts of the area of 18 000 hectares which was added to the original nature reserve, will be used for armament development which is compatible with principles of environmental conservation. Inside the original De Hoop Reserve a 0,02 hectare site is being used as a calibration point.

General Law Amendment Act, 1992 coming into operation

\*3 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether section 8 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No 139 of 1992), has come into operation, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (2) whether it has been brought to the attention that South African political organisations that are not registered as political parties are allegedly collecting money in foreign countries to be used for political purposes in South Africa,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B8E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes, on 1 January 1993
- (2) Yes
- (3) A statement is not necessary

Tax deductions: payments/donations to educational institutions

\*6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 124 on 27 March 1992, he or his Department has as yet found a solution in regard to the deductibility of moneys paid by individual taxpayers for educational purposes at school or college level, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what is the current tax policy regarding individuals and/or companies making donations to (a) tertiary institutions, (b) pre-primary schools, (c) primary schools and (d) secondary schools? B18E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) It is not the intention to grant any tax relief in respect of school fees. On equity grounds there can be no justification for a tax deduction that would be of benefit to wealthy persons but would afford little or no benefit to the more needy. Furthermore, total Government expenditure on education, expressed as a percentage of both the budget and the gross domestic product, is already markedly

higher than that of countries at the same stage of development, and an increased contribution cannot therefore be justified, taking into account the manifold claims on the Exchequer.

(2) It is still not policy to allow donations to pre-primary or primary schools as a tax deductible item. The interdepartmental committee referred to in my predecessor's reply No 124 of 27 March 1992 was instructed to seek solutions to two problems currently being experienced in the application of section 18A of the Income Tax Act, namely

(a) The system is being abused on an increasing scale, in that certain schools are partly converting their school fees into tax deductible donations

(b) Under the SITE system, persons earning less than R50 000 per annum do not render tax returns and are thus unable to claim a deduction

The committee concluded that these problems cannot be satisfactorily resolved. The committee recommended in principle that individual donations to secondary schools also should not be tax deductible. I am accordingly obliged to consider this recommendation and possible alternatives

Judges: Freemasonry Movement/Afrikaner Broederbond

\*8 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether his Department has made a survey in order to establish whether any judges are members of the (a) Freemasonry Movement and (b) Afrikaner Broederbond, if so, when,
- (2) whether there are any judges who are members of these organisations, if so, how many, in each case,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B24E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) No. I would like to draw the hon member's attention to the fact that already

during 1965 a judicial commission of inquiry into secret organisations was instituted. The commission found that none of the said organisations rendered itself guilty of any form of treason or intrigue or of attempts to obtain for itself domination, or of harmful or unlawful influencing of the administration of justice.

In the light of the fact that to my knowledge no information exists which suggests the contrary, there was no need for an investigation into the involvement of judges with one of these organisations (2) and (3) fall away

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister did not reply to my question, but arising out of his reply I should now like to ask him directly. Would the hon the Minister ask Mr Justice Goldstone, for example, whether is a member of one or both of these organisations?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have put my policy viewpoint very clearly. There was an investigation into the particular organisations and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, namely that such organisations are damaging to the judiciary and/or conduct hostilities, I do not deem it necessary to put such a question to the judge.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is aware that a certain judge resigned from a confidential organisation because—this is the impression we gained—he regarded it as unethical to be a member of such an organisation while also being a judge.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if a judge has resigned, giving certain subjective reasons, I cannot pass judgment on whether he should have remained there. It is his privilege to decide whether he wants to remain there or not, just as the hon member, Mr H D K van der Merwe, I gather, resigned from one secret organisation and joined another. It is done on the same basis. It is a matter of one's conscience and where one stands with respect to one's own personal experiences or feelings of guilt, one or the other [Interjections]



*Hansa*

*Hansa*

establishment on the (a) first and (b) last day of the above-mentioned period? B88E

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) (a) 14
- (b) 9
- (2) Yes
- (2) (a) 46
- (b) 37

Note Four (4) resignations during this period

**Aids: deaths**

44 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) How many persons died of Aids in the Republic in 1992,
- (2) whether she will furnish information on the number of persons who died of Aids in the (a) self-governing territories and (b) TBVC countries in that year, if not, why not, if so, how many in each such territory or country? B104E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) 72 up to 27 October 1992;
- (2) (a) and (b) no deaths were reported

**Own Affairs**

**Port Elizabeth metropole: renting of houses**

4 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Housing and Works

How many houses being rented in the Port Elizabeth metropole were owned by the (a) Government, (b) Port Elizabeth Municipality, (c) Uitenhage Municipality and (d) Despatch Municipality as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B75E

**THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS**

- (a) Houses 209
- Flats 1 332
- (b) Houses 346
- Flats 615
- (c) Houses 100
- Flats 36
- (d) Nil

*Hansa*

*Hansa*

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**QUESTIONS**

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

**General Affairs**

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I put Question No 1

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL. Mr Chairman, I have just received a note in which I am informed that the hon the Minister of Defence has been delayed and that he should be here shortly [Interjections] I therefore wish to request that his question stand over provisionally

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I accordingly put Question No 2

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL. Mr Chairman, the same request applies in respect of Question No 2.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I consequently put Question No 3

**Arrest of three persons in May 1985**  
\*3 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether three persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were arrested by the Police in Port Elizabeth on or about 8 May 1985, if so, (a) under what circumstances, (b) where were they held, (c) when were they released and (d) what are their names, if not,
- (2) whether the Police have any knowledge as to their present whereabouts, if so, what are the relevant details? CHE

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) No
  - (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away
  - (2) Falls away
- Mr M A HENDRICKSE. Mr Chairman, answering from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I just ask him

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! Does the hon member want to ask an additional question? Then he will have to get permission first. The hon the Deputy Minister has indicated that he is prepared to take an additional question. The hon member for Schauderville may proceed

Mr M A HENDRICKSE. Have the names and activities of the three activists, namely comrades Godolozzi, Galeia and Hashe, ever been a subject of discussion by the State Security Council, and if so, who were the serving members of the council at the time, and what was said in relation to these comrades?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, that is not related to the question on the Question Paper, and I would suggest that the hon member for Schauderville table a question in that regard

Mr M A HENDRICKSE. Mr Chairman, may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister another question?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The hon the Deputy Minister is prepared to take another question

Mr M A HENDRICKSE. Mr Chairman, can the hon the Deputy Minister then give us the assurance, after in-depth investigation by the SA Police, that these three persons are not being detained by any agents of the State, and that they have not been assassinated by any agents of the State, or on the instruction of any State-funded organ or body?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, the particular question relates to the SA Police and I have given the answer on behalf of the SAP that we have no record of these persons ever having been detained

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! Questions 1 and 2 stood over until the hon the Minister of Defence entered the Chamber. I now put Question 1 to the hon the Minister of Defence

**International propaganda network**

\*1 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he will furnish particulars on whether the Government secretly funded

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



an international propaganda network through a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, what (a) was the purpose of the said project and (b) is the name of the (a) project and (ii) company involved,

(2) whether a certain newspaper was involved in the said propaganda network, if so, what is the name of the newspaper?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No, the matter is *sub judice*

(2) As a result of the aforementioned it would be inappropriate to say more about this now

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us why the matter is *sub judice*?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, this matter was on arbitration. It was referred to former Chief Justice Rabie. He gave judgment in favour of the Defence Force against a certain Mr Rudman. The judgment was subsequently converted to a court order, and since then court documents relevant to the case have been served. I double-checked, because I wanted to give the hon member a reply, but I received confirmation from my legal advisers that the case was *sub judice*.

Dr David Webster: *leg. il. defence in inquest*

\*2 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the Government provided legal defence teams in the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster, if so, (a) for what purpose, (b) at what cost and (c) what are the other relevant details? C2E

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) To look after the interests of parties and witnesses

(b) Tariffs were negotiated with the legal defence teams but the final accounts have not been appraised by the State Prosecutor concerned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

men or women be found guilty in the future of having committed crimes while having been in the employ of the SADF or Military Intelligence? 254

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the SADF could only accept liability if it were involved or if it authorised those people to commit certain illegal or unauthorised acts. Normally the Department would have to be there to defend itself so that no more incorrect indictments, which are completely unjustified, could be made against the department. The reason why one appoints legal practitioners is to attend to and protect one's own interests.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he please tell the House what the counsel's brief in the case of this inquest was?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the counsel's brief would have been to consult with the people and the persons involved, to find out what the issues were and to prepare itself in order to protect the Department against the indictments. That is normal procedure in all legal cases.

*Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993*

INTERPELLATION

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

*Own Affairs*

Provision of housing: backlog

1 Mr N M ISAACS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture \*

(1) Whether there is any backlog in respect of the provision by his Department of housing to persons in the low-income groups, if so, what is the extent of this backlog.

(2) whether his Department intends taking steps to eliminate this backlog, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

C9E INT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE Mr Chairman, as a consequence of an attempt by this NP Ministers' Council and the members of the NP in this House, we concluded on a high note in November last year with the announcement of the bonanza which would be allocated to 745 000 people country-wide, irrespective of colour or race, which would make 90% of them home-owners immediately.

We have inherited a shortage of housing too, of course. In terms of the latest available figures the names of more than 150 000 families are on the waiting lists of local authorities country-wide. The severest shortage of housing is within the Cape Town metropolitan area, and at present the names of more than 45 000 families are on the waiting list for housing at the Cape Town City Council.

Since the NP has taken over in the House of Representatives, concerted efforts have been made to acquire as much funds as possible in order to address the housing backlog. The department has succeeded in acquiring an additional R200 million from the sale of strategic oil reserves to alleviate the need for housing.

During the 1992-93 financial year funds amounting to R310 675 493, including an amount of R100 million from oil funds, were allocated to local authorities for the financing of 403 projects.

When we came into power on 3 February last year, nearly 400 projects were gathering dust because there were no funds. Funds could not be allocated either, although the projects were approved. Of the aforementioned total, an amount of R212 851 060 was allocated for the financing and erection of residences or the upgrading of existing residences, while an amount of R70 005 271 was allocated for the provision of services on sites. The balance, namely R27 819 162, has been allocated for the creation of community facilities and welfare projects. [Time expired]

Mr N M ISAACS Mr Chairman, the reason I put this interpellation on the Question Paper was, in the first place, to thank the NP Government and the Ministers' Council for what they have done.

I am also grateful for the fact that the hon the Minister could tell us more of what has taken

place

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



come under the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry (2) All cases which come to the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry are, as appropriate, investigated in collaboration with concerns such as the South African Reserve Bank, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, other departments, the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the Government Attorney and the Commercial Branch of the South African Police. Furthermore, external verifications of GEIS claims are undertaken by the Department on an ongoing basis.

(3) In regard to cases of fraud under the General Export Incentive Scheme, refunds are demanded from claimants who have acted illegally and such cases are handed over to the Commercial Branch of the South African Police for further action. In cases where fraud is proven, exporters are deregistered.

#### Telkom: bad debts

\*27 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(1) Whether Telkom had any bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993, if so, (a) what is the total amount involved and (b) how is this amount made up,

(2) whether any portion of this amount is due to the premium rate (087) industry, if so, what portion?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, Telkom had bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993
- (a) As the figures for January 1993 are not as yet available, the figures quoted below are applicable to the period 1 January to 31 December 1992. During this period bad debts amounted to R65,0 million
- (b) Approximately 98% of the above-mentioned amount represents tele-

phone debtors whilst the balance is made up by other telecommunications services

- (2) Yes. Part of the R65,0 million can be attributed to the 087 service. It is not possible to furnish a reliable estimate of the amount involved at this stage as the billing system does not provide detailed information in respect of calls made. There are, however, still a number of cases that are receiving attention but which have not yet been recorded as bad debts and where the amounts obviously include an 087 service component.

#### Military Intelligence/self-governing territories: contact

\*28 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether a previous head of Military Intelligence, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at any time established contact with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories, if so, what (a) is the name of such head and (b) was the nature and extent of the contact,
- (2) whether any of his successors as chief of Military Intelligence continued this contact, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No, not while he was associated with Military Intelligence
- (2) No. This is not a task of the Military Intelligence Division

#### Sentences: correctional supervision

\*29 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1992?

#### The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

During the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992, 2 523 persons were sentenced to correctional supervision in terms of section 276(1)(h) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)

The number of persons whose sentences of imprisonment have been converted to correctional supervision by the court *a quo* or the Commissioner of Correctional Services respectively, in terms of sections 276A(3), 287(4) and 276(1)(i) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 523

The total number of persons who have therefore been placed under correctional supervision for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 3 046

The hon member is also referred to my reply of 17 February 1993 in the House of Assembly to question number 17 for oral reply (see col 90).

#### Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act: promulgation

\*30 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No 127 of 1992), has been promulgated, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether a judge of the Supreme Court has been designated to consider applications to monitor and intercept communications over telecommunications lines of individuals; if so, which judge,
- (3) whether any applications to monitor any telephone or telecommunications line have been made, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes, on 1 February 1993
- (2) Yes, the Honourable Mr Justice M T Stewart has been designated in terms of section 3(1)(a) of the Act

- (3) Yes, for the period 1 to 10 February 1993 two applications were received in terms of the Act.

#### Development Aid: disposal of toilets

\*31 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 3 June 1992, any of the toilets valued at approximately R15 million purchased by the former Department of Development Aid are not in use at present, if so,
- (2) whether any further plans have been made to dispose of these toilets, if so, what plans,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B109E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply furnished to him on Question No 7 on 3 June 1992. As indicated, the original value of the 4 600 toilets which had not been used at that stage, amounted to ± R2 900 000 and not R15 000 000

The toilets concerned on former South African Development Trust land have been disposed of by means of allocation and/or by making them available to bodies for utilization in existing and developing formal and informal residential areas

- (3) No

#### KwaNdebele: third report of Commission of Inquiry

\*32 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele has brought up a third report, if so,
- (2) whether the Government has received the said report, if not, why not, if so, when (a) was it so received and (b) is it expected to be made public? B110E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Those who blatantly refused to report are as follows

- (a) 10,7%
- (b) 13,8%

**SADF: alleged malpractices**

\*9 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether any disciplinary steps are being taken against certain members of the Defence Force as a result of an inquiry into alleged malpractices within the information community of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many members are involved and (c) why,
- (2) whether these disciplinary steps have been concluded, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether the members concerned have been informed of the nature of their contraventions, if not, why not, if so, in what way? B47E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

The AGs of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal, in conjunction with the SAP, are investigating allegations against certain members of the SADF. On completion of the investigation they will decide whether *prima facie* cases do exist and if legal proceedings should be instituted. In the meantime the case is *sub judice* and no details can be made public

\*10 Mr R F Haswell—Local Government  
[Question standing over]

**Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation**

\*11 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Hadebe between Richmond and Ixopo in Natal on or about 27 October 1992, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B51E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level,

- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life? B60E

**The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**

- (1) Yes The following authorities conducted tests in their respective areas of jurisdiction to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula:

Western Cape Regional Services Council  
Municipality of Cape Town  
Town Council of Langelethu

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry did not conduct any tests in this regard, but did in terms of the permits issued to local authorities receive the required information regarding tests carried out on the discharges from sewage works, enabling the Department to determine whether the permit conditions were being complied with

- (a) (i) Throughout the year at approximately two-weekly intervals
- (ii) In the surf zone at

21 points from Silwerstroom to Llandudno, 15 points from Hout Bay to Kommetjie; and 34 points from Miller's Point to Gordon's Bay and 1 more at Kogel Bay which is under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cape Town

Of these 71 sampling points, approximately 46 were at bathing areas and 25 near treated wastewater or stormwater outfalls

- (b) Regarding False Bay in particular, the position is that the tests done by the various authorities represented on the False Bay Water Quality Committee confirmed that there is no need for concern. In the 1992 Annual Report of this Committee it is pointed out that the European

Community (EC) guidelines were exceeded marginally at four points in the surf zone near stormwater outlets where samples were taken

Microbiological counts from Clifton Beach to Bakoven indicate general compliance with EC guidelines with a static or decreasing trend which is expected to improve still further on completion of the Green Point sea outfall pipeline repairs. The situation at Green Point, however, is not expected to return to normal until the repairs have been completed

Microbiological results of tests conducted at Hout Bay indicate that the EC guidelines are exceeded from time to time, but the condition is expected to be rectified when the Hout Bay sea outfall pipeline is completed

- (2) No hazard to marine life could be established and only limited risk towards bathers near stormwater outfalls could have existed at times at places. Recognised bathing areas, however, are generally not in the close proximity of stormwater outfalls

Signs warning the public have been erected opposite the beaches near the damaged sea outfall pipeline at Green Point. It is not foreseen that the discharges from the damaged pipeline will have a detrimental effect on the marine life in this area over the long term and once the repairs have been completed and tests carried out, the beaches currently closed for bathing will again be safe from a health point of view

**Walvis Bay: future**

\*14 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 May 1992, finality has been reached regarding the future of Walvis Bay, if not, why not, if so, what decisions have been taken in this regard? B64E

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

No finality has been reached on the future of

LOW — D  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# Navy won't be scrapped - Louw

CAPE TOWN — The scrapping of the South African Navy and the military's SA Medical Service is "simply not on the table", says Defence Minister Gene Louw.

There was no question of their being shut down, he said in a statement yesterday, reacting to remarks by SA Defence Force Chief of Staff, Finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray.

Murray said at a briefing on Monday that the SADF might have to consider scrapping those two arms of the defence force if its budget continued to be slashed.

He also hinted at further cuts in the SADF's 1993/94 budget and more retrenchments of military staff. — Political Correspondent.

Star 17/2/93 (254)





# Louw denies navy, medical corps to go

APR 17/2/93

254

**Political Staff**

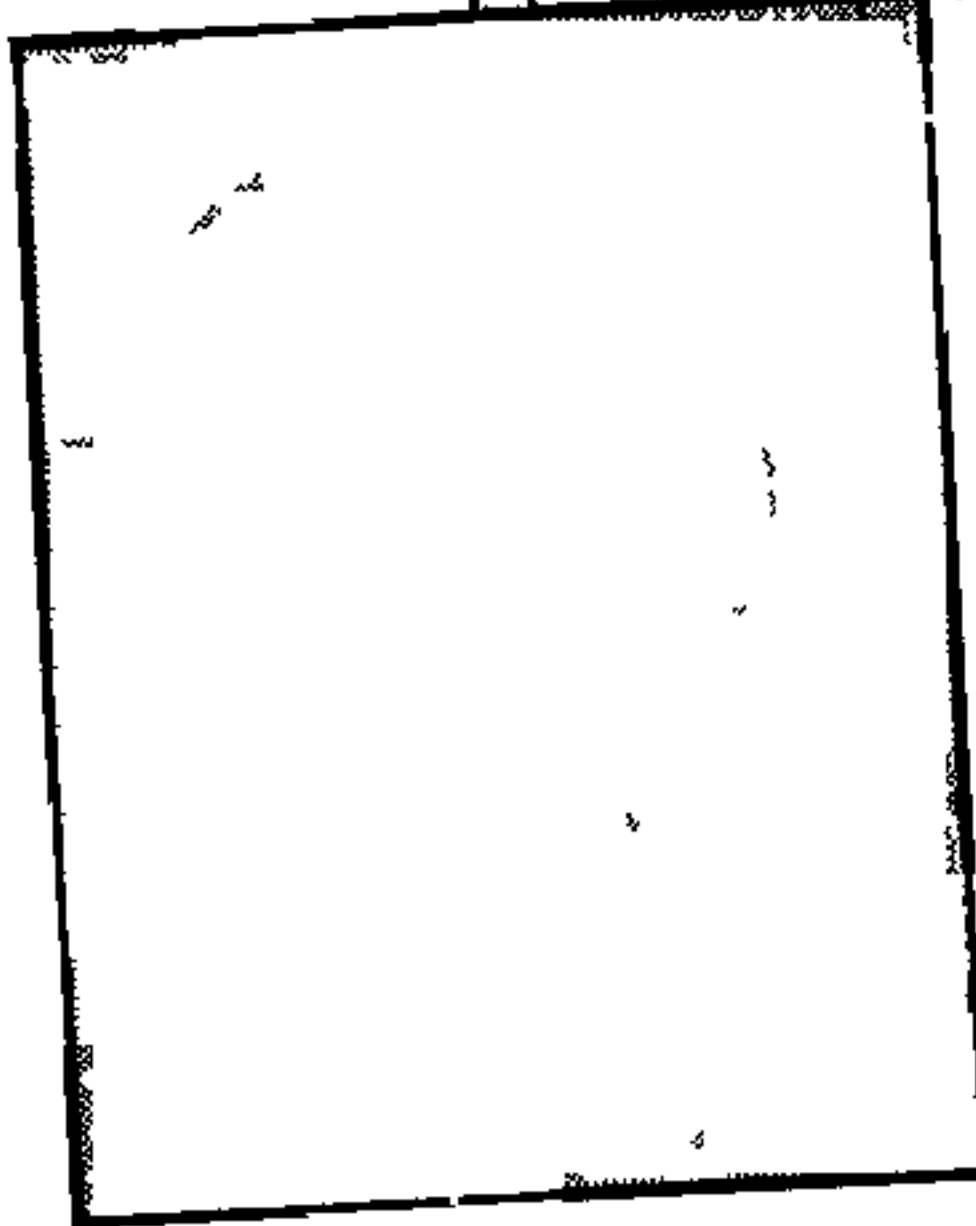
DEFENCE Minister Gene Louw says that the scrapping of the SA Navy and the military's SA Medical Service is "simply not on the table"

There was no question of their being shut down, he said in a statement yesterday, reacting to remarks by the Defence Force Chief-of-Staff, Finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray

Vice-Admiral Murray said at a briefing on Monday that the SADF might have to consider scrapping those arms of the Defence Force if its budget continued to be cut. He also hinted at further cuts in the SADF's 1993/94 budget and more retrenchments of military staff

Mr Louw said that Vice-Admiral Murray had merely mentioned the possibility of scrapping the navy and medical service as examples of "an ultimate possibility" should budgets continue to shrink

As Vice-Admiral Murray had



Mr Gene Louw

stated, it remained government policy to maintain an adequate and balanced Defence Force, including the navy and medical service

He indicated that if necessary he would approach the government for more money to ensure this goal

Reacting to reports of further

retrenchments of military staff during the 1993/94 budget year — to add to the nearly 6 000 being laid off during the present financial year — Mr Louw said these would be determined by the available money

It was not possible to make fixed statements about this now. But retrenchments should not affect the ability and preparedness of the SADF

The prevailing security situation would have to be taken into account

He rejected Conservative Party allegations that the present retrenchments indicated either affirmative action or that the government was bowing to pressure

He flatly denied a claim by CP defence spokesman Willie Snyman that the SADF was being drastically scaled down to create a climate for integrating the SADF with members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the PAC's military wing, Apla

# ANC concerned over secret defence budget

8/10/93 17/2/93 BILLY PADDOCK (254)

THE ANC yesterday reacted with "deep concern" to the announcement in Parliament that the SADF had a R4,38bn budget for its secret Special Defence Account during the past financial year.

In a statement it said "Such expenditure on covert projects by a discredited defence force, which even the State President had to acknowledge harbours in its ranks, senior officers and whole units that were undermining — and are probably still trying to undermine — SA's transition to democracy, is a very serious matter."

The massive expenditure on covert projects, taken with recent revelations that despite repeated promises, Battalions 31 and 32 had not yet been disbanded, cast doubt on the good faith and sincerity with which the NP government was negotiating, the ANC said.

Defence Minister Gene Louw could not be reached for comment.

The ANC complained that of the R4,38bn, more than two-thirds had already been spent. It said government's sincerity would be judged by its preparedness to agree to the full investigation of all armed formations in SA by the Goldstone commission.

It also had to order the immediate cancellation of all covert operations, and the ANC warned that it would scrutinise the forthcoming Budget to see whether this was taking place.

Sapa reports that the CP yesterday called on government to stop relieving its financial plight by rationalising the SADF. CP defence spokesman Willie Snyman said further cutbacks and retrenchments meant the SADF would not be able to maintain its state of preparedness.



**Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd**  
*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament*

Claim period	Claim value (R)	Interest (R)
1 1 80-31 12 80	920 313	224 714
1 1 81-31 12 81	3 919 654	951 035
1 1 82-31 12 82	5 152 385	1 248 889
1 1 83-31 12 83	5 459 073	1 311 244
1 1 84-31 12 84	8 574 107	1 990 050
1 1 85-31 12 85	16 033 667	3 641 788
1 1 86-31 12 86	20 063 783	3 773 998
1 1 87-31 12 87	17 925 033	3 371 699
1 1 88-31 12 88	26 913 955	5 062 514
1 1 89-31 12 89	34 895 204	6 563 788
1 1 90-31 12 90	8 110 995	1 525 678
	147 968 169	29 665 397

**Tisand (Pty) Ltd**

Claim period	Claim value (R)	Interest (R)
1 1 80-31 12 80	12 511	—
1 1 81-31 12 81	44 968	14 502
1 1 82-31 12 82	40 669	13 116
1 1 83-31 12 83	34 070	10 988
1 1 84-31 12 84	37 580	8 722
1 1 85-31 12 85	30 585	7 099
1 1 86-31 12 86	41 716	7 847
1 1 87-31 12 87	65 610	12 341
1 1 88-31 12 88	70 765	13 311
1 1 89-31 12 89	68 820	12 945
1 1 90-31 12 90	9 655	—
	456 949	100 871

In addition, Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd received in total an amount of R165 852 615 under the electricity rebate scheme during the period 1983 to 1992, which scheme was discontinued on 31 December 1992

- (2) Yes, loan funding has been provided by a consortium of banks, including the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), to the company concerned
- (a) and (b) The information cannot be provided as IDC loan particulars are confidential. The information is, however, known to the Minister of Trade and Industry and can, on a confidential basis, be furnished to the hon member
- (3) The company does not, apart from the above-mentioned, receive any other assistance from the Department of Trade and Industry

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ment of new electronic products. This threshold support covers fifty per cent of specified costs and is subject to a financial ceiling set for each project, not to exceed R2 million for a single project.

- (2) Analyses of the financial position of companies applying for support are made before allocation of funds, to establish whether the companies receiving the support would be able to fulfil their contractual financial obligations in terms of the programme. Companies must be in the position to fund the costs of the development in respect of which an agreed amount is refunded after the completion of each specified milestone, based on actual expenditure. Payment is effected against audited claims. The company must also certify with each claim that its financial position has not substantially deteriorated.

- (3) Payments will be made to beneficiaries in 1993 in terms of existing uncompleted contracts as and when milestones are reached. An amount of R42.7 million has been allocated for outstanding milestones scheduled to be completed after 30 September 1992. Claims for assistance may be submitted in accordance with the underlying contracts in respect of new applications considered after 30 September 1992 with milestones to be completed in 1993 and thereafter. According to the latest six-monthly report on the ISE Programme, an amount of R69.3 million is available for new applications. The allocation for the ISE Programme for the 1992-93 financial year has been reduced from R40 million to R19 million. No provision is made for the ISE Programme in the 1993-94 financial year.

- (4) In the light of the success achieved with the ISE Programme, which demonstrated multiple returns on Government's investment in electronic product research and development, Government has decided to extend the ISE programme to cover all sectors of industry. A proposed new Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) will be introduced on 1 April 1993. Apart from its wider product coverage, the SPII will differ from

the ISE Programme in that support will be limited to one third of the specified development costs of new innovative products to a maximum of R1 million per project. This will permit the accommodation of the larger number of applications expected. Consideration is also being given to the repayment of financial support received by companies in the case of successful products, following the example of other similar schemes locally and overseas. In this manner, financial assistance can be rendered on a broader base in support of essential product innovation, which holds the key to technological advancement and the international competitiveness of South Africa's manufacturing industry.

The SPII will be launched on 1 April 1993 with the available ISE funds (approximately R88 million) as well as funds allocated for the general promotion of technology (approximately R18 million). These funds could be supplemented by Government in view of future requirements and the success of the new programme.

**Call-up instructions complied with**

\*8 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

What percentage of (a) Commando and (b) Citizen Force members of the South African Defence Force had complied with their call-up instructions during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available? B45E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

1 January 1992-31 December 1992

If the percentage of members who complied with their call-up instructions includes those members who obtained deferment/exemption or could not report for a specific reason, then the percentages are as follows

- (a) 89,3%  
 (b) 86,2%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Those who blatantly refused to report are as follows

- (a) 10,7%
- (b) 13,8%

#### SADF: alleged malpractices

\*9 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether any disciplinary steps are being taken against certain members of the Defence Force as a result of an inquiry into alleged malpractices within the information community of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many members are involved and (c) why,
- (2) whether these disciplinary steps have been concluded, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether the members concerned have been informed of the nature of their contraventions, if not, why not, if so, in what way? B47E

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The AGs of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal, in conjunction with the SAP, are investigating allegations against certain members of the SADF. On completion of the investigation they will decide whether *prima facie* cases do exist and if legal proceedings should be instituted. In the meantime the case is *sub judice* and no details can be made public

\*10 Mr R F Haswell—Local Government  
[Question standing over]

#### Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation

\*11 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Hadebe between Richmond and Ixopo in Natal on or about 27 October 1992, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B51E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level;

- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life? B60E

#### The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

- (1) Yes The following authorities conducted tests in their respective areas of jurisdiction to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula.

Western Cape Regional Services Council  
Municipality of Cape Town  
Town Council of Langelethu

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry did not conduct any tests in this regard, but did in terms of the permits issued to local authorities receive the required information regarding tests carried out on the discharges from sewage works, enabling the Department to determine whether the permit conditions were being complied with

- (a) (i) Throughout the year at approximately two-weekly intervals

(ii) In the surf zone at

21 points from Sulverstroom to Llandudno, 15 points from Hout Bay to Kommetjie; and 34 points from Muller's Point to Gordon's Bay and 1 more at Kogel Bay which is under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cape Town

Of these 71 sampling points, approximately 46 were at bathing areas and 25 near treated wastewater or stormwater outfalls

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#### The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Webster: Govt paid 3 teams

Political Staff

THE government had supplied three legal defence teams in the inquest into the death of assassinated anthropologist Dr David Webster, the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Luwellyn Landers (LP, Durban Suburbs).

The costs had been not been finalised, he said.

## Louw mum

THE Minister of De-  
fence, Mr Gené Louw,  
yesterday refused to give  
details about alleged, se-  
cret government funding  
of an international pro-  
paganda network be-  
cause the matter was  
"sub judice" **CT 18/2/73**

15/11



# No real progress in Hadebe murder

Political Staff (254)

POLICE have made "no positive progress" with the investigation into the murder of ANC Natal Midlands deputy-chairman Mr Reggie Hadebe last year, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel revealed yesterday

Mr Hadebe was shot and killed on October 27 last year when the car in which he was travelling was ambushed

Responding in the House of Assembly to a question from Mr Rob Haswell, the MP for Pietermaritzburg South and an ANC member, Mr Kriel said the absence of progress was due to a "lack of witnesses and clues"

An angry Mr Haswell said later that there was "considerable circumstantial evidence" in the case.

He urged Mr Kriel to ensure that a "senior and credible investigator" took over the investigation

Mr Haswell also called on the ANC to reconsider peace talks with the Inkatha Freedom Party until "justice is at least seen to be done in this matter"

5702 18/2/93  
**Conscription** (254)

Cases of people with no valid reason for failing to report for national service would be referred to the Attorney-General, Minister of Defence Gene Louw said yesterday. Replying to a question by Dave Dalling (independent Sandton) he said 18 467 conscripts had reported for service last month.

## SA defence industry <sup>254</sup>

### welcomed BLOM 18/2/73 at arms fair

ABU DHABI — The SA defence industry received a hearty welcome at the Abu Dhabi arms fair this week with a number of inquiries from potential buyers, according to Denel's marketing director at the exhibition, Ferdi Stark.

The SA armaments giant is one of the few exhibitors to have hired an entire hall at the International Defence Exhibition in the United Arab Emirates.

The show ends today but the gloves came off on day one when the UAE announced it had ordered 436 French Leclerc tanks. This is more tanks than Saudi Arabia ordered recently, and is in line with the "keeping up with the Janes" approach in this oil-rich region.

Dealers immediately went into a feeding frenzy, with US exhibitors publicly belittling the value of the big SA and Russian pavilions, and the British claiming their wares were technologically superior.

A few exhibitors may yet go home with bloody noses, as arms dealers continue to compete fiercely for a slice of the lucrative Middle East defence pie.

Stark said Denel considered the region its most important market. "Obviously it is important to win a few big weapons system contracts."

But until the arms embargo against SA has been lifted, Denel, which earns SA R500m a year in foreign currency, will have difficulty securing a major contract similar to the Leclerc deal.

Stark announced that Denel would put its locally-developed Rooivalk helicopter gunship through its paces at the international air show in the region later this year, where the 10m two-seater would face competitors such as the US's Apaches and Bell Cobras.

There has been specific interest in SA's artillery systems, including the eight-wheeled Rooikat combat vehicle and the Seeker remote-piloted surveillance plane.

Said Stark "When Kuwait's defence minister visited us, he said the G5 was the best cannon in the world — it was only a pity it was used against his country" — Sapa



**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**  
**No. R. 210**  
 19 February 1993  
**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**  
 AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE NO. 6 (NO 6/50)  
 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964  
 Under section 75 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Schedule No 6 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.  
**J. A. VAN WYK,**  
 Deputy Minister of Finance

**DEPARTMENT VAN FINANSIES**  
**No. R. 210**  
 19 Februarie 1993  
**DEPARTMENT VAN FINANSIES**  
 WYSIGING VAN BYLAE NO. 6 (NO 6/50)  
 DOEANE-EN AKSYNSWET, 1964  
 Kragtens artikel 75 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Bylae No 6 by genoemde Wet hiermee gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.  
**J. A. VAN WYK,**  
 Adjunkminister van Finansies

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**  
**No. R. 210**  
 19 February 1993  
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 Deputy Minister of Finance

**SCHEDULE**

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Rebate Item	Tariff Item	Code	Description	Extent of Rebate	Extent of Refund
609 17					
By the substitution for Note 6 (ii) of the following					
“(ii) the free on board value of goods exported shall be included according to the date of the export bill of entry but not later than the quarter for excise duty purposes following the quarter for excise duty purposes during which the goods were cleared for export.”					

Note—The effect of this amendment is that it is made clear that the free on board value of goods exported shall be included according to the date of the export bill of entry and not the date on which the goods were actually exported

**BYLAE**

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Korting-Item	Tarief-Item	Kode	Beskrywing	Mate van Korting	Mate van Terugbetaling
609 17					
Deur Opmerking 6 (ii) deur die volgende te vervang					
“(ii) moet die vry aan boord waarde van goedere uitgeoer ingesluit word ooreenkomstig die datum van die uitvoerklaringsbrieff maar nie later as die kwartaal vir aksynsregdoel- doeleindes wat volg op die kwartaal vir aksynsregdoel- eendes waartydens die goedere vir uitvoer geklaar is nie.”					

Opmerking—Die uitwerking van hierdie wysiging is dat dit duidelik gemaak word dat die vry aan boord waarde van goedere uitgeoer in die aksynsrekening ingesluit moet word ooreenkomstig die datum van die uitvoerklaringsbrieff en nie volgens die datum waarop die goedere werklik uitgeoer is nie

**19 Februarie 1993**  
**No. R. 230**  
**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**  
 DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE MILITARY PENSIONS ACT, 1976  
 The Minister of Finance has, in terms of the provisions of sections 1 and 5 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act No 84 of 1976), read with section 3 (2) of the Act, determined that, with effect from 1 April 1992—

**DEPARTMENT VAN FINANSIES**  
**19 Februarie 1993**  
**No. R. 230**  
**DEPARTMENT VAN FINANSIES**  
 BEPALING VAN BEDRAE VIR DOELEINDES VAN DIE WET OP MILITÊRE PENSIOENE, 1976  
 Die Minister van Finansies het kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 1 en 5 van die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet No. 84 van 1976), saamgelees met artikel 3 (2) van die Wet, bepaal dat, met ingang van 1 April 1992—

(a) for the purposes of formula 1 as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor A of the said formula shall represent an amount based on the age and qualifications or actual income of the member who submits proof to the satisfaction of the Director-General of his age and that he is in possession of at least a qualification mentioned in the Schedule or any other qualification which the Director-General regards as equivalent to the said qualification—

(i) the applicable amount according to the schedule, or

(a) vir doeleindes van formule 1, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet, faktor A van bedoelde formule ’n bedrag voorstel gebaseer op die ouderdom en kwalifikasies of werklike inkomste van ’n lid wat tot tevredenheid van die Direkteur-generaal bewys lewer van sy ouderdom en dat hy oor minstens ’n kwalifikasie in die Bylae vermeld, beskik of oor enige ander kwalifikasie wat die Direkteur-generaal as gelikwaardig daarmee beskou—

(i) die toepaslike bedrag volgens die Bylae, of

# IFP 'evidence' on NIS smears

Own Correspondent

Mr Kobie Coetsee

DURBAN — IFP central committee member Mr Senzo Mfayela said there was "enough evidence" indicating that the National Intelligence Service (NIS) was involved in a smear campaign against the organisation, despite strong denials from Justice Minister

Mr Kobie Coetsee. But Mr Mfayela told a media conference here yesterday he could not divulge the "concrete evidence" which allegedly implicated the state in the "smear campaign". He said he approached a man believed to be an NIS agent "who swas" when he informed him that

IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had been told by Mozambican intelligence that people understood by them to be NIS operatives had been in Maputo to get them to confirm that Renamo was involved in Natal violence.

Mr Mfayela said that the agent "confirmed that his handler was Major Hentrie Botha". The IFP has formally asked the government to protect the agent and his family, who had received death threats after speaking to the IFP.

Last night the IFP said it had revealed the agent's name to the NIS. The agent's name was not revealed to the press.

CT 19/2/93

151

254  
STAR 19/2/93

## SADF wants rethink on budget cuts

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Defence Force is appealing to the Cabinet to reconsider its proposed 5 percent cut to next year's defence budget.

A senior military source said the SADF was not able to accommodate a further R50 million saving proposed in the Budget guidelines for 1993/94.

The heads of the air force and the navy have both spoken out strongly against the cuts.

At a parade at Hoedspruit, Lieutenant-General James Kriel asked the Government to leave the SA Air Force alone if it expected air operational capability.

Chief of the SA Navy Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson has added his voice to Kriel's. He said at a ceremony in the Cape that the navy could not handle any further cuts.

An SADF spokesman said the SA Army could also not afford any further cuts, especially considering its expanding role in internal stability and crime prevention.



Future role of our armed forces is anything but clear, writes Keith Campbell

# Whom will the SADF defend?

STAR 19/2/93.

254

IT IS now clear that discussions on the future of the SADF are well under way. However, the available evidence suggests that the focus of these talks is in merging the various armed forces and groups found in South Africa today (including the homelands), and on ensuring their effective control by an interim government.

That is all very well, and important, but these are questions for 1993-94. The future of the SADF beyond this period depends on the answer to a very different and, as yet, largely unasked question: What is the SADF for?

The answer is not as obvious as it first appears. A digression is required to illustrate the point.

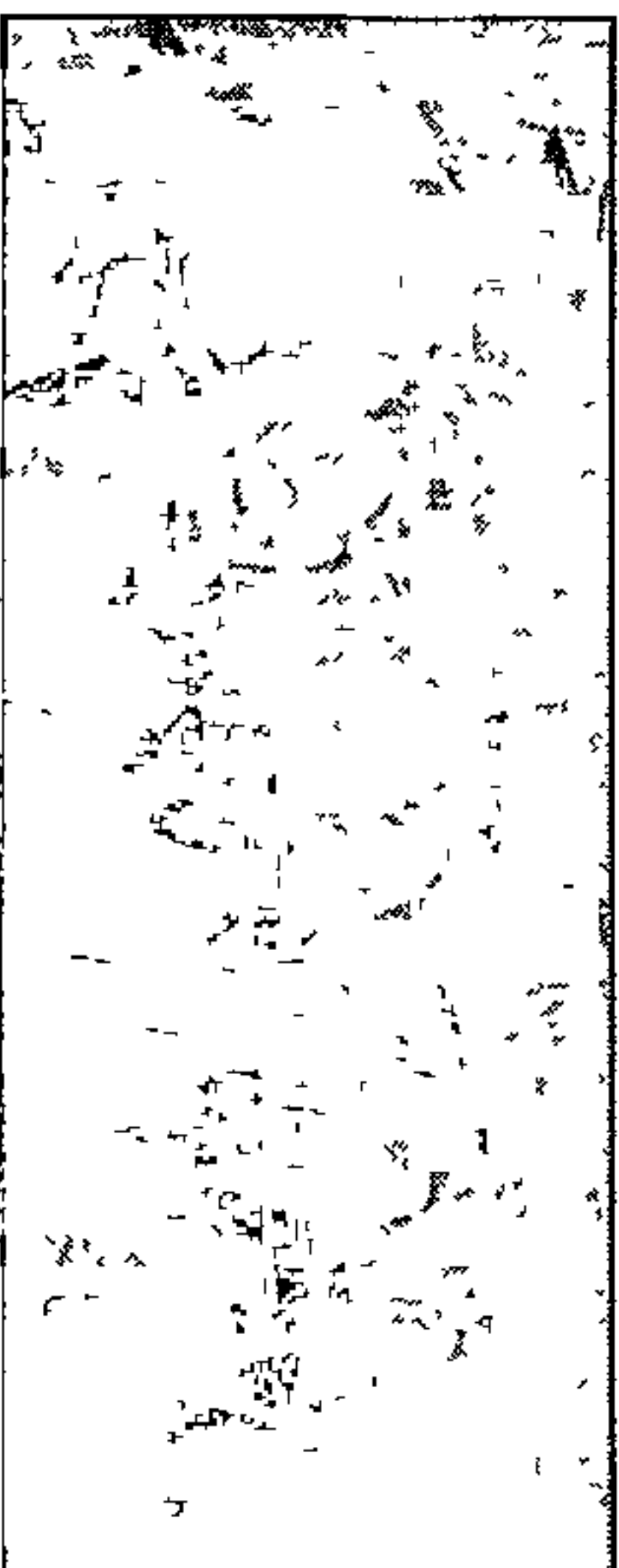
Defence of the homeland (except against air attack) has not been a serious problem for Canada for more than a century. From World War I to the end of the Cold War, the defence of Canada was defined as requiring the defence of Western Europe, and from 1945 Canadian soldiers were permanently based in Germany. With the end of the Cold War,

all Canadian troops are being withdrawn from Germany, but home garrison duty is not an option because the Canadian army is now being employed, in its entirety, as an instrument of foreign policy. Canadian soldiers are now scattered over a wide arc of the Earth's surface, engaged in peace-keeping or peace-making or peace-observing duties.

Every soldier in Canada is either just returned from overseas, just about to go overseas, or in training, or on leave, or providing essential command and logistic support to those actually overseas. In the whole army, there is not a single uncommitted unit.

So our original question, "What is the SADF for?" expands into a series of more precise questions. Is the SADF to be wholly or partially an instrument of foreign policy? Is it for national defence, defined broadly? Or national defence, defined narrowly?

The answers to these questions will have profound effects upon the recruitment, organisation, equipment and training of the future SADF.



On patrol . . . but finding the enemy may be difficult.

Unlike Britain, or Australia, or New Zealand, South Africa has never been able to send conscripts far from home to fight in obscure wars. Thus, if a future South African government decides that there is no threat to the country, and the SADF and especially the army can be used primarily as an instrument of foreign policy, the new SADF would have to be an all-volunteer service.

Furthermore, like the Canadian army, a South African army assigned such a function would have,

to be composed largely of light infantry, light armour, light artillery — all easy to transport abroad — with relatively few tanks and other heavy arms.

An SADF intended to be partially an instrument of foreign policy could have conscription, but would have to have units and branches (paratroops, navy, air force) specifically designated for overseas operations and composed solely of volunteers.

An example of a broadly defined defence concept can be pro-

vided by New Zealand. That country conceives of its defence as requiring the maintenance of the defence, stability and development of the whole of the South Pacific region and (in co-operation with Australia) the equally extensive South West Pacific and South East Asian regions as well.

Consequently, New Zealand's armed forces are structured, trained and equipped to operate thousands of kilometres from home if need be. None of the services are intended for the immediate defence of New Zealand itself.

For South Africa, such an approach would require the country to regard any threat to any country in southern Africa as a threat to itself. As with the case of New Zealand (and Australia) heavy stress would have to be laid on airpower and seapower.

While the Royal New Zealand Air Force is decidedly smaller than the SAAF, the RNZAF is used to operating at vastly greater distances from its home bases than the SAAF is. And while the Royal New Zealand Navy and the South African Navy are both

small fleets of excellent quality, the RNZN is a "blue-water" or ocean-going force whereas the SAN is a "brown-water" or coastal defence force.

And, of course, under such a defence concept, it would be essential that South African soldiers could be deployed anywhere in the region at short notice and with minimal opposition at home — which would again suggest at least a partly volunteer service.

Narrowly defined defence means the direct defence of South Africa itself. In effect, this is the role the SADF currently fulfils, and retention of this role would necessitate no changes in the SADF, except that, if conscription was retained, it would be for all races.

These then, are the questions and options facing the country's leaders with regard to the future of the SADF. Hopefully, they will make their decisions with care and deliberation, and not in hasty political horse trading.

● The writer is a producer/journalist with SABC's Radio Today. □



# SADF 'on slope to nowhere'

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force was on a 'slippery slope to nowhere', a top defence analyst said after this week's announcement of further spending cuts.

Mr Helmoed Heitman, correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, was reacting to a statement by Defence Force chief of staff, finance, Vice-Admiral Paul Murray that more cuts in defence spending could be expected in the Budget next month.

Vice-Admiral Murray said that if cuts continued, ultimately "we would have to think" about axing the Navy or medical service.

Mr Heitman said "I think it is about time somebody said something like that. The SADF is very much on a slippery slope to nowhere

"What the politicians don't realise and the admirals don't tell them is that you can't turn them (branches of the SADF) off and turn them on again."

He charged that politicians did not have a coherent policy

The shrinking SADF in monetary terms: Since peaking at about R16-billion in the Angolan/Namibian conflict in the late 1980s, the SADF's budget has been slashed by 38% to R9,7-billion in the current financial year.



and the Defence Force was being "run down" as a result

He said training of different staff levels — the next level could only gain experience once the previous level was functional — and getting used to new equipment took time.

"You are talking about a process of at least 20 years to

get an army up and running again once it has been run down"

The Navy had fewer staff levels than the Army, but because it had more technical requirements it would take a similar time to build up — as would the Air Force

"I don't think there has been

an identifiable defence policy since World War 2. It's been ad hoc," said Mr Heitman

"That has made it very difficult for the Defence Force. If the cabinet does not come up with a defence policy, the generals cannot come up with a defence strategy."

He said an example of bad

planning was the haphazard buying of equipment. The Navy, for example, bought three President class frigates and three submarines

But to make purchases "logistically worthwhile", at least four of a type should be bought

"Ask anyone in the world — the smallest number of ships you can buy is four"

Mr Heitman said the Army had started re-equipping in the 1970s with the development of the Ratel and sophisticated artillery and was still reasonably well off

The re-equipment would have been wrapped up by about 1995, but money "ran out"

Next best off was the Air Force, but many of its capabilities were limited or non-existent, he said

"Only recently did the wheels come off the Navy, which had started well under the Simon's Town Agreement"

The first major blow was in the mid-seventies, when submarines and corvettes ordered from France were not delivered because of the arms

embargo

"It got worse when the President Kruger sank"

With the demise of the frigates the Navy lost its deep sea capacity

Local programmes to build frigates and submarines were cancelled because of a lack of money

"That was basically it for the Navy — gone," said Mr Heitman

"The primary point that has to be made to the political types is that we're moving into a very uncertain future

"You're going to get new powers popping up. Who would ever have thought Iraq would become a major military power?"

He said core balanced forces had to be maintained, not strong enough to "counter the United States", but "big enough to make people think twice"

"The only way to maintain them is to have a solid long-term plan to maintain equipment and manpower. That does not include these vast ups and downs that have characterised defence spending since 1912," said Mr Heitman

## Give officer a chance, say police

### Political Staff

THE police officer leading the investigation into the murder of African National Congress Natal Midlands member Mr Reggie Hadebe had to be given an opportunity to solve the case before being replaced, the government said.

ANC-aligned MP Mr Rob Haswell (Pietermaritzburg South) had asked Mr Hernus Kriel, the Minister of Law and Order, to put the "credible investigator" Major Frank Dutton on to the case.

Mr Hadebe was killed between Richmond and Ixopo on October 27 last year by a bullet fired from a G3 rifle. G3 rifles have been issued by the Kwazulu government to chiefs, according to police evi-

dence previously given to the Goldstone Commission. As yet there have been no arrests.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, said the nuts and bolts of such a sensitive investigation could not be conducted in the Press.

(25) 19/12/93  
"We have to give the investigation officer an opportunity to solve the case before we can judge his performances."

"Just because Mr Haswell has a justifiably high regard for Major Dutton does not mean that any other possible investigating officer is incompetent," Captain Kotze said.



# SURVEY

*It is not just political dithering that is to blame for limited export growth. For years SA relied on precious and non-precious metals and minerals to carry the export market. Now worldwide recession, low commodity prices and poor demand for precious metals have put the lid on export earnings. GILLIAN HAYNE reports.*

## Arms industry has had to adjust to peace conditions

BIOM 19/2/93

254

THE strength of the SA arms industry, ironically, grew out of its years of isolation

With no access to international technology and facing what was considered threatening forces in the north, the country developed its own highly sophisticated war machine

Over the last three years, however, the need for arms in the SA Defence Force decreased dramatically and the industry has had to adjust to peacetime conditions. Major restructuring has taken place following a three-pronged strategy

- To formulate an international marketing strategy to take up the slack in local demand,
- To cut back costs (the industry currently employs less than 50% of the staff it previously needed), and
- To use the technology and capacity for commercial applications

Armcor GM Johan Adler says SA is no newcomer to exporting arms

The industry has achieved an average of R500m a year in exports, with some years exceeding R1bn. This makes it one of SA's largest exporters of manufactured goods

To put the industry in perspective though, SA's market share in the world armaments industry is less than 0,5%

### Reputation

Over the years SA gained a reputation for selling high quality, first generation products and has traded with 37 countries

As Adler says, although there are products which are of interest to all parties, SA obviously specialises in items suited to climates and conditions similar to those in SA

"The industry concentrated on developing arms to counter the country's immediate threat which was a land based attack," he says. As a result it is a world leader in artillery, armed



JOHAN ADLER

fighting and mine resistant vehicles and frequency-hopping radios, and others

Apart from continuous exposure in the international military press, Armcor is co-ordinating an SA stand in Abu Dhabi on February 14. It is purely a military exhibition at which several SA companies will be represented

As part of the strategy to convert under-utilised high-tech production processes to commercial use and to keep the qualified manpower in SA, Denel was established in 1992. Its goal is to apply its facilities and expertise to the commercial mechanical, electronic and chemical engineering fields

## Armcor sells improved anti-aircraft weapon

5/10/93 19/2/93 CHRIS BATEMAN (254)

LONDON — A high-tech mobile anti-aircraft system — improved on by Armcor from Soviet vehicles captured in Angola — is being successfully marketed worldwide, Jane's Defence Weekly reports.

Two SADF air defence regiments would shortly receive 18 of the revolutionary GA6, or Zumlac, weapon systems, replacing the slower, more cramped and lower-firepower Ystervarks so successful in the 1980s Angolan conflict, the weekly said yesterday. 6/10/93

Armcor is also providing a backup computer-generated simulator training system for the GA6.

Capable of a top speed of 100km/h and with a range of 800km, the Samil 6x6 flatbed truck with the remotely (or manually) operated twin-barrelled, 23mm weapon mounted behind, will keep up with most other 6x6 vehicles. It has a mine-protected five-man cab and V10 diesel engine. 19/2/93.

Jane's said Armcor subsidiary Denel manufactured the ammunition for the anti-aircraft weapon, which fired 2 500 rounds a minute.

The computer training system comes with artificial sound, score-evaluation capability and communications between instructor and trainees.

THE MILITARY FM 19/2/93

## Another notch (254)

**Defence spending**, already 38% down in real terms since President F W de Klerk took office, is expected to be slashed even further

FINANCIAL MAIL • FEBRUARY • 19 • 1993 • 45

mental pillar of a new constitution, while government has backed away from insisting that the details of regionalism be finalised before constituent assembly elections

Ramaphosa says it was agreed at the meeting that the constituent assembly would decide on the boundaries, powers and functions of regions

The consensus reached last week was due partly to what has been described as a new sense of realism on both sides

The resumption of Codesa is considered to be the priority and should not be delayed by issues of detail that will probably be debated more fully when all multi-lateral talks get under way

In an interview with the *FM* this week (see Cover Story), De Klerk said it was "fundamentally important" to hold the multi-party planning conference (scheduled for later this month) so that full-scale negotiations could resume (probably next month) ANC negotiators are equally anxious that the bilateral talks do not become bogged down in arguments over detail

The infiltration of arms through Swaziland into Natal by alleged ANC members is regarded as a potentially serious obstacle to talks, but government is prepared to give the ANC the benefit of the doubt at this stage and accept assurances that the leadership was unaware of the actions

Opposition to the agreement was mainly of two kinds from those, like the IFP's Buthelezi, who fear exclusion during the transition and after it, and from those within the ANC who want the party with majority electoral support to rule alone. Interestingly, the strident opposition of ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala has been dented by support for power-sharing from fellow communist Chris Hanu

De Klerk appears to be confident of his constituency and is apparently once again negotiating from a position of strength, his main task is to persuade Buthelezi that he is not being excluded

But for Mandela, on the other hand, some



# SA up to its 'dirty tricks' in Ireland

19/2-25/2/93

**F**RESH evidence is emerging to suggest that South Africa's "dirty tricks" operators have been involved in the civil war in Ireland. It has been established that at least two secret agents involved in arms smuggling to paramilitary organisations in Northern Ireland were linked to South African intelligence. Other bizarre evidence of such links was beamed to millions of Britons last night in a BBC television documentary.

In a recent parliamentary briefing, the head of the South African Army, General Georg Meiring, flatly denied any dealings between the South African Defence Force and Ulster Protestant extremists.

The BBC documentary examines the role of two men, believed to be British intelligence agents, who were pivotal in organising an arms shipment, destined for the Protestant extremist group the Ulster Defence Association, from South Africa to Northern Ireland in 1985. The shipment was partially intercepted by British police, but the programme insists it boosted the armed might of the Protestant paramilitaries, which last year were responsible for the deaths of more people than the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

It suggests that one of the extremists, Charlie Simpson, who has strong links with South Africa, is also a British agent.

Simpson, formerly in the Rhodesian Army, was, by his own admission, the middle man in Project Echoes, the South African Military Intelligence (MI) plan to discredit the African National Congress by exposing its purported links with the IRA. It was Simpson, according to the South African government, who notified the British

*A BBC documentary has revealed*

*strong evidence of the involvement of*

*South African Military Intelligence*

*in the conflict in Northern Ireland.*

By **PHILIPPA GARSON**

254

government in April last year that MI agent Leon Flores was plotting to get Ulster extremists to assassinate renegade South African policeman Dirk Coetzee.

Suggesting that the British authorities may be backing Protestant extremists in the Ulster conflict, the documentary asks why they failed to confiscate the entire shipment.

Another man who linked up with Simpson in South Africa, Brian Nelson, was a known undercover British agent sent to infiltrate Protestant extremists. He met Simpson in Durban in 1985 to clinch the arms deal.

In the programme, Flores denies recruiting Ulster extremists to assassinate Coetzee and claims that the only reason he went to London with colleague Pamela du Randt was to set up a meeting between her and Simpson, whom he knew.

The South African government has insisted Flores and Du Randt were acting on orders and were sent to London merely to investigate links between the ANC and IRA. At a meeting at a pub in London, Protestant paramilitaries allegedly offered to assassinate Coetzee.

During his debriefing by the South African government, parts of which were obtained by the

## Leon Flores .. Denies recruiting extremists

BBC, Flores said "They did mention to me that any time we ever needed a job to be done, whether it's in London, in Ireland, in South Africa and I'll say it came down to assassinations of any sort."

Flores continues to deny offering to carry out assassinations or that he knowingly met with Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) members, and maintains that instead he met Andrew Hunter, chairman of the Tory backbench committee on Northern Ireland, who needed information on links between the ANC and IRA.

But he adds "My interrogators in Britain, in London, said I was meeting UVF people. It could have been, I can't argue that."

According to Coetzee "Flores was here to finalise the contract on my life. Operation Echoes was just a cover story."

Flores and Du Randt went to Ireland after meeting Simpson in London. There Flores met a man called "Brian" and was shown a video of missile

technology. Flores claims the UVF men he met wanted explosives as "payment" for information on IRA/ANC links. Flores and Du Randt were arrested on April 19 in London while attempting to fly back to South Africa.

Simpson, interviewed off-camera by a BBC reporter, claimed his involvement with Flores was solely to get Project Echoes off the ground. It was Flores' idea to go to Ireland, he claimed. When asked how he knew Flores, Simpson replied "I'm just not allowed to answer that."

Simpson, convicted of illegal possession of arms, was closely associated with Ulster extremist William McGrath, founder of a paramilitary loyalist organisation called Tara, and believed to be a British intelligence agent.

He also had links with another British army agent, Brian Nelson, who was sent to infiltrate the (legal) Ulster Defence Association (UDA), which denies it has links with extremist paramilitaries. Nelson committed a string of offences while working undercover for the British, including conspiracy to murder.

In his diary he recounts how he came here in 1985 to buy arms for the UDA, a deal set up by Simpson, then living in Durban. Nelson realised Simpson had connections with the South African government when he offered a huge consignment of weapons, including pistols, rifles and RPG rocket launchers, at a reduced price.

Simpson was clearly working for the British government in blowing Flores' real agenda. Whether he was an agent for the British at the time of the 1985 arms deal "is a question that demands to be answered", the documentary concludes.



# MI link to hit on Ulster academic?

W/m ail 19/2-25/2/93  
A SOUTH African-born academic who survived an assassination attempt by Ulster Protestant extremists believes he was set up by South African intelligence operatives

Professor Adrian Guelke recently returned to South Africa to work in Wits University's department of international relations. In an interview, he described how he had been shot in his bed by a death squad of the Protestant Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) on September 5 1991

Guelke said there were strong indications that he had been set up by a South African intelligence operative — he later received a note from the extremist Ulster Defence Association (UDA) apologising for the mistake. At the time, he was researching links between the security forces and political violence in South Africa

A letter written by British Prime Minister John Major on the Guelke hit, of which *The Weekly Mail* has a copy, says "The police are continuing their investigation into this appalling incident, and they are taking full account of any possible South African connections"

Guelke was shot once in the stomach, as he was asleep beside his wife, by men who kicked down the front door of his terraced house near the university in Belfast. The gun jammed, and the gunmen fled

Guelke said the link between the bungled hit and South Africa was provided by an investigative reporter called Alan Murray with good contacts in the security forces and the UDA

"Murray did some digging and discovered that the UFF had got the wrong man. People in the UDA told Murray that I had in fact been set up by a third party," Guelke said

"This third party had an intelligence report relating to a foreigner who was playing an active role in the international operations of the provisional Irish Republican Army. The UDA men said this IRA agent's file had my name attached to it and that the third party had

*A South African academic who was shot in his bed by Protestant extremists believes the hit was tied to the South African military.*

By **EDDIE KOCH**

254  
directed them to my house in Belfast

"The UDA then sent messages to me saying that it was all a mistake, that they had been used, and that I would be safe from further attack. I have since heard from a variety of sources that the third party was in fact a South African"

This is by no means the first time Armscor has been linked to Protestant extremists in Ulster. In January 1988 outside Portadown in Ulster, a police patrol stopped two vehicles and found them laden with 30 9mm Browning pistols, 61 Czech-made AK47 assault rifles, 150 fragmentation grenades, 124 magazines and about 11 000 rounds of ammunition

Three men from the UDA, which has close links with the UFF, were arrested. The arms turned out to be part of a much larger consignment smuggled into Ireland for use by three rightwing loyalist groups

In March 1988 British undercover agents shot dead three IRA activists in Gibraltar. Their bodies were returned to Ireland where the republicans turned the funeral into a political rally

A man called Michael "Flint" Stone, an assassin who had been armed and used by UDA warlord John McMichael, tossed splinter grenades into the crowd and fired on the mourners with a 9mm Browning, leaving three Catholics dead and 68 injured

The weapons turned out to be from the Portadown cache — and investigations by a number of Irish and British journalists revealed that the lethal weapons consignment was sold to the loyalists by Armscor. The cache was

made up mainly of weapons confiscated

**Lucky .. Professor Adrian Guelke survived an assassination attempt when the the gunmen's weapons jammed** Photo: GUY ADAMS

ed from Palestinian guerrillas by the Israeli security forces and shipped on to Ireland via Lebanon in crates marked "ceramic tiles"

The UDA, along with two other paramilitary groups, paid for the weapons with £250 000 they had stolen in a bank raid in Portadown the previous year

Armscor had reasons other than pecuniary ones for doing the deal: access to state-of-the-art missile technology being developed at the Shorts weapons company, which has two plants in east Belfast staffed mainly by Protestants

In October 1988, a few months after the loyalists' weapons were seized, two men walked into a paint shop at Shorts and stole a model of the Javelin missile aiming system

They failed to obtain a fully operational version of the aiming unit for a new missile called the Starstreak, capable of avoiding the "chaff" that fighter aircraft throw out to throw guided missiles off track

A few months later parts of a Shorts blowpipe rocket went missing from the plant. In April 1989 three members of the Ulster Resistance Movement, a loy-

alist splinter group which received some of Armscor's 1988 consignment, were arrested by French police in a Paris hotel room which they were trying to do a deal with a South African diplomat

Details of these covert deals were subsequently confirmed by known undercover British agent Brian Nelson, who admitted that he had personally travelled to South Africa on instructions from McMichael, where he met Armscor agents and set up the early stages of the Portadown weapons deal

Guelke said he had written about the 1988 arms shipment from South Africa to Ulster, but doubted this was the motive for the attack on him. "Many others had written about these links and, anyway, that was in the past," says Guelke

"But there was one sensitive area that I had been probing when I visited my parents in South Africa in 1991: extreme rightwing violence. What struck me most was the amount of evidence on links between violent rightwing organisations and elements in the security forces, and between Inkatha and the security forces"



# Reclaiming the lost warriors of SS Mendi

W/Mon 19/2-25/2/93

254

**B**RIGADIER Johan Beyers, South African Defence Force spokesman, exudes a boyish enthusiasm for the epic saga of the sinking of the SS Mendi in 1917, in which 607 black South African troops, bound for the Western Front in France, perished in the English Channel.

"It was a deed of such courage," he says lyrically, "these people from Africa drowning in the English Channel, in the dark night, in the cold chanting their warrior songs as they went down."

The SADF is sending a band and honour guard to the memorial service to be held at Atteridgeville this Sunday, to mark the 76th anniversary of the disaster. Fog-bound in midwinter, the Mendi sank after being rammed by another British vessel, the SS Darro.

A fax sent by the SADF to newspapers last week noted that "on board there was little panic, accounts of discipline and bravery abound, a military disaster remarkable of supreme courage in the face of death — we commemorate this courage every year."

Why this desire by the SADF to be associated with an event that, more than anything, has signified the forgotten status of South Africa's black servicemen?

From the beginning, the tragedy of the Mendi was underplayed by the government. Then prime minister, General Louis Botha, delayed the official announcement for more than two weeks, fearing that it would hinder the recruitment drive.

A sizeable sum was set aside by a British court as compensation, yet the government never made a single claim on behalf of the families of those who perished.

The government ignored the event so successfully that Joyce Wauchope, the granddaughter of the pastor who went down exhorting the troops to be brave, grew up believing that the sinking of the Mendi was a fairy-tale.

"All I remember was that every February the Wauchope family would come together and commemorate with people who knew about the Mendi at the Anglican church. We were never sure it had really happened."

Until last year, she did not know there is a memorial to the men of the Mendi at Southampton, or that her grandfather's bowl, on which he inscribed his name, is on display at the memorial.

"My father said they were just told that the ship had sunk — and the bodies had gone down and been eaten by fish."

The South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg makes no mention either of the Mendi or, for that matter, of the thousands of black servicemen from the two world wars — the Native Military Corps.

Some 74 000 came forward to fight in World War I, and a further 78 000 did voluntary duty in World War II. They were mostly forbidden to bear arms and were deployed in non-combatant roles, driving, quarrying, forest-felling and off-loading supplies at the docks.

According to Beyers, there is a mural panel at the Delville Wood Memorial, depicting

*Seventy six years ago this week, SS Mendi, a ship carrying black South African soldiers to fight in World War I, sank in the English channel. Over 600 men died, singing bravely as the ship went down. Their courage has long been forgotten by the official histories, but they live on as legends among their descendants.*



By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK



Frank Sexwale. "We were not welcome back"

Photo GUY ADAMS

the sinking of the Mendi. But that's about it.

All these years, though, the Mendi has remained in the memory of the black community. On the morning of the sinking, says Wauchope, women and children at the village near Fort Beaufort woke up and started wailing, without explanation.

An African hymn, similar to *Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika*, was sung in schools. "There they are, crossing the blue water/ Amidst the dangers of the seas/ We remain here praying that they manage to reach France."

This song inspired Frank Sexwale, chairman of the ex-servicemen's league in Soweto, to volunteer for service in World War II. "The song of Mendi gave us an inkling of what war meant when the second world war came."

"We went to the war to kill Hitler and Mussolini, though we didn't know them very well. We

were told that Hitler would come down and take over South Africa and kill us all.

"We didn't like what Mussolini was doing to black people in Abyssinia."

Sexwale saw four years of service in North Africa. He says that Prime Minister General Jan Smuts came to address the black troops at the base camp at Garawi, next to Cairo. "He told us that the South Africa we were going back to would not be the South Africa of yesterday. It would be a new South Africa."

"We believed the Field Marshall. He said that what we saw in Egypt, where there is no segregation, is exactly what he had in mind for South Africa."

Sexwale, now 75, sighs. "When we got back it was worse. We were treated the same as before." In 1947 he was arrested in Johannesburg for not having a pass. "They weren't interested when I

said I had been a soldier."

Sexwale says, with deep bitterness, that the South African government did nothing for the ex-soldiers. "They gave us £6 a khaki suit, and no job. Some of our people got bicycles."

The worst blow for the returning servicemen was that they found themselves shunned by the black community, accused of participating in their own oppression. "We had wasted our time for over four years — we got nothing," said Sexwale, "and we were not welcome back."

The involvement of Africans in a white man's war is as old as white men's wars in South Africa.

Wauchope's great-grandfather took the family name because he fought for Major General Wauchope, commanding officer of the Highland Brigade during the Boer war. Two uncles and an elder brother fought in World War II.

Sexwale's son also continued the military line. He became a commander in Umkhonto we Sizwe and adopted as his nom de guerre "Tokyo", the capital of a country that had opposed his father and Jan Smuts.

But the black ex-servicemen were not the only ones whom history has accused of fighting in the wrong wars.

The SADF, created from the Union Defence Force in 1961, set a separate date aside to commemorate those who died after South Africa became a republic, to distinguish them from those who gave the ultimate sacrifice for a foreign king. The National Party cabinet was riddled with people whose sympathies had been with Hitler.

But history is as remorseless as a pendulum. The name of Hendrik Verwoerd, the leader of that cabinet, is already being

expunged from suburbs, streets and buildings.

And, having started by distancing itself from the world wars, the National Party government sought to overcome its international isolation in the late 1980s by identifying with the wars where South Africa had fought on the side of civilisation. PW Botha's visit to Delville Wood is but one example.

We are now at a new point. The question being asked is: How will the new South Africa remember those who died in Angola and Namibia, fighting in wars that history will proclaim to have been unjust?

Perhaps the SADF has realised its only hope is a neutral commemoration where courage in battle alone will be recognised — where those South Africans who drowned on board the Mendi will be honoured alongside those who perished at Cuito Cuanavale. By finding a way to honour the long-forgotten Mendi, they are finding a way to honour their own wars.

History has seldom been so generous. Americans argued for a decade over how to commemorate their dead in the Vietnam war. The German government balks at an Austrian project to reclaim the graves and the remains of those who perished at Stalingrad 50 years ago.

Courage and adversity cannot atone for being on the wrong side of history, though sometimes the wrong side can become the right side. The men of the Mendi went to fight in a European war, yet ended up as a source of inspiration for Africans.

Wauchope is working to have a monument erected in Soweto to honour this inspiration, and to have an annual nationwide commemoration.

On the memorial would be inscribed the immortal words of the Reverend Isaac Wauchope Dyobhe, telling the men assembled on the deck of the sinking ship: "What is happening now is what we came here for. We are all going to die. I, a Zulu, say here and now that you are all my brothers. Swazis, Mpondos, Basothos — let us die like warriors. We are the sons of Africa. Raise your voices, my brothers, for though we left our asses back at the kraals, our voices are with our bodies."

Time should have exposed the futility of the men sent as drivers and cleaners, forbidden because of their race to carry arms like other men, they died before they could even reach the war, accidentally rammed by another British ship whose master, Henry Stump, had his seaworthy certificate suspended for a year.

Yet the legend of the Mendi lives on. That is because it is not simply a saga of courage, about these proud people of Africa who died as warriors.

They died as warriors, having been sent to kill as boys.

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**Closing date for applications: 26 February 1993**

**General:** The Medical University of Southern Africa is situated in the Transvaal, RSA 31 km north west of Church Square, Pretoria and approximately 8 km west of Rosslyn.

**MEDUNSA**

**Additional Information:** will be available on request from The Vice-principal Administration, Medical University of Southern Africa, MEDUNSA 0204 Telephone (012) 529-4647

9865

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**Closing date 26 February 1993**

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# MK, SADF 'reach consensus'

Political Staff

THE SADF and the ANC's armed wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), had reached "broad consensus" in discussions on the role and nature of a future defence force, an MK spokesman said

MK and the SADF had held informal discussions "making proposals on how the security forces should be controlled, how we see

the process of integration unfolding", Mr Calvin Khan said

"We've agreed it (a future defence force) will be much smaller," Mr Khan told the monthly magazine Africa South and East "It will be highly professional, it will be non-political — partisan only to a future democratic constitution

"It will be accountable to the people — there will be transpar-

ency, there will be oversight mechanisms, an enforceable code of conduct, so the armed forces do not breach their mandate to defend the constitution"

● Ministry of Defence communications manager Mr Das Herbst said last night there was "no deal between the SADF and MK and I do not know where he (Khan) gets it from" (25A)

# 'Don't sink navy,' beg the experts

(254)  
AR 20/2/93

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Staff

THE South African Navy has almost halved its complement in five years . . . and it simply cannot take much more pruning

This is what defence analysts and naval experts hope the politicians will acknowledge as parliament turns its attention once more to cutting state spending

Further major cuts, navy sources say, could reduce its role to that of a mere coast-guard with limited capabilities, "costing the country expertise that has cost billions"

As former Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Lambert "Woody" Woodburne put it last year, excessive budgetary cuts will cost South Africa a "prime national asset"

News that South Africa had bought a R40,9 million Russian-built Arctic supply vessel to replace the veteran SAS Tafelberg was brought forward this week to allay fears about the navy's future.

The announcement came in the wake of an alarming hypothesis by Defence Force chief of staff Vice-Admiral Paul Murray that the Navy and the medical corps could be closed down

■ The Navy's budget has been pared to the bone and it can't take any more, say defence analysts.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw hastened next day to rule out any such action

But, the assurances — and the announcement of the imminent arrival of the spanking new Russian vessel — highlight the sense of precariousness in the service

The Navy's budget has been pared down to just under nine percent of the defence budget — just over half what it was in 1977 — and further cuts are expected in next month's budget

Since 1987, the Navy has cut 6 000 posts — 40 percent of its complement.

It is understood that Chief of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Simpson Anderson, has made clear his view that he would not know where to make further cuts if he were asked to do so

What particularly irks the Navy is that, of all three arms of the service, it probably has the most effective peacetime role — not merely in protecting and patrolling fishing grounds and trade routes, providing invaluable support in

rescue missions and playing a role in pollution prevention and control, but in the political front line, showing the flag and extending South African diplomacy across the globe.

SAS Tafelberg has been particularly prominent in this role in the past few years in voyages to places as far afield as Somalia, Turkey and Bangladesh

Tafelberg's replacement, the Russian-built Juvent — due in port soon — will boost hopes that this role, at least, is acknowledged and valued by the political establishment

Of greater strategic concern, however, is the Navy's offensive capacity.

The loss of the frigate fleet — with its deep-sea and anti-submarine capacity — was a major blow.

However, sources say that if the Navy can keep, upgrade and eventually replace its nine strikecraft and three submarines — still serviceable for at least another eight years — the service will retain the offensive edge that is a strategic necessity in protecting the country's 2 600 km coastline and the ships that carry more than 90 percent of its international cargoes

## NIS denies IFP 'smear' claim

PRETORIA — The National Intelligence Service (NIS) yesterday emphatically denied it had been involved in an alleged smear campaign against the Inkatha Freedom Party

IFP leader Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi on Tuesday claimed he had received information that a NIS agent had colluded with two senior Johannesburg journalists last year to cast aspersions on the IFP

According to Chief Buthelezi, the alleged agent had tried to gather support in the Mozambican intelligence community to link the IFP with arms

smuggling through the rebel Renamo movement

Chief Buthelezi claimed the journalists colluded with the agent to write articles about the alleged gun-running

The IFP leader also said the agent's handler was allegedly a Major Hentie Botha, whom he believed was a NIS member. He therefore concluded the service had been involved in a smear campaign against the IFP

However, NIS, in a statement, denied any involvement in this "unpleasant incident" and said Major Botha was not in their service — Sapa

(254) ARCTO/2/93



# Land is ours, say Namaqualanders

WILLEM STEENKAMP  
and JOHN YELD  
Weekend Argus Reporters

ARC 20/2/93

THE announcement by Eskom that it has identified two possible sites south of Kleinsee on the West Coast for new nuclear power stations has caused an uproar among residents of Komaggas, the small town near the area

But, historical claims to the land which Eskom has earmarked will be fully investigated.

This assurance was given yesterday by Eskom spokesmen at a media briefing

Mr Marnetjies Diergaardt, chairman of the Komaggas management committee, said residents had objected strongly at a meeting held on Thursday by Eskom representatives in Komaggas to inform locals of their plans

"People do not want a nuclear power station on their doorstep. They are concerned about their health and what effect the building of these stations will have on the environment," said Mr Diergaardt

Komaggas, population about 4 000, is about 40km from the sites

Mr Diergaardt said historically the land from Dreyerspan in the north to Hondeklip Bay in the south had belonged to the coloured communities of Namaqualand

In 1910 the land was confiscated by the government and sold to individual farmers. De Beers later bought the farms for diamond mining.

"But we now want back the land that belonged to our ancestors. We will even go to see President De Klerk to get this land back if necessary. We do not want our land to be

used for nuclear power stations," said Mr Diergaardt.

But Eskom communications manager, Mr Andre van Heerden, said at a media briefing about the sites in Cape Town yesterday that the community had made a "very mild mention" of their claims to the site

He had been unable to find any precedent for the claim which appeared to be based on connections with old mission stations in the area

"But what became very obvious during (Thursday's public information) meeting (at Komaggas) is that the people definitely feel that they have a moral right to that land," he said

Eskom would investigate the claim and, if necessary, would refer it to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation for arbitration.

"If they have a right, that will stand. We won't do anything counter to the moral rights to that land," Mr Van Heerden said.

A spokesman for the Namaqualand Regional Services Council in Springbok said the council had been informed of Eskom's plans but had not made any decision about the use of the land for a nuclear power station.

"If they intend going ahead with such a development Eskom will obviously have to apply to us for the rezoning of the land. We will then advertise the application for objections"

But, said the spokesman, at a meeting held by Eskom in Springbok earlier this week where the company had informed locals about their plans, local people had generally supported the development

## NIS denies IFP 'smear' claim

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However, NIS, in a statement, denied any involvement in this "unpleasant incident" and said Major Botha was not in their service — Sapa

## SA to ditch Israel for Arab states

MANAMA (Bahrain) — South Africa is planning to cease military co-operation with Israel to coincide with an opening up to the Arab world, a South African military official said.

The close military cooperation which linked South Africa to Israel was the result of its "needs" and as those needs came to an end, South Africa "is moving to end that co-operation," said Mr Telman de Vaal, executive general manager of Armscor, South Africa's arms manufacturing company.

The daily newspaper Al-Hayat quoted Mr De Vaal as saying yesterday "There are still a number of contracts being executed with Israel, but these contracts will not be renewed when they end"

Mr De Vaal "considered this trend in relations with Israel to be in line with the counter direction that South Africa wants to establish in the pattern of its relations with the Arab states."

Al-Hayat, a Saudi-financed Lebanese daily also published in Bahrain, interviewed Mr De Vaal on Thursday at the four-day arms show in neighbouring Abu Dhabi.

With the collapse of apartheid, the oil-rich Gulf region is moving to end its boycott of South Africa, which advertised military wares at an exhibition in Bahrain in May 1992 and in Abu Dhabi. — Sapa-AP

# ANC govt will cut size of armed forces

JOHANNESBURG — An ANC-led government would sharply reduce the size of the armed forces to end any threat to other African countries

It would also sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to help create a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction

This was said yesterday by ANC foreign affairs official Mr Aziz Pahad in an address to hundreds of local and foreign delegates at an anti-apartheid solidarity conference here

Mr Pahad said a drastically reduced security force would release resources for the development of South Africa and other countries

He said an ANC-led government would seek membership of the SA Development Community and the OAU, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

But, he added, the integrity of the new South Africa would be protected in dealing with the international financial institutions — Sapa



# Armscor 'successfully' marketing mobile gun

From CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — A hi-tech mobile anti-aircraft system — developed and improved by Armscor from Soviet vehicles captured in Angola — is being successfully marketed worldwide, Jane's Defence Weekly reports

Two SADF air defence regiments will shortly receive 18 of the revolutionary GA6 (or Zumlac) gun systems, replacing the slower, more cramped and lower-firepower Ystervarks, the respected weekly said

Armscor is also providing a computer-generated simulator training system for the GA6

Capable of a top speed of 100km/h and with a range of 800km, the Samil 6x6 flatbed truck with a twin-barrel 23mm AA gun mounted behind, will keep up with most other 6X6 vehicles.

The gun, which can be readied for action in 30 seconds, fires 2 500 rounds a minute and an Armscor subsidiary, Denel, manufactures the ammunition in Pretoria, Jane's reported

# Govt 'could give defence to the ANC'

CF 22/2/93 (254)

## Staff Reporter

IT was "not impossible" that the government could hand over the defence portfolio to the ANC in a multi-party cabinet, defence analyst Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman said yesterday.

Reacting to suggestions that the government was marking time with defence with a view to possibly later handing it to the ANC, Mr Heitman said "It's not impossible, because defence is probably a portfolio that the ANC wants."

"It's possible President F W de Klerk sees defence as a bone to throw to the ANC," he said. But he was "more inclined to think De Klerk doesn't think things through."

"He's demonstrated an apparent non-concern for defence, and security in general," Mr Heitman said.

Mr Heitman lashed out at the government's handling of defence in reaction to the announcement that Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee would be taking over the Defence Ministry from Mr Gene Louw on April 1.

Mr Coetsee, formerly a deputy defence minister and a senior officer in a top citizen force tank regiment, will be the third appointee to the ministry — and like his predecessors will have more than one portfolio — since

General Magnus Malan was relieved of the post last year.

Mr Heitman warned yesterday that "playing musical ministers" and the "long-term dangerous cuts" to defence spending were "disastrous for the armed forces", and destroying the SADF's future regeneration ability.

Mr Coetsee would not be able to dedicate his time to defence, which was in a "critical" winding-down phase following the end of the Border War and the conversion of a large counter-insurgency force to a smaller, conventional battle force.

"It's just too much — defence is a big portfolio," Mr Heitman said.

A rapid turnover of ministers was also detrimental to morale in the armed forces, because "they don't know who they are working for".

● Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, SADF chief-of-staff operations, warned last week that the SADF would have to consider shutting down an entire arm of service, such as the navy or the SA Medical Services, should the defence budget be further cut.

Air force chief Lieutenant-General James Kriel said the SAAF would not be able to maintain its operational capability if it was forced to shut any more bases or squadrons.

Navy chief Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson also said the navy could not absorb further cuts.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

B/D/9 22/2/93 (254)

**Armcor and Israel**

ARMSCOR is sticking to agreements reached with Israel during the '80s and is not changing its policy to woo Arab customers, Armcor spokesman Daan Henning said yesterday.

Weekend reports quoted Armcor executive GM Tielman de Waal saying in Abu Dhabi, where the SA weapons manufacturer is exhibiting at an arms fair, that Armcor was breaking its long-standing ties with Israel. SA and Israel have had military links for years, developing high tech weapons systems, aircraft and even small arms.



## ANC 'would cut armed forces'

JOHANNESBURG — An African National Congress-led government would sharply reduce the size of the country's armed forces to end any threats to other African countries.

It would also sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to help create a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

This was said yesterday by ANC foreign affairs official Mr. Azaiz Pahad in an address to delegates at an anti-apartheid solidarity conference at the Nasrec exhibition centre near

Johannesburg (254) 2/2/93  
Mr. Pahad said a drastically-reduced security force would release resources for the development of South Africa and other countries.

It would emphasise the importance of the task that the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations were charged with in preventing armed conflict among states and resolving disputes through peaceful means.

"South Africa will, therefore, have to make its own contribution to help raise the effectiveness of these organisations," he said. — Sapa.

# R1m for SADF bomb damage

Political Staff 06

THE SADF paid R1 million to the owner of a farm on which "bombs fell and caused damage"

The amount is part of the R1 607 967 paid in compensation by the SADF during the 1991/2 financial year, according to the auditor-general's report

The SADF also paid R250 000 to a former SADF agent for damages suffered

R30 000 was paid for a claim arising from a shooting incident in which an SADF member, while on duty on South African territory, hit a Swazi citizen on Swazi territory

Altogether R168 000 was paid for damages to a furniture van and its contents

An SADF bulldozer was being transported on a public road while it was still dark.

The blade protruded over the edge of the semi-trailer and damaged the van and its contents.

# R1,3m for 'terror' 254

## posters written off

et 23/12/93  
Political Staff

THE government has had to write off R1,3 million for a stock of posters depicting "terrorist weapons"

"There was no longer a demand" for them, former auditor-general Mr Peter Wronsley, and his successor, Mr Henry Kluever, said yesterday

The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs also lost R425 756 in irrecoverable costs for four contracts that were not fulfilled as four contractors had become insolvent

Also, R32 250 was lost in damages paid out after game escaped on a farm. A fence had been cut to allow a visit to a pump house

● Sophisticated anti-riot vehicles, called Nonqais and demonstrated in a blaze of publicity six years ago, had been grounded because of a technical defect

However, 45 Nonqais had been stored for more than two years awaiting repairs to correct defects

Many of these had clocked up less than 10 000km



# SADF pays R1m for bomb damage to farm

CAPE TOWN — The SA Defence Force paid R1m to the owner of a farm on which "bombs fell and caused damage".

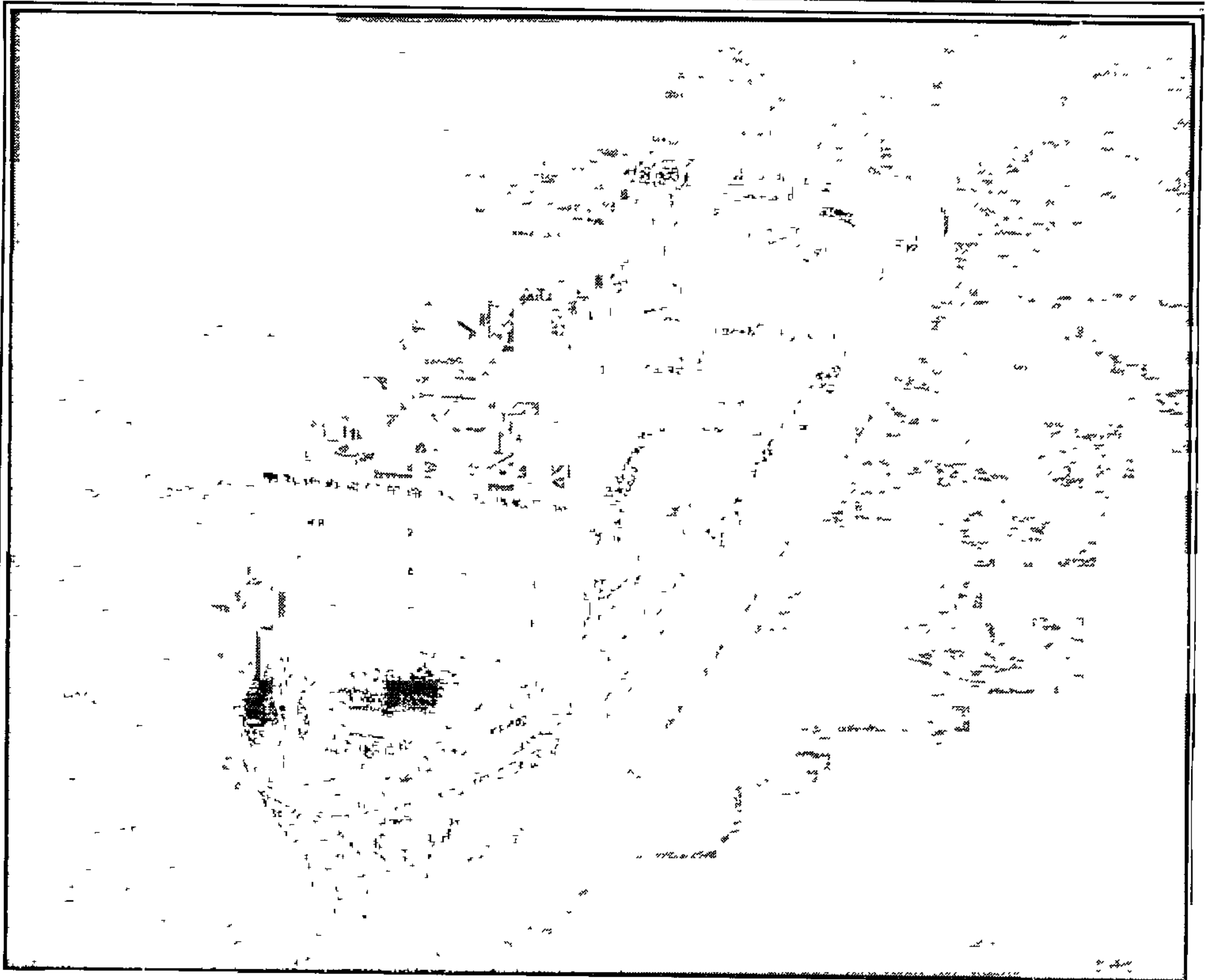
The amount forms a part of the R1 607 967 paid out in compensation by the SADF during the 1991/92 financial year and disclosed in the Auditor-General's report.

Other amounts paid out by the SADF included R250 000 to a former SADF agent

306 Political Staff (254)

for damages suffered, and R30 000 for a claim arising from a shooting incident in which an SADF member, while on duty on SA territory, hit a Swazi in Swazi territory.

The Auditor-General also disclosed that government had had to write off R1,4m for a stock of posters depicting "terrorist weapons" as there was no longer a demand.



**HOMEWARD BOUND:** The Russian icebreaker Juvent yesterday. It is due in Simon's Town early tomorrow.

# ANC objects to Russian ship purchase

**STEFAANS BRUMMER** (254) and **MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Staff Reporters

THE ANC is to lodge an objection with the United Nations about South Africa's acquisition of a Russian icebreaker to replace the veteran naval supply ship SAS Tafelberg.

The ANC believes the purchase, the air force contract for 60 Swiss Pilatus training aircraft and last week's Armscor exhibit in Abu Dhabi amount to a contravention of the arms embargo, and it intends to raise the issue with the UN Security Council.

ANC 23/2/93  
"I think the Security Council will probably agree with us that this is a breaking of the arms embargo," said ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus.

The clauses of the embargo had been studied and it was "quite clearly a contravention"

The acquisition of the Russian vessel, Juvent — which is due in Simon's Town tomorrow — was announced last week.

It will be received by Armscor to "verify the contract" before it is handed over to the Navy.

A navy spokesman said modifications would be done at the Simon's Town dockyard. More

accommodation would be built, weapons installed and the helicopter hangars and hospital modified. The ship would be painted grey.

Reacting to the ANC's position, the navy spokesman said: "Let's leave that to the politicians."

Dr D A S Herbst, spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, said the acquisition of the Juvent and the contract for the Pilatus were "in the best interest" of the Defence Force and the exhibition in Abu Dhabi was in the best interests of Armscor.

● The contract to buy the Pi-

latus — to replace the Harvard trainer fleet, which dates from World War 2 — has been defended by Swiss authorities, who insist the aircraft is not "war material".

But the Security Council committee set up to monitor the 1977 arms embargo called on the Swiss government last month to stop the sale.

Dr Herbst said the Pilatus contract would not be cancelled in spite of pressure. The arms embargo was not much of an issue any more. "The whole thing of punitive action against South Africa is crumbling."

# Ex-CCB agents 'still hold SA to ransom'

By BARRY STREEK

FORMER Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agents are still holding the country to ransom, Democratic Party finance spokesman Mr Jasper Walsh said yesterday.

He was referring to the report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts — tabled in Parliament yesterday — which said the former

agents still refused to supply information about the secret group's missing files unless they were granted indemnity.

Police probes into a CCB project, "Operation Goldie", were complete and the matter referred to the Cape attorney-general, the report said.

The report said due to insufficient evidence because of the miss-

ing files, altogether R577 060,76 would have to be regarded as unauthorised expenditure.

"Despite instructions from former Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, the State President and Parliament, 10 files relating to CCB activities remained missing and certain members require indemnity before revealing information. At the same time, the dispute

over pension payouts remains unresolved," Mr Welsh said.

He asked what hold the former CCB agents had over the government. "What information do they have which prevents the government from pursuing legal action. Is this a cover-up to protect senior officers, politicians and the former Minister of Finance?"

Mr Walsh said the matter must

not be allowed to rest.

"The chief of the Defence Force must be called to account and the truth must be exposed," he added.

The committee recommended that the chief of the SADF continue with attempts to find the files, and if this could not be done — or it was found they had been destroyed — steps be taken against those responsible.

19901 Jan 10  
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Haswell

Haswell

missions or have access to the mechanism To my mind, it is a public process, in a certain sense of the word

We are in the final stages of setting this with interested parties. It is very difficult to take this matter further at this stage, but I invite the hon member, as well as all other parties who are represented in Parliament, to come and see me in my office so that we can discuss this matter

However, I again want to say that the appointment of the board is not a panacea that will guarantee impartial reporting by the media. For that we shall also need a code of conduct which has to be settled, and also a media commission such as the Media Council in respect of the press. All of that has to be negotiated in order to have a foolproof system in addition to the board which the hon member has referred to

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Wednesday, 17 February 1993

Municipal by-elections for all citizens

\*10 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Local Government

Whether it is his intention to sanction municipal by-elections in which all eligible South Africans, regardless of race, will be able to participate as voters or candidates, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B50E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I outlined my approach to municipal elections in general during the debate on the hon the State President's Opening Address. I referred to two existing anomalies, namely the system of management committees and local affairs councils on the one hand and the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 on the other and I stated that an acceptable formula would have to be found in conjunction with

Heuser

Heuser

(2) Prosecutions were stopped pending the implementation of the 1992 amendments to the Defence Act which provided a wider scope for persons to reconsider their grounds for refusing to render military service. Subsequently new call-up instructions were issued to all such persons and if they once again fail to report for service, my answer above applies

(3) No I am of the opinion that I have fully replied to the question and do not regard a further statement as necessary

Li-Gen Lothar Neethling: financial aid

\*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply in Question No 112 on 24 March 1992, any further amount has been paid by the State in respect of the civil action instituted by Li-Gen Lothar Neethling against certain publications, the names of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and any subsequent appeal arising out of the said action, if so, (a) what total amount had been paid by the State in this regard as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what are the names of the publications in question,

(2) whether any portion of the amount so paid by the State in respect of the said action has been repaid by Li-Gen Neethling to the State, if not, why not, if so, what total amount had been repaid by him as at the latest date for which information is available?

B118E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) R688 319,91—18 February 1993

(b) The *Vrye Weekblad* and *The Weekly Mail*

(2) No. It can only be determined after the judgment of the Appeal Court whether Li-Gen Neethling has forfeited State protection in terms of Treasury Instruction Chapter W

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask

him whether he has any security for the amount which was spent on behalf of this gentleman?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as far as I know it is not normal practice to ask for security in cases like this. If it is found that the money is owing to the State, it will be recovered

†Adv T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I would like to ask him whether it is not customary that the State stands surety for the legal costs of officials who are sued in the course of carrying out their duty

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member will recall that certain protection is given. It is done in terms of Treasury Instruction Chapter W. I do not think that I can go into all the protective mechanisms now that are available to public servants, but basically the hon member is correct in that where the State is able to do so, it does give protection to officials. However, if it were to be found that officials had committed crimes in carrying out their duty, the State would not regard itself as liable for assistance to such officials

†Adv T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether in this case it is being implied that there is evidence that crimes have been committed

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I never insinuated that I replied to the hon member's question. He asked in which cases it is done and how it works. I gave him certain examples. Whether a crime was committed or not in this particular case, will depend on the judgment of the Appeal Court as the case is before this Court at present

Certificates: Senior Certificate examination

\*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether the issue of certificates in respect of the National Senior Certificate examination for 1992 is dealt with by the South African Certification Council, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the issue of these certificates has been completed, if not, what stage has this issue reached,

(3) whether interim arrangements have been



# Thatcher's son linked to SADF

CF 24/493 (254)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Lady Margaret Thatcher's son Mark has been linked to South African military intelligence's illicit arms trading by a report claiming that he rode on his mother's coat tails to amass a fortune

The respected journal Business Age claims that the former British prime minister's son has secretly banked a personal fortune of not less than R230m and possibly as much as R460m by acting as an arms trade frontman, known as a facilitator

Yesterday SA Defence Force spokesman Colonel Les Weyer said "It is not policy to comment on the acquisition of weapons"

He said they had "nothing further to add" to the report.

Business Age traced 11 separate Swiss bank accounts in which Mr Thatcher, 43, had amassed more than 93m Swiss francs (about R46m) It said he had further substantial personal assets worldwide, including unidentified shareholdings in South Africa

The cover report said he had associated with military intelligence chief General Pieter van der Westhuizen to facilitate alleged illegal deals

Mr Thatcher's contacts, claimed the report, included the Canadian "supergun" genius Gerald Bull, who was jailed for six

'R230m  
amassed  
in arms  
dealings'

months in America for selling the secrets of the world-beating G5 and G6 howitzers to South Africa

Bull, who was also implicated in arms deals involving South Africa and Middle East countries, was later assassinated in Belgium, probably by Israeli agents

Business Age's investigative journalist Kevin Cahill said Mr Thatcher himself would have been a target for Israeli hit-squads, but for his mother

The report suggested that, apart from the disrepute his alleged arms dealing brought to his mother's name, Mr Thatcher had now backed out of the business because of the danger factor

It said Mr Thatcher's retirement from the international arms market coincided with that of his mother as prime minister

After a year-long investigation, the magazine was scathingly dismissive of Mr Thatcher's infer-

ence that the bulk of his wealth came from shrewd trading in cellular telephones

The report said there was virtually no doubt that Mr Thatcher made the introductions that resulted in illegal arms sales to South Africa and that he might be guilty of conspiracy to supply goods to South Africa in contravention of international law, although proof for a court of law would never be forthcoming

The magazine claims that Mr Thatcher was paid an undisclosed fee for his role in introducing Bull to South Africans

The magazine also reports an alleged meeting between Mr Thatcher and General Van der Westhuizen in Paraguay

There is virtually no doubt that Mr Thatcher has made introductions where sales of weapons to South Africa have resulted, said the magazine

His name conferred respectability on any deal it was attached to

That is why his name constantly cropped up on the diplomatic wires and British intelligence service eavesdropping reports.

Mr Thatcher was used, and was paid for the use of his name, to the tune of perhaps £100m (about R450m) in the 1980s since he left Britain for Dallas

The laws of libel will prevent the whole story from ever being told in Britain, said the magazine

# SADF, MK to discuss SA navy

254  
CT 24/2/93

THE future of the South African Navy is to be discussed in Cape Town next week at a conference involving both the South African Defence Force (SADF) and uMkhonto weSizwe (MK).

The seminar was arranged by the South African Institute for International Affairs and the Institute for Defence Policy, the SAIIA's Cape chairman, Dr Greg Mills, said yesterday.

"The conference should provide important policy direction for the naval forces."

● South Africa had to maintain its weapons industry and the conventional ability of the SADF to guarantee its sovereignty, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said last night while opening the SADF's exhibition at the Cape Show in Goodwood

Mr Breytenbach said an ANC statement that an ANC government would sharply reduce the size of the country's armed forces was simplistic and confusing.

● If an ANC government came into power they would not pay for any arms they felt were bought in contravention of the arms embargo

The ANC's head of information and publicity, Dr Pallo Jordan, was responding to the South African Navy's recent acquisition of the Ukrainian-built R40,92 million vessel and the airforce contract for 60 Swiss Pilatus aircraft.  
Political Staff, Staff Reporter



**Armcor labour ruling**

LEGISLATION to bring Armcor employees under the Labour Relations Act received unanimous support in Parliament yesterday.

Armcor previously had what Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach called its own unique labour mechanisms.

6/10/93  
24/2/93  
CWA/19

RSLS

more evidence of fraud

# FW pledges action on corruption

BDM 24/2/93

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to clean government — even as more details of fraud and maladministration were disclosed in Parliament.

The report of the joint committee on public accounts highlighted apparently illegal Civil Co-operation Bureau activities and fraud involving the Unemployment Insurance Fund. It was tabled a day after the auditor-general's, which noted losses of millions of rands in the homelands.

De Klerk, speaking after a meeting with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Lynda Chalker, said legal action would be taken against wrongdoers. If, after investigation, it was found that charges could not be brought, "other steps" would be taken.

He said simultaneous disclosures of corruption in more than one department were "disconcerting", but the way government was handling the issue should instill confidence in the international community.

It showed government was not running away from the issue, but was prepared to take effective steps to rectify the situation.

Chalker commented: "Any government must deal with corruption when it occurs. There is so much to be done and there are many good people, like President de Klerk, who are trying to get it right."

"I do not believe SA will be seen in a negative light for these reasons. The main task now is a peaceful transition and to make sure that any assistance received is spent on that for which it is given."

The report of the joint committee on

public accounts, which scrutinises public spending, focused on CCB secret projects in which about R13m was at issue. It covered

□ The R3m involved in Project Samoosa, in which CCB members were paid pensions shortly before the secret project was closed down. This had been recovered.

□ Project Goldie, where expenditure was directed inland and was therefore prima facie unauthorised. As this was the subject of a police investigation the committee refrained from making a recommendation.

□ The 10 remaining projects of the CCB's "Region 6". There was insufficient information on the expenditure and the committee was therefore obliged to regard the R577 000 involved as unauthorised.

The committee noted that "progress in this matter has been hampered by the fact that certain members require indemnity before revealing information". Steps had been taken to trace the missing files.

□ The remainder of the CCB operations involved R10,5m. This was verbally approved by successive commanding officers Maj-Gen Eddie Webb and Maj-Gen A J M Joubert. The committee found the expenditure was not regarded as unauthorised.

The committee also detailed the loss of R1,6m by the Foreign Affairs Department. The money was paid to and stolen by a Nigerian businessman after an abortive attempt to set up a chain of pro-SA magazines in West Africa.

□ To Page 2

## Corruption

From Page 1

The committee also expressed concern at the extent of fraud involving UIF benefits, noting that 3 257 benefit cheques valued at R2,6m had been intercepted and unlawfully cashed.

Meanwhile, the ANC said Monday's disclosures in the auditor-general's report should come as no surprise.

Sapa reports the ANC said the misuse was blatantly expressed in the golden handshakes proffered to all who collaborated with or ensured the implementation of apartheid.

"Homelands were never economically viable and were established to further a narrow, ethnic agenda. The enormous expenditure incurred to establish and maintain the Bantustans is a result of grand apartheid designs."

It added "But what occurs in Bantustans, merely mirrors what takes place at a central government level. At no level of government is there planning. The economy is run on an ad-hoc basis and the disastrous consequences are there for all to see."

Bophuthatswana's Finance Minister Martin van den Berg took issue with the report, saying the claims that all four TBVC states were unable to repay their debt did not apply to Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana was financially in a better position than most countries in Africa, with no debts in arrears and an expected surplus in its budget.

The Ciskei Council of State said the homeland's government had taken over from "a corrupt regime" three years ago. It pledged to do everything within its power to place the Ciskei economy on a sound footing.

"The steeply declining economic situation in the region and the crippling effects of the unremitting drought are all factors which have negatively affected the pace of economic reform in Ciskei."

DP leader Zach de Beer said the report showed the time had come for the voters to turn against the NP at the ballot box.

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said no government which displayed such utter ineptitude in managing state funds deserved to stay in power.

"There can be no doubt that since then, the extent of corruption and rip-off has increased dramatically as civil servants line their own pockets before time runs out. The government should hang its head in shame."

● See Page 4  
● Comment. Page 12

Why kid  
gloves  
for CCB?  
asks DP

Political  
Correspondent

THE government is under pressure again to act firmly against former members of the SADF's sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau, which was disbanded in 1990 after shocking disclosures of dirty tricks operations.

The Democratic Party wondered if the government's reluctance to act more firmly against former CCB members "is a cover-up to protect senior officers, politicians and the former Minister of Finance (Mr Barend du Plessis)."

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said former members of the CCB were continuing to "hold the country to ransom".

"We again question what hold these former CCB members have over the government. What information do they have which prevents the government from pursuing legal action? Is this a cover-up to protect senior officers, politicians and the former Minister of Finance?"

"To date, nothing has happened and this is unacceptable. Either criminal charges must now be laid or an explanation given as to why not."



POLITICS

Police  
send  
'Project  
Goldie'  
to A-G

MICHAEL MORRIS  
Political Correspondent

A POLICE docket on the Civil Co-operation Bureau's controversial and unauthorised "Project Goldie" — featuring a plan to hang a monkey foetus outside Archbishop Desmond Tutu's home — has been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape.

And a court case could follow efforts by the Defence Force to track down missing files on 10 other unauthorised internal operations of the CCB which cost more than R577 000.

This emerges from a report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts tabled in parliament yesterday.

The R82 000 "Project Goldie" was one of 11 secret projects hatched by the sinister, and now defunct, SADF unit.

All 11 projects were internal operations. This meant that, in terms of the CCB's legitimate task for operations outside the country, they were all unauthorised.

The fresh information on the status of investigations into the secret projects is contained in replies to the parliamentary committee from the Department of State Expenditure.

In another case involving the CCB's "Project Samoesa" — an unauthorised scheme to pay more than R3-million in golden handshakes to the CCB after then Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's order disbanding the unit — the Joint Committee on Public Accounts has been told R3-069 010,90 has been recovered in full.

# NIS taken for a R1,9-m ride in scam

## Political Staff

THE National Intelligence Service (NIS) has been taken for a ride to the tune of R1,9 million by the confidant of an African head-of-state.

This embarrassing loss for the NIS and the government emerged yesterday in the report of parliament's joint committee on public accounts on government expenditure in the financial year 1990/91.

The NIS lost R1,9 million which it placed into the account of a middleman who was supposed to help it set up an intelligence network in the African country.

The scam bears strong resemblance to a similar rip-off in which a prominent Nigerian

presidential candidate stole R1,58 million from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The department also placed the R1,58 million into his account and never saw it again. The account was to fund the secret purchase of a London-based magazine circulating in West Africa.

The foreign affairs project was part of its sanctions-busting campaign and was aimed at influencing West African opinion in South Africa's favour.

It is not known whether the NIS project was also launched in Nigeria although the public accounts report shows that it was not the same African agent who ripped off both departments

NIS chief Mike Louw told the public accounts committee that the aim of the NIS project was to establish in an African state the "capability" for gathering intelligence from the rest of the continent and even from Europe.

It would also provide the opportunity of practising covert diplomacy by making contact with senior leaders in Africa.

He said the R1,96 million for the project had been paid over in cash to a go-between who he described as a "very special confidant" of the head of state of that country.

Mr Louw conceded to the committee that the State president — it is not clear whether

he was referring to Mr De Klerk or his predecessor Mr P W Botha — had authorised the NIS only to provide a guarantee of R1,9 million for the purchases required to launch the intelligence-gathering network.

However, the NIS had decided instead, that in order to "conceal its hand" it would deposit the R1,9 million in the agents' bank account.

The NIS should have obtained the State President's permission to do this but had not observed all the regulations because of the time factor.

No written contract had been entered into with the agent. ARG 24/2/93

Although the bank has not disclosed the amount of money stolen, it is believed to have been about R220 000.

The day after the robbery, Malaza did not appear in the

homeland

The two were taken to Bophuthatswana and were being held in police cells. They are due to appear in the Phokeng Magistrate's Court tomorrow

## No more CF call-ups to support unrest control

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Defence Force has announced widespread relief for Citizen Force members

An SADF spokesman said whites-only national service would continue but CF members would not be called up for duty in unrest areas from April 1, and the SADF planned to curtail CF call-up in general.

An End Conscription Campaign spokesman said: "It is difficult to welcome an announcement of this kind."

ECC spokesman Mr David Bruce said the number of prosecutions against CF members had increased slightly over the past month.

He called for a moratorium on call-up prosecutions

The burden of unrest duties in support of the police would fall "as far as possible" on national servicemen and permanent force units, a military source said.

Meanwhile Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach said last night that it remained important for the SADF to be ready to "face any threat from any quarter, at any time", writes Staff Reporter ROGER FREEMAN

"We can't start reacting once the threat is there," he told guests at the official opening of the defence force exhibition at the Cape Show in Goodwood.

"Situations can and do change rapidly. Countries' interests can change overnight, which can imply a military threat that did not exist the day before," said Mr Breytenbach.

Brigadier Daan Lamprecht, officer commanding Western Province Command, said the move on CF call-ups would have little effect in the Western Cape as he had not called members up for deployment in the Cape for more than a year, although in September some citizen force members were called up and sent to Natal.

Comments to...



## Arm Scor changes backed

LEGISLATION to bring Arm Scor employees under the Labour Relations Act (LRA) has been given unanimous support in parliament (254)

Up to now Arm Scor, which has for years operated in the face of international sanctions and embargoes, had what Deputy-Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach called its own unique labour mechanisms

ARC 24/2/93  
He said in debate on the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill that Arm Scor's labour dispute mechanisms were now out of step with those in the rest of the country.

Mr P J Groenewald (CP Stilfontein) said care should be taken to avoid labour relations problems after the formation of Denel, the commercialised Arm Scor subsidiary, last year

Naskem, a division of Denel, had tried to get all its employees to join a union that was limited to Naskem workers alone

There was nothing wrong with this idea in law, except that workers had been improperly influenced to comply — Sapa.

# CCB projects probe could end up in court

STAR 24/2/93 (254)

By Michael Morris  
Political Staff

A police docket on the Civil Co-operation Bureau's controversial and unauthorised "Project Goldie" — featuring a plan to hang a monkey foetus outside Archbishop Desmond Tutu's home — has been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape.

And a court case could follow efforts by the SADF to track down missing files on 10 other unauthorised internal operations of the CCB which cost more than R577 000.

This emerged from a report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The R82 000 Project Goldie was one of 11 secret projects hatched by the sinister, and now-defunct, SADF unit.

All 11 projects were internal operations. This meant that, in terms of the CCB's legitimate task for operations outside the country, they were all unauthorised.

The fresh information on the status of investigations into the secret projects is contained in

replies to the parliamentary committee from the Department of State Expenditure.

The report says progress in the investigation of the 10 projects — on which files have gone missing — "has been hampered by the fact that certain members require indemnity before revealing information"

Steps taken to trace the missing files include "further inquiries with members with whom contact can be made" and the serving of a summons to the manager of the projects. "The legal section of the SA Defence Force is of the opinion that this step might lead to a court case," the report says.

● The Democratic Party, in its reaction to the tabling of the report, yesterday renewed its pressure on the Government to act against former CCB members.

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said "The matter cannot be allowed to rest here. The Chief of the Defence Force and the Minister of Defence must be called to account, and the truth must be exposed."

He said former members of the CCB were continuing to "hold the country to ransom".

# Big cut in call-ups for camps

STAR 24/2/93

Pretoria Correspondent and Staff Reporter

259

Call-ups of Citizen Force members (follow-up campers) for duty in unrest areas are to be halted from April 1.

In addition, the Defence Force will drastically cut back on the call-up of CF troops in general.

The burden of township duty in support of the police would now fall "as far as possible" on Permanent Force (PF) units and on national servicemen during their initial call-up period, an army source said.

The boon for CF troops was confirmed yesterday by the Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, Brigadier Gert Opperman.

## Budget

Opperman said budget cuts and rationalisation would further curtail Northern Transvaal CF call-ups with effect from April 1 and would restrict call-ups of CF members to administrative and training posts.

A senior army personnel officer said the Defence Force had stressed, however, that the unrest and the support required by the police would ultimately determine the call-up of CF troops.

"If the unrest situation deteriorates dramatically and the

SAP needs more support than national servicemen and PF troops can supply, then we will have to call up CF troops."

The development has been welcomed by the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) as a "good move". It had always believed that the maintenance of law and order should rest with the police.

## Unwelcome

Sacob human resources spokesman Gerrie Bezuidenhout said that calling up CF troops had been an unwelcome source of disruption in the workplace.

"In the first place, businesses would lose key personnel and this would interfere with production. In the second place, an employee could find himself in an authoritative position in a community by night and then have to face the people he had come up against in the workplace the next day.

"That is not a healthy situation," Bezuidenhout said.

The call-up of CF troops dropped by more than 14 per cent last year compared with the 1991 call-up and is expected to drop by up to 50 per cent this year if unrest is under control.

The move follows huge personnel cutbacks in the Defence Force, of which the army has borne the brunt. Northern Transvaal Command alone will have laid off more than 850 people by April.



# Army to reduce camp call-ups

Staff Reporter

THE army plans to reduce the number of citizen force camp call-ups from April 1 if the situation in the country is stable

Only those required for training and administration purposes will be called up for camps, said army spokesman Colonel John Rolt

But the system would have to be "flexible" to allow for citizen force call-ups if violence flared up in the country, he added.

The army had taken into consideration the effect of citizen force call-ups on the country's economy, said Colonel Rolt

Colonel Rolt said that he was unable to comment on whether the number of camps required to be attended by citizen force members would be reduced.

"I don't know the answer to that. The constitution process is on the go and what the future army looks like will be determined by people other than us," he said.

# General's legal fees cost govt R688 000

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government has now paid out R688 319 in legal costs for Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling in his defamation actions against Vrye Weekblad and Weekly Mail.

General Neethling has yet to pay for any of these costs himself.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday the total amount paid by the state for General Neethling's legal costs was R688 319,91 by February 18 this year.

Mr Kriel, who was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr David Dalling (ANC, Sandton),

said it could only be determined after the judgment of the Appeal Court whether General Neethling had forfeited state protection in terms of Treasury instructions.

If he had forfeited state protection, he would have to repay a portion of these costs.

General Neethling, the former head of police forensics, sued the

two newspapers for defamation after former policeman Captain Dirk Coetzee claimed the general had supplied poison for killing detainees.

He lost his case and then had an appeal rejected, after which he appealed to the Appeal Court, which still has to deliver judgment.

Mr Dalling said the National

Party government was spending taxpayers' money to promote General Neethling's civil action.

"This is yet another huge abuse of public funds, constituting yet another form of state corruption."

"To favour one NP-supporting general in this way is to take the NP gravy train to the verge of the ridiculous," Mr Dalling said.

254

## POLITICS

### R1-m 'wasted' on Neethling's two libel cases

Political Staff

THE taxpayer has paid at least R688 319 — and possibly more than R1 million — in legal fees to former police forensic expert Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling to sue two publications which accused him of involvement in dirty tricks.

ANC Sandton MP Mr Dave Dalling slated the expenditure as an abuse of public funds, describing it as another case of state corruption.

Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said in parliament that the State had paid R688 319,91 up to February 18 for General Neethling's civil defamation action against the Weekly Mail and Vrye Weekblad — which he lost.

Mr Kriel was replying to questions from Mr Dalling, who said the answers did not disclose all facts.

He said that by last March the State had paid R461 633,46 in costs and a further R120 000 as surety for counter-claims.

Since then the State had paid a further R688 319,91 in costs — "more than R1 million by the taxpayer. To favour one general in this way is to take the NP gravy train to the verge of the ridiculous".

### SACP backs ANC bid for power

Political Staff

THE South African Communist Party central committee has pledged its full support for the ANC's bid for a major victory in elections for a constituent assembly.

The decision was taken after the committee gave its general support for the "transition package" adopted by the ANC's national executive.

The SACP also resolved not to contest the elections on its own, but under the ANC banner, and to ensure the ANC's election platform was guided by a commitment to a thorough reconstruction of state structures, the economy and society.

### Rent, service arrears total R1,9-bn

Political Correspondent

RENT and service charge arrears in townships totalled more than R1,9-billion by the end of last year.

Replying to a question by Mr Joseph Chiole (CP Pretoria West), Minister of Local Government and Housing Dr Tertius

Delport said Transvaal townships accounted for the bulk — more than R1,6-billion.

Cape townships owed R166,7-million, those in the Free State R128,8-million and Natal R10,7-million.

Of the total, local authorities — all in the Transvaal — owed Eskom R643,2-million.

### Anti-smoking Bill to be tabled soon

AN anti-smoking Bill, to be tabled as soon as possible, will include a ban on the sale of tobacco products to people under 16, says Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter.

Replying to a question from Mrs Carole Charlewood (DP Umbilo) she said the measure was on the legislative agenda

for this session of parliament.

The Bill would control the use, sale and advertising of tobacco products and give the minister power to regulate the health warning on tobacco products and to prescribe the claims which could not be made in advertisements, Dr Venter said. — Sapa

### Hanging not 'selective'

THE Minister of Law and Order would not ask the State President for death sentences to be carried out on people convicted of killing policemen

Replying to a question from Mr Douglas Gibson (DP Yeville), Mr Hernus Kriel said that the death penalty should

not be imposed on a particular category of killers.

He also referred to the speech made by President De Klerk at the opening of parliament, in which he said the wave of murders made it difficult for the government to continue the moratorium on hangings — Sapa

### Absent soldiers to be prosecuted

PEOPLE who had ignored call-up for January's national service intake would be prosecuted, said Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw.

In an oral reply to a question by Mr Rob Haswell (Ind Maritzburg North), he said prosecu-

tions were suspended until last year's amendments to the Defence Act were implemented.

These gave potential objectors wider scope for refusal.

New call-ups had been issued once the 1992 Amendments had been instituted — Sapa

### ANC explains stand to Cape

Political Staff

THE ANC today begins the task of explaining its constitutional package in the Western Cape, a region which opposed power-sharing at a meeting of the movement's national executive committee last week.

Secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa will talk about lat-

est developments in bilateral talks with the government at a public meeting at UWC at 4 pm.

And, at 5.30 pm, he will brief branch executive members behind closed doors.

● ANC and government negotiators meet again on Tuesday and Wednesday



**NEWS** Prelude to multiparty planning ● No deal to

# SA's security chiefs to meet Apla in Namibia

By Themba Molefe  
Political Reporter

■ High-powered delegations from PAC and Government:

A MEETING between the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) high command and South Africa's security chiefs will be held in Windhoek, Namibia, next Monday.

Apla, together with the South African Defence Force and police representatives, will be part of the high-powered delegations of the Pan Africanist Congress and the Government respectively.

The one-day meeting comes before a multiparty planning conference to be held in Johannesburg next Friday.

Apla chief commander and PAC secretary for defence Mr Sabelo Phama, and Apla political commissar Mr Romero Daniels, will lead their delegation from Tanzania, it was confirmed yesterday. PAC secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander will lead the organisation's negotiating team. Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said the Government delegation would be led by Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel. The Government's team would comprise Kriel, Minister of Jus-

tice and of Defence Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Renier Schoeman, and constitutional adviser Mr SS van der Merwe. The PAC delegation will include foreign affairs secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim, political affairs secretary Mr Jaki Seroke, legal affairs secretary Mr Wilhe Serti and national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani. Last night Kriel said that the talks would "concentrate on the issue of the PAC and Apla's armed struggle and terrorism".

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Unrest  
to dictate  
call-up  
cutback

254  
STAR 25/2/93.

South Africa's unrest situation would dictate whether an envisaged cutback in the call-up of Citizen Force (CF) members from April 1 would materialise, South African Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt said yesterday.

However, he denied reports that the call-up for CF members doing follow-up camps (for those due to serve in unrest areas) would be halted from April 1.

Rolt also denied that drastic cuts were planned for the CF in general.

The envisaged cutback on the CF member call-up depended on the manpower needed to support the South African Police in combating unrest, he said.

"The South African Army envisages reducing the call-up of Citizen Force members from April 1.

"This will be subject to the unrest situation in the country," Rolt said.

The unrest situation would determine whether call-ups could be reduced to only those who had to undergo training or those who were needed for administrative purposes, he added. — Sapa.

# Security Forces old boys turn to armies of the right

By JAN TALJAARD (254)  
YET another army man whose ideological schooling took place in the heyday of Magnus Malan's "total onslaught" empire has turned to the private armies of the right

Willem Ratte, a former intelligence officer with 32 Battalion and Eastern Cape command, has joined forces with Jan Groenewald's Pretoria Boerekommando Groep (PBKG). This week he gave the group a comprehensive intelligence briefing on how "the enemy" in Owambo was contained and how it should have been done in the Eastern Cape.

The involvement of the Security Forces old boys' club in the PBKG is already quite substantial.

Lieutenant-General Cobus Visser, ex-CID chief, is active in the PBKG command structure, while the involvement of General Tienie Groenewald also surfaced this week.

Groenewald, a former chief of Air Force Intelligence, brother of Jan and provocateur supreme in the Concerned South Africans Group, addressed a meeting of the com-

mando this week in which he expressed his support and that of the Volkseenheidskomitee for the PBKG.

He also said multiparty negotiations would not succeed and that the country would eventually descend into anarchy.

Groenewald stressed that the PBKG existed for the protection of its members and should remain within the law. But while the PBKG is ostensibly a glorified "neighbourhood watch", it is clear that politics and rightwing sentiments stand supreme.

● At the same meeting, plans were unveiled for an all-white kibbutz east of Pretoria.

The farm Donkerhoek, about 30km from Pretoria on the way to Bronkhorstspuit, is to be divided into units and marketed. These units will consist of group housing, retirement housing, smallholdings and business plots.

A complete infrastructure, including a civic centre, post office, medical clinic and blood bank, school, theatre and golf course, forms part of the planning.



Russian planes based at Mmabatho airport may be transporting Armscor weapons to Angola via Zaire

By GAVIN EVANS, DAVID ZARING and EDDIE KOCH

**R**USSIAN Antonov transport planes, based at Bophuthatswana's Mmabatho airport, are being chartered by Armscor to ferry arms to Zaire and other African countries, according to a senior official in South Africa's Directorate of Civil Aviation.

There are fears that these arms are finding their way to Unita forces fighting pitched battles with government troops in Angola.

The *Weekly Mail* this week visited the airport and found an Antonov 12, with a capacity of 17 tons, parked and ready for use. The aircraft had just returned from a trip to Kinshasa, Zaire.

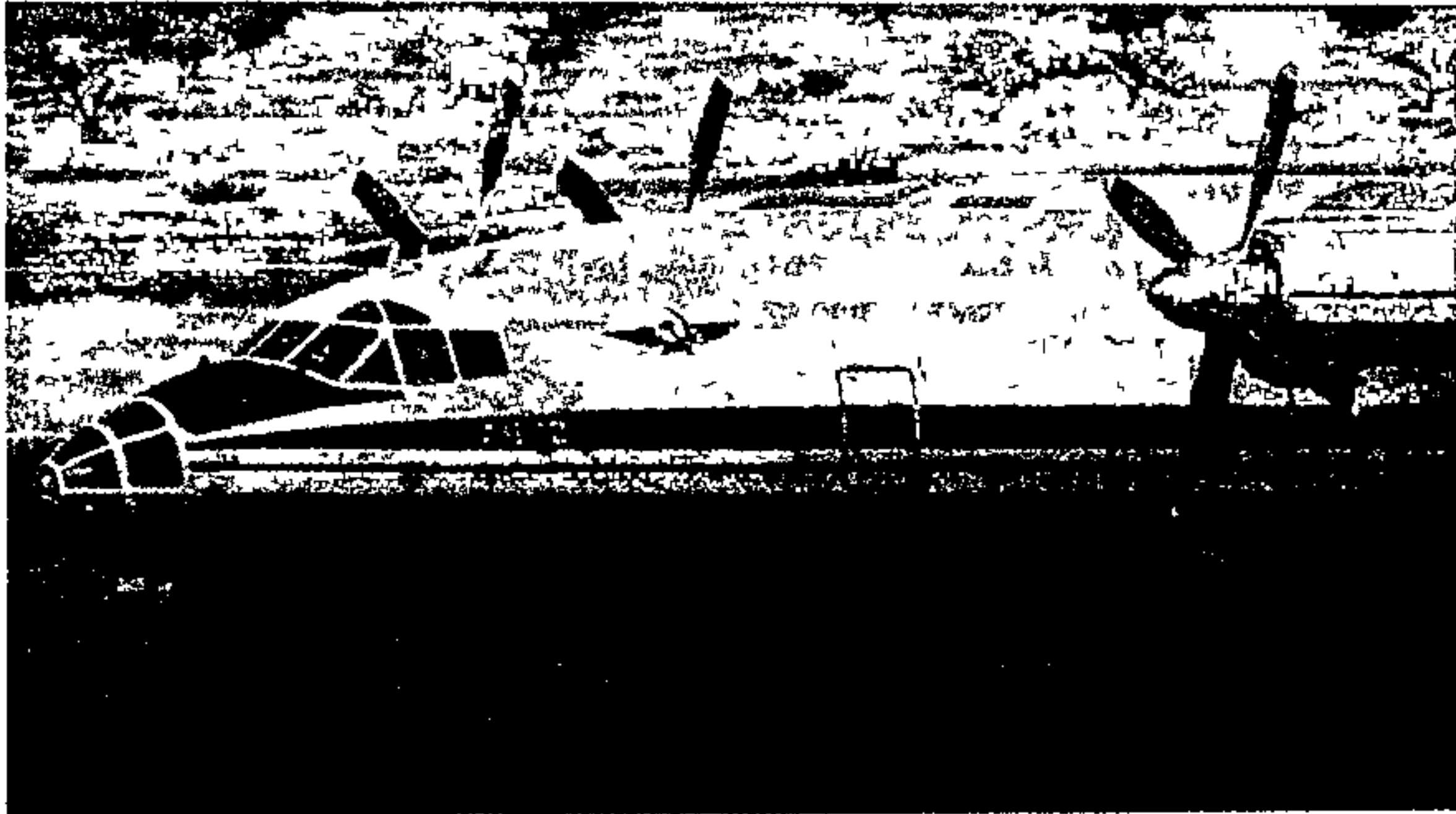
Another senior source in the aviation industry, who asked to remain anonymous, said "There are a lot of operations out of Mmabatho airport. Funny things are happening there. There are a lot of Antonovs flying into Zaire."

Asked about the cargo on these flights, the source said "You can use your imagination, but it's obviously armaments."

Armscor spokesman Henry Abdoll yesterday acknowledged that the state-owned armaments company was involved in the sale of arms and other equipment to African countries, but

# Bop planes 'ferrying arms to Unita forces'

Wilmant 26/2 - 4/3/93



Ready for use . A Russian Antonov 12 stands at Mmabatho airport

Photo KEVIN CARTER

denied that the Bop-based Antonovs had been used for this purpose.

The South African Communist Party this week said it had been informed by foreign diplomats that Safair, South Africa's main cargo aviation company, was chartering the Antonovs to deliver

arms to Unita.

This appears to be incorrect. Safair yesterday issued a statement saying it had never leased any Antonov aircraft and that it would "under no circumstances whatsoever violate any foreign country's airspace."

But the disclosures by the South African civil aviation official, who spoke off the record, may provide some backing for the SACP's claims that "regular nightly flights from Mmabatho airport of Antonov transport planes" were made to south-western

Zaire with the purpose of supplying arms to Unita.

The evidence indicates that the Antonovs flying out of Mmabatho belong to a company called Africa Aeroflot. A spokesman for the firm confirmed that the Antonov seen at Mmabatho this week had been flying to Zaire. He denied it had been chartered by Armscor and said it was flying "on purely commercial missions" and had returned to Mmabatho "because it developed technical problems."

The spokesman added that he had heard of another Antonov, not owned by his company, which was doing "non-commercial work from Lanseria, maybe for Armscor."

Bophuthatswana's Civil Aviation Director, Dermott MacLaughlin, claimed the homeland had given permission for the Antonovs to be used for, among other things, cargo haulage and "mercy missions" to Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique, under United Nations auspices.

Ten Africa Aeroflot-owned cargo aircraft have at various times flown to and from Mmabatho since May 1992, using Russian crews and equipment. MacLaughlin said such equipment is cheap but "not energy-efficient."

He did not explain how the notoriously petrol-hungry Antonovs could fly as far as north Sudan, nor why the UN had chosen an unrecognised homeland as its base for mercy missions so far afield.

Comment from the UN's World Food Programme responsible for flying relief aid to famine-stricken parts of Africa was not available at the time of going to press.

Africa Aeroflot was given permission to use Mmabatho airport by Rowan Cronje, Minister for Defence, State Affairs and Civil Administration in the Bophuthatswana government.

MacLaughlin confirmed that C130 cargo planes, "chartered by mining companies and aid agencies", had flown from Bophuthatswana to Angola before last year's elections.

The Africa Aeroflot spokesman, a Russian called Mark who refused to give his surname, said his company was working closely with the UN and the Red Cross, and that they had four planes in Mozambique.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said it was "unaware of any unauthorised flights to Angola."

According to the South African civil aviation official, the Antonovs are given landing rights and parking by the Bophuthatswana government, "and are being chartered directly by Armscor and by other African countries to fly Armscor-produced arms out of the country and to other African countries."

"This is useful to Armscor because it means their arms are being transported by Russian aircraft, which are far less conspicuous. Their crews are always waiting on standby. Because they are based in Bophuthatswana, they don't need South African work permits or South African pilot's licences, and we have no jurisdiction over them." He would not say to which African countries the arms were being ferried.

The route passes over Bophuthatswana, Botswana and northern Namibia, and does not include South African airspace, allowing the South African government to claim ignorance of these operations.

Mmabatho airport is fast gaining a reputation for being a gun-running centre. The *Weekly Mail* reported last year that international gunrunners had chartered a Ugandan Boeing 747 to fly Armscor weapons into Yugoslavia and that the plane had landed at Mmabatho to pick up the cargo.

By PATRICK GOODENOUGH and ANDREW TRENCH

**SOUTH AFRICAN** security officials are viewing as a matter of "national importance" claims in a top-secret report of a military force set up in Zimbabwe as a fall-back for Umrkhonto weSizwe when it is disbanded.

South African Communist Party secretary general Chris Hani, accused of being centrally involved, charged the claims were part of a state campaign to discredit him and create rifts in the African National Congress leadership.

The claims of a 300-strong army form part of an 18-page document circulating in intelligence circles, entitled "New political development — formation of South African People's Party (SAPP)". Senior SADF officers in Pretoria voiced deep concern about the report and its implications for the negotiations process.

# Army of the night: Dreamed up?

The report says the army — also referred to as the "Black People's Army (BPA)" — was established in mid-1992 under Hani's direction, and is drawing in disenfranchised elements of the SACP, Apla and MK.

It is understood the military and national intelligence services compiled the report at the request of Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel. Ministry official Captain Craig Kotze confirmed the ministry was "aware that such organisations exist", but added that "their existence per se is not in contravention of the law. Until such time as individuals within organisations warrant the attention of the security forces, we cannot comment".

Hani said this week he had never heard of the alleged group. "If people

think there are people trying to form another organisation they should look elsewhere, certainly not around me. There might be individuals who are flying a kite and trying to use my name, but they have not come to me, they have not consulted me."

He accused elements in the South African military and national intelligence of trying "to raise a picture of a divided ANC, of factions of one nature or another. I am not part of any intention to break away from the ANC to form a group, a faction or another organisation."

"They are going to try to blackmail and discredit as many of the ANC leaders as possible between now and the elections, and they're going to look for those people they think will be in a

position to boost electoral support for the ANC."

The report, which attributes the alleged establishment of the SAPP/BPA to "growing support for Pan Africanism", claims:

● The guerrillas were "trained and under arms", and would be able to operate either in small teams, or in full battalion strength behind enemy lines

● Weapons were reportedly moved from Zimbabwe to Mozambique last August for easy access for the troops. Called "Operation Torch", the exercise allegedly involved at least one senior Zimbabwe National Army officer

● Training was under way, and an office manned by 12 staffers had been opened in Masvingo. *The Weekly Mail* has been shown a

membership card of a supposed Sharpeville-based group called the Valimo Patriotic Front, depicting ANC and PAC emblems linked by a chain. Sources claim the Front is linked to the SAPP/BPA.

Zimbabwe's Department of Foreign Affairs said it was "mischiefous to suggest that we would give succour to an organisation which would further divide representative organisations of the oppressed majority".

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said his department was not aware of the organisation.

ANC official Carl Niehaus called the claims "disinformation". He did not believe there was "any official ANC involvement" in the organisation — if it existed. The ANC would look on anyone setting up "parallel armies" in "a very serious light".

PAC publicity director Waters Tobott had not heard of the group.





# Govt warns of dogs of war,

**By GUY OLIVER**  
**DEFENCE MINISTER**  
**Mr Gene Louw issued a stern warning yesterday that SADF personnel who enlist as mercenaries face a R5 000 fine or two years imprisonment or both.**

The warning came within hours of a Harare press conference by Angola's Zimbabwean ambassador Mr Aristides van Dunem disclosing that two white South African "soldiers" had been captured by government forces under siege in Huambo, Angola.

The two combatants, attached to the rebel movement Unita, were not named.

Last night Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder of the 32 "Buffalo" Battalion forged during the South African/Angolan war, said he had received inquiries from several SADF soldiers, and an ex-Rhodesian SAS member, on "where they report to fight in Angola."

"Evidently there is recruiting taking place for Angola I do not know who, but somebody is recruiting in South Africa," he said.

"I cannot see a man packing up his equipment and going up there alone. There must be a link be-

tween Unita and South Africa," the legendary colonel said.

In a statement to be distributed to all members of the Defence Force, Mr Louw quoted the 1957 Defence Act that a member of the Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commandos — including national servicemen — the PF

**ANGOLA'S  
 BLACK  
 PIMPERNEL  
 — PAGE 2**

were operating in the renewed Angolan civil war.

Mr Van Dunem said the South Africans had been captured "roughly" a month ago but was unable to give their names "because the situation in Huambo (where the men are being held) is very difficult."

The Angolan government has repeatedly accused South Africa of involvement in the war, alleging an SAAF helicopter had been sighted in the southern Angolan province of Huila.

South African Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Patrick Evans said yesterday the accusations had "come thick and fast" and were "irritating us somewhat."

"We once again appeal to the Angolan government to provide us with details to support their accusations, to enable us to act on them," he said.

Col Breytenbach — who cynically referred to Dr Savimbi as the "Angolan emperor" — said the expertise of South African mercenaries in heavy weapons could turn the tide at Huambo.

He said 32 Battalion hated Unita and the "recces hate them even more."

But soldiering was a trade and if Dr Savimbi was offering US \$10 000 (about R30 000) a month "they will go. They have experience in that part of the world."

32 Battalion will be disbanded on March 26 and its members integrated into the SADF, a Defence Ministry spokesman said.



254  
 27/2/93



## Goniwe inquest: Two generals subpoenaed

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two SADF generals and a retired colonel have been subpoenaed to give evidence in the re-opening of the Matthew Goniwe inquest in the Supreme Court here on Monday.

This will be the second major "dirty tricks" inquest in six months, following the inquiry into the murder of liberal Wits academic Dr David Webster.

The judge will probe the deaths of political activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Siculo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto. President F W de Klerk ordered the re-opening of the inquest after claims that the state was involved in the murders. The original inquest in 1989 found the deaths were caused by "persons unknown". (254)

crack of dawn

Gerber to lead  
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# Direct sale of maize: Farmer to face court

ARC 27/2/93

## Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An Eastern Transvaal farmer is facing criminal charges which allege bypassing the Maize Board and selling white maize directly to consumers

Maize Board chief executive Peter Cownie has confirmed that James McGregor of White River will appear in court next month charged with transgressing the Marketing Act of 1992.

In terms of the Act, Mr Cownie said, producers were required to mix 70 percent yellow maize with 30 percent white maize. This was to ensure that white maize, in short supply, lasted beyond the severe drought.

Mr McGregor said on Thursday that board inspectors had impounded 14 bags of mealie meal from a woman who bought them last year

He said he grew mealies to feed his 130 workers and sold the rest to consumers at 80c a kilogram. This meant that he got about R10 for every 12kg of meal sold.

He said he made more money by selling directly to consumers rather than to the Maize Board.

Mr McGregor said he got R680 a ton from consumers, while farmers dealing directly with the board were paid R445 a ton.

A snap survey by Weekend Argus showed that although white maize is not sold in major chain stores and supermarkets, it is available in small stores around the Johannesburg city centre.

Mr Mohamed Patel, manager of a Bree Street shop where unmarked bags of white mealie meal were being sold this week, said the white maize was delivered by a farmer who offered it to retailers. He was selling a 12,5kg bag of the white maize for R22,99.

## Warning on mercenaries

Political Staff

ARC 27/2/93

DEFENCE Minister Mr Gene Louw last night warned members of the South African Defence Force not to become mercenaries in Angola

Mr Louw said he spoke as a result of allegations that South African citizens were being recruited for service as mercenaries.

He said SADF members convicted of being mercenaries could be fined up to R5 000 or imprisoned for two years, or both. People trying to recruit mercenaries could be fined up to R10 000 or jailed for five years, or both

# MPLA recruits former enemies for war in Angola

# COOPER WITH UNITA

STimes

28/2/93.

(254)

By **EDYTH BULBRING**  
Political Correspondent

ANGOLA's embattled MPLA government is secretly recruiting members of South Africa's elite Special Forces — once the sworn enemy — to fight against Unita rebels.

And in a bizarre reversal of roles, Pretoria is now battling to prevent the South African mercenaries from going to Angola.

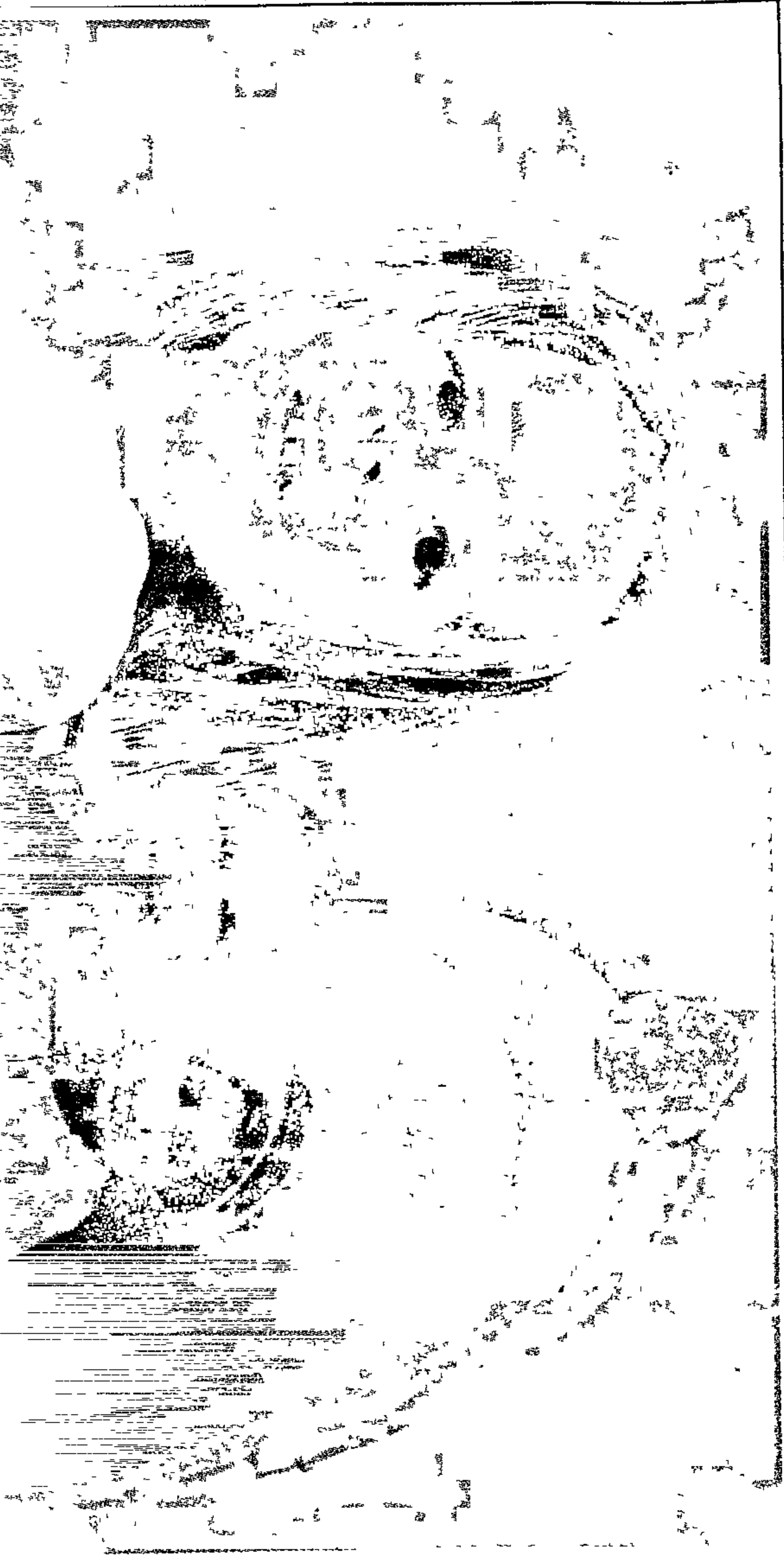
The Sunday Times has established that the soldiers of fortune are being drawn from the soon-to-be-disbanded 32 Battalion, the dissolved Civil Cooperation Bureau and Military Intelligence's controversial Directorate of Covert Collection.

The men are to be deployed to recapture oil installations in the Unita-controlled town of Soyo, 60km south of Cabinda.

## **Killing**

STimes 28/2/93

They will also be used to launch an assault on Unita territory in the southwest of the country. Ironically, many of them spent years defending the same territory for Unita in the 80s when South Africa was supporting the rebels.





gence's controversial Directorate of Covert Collection

The men are to be deployed to recapture oil installations in the Unita-controlled town of Soyo, 60km south of Cabinda

## Killing

They will also be used to launch an assault on Unita territory in the southwest of the country. Ironically, many of them spent years defending the same territory for Unita in the 80s when South Africa was supporting the rebels

At the same time, Unita has also started recruiting mercenaries in South Africa, raising the prospect that old comrades-at-arms might soon be killing each other as the mineral-rich country disintegrates into warring factions.

Angola's representative in South Africa, Mr Manuel Augusto, denied his government was recruiting from this country, saying the claims were "absolute nonsense"

But the SA government is so worried about the situation that on Friday night, Defence Minister Eugene Louw took the unusual step of issuing a public statement warning SADF members that it was a criminal offence to sign up as mercenaries

Intelligence sources say two former 32 Battalion members — one named as Queros and the other as Rui Janguera — are involved in the recruitment, with the help of MPLA government agents

The same intelligence sources disclosed that Angolan government representatives had held meetings with 32 Battalion members in Pomfret this month

MPLA agents also met Special Forces members at the Mmabatho Sun to discuss an attack on Jamba, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi's stronghold in south-western Angola

## Payment

Sources said six members of 32 Battalion, led by a Sergeant Tshaka Ernesto, were being housed at the home of the Angolan ambassador in Botswana before leaving for Luanda

Three members of 32 Battalion were also picked up in Springbok this week, ostensibly leaving the country for a hiking trip to Luanda

For the offensive against Jamba, the MPLA is looking for 25 commanders and five instructors — to be paid US\$5 000 a month for a three-month contract

They have been asked for their bank account numbers so that half the money can be deposited. They will be flown from Jan Smuts to Windhoek, and then on to Luanda

The offensive against

□ To Page 2

# CCB mercenaries in Angola

former senior CCB operative mentioned in connection with dirty tricks

The payment of these men is being handled by Eben Barlow, a former member of 32 Battalion and the Directorate of Covert Collection, through a private company.

The mercenaries will be registered as employees of major oil companies operating in Angola and will be paid over R40 000 for the job

Intelligence sources believe the recruitment is happening with the full compliance of American and French oil companies.

On February 24, seven mercenaries left Jan Smuts to travel to Angola via Windhoek. Kitted out with backpacks, they said they were on a hiking trip. These men are V van

Reenen, Buks Buys, WJ Bosman (Special Forces), G Myhe, JP Potgieter, Christo Olivier (Special Forces) and Deon Gerber (ex-Covert Collection).

They are heading for a base called Caboledu, south of Luanda, where they will be joined by other recruited mercenaries. It is believed 20 of the recruited men are serving members of the SADF and SAP.

Two doctors who are Special Forces members will leave the country on March 4. They are being paid more than R60 000 for the job

The disclosures come amid a welter of accusations and counter-accusations by the warring parties in Angola and outside

● The MPLA govern-

ment claimed two white men captured with Unita forces in Huambo in southern Angola a month ago were South African soldiers. The SA government has denied this

● The MPLA also claimed it had evidence of Zairean involvement in supporting Unita.

The ANC, meanwhile, has condemned the "criminal war" being waged in Angola by Unita. It proposes a series of demonstrations against the SADF "because of its support for Unita".

The Bophuthatswana and Russian governments will also face protests because of their alleged collusion in flying arms from Bophuthatswana to Unita via Zaire, using Russian Antonov cargo planes

CCB From Page 1

Soyo is expected to involve 80 men in four platoons

Intelligence sources say the men are being recruited by one Buks Buys, a former member of the CCB and the Directorate of Covert Collection, who will head one of the platoons

Another platoon leader will be Laifras Luntingh, a

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. - DEFENCE

1993

MARCH.

# SADF members 'take leave to fight in Angola'

Political Staff **ARL** 13/93

A HOUSE in a quiet Verwoerdburg street was the nerve centre of planning for the South African mercenary operation to Angola, which took off last week.

According to sources, the residence of former CCB operative Mr Lafras Luitingh was the meeting place for many of the 80 men who have been recruited by alleged Angolan government agents to go and do battle with Unita in south-eastern Angola, Unita's traditional bush stronghold.

Other sources believe that about 10 to 12 of the 80 men who have gone to Angola are current members of the SADF, who have taken leave to join the operation.

The SADF has been unable to confirm whether any of its current members are involved. In an ambiguously worded statement, media liaison sources said: "We reiterate our denials that the SADF has deployed any soldiers in Angola."

However, sources in the SADF have said that there is "an awareness" that members might be involved without official sanction.

Further, Minister of Defence Gene Louw has issued a warning that any present or reserve members of the force found to be acting as mercenaries would be punished under the Defence Act.

The motley bunch of former CCB agents, Directorate of Covert Collection members and those of the soon-to-be-disbanded 32 Battalion appear to have been motivated to accept the Angolan overtures predominantly by money.

The South African Foreign Affairs department insisted no South Africans should "fan the flames of conflict elsewhere in the region" and said the matter was under investigation.



# SA offers US deal on uranium

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From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — South Africa has asked the US to consider buying its stockpile of weapons-grade enriched uranium, officials said at the weekend

The move appears designed to put to rest worries, raised recently by CIA director Mr James Woolsey, that South Africa has not accounted for all the material it produced for its officially disavowed atomic bomb programme

Under the proposed deal, the US would de-enrich the material and sell it back to South Africa for use in its civilian nuclear programme

Mr Leonard Spector, a nuclear expert with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said both sides stood to gain from such a deal. South Africa would get fuel it could use to produce power, and the US would make sure South Africa could no longer make nuclear weapons.

The quantity involved remains a tightly-guarded secret, but South Africa is believed to have enriched more than 400kg of uranium at Valindaba between 1978 and 1989

Production has ceased, and having signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1991, South Africa has opened its nuclear facilities to full

inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. There have been about 80 inspections

But questions continue to be raised over whether South Africa has fully disclosed its inventory of weapons-grade material to the IAEA

"We have some concerns about the accuracy of South Africa's declaration," Mr Woolsey told a Senate committee last week.

Russia has voiced similar concerns. Authorities in Moscow have issued a report claiming that IAEA inspectors were barred from viewing certain shafts at a decommissioned nuclear test site in the Kalahari

Setting a precedent for the mooted sale of material, the US last week agreed to buy 500 tons of enriched uranium from dismantled Soviet weapons

Washington and Pretoria are also at loggerheads over South Africa's commercial space launch programme, which the US contends could easily be converted to military use.

● An Atomic Energy Corporation spokesman said yesterday South Africa was discussing the safety of enriched materials with the US and others, but he would not comment on whether there had been discussions on selling uranium to the US.

# IFP Set to force talks clash

**Political Staff**  
**April 15/93**

THIS week's multi-party planning conference appears destined for a showdown as Inkatha insists that the meeting should decide what form of state South Africa should have.

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned at the weekend that the IFP would not continue in negotiations on other issues "until and unless" there was agreement on the shape of a future government.

## AFRIKANERS AND ZULUS JOIN HANDS

See PAGE 2

Yesterday the IFP's central committee endorsed its negotiators' agreement with the government and the ANC that the conference should go ahead on Friday and Saturday.

It had been anticipated that the conference would review Codesa I and II and plan "the way ahead", skirting major constitutional issues.

And last night IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose emerged from the central committee meeting to confirm that the IFP would insist that federalism be debated at the conference.

"That has been our position all along," Dr Mdlalose said.

The meeting was addressed by Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer and the Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delpport.

# CIA linked to SA mercenaries

**By GUY OLVER**

**A LONDON-BASED company, with the possible backing of America's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), has recruited South African soldiers to fight as Angolan government troops, a source claimed yesterday.**

## CEASEFIRE DELEGATES 'TRAPPED'

Page 5

In an exclusive interview with the Daily Dispatch the source, a former SADF member who claimed to be involved with organising mercenaries for the company, yesterday divulged comprehensive details of an operation planned for the end of March.

About 100 white mercenaries would be commanded by a colonel to fight in MPLA uniform to liberate oil assets in the Unita-controlled town of Soyo, 60km south of Cabinda, he said.

Their mission was "to target and secure assets of a multi-national taken over by the enemy and to hand the target over to a brigade of the host country", the source said.

The group had left from Jan Smuts for a staging area in Windhoek and was to have been flown to Angola by a presidential jet, he said.

The mercenaries' handler was former 32 Battalion member and Director of Covert Intelligence Operations Mr Eben Barlow, the source said.

The group was a "pretty mixed bunch" because Mr Barlow was "getting desperate", the source said.

However, "this is very professionally done, a planned operation", he said Mr Barlow could not be contacted last night.

The CIA were believed to be involved as the mercenary force would have daily intelligence, including sophisticated "thermal image air photographs", the source said.

An informer was also in place in Soyo, he added.

It is believed the MPLA mercenary recruitment is being orchestrated by a former recee and 32 Battalion soldier, known only as Querros.

32 Battalion founder Colonel Jan Breitenbach told the Cape Times last night that Angolan-born Mr Querros left the defence force about four years ago for Luanda and established an import export fishing company with former 32 Battalion soldier Mr Tony Veira.

Yesterday the SADF confirmed they were aware of an MPLA government mercenary "recruitment drive" by two Angolans, both former members of the SADF, targeting elite troops including former and serving 32 "Buffalo" Battalion soldiers, parabats, special forces soldiers and former CCB operatives.

The SADF said they had handed two names to the SAP.

The sea-borne assault to be launched from a ship would be backed up by a helicopter to ferry casualties to an on-board hospital, the source said.

The majority of the force comprised former SADF members but there were some current members of the SADF involved who had taken long leave.

Spokesmen for the South African government could not be contacted last night.

Meanwhile, some relief organisations have cancelled long-term contracts with Africa Airways as a direct result of media claims that the carrier ferried arms to Zaire for Amstar, the airway said yesterday.

The carrier's demand for a retraction and apology by the Weekly Mail newspaper was echoed by the Russian ambassador to South Africa at a news conference in Pretoria, where he said legal action would be taken if a retraction were not forthcoming by today.

Africa Aeroflot is a joint venture between Africa Airways and Moscow Aeroflot.



## A DOTTY OUTING TO RAISE FUNDS

**Staff Reporter**

DALMATIAN owners raised R1 150 for Red Day when 115 of the spotted dogs were taken five-kilometre walk from the Point Health and quiet Club to the Sea Point Pavilion yesterday.

"A total of 115 dalmatians turned up for the to break the Western Cape record for the dalmatians together at one time," said Mr Cassar, M-Nel regional co-ordinator for Red Day.

He said the turnout had surpassed the hopes of getting together 101 dalmatians to the Walt Disney film of the same name.

Mr Cassar said each entrant had to pay R10! part in the walk. The money raised would Child Welfare for Red Nose Day on March 1.

The walk was filmed by M-Net and won screened on Red Nose Day.

**DOG HAS ITS DAY**

.. Gabi Lipman, 3, of Hour Bay with her dalmatian "Spunkie" prepare for yesterday's 5km walk from the Point Health and Racquet Club to the Sea Point Pavilion to raise money for Red Nose Day.

The walk raised R1 150 and is to be screened on M-Net.

**PICTURE REMOVED**



## Mercenary soldiers

REPORTS from both factions involved in the civil war in Angola are that former SA Defence Force members have turned mercenary and are fighting for Unita and that country's government forces — at a price.

The Ministry of Defence has reported.

Sowetan 1/3/93

edly released the names of at least four soldiers of fortune who have left the country to fight in Angola's renewed civil war.

That country was plunged into civil war again after Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi refused to accept the outcome of elections in Angola last October.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw warned that any members of South Africa's permanent or citizen force who became mercenaries were violating the country's laws.



# PAC, Govt to meet in Gaborone today

*Sowetan 11/3/93*

■ Crucial issue of Apla high on agenda:

**By Themba Molefe**  
Political Reporter

THE Pan Africanist Congress and the Government meet in Gaborone today in a face-to-face encounter which includes the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) high command and South Africa's securocrats

The PAC's armed struggle will be at the top of the agenda, both sides have confirmed, with the Government describing Apla's insurgency as "terrorist"

The one-day meeting precedes a multiparty planning conference in Johannesburg on Friday which already hangs in the balance after attempts to woo both the PAC and the Azanian

People's Organisation floundered last week

This follows the African National Congress's unsuccessful attempt at shuttle diplomacy which tried to get a commitment from both Azapo and the PAC

Azapo has indicated it would not be at Friday's talks which it sees as an attempt to revive Codesa. The organisation wants a united front of the ANC, PAC and itself before facing the Government

The Government's team at today's meeting with the PAC will be led by Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel, whose delegation will comprise Deputy Minister of Justice and of Defence Mr Danie Schutte and

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Fanus Schoeman

The SAP, SADF and National Intelligence Service will be represented by their most senior generals while Apla chief commander Mr Sabelo Phama and Apla political commissar Mr Romero Daniels will lead their delegation from Tanzania

PAC secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander will be joined by foreign affairs secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim, political affairs secretary Mr Jaki Seroke, legal affairs secretary Mr Willie Seriti and national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani

The reason for the talks being held outside South Africa was to facilitate the attendance of Apla chiefs

## VAT Budget alarm

*Sowetan 11/3/93*

■ Committee won't support increase in VAT:

**By Ike Motsapi**

THE Co-ordinating Committee on value added tax will hold an urgent meeting today to discuss the Government's Budget to be presented to Parliament on March 17

The meeting, which will be attended by representatives from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, National Council of Trade Unions, African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, small business organisations, churches and

many other bodies, will start at 9am at the Johannesburg Hotel in Johannesburg

Key speakers will be Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, and Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger

Dr Bennie Fanaroff, chairman of the co-ordinating committee, said the meeting was necessary because the committee was concerned about continuing poverty and the Value Added Tax on food and basic services



## News in brief

### Girlfriend gang-raped

FOUR men — two of them armed with knives and one with a firearm — tied up a man and raped his 29-year-old girlfriend when they parked at The Wilds near Hillbrow, Johannesburg, at the weekend.

Police spokesman Warrant Officer Andy Pieke said Hillbrow police were investigating. He appealed to couples

not to park in deserted places and to lock their car doors if they did

### Mercenary soldiers

REPORTS from both factions involved in the civil war in Angola are that former SA Defence Force members have turned mercenary and are fighting for Unita and that country's government forces — at a price.

The Ministry of Defence has re-

edly released the names of at least four soldiers of fortune who have left the country to fight in Angola's renewed civil war.

That country was plunged into civil war again after Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi refused to accept the outcome of elections in Angola last October.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw warned that any members of South Africa's permanent or citizen force who became mercenaries were violating the country's laws.

# Goniwe, activists' inquest reopens

■ SADF officers to testify on the "removal" of the four men:

ALMOST eight years after Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists were murdered, the inquest into their deaths reopens in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today

The court will hear testimony from three senior SADF officers allegedly implicated in a top secret military signal calling for the "removal from society" of the four men

Retired State Security Council member Major-General FJ van Rensburg and Commandant Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command, have been subpoenaed to appear

from March 8.

The SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence, General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, will give evidence from March 16

Eastern Cape acting Attorney-General Mr Michael Hodgen said he would table new affidavits, representations and papers collated over the past year. Counsel would then decide on whether further subpoenas should be issued. Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlahi were murdered near Port Elizabeth on June 27 1985 - *Ecn*

*Sowetan 1/3/93*

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*(254)*





a very frustrating day for the South African government is an understatement." Minister of Law and Order Mr Herms Kriel told a news conference yesterday.

The meeting, due to start at 10am in Gaborone, is now expected to get under way only this morning after Apia delegates stranded in Harare were forced to charter a plane to get to the talks.

When the three Apia members, led by chief political commissar Mr Romero Daniels, realised they would have to set foot on South African soil, they refused to go further than Harare. They feared they might be arrested at Jan Smuts airport.

Mr Kriel, however, discounted the threat of arrest for the Apia commanders if they landed at Jan Smuts Airport en route to Gaborone.

## Hand <sup>(254)</sup> belongs to baboon

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A hand kept on top of a cabinet at Eastern Province Command was not that of one of the slain "Craddock Four", according to a hotel group executive.

Port Elizabeth Hotels projects manager Mr Graeme John Lombard, 42, of Bradley Road, Summerstrand, said the hand was that of a baboon which he had handed over to police on September 3, last year.

His statement was handed in to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday at the re-opening of the inquest into the deaths of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists, murdered on the night of June 27, 1985.

# I sent signal army colonel

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A former South African Defence Force colonel has acknowledged his handwriting and signature on a secret SADF document ordering the "permanent removal" of two Craddock activists.

The admission is contained in an affidavit submitted yesterday to the re-opened inquest into the murder of activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Sparrow, Mkhonto, Mr Sice, Mhlahuli and Mr Fort Calata in 1985.

The inquest was re-opened after the publication of a top secret SADF signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, his cousin Mr Mbuliele Goniwe and Mr Calata.

In his affidavit Colonel Lourens du Plessis, SADF commander attached to Eastern Province Command as senior staff officer in June 1985, said the signal was authentic and he had written and signed it.

also denied authorising the sending of the message

Yesterday the inquest also heard that shortly before the signal was sent, the Department of Education and Training had approached an SADF officer and told him Mr Goniwe was a "problem". The department was then known as the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education.

Mr Goniwe and one of the other activists named were found murdered two weeks after the military message was sent on June 7, 1985.

The attorney-general for the Eastern Cape, Mr Mike Hodgson, told the inquest the signal document cannot be found but that several SADF officers involved in drawing it up admit it was transmitted and then filed.

The signal was sent from SADF regional headquarters in Port Elizabeth to the State Security Council (SSC). The message was sent to Major-General Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg at the SSC, who is now retired.

In his affidavit General Van Rensburg disclosed that Mr Goniwe was discussed at a meeting of the secretariat of the SSC 20 days before he was murdered.

General Van Rensburg said during June 1985, he was seconded to the SSC secretariat as head of the Strategies Branch.



WIVES... At the re-opened Goniwe inquest yesterday with Mrs Nyameka Goniwe (third from left) were Mrs Nombulele Mhlahuli, Mrs N Hashhe, and Mrs Nomonde Galela

Picture: COLIN UKOUJAS

PTC

Page 27



During June 1985, he was approached by Mr Jaap Marais from the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Mr Marais informed him that his department was experiencing problems in Cradock, specifically in relation to one of their employees, Mr Mathew Goniwe.

General Van Rensburg said after meeting Mr Marais he contacted General Van der Westhuizen telephonically for advice and Gen Van der Westhuizen undertook to forward this "speedily".

CT 2/3/93  
"Shortly after (this) I received a written signal from the Eastern Province Command," Gen Van Rensburg said.

● The signal, written in Afrikaans and classified "Top Secret", read "1. Personal for Gen Van Rensburg Telephonic conversation Gen Van Rensburg/Brig vd Westhuizen on 7 June 85 Names as follows Mathew Goniwe, Mbolelo Goniwe (brother or nephew of BG (Matthew) Fort Calata. It is suggested that the above mentioned persons be permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency

"Local reaction as well as national should be expected considering the importance of these people, especially the first mentioned, for the enemy for example

"A Interdicts such as in the case of the disappearance of (Qaqawli) Godblozi, (Sipho) Hashe and (Cahmpion) Galela (all Pebco officials)

"B Reaction from leftist politicians such as (the late) Molly Blackburn.

"C Sympathy protests such as in the case of (ANC activist) Oscar Mpetha.

At the time, the Pebco officials were missing

# Top-secret papers to aid Goniwe inquest

PAT CANDIDO

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — A quiet, attentive group of people gathered in the Supreme Court public gallery here when the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, reopened the inquest on Matthew Goniwe and three fellow activists

The proceedings are an attempt to solve one of the deepest mysteries of the troubled 1980s — the discovery of the bullet-riddled bodies of Mr Goniwe, a teacher and community leader from Cradock, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlauhi and Mr Sparrow Mkonto in a lonely clearing in the bush on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth in 1985.

At the start of proceedings yesterday, Mr Justice Zietsman said a signal, reported to have been signed by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, had led to the State President ordering the reopen-

ing of the inquest. (254)  
The signal is alleged to have been sent by Brigadier, now General, "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, Military Intelligence chief of staff, who was then with Eastern Province Command, to General Johannes van Rensburg of the Secretariate for State Security

Dated June 7, 1985, it is alleged to have confirmed an earlier telephone conversation between Brigadier Van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg and refers to the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, a relative and Mr Calata

Mr Justice Zietsman said for the first time top-secret documents would be made available to the inquest

With more than 50 affidavits, including copies of documents, to be studied by counsel, it was decided the inquest would be postponed to Monday

● Full story, page 11

# Military signal on Goniwe missing

PORT ELIZABETH — A message said to implicate SA's Military Intelligence chief in the 1985 murder of Matthew Goniwe had disappeared, an inquest heard yesterday.

But Eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgen presented affidavits saying a military signal sent under the name of Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen did exist.

Sapa-Reuter reports the new hearing into the murder of Goniwe and Sparrow Mkhonto, Sicelo Mhlauhi and Fort Calata was ordered by President F W de Klerk after the publication last May by New Nation of what it said was a military signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Goniwe, Mbolelo Goniwe and Calata.

The original inquest concluded that the men had been killed by persons unknown. The alleged signal was sent under the name of Van der Westhuizen, then head of the Eastern Province Command and now of MI. Hodgen said investigators had been unable to find the message form and there appeared to be no break in the signal serial numbers. But he submitted an affidavit from SADF signaller H J Pretorius saying he recognised and had personally handled the signal that appeared in New Nation.

Hodgen said Louis Philipus Coetsee of the SADF had investigated for the force how the signal had reached New Nation. He said Coetsee had concluded the signal did exist. It would not have been filed but

To Page 2

## Goniwe

810M  
2/3/93  
254

would be kept by the staff officer of the eastern Cape's Joint Management Centre. Hodgen said Cmdt Lourens du Plessis had been JMC area staff officer and had approved the signal message form.

Van der Westhuizen, in his affidavit, denied ordering the killing. On the message, dated three weeks before the murders and referring to a telephone conversation between him and Maj Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg, he said "It is not in my handwriting and I did not sign it".

Van Rensburg said in his affidavit the signal was not an instruction for murder. Our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that Van Rensburg's affidavit said the signal had followed a meeting with the Co-operation, Development and Education Department, responsible for black education. It also disclosed that Goniwe, a teacher, was discussed at a meeting of the Secretariat of the State Security Council 20 days before his murder.

Van Rensburg said that during June 1985, when he was seconded to the secretariat, he had been approached by Jaap Marais of the department. Marais told him his department was experiencing problems in Cradock, specifically in relation to Goniwe, who had played a leading role in the unrest. When Goniwe's dismissal aggravated the situation, the department had considered reinstating him.

Van Rensburg said after the meeting with Marais, he phoned Van der Westhuizen for advice, which the latter undertook to forward "speedily". "I remember that

From Page 1

shortly after the telephonic conversation I received a written signal from the Eastern Province Command.

Van Rensburg said he was leader of a working group which provided advice to government on introducing a state of emergency, which would facilitate detaining leading figures for lengthy periods.

The top secret signal read:

"1 Personal for Gen van Rensburg  
Telephonic conversation Gen van Rensburg/Brig vd Westhuizen on 7 June 85.  
Names as follows. Matthew Goniwe, Mbolelo Goniwe (brother or nephew of BG (Matthew) Fort Calata.

"It is suggested that the above-mentioned persons be permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency.

"Local reaction as well as national should be expected considering the importance of these people, especially the first mentioned, for the enemy, for example:

"a) Interdicts such as in the case of the disappearance of (Qaqawli) Godolozzi, (Sibho) Hashe and (Champion) Galela (all Pehco officials).

"b) Reaction from leftist politicians such as (the late) Molly Blackburn.

"c) Sympathy protests such as in the case of (ANC activist) Oscar Mpetha."

At the time the signal was sent, the three Pehco officials were missing. They have not been found. Mpetha was in detention.

The signal was signed by Lourens du Plessis. Van Rensburg said he had interpreted the signal in terms of detention.

The inquest resumes next week.



# Govt, ANC to talk security

CT 3/3/93

254

3045

Political Staff

THE government and the ANC will meet again today to discuss security issues

In a document issued yesterday, the ANC said it would propose that before the creation of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), all formations — including the South African Defence Force and uMkhonto weSizwe — would have to present a complete list of arms and personnel for an independent audit and possible control.

It proposed that at this point there should be a moratorium on further recruitment

The ANC proposes that during the TEC phase all armed formations should be placed under joint control and be accountable to the TEC

Once the election had taken place, the interim government of national unity would restructure the armed forces in terms of the new constitution

The government is due to respond to the proposals today

To date, however, it has been opposed to joint control of the security forces before an interim government is installed

● The government favours a speedy resolution to the arms

## Ban urged on further SADF, MK recruitment

question and, it is understood, plans to introduce legislation which will provide stiff penalties for possession of illegal arms

It proposes that a period of grace precede enactment of the bill which would allow people to hand in arms — these could be placed under the control of the National Peace Secretariat.

● Preparations for the multi-party planning conference on Friday reached fever-pitch yesterday, with the parties locked in discussion on the format for the conference, and such logistical issues as how the seven chairmen should be rotated

Details of how the conference would be structured are expected to be released today

The conference, which will be attended by the 19 Codesa parties

and organisations, as well as the Conservative Party, Afrikaner Volksunie and Pan-Africanist Congress, will be open to the media.

In addition to the ANC-government meeting today, the PAC will host the leaders of four non-independent homelands, Transkei, Venda and the Labour Party to try to win support for its contention that there should not be an interim government

The one shadow hanging over the conference is a decision by the IFP to send a KwaZulu government delegation — the ANC is opposed to the non-independent homeland governments being present.

While the IFP decision has not been made public, it is understood that the IFP delegation will be led by national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose and that of the KwaZulu government by Finance Minister Mr Dennis Madide.

Government sources indicated last night that it was unlikely that the ANC would walk out of the conference if the KwaZulu government was present

“How will they be able to justify walking out, simply because there is another delegation present they object to?” one source asked.

# General signed Goniwe minutes

PORT ELIZABETH — The commanding officer of Eastern Province, Lieutenant-General C P "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, signed the minutes of a meeting at which it was decided Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata should not be reinstated as teachers.

According to a document handed in to the reopened inquest into the death of the "Cradock Four", Gen Van der Westhuizen chaired the meeting of the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre on May 23, 1985.

Item 26 of the minutes was a decision to send a "signal" to the Secretariat of the State Security Council and the cabinet ministers concerned, that "Goniwe and Calata should never be reinstated" in any teaching post.

This was 15 days before the signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata and Mr Mbulelo Goniwe.

The meeting was attended by high-ranking police and SADF officers, Mr G W Merbold of the DET, Mr R Verster of the SABC, and a Cape Provincial Administration official.

The inquest resumes on Monday (254)



# Mystery flight

## Govt issues warning on arms exports

By BARRY STREEK and CHRIS WHITFIELD

**THE government is investigating a mystery flight into Africa from Johannesburg at the weekend by a Russian-registered aircraft — and yesterday issued a blunt warning against unauthorised arms exports.**

The inquiry was launched after an Antonov air freighter, leased by a Vereeniging-based firm, landed on Monday at Phalaborwa from Harare — apparently without ever having official permission to leave South Africa.

The Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) has been asked to step up the monitoring of airports, civilian aircraft and flight plans following continued claims of gun-running from South Africa to warring Angola.

An urgent meeting was called in Pretoria last Friday where Foreign Affairs, the DCA, the National Intelli-

gence Service, the SA Air Force and army representatives addressed allegations of unauthorised overflights over neighbouring countries, arms smuggling and mercenary recruitment from South Africa.

DCA chief Mr Japie Smit yesterday confirmed that at the meeting the Department of Foreign Affairs asked for an urgent crackdown on pilots and companies who contravened air traffic regulations.

New directives would be circulated to pilots, air companies, airport controllers and proprietors to remind them of the regulations and promising stern action should contraventions be discovered, he said.

Foreign Affairs chief director for Southern Africa Mr Gert Grobler, who attended the meeting, said the DCA must "hail" any private operator who deviated from flight plans and did not adhere to regulations. "We cannot afford to become embroiled in this (Argolan) conflict," he said.

Yesterday, the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, rejected allegations that South Africa supplied arms to UNITA. He said the Armaments Devel-



**RUSSIAN PLANE . . .** A file picture of a Russian-registered Antonov, taken when it first arrived in Durban on January 21 to load goods for Moscow

opment and Production Act forbade the export of arms without a marketing and export permit from Armscor.

Anyone doing this without the required permit was guilty of an offence and could face a fine of up to R10 000 or a prison sentence of 10 years, or both.

"As the minister responsible for the administration of this act and regulations, I would like to point out that the government will prosecute any transgressors," Mr Louw said.

Mr Smit yesterday confirmed the investigations by the civil aviation authorities into the Antonov's flight out

of South Africa at the weekend.

The aircraft had filed a flight plan on its return from Harare via Phalaborwa to Vereeniging, as required by law, but the authorities were investigating whether a valid flight plan out of the country had been filed. There was no record of this, he said.

Mr Smit said flight plans about where the aircraft intended landing, with alternatives, had to be filed by any plane leaving the country or flying in controlled air space.

The government meetings about mercenaries and arms matters were confirmed yesterday by the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rusty Evans.

Besides the Pretoria meeting on Friday, he said, the directors-general of various departments had met in Cape Town last week to discuss the recruitment of mercenaries and alleged arms deliveries to Angola.

A Durban-based air freight firm said it had hired the Antonov that was being investigated from a Vereeniging firm. The managing director of the Vereeniging company could not be contacted yesterday.

● **Troika to consult on Angola** — Page 5

CT3/3/73  
254  
745



AK 47 rifles seized

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

- (a) How many AK 47 rifles have been (i) seized in the course of police action and (ii) voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police for reward since 1 January 1992 and
- (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B253E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) (i) 505
- (ii) None
- (b) 1 January 1992 until 31 December 1992

SADF: generals

\*12 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many generals, by rank, are there in the South African Police and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B255E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) General 1
- Lieutenant-General 10
- Major-General 36
- (b) 23 February 1993

Bramley' post office

\*13 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 6 on 18 March 1992, any progress has been made in regard to the construction of the post office and postmen's depot in Bramley, Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so, what progress?

B256E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (i) No Additional adjacent hired accommodation has been obtained and the existing post office and postmen's depot has been expanded. As the enlarged accommodation will meet our needs for many years the erection of a company building has not been necessary. Against the background of the existing strategic plan the total service point infrastructure is at present being investigated in order to ensure the orderly economic placing of post office service points
- (ii) The more spacious accommodation which was occupied on 15 December 1992 allowed us to provide 350 additional private post boxes and four additional counter service points

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes

- (a) Two, and

- (b) prosecutions not yet finalised

- (2) Yes Five dossiers have in the meantime been handed to the Attorneys-General, who decided to prosecute two former employees of the Department of Development Aid, who are implicated in all the dossiers. Depending on the outcome of these prosecutions, further prosecutions of the other persons also mentioned in the dossiers will result. At this stage these persons cannot all be prosecuted simultaneously as this would amount to a misjoinder

ly, as a result of the tax exemption of interest income in respect of individual taxpayers over the age of 65?

B257E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Tax loss due to interest exemption granted to persons above the age of 65

Tax year	Tax loss
1990-91	Rm 62,61
1991-92	50,96

Data in respect of the 1990-91 tax year represents 85,27% of all registered taxpayers. Data in respect of the 1991-92 tax year represents 57,83% of all registered taxpayers

Occupational safety organization' alleged malpractices

\*15 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether he will appoint a committee of inquiry into the affairs of a certain occupational safety organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, with particular regard to alleged (a) instances of unauthorized overseas travel and purchases of computer software not tendered for and (b) conflicting interest of senior management members, if not, why not, if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the name of this organization,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B258E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (1) (a) and (b)

No. This is a private company registered as an association not for gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 over which the Minister of Manpower has no jurisdiction and therefore the matter has already been referred to the Ombudsman on 11 January 1993 by

the Minister of Manpower. The Board of Directors of this institution was also requested in writing by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner on 22 January 1993 to investigate the allegations of alleged irregularities

- (ii) The National Occupational Safety Association

- (2) If necessary

Claremont police station, staff establishment

\*16 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the staff establishment of the Claremont police station, if not, why not, if so, what is the (a) approved and (b) present staff establishment of this police station,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the policing of this police station area?

B259E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No, it is not in the interest of the members at the relevant police station, and policing in general, to furnish information of this nature. I am, however, prepared to inform the honourable member personally and confidentially in this regard
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No

\*17 Mr M J Ellis—National Health—[Withdrawn]

Medical and schemes: false claims

\*18 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether information has been made available to her in respect of fraudulent or false claims submitted to medical aid schemes, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether she intends submitting such fraudulent or false claims to the appropriate statutory bodies for review and possible disciplinary action, if not, why not, if so, when,



327

Hansen

WEDNESDAY, 3 MARCH 1993

328

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B253E

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B255E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

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Major-General 36  
(b) 23 February 1993

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B256E

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- (i) No Additional adjacent hired accommodation has been obtained and the existing post office and postmen's depot has been expanded. As the enlarged accommodation will meet our needs for many years the erection of a company building has not been necessary. Against the background of the existing strategic plan the total service point infrastructure is at present being investigated in order to ensure the orderly economic placing of post office service points

- (ii) The more spacious accommodation which was occupied on 15 December 1992 allowed us to provide 350 additional private post boxes and four additional counter service points

## Tax exemption of interest income, taxpayers older than 65 years

\*14 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

- What amount of tax revenue was forfeited in the tax years 1990-91 and 1991-92, respectively,

329

Hansen

WEDNESDAY, 3 MARCH 1993

330

ly, as a result of the tax exemption of interest income in respect of individual taxpayers over the age of 65?

B257E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Tax loss due to interest exemption granted to persons above the age of 65

Tax year	Tax loss
1990-91	Rm 62,61
1991-92	50,96

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- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B258E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

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Hansen

330

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- (1) No, it is not in the interest of the members at the relevant police station, and policing in general, to furnish information of this nature. I am, however, prepared to inform the honourable member personally and confidentially in this regard  
(a) and (b) Fall away  
(2) No

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## Medical aid schemes: false claims

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- (1) Whether information has been made available to her in respect of fraudulent or false claims submitted to medical aid schemes, if so, what are the relevant details,

- (2) whether she intends submitting such fraudulent or false claims to the appropriate statutory bodies for review and possible disciplinary action, if not, why not, if so, when,

cont



(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B262E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) No, <sup>271</sup>
- (2) yes, if it is brought to my attention Medical schemes, however, report such matters directly to the statutory bodies;
- (3) no

\*19 Mr L Fuchs—Justice [Withdrawn]

**SADF: contact between MI officers and leaders of self-governing territories**

\*20 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs †

- (1) Whether a former senior official of the former Department of Development Aid, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, at any time arranged contact between senior officers of the Military Intelligence Division of the South African Defence Force and any chief ministers of the self-governing territories, if so, what (a) is the name of this official and (b) was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of this contact;
- (2) whether this contact took place in the presence of this official at all times, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B266E

**THE MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS**

- (1) No  
(a) and (b) fall away
- (2) Question falls away

**SADF: contact between senior MI officer and leaders of self-governing territories**

\*21 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 17 February 1993, a senior officer of the Military Intelligence Division, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence

Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at any time made any direct or indirect contact with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories, if so, what (a) is the name of this senior officer and (b) was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of this contact,

(2) whether other senior officers have carried on this contact, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B267E

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) As I have already indicated, the officer whose name was supplied to me did not have any official interaction with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories while he was a senior officer with the Military Intelligence Division. He, however, served in a subordinate post with the Secretariat of the State Security Council from July 1982 to January 1985. In this capacity he had to brief a wide spectrum of persons of the self-governing territories. Apart from the fact that reference is being made to occurrences which happened almost a decade ago, this officer retired as far back as 30 June 1990
- (2) The hon member is referred to the reply to part (2) of Question No 28 on 17 February 1993

**Oil refinery pollution**

\*22 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether emissions from a certain oil refinery, the name and locality of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, are monitored by her Department, if not, why not, if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) (i) when were these emissions last monitored and (ii) with what result,
- (2) what is the name of the refinery in question? B270E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) No, but by the Western Cape Regional Services Council which makes the results available to the Department,

- (a) monitoring is carried out continuously and
- (b) (i) the last available processed results are for January 1993 and
- (ii) the results show that the measured levels of primary pollutants are very low in comparison with accepted health safety standards,

(2) Caltex Oil Refinery at Milnerton

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

- Black schools: rapid building programme**
- \*23 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Education and Training
- (1) Whether his Department announced a rapid building programme on or about

School	Number of Classrooms	Occupation Date
Luleka Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 January 1993
Nkazimlo Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 January 1993
Chunna Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Sivuysem Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Encotsheni Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Umtha Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Ebulumkwen Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 January 1994
Thando-Khulu Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 April 1993 (classrooms)
		1 July 1993 (laboratories)

Bulumko Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 April 1993 (classrooms)
		1 July 1993 (laboratories)
Itangamiso Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 January 1994
Siyazakha Primary School, Philippi	24	1 January 1993
Umnqophiso Primary School, Lwandle	24	1 January 1994
Mkangeli Primary School, Nyanga	24	1 January 1994

- (2) Yes The construction of all the schools is progressing according to schedule
- (3) Yes, as qualified under (1)



(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B262E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No,
- (2) yes, if it is brought to my attention Medical schemes, however, report such matters directly to the statutory bodies,
- (3) no

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- (2) whether this contact took place in the presence of this official at all times, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B266E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) Question falls away

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Encolshem Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Umtha Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 March 1993
Ebulunkweni Primary School, Khayelitsha	24	1 January 1994
Thando-Khulu Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 April 1993 (classrooms)
		1 July 1993 (laboratories)
Butumko Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 April 1993 (classrooms)
		1 July 1993 (laboratories)
Itlangamiso Secondary School, Khayelitsha	42	1 January 1994
Siyazakha Primary School, Philippi	24	1 January 1993
Umqophiso Primary School, Lwandle	24	1 January 1994
Mkangelh Primary School, Nyanga	24	1 January 1994

- (2) Yes The construction of all the schools is progressing according to schedule
- (3) Yes, as qualified under (1)

# Inventor of AK-47 turns to God and calls for peace

Own Correspondent

254

LONDON — Mikhail Kalashnikov, inventor of the AK-47 assault rifle has turned to God and called on all weapons manufacturers to work for peace

The 73-year-old Red Army veteran developed the infamous Automotiv Kalashnikov-47 at the height of the Second World War, while he was recovering from wounds during the German onslaught on Russia.

His deadly invention, which was to become the ultimate terrorist and insurgents' weapon, was lightweight but astonishingly accurate and had a fire rate of 600 rounds a minute.

Blom 3/3/93

It played an important role as the Russians turned the tide on the Germans, but the estimated 55-million copies churned out of Iron Curtain factories have spilled blood in almost every conflict since

Kalashnikov, now sickened by the agony caused by the weapon he developed, wants all designers of weapons to contribute to a fund "to help those wounded in wars and to educate the young".

At a recent arms fair in Abu Dhabi, he told the military journal Jane's Defence Weekly "I ask all designers and constructors of weapons to create peaceful weapons"

Kalashnikov, who earned nothing for his invention, lives in drab obscurity in a three-roomed apartment.

Now a widower, he still works a regular nine-hour day at the main Russian factory producing AK's, but devotes all his spare time to growing flowers

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Star 3/3/93

# No weapons supplied to Unita, says Louw

By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter (254)

Defence Minister Gene Louw has denied that South Africa is supplying weapons to Angola's rebel movement, Unita.

Those sending weapons out of the country without the required authority would be prosecuted, he said yesterday.

He said the Armaments Development and Production Act stated that no armaments may be exported from South Africa without a market-

ing and export permit issued by Armscor.

"Anyone who exports armaments without the required permit in contradiction with the Act is guilty of an offence and, upon being found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding R10 000, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both," Louw said.

● ANC campaigns head Ronnie Kasrils said the organisation would today stage a protest outside the Castle in Cape Town against alleged SADF involvement in Angola.



# Govt crackdown on illegal cross-border flights and arms exports

CAPE TOWN — Government, which is investigating a "mystery" flight into Africa from Johannesburg at the weekend by a Russian-registered aircraft, yesterday issued a blunt warning against unauthorised arms exports.

The inquiry was launched after an Antonov air freighter, leased by a Vereeniging-based firm, landed on Monday at Phalabora from Harare — apparently without having had official permission to leave SA.

It was also confirmed yesterday that there had been two top-level meetings of government officials in Pretoria and Cape

Town to discuss the recruitment of mercenaries in SA, the alleged export of arms and unauthorised cross-border flights.

These developments took place after numerous reports on SA involvement in the Angolan civil war.

Yesterday, Defence Minister Gene Louw rejected allegations that SA supplied arms to Unita. He said the Armaments Development and Production Act forbade the export of arms without a marketing and export permit from Armscor.

As the Minister responsible for the administration of this Act and regulations, I would like to point out that the govern-

Political Staff

ment will prosecute any transgressors.

The investigations by the civil aviation authorities into the Antonov's flight was confirmed yesterday by Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) deputy director-general Japie Smit.

It had filed a flight plan on its return from Harare via Phalabora to Vereeniging, as required by law, but the authorities were investigating whether a valid flight plan out of the country had been filed.

A number of Russian-registered aircraft were being used by SA licence-holders, in-

cluding SAA and Safair. This, particular Antonov had been hired to carry express airfreight between Johannesburg and Durban during the week, but at weekends it had been hired for other purposes.

STEPHANE BOTHEMA reports that the DCA has been requested to step up the monitoring of airports, civilian aircraft and flight plans. At Friday's meeting in Pretoria, Foreign Affairs, DCA, National Intelligence Service, Air Force and Army representatives addressed allegations of unauthorised overflights, of neighbouring countries and arms smuggling. Smit confirmed Foreign Affairs had re-

## Crackdown

In the latest development in Angola, Sapa-ARF reports that the troika underwriting the peace pact will soon decide on a joint position on the renewed war.

Spokesmen for the US and Russian missions in Luanda said their representatives would meet in a few days to give their reaction to aborted peace talks in Addis Ababa. The UN and Portugal, the third member of the troika, have already blamed Unita for the failure of the talks.

UN representative Margaret Anstee said "Given the collapse of the arrangements for this meeting, a ceasefire seems more remote than ever." She added that she had asked the warring parties to respond favourably to her appeal for a

810M 3/13/93! (54)

From Page

nationwide truce, in particular to enable delivery of desperately needed humanitarian assistance.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports from Pretoria that on the issue of government recognising the MPLA government in Angola, a spokesman said while government acknowledged the MPLA had won Angola's first democratic elections last year, it would wait for peace in that country before considering opening a full embassy there. Angola did have a representative in Pretoria, while SA's consular staff had been removed from Luanda for safety reasons, the spokesman said. The question of full diplomatic relations with another country was a Cabinet decision.

quested an urgent crackdown on pilots and companies who contravened air traffic regulations. Directives would be circulated to pilots, air companies, airport controllers and proprietors, reminding them of the regulations and promising stern action should contraventions be discovered.

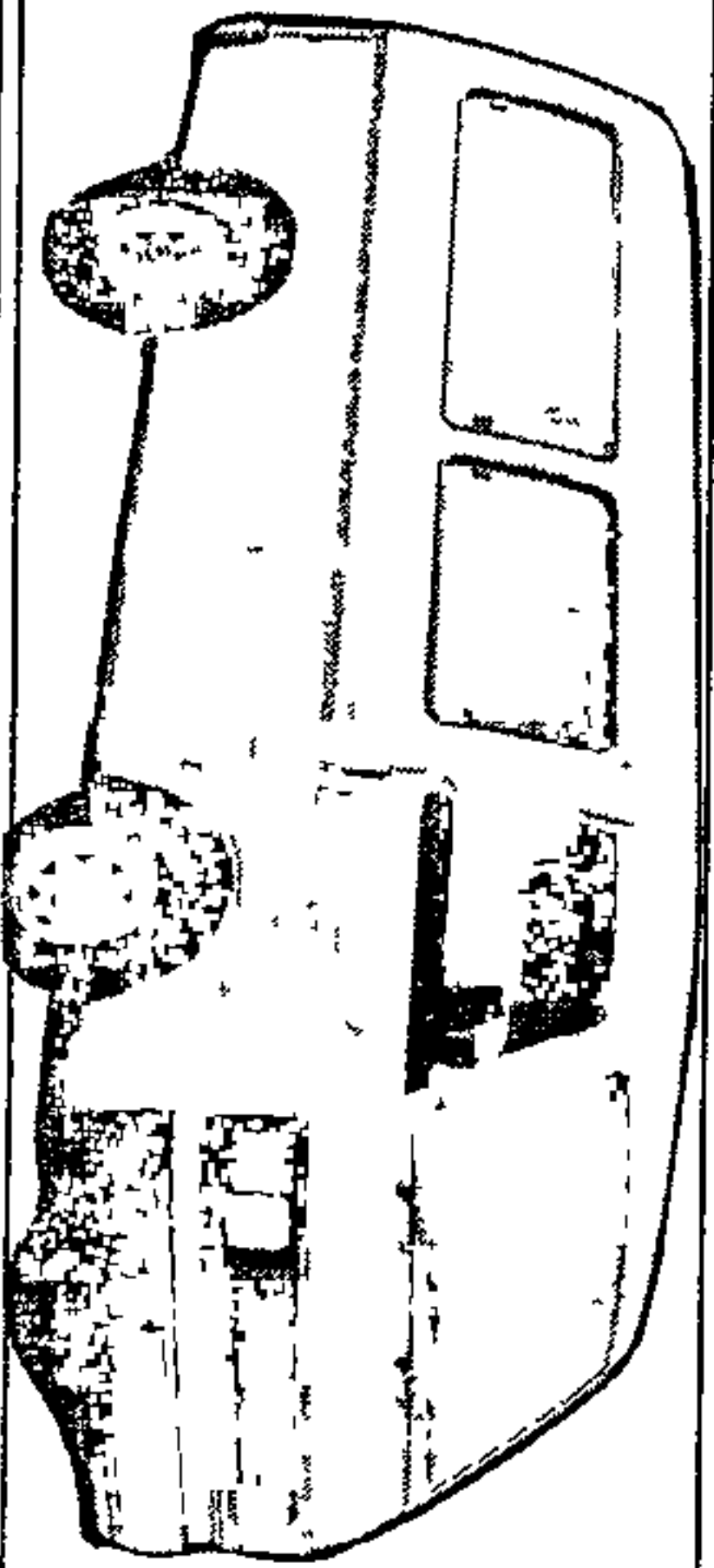
Foreign Affairs southern Africa chief director Gert Grobler, who attended the meeting, said the DCA had to "nail" any private operator who deviated from flight plans and did not adhere to regulations. "We cannot afford to become embroiled in this (Angolan) conflict."

To Page 2

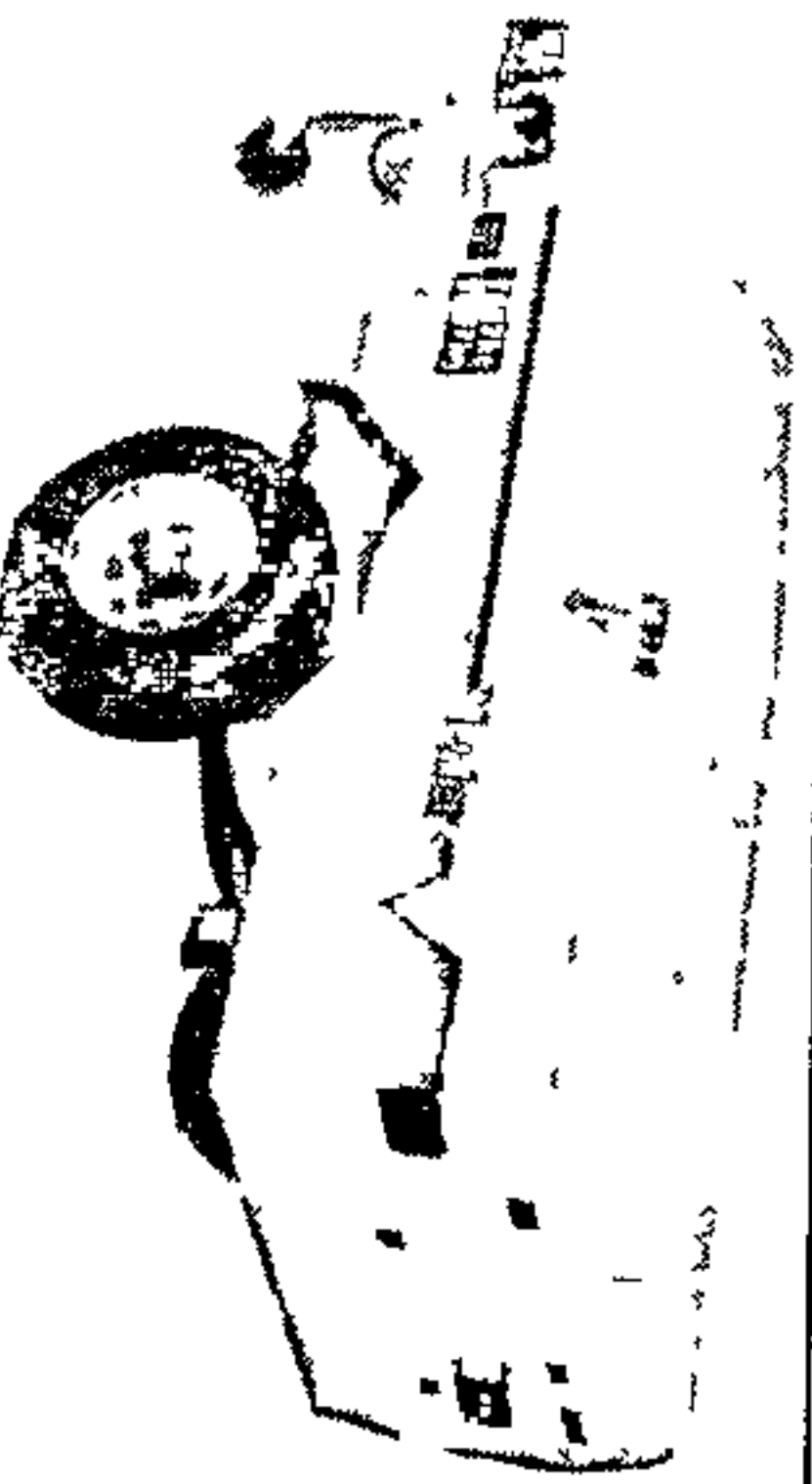
Exports (54)

# SADDF seals off

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# Transkei

Swept up 31/3/93

~~253~~ 254

THE SAP AND DEHENCE FORCE troops last night sealed off Transkei's border and set up posts on all roads leading to and from the territory

The South African government said the move was to protect South African citizens from cross-border attacks. Border patrols were also being intensified, the Government said.

"The South African Government has decided to take immediate steps to improve the security of its borders with Transkei," said the statement.

The decision follows a report by the Goldstone Commission on the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army, which found that the guerilla movement used Transkei as a springboard for attacks into South Africa.

"The purpose of this action is to protect South African citizens from further cross-border attacks by elements of Apla and any other such organisations operating from the territory of Transkei."

In addition to the troop movements, all people and vehicles entering South Africa from the Transkei would be thoroughly searched, according to the statement.

All travellers entering South Africa from the Transkei would have to be in possession of a passport or, in the case of South African and

Transkeian citizens, an identity document if they wished to gain entry to South Africa.

The Government confirmed arrangements had been made for a meeting between State President F W de Klerk and the Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, on April 5. No details of the agenda were released.

The Government said only that, "according to information available to the South African Government, these arrangements were initiated by the Transkei government."

The Government would reply on today to Holomisa's diplomatic note, dated March 25, the statement said.

In reaction, Holomisa said the South African government had the right to deploy security forces within its borders.

Holomisa again rejected the findings of the Goldstone Commission and said he would not testify before it on April 8. Mr Justice Richard Goldstone has invited Holomisa and the Pan Africanist Congress to make submissions to the commission by that date.

"On the day Goldstone can take his decision, but Transkei won't be there," said Holomisa.

He denied Apla cadres were being trained in the Transkei, saying some Apla members merely lived with their families in the territory - Sapa



# 'Big Brother' role comes out in open

4294/3/93

(254)



PORT ELIZABETH —

Confidential minutes of a meeting of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre handed to the Gonwe Inquest give an indication of the lengths to which the state went to monitor its citizens in the mid-1980s

The movements of student leaders involved in the 1985 schools boycott, the UDF/Azapo conflict in Uitenhage and even the fact that Mr Matthew Gonwe was given a new car "so that he, on a regular basis, can communicate with affiliate organisations" at Somerset East, Cookhouse, Bedford, etc" were all carefully recorded

The JMCs were established in the early 1980s as part of the national security management

system — part of ex-President P W Botha's total strategy programme to combat the perceived total onslaught on the state

The minutes of the meeting of the Eastern Cape JMC handed to the reopened Inquest were signed by the Defence Force chief of staff intelligence, Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen. At the time he was a brigadier in command of Eastern Province Command.

The minutes of the meeting, held at Eastern Province Command on May 23, 1985, also provide proof that the State meddled with the media, particularly the SABC

Dealing with item 7 on the agenda, the meeting registered its objection to an SABC news

overview on Sunday, May 19 1985 on school unrest, describing it as being negatively handled

"The script must first be approved by the relevant department," the minutes read

"Mr Verster (the SABC's representative at the meeting) will communicate this recommendation to the SABC during a planned visit to Johannesburg"

In a further discussion, "KomKorn" (believed to be the communications committee of the JMC) was directed to act on a recommendation that SABC television carry more programmes discussing issues affecting blacks ("meer programme behoort op TV aangebied to word waarin daar gesprekvoering plaasvind oor sake wat swartes raak")

The meeting also recommended that KomKorn act on another recommendation, that "the media must be approached to activate open discussion and an opinion column around black issues"

It also called for increased support from all government departments for a Xhosa publication sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs called Umso

According to the minutes, Umso carried an explanation in May 1985 of the need for black local authorities and included an explanation of them under these headings: "What does a town council do?" "The town councillor doing a thankless job" and "Why does a town need a town council?" — Eena.



state which persecutes minority group

# Millions in SA arms fuel bitter civil war

Mail 5/3-11/3/93. 254

**SOUTH AFRICA** sold R18-million worth of arms to the controversial government of war-torn Rwanda, which has conducted a bloody persecution of a minority ethnic group.

Documents in the possession of *The Weekly Mail* show that the pri-

vatised wing of Armscor, Denel, sold thousands of rifles, high-explosive grenades, millions of rounds of ammunition and hundreds of mortars as well as mortar bombs to Rwandan government forces last year.

The United Nations Security Council has been asked to investigate the deal, which appears to contravene an international arms embargo.

● Last week's *Weekly Mail* allegations that Soviet aircraft were illegally shipping arms out of Mbabatho have led to the first official acknowledgment that clandestine consignments of weapons from South Africa may be reaching Unita forces in Angola

● See PAGE 2



## De Jonge

**By PAT SIDLEY  
Photo KEVIN CARTER**  
**REMEMBER** Klaas de Jonge? Arms smuggler, adventurer, fighter for the African National Congress and unwelcome guest of the Dutch embassy in Pretoria for more than two years, De Jonge is back in South Africa. Yesterday, accompanied by our photographer, he paid a nostalgic visit to the embassy.

Armed this time with nothing more dangerous than an indemnity form, signed at Jan Smuts Airport, which saves him from prosecution for terrorism, treason, sabotage, arms and ammunition offences (but not for escaping custody), De Jonge returned last week to "round off a chapter of my life".

Above, he stands opposite the former Dutch embassy in Pretoria.

In the mid-1980s, the Dutch national smuggled arms for the ANC, doing reconnaissance for the group which sabotaged Sasol, Koeberg and other installations.

● Continued on PAGE 2

## PCR Review

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### Playing the rights banjo





# SA arms for Rwanda war

Copies of invoices have revealed that a South African company has sold millions of rands worth of arms to the Rwanda government.  
**By PAUL STOBER and EDDIE KOCH**

**S**OUTH AFRICA sold R18-million worth of arms and ammunition — including bombs, mortars and hand grenades — to the highly repressive government of war-torn Rwanda late last year, according to documents in the possession of *The Weekly Mail*.

The revelations are set to cause an international controversy. The United Nations Security Council has been asked to investigate the deal, which appears to contravene the international arms embargo against Pretoria. The Rwanda government has been widely accused of gross human rights violations.

Copies of invoices in the possession of *The Weekly Mail* show that the privatised wing of Armscor, Denel, sold thousands of rifles, high explosive grenades, millions of rounds of ammunition and hundreds of mortars as well as mortar bombs to Rwandan government forces last year.

The sale of maintenance spares for R4 rifles, also listed on the invoices, suggests Denel had earlier supplied the Rwanda government with the South African-manufactured automatic rifle.

The invoices are the first to identify one of the African states buying arms from South Africa in violation of the UN arms embargo.

Rwanda is a small landlocked central African state caught up in a vicious civil war for the past two years. Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) are battling to end the 20-year rule of president Juvenal Habyarimana, who has conducted a bloody persecution of Rwanda's minority Tutsi community.

Amnesty International says that since the war began two years ago,

w/ mail 5/3 - 11/3/93. (254)

INVOICE		NUMBER	DATE	
ATTENTION: MAJ CYPRIEN KAYUMBA		147	19/10/92	
NIMROD ACCOUNT NO: R001		IN CASE OF QUERY PLEASE CONTACT		
YOUR REFERENCE: 111106 1 A		CONRAD KUHN TEL (012) 428 0871		
TERMS: 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF INVOICE				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY	AMOUNT USD
1	Grenade Rifle 7.62mm Ho	58.12	10000	581 200
2	Grenade Rifle 5.56mm Ho	58.12	10000	581 200
3	Grenade Hand 40mm Ho	25.16	10000	251 600
4	Grenade Hand 40mm Ho	60.00	10000	600 000
5	7.62mm Vickers Linked for SS77	395.60	1000000	395 600
6	12.7mm Browning Linked A/I	106.55	100000	10 655
7	40mm MOL	2 263.00	70	158 410
8	60mm M1 Mortar	5 215.11	100	521 511
9	60mm M1 Mortar light	1 010.62	100	101 062
10	60mm M1 Mortar ops extras	1 475.87	100	147 587
11	Maintenance spares for R4	72 241.03	1	72 241
SUB TOTAL			USD	3 920 550
TOTAL			USD	

REMARKS: *[Signature]* 19/10/92

**Arms evidence ... An invoice for a large order of arms sent to the ministry of national defence in Rwanda**

more than 1 000 Tutsis, who dominate the RPF, have been murdered by the government in extra-judicial executions.

Belgium has refused to send troops into its former colony because of the Rwanda government's abysmal record on human rights.

Paul Holtshausen, chief of corporate communications at Denel, said the company could not comment on sales to clients in terms of its contracts as well as the Armaments Act "All sales of arms from South Africa are regulated by the Act which stipulates that any supplier is forbidden to comment on sales."

Asked whether the documents were genuine, Holtshausen said he could not comment. He was unable to comment on whether the deal outlined in

the invoices actually went through.

The invoices were sent by Denel to a Major Cyprien Kayumba of the Ministry of National Defence in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. They stipulate that funds for the consignment of war material should be paid into the account of an Armscor front company called Nimrod.

Nimrod International was a company named in several sanctions-busting arms transactions — including the sale of missiles, bombs, torpedoes, and grenades to Iraq — uncovered by *The Weekly Mail* late in 1991.

The invoice directs any queries about the shipment to Conrad Kuhn at a telephone number belonging to Denel. Kuhn was contacted and asked to confirm the authenticity of the documents but failed to respond to the

queries

The World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, which passed on the invoices to *The Weekly Mail*, has also submitted them to the UN Security Council for further investigation.

The organisation's director, Abdul Minty, said "According to this prima facie evidence, the sales of arms and ammunition from South Africa was clearly intended to intensify conflict and war in Rwanda at a time when serious efforts were being made to bring about peace and reconciliation in that country."

Last week, Armscor spokesman Henry Abdoll confirmed the state-owned armaments company was selling arms and other equipment to African countries.

Rwanda's government army, which has chiefly been supplied by France and Belgium, has swelled to almost 40 000 since the start of the war. There are at least 600 crack French paratroopers fighting on the government's side.

But the rebels appear to have the Rwanda government on the defensive. A four-day operation by RPF forces early last month doubled the territory held by them and brought them to within 40km of the Rwandan capital.

This has strengthened the rebels' hand in peace talks that are scheduled to take place between the rival forces in Arusha, Tanzania, today.

Minty said the South African government has been making a determined effort to break the arms embargo. "Last month it took part in an international arms exhibition in Abu Dhabi and is known to have secured a few orders for 155mm howitzers from certain Arab countries before then," his statement said.

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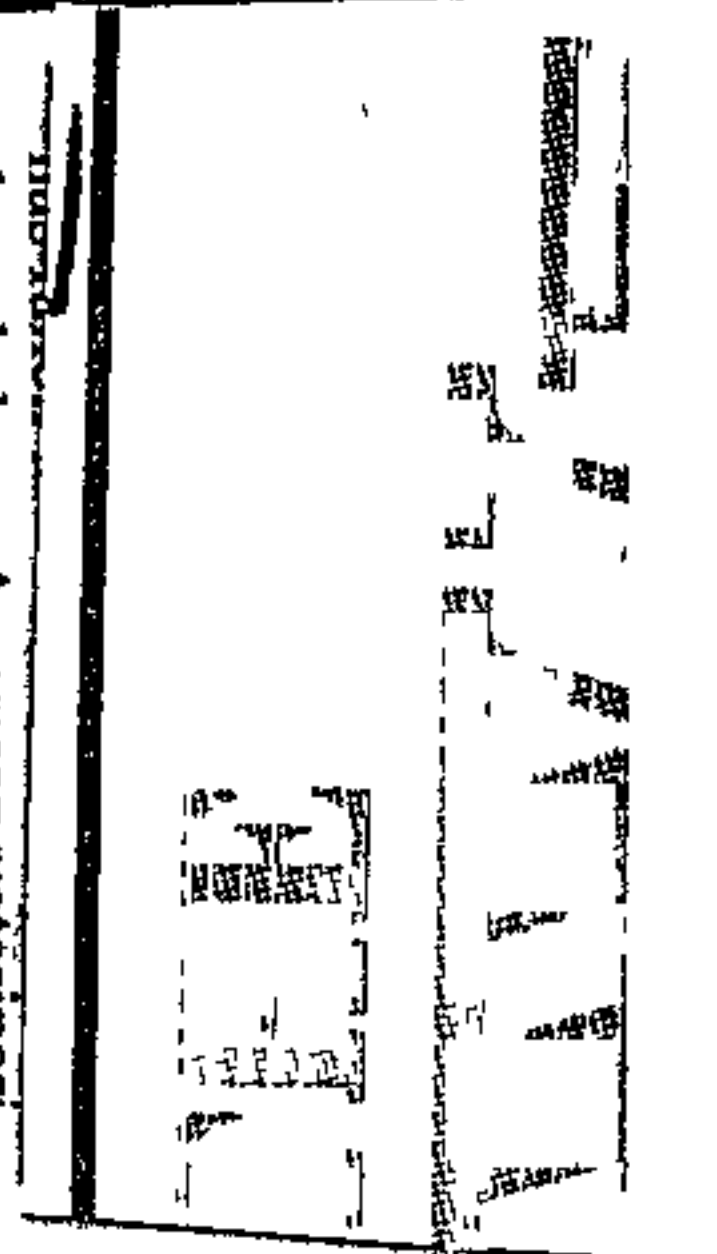
The couple was interviewed in Kenya's capital Nairobi on Tuesday as they prepared to return to the States, their scheduled year-long leave cut short by the fighting.

The Richardsons said they had been on an overnight trip on February 7 away from their house outside the park in the town of Ruhengeri when the fighting started.

The park was immediately abandoned by tourists, who are allowed to view gorillas in their rain forest habitat with the help of trackers, the Richardsons said.

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Richardson said rebels reportedly ransacked the Karisoke Research Centre — a camp of less than a dozen wood and sheet-metal buildings 3 000m up between Mount Karisimbi and Mount Visoke, two of six volcanoes that form the Virunga range in central Africa — Sapa





# SA arms for Rwanda war

W/Mail 5/3-11/3/93

## Gorillas raided by guerrillas

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**By PAUL STOBBER and EDDIE KOCH**

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3	Grenade Rifle 5 56mm H&K	21 12	10000	211 200
4	Grenade Rifle 40mm H&K	50 00	10000	500 000
5	82mm Rocket Launcher 116	393 00	10000	39 300 000
6	120mm Rocket Launcher 411	17 00	700	11 900 000
7	81mm AT Rocket	100	100	10 000 000
8	81mm AT Rocket 411H	1 510 22	100	151 022 000
9	81mm AT Rocket 411H	1 475 27	100	147 527 000
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11				72 241 030
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>				<b>3 920 146</b>
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# Reminded of Nuremburg trials

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A retired policeman has alleged he was reminded of the Nuremburg trials when he was questioned by a State prosecutor in connection with the murder of Matthew Goniwe.

Mr Willem Johannes van Loggerenberg, 49, of Riebeeck Street, Westering, Port Elizabeth, who said he was a retired war-

rant officer in the SA Police, made the allegation in his affidavit which was handed in as evidence in the inquest on the Cradock Four

Mr Van Loggerenberg said during 1976 and June 1986 he was with the Unrest Unit in Port Elizabeth as a warrant-officer. He went on early pension on March 31, 1991, due to ill-health, the result of an injury to his right

arm

He said on July 8, 1992, he was interviewed at his home by Mr Malherbe Marais from the office of the Attorney-General in connection with the murder of Mr Goniwe and the other people who were murdered with him

Mr Van Loggerenberg said he had told Mr Marais that he knew nothing about the murders.

C5/3/93 254

Star 5/3/93

# SA in big Africa arms deal - report

By Alan Robinson  
Star Bureau

254

Abdul Minty.

LONDON — South Africa is reported to have pulled off a major arms deal by selling nearly \$6 million-worth (R18,6 million) of weapons to the government of Rwanda.

The deal was for rifles, ammunition, hand grenades and mortars.

It has aroused the wrath of the militant World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, a Scandinavia-based monitoring group under the directorship of South African exile

In a statement distributed on his behalf by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London yesterday, Minty said the invoices had been sent to the UN Security Council's arms embargo committee.

"According to this prima facie evidence, the sale of arms and ammunition from South Africa was clearly intended to intensify conflict, and war in Rwanda at a time when serious efforts were being made to bring about peace and reconciliation in that country."





## Dead pupils: Police seek 4

MARITZBURG. — Four more youths are being sought by the police in connection with the a gun attack on Tuesday in which six pupils were killed and six injured. **ANC 6/3/92**  
The youths who police believe are en route to the Transkei, have been identified by SAP headquarters in Pretoria as So Mkhize, Magawe Zulu, Sashe and someone "possibly known as Mchunu".  
"The youths are armed and should be considered extremely dangerous," said the police.

## 'SA mercenaries serving'

PRETORIA. — It appeared that South Africans were indeed serving as mercenaries despite Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw warning SADF members of penalties, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.  
Mr Botha said South Africans offering their services as mercenaries were contravening the Defence Act and faced prosecution.  
"Furthermore, should they get into any difficulties while serving as mercenaries it will be practically impossible for

the Department of Foreign Affairs to come to their assistance," Mr Botha said.

The South African Medical Service denied yesterday that there were patients from the present Angolan conflict in military medical institutions in South Africa. **ANC 6/3/92**

The SAMS was reading to runours, including that of Unita patients "arriving by the plane load" at 1 Military Hospital. **25/10**

In the past Unita and MPLA members had been treated at 1

Military Hospital, a the SAMS said.

The last admission of Unita patients had been on November 30 1992 and did not originate from the present conflict.

There were 16 people, mainly women, children and old men, all of whom had been ready for repatriation for about six weeks, but were still in South Africa because of "the total lack of opportunity to return them to Angola".

"They are probably better off so." — Sapa.

## Swiss asked to stop plane deal

UNITED NATIONS — A Security Council committee which monitors a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa called on Switzerland on Thursday to prevent the planned sale of some 60 trainer aircraft to the South African Air Force.

It said in a statement that a communication from the Swiss UN observer mission was not satisfactory and the committee still believed the proposed sale was contrary to the spirit and intent of the embargo.

— Sapa-Reute (254)

## SHIPPING

MK and SA delegates see eye to eye at conference

# ANC agrees with Navy's future role

ANC 6/3/93 (254)

IAN SHIFFMAN

Shipping Correspondent

MARITIME forces in a new South Africa was the theme of a conference held this week in Cape Town presented by The South African Institute of International Affairs and The Institute for Defence Policy.

International speakers who presented papers included spokesmen from the United States, Britain, Russia, Argentina and South Africa.

An important aspect of the paper presented by Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, Chief of the SA Navy, was the fact that ANC/MK representative at the conference, Mr M S Hlonhwane, agreed with present and future naval viewpoints as put forth by Vice-Admiral Simpson-Anderson.

Mr Hlonhwane said that under a new government the ANC's policy would be to replace old vessels with new and the latest technological methods would be employed.

This statement was issued purely in the context of naval policy and was not connected

A distinguished group of speakers presented papers at a conference in Cape Town this week on Maritime Forces in a new South Africa.

in any way to future policies of the ANC with regard to the armed forces, he said.

Vice-Admiral Simpson-Anderson discussed why South Africa should have a navy.

He stressed the defensive task of the navy in defending maritime communications, territory and offshore assets from attack.

He said that the practical roles of the navy were in wartime the military role, and in peacetime the diplomatic role, and to enforce authority.

To understand the navy's role in a new South Africa one needs to understand the considerations in the SADF's immediate past history which influenced the posture of the present navy, and to evaluate the navy's role in the Defence Force in a "normalised" (post apartheid) strategic situation.

Apart from the navy's deterrent function the navy secured South Africa's seaward border through through vari-

ous patrol and interception operations.

Circumstances prevented the navy from playing a more offensive role, Vice-Admiral Simpson-Anderson said.

He added that wide recognition was given to the importance of having balanced armed forces, and that the navy should also be a balanced and flexible armed force.

The navy's most urgent requirement was the definition and acquisition of a new surface combat ship, and it was imperative that the navy received the necessary funding to launch this project as it could take five to eight years before delivery.

Strike craft were being given a life extension programme, minesweepers were undergoing hull rebuilding and submarines' lives were also being extended to enable them to operate until at least 2005, Vice-Admiral Simpson-Anderson said.

Other points stressed by

delegates in their papers included those of Professor Geoffrey Till of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, who said naval powers worldwide were preparing against unknown enemies, while certain countries felt that they needed some capabilities — with many countries feeling the need for defence industries.

Tasks of navies were changing and they were providing more humanitarian assistance, as well as assisting with the fight against piracy, Professor Till said.

Mr Tim Hughes of the University of Cape Town promoted the idea of a United Nations Naval Peacekeeping Force.

Commander Carl Orbann, US Naval Attache, stressed the huge cuts in US defence budgets and said that fewer US armed forces were now employed abroad and in future armed forces would work more together.

Dr Kosov of the Moscow Institute of Strategic Studies proposed scientific and technological co-operation between South Africa and Russia.



Steir 6/3/93

## SA won't help mercenaries — Pik

IT APPEARED there were indeed South Africans serving as mercenaries, despite Defence Minister Gene Louw warning SADF members of the penalties, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday

(254)  
Botha said South Africans offering their services as mercenaries were contravening the Defence Act and faced prosecution

"Should they get into any difficulties while serving as mercenaries, it will be practically impossible for the Department of Foreign Affairs to come to their assistance," Botha said.

Meanwhile, the South African Medical Service yesterday denied that there were any patients from the current Angolan conflict in any military medical institution in South Africa

The SAMS was reacting to rumours of alleged

South African Defence Force involvement in the conflict

It had been alleged that Unita patients were "arriving by the planeload" at 1 Military Hospital

In the past, Unita members had been treated at the hospital with the cognisance and approval of the MPLA government, the SAMS statement said

"Indeed, several senior MPLA officials were also treated at 1 Military"

The last admission of Unita patients had been on November 30 1992 and did not originate from the current conflict

Sixteen individuals who had been treated at the hospital — mainly women, children and old men — had been awaiting repatriation for about six weeks

Because of "the total lack of opportunity to return them to Angola they are still in the RSA. In the interim they are probably better off so". — Sapa

# SA mercenaries? NO, just oil well guards

254  
S/Times 7/3/93

**MORE than 100 ex-SADF men — and several tons of supplies and equipment — have been flown to Angola in the past fortnight.**

However, the man in charge of the operation, international security consultant Eben Barlow, said this week there was no truth to reports that the men were fighting as mercenaries on the side of their former enemy, the MPLA, against South Africa's erstwhile allies, UNITA.

He said they had been recruited as security guards by an international oil company to protect installations in northern Angola. Some of the men had also been deployed on off-shore oil rigs.

Mr Barlow — one of the men identified last weekend as being involved in the scheme which the government warned contravened the Defence Act — was an officer in the controversial 32 Battalion, which consisted largely of disaffected Angolan troops, and is a former agent of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau.

## Trained

He said his company, Executive Outcomes, was approached towards the end of January by representatives of the oil company — which he would not name — and asked to put together a team of security guards.

"We had to act quickly and get the men there as soon as possible. Recruitment was by word of mouth, and the company was particularly interested in employing trained soldiers who were out of work."

"The company insisted that none of the guards should have any further commitments to the SADF, and those who are now in Angola are all former members of 32 Battalion, the CCB or the Special Forces," he said.

The men have flown to Windhoek on SAA flights from Jan Smuts airport in small groups of four or five since last Monday.

Their reservations are made through Nedtravel Holidays in Brooklyn, Pretoria.

## By DE WET POTGIETER

ia, by a close corporation import/export agency, Berdel Marketing, run by a former SADF colonel, Lam Keller, in Doringkloof, Verwoerdburg.

Colonel Keller is in Germany, and could not be reached for comment, but Mr Barlow confirmed that Berdel was an associate company of Executive Outcomes.

Nedtravel manageress Rhoma Lomheard confirmed yesterday that the firm had made more than 80 reservations for

# RAIDAR COVER RAISES SMUGGLING CONCERN

## By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

LARGE pockets of unmonitored air space along South Africa's borders means that smugglers can fly in and out of the country undetected.

This was the main concern at a meeting this week between agents for civil aviation, National Intelligence, the SADF and Foreign Affairs.

The day-long meeting in Pretoria debated ways to stop illegal cross-border forays which could include arms smuggling.

The Department of Foreign Affairs called the meeting in the wake of repeated complaints from neighbouring states about unauthorised flights over their airspace.

A Foreign Affairs source said: "We needed to establish what was happening. It was accepted that it is nearly impossible to provide radar cover across the length of the border," the source

Berdel in the past two weeks.

"The first group left on February 22 of several days as the men did not want to leave in a large group," she said.

On arrival in Windhoek, some of the recruits spent a night at the Safari Hotel before being flown to Angola in a light aircraft chartered from Pro Pilot, owned by Windhoek aviator Cobus Bezuidenhout, who could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Bezuidenhout has also made a number of charter flights carrying supplies for the group from Grand Central airport

last Sunday — without authorisation.

It returned, having filed an incorrect flight plan and hopped between Rand Airport, Pietersburg and Durban due to bad weather.

The incident was reported to the DCA and this week David Lechman, the Russian director of the Vereeniging-based company, Del Technologies, spent two days being grilled about his aircraft's unauthorised flight.

"Our crew made a mistake. We have explained ourselves to the DCA and they have accepted our explanation."

But Mr Huckwell took a rather dimmer view of the mistake.

"No indication was found of any intent to contravene the regulations. Rather, ignorance was the reason. The matter has been handed over to the police."

thick permanent marker pens in red, black and blue, a pair of "No 8 plakkies for one of our local helpers", a pair of size 9 hiking boots and a pair of dark brown size 8 velskoens — "to create good relations".

The message also asked for "money for two cases of Bells whiskey given to pilot."

Also on Friday's flight were nearly R5 000 worth of cigarettes, sweets, meat-sticks, cigars, soft drinks, spices, canned food, rice and meat.

Among the equipment already flown to Windhoek by Mr Bezuidenhout is a sophisticated portable satellite communication system, bought by the oil company for R405 000, to allow the men to stay in touch with Mr Barlow's company in Pretoria and to talk to their families once a week. They have also taken medical supplies worth R56 000 with them.

Before leaving South Africa, they spent R32 000 on clothing at a Pretoria store, Trappers Trading.

## Armed

"They told us they were going to Kenya on a hiking trip," said the salesman who filled the order. "There were about 85 of them altogether, coming into the store in groups of four or five at a time, and they all bought olive green shirts and pants, khaki caps and hiking boots," he said.

Mr Barlow said the men were under strict instructions "not to take anything military with them."

"This is a civilian operation and they took no weapons," he insisted.

However, he said he had been informed on Friday by the oil company that the men had now been issued with firearms. "The client told me the men have been ordered to retaliate if the oil installations are attacked," he said. He could not give details of the weapons issued to the men.

## Khosis lock-out

~~251~~ (254) ~~252~~  
AN application by the embattled Khosis community to stop SADF interference with the peaceful occupancy of their ancestral land was dismissed with costs this week in the Kimberley Supreme Court.

The 40 families from the settlement situated in the middle of the SADF's sprawling PW Botha Battle School at Lohatla in the northern Cape have been fighting for the right to stay on their land and to have free access to it.

Now two of the main gates have been locked and residents have to produce identification when entering or leaving the area. Visitors need permits from the SADF.

S/Times 7/3/83





# MI probe draws to an end

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE top-level investigation into the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collection — branch of Military Intelligence — is nearing completion.

The probe was ordered by President de Klerk in November and has already resulted in 23 senior SADF officers being axed in an unprecedented purge of the armed forces.

Several intelligence officers are expected to face criminal charges once SAAF Chief of Staff Lieut-General Pierre Steyn presents his findings to the government. This could be within weeks, according to military sources.

*S Times*  
7/3/93

## Contraband

The charges could relate to the smuggling of contraband such as rhino horn, ivory, malachite and diamonds, sources said.

President de Klerk ordered the investigation after a Goldstone commission task force raided the DCC nerve centre in Momentum Mews, Lynnwood, in November. The secret operation was being conducted under the cover name of Arac (Pty) Ltd at the time.

After the raid the DCC moved out of the building. The SADF has declined to comment on whether the DCC is still in operation and, if so, where it is now located.

(254)

Star 8/3/93  
**31 Battalion disbanded**

The SADF's 31 Battalion at Schmidtsdrift, comprising Bushmen, was officially disbanded yesterday. Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, said the 350 soldiers would be transferred to other units in the northern Cape

(254)

# 'SA asks US to buy uranium'

## The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — South Africa has asked the United States to buy its entire stock of bomb-grade uranium to prevent nuclear weapons from falling into the hands of the African National Congress.

This is, according to a report from Washington in the Mail on Sunday, which says US officials are surprised how worried Pretoria is over that possibility.

The newspaper quotes a Pentagon spokesman as saying "There is considerable apprehension in Pretoria over what an ANC government might do with the nuclear stockpile."

Washington is also astonished at the amount of enriched uranium held in South Africa. An intelligence source in the US said he was "amazed" at the size of the stockpile.

The newspaper says South Africa has about 360kg of uranium, enough to make an arsenal of 80 nuclear bombs, capable of devastating all its old regional foes.

Under the purchase plan proposed

by the De Klerk administration, the Americans would buy the enriched uranium, reduce it to a lower-grade and safe uranium fuel, then sell it back to the Republic to be used in its nuclear reactors. (254)

The newspaper says negotiations on the deal are already underway.

In its reaction yesterday, the ANC said the report confirmed allegations it had made repeatedly in the past about South Africa's nuclear capabilities, which had been consistently denied by Pretoria and local nuclear authorities. ARG 8/3/93

"There are just too many allegations coming in for South Africans and the world not to know what is happening," said ANC spokesman Mr. Carl Niehaus.

Mr. Niehaus said "a very serious and in-depth investigation" had to be conducted into all South African nuclear programmes and this had to be dealt with by a government of national unity.



# 'SA has no nuclear weapons'

JOHANNESBURG — The head of the Atomic Energy Corporation said South Africa had not developed nuclear weapons

Dr Waldo Strumpf said South Africa gave the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) an inventory of "every single gram of nuclear material" it possessed

South Africa developed its nuclear programme to produce electricity, he said

"I cannot overemphasise the importance South Africa attaches to the (International Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty. If we break that, that would call into play the Iraq situation," Dr Strumpf said. (254)

South Africa has repeatedly denied exploding a nuclear device in the Indian Ocean in September 1979. ET 8/3/93

In 1990, the United States released a CIA document alleging South Africa began a secret weapons programme in 1975

Dr Strumpf denied claims South Africa illegally produced weapons of mass destruction

He said South Africa gave the IAEA details of its nuclear programme going back 15 years in July 1991 — Sapa-AP

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(254) CT 8/3/93  
**Goniwe murder inquest:  
3 top brass subpoenaed**

PORT ELIZABETH — The re-opened inquest into the deaths of four political activists in the Eastern Cape on January 27, 1985, near Blue Water Bay, resumes in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today. Among the people subpoenaed to appear before Mr Justice N M Zietsman are Lieutenant-General Christoffel Pierre van der Westhuizen, currently chief of Military Intelligence, Colonel Lourens du Plessis and Lieutenant-General J F J van Rensburg.

— Sapa

go. Mr Paul Rodgers and Ms Kate  
the yacht sank.

Picture. CAPE-TO-RIO BROCHURE

Mr Rodgers had sailed to RIO ON  
yacht Pasha and Ms Anderson had

To page 3

YACHT

# Top backing to SA war dogs — tape claims

(254)  
CT 8/3/93

From ANDREW TRENCH  
Daily Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has given a written undertaking to South African mercenaries planning to fight in his country that they will be regarded as members of the MPLA and be exempt from the laws of the land.

This was claimed by a recruiting official for an oil company to potential mercenaries in a secretly recorded conversation, to which the Daily Dispatch newspaper was given access.

It is understood the police have a copy of the recording which reveals planned close co-operation between the MPLA and this force.

In the recording, which appears to be a briefing session, the recruiting officer said: "The president has given a written undertaking which will be shown to you the day you sign up

"You will be regarded as his soldiers and not as a mercenary force and should anyone wish to stay, such permission will be granted.

"You will not be held liable to any laws of the land for the operation"

D-Day was set for around the end of March, or early April, and aims to free oil interests from Unita control in the oil fields south of Cabinda.

The force, which will include an MPLA officer, will have the support of at least 30 "combat aircraft", the offi-

cer said

An MPLA brigade would be waiting to move in two days after D-Day.

"That is a fully equipped brigade. That brigade's commander is that country's commander-in-chief"

The officer said the invasion would come from the sea

"We have enough helicopters to, in one load, lift everyone out. Our escape is going to be by sea because they (Unita) have no capability," he said

"We have an order of battle for a very small force to do a commando-type raid to secure the area so our sponsor can recover his equipment."

The MPLA brigade would hold the position the mercenary force — comprising "experienced characters that have seen enough combat under very adverse conditions".

The men were offered a contract of between 30 and 60 days with a rifleman clearing, with bonus, R20 000 a month. Further contracts of between one and two years would be offered, the officer said.

Emergency medical attention in the "almost 90% chance" of combat had been well provided for

"We are to try and capture the white guys. We are not there to kill any European guys. If we take them prisoner they will be kept under our control and not under the host government of the day," the officer said.

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Star 8/3/93

# Govt 'fears uranium falling into ANC hands'

By Alan Robinson  
Star Bureau

(254)

LONDON — South Africa has asked the United States to buy its entire stock of bomb-grade uranium — to prevent nuclear weapons falling into the hands of the ANC, it was claimed yesterday

South Africa has consistently denied having a stockpile of weapons-grade uranium

The Mail on Sunday yesterday reported that US officials

were surprised at how worried Pretoria was. It quoted a Pentagon spokesman as saying "There is considerable apprehension in Pretoria over what an ANC government might do with the nuclear stockpile"

The newspaper said Washington was also astonished at the amount of enriched uranium in South Africa — about 360 kg, enough to make an arsenal of 80 nuclear bombs

Under the purchase plan proposed by the SA Government,

the Americans would buy the enriched uranium, reduce it to a lower-grade, safe uranium fuel, then sell it back to South Africa for use in nuclear reactors

In an interview with Saturday Star, South Africa's Atomic Energy Corporation chief executive officer, Dr Waldo Stumpf, denied the stockpile was secret or that South Africa was talking to the US about it

The ANC said yesterday the US report confirmed allegations it had repeatedly made about

South Africa's nuclear capability, which had been consistently denied by Pretoria, writes Political Reporter Kaizer Nyatumba

"There are just too many allegations coming in for South Africans and the world not to know what is happening," said ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus

He said a government of national unity would have to conduct "a very serious and in-depth investigation" into local nuclear programmes



Star 8/3/93

# You're on your own, <sup>(254)</sup> ~~(3077)~~ Pik tells mercenaries

By Brendan Templeton

The South African Government has made it clear to former members of its Special Forces who are now guns for hire in Angola that they are on their own.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a press statement yesterday that it would be "practically impossible" for his department to help the mercenaries if they ran into trouble in Angola.

He also warned that a hot reception awaited them when or if they made it back.

By offering their services as mercenaries, they were contravening the Defence Act and would face prosecution, Botha said

His statement followed on the heels of revelations by weekend newspapers that between 80 and 100 ex-South African Defence Force men had flown to Angola.

It was unclear who they were going to fight for.

Some reports say the men will be guarding installations for an oil company in northern Angola.

But others claim the oil company is merely a front for the Angolan government, which wished to use their expertise to



Pik Botha . . . hot reception awaits soldiers of fortune

clear strategic oilfields of Unita forces in north-west Angola

A source last week told The Star that 84 South Africans had signed up for the trip to Angola

The source claimed that 72 of the South Africans were former 32 Battalion members

The rest came from the Civil Co-operation Bureau and Special Forces.

The recruitment was allegedly being organised by former-CCB member Lafras Lutingh, he added.

Lutingh could not be contacted for comment. It is believed he is in Angola at the moment

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(254)  
**Fraud accused  
points at SADF**

PRETORIA — Businessman Albert Vermaas claimed on Friday that senior SADF officials had negotiated with him over the use of military aircraft he had secretly bought from the US Air Force for the war in Angola. *BIDAY*

He had mainly talked to former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, he told the Pretoria Supreme Court *8/3/93*.

Vermaas, allegedly behind a fraudulent investment scheme which left more than 500 people destitute when it collapsed in 1988, also said government officials had used aircraft he had bought overseas with investors' money.

He has pleaded not guilty to 154 charges: 106 of them connected to fraud, six to theft and the rest for allegedly contravening exchange control regulations, the Income Tax Act, Bank Act, Companies Act, Insolvency Act and the Arms and Ammunition Act.

Vermaas said negotiations for the use of eight cargo planes by the SA Air Force in Angola had come about because Foreign Affairs had been using his aircraft.

Vermaas told the court about an intricate scheme to buy military and civilian aircraft in the US without his American partner being seen as doing business with a South African. — Sapa

# Final evidence heard in R1,5m suit against Absa

SUSAN RUSSELL

FORMER Allied MD Kevin de Villiers said on Friday he might still have concluded a R4,5m sponsorship agreement even if marketing company Tytherley Investments had not agreed to perform two existing contracts for free

De Villiers was testifying on the final day of evidence in a R1,5m claim brought against banking group Absa by Tytherley MD Peter Mancer

The validity of the contract, involving a number of Allied sponsorships for yachtsman John Martin in the 1991 BOC race, is central to the dispute between Tytherley and Absa

De Villiers and Mancer signed the deal in September 1990 — seven months before a UBS-led consortium took control of Allied and formed Absa

Mancer is claiming R1,5m as part payment of the R4,5m.

According to Mancer and De Villiers, Allied acquired the exclusive European TV advertising and marketing rights to the 1991 BOC yacht race from Tytherley for a price of R4,5m on condition that Tytherley performed two other Martin sponsorship contracts for free

Absa is defending the claim, alleging that Mancer and De Villiers never intended to enter into a genuine contract

The banking group alleges that the

contract was a tax dodge designed to enable Allied to unlawfully claim deductions to which it was not entitled

It has also been alleged that R2,1m of the R4,5m was actually for local sponsorships and would not have qualified for the tax deductions

Both Mancer and De Villiers have denied Absa's allegations

De Villiers spent four-and-a-half days under cross-examination in the witness box

He said he might still have entered into the contract even if Mancer had not agreed to perform the other two sponsorship contracts for free.

"But I am not 100% sure I would have," he added

De Villiers said he had been looking for a better deal when he had negotiated the two free sponsorships with Mancer

He said the tax concessions were important and the Allied would not have gone ahead with the sponsorship if they had not got a favourable ruling from the Receiver in this regard before signing the contract.

At the conclusion of De Villiers' evidence on Friday both parties indicated they would not be calling any further witnesses and the case was adjourned until tomorrow for final argument.

INTERIOR PLANTSCAPING



PREVIEW

# Police disperse angry mob

Crime Reporter

9/13/93

(257)

POLICE used teargas to disperse an angry mob who tried to attack four men following a "racially-motivated" assault in McGregor, a police spokesman said yesterday.

the spokesman said  
He said a group of coloured residents became angry at the incident and chased the four men

The police arrived and "were forced to stand between the four men and the crowd and eventually released a tear-gas canister before ushering the four men into the back of a police van", the spokesman said

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The drama in the sleepy Karoo town began when four young white men, believed to be from Robertson, allegedly assaulted a local coloured man,

# Goniwe: 'General didn't help'

254  
CT 9/13/93

## Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH** — The SADF officer who received the signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Matthew Goniwe said he felt revulsion when he read later about the murders of the "Cradock Four".

But General Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg did nothing to assist police investigating the killings, or to assist the original 1989 inquest into the murders of Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli

He said he did not know an investigation had been instituted

The four men's charred bodies, with bullet and stab wounds, were found in bushes near Port Elizabeth after they disappeared on their way to Cradock from Port Elizabeth on June 27, 1985

Gen Van Rensburg was on the State Security Council secretariat in Pretoria when he received the signal on June 7, 1985

He said the wording worried him, but he interpreted the "permanent re-

moval" from society" to mean they would be removed from the Cradock community.

He said that after the murders he thought the matter was closed

Advocate Mr George Bizos, for the murdered men's families, said the murders were politically motivated

Mr Bizos said if one or more of the men was ordered killed, none could be allowed free as they would have been witnesses, so all four had to die

He alleged that the secret army signal suggested a conspiracy in high places to murder

Robbery was not the motive as the killers were trained and knew Port Elizabeth very well

Mr A Mostert, SC, for the SADF, said the operative word in the signal was "verwyder" (remove), and submitted this was open to interpretation

After objections by Mr Bizos to Mr Mostert providing a defence for the SADF, Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Zietsman said. "I am interested in knowing what the people who used the word intended"

The inquest continues today



# CCB men:

Star 9/3/93

# A-G ready to charge

By Jacques Pauw

The Attorney-General of the Cape is ready to prosecute nine former members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) for sabotage and conspiracy to murder.

But the process is being delayed by the Department of Justice's Office for Indemnity which has not yet informed the operatives whether or not they have been granted indemnity for deeds of violence.

In a letter dated February 11, a member of the Attorney-General's staff, State advocate Janne van Vuuren, informed the Office for Indemnity in Pretoria that — after a two-year investigation — he was ready to bring charges against the CCB men. In the letter he asked whether they were going to be granted indemnity.

Van Vuuren said yesterday that he had not yet received an answer, but had to decide soon whether to proceed with the prosecution.

"I can make a decision only once I know whether they are to be granted indemnity or not," he said.

## Conspiracies

The nine are chairman General Eddie Webb, managing director Colonel Joe Verster, regional manager Staal Burger, operatives Ferdi Barnard, Calla Botha, Slang van Zyl, Chappie Maree, Wouter Brits and Isgak Hardien.

The possible charges date back to the September 1989 bomb explosion at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town, and conspiracies to murder ANC lawyer Dullah Omar and Johannesburg nationalist Gavin Evans.

These are the first charges arising from the activities of the CCB, a clandestine South African Defence Force unit linked to the assassination and

bombing of various anti-apartheid activists.

It is three years since these activities were exposed during the Harms Commission's probe into hit squads.

The lawyer acting for Botha and Van Zyl, Piet du Plessis, said yesterday he was told by Van Vuuren that his clients would be charged and that the trial would start in April.

Du Plessis said Van Zyl and Botha had applied for indemnity in November 1990, but had not yet been informed of any decision by the Department of Justice.

## Unacceptable

He slammed the delay by the State and said it was unacceptable that his clients, who carried out instructions by their superiors, had to wait for more than two years to hear whether or not they had been granted indemnity.

In a letter to President de Klerk, Van Zyl and Botha say: "It is incomprehensible why our applications have not yet been considered by your Government. It is with great shock that we learn that the Cape Attorney-General wants to prosecute us despite the fact that all our activities were approved by our superiors. You have deceived us."

Van Zyl admitted before the Harms Commission that he was involved in the bombing of the Early Learning Centre, the attempted murder of Evans and Omar and the planting of an ape foetus at the residence of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Botha admitted that he was involved in the Early Learning Centre bombing.

They say in their letter to De Klerk that they fully complied with all the stipulations of the Indemnity Act.

As far as The Star could establish, all the operatives except Verster have applied for indemnity.

254



HOUSE OF DELEGATES THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

QUESTIONS (a) R16 929 771,57 (b) and (c) The required information is contained in the attached schedule

†Indicates translated version Note (i) Information is for the period 1 April 1992 till 23 February 1993

For written reply (ii) The amounts paid in respect of the films American Ninja IV and Oddball Hall, which were the subject of litigation, also include interest of R1 336 074,34 and R496 220,72 respectively

General Affairs 188 Film subsidies

5 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) What amount was paid by the State to film producers in subsidies in respect of the 1992-93 financial year, (b) (i) to whom and (ii) for what films was it paid and (c) what amount was paid in respect of each film?

D36E (iii) The following claims which have not been included in the schedule are now being processed for payment: Orkney Snork Nie R1 096 182,99 Tough Luck R 897 921,70 The Angel, the Bicycle and the Chinaman's finger R 231 421,00

Producer	Film	Amount (R)
Toron Screen Corporation (Pty) Ltd	Die store van Klara Valjee	1 462 577,43
Toron Screen Corporation (Pty) Ltd	Taxi to Soweto	165 724,91
Toron Screen Corporation (Pty) Ltd	The Angel, the Bicycle and the Chinaman's finger	584 589,00
Toron Screen Corporation (Pty) Ltd	Sweet and Short	842 965,33
Electra Entertainment	Deadly Hunter (Hot Pursuit)	75 719,70
Soy Productions	No Hero (Cupid)	725 245,58
Scholtz Films	Paradise Road	1 500 000,00
Franz Marx Films	Prince van Pretoria	775 913,90
Ideal Films	Sarafina	2 280 249,32
L & O Leisureco	n Pot vol Winter	647 718,72
Toron Screen Corporation (Pty) Ltd	Die nag van die 19de	6 108,43
Blue Bell Partnership	Voice in the dark	1 375,50
Koukus Troika	Oh Shucks here comes Untag	2 221,42
L & O Leisureco	Agter elke man	7 458,56
L & O Leisureco	The road to Mecca	2 082,09
Oddball Hall Management	Oddball Hall	1 479 692,72
American Ninja IV Management	American Ninja IV	4 898 570,55
Dit is lekker by die see (Edms) Bpk	Orkney Snork Nie—Die Movie	1 108 110,63
Heyns Film en Televisie (Produksties) (Edms) Bpk	Tough Luck	140 000,00
J F Films	Baby Brown, the Body, Raw Vengeance	188 575,48
Aim Productions	King of the road, Pimp Girl II	34 872,30
TOTAL		16 929 771,57

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs 188

Goldstone Commission: investigation of MI 254

\*1 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) was instructed to investigate the Military Intelligence Division of the South African Defence Force, if so, who (a) gave such instruction to the Commission and (b) were involved in this investigation?

B354E INT

\*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Charman, the question indicates a possible misunderstanding, for reasons I shall now proceed to explain

On 18 November 1992 the hon the State President instructed Gen Pierre Steyn to investigate the intelligence functions of the Military Intelligence Division. Gen Steyn received instructions to take immediate control of all intelligence functions of the Defence Force, including those of the Military Intelligence Division and the intelligence arms of the four components of the Defence Force, to provide a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of all intelligence activities of the Defence Force and, in the light of this analysis and any recommendations he wanted to make, to report as soon as possible on the restructuring of these functions, and to obtain control over all the documentation of the Directorate of Covert Collection and make an in-depth analysis to see whether there had been any transgressions of the law or of Government policy.

This process could have served to support the inquiry by Mr Justice Goldstone, which was already in progress at that stage. The question that arises is where the Goldstone Commission comes in. The extent and nature of the involve-

ment of the Goldstone Commission in connection with this entire matter is set out very clearly in a joint statement made by Gen Steyn and Mr Justice Goldstone on 27 November 1992. This was just over a week after this date.

This statement made it clear that one very important central principle would apply with regard to the commission's involvement. The commission's interest would extend as far as was allowed by its mandate, namely to investigate public violence and intimidation and to report in this connection. In order to satisfy the commission that the information relevant to its mandate was available, the commission would have the necessary access in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

This was confirmed in the hon the State President's press conference on 21 December 1992. I quote the crucial sentence "where information may become available relevant to its mandate". In that case the Goldstone Commission would be involved. It is very clear that the reason underlying this approach is the fact that the hon the State President views these as two instruments, one with the object of conducting an internal investigation and the other being the Goldstone Commission. [Time expired]

Adv T LANGLEY Mr Charman, the hon the Minister is evading my question. I put the question to the hon the State President, and want to know why he is not replying to my questions himself. I shall tell hon members why.

On 11 November 1992 the Goldstone Commission conducted a raid on the Directorate of Covert Collection. An article in *Rapport* says there were two UN observers with Goldstone's team. My information is that there was one from the UN and one from Scotland Yard. They received access to DCC's files and made a beeline for the most valuable files any member of the intelligence community has. These are the files containing information about DCC's informants. *Rapport* said:

Hoogs geheime leggers wat die name van informante beval sowel as die soort inligting wat hulle verskaf het en bedrae geld wat ontvang is, was eilke dae onder beheer van mense wat nie die eed van amptseheime afgele het nie.

Let us be frank with one another. This was confidential HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



lapped up by overseas countries. One of them told a South African officer that he had never seen an organisation such as that opening its files to foreigners.

The hon the Minister knows that to have an effective intelligence organisation, one must have intelligence from the inner circles of the enemy. Any country that is threatened needs an effective organisation of that kind. South Africa is such a country at the moment. The ANC and the PAC are still recruiting people and sending them abroad. Illegal arms training is still taking place internally. MK's officers are receiving training in India and in East Africa. Tons of ANC weapons are stockpiled both inside and outside our borders. The hon the State President and the hon Ministers of Law and Order, Justice and Defence know that better than anyone else does.

A Government which, under such circumstances, undermines or weakens its intelligence organisations is guilty of utter madness. I can use no more emphatic word. That is exactly what the hon the State President and other sections of the South African intelligence community did. They know that I tackled them about this at the Presidency on 8 January. The message I received then was that I should not talk about these things. They are unmasking a component here and destroying it, because DCC has been destroyed.

Rapport reports that as a result of this, there has been a reduction of up to 500% in South Africa's ability to collect this kind of intelligence.

It is not only one's own people one is betraying, but also one's informants. Some of them are in the inner circles of the enemy, and if one betrays them they are lost, as are decades of work and money, which it would quite possibly take years to replace.

In this connection Rapport says [Time expired]

Lt Gen R H D ROGERS Mr Chairman, the Goldstone Commission was established to prevent public violence and intimidation in South Africa. In judging the action of the commission in raiding the office of the Military Intelligence unit concerned, one must bear in mind that previous commissions of inquiry into the activities of Military Intelligence, such as the Harms

Commission, met with obstacles such as witnesses who refused to answer questions, evidence which had been tampered with and files which had just disappeared. The decision of the commission to act immediately can therefore be understood.

As a result of the information thus obtained, the hon the State President instructed Gen Pierre Steyn to investigate further, and on receiving his preliminary report, decided to take prompt action, and I quote

to bring to an end all illegal or unauthorised activities and malpractices which have come to light.

The DP is, and always has been, adamant that the SA Defence Force, like any other Government department, is accountable, through Parliament, to the people of South Africa for its actions. The fact that the hon the State President acted so promptly is therefore commendable [Interjections]

However, we feel that the hon the State President has not been open with the people of South Africa. Sixteen members have been given early retirement, yet we do not know whether they are guilty of any crimes, and if so, of what crimes. Seven more have been placed on compulsory leave, pending the outcome of further investigations. It is hoped that the public will be kept more fully informed of the outcome of these investigations.

\*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Chairman, the hon member for Soutpansberg formulated the question in such a way that I could reply to him as I did. The answer to his specific question as to whether the Goldstone Commission was given instructions, however, is no [Interjections]

The inquiry is being led by Gen Pierre Steyn, whereas the Goldstone Commission's inquiry is related to its mandate. This may not be exceeded, to ensure that whatever is investigated and found in connection with violence and intimidation will be reported on within that framework. We held talks on 27 November, and a statement was issued in which it was confirmed that Mr Justice Goldstone would not exceed his mandate. That is his primary interest.

The fact remains that intelligence is the lifeblood of any fighting unit or defence force. It has its limits, however, and must be operated within

the correct framework of certain rules [Interjections] There is no organisation which is not subject to rules. By operating outside the framework of rules, one damages that organisation to a greater extent than one renders any service. [Interjections]

\*Adv T LANGLEY One does not damage it, one betrays it, Kobie

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Soutpansberg must withdraw that statement [Interjections]

\*Adv T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, I said if what he said happens, it is treason.

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! No, the hon member for Soutpansberg must withdraw that.

\*Adv T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, I withdraw it.

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon the Minister may proceed.

\*The MINISTER The fact remains, there are demarcated spheres of operation here. In fact, on 12 February Mr Justice Goldstone issued another statement to the effect that he was not going to continue with a parallel investigation. He wants to allow Gen Steyn to conclude his investigation first, and if there are points of contact, he will take further cognisance. His field is a parallel interest which concerns intimidation and violence. In other words [Interjections]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I regret that the hon the Minister's time has expired.

\*The MINISTER What about inquiry time, Mr Chairman?

\*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, the crucial question remains who carried out that raid on those offices. Was it not the Goldstone Commission? That is the question that is being asked.

The hon the Minister and the hon the State President used to be part of a Government which traditionally, for many years, consistently maintained the standpoint that it would not permit international involvement or interference in its domestic affairs. Now, judging from what the hon the Minister has said in his reply this afternoon, the Government has given in pitifully to international pressure.

Initially, when Mr Justice Goldstone made certain public statements and the hon the State President was abroad, this was greeted with opposition from every head of security and even from the hon the Minister of Defence, who, according to media reports, had declared a dispute with the Goldstone Commission. In less than no time however, an understanding and good co-operation arose between the hon the State President, his Government and the Goldstone Commission.

If the hon the Minister and the hon the State President now say there was no international involvement in the raid on the Army's Directorate of Covert Collection, I tell the hon the Minister that is not true. It cannot be true, and why not?

I have here a directive containing Resolution 772 of 1992, which states *inter alia*, and I quote only the following:

It invites the Secretary-General to assist the strengthening of the structures set up under the National Peace Accord.

The Goldstone Commission is one of these.

In this directive to commandos, commanding officers are given detailed instructions on how UN observers should be able to accompany Defence Force operations and platoons, and even how they should be transported and protected. This is a tragic situation in South Africa's military history.

\*Adv T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, Rapport states *inter alia*

In veilghedskringe word gevrees dat die kloppag die Weermag se vermoec om inligting oor wapensmokkelaar en geweldpleging in te samel, 'n nekslag toegeedien het.

The hon the Minister did not reply to me! I challenge the hon the Minister and the hon the State President to appoint a parliamentary commission, chaired by a judge, to investigate the truth, the dates and the circumstances of the raid by the Goldstone Commission, which received its mandate from the hon the State President, on the offices of the DCC on 11 November, when Pierre Steyn was not even in the picture yet. I challenge the hon the Minister in the name of South Africa. I also challenge MPs who are sitting there as South Africans and citizens of this country to go to their caucuses tomorrow



# General 'forgets' what he did with secret

PAT CANDIDO of The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports on the latest evidence at the inquest on the "Craddock Four"

254 ARG 9/3/92

Defence Force general has admitted not following official instructions when handling a top secret document relating to Mr Matthew Goniwe

General Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg, who was seconded to the secretary of the State Security Council based in Pretoria, said he could not remember what he had done with the June 1985 signal referring to the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and others

He said he could not remember whether he had left the document with SADF language expert, a Mr Stemmett, because he was concerned about the double meaning of



**THE GONIWE PAPERS**

words in the signal, or if he had destroyed it. He admitted that all top secret documents should have been filed

General Van Rensburg was giving evidence at the inquest on Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sisteo Mhlawuli

Their charred bodies with bullet and stab wounds were found in bush near Bluewater Bay after they disappeared on their way to Craddock after a United Democratic Front briefing in Port Elizabeth in June 1985

General Van Rensburg also admitted that nowhere in any Defence Force act was there reference to the permanent removal of people when it referred to detention. General Van Rensburg said he had interpreted the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and two

others to mean they would be removed from the Craddock area where Mr Goniwe and his "lieutenants" were known to be causing unrest

He said the Department of Education and Training had wanted Mr Goniwe reinstated as a teacher as it was believed this would end the school boycott and calm unrest in the area

He said that the wording used in the signal on June 7 was strong and unnecessary and upset him. That is why he referred the signal to Mr Stemmett and pointed out to him that while he subjectively understood the message, it could be misunderstood if read objectively. At no time did he think that

the signal referred to the death of anyone

Mr G Bizos, SC, appearing for the four widows, asked General Van Rensburg why, when he had heard of the death of Mr Goniwe and the others, he had not come forward and told the investigating officer about the signal

General Van Rensburg said he was not aware there was an investigating officer in the matter

He said he and his committee were concerned with state security generally and were considering imposing a state of emergency

At that stage they were very busy and he did not have time, although he felt revision when he read of their deaths

In a surprise move, Port Elizabeth ANC official Mr Glenn Goosen joined the legal teams and told the court he had been instructed to represent Colonel Lourens du Plessis

Colonel Du Plessis was a staff member of Eastern Cape Command in June 1985 and in charge of the secretary of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre

In his affidavit he confirmed the authenticity of the June 7 1985 secret army signal ordering the permanent removal from society of Mr Goniwe and two others

Cross examination of General Van Rensburg continues today

Signal



General Johannes Janse van Rensburg "felt revision"

# Formal ANC-IFP talks are held up

THE ANC and Inkatha have been discussing constitutional matters informally over the past few months. But the delay in convening the crucial summit between their leaders is preventing formal bilateral negotiations.

The delay is also delaying another crucial meeting — that of national peace accord signatories where it is hoped the parties will give the peace structure more teeth to combat violence.

Spokesmen from both parties yesterday said the summit was "definitely still on and will happen soon" but neither could give any indication of when this would occur.

The meeting of the eight-a-side facilitating committee, scheduled for last Friday, was postponed indefinitely because of the planning conference. No date has been set for the talks, which have been broadened to 12-a-side, to meet.

**BILLY PADDOCK**

The ANC has appointed its negotiations secretary Mohammed Valli Moosa to liaise with Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate.

Felgate said yesterday the summit had to precede any formal discussions with the ANC.

Felgate said there were two phases to the discussions with the ANC. The first was to clear up misunderstandings of their positions and get clarity on a range of issues, especially regionalism, and the second was to discuss regionalism in a national context.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa acknowledged that regionalism was the key issue to overcome, but said he believed the differences between Inkatha and the ANC could be bridged.

# PAC remains firm on armed struggle stance

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander yesterday reiterated his organisation's position that it would not end its armed struggle until mechanisms to control armed formations had been agreed upon by a multiparty negotiating forum.

**WILSON ZWANE**

In an interview, Alexander said the PAC had made it clear to government that it would not end its armed struggle until there had been mutual cessation of hostilities, he said. Government said after meeting the PAC in Botswana, it would not support any move by the organisation to attend a multiparty negotiating conference.

A multiparty planning conference resolved at the weekend that a multiparty forum should be convened not later than April 5. Alexander said his organisation would participate in the forum.

A subcommittee was to meet today to draft an agenda for the multiparty negotiating forum, Alexander said earlier.

# Liberation movements keen on election pact

**WILSON ZWANE and LLOYD COURT**

THE ANC and the PAC said yesterday they were not averse to an election pact of liberation movements as such an arrangement would strengthen the position of the masses.

And the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) is to embark on a campaign to unite liberation movements in an election front.

Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday Sanco believed "credible" organisations should participate in an election on a single ticket to ensure a high percentage victory for the democratic movement in constituent assembly elections.

Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) secretary-general Dan Mofokeng said such a pact would "for the first time remove any doubt as to who can reconstruct the economy and the social lives and many other spheres in the lives of the disadvantaged people."

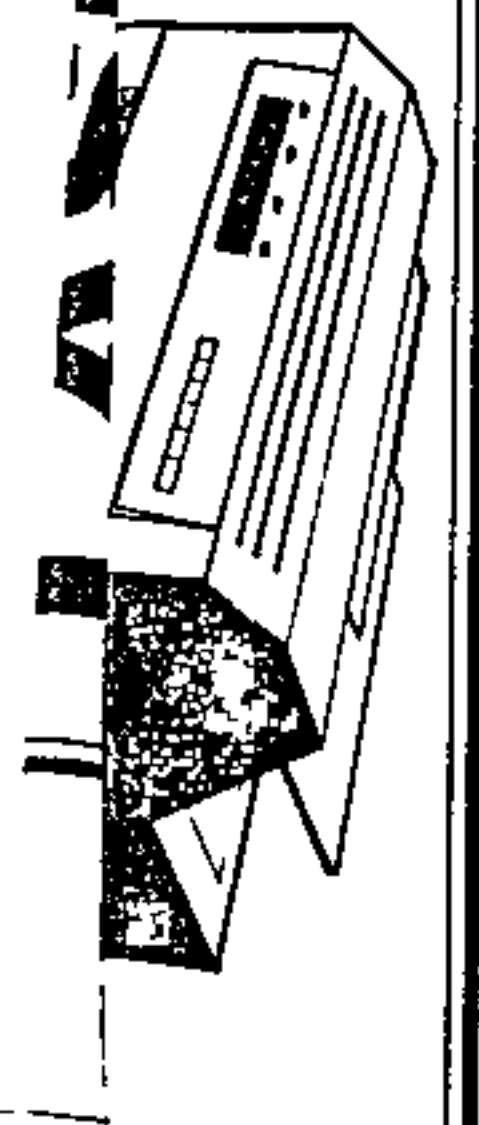
ANC information chief Palle Jordan said his organisation's programme for coming elections did not shut out members of other organisations and would look at the issue of pacts in due course.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said it would be "preferable" to have a united front of the "oppressed against the oppressor".

SACP secretary-general Chris Hamu has said "an anti-apartheid alliance" would strengthen the position of blacks in the elections. Azapo said at the weekend it sought an alliance formed by itself, the ANC and the PAC, to "initiate a common programme which would unite blacks and address violence against them".

It is understood that Patriotic Front members will meet in Johannesburg later this month to discuss an election pact and strategies they should adopt at a multiparty negotiating forum, scheduled for April 5. Mayekiso said the organisations would be approached individually, and a possible joint meeting would be determined by the outcome of these approaches.

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# SAAF goes ahead with its Pilatus deal

BIDM 9/3/93.

(254)  
STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE SA Air Force will go ahead with the R520m Pilatus aircraft deal despite the Swiss government's banning of special features which could give the trainer aircraft military capabilities

Six special underwing armament hardpoints, applicable wiring and ejector seats would have been built into the 60 Pilatus PC 7MK II aircraft at the request of the SAAF, but Swiss authorities yesterday ordered manufacturers Oerlikon-Behrle Holding to modify the design so that the aircraft cannot be armed

Sapa-Reuter reported Swiss Defence Minister Kaspar Villiger as saying that if Oerlikon could not guarantee that subsequent arming was ruled out by technical modifications, the government would ban the export of PC7s and PC9s under the federal constitution

He said Oerlikon must make the change to any Pilatus PC7 and PC9 aircraft it wanted to sell to countries barred from purchases of war equipment under Swiss law

An SAAF spokesman said yesterday that there had never been, nor ever would be, any intention whatsoever to use the Pilatus in an armed role

"To endorse this expressed intention, the

SAAF has declared that the Pilatus company may supply the aircraft without any provision for armament," he said. The SAAF previously said it requested these special features for training purposes

Armcor, which procured the deal, said it supported the request to Oerlikon because there was no intention to use the aircraft for anything other than training

Villiger said problems over the Pilatus aircraft deal with SA showed Switzerland's law curbing arms exports to areas of conflict needed to be toughened, and a draft revision would be presented to parliament later this year, Sapa-Reuter reported

Villiger confirmed reports that the PC9 Pilatus aircraft had been tested for weapons-use in Burma in 1987, and that his government had received reports that armed action with Pilatus aircraft had taken place in some Third World countries including Iraq and Angola

The UN Security Council, which monitors a mandatory arms embargo against SA, last week called on Switzerland to prevent the sale, saying it would be contrary to the embargo

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at treasure, it is being lost at an unprecedented rate. Daily, the destruction of our wild places continues. And who knows what precious weapons in the fight against malnutrition and starvation are lost? World-wide, at least 18 500 species came extinct last year - 1 000 times the natural rate of extinction. This forgivable loss becomes even more tragic when we consider that, of the billions of species which exist on Earth only 1.4 million have been identified by scientists. This means that our great natural gene pool is being drained before we even know what secrets it holds.

## Lawyers in battle to check Mugabe will

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Lawyers for Times Media Limited yesterday sought access to a judge in chambers to lift the veil of secrecy thrown over the estate and heirs of the late Sally Mugabe. BIDM 9/3/93.

President Robert Mugabe's Ghanaian-born wife died on January 27 1992, and on March 5 a Zimbabwean legal firm, Gollop and Blank, announced that the first and final distribution account of her estate would be open for public inspection until March 19 at the Harare office of the master of the high court

However, the master, Jacob Moyo, has blocked three attempts by Times Media and its lawyers to inspect the accounts, claiming they may only be seen by persons who can prove a financial interest in Mugabe's estate

Under her husband's socialist "leadership code", Mugabe was theoretically forbidden to have any private business interests, to own more than one house, or 20 ha of land

Zimbabwe's news media have been instructed not to report any matters concerning Mugabe's estate, say sources here

Lawyers hope that a high court judge will be able to force Moyo to comply with Zimbabwe's Administration of Estates Act, which establishes his office as one of public record, where any member of the public may inspect and obtain copies of documents such as wills, distribution accounts and liquidation orders

Moyo last year hinted Mugabe died without leaving a valid will, or that her will had been set aside, when he announced he would appoint executors

Harare lawyer Robert Stumbles, who has previously acted as President Mugabe's personal lawyer, said the matter was "confidential between attorney and client"

Born Sarah Hayfron, 59-year-old Mugabe died of a chronic kidney complaint. Her only son died during infancy

President Mugabe appointed her to his politburo as secretary for women's affairs



13/07/93 10/3/93 Own Correspondent (254)

## CCB prosecutions 'held up'

CAPE TOWN — The attorney-general's office was ready to prosecute nine former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members for sabotage and conspiracy to murder, but the slow work of the Justice Department's office for indemnity was holding up proceedings, advocate Jannie van Vuuren said yesterday.

A letter sent on February 11, asking if CCB members would be indemnified, had not been answered.

The nine men are CCB chairman Gen Eddie Webb, MD Col Joe Verster, regional manager Staal Burger and operatives Ferdi Barnard, Calla Botha, Slang van Zyl, Chappie Maree, Wouter Brits and Issak Hardien.

HENRI du PLESSIS, Staff Reporter

# Volunteer servicemen complain the have not been paid since January

**VOLUNTEER** servicemen at Western Province Command complain they have not been paid since January, but an army spokesman says it is partly their own fault.

An army computer was also to blame, though

About 20 soldiers at Wynberg military base who serve in a security unit attached to the Castle Guard said they had not been paid since reporting for voluntary service at the beginning of the year.

The soldiers, who have completed national service, are among about 6 000 countrywide who signed up for a further two years' volunteer duty

Since they changed over from national service to volunteer duty, administrative problems have caused pay delays

"Some of the guys were paid after long delays, but there are about 20 of us here who have not been paid yet," said a soldier who asked not to be named

"We have been told to be patient and that we will be paid soon. Every day they say 'tomorrow, tomorrow', but it never comes. Some of us have had our cars and furniture repossessed

"After not being able to pay instalments on my lounge suite, television set and wall unit, the company from which I had bought them have come to claim them back

"We have been to the State President's office and to General Kat Liebenberg (Chief of the SADF), but still nothing has happened," the soldier said

Colonel Jan Claassen, senior liaison officer at the Castle, says the delays were often caused by the men themselves, but a problem with a computer system in the paymaster-general office was also to blame.

"They joined on January 18 and since then there have been problems

"Some have not given us the information we need, such as birth certificates, the correct bank account numbers or the correct bank branches," he said

"There is a problem with the computer system, but I cannot comment on that as I do not have the details. You should speak to army headquarters in Pretoria about that

"Members have been called in, told they will be paid at the end of March and asked whether they are satisfied with this. They said they were"

Army headquarters were unable to provide details of the computer problem at the time of going to press

254

ARC 10/3/93

# Missing Goniwe signal: 'We didn't follow orders'

254  
ARC 10/3/93

PAT CANDIDO  
The Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH**—Strict procedures laid down by law for the destruction of classified documents were not always followed, a general seconded to the secretariat of the State Security Council has told the Supreme Court here.

SADF Major General Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg, who was seconded to head the strategies branch of the State Security Council, was being cross-examined at the Goniwe inquest before the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman.

He is one of three SADF officers subpoenaed to appear at the reopened inquest into the deaths of Mr Mathew Goniwe, a Cradock teacher and activist, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto.

The four disappeared on the night of June 7, 1985, after attending a United Democratic Front briefing in Port Elizabeth.

Their charred bodies, riddled with bullet wounds, were found by police a few days later near Bluewater Bay.

A packed court, where members of the ANC sang hymns and shouted slogans before each sitting, heard General Janse van Rensburg testify that he could not remember what happened to a copy of a signal message sent to him by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was a brigadier and



**THE  
GONIWE  
PAPERS**

commanding officer of Eastern Province Command at the time of the deaths of the Cradock Four.

The signal, published in the New Nation newspaper, ordered the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Mr Fort Calata.

General Janse van Rensburg said he could not remember what had happened to the signal. He had shown it to a Mr Stemmet, because he was upset by the wording and felt Mr Stemmet, who was in charge of semantics, should point out the dangers of such strong language to members. It otherwise may have been filed.

Mr George Bizos, for the widows of the four slain men, said strict regulations were laid down for the destruction of classified documents. He said that according to the relevant Act, the destruction of a classified document had to be entered into a register and two others had to be witnesses to the destruction.

General Janse van Rensburg said this was definitely not so as far as he could remember. He said during the state of emergency and the revolution confronting the country at the time, procedures were not always followed according to the letter of the law.

If procedure was always followed it would take so much time the department would not have been able to function.



# Goniwe info not passed

CT 10/3/93

254

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two South African cabinet ministers who were concerned about Mr Matthew Goniwe and wanted him reinstated at his school, were not told of the secret army signal which recommended his "permanent removal from society".

The re-opened inquest on the murders of Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday also heard the only men "in the security community" who had objected to Mr Goniwe's reinstatement was the SADF officer who sent the signal, Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen.

Brig Van der Westhuizen's "standpoint was that (Mr) Goniwe should never again be employed by the Department of Education and Training (DET)", said General Frederick Johannes Janse Van Rensburg, who received the signal in Pretoria.

Gen Janse van Rensburg did not draw the attention of the then deputy minister of law and order Mr Adriaan Vlok, who knew about the problems involving Mr Goniwe and schools in Cradock.

Gen Janse Van Rensburg also did not communicate the signal to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, nor Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of the murdered men, said the general's failure to inform the ministers was despite the DET and police accepting Mr Goniwe's reinstatement.

The bodies of the four were found near Port Elizabeth days after they had disappeared on their way back to Cradock on June 27, 1985.

Gen Janse van Rensburg said he received the secret army signal from Brig Van der Westhuizen on June 17, 1985. It was dated June 7.

# Delay in bringing CCB to trial

254  
CT 10/3/93

By GUY OLIVER

EFFORTS by the attorney-general's office to prosecute nine former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members for sabotage and conspiracy to murder is being hamstrung by slow workings in the justice department's office for indemnity, the attorney-general's office said yesterday.

After a two-year probe, advocate Mr Jannie Van Vuuren of the Cape attorney-general's office wrote to the office for indemnity on February 11 this year, saying he was ready to bring charges against nine CCB men. His "urgent" letter asking whether any of the CCB men are to be granted indemnity has had no reply.

Mr Van Vuuren said yesterday the attorney-general's office could only bring charges once it was known if indemnity had been approved or rejected.

The nine men under investigation are CCB chairman General Eddie Webb, managing director Colonel Joe Verster, regional manager Mr Staal Burger and operatives Messrs Ferdi Barnard, Calla Botha, Slang van Zyl, Chappie Maree, Wouter Brits and Isgak Hardien.

Mr Van Vuuren said evidence had been gleaned from the 1990 Harms Commission into politically motivated killings and the inquest into the 1989 murder of academic Dr David Webster.

Mr Van Zyl admitted to the Harms Commission he was involved in the Athlone Early Learning Centre bombing, the attempted murders of former Weekly Mail journalist Mr Gavin Evans and ANC lawyer Mr Dullah Omar, and the placing of a baboon foetus at Archbishop Desmond Tutu's residence.

Mr Van Zyl and Mr Botha applied for indemnity under the 1990 Indemnity Act late that year, but an office for indemnity spokesman said yesterday applications were treated individually and could "take a while — I would not say it can take a few years though".

In a recent letter to President F W de Klerk, Mr Van Zyl and Mr Botha questioned why their indemnity applications had not yet been considered.



assurance that everything is being done to apprehend the killers of the late Mr Hadebe I can also give him the assurance that everything is being done by the SA Police, with the available manpower and whatever co-operation is given by the community, to apprehend the murderers of other people killed in that area

I can understand that as a member of the ANC, the hon member is trying to highlight the death of Mr Hadebe. May I just point out to the hon member that on the previous day, 26 October 1992, 10 IFP people were murdered in four separate incidents in that area? [Interjections]

What I am trying to say is very simple. We should not try to take the case of Mr Hadebe and make an issue out of it. What we should really do is to try and get the leaders who are fighting in that area together so that they can talk to their supporters and stop the violence. That is the basic problem in that area.

The hon member is well aware of the fact that the organisation that he belongs to and the IFP have been found to be the main cause of the violence in Natal. What is his party doing to stop the violence in that area?

\*I should like to thank the hon member for Bethal. I agree with him that the peace committees are not functioning properly. I want to refer him to the speech by the hon the State President in which he said that we would be making proposals to strengthen the National Peace Accord.

\*Mr J H W MENTZ. Mr Chairman, the IFP would like to ask what is going on with the ANC in Natal. In 1992, 3 397 people died in this province. Of this number 2 175 died in the Natal Midlands.

One must realise that a territorial war is being waged between two warring groups here. It is a civil war with the ANC and MK on the one side and the IFP on the other. The fighting is taking place on the dividing line between the two territories. We are all asking who the third force in South Africa is. I am telling hon members that the MK is the third force.

†What is the comment of Mr Harry Gwala about these things? He said the following:

We should not pretend that we don't try to obtain arms to arm ourselves.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

\*He went further and according to a report he said:

The relations between the ANC and Inkatha were at a low ebb, and predicted lots of trouble in Natal in the run-up to the first all-race elections expected within 15 months.

On a previous occasion he said:

We do not distribute Bibles in this area.

†The ANC has started a territorial war in Natal and with the assistance of MK and its sharpshooters has conquered the southern half of Natal, the portion adjoining the Transkei. Apart from thousands of Inkatha supporters having been killed, these people in Southern Natal are at present leaderless, because 270 of their Inkatha leaders have been murdered.

The ANC need not import weapons. They have a fully equipped army to assist them from the Transkei. The IFP has had to defend itself from persecution by the ANC, a power-thirsty group which has, since 1983, conducted a successful campaign aimed at eliminating the IFP leadership through use of sophisticated weaponry. [Time expired.]

Mr R F HASWELL. Mr Chairman, listening to the hon the Minister and the hon members who have participated in this debate, it is as if the Trust Feed incident never happened. It is as if Inkathagate never took place. The simplified explanations that we get attributing the violence in Natal to some simple cause are really astounding considering that it has been taking place all these years. [Interjections.] It is not at all simple a matter as these hon members suggest. Bringing back the death sentence or reading out quotations and facts and figures will not change the issue at all.

Peace in the Natal Midlands is a tall order. There can be no doubt about that. It can only be achieved by a multifaceted approach. The hon the Minister wants to know what the ANC in that area is doing. We can offer, as we have done repeatedly, suggestions in that regard. [Interjections.]

We need a multifaceted approach, as I have said. Peace on the ground requires not just tolerance, but also the return of displaced people. We have been saying that for several years too. One cannot leave vast areas abandoned and unoccupied. There must be just

compensation for those people who suffered damage. Just punishment must also be seen to be done.

That is why I raised the Hadebe case and other cases. I have not done so because those people are ANC members, but, as the hon member for Vryheid has said, the conviction rate is less than 10% in Natal. Justice and the law and order systems have simply broken down. [Interjections.] Everybody is aware of that. [Time expired.]

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER. Mr Chairman, the hon member for Vryheid made a remarkable admission to us today, namely that the IFP and the ANC are actually waging a kind of civil war there. [Interjections.] This is a fact which has always been denied by everyone. I am glad that such a prominent member of the IFP has made that admission here today. I am grateful to him for that. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg. South referred to Trust Feed again. Let me tell hon members that the Police are not proud of Trust Feed, but what did we do? When we found out about this, we took steps against the policemen. They were charged and prosecuted. Steps were therefore taken against them. Can I, however, ask the hon member what the ANC did about some of their members who had committed murder? Were they kicked out of the party? [Interjections.] Did they dissociate themselves publicly from that behaviour, or did they make them out to be heroes? That is the point. [Interjections.] That is the difference between Trust Feed and the behaviour of the SA Police.

The hon member spoke about displaced persons. He is suggesting that only ANC members have been displaced.

\*Mr J H MOMBBERG. He did not say that!

\*The MINISTER. Large areas of Natal are unoccupied because the ANC drove people out of those areas. What is the name of that place?

AN HON MEMBER. Gengeshle.

\*The MINISTER. Yes. Let us take the example of Gengeshle which is unoccupied. Thousands of people were driven out of that area by the ANC. The hon member hypocritically says here that it

is the ANC's people who are suffering. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

#### State funds for input/advice

\*1 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:†

Whether, over the past 10 years, the State has directly or indirectly provided funds to nine persons, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply, in order to furnish input and/or advice to or about certain cultural and/or political organizations or governments, if so, in respect of each case in which funds were so provided, (a) what State institution provided the funds, (b) to which of these nine persons were the funds provided and (c) what (i) organizations and government and (ii) amounts were involved? B106E

#### THE STATE PRESIDENT

On 5 March 1991 and 12 March 1991 I indicated in response to more or less similar questions from hon members that I was not prepared in any way to comment on the existence or otherwise of certain connections between the National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions. The same applies to the Military Intelligence Division and the then Security Police and the present Crime Intelligence Service. That would defeat the object of legal activities as well as the legitimate and statutory protection of security information as envisaged, among other things, in the Protection of Information Act, 1982, and in other relevant legislation. Denials in certain cases might lead to a situation where later refusals, in the public interest, to provide information in other cases might be construed as admissions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



If the hon member is in possession of any information which might lead him to believe that there were any irregularities and/or malpractices, he is invited to supply me with such information I would then undertake to have the matter thoroughly investigated in such a manner that it would not be to the detriment of normal, lawful intelligence activities or the necessary statutory protection of security information

†Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, can he recall that the questions to which he has now referred in his reply eventually led to those disclosures about Inkathagate? The crux of the question that we asked the hon the State President about this problem, with the names that we provided, deals with a level playing field and trying to make a success of the political negotiation process Under these circumstances one can

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order I cannot allow the hon member to make a speech

†Mr J A JORDAAN I just want to say this to the hon the State President [Interjections]

I want to ask him whether it is correct to allow the activities of people like Felgate, Rowan Cronjé and Blaustein not to be disclosed, while they are some of the biggest blocks and millstones hanging around the neck of our situation within the negotiation process about the new constitution

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, we have just had an interpellation in which we were accused of undermining normal intelligence activities that are in the interests of the country by the way in which investigations were carried out That accusation was effectively refuted because the facts were wrong [Interjections]

There are, however, lawful activities and there is certain information about activities of all three the intelligence communities that, in the interests of the country, should not be dealt with A question like the one put by the hon member would not appear on the Order Paper in the British Parliament

If on the basis of such information we made denials for case after case where denials could be made, it would later on be possible to infer that

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

we were conducting a cover-up operation in respect thereof when we said that we, in the interests of the country, did not want to give any information

The way in which South Africans who wish to be loyal to the highest interests of South Africa—not to the interests of the Government, but to the highest interests of the country—and the way in which South Africans who want to put a stop to violence and really want to promote reconciliation should deal with these matters, as well as information pointing to what is now being suggested by the hon member, must bear the stamp of responsibility

I have invited the hon member to furnish me with the information that he has, so that I can determine whether there have been any improper actions or malpractice

Secondly, I refer to what was done in the past I am now speaking in general and am not referring to any specific case the hon member may have in mind I do not even have the list of names furnished by him with me

There was an era in our history when these activities were dealt with as in a war situation There was a period in history when the ANC planted bombs in supermarkets, when terrorism was rife and when innocent women and children were murdered [Interjections] In that period the Government and the security forces made use of extraordinary methods

Now, however, we are experiencing a different situation [Interjections] The first thing I did after I became President was to call the 400 top police officers in this country together It was a closed meeting, but a CP member who was present leaked it to the press. Today I am glad it was leaked to the press

I told them the employment of the security forces in support of any political viewpoint was a thing of the past [Interjections] The task of all security forces is to protect the lives and property of all South Africans, to protect the integrity of South Africa's independence to prevent crime and, where crime has been committed, to bring criminals to justice

That is the standpoint We are living in a new era Not everyone likes the new era Not everyone wants reconciliation to succeed Unfortunately there are also people in the House who obviously want to return to the old era [Inter-

jections] I should like to tell the hon member that if there have been malpractices and if any wrong actions have been taken, he must give me the information and I shall have it investigated thoroughly

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Does the hon member for Losberg want to raise a point of order?

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, on a point of order: is it in order for the procedure to be so abused in replying to the question? [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! What does the hon member mean when he says the procedure is being abused?

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, a very long reply has just been given here to the question of the hon member for Umhlanga. [Interjections] The reply did not always relate to the question that was put [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! All hon members may rest assured that the Chair will at all times judge whether the replies to questions are in or out of order.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply [Interjections]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I cannot hear the hon member for Sandton when all hon members are talking at the same time

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the State President, the hon member for Umhlanga mentioned three well-known names specifically in questioning the hon the State President Is the hon the State President prepared to investigate payments to those persons, and advise this House?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I have invited the hon member to refer all the information at his disposal to me When I have that I will decide whether there is any indication of any irregularity or malpractice If there is any such indication, I will have it investigated

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, arising out of that answer, is the hon the State President implying that the moneys that possibly were paid to those three gentlemen were correctly paid by the State for purposes of legal spying? [Interjections]

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I am not saying that I do not have the particulars and I invited the hon member to let me have them

†Adv C D DE JAGER Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, may I ask him whether it fell within the mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone to take foreigners along to inspect the secret files of the SA Defence Force?

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I do not think that has a bearing on the specific question before me It did have a bearing on the interpellation, but if you will allow me I am prepared to reply

The mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone centres around violence and intimidation The explanation given by the hon the Minister is that the Goldstone investigation, without my knowledge or that of anyone else, led them to an address Our information is that the Goldstone Commission did not know that that address was a front for Military Intelligence or for a State institution [Interjections] After they had found that out and the information had become available to us, we immediately took steps to limit further damage, because damage had been caused as a result of what had happened We would at no stage give permission for foreigners to have access to highly secret, classified information That is not how we should do it

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, as the hon the State President referred to the previous interpellation in his reply, I now want to ask him whether he will consider appointing a judge to test this information

†The STATE PRESIDENT The answer is "no" I am satisfied that I have all the information at my disposal and that there is no room for any misunderstanding about that and also no need for any investigation

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I am sorry, but the time for questions on general affairs has expired

My apologies, I misunderstood the Secretariat The indication was that the usual permissible number of supplementary questions had been asked

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



also as far as Black local authorities are concerned ~~that an exclusive package approach will be followed and that I do not intend to deal with the matter of representation of areas of jurisdiction of management and Local Affairs Committees in City Councils in isolation, but as part of a comprehensive process. The package that I envisage will include the present black local authority areas~~

**Medical aid schemes: false claims**

\*18 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health †

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain information that has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, her Department has investigated a claim that approximately R2,5 billion or 25 per cent of payments made by medical aid schemes are in respect of fraudulent or false claims, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether any substantiation has been received of such payments, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether she will consider recommending the appointment of a commission of inquiry and/or appointing a departmental committee of inquiry to investigate the payments allegedly made in respect of such fraudulent or false claims, if not, why not, if so, what steps is it envisaged will be taken in this regard? B329E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) No, there is no substantiation or scientific grounds on which the estimated figure is based,
- (2) no,
- (3) no, since medical schemes apply controlling measures and take action against such parties. This action includes
  - the termination of such members' membership of the scheme and the collection of amounts due, and
  - litigation and/or reporting unethical behaviour by suppliers of services to statutory bodies

**Cost of medicine: forum**

\*19 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health †

- (1) Whether a forum entitled "Curtailling the Cost of Medicine" was held on or about 28 February 1992, if so, what are the names of the members of the working group appointed to investigate the recommendations of the forum;
- (2) whether this working group has completed the investigation; if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether she will release the recommendations referred to above; if not, why not, if so, in what manner,
- (4) whether this working group consulted with interested parties in the private sector; if not, why not, if so, with whom,
- (5) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B330E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) Yes, a working group has not yet been constituted. Some of the proposals were referred to the statutory councils—the South African Medical and Dental Council, the Medicines Control Council and the Pharmacy Council. Even before the forum they were attending to these proposals. They have already implemented some of these proposals. The Act also make it possible to implement some of these proposals. The only proposal which cannot be implemented at present is generic replacement. A working group will be constituted should it become clear that the implementation of the other proposals do not have a meaningful influence on the cost of medicines
  - (2), (3) and (4) fall away,
  - (5) No
- Armscor: LMAs/LMSs sold to Transkei**
- \*20 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence
- (1) Whether Armscor or any of its affiliates have sold and/or are selling LMAs and LMSs to (a) the Government of and/or (b) any private institutions in Transkei,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B333E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) and (2) The disclosure of details regarding the sale of armaments by Armscor is prohibited by Sec 11 A of the Act on Armaments, Development and Production, Act No 57 of 1968, as amended, unless so authorised by the Minister

I am, however, prepared to make a once-only exception to the rule and announce that some 5 years ago, in July 1988, a single consignment of 15 LMAs was sold to the Transkei Development Corporation. In passing it should also be mentioned that since 1 April 1992, Armscor no longer has any affiliates which produce armaments and Armscor itself is in no way directly involved with the manufacture of armaments anymore

**Hijacking of motor vehicles: Johannesburg**

\*21 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether there has been an increase in hijackings of motor vehicles in the north-eastern suburbs of Johannesburg during the past year, if so, to what extent,
- (2) whether any steps are contemplated in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps? B334E

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) No
- (2) The steps which have already been taken and which are being taken on a continuous basis are
  - Increased police patrols,
  - Quicker reaction to cases which are reported, and
  - A special unit has been established in order to deal with the hijacking of vehicles

\*22 Mr J A JORDAN—National Health †  
[Question standing over]

**Ballito: electricity supply**

\*23 Mr J A JORDAN asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

- (1) Whether any communities in the vicinity of the municipal area of Ballito have made direct or indirect representations to the Electricity Control Board for the supply of electricity to them to be taken over by an institution other than that municipality; if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B339E

**The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.**

- (1) Yes, the relevant details are as follows
  - (a) The Borough of Ballito supplies electricity to extra-municipal consumers in the vicinity of its municipal area under the authority of a licence which was issued by the Electricity Control Board (ECB) on 1 April 1987
  - (b) From the outset the Borough of Ballito experienced problems with the poor electricity supply network which had been taken over from a previous operator and which had to be upgraded at a considerable cost. This expenditure had to be recovered in the form of increased tariffs to the consumers
  - (c) The Durban City Council applied in a letter dated 10 December 1992 for the transfer of the right of supply in Ballito's extra-municipal supply area to that council. The ECB considered this application together with the Borough of Ballito's objection on 12 February 1993 and has called for the Durban City Council's explanation of how it intends supplying the consumers in the Borough of Ballito's extra-municipal supply area, ie whether it intends using Ballito's existing facilities such as its substation and/or transformers or whether it intends obtaining a direct supply from Eskom. The said council was also requested to inform the ECB of whether there would be separation costs and if so, what this would amount to. Ballito was also requested by the ECB to furnish its comments on these matters

B10 AM 10/3/93

## Denel 'may be set to exceed profit target' 254

STEPHANE BOTHMA

SA's major military armaments manufacturer Denel was on course to meet its first-year profit target of R210m and could even exceed that figure, corporate communications group executive Paul Holzhausen said yesterday.

About 28% of the parastatal's military products were exported, while the SADF accounted for 60% of turnover, he said.

"Although we still have a few weeks to go before our first year is up, we are very hopeful that we will match our projected figures and even exceed them," he said.

A public announcement of the exact amount of profit shown would be made later.

Since breaking away from Armscor on April 1 last year, Denel had embarked on a process of reducing its dependence on defence manufacturing and 12% of its products were now commercial, Holzhausen said.

Meanwhile, army interest in Atlas Aircraft's Rooivalk attack helicopter is believed to have extended the craft's development programme for two years. But neither Denel nor the army would confirm the programme's extension.

Atlas is a member of the Simera Division of Denel.

Rooivalk developments and test flights were scheduled to end next month after SA Air Force interest in the aircraft died when the country's defence budget was cut.

Denel, Armscor and the SA Army would not confirm that the programme would be extended.

The extended programme would address weight problems of the helicopter, sources said. A new avionics suite is also expected to be added and the number of displays in each cockpit reduced.

The army's interest in

the Rooivalk involved the helicopter's potential role in its mechanised divisions alongside the Olifants and Rooikat armoured vehicles.

An army spokesman said although financial constraints on the army made it difficult to assist the Rooivalk programme with funds from the army budget, the army remained interested in the project.

International defence magazine Jane's Defence Weekly, in its latest edition, said that China and Pakistan had both expressed interest in the Rooivalk, but an Armscor spokesman said it was company policy not to discuss its clients.



# Slain Goniwe

## 'was enemy'

■ **COUNTER ACTION** Former SADF general

tells inquest UDF activist was a revolutionary:

**U**NITED Democratic Front (UDF) activist Mr Matthew Goniwe had been a revolutionary and had been regarded as an enemy of the State, a former SADF general said at an inquest into his death yesterday

Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg said that in 1985 — the year Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli were slain — the South African Defence Force had believed itself to be involved in a revolutionary war

Organisations such as the UDF and African National Congress alliance were making the country ungovernable and the Defence Force

involved in counter-revolutionary action. During the inquest, Mr George Bizos, SC, for the families of the slain, said Van Rensburg denied he had ever considered him or any member of the SADF as above the law.

"A defence force which regards itself to be above the law is extremely dangerous and I can't see that this would have been the prevailing

impression in 1985."

The inquest into the killing was reopened by State President FW de Klerk after the *New Nation* newspaper published a signal which was sent from the Eastern Province Command Secretariat of the State Security Council suggesting that three political activists, including Goniwe, be "permanently removed from society"

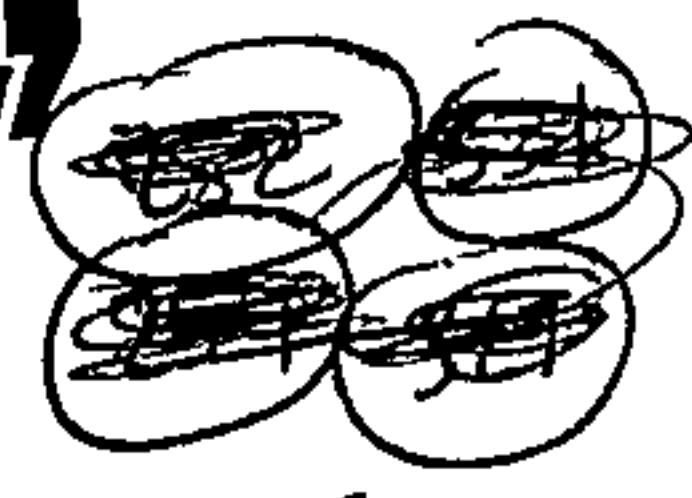
Van Rensburg told the inquest he could not remember what he had done with the written signal after receiving it. The signal could have been interpreted as an order to kill but he had known it was merely a suggestion that the Goniwe brothers and Calata be detained

Bizos put it to him that he had done away with the signal for sinister reasons and had tried to keep his options open by saying he could not recall what had happened to it.

The signal could not be interpreted as a desire to detain the three men, said Bizos, as it referred to three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials who had "similarly been removed from society". The hearing continues — *Sapa*

Sowetan 10/3/93

254



## CCB: Bid to delay indemnity

THE Indemnity Board was asked to delay a decision on granting indemnity for former CCB operatives until "after the Webster inquest", Cape attorney-general Mr Frank Kahn said last night.

A 1990 "task force" was appointed to investigate the activities of the CCB in the Cape.

Eight former members of the now disbanded CCB have applied for indemnity under the 1990 Indemnity Act.

They are CCB chairman General Eddie Webb, regional manager Mr Staal Burger and operatives Messrs Calla Botha, Slang van Zyl, Ferdi Barnard, Chappie Maree, Wouter Basson (alias Christo Brits) and Isgak Hardien. Colonel Joe Verster has not applied for indemnity.

The CCB has been linked to bombings and conspiracy to murder.

# Holomisa alleges SA destabilisation

HELEN GRANGE  
The Argus Correspondent

254  
PORT ELIZABETH. — A secret plan was hatched in 1985 by Lieutenant-General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen to form a Xhosa resistance movement against the African National Congress in the Eastern Cape, Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said here today.

At a Press conference, General Holomisa said that now — when the Goniwe inquest was in progress — was an opportune time to disclose the State's "murky activities" and the extent to which it went in the 1980s to destabilise the black community.

He said General Van der

ARG 11/3/93  
Westhuizen, military intelligence chief of staff and former officer commanding Eastern Province Command, launched the plan with a view to ensuring future white supremacy by setting up internecine conflict.

Called Operation Katzen, the plan involved the springing from jail of Ciskei security chief Charles Sebe.

General Holomisa said Mr Sebe had been released from jail on February 6, 1986, fulfilling this strategy.

Ciskei and Transkei were to be joined together and co-opted into the Xhosa resistance movement in a similar fashion to the way Zulus had been formed into a power bloc in

Kwazulu, General Holomisa said.

The strategy was to be controlled by the South African government but under no circumstances should its actions be traced back to the South Africa, according to General Holomisa.

He further alleged that during this period, General Van der Westhuizen had mentioned a Professor Delpont, dean of law at the University of Port Elizabeth, in a document based on minutes of a meeting.

Referring to the Codesa deadlock, General Holomisa suggested that Professor Delpont was in fact Dr Tertius Delpont, Minister of Local Government.



# Nukes: Clean bill of health

(E) (254) CT 11/3/93

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Following US and Russian claims that South Africa may not have given a full accounting of its nuclear programme, the Atomic Energy Corporation has circulated parts of the confidential report made by the International Atomic Energy Agency to its board of governors late last year.

The excerpts give South Africa a clean bill of health, but indicate that IAEA inspectors had "information" leading them to suspect that work on nuclear weapons had been done at Pelindaba and an SADF site at Vastrap in the Kalahari desert.

At Vastrap, which is now used as an Air Force test range, the inspectors examined a 20m by 20m corrugated iron and concrete building and a "large concrete ramp." Environmental samples were taken.

The team "found no evidence that the location has been or is being used for the testing of nuclear explosive devices."

At Pelindaba, home of the Safari-I research reactor, the team was interested in a location referred to as Building 5000, in the south-western corner of the site.

The AEC said the building had been used as a "general purpose critical facility" by its disbanded

## 'SA ran a Saddam-style front company network'

WASHINGTON — To further its nuclear and missiles programmes, South Africa created a network of front companies similar to that created by Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, according to Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service.

The charge is contained in a survey of international proliferation threats released by the FIS chief Mr Yevgeny Primakov.

"The South Africans created a network of secret trade organisations for purchasing 'dual use' technologies, material and equipment abroad. The most typical of these is Gamma System Associates," it says.

"The goals, tasks and work methods of these organisations are quite

similar to those of similar organisations in Iraq, Pakistan, Iran and a number of other countries."

In addition to charging that Pretoria has yet to come completely clean about its nuclear programmes, the FIS alleges that South Africa is continuing to work on an intermediate range ballistic missile, though the effort appears to have slowed.

"The basis of missile construction in the RSA was created in close co-operation with Israel, particularly Israel Aircraft Industries."

The report notes that activities at the Overberg test range appear to be in "decline" and that scientists and technicians are being laid off.

"reactor development group", and had been abandoned in the early '80s.

The condition of the building supported this. "Except for the storage of a small quantity of radioactive waste and redundant equipment", the structure "appeared to have been out of use for many years".

There is no reference to the claim in a published Russian Foreign Intelligence Service report that inspectors were barred from examining mine shafts at an unnamed Kalahari site, which the FIS said may have been used in nuclear weapons testing as late as 1988.

However, the IAEA report notes that "with the co-operation

of the South African authorities the team was able to visit all the locations it asked to see"

The inspectors found "no evidence" that the list of facilities and "locations outside facilities" that South Africa was obliged to furnish after signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1991 was "incomplete".

"Moreover, the secretariat is not in possession of any other information suggesting the existence of any uncleared facilities or nuclear material."

Inspections are continuing on a monthly basis in accordance with the safeguards agreement South Africa has signed with the IAEA. About 100 have been undertaken to date.

# Goniwe signal: 'Message to kill'

**PORT ELIZABETH** — The signal sent from EP Command to the secretary of the State Security Council (SSC) calling for the "permanent removal from society" of three political activists, including Mr Matthew Goniwe, was a recommendation that they be killed, a retired South African Defence Force colonel will testify today.

Advocate Glenn Goosen, SC, for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, told the Supreme Court here yesterday his client, who had drafted the signal on instruction from the then

head of EP Command Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, would testify that the signal was authentic and an instruction that Mr Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mr Mbolelo Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata be killed.

Twenty days after the signal was sent Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Sparrow Mkontlo, Mr Sicele Mhlawuli, and Mr Calata were slain.

Mr Goosen said during his cross-examination of former strategies branch head in the secretariat of

the SSC, Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, that the terminology used in the signal was common in SADF circles and was known to be an instruction to kill.

General Janse van Rensburg acknowledged this could be true, but said "such language" was not used at the secretariat and he had interpreted the signal to mean the three men should be detained for a long term.

Mr Goosen "Col Du Plessis will testify that the signal is authentic,

that he drew it up on instruction from (then) Brigadier Van der Westhuizen, that what is written in the signal correctly reflects his instruction, and that it was an order that Matthew Goniwe, Mbolelo Goniwe and Fort Calata be killed."

General Janse van Rensburg, to whom the signal had been addressed, said if that was the case then the signal had been sent to the wrong person at the wrong address because the secretariat had never been involved in any cover, dirty

cloak-and-dagger activities.

Mr Goosen said terms such as "remove, take out, eliminate, cause to disappear" were commonly understood in the security establishment to mean "kill".

General Janse van Rensburg said that may be so, but it is not the professional terminology we would use at the secretariat.

Mr Goosen said it was not the first or last time the security forces had made plans to remove people from society and he would produce

evidence to back up this submission.

Asked by Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman why Gen Van der Westhuizen, who is now head of Military Intelligence, would use such irresponsible language, Gen Janse van Rensburg said the SADF often used "veiled speech" in open communication channels and "carelessness" had begun to creep in to the use of language.

The inquest continues today — Sapa

254 CT 11/3/93



# Goldstone raid on MI base caused harm, says De Klerk

STAR 7/13/93.

254

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

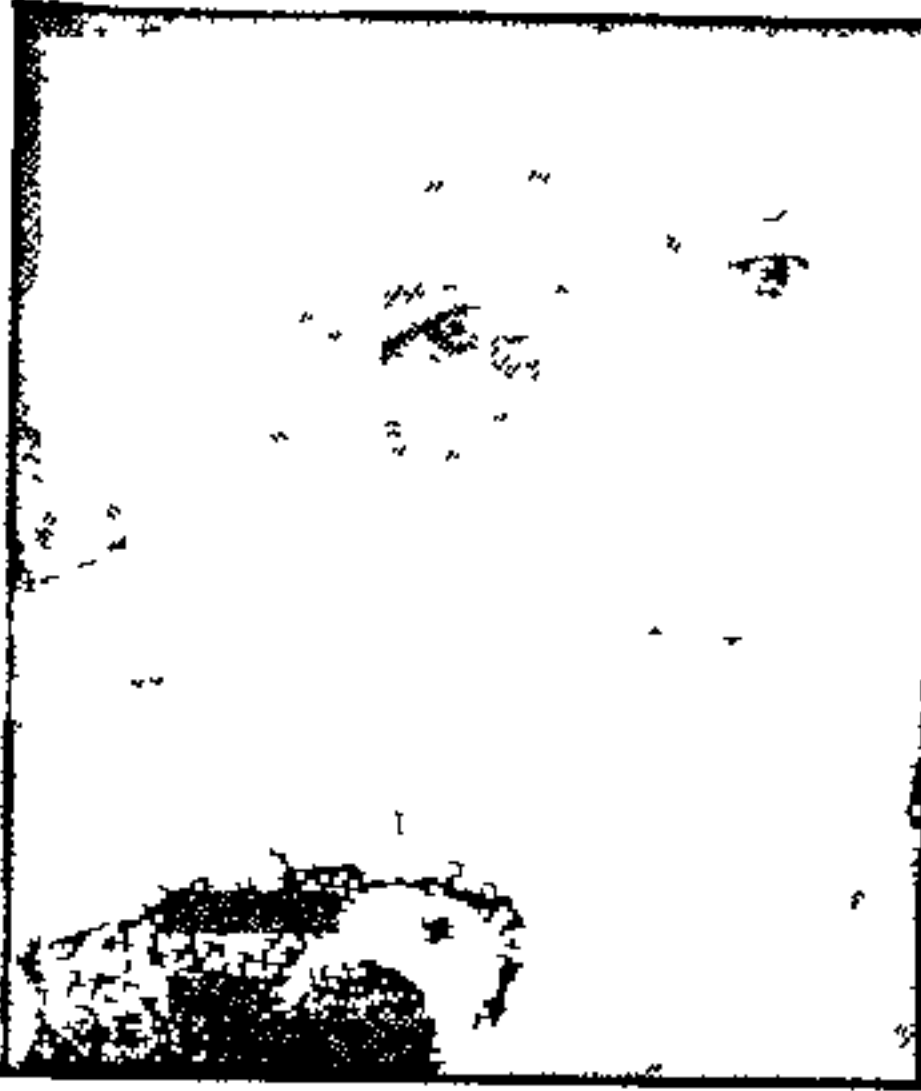
CAPE TOWN — The Goldstone Commission raid on a Military Intelligence base in November damaged the country's intelligence capability, President de Klerk has conceded.

If it were true that international observers on the Goldstone Commission had acquired access to classified security information, this was "wrong and regrettable", De Klerk said during question time in Parliament yesterday.

The Government had not known about the raid and had not authorised it. If he had known about it beforehand, he would have prevented it.

De Klerk was under fire from the Conservative Party during a 15-minute interpellation and later during the trial run of special question time during which he had to answer questions without notice.

CP Soutpansberg MP Tom Langley said the Goldstone Commission raid on the offices of the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) within Military Intelligence had given the United Nations and Scotland



F W de Klerk . . .  
accused of evasion

Yard access to the secret service's most coveted information — the names of informants.

The raid had destroyed the DCC and betrayed its informants, some of whom had deeply infiltrated "the enemy".

Langley slammed De Klerk for allowing Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, chairman of the commission, to undertake the raid when he should have known that he was a "well-known leftist" who had been a political activist at university.

As a responsible judge, Mr Justice Goldstone should have realised what was happening

and terminated the raid as soon as he realised he had come across a Military Intelligence institution.

In separate replies, De Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the Goldstone Commission had not been aware they were raiding a base of Military Intelligence until they got there.

The raid had come about as a result of investigations into the Natal violence which was part of the commission's brief.

This information led the commission to a certain address.

When the Government realised that, it had taken steps to prevent further intelligence information from coming out.

The Government did not want highly sensitive information to fall into the hands of foreigners.

De Klerk conceded that damage had been done by the raid.

He said that as far as he was aware, Judge Goldstone had not been personally present during the raid.

He dismissed Langley's demand for a commission of inquiry into the incident, saying he had all the facts at his disposal and did not think a commission was necessary.



# Colonel bids for indemnity

254 ARG 11/3/93

Inquest adjourns as judge reads lengthy second affidavit

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Defence Force colonel who drafted a signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Matthew Goniwe and other Cradock activists, today applied for indemnity from prosecution.

Announcing an adjournment in the Goniwe inquest until this afternoon, Eastern Cape acting Attorney-General Mr Mike Hodgen said Colonel Lourens du Plessis had submitted a second affidavit and was applying for indemnity.

In a dramatic turn in proceedings yesterday, Colonel Du Plessis's lawyer, Mr Glenn Goosen, told the court the colonel would take the stand today to say the order was for the murder of the men.

Colonel Du Plessis would also say he had drafted the order on the instructions of the chief of military intelligence, Lieutenant-General (then Brigadier) Joffel van der Westhuizen.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen was head of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre and officer commanding Eastern Province Command.

Referring to Colonel Du Plessis's application for indemnity at a Press conference today, Mr Hodgen said "I think the time has come for us to clean the slate of offences which occurred in the 1980s once and for all."

"We have got a precedent and if there is anybody who is prepared to come forward to give evidence they should do so now."

He said indemnity provisions could be made.

Mr Hodgen said the affidavit from Colonel Du Plessis was a very lengthy document which had to be studied by Mr Justice Zietsman, Judge-President of the Eastern Cape, who is presiding at the inquest on Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto.

He would not divulge the contents of the document.

The four men disappeared on the night of June 27 1985 after attending a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth. Their charred bodies, riddled with bullets, were found by police a few days later.

Early today a large contingent of teachers demonstrated outside the Supreme Court in sympathy with Mr Goniwe who was a teacher.

Crowds surged into court, sitting even in the well, until they were removed.

Mr Hodgen said the crowd situation was a problem that had to be addressed as it was impossible for the court to function under such circumstances.

It was not clear whether a larger court would be found or if the public would be restricted to members of the activists' families.

Asked if he had had any notification from Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa, who released further documents today, Mr Hodgen said they had not been in contact.



# 'Mercy killer' haunted by the ghosts of war

2514 ARG 11/3/93

There is another, unknown side to the operatives of Military Intelligence — men purged from the security forces and now said to be considering mercenary options in Angola. One such former operative, a hardened and decorated soldier, tells Argus. Correspondent JACQUES PAUW of the dark monster in his life: he suffers from Vietnam-syndrome because of what he was asked to do for the Defence Force. The soldier, whose name is known to The Argus, asked not to be identified.

**HIS** nightmare started 15 years ago — on a day he had to perform mercy killings for the SADF.

He pulled a crying infant from the arms of its dying mother, her intestines hanging from her abdomen. Then lifted an AK-47 and aimed it at her bleeding body.

He will never forget her eyes as he pulled the trigger. Nor the screams of the child as she was taken away by medical personnel.

On the fourth day of May 1978, at Swapo's Cassinga refugee camp in southern Angola, this highly decorated South African soldier broke down and cried.

His life was never the same again.

On that day in Cassinga, he went — in South African parlance — *bossies* (became mentally and emotionally unstable).

But it was only three years later that a psychologist discovered that he was suffering from post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD) — the so-called Vietnam syndrome.

The Pretoria psychologist, who for professional reasons cannot be identified, said that about 10 years ago he diagnosed the soldier as suffering from PTSD.

"I remember the case well because it was so emotional and dramatic. The disorder was caused by the fact that the soldier took part in a series of battles, but it was finally triggered by the incident of the mother and her child."

"The soldier says he had to kill the mother and other dying people in cold blood at



**CAPTURED:** Swapo prisoners guarded by South African troops after their surrender at Cassinga. (These pictures were taken in May 1978).

Cassinga because they could not be saved medically. The events of that day have haunted him ever since. Although the soldier says he has now been healed, he will never be able to forget

"This is the dark side of my being, the dark room inside me."

The soldier is one of the Military Intelligence operatives fired on the orders of President De Klerk in his recent purge of the security forces.

Some of the men, Mr De Klerk said, may even have been involved in murder. Together they spied on Apla, the ANC and even the

right wing. All their reports, the soldier says, were sent through to their superiors in MI.

"Did you ever kill?"

"Not within the borders of the Republic."

"Outside the country?"

"I am not saying."

Now the soldier has spoken for the first time about the events at Cassinga. The burly man's voice was filled with emotion as he told how he had to finish the SADF's dirty work.

"I am a soldier, but that day in Cassinga I killed in cold blood. I did it because I was instructed to kill those

who couldn't live. I did it for my country."

But now, he says with extreme anger, he is an outcast. The same people who used him to kill have branded him a criminal and "cast him on to the rubbish dump."

"Everything we did, every project we executed, had the full blessing and knowledge of our superiors. They knew exactly who we were spying on and we always reported back fully."

"I don't want to go to jail. I am finished with this. I want to forget and start a new life."

But the soldier will never be able to forget that day in

1978

Daybreak over Cassinga started with the screaming sound of Mirage and Canberra jets, dropping thousands of tons of bombs on the men, women and children below.

Cassinga Day is still observed in Namibia as a public holiday: it is remembered as the day South Africa massacred 867 refugees.

South Africa has always maintained that Cassinga was never a refugee camp, but a training base for Swapo terrorists.

Whatever the camp's true nature, various parties, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the

World Health Organisation, have claimed that the majority of the corpses were those of women, children and elderly people.

Some had the mercy bullets of the soldier in their bodies when they were buried.

One of those who died was the young mother. The soldier does not know what happened to her child.

He says that after the battle, army doctors reported that they couldn't cope with all the wounded and that some of the survivors were so badly mutilated that they wouldn't survive.

The soldier says "We were in enemy territory and had to get the hell out of there as quickly as possible. There were just too many wounded. We could have left them on the battlefield to die in pain and agony. We couldn't."

"I was given an AK-47 and instructed to kill those who couldn't be saved. I had to decide who was not going to live. I was the company leader, so I had to take the lead."

"I don't know how many people I shot that day. Some were conscious, some were not. Some were making sounds, others not."

"We found this woman clutching her screaming baby. It was only when we tore the child away that we saw the terrible wounds inflicted by an Air Force bomb. There was no hope for her. I had to shoot her. She looked at me. I can never describe what it did to me. It was too much. I later broke down."

It was only three years later that the psychologist positively diagnosed the soldier as suffering from PTSD.

It is described by psychologists as an illness that has left some soldiers emotionally scarred after every battle in every war. Some never recover and even years of therapy does little to exorcise the ghosts of war.

Post-traumatic stress syndrome, following military combat, is characterised by: Severe guilt. Episodes of rage and violence. Psychic numbing. Alienation of one's own feelings.

Doubt about whether one can ever love or trust someone else again. Pessimism about the very nature and purpose of life itself.

The psychologist says the soldier suffered from a "classic case of the Vietnam syndrome".

He describes the man as a dedicated and tough soldier, a "man's man" who will always long for the excitement of the bush and the camaraderie of army life.

He says that although the soldier has learnt to live with his trauma and battle experiences, the memory of Cassinga can never be removed. After serving some years in Military Intelligence, the soldier is now destitute — and very bitter.

"Some of my former colleagues don't talk to me anymore. My family has been terribly hurt and members of the public see us as a bunch of right-wing lunatics who tried to sabotage the negotiations process."

"We did what we were told. I was congratulated on what I did. I was valuable until I became politically expendable. It is not fair."



Star 11/3/93

## Surprise as colonel opts for new counsel

By Helen Grange (254)

### PORT ELIZABETH —

The surprise move by a top SADF officer to turn to an ANC-aligned advocate to represent him in the Goniwe inquest has sparked speculation that his testimony will heavily implicate two generals in Goniwe's murder.

Colonel Lourens du Plessis, a former member of Eastern Province Command and the man who drafted the notorious military signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe, is being represented by former Port Elizabeth ANC official Glenn Goosen.

Goosen, an advocate and still an ANC mem-

ber, has been tight-lipped about his unexpected appearance for Du Plessis on Monday. It is understood that SADF counsel Anton Mostert last week withdrew from representing Du Plessis.

Mostert is representing General Johannes van Rensburg, former State Security Council member, and General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, former officer commanding of EP Command and currently Military Intelligence Chief of Staff.

Du Plessis confirmed the authenticity of the signal sent on June 7 1985 — before Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli were slain.



# Goniwe

# signal a

# death

# order!

*Sowetan*  
11/3/93

*254*

**A** SIGNAL MESSAGE SENT WITHIN the ranks of the Eastern Province branch of the Secretariat for the State Security Council ordered the death of Matthew Goniwe and two others, the

Port Elizabeth Supreme heard yesterday.

Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who drafted the controversial message, will today testify it was a death order for Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata, his lawyer said.

This directly contradicts evidence given by retired SADF General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, who insisted the wording of the message, which called for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" was Du Plessis' responsibility, and only the activist's detention had been discussed.

In submissions made at the re-opened inquest yesterday, advocate Glen Goosen, said Du Plessis will testify that the message was authentic, that he had acted on the instructions of General Joffel van der Westhuizen and that the signal did in fact order the deaths of the three.

Goosen made these submissions during cross-examination of Janse van Rensburg, who was at the time seconded to the Secretariat.

The controversial signal message from Eastern Province Joint Management Centre was sent to him by Van der Westhuizen who is now the SADF's chief of Staff Intelligence.

At the time Van der Westhuizen was a brig-



Widow Mrs Nyameka Goniwe arrives at court yesterday.

dier heading EP Command and chairman of the EP Joint Management Centre.

Goosen said the word "verwyder" (remove) contained in the message was broadly accepted in military circles at the time to refer to people being killed.

Goosen said the message was not the first time that the word "remove" was used in security circles and that it meant people must be killed.

Documentary evidence to support these submissions will be presented in court when Du Plessis takes the witness stand today. Janse van Rensburg repeatedly denied that the Secretariat was involved in any murder. *Ecna*

**NEWS FEATURE** *Politicians from Ciskei were to be 'taken out' or 'permanently removed'*

**DEFENCE STAFF**

*Holomisa releases document on tactics aimed at blacks:*

# 'Destabilisation' plans are revealed

Sowetan 12/3/93



PW Botha wanted the Eastern Cape stabilised

**T**HIS ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS of a document Major General Bantu Holomisa promised he would "release on tactics aimed to destabilise black communities"

● Senior South African and Transkeian defence forces staff resolved during the 1980s to 'take out' or "permanently remove" politicians from Ciskei, including the then president Lennox Sebe

● In 1985 a State Security Council meeting was held under the chairmanship of then State President P.W. Botha at which a resolution to stabilise and normalise the unrest situation in the Eastern Cape was taken

● On November 10 1986 at the Mskaba military base in Transkei, a meeting was attended by senior members of the South African and Transkeian defence forces including South African Military Intelligence chief Lieutenant General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was then a brigadier in charge of Eastern Province Command

**Master plan**

According to the minutes, the meeting was held to plan the phases of a master plan drafted by Van der Westhuizen

The men who attended were General Reid Daly, who was an adviser to the TDF at the time, General Charles Sebe, former chief of the Ciskei security forces, Lennox Sebe's half-brother, Chief Namba Sebe, a Colonel van Rooyen and a Major van der Merwe

● Charles and Namba Sebe unsuccessfully plotted to overthrow Lennox Sebe in August 1983. Charles Sebe was subsequently jailed for 12 years

● Lennox Sebe was seen as a "thorn in the side" of the National Party Government. The need to "permanently remove him as well as people close to him, such as Kwame Sebe, was discussed at the meeting.

According to the minutes they agreed Namba Sebe should "disappear from the scene until Lennox was out" and Charles had taken over

● Charles Sebe had already been sprung from jail at the time of the meeting

Opinion of members — Lennox to be taken out. With this action the RSA can actually lend support but the 'removal' will be carried out by Transkei. This action can also not be reported to Pretoria. read the minutes

● Lennox Sebe narrowly escaped death when the plan to change the leadership in

the Ciskei was executed on February 19 1987

● Holomisa said the minutes showed the six men at the meeting agreed that a military alliance would be forged between Ciskei and Transkei to prevent conflict between the two territories

● According to the master plan a Xhosa resistance movement, similar in nature to Inkatha, was to be formed

● Phase two of the plan would be to establish a friendly pro-South African and pro Transkei government in Ciskei, while in phase three the two homelands would be amalgamated into one Xhosa state

● The final phase which the six men accepted could take years would be the incorporation of the "corridor" into Xhosaland. East London would become a free harbour and city

● As the implementation of phase four was seen as difficult, Van der Westhuizen envisaged holding a Natal type Indaba in the Eastern Cape

"As a result the homeland policy will be proved and the total defence burden need not be borne by the whites only" the minutes read

● After the meeting a signal was sent to army headquarters from FP Command for the attention of the Chief of the SADF

**Information leak**

Under the heading "Actions planned", the signal elaborated on a plan under which Daly would blackmail a General Campling to leak certain information that would put pressure on Lennox Sebe

They also planned to drop pamphlets promoting Charles Sebe and portraying Lennox Sebe as a "swindler and weakling". A Colonel Zibi was to "permanently disappear"

● The signal requested funds for food, aircraft and car hire, as well as the purchase of personal weapons for Charles Sebe

● The documents released by General Holomisa included a handwritten plan, allegedly drawn up by General Daly to either discredit or to "permanently remove" Lennox Sebe

In the handwritten document Daly outlined a list of requirements for his plan

● The establishment of Lennox Sebe's routine by day and night, a list of his close friends and girlfriends, types of cars he used and their number plates, the routine of his bodyguards and whether he had had an

alarm system installed

Holomisa said the documents proved the so-called black on black violence in South Africa had a "big white hand behind it", and warned

that he had 12 more files he still intended to release at a later stage

State President F.W. de Klerk owed the country an explanation, he concluded — Sapa

254 1993

# Fiddling as Rome burns

W/Mail 12/3 - 18/3/93  
Weekly Mail Reporter

254

It was just another day at parliament in Cape Town yesterday. Several cabinet ministers were seen relaxing over lunch in the parliamentary cafeteria, and by early afternoon the National Party's federal information office was not yet aware of what is probably the most startling scandal to have ever hit the government.

According to parliamentarians from other parties, ministers Kraai van Niekerk, Fanus Schoeman and Derek Keys enjoyed lunch together.

None of the three seemed startled by the revelations indicating that the highest ranking South African Defence Force officer in the country was implicated in the murder of a former leader of what the government still regards as a "foreign state".

Discussion at lunch did concentrate on the Matthew Goniwe court case, however. According to African National Congress MP Jannie Momberg, questions were asked about which cabinet members would have known about the murders of Goniwe and Fort Calata.

"But there was no panic whatsoever," said Momberg, adding dryly, "I haven't seen anyone committing suicide yet."

When phoned for comment shortly after lunch yesterday, hours after General Bantu Holomisa had released his damning evidence, a spokesman in the NP's information office was completely unaware of the revelations. "It is the first word I hear of it," was Pieter van Pletzen's reaction.

Efforts to locate General Kat Liebenberg also failed. His secretary was only prepared to say that the general was "uitstedig" (out of town). The call was then transferred to Major Charl de Klerk, one of the SADF's information officers.

A tense President FW de Klerk had the following to say: "If the leader of another independent state makes certain allegations against the SADF, then this department cannot defend itself, because that will involve the leader of that independent country."

"In an instance like this, the leader of this country should respond, not the Defence Force. It is an issue for governments."



## UK journalist censured for

### Goldstone boob

Weekly Mail Reporter THE Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA) was up in arms this week over an embarrassing alleged breach of ethics by the representative of one of the world's most famous newspapers, *The Times of London*.

There was an attempt to expel *The Times'* Michael Hamlyn from the association for allegedly reporting the details of an off-the-record briefing by Judge Richard Goldstone. Details of Goldstone's frank discussion with journalists appeared in the paper on Sunday *W/W Mail* 12/3-18/3/93. The briefing, held last Thursday, was organised by the FCA, which was concerned that future briefings would be prejudiced by Hamlyn's alleged breach of the rules.

FCA members, however, are keeping mum about the incident, saying "the matter is being dealt with internally."

It is believed that Hamlyn has apologised and the FCA has submitted a formal apology to Goldstone.

Judge Goldstone's response was unknown to *The Weekly Mail* at the time of going to press. Hamlyn declined to comment.

**Watch out for Africa South & East in The Weekly Mail next week**

# Colleges: An open and shut case

*W/W Mail* 12/3-18/3/93

**D**ESPITE public commitments by the government to a single education department, three cabinet ministers have emphasised that in reality apartheid in education continues relentlessly.

Newly appointed Education Co-ordination Minister Piet Marais told parliament last week (in his capacity as minister of education and culture in the white House of Assembly) that two training colleges had been closed down last year.

This week, his colleague, Educa-

*Does the left hand know what the right hand does? Certainly not in the various education departments.*

By IAN CLAYTON

tion and Training Minister Sam de Beer, who is still responsible for black schooling outside the 10 homelands, said about 75 000 applicants were refused admission this year to

training colleges for blacks

So while the white education department is merrily closing training colleges — and, according to Marais, 88 more white schools are due for closure this year — the black education department is turning away potential trainee teachers.

De Beer's department is also engaged in a large school-building programme — six more are to be erected in Khayelitsha alone this year — while Marais' department is still closing them down.

## De Klerk remains silent on spying

*W/W Mail* 12/3-18/3/93

**B**y PHILIPPA GARSON INKATHA Freedom Party central committee member Walter Felgate and eight other people were this week accused in parliament of being paid by the government to inform on various political parties.

Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan asked whether the government had for the past 10 years paid nine people — including Felgate, Bophuthatswana cabinet minister Rowan Cronje and United States constitutional advisor to the IFP Albert Blaustein — for information.

Jordaan said he raised the question this week because it was in the interests of the negotiations process to do so. "We are making use of the parliamentary channels at our disposal," he told *The Weekly Mail*. Jordaan insinuated in parliament that the three individuals mentioned were a "millstone around the neck of negotiations". The DP is likely to pursue the matter in future parliamentary interpellations. State President FW de Klerk's eva-

public interest, can be construed as admissions." (25/3)

Three months later *The Weekly Mail* broke the Inkathagata scandal, revealing that the government, in particular the South African Police, had been funding the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Meanwhile both Felgate and Cronje have vigorously denied the allegations, challenging Jordaan to repeat the accusations outside the protective realm of parliament. Felgate has threatened to take legal action against Jordaan and Cronje has called on De Klerk to issue a clear reply to the allegation.

Martin Dolinck, formerly a senior officer of the Bureau of State Security (Boss) and now working for the ANC, alleged in August 1991 that the state's intelligence services bolstered the IFP by providing direct security and surveillance services to the organisation. He said Boss set up an office in Empanangeni which, manned by nine people, was the link between Pretoria and Umtata.

Meanwhile Abe Williams, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, told parliament this week that six teacher training colleges catering for coloured students are under threat of closure. Involved are 1 155 students and 132 staff.

De Beer said about 75 000 applicants have been refused admission to colleges under his department's control. "Since a large number of persons applied to more than one college, it is impossible to say exactly how many persons were refused admission," he said enigmatically in reply to a question which was tabled in parliament by Democratic Party education spokesman Roger Burrows.

"There is no general shortage of teachers," De Beer said, "but there is a shortage of posts and fully qualified teachers in subjects such as mathematics, physical science, accountancy, biology, technical subjects, English and Afrikaans."

● The South African Students' Congress (Sasco) will meet De Beer on Monday, March 15, to talk about government subsidy cuts, provision of emergency funding for black students who can't pay the up-front portion of their university registration fees, and the possibility of writing off a R52-million deficit incurred by the end of last year by "historically black universities" whose students defaulted on their fees.

At the same time, Sasco says, its mass action campaign will continue, with "regional activities" on Monday.

● See Review/Education

# Holomisa tells of MI plan to thwart ANC

PORT ELIZABETH — A top secret military document compiled in 1986 outlining a master plan to develop the eastern Cape into an independent power bloc against the ANC and UDF was made public by Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa yesterday

The plan, codenamed Operation Katzen, was allegedly a branch of Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was then a brigadier in charge of the Eastern Province Command

It details the need to exploit the Xhosa struggle for unity as a nation and outlines the intention to create a "Xhosa resistance movement" under the leadership of

Blom 12/3/93  
Charles Sebe and under the covert control of the security forces

Holomisa said the document had been drawn up in response to a State Security Council meeting held in 1985 under the chairmanship of then President P W Botha in which a resolution to stabilise and normalise the unrest situation was taken. The plan included a decision to replace then Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and his colleagues with pro-SA moderates.

In its initial response to Holomisa's charges, government accused the Transkei leader of pursuing an opportunistic political agenda by not releasing all documents in his possession. Cabinet and the State

Security Council had "at no time" ordered or approved any illegal actions

According to the documents in Holomisa's possession, the 1986 meeting was attended by senior members of the SA and Transkeian defence forces. Those present were Van der Westhuizen, Gen Reid Daly, an adviser to the Transkei Defence Force at the time, Gen Charles Sebe, former chief of the Ciskei security forces and Lennox Sebe's half-brother, Chief Namba Sebe, a Col van Rooyen and a Maj van der Merwe.

Lennox Sebe was seen as a thorn in government's side. The need to "permanently remove" him was discussed. "Opin-

To Page 2



# SA support for Rwanda military

By EDDIE KOCH <sup>W/maill</sup> 12/3-18/3/93, establishment. This is the second visit from them this year. (254)

SOUTH AFRICA is providing the Rwanda army — which has massacred thousands of civilians — with military training.

Last week, *The Weekly Mail* reported South Africa was sending large quantities of arms to Rwanda. But it has emerged that there is much greater and more direct South African involvement.

“Rwanda and the RSA government are closely co-operating on security matters and Rwanda has a chargé d’affaires either in Pretoria or in Johannesburg,” says a secret intelligence document leaked to *The Weekly Mail*.

“Presently the head of Rwanda security and six more high level officials are in Pretoria for training by the SA security

establishment. This is the second visit from them this year.”  
The report, which was drawn up in December last year, adds: “Early next year the SA government will send equipment and manpower to support their security forces.”

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force denied the allegations, saying the SADF had never supplied training to members of the Rwandan military, either in South Africa or elsewhere.

A report released last week by the International Human Rights Federation says persecution of ethnic minorities in Rwanda, mainly by government troops, has claimed more than 2 000 lives in two years of civil war.



# Probe into plane crash could take many months

By Gien Elsas  
West Rand Bureau

The cause of a plane crash near Westonaria could take months to be established because pieces of the wreckage and post-mortem results of the three people who died have to be carefully scrutinised.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation said yesterday that parts of the Piper Seneca 2 twin-engined plane would be sent for tests to, among others, the South African Bureau of Standards.

The accident occurred at about 4.45 pm on Wednesday when Garth Coetzee (26) of Oakdene, Johannesburg, Hans Ruschewski (43) of Randburg and David Tebbutt of Robertsham, Johannesburg, were flying over the Waterpan Plots.

Coetzee is believed to have piloted the light aircraft which had taken off from Germiston's Rand Airport shortly before the crash.

## Mangled

Witness Eddie Edwards (55) was standing in his garden when he saw the plane flying overhead. It suddenly lifted "as if it wanted to flip" and started breaking up, he recalled.

There was no explosion but parts rained down over a wide area around the mangled cockpit, which landed in a concrete culvert just metres from the busy Potchefstroom-Johannesburg highway.

Other witnesses rushed to the scene but could do nothing to save the men.

All are believed to have died on impact.

The area was cordoned off and Civil Aviation officials began their difficult detective work last night.

A Department of Transport spokesman said the only crash statistics available were those for the 1990-1991 period, in which there had been 107 incidents — including five fatal accidents — involving light aircraft.

"We have to look at the aircraft parts, have them tested, see the autopsy reports of the dead passengers and study the eyewitness statements before a finding can be made," she said.

# SADF plot papers submitted to Goniwe inquest

Star 12/13/93

# Dirty tricks furore

(254)

By Helen Grange and Esther Waugh

PORT ELIZABETH — Extraordinary evidence of an SADF plot in 1986 to "remove" then-Ciskei president Lennox Sebe and form a Xhosa resistance movement against the ANC was unexpectedly handed in to the Goniwe inquest yesterday

The evidence was submitted to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court by former Eastern Province Command officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis within hours of Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa unveiling the same material at a press conference

Holomisa said yesterday that the plan, known as Operation Katzen, was drawn up after a meeting of the State Security Council in Port Elizabeth in 1985 attended by former president P W Botha and (now) President F W de Klerk

The Government said last night that the Cabinet and the State Security Council had never approved "illegal actions" or murder

It repeated a statement made by De Klerk in May about the death of UDF activist Matthew Goniwe

"The Government has no knowledge whatsoever of the alleged action and at no stage was this or similar cases discussed or considered by the Cabinet or the State Security Council Any insinuation that the Cabinet or the State Security Council planned or approved of murder or of any other crime at any stage, is devoid of all truth"

The Government stressed that the events referred to in the documents were planned seven years ago "when various organisations were involved in terrorist actions against society, including indiscriminate bomb attacks and necklace murders"

At that time, the Government had a duty to take appropriate action to restore order

"In this process it did use extraordinary powers and unconventional strategies However, at no time did the Cabinet or the State Security Council order or approve any illegal actions"

In its statement, the Government reiterated De Klerk's statement that it has never ruled out the possibility of unauthorised actions

The Government said it would study the documents and would then decide whether any further action was warranted

Sebe said in Johannesburg last night that he found out about the plan in 1986/87 and reported the matter to the

● To Page 3



Picture Stephen Davlimes

## Furore over more dirty tricks

Star 12/13/93

● From Page 1

South African authorities After he had received another report on the matter, he contacted the South African ambassador to Ciskei

The ambassador told Sebe he would inform the Government

The same night — February 19 1987 — Sebe said, his house was attacked

He said he was not shocked at the revelations, which included plans for a coup against his government and to "remove" him

"You leave it to time because time will expose them," he said.

The inquest has now been postponed to March 29 to give Du Plessis an opportunity to apply for indemnity from prosecution before he testifies, and to allow legal counsel to study the dramatic new evidence.

Du Plessis, if granted indemnity, is expected to testify that the signal ordering Matthew Goniwe's "removal" from society was in fact a death warrant issued by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, formerly of EP Command and now Military Intelligence Chief of Staff

Du Plessis would also testify that orders to "remove" people were common during the turbulent 1980s, and that the term meant their assassination, said his counsel Glenn Goosen

The words "remove"

and "made to disappear" appear frequently in the new evidence, copies of which were given to the media by Holomisa

Most of the documents are top-secret strategy outlines allegedly drawn up by Van der Westhuizen, the alleged mastermind of the plot to form a Xhosa power base.

The Goniwe inquest will be determining the authenticity of the documents, using a handwriting expert to verify Van der Westhuizen's own writing

### Springing

According to the documents, Operation Katzen involved:

● Establishing a Xhosa resistance movement in the eastern Cape under the leadership of Charles Sebe, brother of Lennox Sebe, and under the covert control of South African security forces

● The springing of Charles Sebe from jail for this purpose, and a coup against Lennox Sebe and colleagues

● To form a security alliance between EP Command, Transkei Defence Force (TDF) and Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) to forge a consolidated "Xhosaland State"

Events as they actually occurred were that Charles Sebe was sprung from prison in September 1986, but that a coup attempt in February 1987 against Lennox Sebe failed He narrowly

escaped death

Charles Sebe was later ambushed and killed under direct orders from current Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo when he tried to re-enter the homeland

A separate document allegedly compiled by Van der Westhuizen states that a Colonel Hall and Commandant du Plessis, both of EP Command, were fully aware of the plan. Among those partly aware of the plan were General Gleeson, former SADF deputy commander, and General van Deventer, then Ciskei ambassador

It also alleges that Local Government Minister Tertius Delpoit — then dean of the faculty of law at the University of Port Elizabeth — "partly" knew about and endorsed the plan.

Delpoit has denied knowing about Operation Katzen

Afterwards eastern Cape Acting Attorney-General Mike Hodgen told the press "It is time to clean the slate of offences that occurred in the '80s We now have a precedent"

He appealed to anyone having information affecting the inquest to come forward, saying provision for their indemnity would be made

Goniwe and three other activists were brutally murdered on an eastern Cape roadside on June 27 1985

TAKE IT  
UNBELIEVABLY FIERY  
FOR THE NEXT FULL  
HOURS.

a Briketts  
5 kg  
99

briketts  
\*Easy lighting  
\*Extra long burning  
SAAMGEPERSTE



STRATEGY Fm 12/3/93

**Write it down:** (254)

**Formal agreements**, similar to those that underpin arms control in Europe, could play a key role in resolving conflict in southern Africa

They would not only promote regional stability by regulating security and defence issues between states, but could also be adapted to help the process of integrating government and guerrilla forces in countries like SA, Mozambique and Angola

Laurie Nathan, director of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Intergroup Studies, told a UN-sponsored seminar in Namibia last month that Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) and Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) have been a part of the international disarmament agenda and conventional arms control negotiations in Europe since the mid-Seventies. They comprise agreements between states. The aim is to reduce the risk of armed conflict by eliminating mistrust on military matters through communication and verification. Nathan says that while the European agreements are not necessarily exportable to southern Africa, adaptations could be made. In fact, conditions are conducive to the adoption of even stronger measures than those applied in a divided Europe.

Current transitions to democracy in the region are fragile and uncertain. The region is chronically under-developed, stability is undermined by political and ethnic conflict, authoritarian rule and disregard for human rights in some countries. There is a large number of refugees and displaced persons and Aids and drought exacerbate environmental degradation, disease and poverty.

The end of the Cold War diminished the region's strategic importance and increased its marginalisation. Current major threats are political, social, economic and environmental rather than military. Nathan says for these reasons, national security policies need to become more attuned to meeting the needs of citizens and less State-centric and militarist.

No state in the region is currently threatened by external military aggression, which

Fm 12/3/93 (254)

should allow for substantial disarmament and the release of funds for socio-economic development and investment in production. The opportunities for regional co-operation are better than they have been for decades, a co-ordinated response to a range of critical issues is, therefore, imperative and possible.

"The political climate after apartheid may, in fact, more closely approximate that of western Europe after World War 2, hence the Southern African Development Community's objective of building an integrated economic community.

"If sufficient political and economic unity is achieved over the next five to 10 years, it may be feasible to form some kind of regional military alliance. Ambitious CSBMs might serve as building blocks towards that goal."

Nathan says a form of CSBM has already operated in the region through the little-publicised Inter-State Committee on Security and Defence, comprising military officers and defence officials from Frontline states. It was established in the late Seventies in response to SA aggression.

He says domestic CSBMs could also be considered to help ease internal military tension and regulate relations between the armed forces and the government, an area where there is considerable mistrust in some countries. Domestic CBMs could also help integrate opposing military forces.

"The mixed experience of integration in Zimbabwe and Namibia suggests that this process would benefit greatly from confidence building measures between the respective armies (in Angola, Mozambique and SA, where mergers are imminent or likely at some stage) before and after the merger takes place. The Namibian government's policy of national reconciliation at independence was directed partly to this end and succeeded in mitigating tension between former adversaries in the newly constituted military and police."



# Colonel questioned 'for hours'

254 APO 12/3/93



Mr George Bizos SC, representing the families of the "Cradock Four".



Mr P Riedeman, left, assistant to Mr Nick Treurnicht, right, instruction State attorney keeping a watching brief for National Intelligence Services.



Eastern Cape acting attorney general Mike Hodgson, who is leading evidence at the inquest



General Frederik Janse van Rensburg, who was seconded to the Secretariat of State Security Council and head of the strategies branch

**I**N his affidavit Colonel Lourens du Plessis said that in May last year he was approached by Mr J Wagenaar of the attorney-general's office and a senior legal adviser to the SADF about the signal published in New Nation

He said he was under the impression that Mr Wagenaar would be representing him

He was questioned specifically about the signal. He had said it was authentic and that he had signed it on the instructions of General (then Brigadier) Van der Westhuizen.

He said the signal was a correct reflection of what he had been told and he understood that the people mentioned would be killed.

He was told then that his explanation did not make sense because a senior officer like Brigadier Van der Westhuizen would never have put in writing that someone was to be killed

The interview lasted several hours and he later signed the original affidavit presented to him.

He said he wanted to place on record that he could not remember exactly what General Van der Westhuizen had said, but he had no doubt whatsoever that it meant the people had to be killed

He said he recalled that at 2pm on June 7 1985 he was called to General Van der Westhuizen's office who told him that he had had a telephone discussion with General Van Rensburg, who had said he could help them get rid of Goniwe

"Although I cannot remember if he specifically used the words 'remove from society permanently', I had no doubt the suggestion was that Goniwe was to be killed."

He said he returned to his

office and sent the signal. There was no mention of Mr Goniwe being re-employed as a teacher in Cradock or that he should be detained for a long period

He said detention was the function of the police security branch

"If there was any suggestion other than that Mr Goniwe, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata should be killed, I would definitely not have used the phrase 'permanently removed from society'"

He said that in 1986 General Van der Westhuizen introduced Operation Katzen which was directly under the control of Lieutenant General Kat Liebenberg, then head of the SADF.

The operation was aimed at planning a coup in Ciskei and setting up a Xhosa resistance movement in support of a single Xhosa state and for the eventual amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei

The aim was to introduce a strong security presence against the UDF, ANC and the SACP

He said there was even mention by General Van der Westhuizen and the other officers that Dr Lennox Sebe should be killed

He said the signal he sent on June 7 was marked "priority" which meant that immediately after it was received it had to be delivered to the person for whom it was intended

There was also a number on the signal which showed it had been filed but he could not remember if he had filed it personally after sending it

He said he also wished to place on record that he did not know who was actually responsible for the deaths of Mr Goniwe and his colleagues

# 'No Cabinet approval of illegal acts'

Political Correspondent MICHAEL MORRIS reports on the government's reactions to claims made by General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei.

AS the Goniwe inquest took a dramatic turn yesterday, the government fought back over claims by Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa that it was involved in a plot to oust Chief Lennox Sebe and crush the ANC in the region

While the government admitted in a statement that in the conflict-ridden circumstances of the mid-1980s, "it did use extraordinary powers and unconventional strategies", spokesman Mr Dave Steward insisted that "at no time did the Cabinet or the State Security Council order or approve any illegal actions".

However, he added that "as has been clearly stated by President De Klerk on a number of occasions, the government has never ruled out the possibility of unauthorised actions".

Mr Steward said it was clear from the timing of General Holomisa's statement that he was "pursuing an opportunistic political agenda".

"If he were truly interested in establishing the facts he would have immediately made public all the documents in his possession. He would also have submitted any evidence relating to the Goniwe case to the courts in accordance with the repeated requests of the government."

Mr Steward repeated an assurance by President De Klerk in May last year — at the time of the initial allegations about the death of Mr Goniwe — that the "government has no knowledge whatsoever of the alleged action and at no stage was this or similar cases discussed or considered by the

Cabinet or the State Security Council"

"Any insinuation that the Cabinet or the State Security Council planned or approved of murder or of any other crime at any stage, is devoid of all truth"

He said it was important to note "that the events to which (General Holomisa) alludes occurred over seven years ago when various organisations were involved in terrorist actions against society, including indiscriminate bomb attacks and necklace murders".

"The government of that time had a primary duty to take appropriate action to restore order, to re-establish normality to society and to create a climate for the resumption of the search for constitutional solutions"

Extraordinary powers and unconventional strategies were used, but at no time did the Cabinet or the State Security Council order or approve any illegal actions, he said

He added that the government had never condoned such actions

"If there is any evidence that illegal acts were committed in the course of such actions, it should be submitted immediately to the appropriate judicial authorities for proper examination"

"In this regard the government acted quickly and comprehensively to investigate allegations concerning the death of Mr Goniwe"

Mr Steward said the government "further rejects as nonsense Major General Holomisa's allegations that it

(254) ARG 12/3/93  
is responsible for black-on-black violence. The findings of the Goldstone Commission on this question, after full and impartial investigation, are well known."

He said the government "will now study the documents which were released today and will decide whether any further action is warranted"

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Minister of Local Government Dr Tertius Delport has denied any knowledge of plots to overthrow governments, or of supporting or playing a part in plans reportedly hatched by General Joffel van der Westhuizen to do so

But he said he had, while dean of the law faculty of the University of Port Elizabeth, supported the idea of a regional dispensation based on geographic boundaries and that "I spoke to prominent businessmen and addressed many meetings where I openly propagated these views".

He added "I also conveyed these views, at his request, to (the then) Brigadier Van der Westhuizen and a number of his officers."

However, he denied ever having supported any decision by a government body to plot against the Ciskei government

"I had no knowledge of any plots or power take-overs," he said.

"My view was that the Eastern Cape was a logical territorial unit which included Transkei and the Ciskei."

Dr Delport said he had merely addressed this issue in theoretical academic terms.



# The signal of death

Words meant kill Goniwe and Calata, SADF officer tells inquest

PAT CANDIDO of The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports on the Goniwe inquest.

A Defence Force officer, who has applied for indemnity against prosecution, has told the Goniwe inquest the words "permanently removed from society" would never have been used unless they meant Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata should be killed.

Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who was senior staff officer at Eastern Province Command in June 1985 and second in command of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre, said in an affidavit handed in yesterday that certain aspects of an earlier affidavit were incorrect.

Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicele Mhlawuli disappeared on the night of June 17, 1985, after attending a meeting in Port Elizabeth.



Their badly burnt bodies, riddled with bullets, were found near Blue Water Bay on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth.

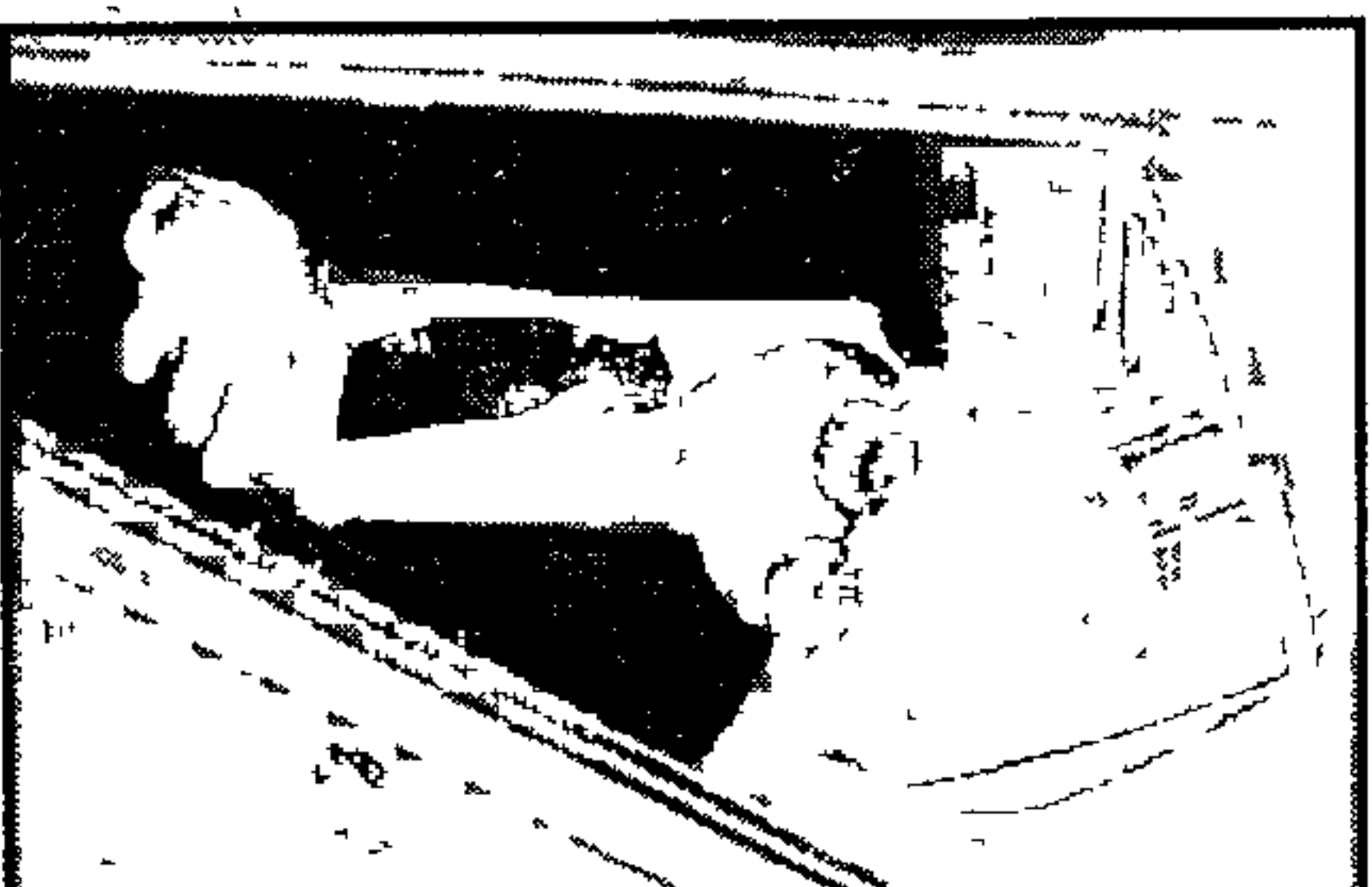
President De Klerk, ordered the inquest to be reopened after New Nation

published a signal signed by Colonel Du Plessis and sent by the then officer commanding Eastern Province Command, General Joffel van der Westhuizen to General Frederick Janse van Rensburg who was seconded to the State Security Council in Pretoria

Mr Justice Zietsman, judge president of the Eastern Cape, said certain documents attached to the affidavit were identical to those released earlier yesterday by Major General Bantu Holomisa at a Press conference

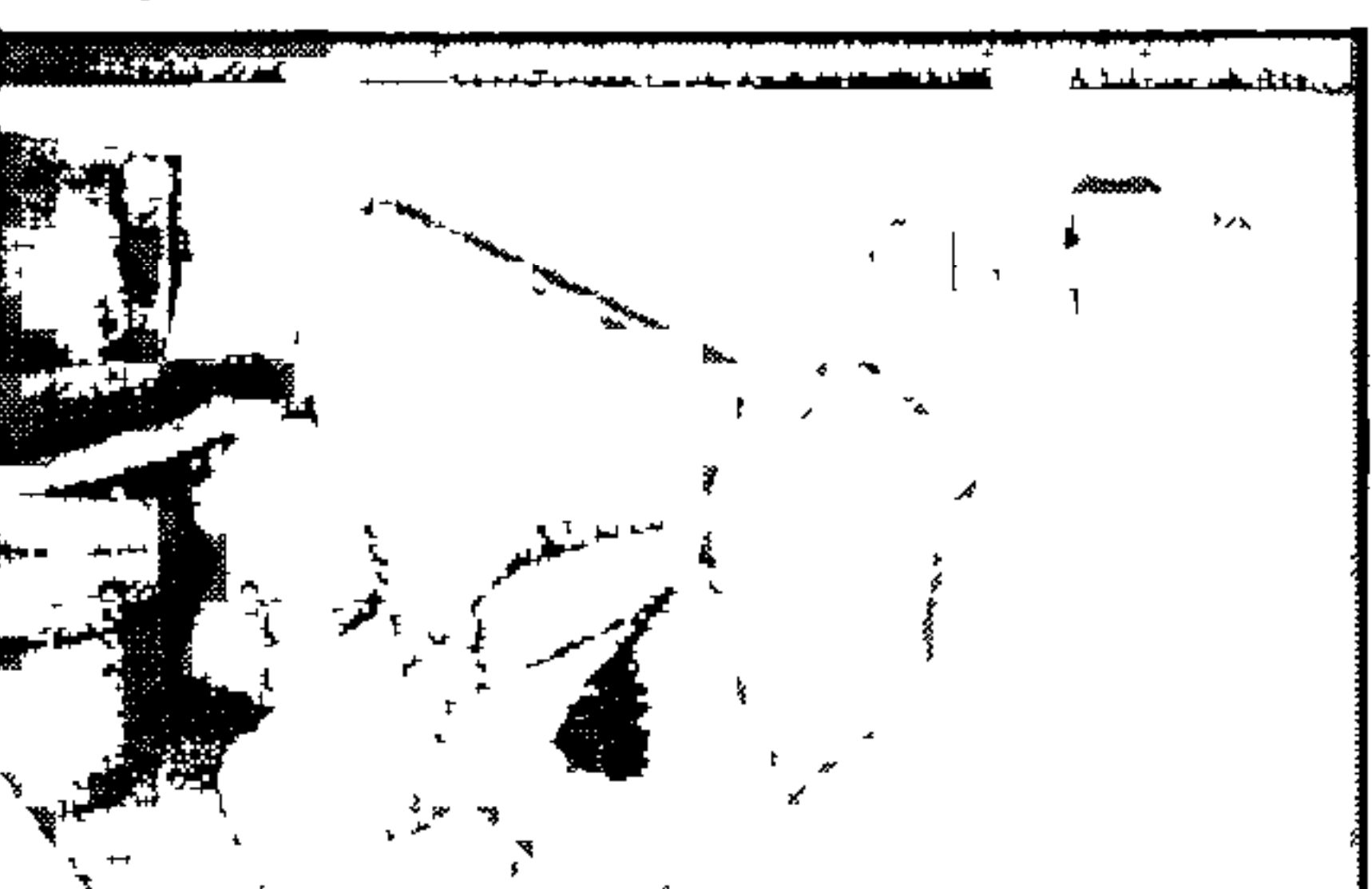
The judge said General Holomisa had indicated he had more documents and he appealed to him to make them available to the court to prevent further delays

The inquest was then postponed to March 29 to enable investigating officers and counsel to study the implications of the documents



Mr Glenn Goosen, representing Colonel Lourens du Plessis.

Pictures LEON MULLER, The Argus



Mr A Mostert SC, representing the South African Defence Force

254 ARG 12/3/92



# Goniwe witness

## reveals

## secrets

Major-General Bantu Holomisa with a document he released to the Press in Port Elizabeth yesterday. The document allegedly includes a secret plan hatched by the SADF.



*Sowetan 12/3/93*

*(254)*



**E**XTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE OF AN SADF plot in 1986 to "remove" then Ciskei president Lennox Sebe and form a Xhosa resistance movement against the ANC was unexpectedly handed in to the Goniwe inquest yesterday.

The evidence was submitted to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court by former Eastern Province Command officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis within hours of Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa unveiling the same material at a press conference.

The Government said last night that the Cabinet and the State Security Council had never approved "illegal actions" or murder.

Lennox Sebe said in Johannesburg last night that he found out about the plan in 1986/87 and reported the matter to the South African authorities. After he had received another report on the matter, he contacted the South African ambassador to the Ciskei.

The ambassador told Sebe that it was a serious matter and he would leave for Cape Town to inform the Government.

The same night - February 19, 1987 - Sebe said his house was attacked. Sebe said he was not

shocked at the revelations, which included plans for a coup against his government and to "remove him".

"When things happen which is not part of any culture anywhere in the world, you adopt a philosophical attitude. You live it to time because time will expose them," he said.

The inquest has now been postponed to March 29 to give Du Plessis an opportunity to apply for indemnity from prosecution before he testifies and to allow legal counsel to study the dramatic new evidence.

Du Plessis, if granted indemnity, is expected to testify that the signal ordering

Matthew Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" was in fact a death warrant issued by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, formerly of EP Command and currently Military Intelligence chief of staff.

Du Plessis will also testify with backing from the evidence, that orders to "remove" people were common during the turbulent 1980s and that the term meant their assassination.

The Goniwe inquest will be determining the authenticity of the documents using a handwriting expert.

### 'State plot'

At a Press conference yesterday Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa said a secret plan was hatched by the SADF's Military Intelligence which called for Ciskei politicians to be "taken out" or "permanently removed". Called Operation Katzen, the plan was launched to ensure future white supremacy by setting up internecine conflict. It also involved the intentional springing from prison of Ciskei security chief Charles Sebe.

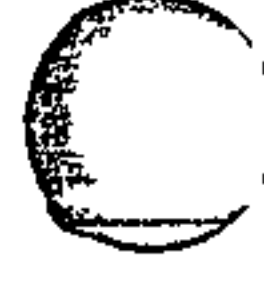
● Background report pages 6&7

1 BIPAM 12/3/93

**SADF land for housing**

THE SADF would be selling off more than 6 000ha of military-owned land around Pretoria, it was reported yesterday. The Transvaal Provincial Administration has been given first option and has indicated it will use at least 1 000ha for informal and low-cost housing.

(254)



# Pik, Magnus 'helping Unita'

254  
13/3/93

LUANDA. — Angola yesterday claimed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and former Defence Minister Mr Magnus Malan were helping to provide cover for secret supply missions to Unita by South African charter company Wonder Air.

The South African government has consistently denied involvement in Angola.

Angola accused the company, based at Wonderboom airport near Pretoria, of flying the supplies nightly in November and December from the airport. It said the airline used DC-3, DC-4, DC-6 and C-130 Hercules transport planes to fly food, medicine, weapons and ammunition.

The flights were switched in January to a private airstrip near Wonderboom after several countries complained of overflights, it claimed.

The plane, registration number Z5-WAA, was listed as coming from South Africa. In Pretoria Wonder Air owner

## ANC team meets Dos Santos

JOHANNESBURG. — A four-man ANC-alliance delegation this week visited Luanda, where they were briefed by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos about the situation in the war-torn country.

The delegation, led by ANC secretary for international affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki, included uMkhonto weSizwe commander Mr Joe Modise, Cosatu assistant general secretary Mr Sam Shilowa and South African Communist Party central committee member Mr Essop Pahad.

They spent Thursday in Angola, and will report back to the ANC alliance leadership next week.

"We went there to try to find out what the situation is, because obviously that process has an impact on us here, in particular with regard to the fact that Unita resorted to arms when it lost the general election last September," Mr Mbeki said in an interview on his return to Johannesburg yesterday.

The MPLA government "continues to be preoccupied" with allegations of South African involvement in the renewed civil war — "whether militarily or otherwise, and whether linked to the (SA) government or not", he said. — Sapa

Mr Gert de Klerk yesterday dismissed as "absolute nonsense" allegations of his company's involvement.

He said Wonder Air repaired and maintained aircraft, and did not own aeroplanes. However, affiliated companies owned aircraft.

The last time his business was involved with Angola was last year when it flew food supplies into Angola on behalf of the Angolan government, he said. Meanwhile, fierce fighting was

raging throughout central Angola in what diplomats said was a desperate government attempt to prevent Unita from consolidating its grip on the interior highlands and launching attacks on the coast, it was reported yesterday.

But the defence ministry was silent about the reports.

● Unita released two Namibian insurance company employees detained in dungeons in south-eastern Angola for a week, a Namibian newspaper reported yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter



## gear fault: circles city

Reporter  
ing 82 passengers had to circle yesterday when its landing action system failed after take-off at airport.

Tony Thirsk, said the failure at 7.40am, and he was forced to circle before he could activate the system manually.

Ms Jani van Vuuren said: "The crew members were not in a panic."

There is no question of running out of fuel carried enough extra fuel to make changes in destination.

plane, Ms Hesley Harmse, said, but the most harrowing idea wouldn't come out — or would it come out in time?"

# Secret probe launched into Tollgate Holdings

By PETER DENNEHY

A SECRET commission of inquiry into the affairs of Tollgate Holdings Limited, which is now under liquidation, and all other companies in its group, was convened yesterday by order of the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice H L Berman granted an order to this effect after an application was placed before him by Mr Lambertus Bester and Mr Tjaart du Plessis, who are liquidating Tollgate.

Mr Bertrand Hoberman, SC, will be the commissioner of the inquiry, to be held under Section 417 of the Companies Act.

CT 13/3/93

He will be empowered to summon before him former Tollgate director Mr Julian Askin — except that Mr Askin is still in Britain.

Others the commissioner will be able to summon are Mr Mervyn Key and Mr G L McIntosh, who were also Tollgate directors, and Mr A Wilmot-Sitwell, Mr Nigel L Tose, and Mr Dave McGregor, who were all directors of Tollgate or of other companies within the group.

The inquiry follows the secret inquiry late last month into Fetlar Foods, a liquidated Tollgate Holdings subsidiary.

## Don't miss sports news

DON'T miss Monday's Cape Times for a complete wrap-up of a bumper weekend of sports highlights.

These include

● The South African Formula One Grand Prix — first event on this year's world championship calendar

● Western Province's opening tour rugby match against Western Australia in Perth

● England Premier League soccer match between Manchester United and Aston Villa

● The final day of the Giro del Capo international cycling tour

# Mandela calls for united peace force

CT 13/3/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela has called for an internal national peace force to be established to combat the violence.

No single armed force had the confidence of the whole population, Mr Mandela told residents at two meetings in Wembezi, Estcourt, and Bruntville, Mooi River, yesterday.

The peace force's commander should be appointed by the United Nations, with other international organisations, like the Organisation of African Unity and the European Com-

munity, controlling him, Mr Mandela said.

"This peace force must be comprised of people committed to peace and security in South Africa."

He would discuss the idea with UN secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali and hoped he would accept and support it.

The first day of Mr Mandela's trip to Natal was marred by a scare when the plane in which he was flying developed engine trouble — and by the news later that the car of an ANC official

Top page 2

# Angola calls on Goldstone

CT 13/3/93

THE Angolan government has appealed to the Goldstone Commission to investigate involvement of alleged South African mercenaries as the SA Police announced yesterday they had opened a docket into mercenaries and mercenary recruiters here.

The SADF has said they are aware of 25 South Africans fighting in Angola.

The Angolan government disputed that the wounded former SADF members, Mr Nico Bosman (earlier named as Basson), Mr Hermanus Ferreira and Mr Geoffrey Lansberg were fighting for the MPLA and said they were Unita mercenaries.

The claim has been supported by 32 Battalion founder Colonel Jan Breytenbach.

A former SADF Military Intelligence officer known to the Cape Times has been recruiting mercenaries for Unita.

● Unita support claim — Page 2

**Integrate all  
armies — PAC**

**JOHANNESBURG** —

The Pan-Africanist Congress has urged a comprehensive programme for the integration of all armed formations into a new South African army.

A joint statement released by the PAC and the Venda government after a three-day bilateral meeting in Tanzania said the nature of a future army should be decided at a seminar of all armed formations.

They also urged an immediate ceasefire in South Africa, to be overseen by international mediators as demanded by the OAU — Sapa

*CP 13/13/78*



# Goniwe inquest drama

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Startling disclosures of the possible involvement of two SADF officers in the death of Mr Matthew Goniwe and others made in the Supreme Court here this week were a far cry from the original inquest held in 1989.

President De Klerk ordered that the inquest on Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli be reopened after New Nation published a signal from then head of EPC Command, Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, to General Frederick Jansz van Rensburg, seconded to the State Security Council in Pretoria at the time, that Mr Goniwe be "permanently removed from society".

At the original inquest attended by a handful of journalists and family members an urgent application had to be made for a postponement when Mr L. Pienaar of the Legal Resources Centre said that the letter informing his office that the inquest was due to start in Port Elizabeth on January 4 had reached his office only after December 24. There had been a desperate struggle to obtain lawyers.

This week crowds toy-toyed and sang outside the Supreme Court building and squeezed into benches with every available bit of floor space being taken up as they sang and shouted freedom slogans while waiting for the court to start.

On one occasion a delegation from the crowd decided to march to the judge's chambers to inquire why he was taking so long.

There were gasps when Mr Glen Goosen, an ANC official, reported that he would be appearing for Colonel Laurens du Plessis.

Then came the bombshell testimony from Mr Goosen that the order which Colonel Du Plessis admitted drawing up — for the "permanent removal of Mr Goniwe and two other men" — was in effect an order that they should be killed. General Van Rensburg had repeatedly insisted that the order meant Mr Goniwe should be placed in detention for a long time and removed from the Cradock district.

Mr Goosen put it to General Van Rensburg that

■ Crowds jammed into the courtroom during the dramatic hearings of the Goniwe inquest this week.

**PAT CANDIDO**  
Weekend Argus Bureau

Colonel Du Plessis would say he had drafted the signal on the express instructions of Brigadier Van der Westhuizen, who was head of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Committee.

On Thursday, when Colonel Du Plessis was due to have appeared in court, scores of people tried to force their way through the heavily secured main entrance. Riot police physically held people back

from a crowded public gallery; people spilt over into the corridors and even the area reserved for legal teams and officials.

However, Mr Mike Hodgen said Colonel Du Plessis, who had valuable information, had applied for indemnity under the terms of the Further Indemnity Act of 1992.

Mr Hodgen said the possibility existed that others might come forward, paving the way for full disclosures about crimes committed during the 1980s. He said it was the time the state was cleaned once and for all.

In another surprise development copies of a secret SADF plan to crush all resistance in the Eastern Cape during the 1980s, attached to an affidavit handed in by Colonel Du Plessis, were identical to those released by Major-General Bantu Holomisa at a press conference exposing the so-called Operation Katzen.

In his affidavit Colonel Du Plessis detailed the events of June 7, 1985, and confirmed the authenticity of the signal and that it was drawn up and transmitted by him on the order of Brigadier Van der Westhuizen. He also said that the paragraph on the "permanent removal from society" was an in-

struction that the person should be killed.

He said Brigadier Van der Westhuizen had told him that after a telephone conversation with General Van Rensburg he said that it would "help us get rid of Goniwe".

He said during their discussions nothing was mentioned about the reinstatement of Mr Goniwe or a recommendation that he be detained. He said it was not the duty of the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre to deal with detentions but was the duty of the Security Branch of the police.

The affidavit came after 2½ days of testimony by former government securocrat General Van Rensburg on the contents and whereabouts of the top-secret signal.

General Van Rensburg denied under oath that the signal constituted an order to kill. He said only the most stupid person on earth would make a written request to kill. He maintained his position that he was concerned about the signal's wording because it could be construed as an order to kill if it fell into the wrong hands.

He said throughout his tenure at the SSC secretariat he had never been required to kill anyone. The inquest was postponed to March 19.

## THE GONIWE PAPERS



## Evidence from bizarre to pillow talk

Weekend Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The mountain of affidavits handed in at the Goniwe inquest here ranged from the bizarre to what was said by a pillow talk spy.

Mr Graeme John Lombard, a hotel projects manager, who was a senior officer of the Hammer reaction unit, said in an affidavit that a hand kept on top of a cabinet at Eastern Province command was not that of one of the slain Cradock four but of a baboon. He said he had the hand since 1987 and gave it to Warrant Officer Fanie Els.

A woman police spy's statement claimed that a former member of the SADF with whom she had had a stormy love affair told her how the men were separated into pairs, "hot wired, stabbed and seriously assaulted".

She said former SA Navy member, John Burridge Scott, had given her the information.

But a policeman who took her affidavit said in a separate sworn statement that he found her an unreliable witness.

Investigating officer Colonel Kobus Jonker said that between 1981 and 1985 it was well known that the security police had their headquarters in Strand Street.

He said between 1983 to 1985 a car registered CB 106 27 had received nine parking violations. All had eventually been withdrawn. On June 28 1985 the numberplate of the car was found near the bodies in Blue Water Bay.

It was later found that the vehicle had actually been scrapped in 1984.

At the original inquest in 1989, Mr E de Beer told New Brighton Magistrate's Court that a false registration plate which was found next to Mr Goniwe's car was still a mystery and would be referred to the Attorney-General's office.



# Witness in about-face said order was

to

Kill

**SAM SOLE**  
Weekend Argus Reporter

2514  
1985/13/19B

A WEEK of high courtroom drama climaxed on Friday when the affidavit of Colonel Lourens du Plessis, former senior staff officer at Eastern Province Command, was handed in at the Goniwe inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

Colonel Du Plessis, who drafted the signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two others, said in his affidavit that the signal had indeed been intended to signify the killing of the three.

He added that it correctly reflected the orders and intention of his commander, Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen (now lieutenant-general, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence).

He could not remember if Brigadier Van der Westhuizen used those exact words but noted, "In any case, it was clear to both of us that what was being proposed entailed the killing of Goniwe." The day before, Mr Glenn Goosen, an advocate appearing for Colonel Du Plessis, had given notice of what his client would testify and there had been

a scurry among the officials of the attorney-general's office to provide Colonel Du Plessis with protection. He is still under police guard.

Previously he had stated Brigadier Van der Westhuizen had definitely not meant that Goniwe was to be killed.

Explaining his about face, Colonel Du Plessis said when he had initially been interviewed by state attorney Mr Johan Wagenaar and a senior SADF legal advisor, he said he understood the signal meant the people should be killed.

It was put to him repeatedly that this was highly unlikely. Eventually he had signed the affidavit which reflected this.

Until last Friday, Colonel Du Plessis was represented by the SADF legal team.

It was only on Monday that it became known that he was to be represented by Mr Goosen, a prominent Port Elizabeth ANC member.

The week nearly ended in tragedy on Friday when hundreds of spectators tried to force their way into the supreme court building to see the proceedings and many came close to being crushed or cut against the glass entrance hall.

Colonel Du Plessis' affidavit was in direct conflict with evidence given over the previous four days by General Hans Janse van Rensburg, to whom the signal had been sent, to the effect that the signal referred to Mr Goniwe's long-term detention.

General Van Rensburg is now retired but was the chief of the strategy branch of the State Security Council Secretariat (SSCS).

He told the court that Brigadier Van der Westhuizen had sent the signal, dated 7 June 1985, as a result of a telephone conversation in which the brigadier said Mr Goniwe had to be detained for a long period outside the Eastern Cape.

The signal was required, he testified, as "input" for a SSCS working committee on Mr Goniwe's fate.

A dispute between departments had arisen with the Department of Education and Training requesting that Mr Goniwe be re-employed as a teacher and the security establishment insisting that he "never again" be re-appointed.

Documentary evidence has been put before the court which shows the working committee decided

Mr Goniwe should be re-appointed, but did not rule out later action against him in terms of security legislation.

However, during the course of cross-examination, General Van Rensburg struggled to reconcile this neat explanation with the facts.

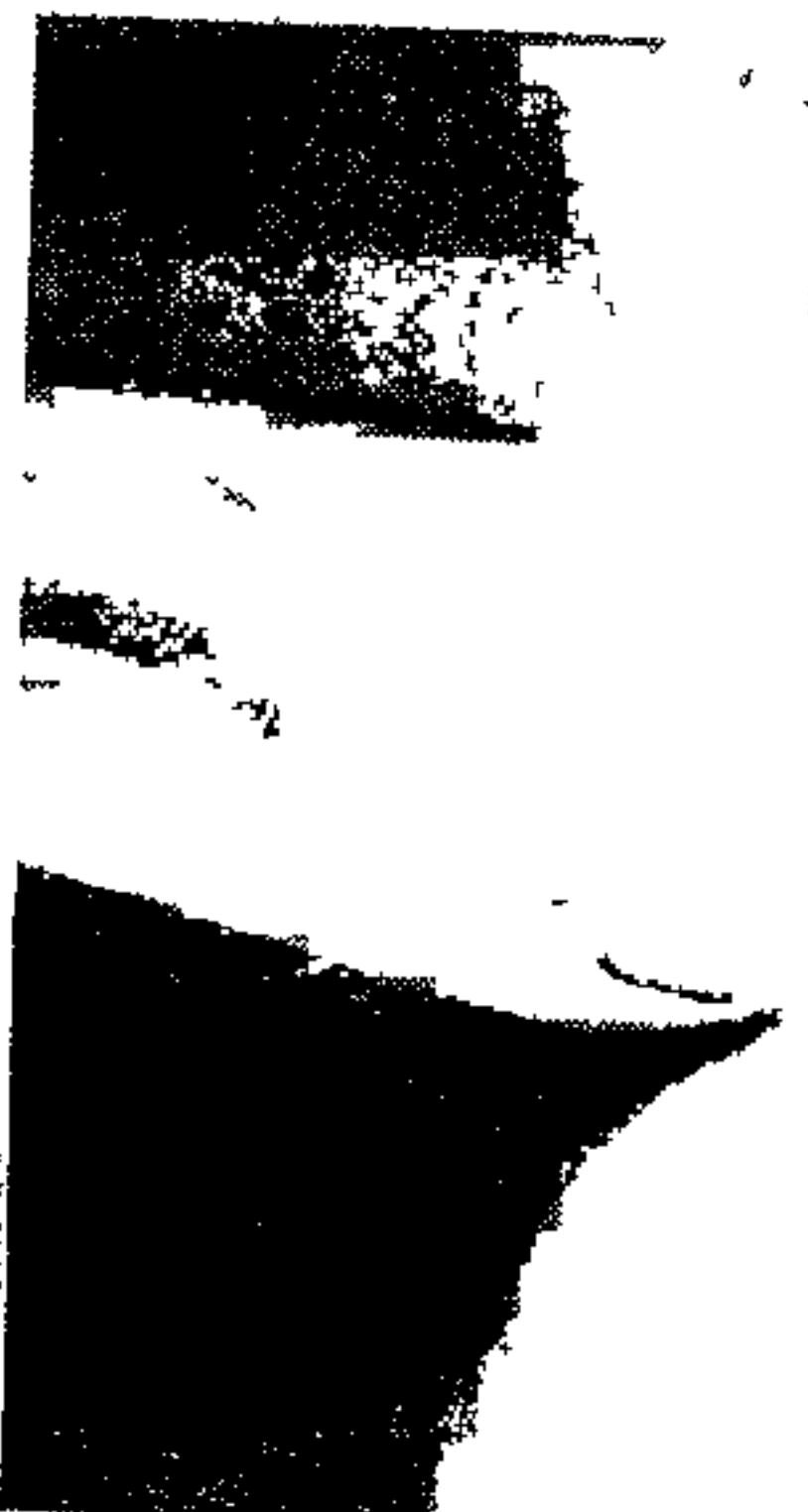
He testified that the "loose and ambiguous" wording of the signal had "offended" him, yet he had never contacted Brigadier Van der Westhuizen or Colonel Du Plessis about the matter.

He admitted the signal could have been interpreted out of context as a recommendation to commit murder, but said he made no connection when, shortly afterwards he learned that Mr Goniwe and others had been murdered.

Despite his strong reaction to the poor wording of the signal, General Van Rensburg said he could not remember what he had done with it.

The inquest has been postponed to March 29 to allow Colonel Du Plessis to apply for indemnity and for counsel to consider his new evidence. Attorney-General Mr Mike Hodgson again appealed for anyone with information to come forward.

General Hans Janse van Rensburg.



# Holomisa picked his moment carefully

PETA THORNVCROFT  
Weekend Argus Correspondent

ARG 13/3/93

(2574)

JOHANNESBURG — If he was in advertising, Transkei's Major-General Bantu Holomisa would surely win a prize.

He chose his moment carefully while attention was focused on the Gomuwe inquest in Port Elizabeth and the statement on Wednesday by a former SADF officer, Mr Lourens du Plessis, that the words "permanently remove" meant kill.

The Transkei leader said on Friday he had decided to release his "documents" on the plot to kill Mr Lennox Sebe at that precise moment.

He said he wanted to emphasise that "permanently remove" indeed meant kill and not "detain" for a long time. The latter interpretation had been put forward by a senior member of the SADF earlier in the week to explain the meaning of the SADF signal allegedly authorised by the then ear-  
adief Joffel van der Westhuizen

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen as a main player in the alleged plot to kill Mr Lennox Sebe in 1986, has prospered since those days in the Eastern Cape. He has risen to general and head of military intelligence.

The South African government did not see General Holomisa's timing as fortuitous and responded disapprovingly, saying the youthful-looking general

had been "opportunistic".

Mr Sebe, gracious and pleasant and obviously well-to-do in the dining room of the elegant and expensive Carlton Court, said he was grateful to "that young man" Holomisa for telling the world how he, Sebe, had nearly been "permanently removed" from society by "a bunch of thugs".

He survived the attack on his home in 1987 and a Frenchman, Mr Jean Michel Desable, a former S-  
lous Scout and latter-day mercenary, took the pain for the attack and was deported.

But those who allegedly plotted to remove Mr Sebe from society survived a while longer. General Ron Reid Daly, the former head of Transkei's army who is deeply implicated in the documents, thinks it's all a joke. The documents presented to the Press on Thursday don't look like a joke and several pages are allegedly written in General Reid Daly's own hand.

General Holomisa says he still wants to know why General Reid Daly, who had to flee Transkei in 1987, received a huge tax-free salary when he was in Umtata.

In fact, according to Transkei, General Reid Daly and a motley bunch of former Rhodesian mercenaries still owe more than R4 million in back taxes. General Reid Daly has always denied the charge.

Mr Sebe, reflecting on the homeland policy and

the "squandering" of millions on men like General Reid Daly, said "Independence was an unmitigated disaster. South African politicians were patronising towards us, insulting. There are no two Xhosa nations, those are artificial boundaries. Looking back I can now understand some of the disturbances, the homes and clinics burned, when most of the people were decent, ordinary. It was all blamed on the UDF.

"But that machinery is still there. Gqozo Pretoria's man. I like this Holomisa, see how he treats the Matanzumas, with respect, he is a typical rural boy who has respect for older people."

And then Lennox Sebe, who led the impoverished Ciskei to "independence" in 1981, had to leave for a meeting with a man from the building society. Later that night he would fly off to his residence in King William's Town and spend the week-end on his farm near Kei Road. Not bad for a former schoolteacher who was ousted in a coup.

General Holomisa said he felt quite warm in a ward Lennox Sebe. "Now we can understand the violence. We thought it was all Azapo at the time. General Reid Daly, he is probably still close to Van Der Westhuizen. Now that is a clever man. But Reid Daly."

"As for me, I don't know what the future will be. I still have another 141 folios which I will release when the time is right."



# A web that binds De Klerk

Undercover activities related to white political arms seem to have emerged among disclosures about the activities of the Directorate of Covert Collection.

**SAM SOLE**  
Weekend Argus Reporter

AG 13/3/93  
254

WHEN State President F W de Klerk carried out a mini-purge of his military chiefs following the exposure of the sinister Directorate of Covert Collection by the Goldstone Commission last year, many observers wondered at the absence of Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen from the list of those "put on early retirement".

The lieutenant-general had already been linked to the so-called Goniwe death signal and was said to be the founder of the Hammer group.

And the Directorate of Covert Collection fell under him as SADF Chief-of-Staff Intelligence.

However, the top secret documents revealed this week by Major-General Bantu Holomisa and put before the Goniwe inquest by General van der Westhuizen's former aide, Colonel Lourens du Plessis, appear to make it clear why President de Klerk could not afford to get rid of this man.

The documents, some apparently drafted in General van der Westhuizen's own hand, comprise a 1986 Eastern Cape master plan, "Operation Katzen", which exposes him as probably the SADF's finest strategic thinker.

If genuine — and there appears little doubt as to authenticity — it reveals the general, then a brigadier and officer commanding of ERP Command, as a boldly calculating spider at the centre of a tangled web of political intrigue, deception and violence of national implications.

The plot, hatched under the unrest which had been dampened by a state of emergency, was an ambitious plan to secure lasting regional security and stability by overthrowing the erratic and embarrassing Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and installing a strong, conservative Ciskei regime controlled by SA security forces.

One proposed vehicle was the establishment, with SA funds, of a covert Xhosa resistance movement which could replace Lennox Sebe and form a security bulwark against the ANC.

The plan called for unification of the Transkei



and Ciskei and the eventual incorporation of the so-called White Corridor to develop the Eastern Cape into an independent power block against the ANC and UDF.

From its far-reaching implications, the plan could never have been set in motion without the knowledge of the State Security Council.

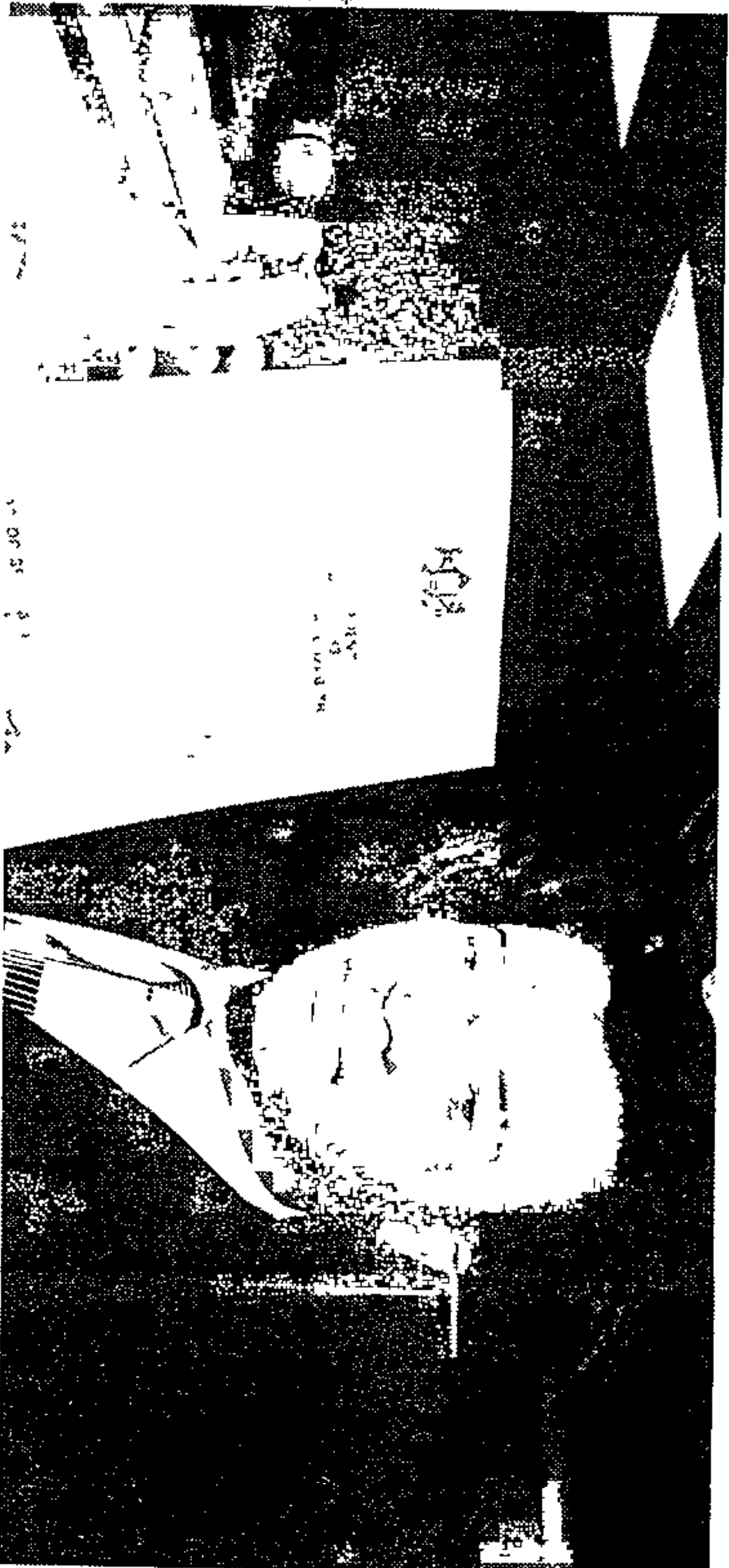
Ops Katzen was so named because it fell under the direct authority of General Kat Liebenberg.

It had to "entail minimum political risk for SA and actions must not be traced back to SA" and General van der Westhuizen proposed a four-phase approach which included:

□ "The establishment of the Xhosa Resistance Movement (XRM) and the extension thereof in the Eastern Cape."

□ "The freeing of the Sebe Group (Charles and the Sebe children) and the appointment of Charles Sebe as leader of the Xhosa Resistance Movement."

□ "Coup d'Etat (replacement of Lennox Sebe and



**BLOWING THE WHISTLE:** Major-General Bantu Holomisa at the press conference at which he revealed the secret documents.

his colleagues by moderate pro-SA members like Lent Magoma, Namba Sebe, Charles Sebe etc.)"

□ "Copycat exercise to join Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei in a Confederation of States according to the Kwa Natal concept."

In a series of explanatory notes, General van der Westhuizen said Lennox Sebe "has for a long time been an embarrassment to our government". "He will be got rid of with the implementation of this plan."

Charles Sebe, he stated, "will have to be strictly controlled to ensure RSA arms are realised".

Later, he stated "It is imperative that the vacuum left by Lennox Sebe and his followers immediately be filled to prevent counter organisation. The freeing of Charles must simultaneously happen with the ousting of Lennox. Blame for this must not be laid at the door of the RSA but ascribed to Transkei."

Then he turned to the Xhosa Resistance Movement with proposals for headquarters in Transkei, "sufficient operations' capital and 'covert, Xhosa-speaking forces (troops) to be assigned to the movement. 'The XRM shall operate under cover of a front organisation," he said.

General van der Westhuizen noted "The XRM must in nature and even extent be similar to Inkatha and must together with our Security Forces form a counter revolutionary front."

General Holomisa and Colonel du Plessis submitted further documents which indicated at least part of Operation Katzen was implemented. And a glance at the recent history of the region suggests the plan, albeit modified, may still be in place today.

Charles Sebe had in the meantime been sprung from jail in Ciskei and was present, together with Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, Transkei "military advisor", and former Selous Scout commander Major-General Ron Reid Daly, Colonel van Rooyen (senior staff officer, intelligence at ERP command), Major van der Merwe (SAP security) and Chief Namba Sebe.

This was clearly a nitty gritty planning session and the author does not mince his words. In fact the document makes clear that the words "permanently remove", "take out" and "disappear" had a clear and obvious meaning to these men.

Under what is headed the "Hard Military Phase", he notes

□ "Take out" Kwane Sebe — Kwane is Lennox's son "He is dangerous and will take over from Lennox Sebe."

□ "Lennox Sebe must be permanently removed."

Further on, he notes "Opinion of members Lennox's support to be taken out, eg Colonel Zibi RSA can actually lend support to this action but the removal will be carried out by Transkei. This action can also not be reported to Pretoria." (Zibi was probably Fikile Zibi, senior Ciskei policeman, now Ciskei Commissioner of Police)

"Kwane Sebe and his 2IC must never return to Ciskei. If the situation improves this can be reconsidered. If they are not locked up for ever they must disappear."

A document purportedly handwritten by General Reid Daly puts down requirements for action against Lennox Sebe, including detailed information on troop strengths and deployment in Ciskei, the routine in the Lennox Sebe household and plans of his residences.

On 19 February 1987 an attack on Lennox Sebe was launched from Transkei. The heavily armed raiders travelled unharmed through South Africa to Bisho.

However, the attack was a fiasco. It allowed General Holomisa, at the time second in charge of the Transkei Defence Force, to rally black officers against Reid Daly.

But attempts to subvert Ciskei continued with the rise of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

It is not clear whether Brigadier Gqozo's ousting of Lennox Sebe was engineered by the SADF. Under the leadership of MI officer Anton Niewoudt, who is also reported to have been involved in the training of 200 Inkatha members in Caprivi, the Ciskei Intelligence Service was set up using a front company called International Research.

Until the Bisho massacre, the CIS was extremely influential with Brigadier Gqozo.

According to Colonel former Ciskei intelligence chief Colonel Gerrie Hugo, they sealed his trust when they warned him of a coup attempt by Charles Sebe.

Brigadier Gqozo's attempts to promote his African Democratic Movement (until recently managed by a white with MI connections), his constitutional proposals for an independent Kei region and his alliance with Inkatha suggest that the principles of Operation Katzen are still in place.



# Papers came from 'anonymous' source

Weekend Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa insisted yesterday the secret military documents he released this week, with the Goniwe signal, "saw their way through to my desk anonymously".

The existence of the 1985 signal message, which called for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr. Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and another Cradock activist, Mr Fort Calata, was exposed in a

ARGUS 13/3/93 (254)  
newspaper last year

The documents released by General Holomisa at a Press conference in Port Elizabeth on Thursday detailed a clandestine military project — codenamed Operation Katzen — to set up an armed black group in the mid-1980s in order to reshape the political geography of the Eastern Cape and turn it into an anti-ANC bastion.

The same documents were tabled at the Goniwe inquest on Thursday by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, the man who drafted the Goniwe signal.

# Naive Joffel, the shadowy supremo

S/Times 14/3/93.

254

FROM scrawled handwriting in secret army documents released in Port Elizabeth this week emerged the picture of one of South Africa's most ambitious, yet shadowy, soldiers.

General Joffel van der Westhuizen, 51, head of Military Intelligence, made the mistake of committing to paper his plan to create a semi-feudal Xhosa national state in the Eastern Cape

It was a plan sweeping in its arrogance yet breathtaking in its naivete — drawn from the textbooks of the "total onslaught" theorists so popular in the mid-80s during the imperial reign of President PW Botha

Gen van der Westhuizen

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN, DE WET POTGIETER and BILL KRIGE

sycophantically named his plan Operation Katzen, a reference to General Kat Liebenberg, then Chief of the Army and the man who would ultimately have to give the go-ahead

This week, to the enormous embarrassment of the government, his deadly 1986 ramblings became public

## Doubt

A copy of his plan (copy No 2 of only two copies) was released by Transkeian leader General Bantu Holomisa at a press conference in Port Elizabeth on Thursday

Gen van der Westhuizen was appointed head of Military Intelligence 15 months ago, but now the

fate of one of the army's fast-trackers is in doubt

Was he the instigator and architect of the plan and was it carried out only with the approval of the army chief? Or was it approved at ministerial level?

Is the general merely a loyal soldier? Or is he, like America's Colonel Ollie North, who was pilloried by his own government for supplying weapons to Iran, merely the pawn in a political power play?

The government has refused to comment on the plan, other than to say that neither the Cabinet nor the State Security Council ever approved any proposal to overthrow Lennox Sebe

If that is correct, Gen

van der Westhuizen and his superior embarked independently on a campaign of destabilisation, empire-building and a gross violation of territorial integrity

There is little doubt that the man who commanded with distinction the artillery brigade in Operation Savannah — South Africa's abortive bid to prevent a Marxist takeover in Angola in 1975 — carved himself considerable powers in the Eastern Cape as commander of Eastern Province Command in the 80s

Under his control were 30 000 trained members of the SADF as well as the voluntary members of the notorious undercover group called the Hammer Unit.

His perception of the situation in the Eastern Cape in 1986 was simple Revolutionary forces were about to sweep away all control in the townships and even the countryside

Gen van der Westhuizen turned to the classic anti-insurgency texts for guidance Above all, he consulted a slim volume compiled by Brigadier CA Fraser, *Lessons Learnt From Past Revolutionary Wars*

The key point "That the political power is the undisputed boss is a matter of both principle and practicality What is at stake is the country's political regime, and to defend it is a political affair, even if this requires military action"

## Independent

Gen van der Westhuizen's plan centred on the "political" He envisaged a grand Xhosa homeland comprising Ciskei and Transkei which would act as a bulwark against the inroads of the revolutionaries

He proposed that this new state be created by overthrowing Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe and replacing him with his brother, General Charles Sebe, who was languishing in prison

So the plan had three phases free Charles, overthrow Lennox and establish a united homeland under "moderate" black leaders

The operation was to be

secret and it had to entail "minimum political risk for the RSA" and be executed in a way that that could not be "traced back to the RSA"

It was imperative that the vacuum left by Lennox Sebe's departure be filled immediately to prevent "counter-organisation", wrote then-Brigadier van der Westhuizen

The choice of Charles Sebe was strange Gen van der Westhuizen said he was a "powerful leader still enjoying a great following" To those who knew him he was a runty psychopath who was widely loathed

The inescapable conclusion is that the plan was implemented Charles Sebe was freed and set up business as a dissident in Transkei Lennox Sebe's home was attacked by mercenaries operating out of Transkei, though by then Gen van der Westhuizen had left the Eastern Cape

## Suspicious

Sebe was eventually overthrown, but by Brigadier Oupa Gqozo Charles Sebe attempted to overthrow Gqozo but was captured and murdered on the orders of the new Ciskeian strongman

Gen van der Westhuizen, meanwhile, had moved on to higher things And the Xhosa people who would flock to the nationalist flag? They are now, almost to a man, ANC

Brigadier Fraser cautions in his manual "Giving the soldier authority over the civilian would contradict the major characteristics of this type of war — ie, that it is a political war It would also be self-defeating, for it would mean that the government had acknowledged a signal defeat — unable to cope with the insurgency through normal government structures, it would have abdicated in favour of the military, who at once become the prime and easy target of the insurgent propaganda

"It would be a miracle if under these circumstances the insurgent did not succeed in divorcing the soldier from the nation"

That was the one lesson Gen van der Westhuizen never did learn

C Press 14/3/93

# Angola slams SA-Unita links' 254

ANGOLA has accused a South African airline of flying secret supply missions to the rebel movement, Unita, and said three South African mercenaries, injured while fighting for Unita, were flown to Namibia

A government communique accused charter company Wonder Air, based at Wonderboom Airport near Pretoria, of flying food, medicine, weapons and ammunition to Unita nightly in November and December.

The communique also

alleged the flights were switched in January to a private airstrip near Wonderboom after several countries complained of overflights

The Angolan military high command said in a separate communique that three South African mercenaries fighting for Unita were injured in the battle for the central city of Huambo and flown to Windhoek on March 7 on a plane chartered by Unita

The communique said the plane, registration number Z5-WAA,

was officially listed as having come from SA

It named the three men as Nico Johannes Bosman, 25, Hermanus Johannes Ferreira, 34, and Geoffrey Mark Landenberg, 33; and said they were accompanied by South African doctor Francis Edwin Smith, 34.

The government communique said SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and former Defence Minister Magnus Malan were helping to provide cover for these flights.

"The Angolan government urges President

FW de Klerk to use his influence to stop this criminal action," the communique said

SA has repeatedly denied it is continuing to support the movement since fighting resumed several weeks ago

This week, the Security Council told the UN chief to set up a summit meeting between Angola's government and the rebel Unita movement in a bid to stop the civil war and salvage the UN peace plan - Sapa-Reuter-AP



# Silvermine military land for sale soon

APR 15 1943

CLIVE SAWYER, Municipal Reporter

A DEAL to sell off Silvermine military land is close to finality

But Department of Public Works director-general Mr Theo van Robbroeck has declined to disclose details at this stage

Private developers has shown considerable interest in State land, but the department is reluctant to flood the market

Mr Van Robbroeck confirmed State land, including large parcels held by the Defence Force, was being investigated to see whether it was surplus to State needs

The Defence Force and city council planning department were co-operating in the exercise, he said

"We have made good progress at Silvermine and that will be one of the first of the large portions of land to be disposed of.

"But while there has been considerable interest in our land from private developers, we do not want to be hasty and to flood the market"

The future of Youngsfield was being investigated in conjunction with the city council, while deciding what to do with Wingfield was complicated by title deed conditions imposed by the Graaff Trust.

The legal position of land given to the military by the Crown was also being investigated.

BIPAD  
15/3/93

**"Confine SADF" idea** 250

THE SADF should be confined to barracks in the runup to an election if that confinement could be supervised by the UN, military affairs expert Laurie Nathan told a conference on free and fair elections in Cape Town on Saturday

# Leaders agree civil war can be avoided

BIDAM 15/3/93.

(254)

CONSTITUTIONAL Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday it was vital to prevent civil war breaking out in the country

Reuter reported Meyer as saying all relevant political groups to the constitutional negotiations agreed on the need to ensure peace prevailed

The two men were at Kyalami race track north of Johannesburg to present the Formula 1 Grand Prix motor racing awards

Ramaphosa said SA's social fabric was falling apart. However, he thought civil war was avoidable

"We have one of the highest rates of unemployment, with 7-million people out of work. The crime rate is rocketing. The (violence) death rate has become unspeakable. The economy is in the doldrums. We must proceed with all speed to our first elections for the new SA," he said

Ramaphosa said ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi would hold their first meeting in two years "certainly not much later than the end of April"

Meyer said the country's first multiracial elections should take place within 12 months. Ramaphosa said he would prefer a quicker timetable

## Political Staff

"Our objective is to start building a nation. Apartheid destroyed our nation. A government of national unity is needed to underpin our progress," Meyer said

And in Richmond, Natal, Mandela yesterday told whites they had no cause to fear transition to black majority rule.

"The white community in this country is going to play a pivotal role," Mandela told about 200 people at a public meeting.

"I don't want you to support the ANC, I want you to support the peace process," he said after meeting white and Indian business leaders at the end of a three-day tour of Natal.

Meanwhile, both Inkatha and the ANC renewed calls for peace at the weekend

Mandela yesterday told hundreds of supporters to engage Inkatha members in peace talks. "Go to Inkatha supporters and tell them we want to stay in peace with you," he said.

Mandela said violence should be avoided, adding defence did not mean killing innocent people in the name of revenge

Buthelezi also called for peace and conciliation after Saturday's planned meeting between himself and Mandela was cancelled "for security reasons"

□ To Page 2

## Leaders

BIDAM 15/3/93

(254)

□ From Page 1

They were due to meet at the funeral of six children gunned down in an recent ambush near Table Mountain in the Natal Midlands

Buthelezi, who was addressing the Mboyi funeral for the children, said "now is the time to embark on a healing process and to reach out in search of conciliation"

Buthelezi urged his supporters not to avenge the deaths of the six children and said the spate of ambushes in the Table Mountain area which left 20 people dead must not result in further bloodshed

Meanwhile, the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) of right-wing organisations and homeland leaders reported a new

sense of solidarity after weekend talks in Ciskei

Cosag spokesman Rowan Cronje said agreement on all the main issues relating to the negotiations process had been reached

"To say that we are delighted with the progress made and the spirit of solidarity achieved here is to understate the matter," Cronje said

Cosag members, including representatives from the CP and Inkatha, were convinced that regional powers and boundaries as well as the constitution should be agreed upon within the multiparty planning phase, Cronje said



# 'SADF must be confined for election'

CT 15/3/93 (254)

THE SA Defence Force should be confined to barracks in the run-up to a democratic election if that confinement could be supervised by the United Nations (UN), military affairs expert Mr Laurie Nathan said.

Mr Nathan, who is Director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, told a conference on free and fair elections that this was "not even worth attempting" without United Nations supervision.

About 200 delegates attended the weekend conference.

Mr Nathan said the culture of the security forces was one of racism, partisanship and a tolerance of misuse of force. This culture could not be transformed in the short term.

"We have to accept the security forces are not capable of playing a non-partisan impartial role in elections," he said.

The presence of an international monitoring force would be an absolutely essential restraining factor. This concern was borne out by what had happened in the Angolan election, he said.

Earlier, the director of the Southern Africa Project at the United States-based Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, Miss Gay McDougall, said South Africa was flooded with dangerous weapons.

The deputy chief of defence operations in France's National Security Force, Colonel Denis Vaultier, said it was easy to create an atmosphere of trust on election day with international observers, but it was more difficult to maintain respect for the result of the election after the initial period.

A security force that had been neutralised during the election process tended to choose violent underground action against a new order — Sapa

# Disclosures: MI chief's future unsure

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

MILITARY Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen faces an uncertain future following the recent disclosure of SADF plans in the 1980s to overthrow the Ciskei government and forge an anti-ANC "Xhosaland".

President F W de Klerk and government ministers have refused so far to criticise the former head of the Defence Force's Eastern Province command.

However, with South Africa's first non-racial election on the horizon the government will come under increasing pressure from opposition parties and the electorate to distance itself from the controversial general and documentary evidence of the shadowy military leader's plans.

According to documents released last week by Transkei's General Bantu Holomisa and Colonel Lourens du Plessis, the secret plans included the

springing of political prisoners from jail and the toppling of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe.

So far the government has denied that either the cabinet or the State Security Council had okayed a proposal to overthrow the Ciskeian strongman and install a grand Xhosa homeland which would serve as a Kwazulu-style anti-ANC front.

But weekend reports point out that if this is correct, General Van der Westhuizen will be seen to have been

operating independently in a campaign of destabilisation, a violation of territorial integrity.

If the government continues to disown the plan, pressure could mount for the MI chief to carry the can for the covert operation which went wrong when former President F W Botha was apparently alerted to it by an intelligence agent sympathetic to the former Ciskei leader.

254

CF 15/1/95

Judges P Bleiden and D Levy reserved their judgment until tomorrow  
of the offence and identity of the offending

# SAP's mercenary probe 'bogged down'

*BIOM 16/3/93*  
PRETORIA - The police investigation into SA mercenaries fighting in Angola was struggling to make any progress, a government source said yesterday

**ADRIAN HADLAND**

working as a mercenary was illegal, up to 100 SA citizens are reportedly involved in the Angolan war, possibly on both sides

Despite stern warnings from Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the SADF that

The SAP probe showed suspects had excellent ali-

bis and cover, the source said "These people have jobs at a security company to protect Angolan oil fields How are we to prove they are mercenaries?"

An additional difficulty was that the alleged mercenaries were in Angola and inaccessible for questioning while those who had been injured were treated in Namibia and not SA, the source said

Sapa-Reuter reported from Luanda yesterday the Angolan government denied rebel claims that they had captured the key garrison town of Cubal in the central highlands (254)

It also said key oil installations in the northern town of Soyo, retaken by government forces at the weekend, were intact

Offshore rigs near Soyo produce 40% of Angola's 550 000 barrel a day oil output

"Cubal remains under the control of government forces although there was some fighting nearby at the weekend," said defence ministry spokesman Brig Jose Manuel Jota

Unita radio continued to claim Unita had on Saturday captured Cubal, the forward base of government forces pushing into the highlands

The government newspaper Jornal de Angola said yesterday Unita had blown up a diesel tank at Texaco's Kwanda base near Soyo and had burned down its warehouses and electricity generators

Jota reported a standstill in the military situation in the rest of Angola and refused to comment on reports the government began a weekend offensive to dislodge Unita from Caxito

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## Robbers won





Star 17/3/93

# MK cadres entitled to pensions - Modise

By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter

Military pensions for Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres were a top priority in bilateral discussions between the ANC and Government, MK commander Joe Modise said yesterday.

The ANC was unable to alleviate the social and economic problems of returned MK cadres because of a lack of resources - and MK cadres were entitled to military pensions.

However, the Government was "dodging" the issue by pointing out that SADF officers were receiving pensions because they had contributed to a pension fund, said Modise.

"Those (in the SADF) benefited from the pension scheme and received salaries (which MK members did not receive) because of taxes, not only paid by the white man."

"The Government is shouting the loudest about democratic change - change brought about by MK fellows who have nothing"

Modise said still-exiled MK members would return to



Joe Modise Government "dodging" MK issue.

camps in South Africa once a transitional executive had been installed, when armed formations would be under multiparty control.

The ANC would begin negotiations for pensions when a government of national unity had been established.

Duration of service in MK should be taken into account when pensions were determined.

After Modise's meeting earlier this year with SADF second-in-command General Pierre Steyn, follow-up meetings were held between MK, led by its chief of staff Sipiwe Nyanda, and the SADF.

## SADF coping with drug abuse

CAPE TOWN — A total of 907 Defence Force personnel and national servicemen were drug and alcohol abusers between January 1 and December 31, 1992, said Defence Minister Gene Louw. (254)

Alcohol and a combination of other substances, including dagga and Mandrax, were most commonly abused. (2)

A multi-professional team provided treatment. A total of 847 members were treated in the SADF, while 60 were initially referred to outside institutions and were now receiving SADF after-care. — Sapa

# Defence budget to drop by 4%

## Political Staff

THE Budget allocation to the Defence Force will drop to R9,3 billion this year, a nominal decrease of 4% or R370 million from last year's figure.

However, in real terms the allocation represents a substantial 14,1% drop.

The police budget will increase by a substantial 14,3% in nominal terms to R6,4b, which will be used to fund greater police visibility in residential areas and the recently announced expansion of the aerial wing of the SAP.

The Budget review issued by Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys pointed out that structural changes in the SAP have been made to enable it to be "better accepted by all residents" and a new division of community relations has been created.

Under the defence allocation, he said that the "downsizing of the conventional fist of the Defence Force is quite acceptable on the present and projected reading of external threats to South Africa".

An explanatory memorandum on the defence estimates revealed that

the defence budget as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) had decreased from 4,3% in 1989 to 2,6% in 1993.

The corresponding figures for a percentage of state expenditure highlight the dramatic nature of the cuts — from 15,7% in 1989 to 8,2%.

## Allocation

It said the reduction of the Special Defence Account was "due mainly to the scaling down and cessation of conventional capabilities within the Army, Air Force and Navy as a result of the present perception of the threat and the reduced funds available".

The Correctional Services allocation will go up 17,6% in nominal terms to R1,7bn.

Under Justice a large 24,1% increase to R965,5m stems largely from "structures that had to be created in consequence of the National Peace Accord, various boards of enquiry, implementation of new legislation and a higher demand for legal assistance by the underprivileged".



# Defence allocation cut by 4%

CAPE TOWN — The Budget allocation to the Defence Force will drop to R9,335bn this year, a nominal decrease of 4% or R370m from last year's figure.

However, in real terms the allocation represents a substantial 14,1% drop and includes a huge 24% cut in real terms on the allocation to the special defence account

The police budget will increase by a substantial 14,3% in nominal terms to R6,452bn, which will be used to fund greater police visibility in residential areas and the recently announced expansion of the aerial wing of the SAP

The Budget review issued by Finance Minister Derek Keys pointed out that structural changes in the SAP had been made to enable it to be "better accepted by all residents"

The force's medical capability would, however, be retained and provide services to the Correctional Services Department and the SAP.

An explanatory memorandum on the defence estimates showed the Defence budget as a percentage of GDP had decreased from 4,3% in 1989 to 2,6% in 1993

The corresponding figures for a percentage of state expenditure high-

BIDM 18/3/93  
Political Staff

lighted the dramatic nature of the cuts — from 15,7% in 1989 to 8,2%

Reduction of the Special Defence Account was "due mainly to the scaling down and cessation of conventional capabilities within the Army, Air Force and Navy as a result of the present perception of the threat and the reduced funds available"

It added that due to the reduced allocation only urgent priorities could be accommodated and a number of issues were considered but not budgeted for These were.

□ The possible integration of the TBVC defence forces,

□ The urgent requirement for housing that would result from the rationalisation of the SADF and other forces,

□ Actions directed towards "nation building" such as the construction of roads and bridges or the upgrading of townships,

□ An increase in the deployment of forces to curb any escalation in internal unrest, and,

□ Large scale restructuring in the organisational or command structure of the SADF which might arise from "constitutional restructuring"

(254)  
The Correctional Services allocation would go up 17,6% in nominal terms to R1,745bn

Under Justice, a large 24,1% increase to R965,5m stems largely from structures that had to be created as a result of the national peace accord, various boards of inquiry, implementation of new legislation and a higher demand by the underprivileged for legal assistance.

The Defence Force's secret fund has been slashed by nearly R600m but the secret services account will go up by R31m to R433,7m

The Estimates of Expenditure, tabled in Parliament yesterday, made provision for R3 740,3m for the special defence account, which was allocated R4 383,1m in 1992/3

The Defence Force has stated in the past that the account, officially described as "financing special defence activities and purchases", was largely used for the purchase of arms and weapons

The secret services account, under the State Expenditure Vote, was used "to finance secret services undertaken by state departments"

In the 1992/'93 financial year, the secret services account was allocated R402,1m.

Star 18/8/93  
**Defence spending cut 14 pc**

Political Staff

(254)

Defence spending has been reduced by more than 14 percent to R9.3 billion, taking inflation into account.

Nominally, the 1993-94 defence budget is 3.8 percent below last year's allocation, but the cut is 14.1 percent in real terms, according to the defence vote explanatory memorandum.

Most of the cut is expected to be absorbed by the air force.

A big chop — 15 percent in nominal and 24 percent in real terms — is to be made in the Special Defence Account bud-

get.

● The R6.5 billion police budget for 1993-94 is up 14.3 percent on last year's allocation.

● The allocation for prisons goes up 17.6 percent to R1.7 billion. The Department of Correctional Services is taking "various steps to counter rising costs".

● The justice budget goes up 24.1 percent to R965.5 million — to fund structures arising from the National Peace Accord, boards of inquiry, implementation of new legislation, and a higher demand for legal assistance.

# State gives health and education a R33 b slice

Political Correspondent

EDUCATION and health benefit by more than R33 billion with this year's Budget

More than R22,7 billion is to be spent on education in 1993/94 — 19,2 percent up on last year

This does not include salary increases for teachers or TBVC countries.

A key element is the provision for the start of the long-term financing plan for a single education system under the Education Renewal Strategy

Of the total allocation for education, R17-million has been earmarked for initial spending to get the strategy started.

● Health services are getting more than R11 billion in the Budget and more than R400 million is to be spent on feeding schemes. The health budget is up 11 percent on last year

Furthermore, the government is to streamline health services to keep down delivery costs. A committee is expected to make recommendations soon

The Budget Review says "the straitened economic circumstances necessitate a drastic improvement in the cost effectiveness in health care delivery on the part of all health authorities".

Legislation is to be introduced during this session of parliament to establish a new management model for academic hospitals to give them greater autonomy.

Poverty and the drought have increased the demand for food aid and the government is to spend R400 million this year on the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme.

This will be supplemented with any funds left from the R400 million allocated for nutrition schemes in last year's Budget

The allocation to the Protein Energy Malnutrition Programme, also administered by the Department of National Health and Population Development, is to be raised to R40 million.

Other departments which will get more are.

● The R6,5-billion police budget for 1993/94 is up 14,3 percent on last year's allocation. The recently-expanded air wing of the police will be funded from this amount. The Budget Review says greater police visibility is crucial;

● The allocation for prisons goes up 17,6 percent to R1,7-billion. In addition, the Department of Correctional Services is taking "various steps to counter rising costs ... including the further development of corrective supervision as an alternative service option and controlled early releases. Prison labour is to be used more effectively".

● The justice budget goes up 24,1 percent to R965,5 million — largely to fund structures arising from the National Peace Accord, various boards of inquiry, implementation of new legislation and a higher demand for legal assistance by the underprivileged, and

● The Rail Commuter Corporation is to receive R1,2 billion from the 1993/94 Budget, with the Exchequer taking full responsibility for its operating deficit.

Transnet had not yet generated sufficient revenue for the commuter corporation's operating losses to be financed from direct payment of Transnet dividends.

The voted amount of R560 million for 1992/93 had to be supplemented by R620 million — a total of R1,18 billion

The Commuter Corporation's operating losses appeared to be on budget, while the accumulated debt would be merged in the public debt

## LOSERS

# Defence spending slashed by 14%

Political Correspondent

DEFENCE spending has been slashed by more than 14 percent to R9,3 billion, taking inflation into account.

Nominally, the 1993/94 defence budget is 3,8 percent below last year's allocation, but the cut is 14,1 percent in real terms, according to the Defence Vote memorandum.

Most of the cut is expected to be absorbed by the Air Force.

A big cut — 15 percent in nominal and 24 percent in real terms — is to be made in the Special Defence Account budget. Most of this covers weapons procurement, but also includes covert operations.

"The downsizing of the conventional fist of the Defence Force is regarded as quite acceptable on the present and projected reading of external threats to South Africa," according to the Budget review.

The explanatory memorandum says the cut in the Special Defence Account is due mainly to "the scaling down and cessation of conventional capabilities within the Army, Air Force and Navy as a result of the present perception of the threat and the reduced funds available.

"An attempt has nevertheless been made to maintain conventional operation capabilities at minimum acceptable levels."

The Defence Force will retain its medical capability "at this stage", to provide services to prisons and the police.



# Defence drop 'not enough'

254

Staff Reporter

THE drop in defence spending was not sufficient, Professor Heribert Adam, visiting professor to the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business from Vancouver's Simon Fraser University, said yesterday

CT 18/3/93  
Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys yesterday announced the Defence Force's budget would be dropped by 4% to R9,3 billion in the 1993/4 financial year and police expenditure for 1993/4 is to be boosted by 14,3% to R6,4bn

Prof Adam said since there was "no outside threat" the defence cuts could be "much higher".

Prof Adam said the spending curbs were "a move in the right direction, but not enough".

Mr Peter Batchelor, UCT political studies lecturer, said defence spending would mainly contribute to pensions and "golden handshakes"

Prof Adam said the emphasis should be to "professionalise" the police force, because South Africa's internal problems were "massive"

Police spokesman Major Ruben Bloomberg welcomed the police budget increase. Better police salaries would "improve policing in South Africa", he said.

The Correctional Services portion of the budget will apparently give little room for improvement.

The R1,7bn increase would serve for the "continuation of present services and duties", department spokesman Colonel Danie Immelman said.

## Funding for secret work cut, moved

Political Staff

THE Defence Force's secret fund has been slashed by nearly R600 million but the Secret Services Account will go up by R31m to R433,7m.

The Estimates of Expenditure, tabled in Parliament yesterday, make provision for R3 740,3m for the Special Defence Account, which was allocated R4 383,1m in the 1992/3 financial year.

The Defence Force has stated in the past that the account, officially described as "financing special defence activities and purchases", is largely used for the purchase of arms and weapons.

The Secret Services Account, provided under the State Expenditure Vote, is used "to finance secret services undertaken by state departments".

In the 1992/3 financial year, the Secret Services Account was allocated R402,1m.

## Minister ducks arms questions

et 18/3/93 Political Star 254

THE government yesterday ducked questions on whether the former commander of the controversial Viakplaas police unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock, had launched a private arms-dealing company, and whether it was involved in arms smuggling.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Gert Myburgh, only said the matter was part of the investigation being conducted by Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn on direction of President F. W. de Klerk.



# A 'main oke' – or a 'dirty tricks' breakthrough?

w/mail 19/3 - 25/3/93.

**A**FRICAN National Congress officials are debriefing a man they believe has more explosive information about government "dirty tricks" than self-confessed police hitman Dirk Coetzee

But police say the man, Frederick Alec Harding (50), is no more than "an old customer and a con artist" used to talking his way out of tight spots. He is awaiting trial on attempted murder, fraud and other charges.

Lawyers acting for the ANC are preparing a bail application for Harding following his court appearance this week.

Harding, who makes no bones about his criminal background, says he was recruited by government agencies in the 1970s, and for almost two decades ran a series of criminal operations aimed at destabilising and discrediting the ANC and other anti-apartheid groups.

Claiming close friendships with many senior government, military and police figures, he says he has intimate knowledge of criminal schemes to fund former Civil Co-operation Bureau and other operations in which he was involved.

The ANC believes Harding "has raised a number of sensitive and very explosive issues affecting people from top to bottom, at home and internationally. The organisation's legal adviser, Matthew Phosa, says the ANC has a duty to investigate Harding's allegations as "his information affects all in South Africa".

An initial analysis of Harding's claims leads ANC officials to believe that "Harding is bigger than Dirk Coetzee in terms of his international exposure and his overall importance".

They believe Harding will not only unlock secrets from the past, but may provide vital clues to current "dirty tricks" operations. He has, they say, accurately predicted more than one occurrence since the beginning of the debriefing operation.

Harding says he headed a drug-trafficking ring in the 1980s whose aim was to procure funding for CCB operations. The scheme involved selling stolen cars, hired in South Africa, to clients in Zimbabwe. Mandrax was bought from the proceeds and smuggled into South Africa, where the CCB took the profits, he says.

Harding says he began a life of crime at the behest of his Military Intelligence and Security Branch handlers, but police sources describe him simply as "the mafia man from Rivonia" and "a main oke in organised crime on the Witwatersrand" whose only interest is money and high living.

Many of the charges he is facing relate

to serious fraud but one, involving R10,5-million, was withdrawn in court earlier this month after the prosecutor failed to produce a witness. Some official sources discount Harding's claims regarding a political agenda, while others are loath to discuss the issue and refuse to comment.

Police describe Harding as a notorious gangster who has been known to detectives across the Witwatersrand for close on three decades. One policeman calls him "one of the top 40 criminals in the country" and another refers to him as a "godfather figure for the Blue Light Gang".

But the fact that Harding seems to have no criminal record to speak of appears to lend credence to his version that he became a criminal on orders from his security force bosses.

Police point to the serious nature of the attempted murder charges on which he is currently being held. They allege that he fired a gun at three taxi drivers outside his Rivonia house and that he knifed a contractor who had come to collect money from him.

They acknowledge that Harding was investigated by the Security Branch, but say this was only because he employed "Order of Death" bomber Corne Lottering as a bodyguard.

Lottering was arrested at Harding's home, christened "Ekaya Mandela", and is serving a prison sentence for bombing journalist Jani Allen's flat.

Harding, who believes his life is in danger even in prison, says senior security officials are playing cat and mouse with him. Serious criminal charges alternate with offers of a private amnesty if he will quietly leave the country, he says.

Harding's relationship with the security forces began, he says, when he served with 2 Recce in Angola and other Frontline states. He also claims to have participated in hot-pursuit raids, commando operations and security reconnaissance for cabinet ministers in several African countries.

Equipped with credit cards issued by major international banks, he roamed the world on missions for the South African government, which he claims included arms deals.

Police confirm Harding's international travel, but believe it was for purely criminal purposes. He used aliases and disguises, often posing as an Arab.

"He is a master conman," comments a detective familiar with Harding's criminal career. "He knows how to manipulate, how to make contacts, how to open doors."

"He's highly intelligent and he can arrange things. But it's all smoke and mirrors with him."

*The ANC is investigating explosive claims by a man who says he 'is bigger than Dirk Coetzee'. But police dismiss him as a criminal and con artist.*

**By PHILIPPA  
GARSON and  
STEPHEN  
LAUFER**

B1007 19/3/93

**Charges withdrawn** <sup>254</sup>

CHARGES against Johannesburg conscientious objector Luis Mitras for refusing to complete a period of community service were withdrawn by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday, after the attorney-general failed to give a decision on whether or not to proceed with the prosecution, the End Conscription Campaign said.

## 20 Jehovah Witnesses sentenced

TWENTY Jehovah Witnesses were sentenced to detention last year for refusing to do community service as an alternative to national service, Manpower Minister Mr Leon Wessels disclosed yesterday

None of the men served the detention, as they were on parole and were now doing community service

(254) CT 19/3/93



FM 19/3/93. CURRENT AFFAIRS

ian roles to counter the "total onslaught" by whatever means possible — and, it seems, didn't even bother consulting the highest political decision-making bodies

President FW de Klerk's government came close last week to compounding what is already a sickening episode by justifying the "extraordinary powers and unconventional strategies" used during that era — but denied Cabinet or State Security Council knowledge or approval of any illegal actions, including Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan

The reopened inquest into the 1985 deaths of eastern Cape activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Siculo Mhlawuli, was told last week that the military signal stating the need to "remove" Goniwe permanently from society was effectively a death sentence

SADF Col Lourens du Plessis was a senior staff officer at Eastern Province Command in 1985 when he sent the signal to Gen Frederik van Rensburg of the State Security Council secretariat in Pretoria. It was sent on the instructions of Van der Westhuizen (then a brigadier in charge of EP Command). Col Du Plessis said in an affidavit handed to the inquest that the words in the signal would not have been used if they were not intended to mean Goniwe and Calata should be killed. He has applied for indemnity against prosecution

*continue →*

GONIWE INQUEST FM 19/3/93

## Total shock

Shocking evidence pouring out of the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth, and related allegations last week of plans by the current head of Military Intelligence (MI), Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, to manipulate homeland politics grossly, epitomises the moral decay that characterised P W Botha's reign

Under Botha's militaristic patronage, politically naive SADF planners usurped civil-

In earlier evidence a frightening picture emerged of how deeply involved the military had become in countering black resistance to apartheid in the eastern Cape in the mid-Eighties. Bureaucrats apparently went directly to the leaders of clandestine military groups, rather than civilian or police structures, to solve political "problems" such as disruptions at black schools or township activism

Van der Westhuizen's role in the region was highlighted by a detailed plan he allegedly compiled to overthrow former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and install his brother Charles as head of an anti-ANC Xhosa homeland comprising Ciskei and Transkei. The documents were released last week by Transkei's military leader Bantu Holomisa. The Goniwe inquest was immediately adjourned until March 29 to allow police and lawyers to study the implications of Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan

Government spokesman David Steward accused Holomisa of political opportunism and said that neither the Cabinet nor State Security Council had ever discussed or considered Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan or anything similar

Holomisa's claims have again focused attention on Van der Westhuizen's position. He was a surprise survivor of De Klerk's purge of senior officers in November. In an interview at the time he said he would not quit in the face of scandalous allegations about MI and was convinced that his men acted correctly (*Current Affairs* November 27)

"I see no reason why I or any member of my organisation should now resign as a result of this onslaught (the outcry over MI activities). If anyone contravened (the law) he should be punished, but I am convinced that we acted correctly," said Van der Westhuizen. "I have no problem with testifying about my so-called involvement with the Hammer unit (an MI operation in the eastern Cape) or with the Goniwe murders or with anything else that's attributed to me. I know what I've done and what I have not done"

25 MAR 1993

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

(254)

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Vol 333

CAPE TOWN, 19 MARCH 1993

No. 14663

KAAPSTAD, 19 MAART 1993

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 456

19 March 1993

No 456

19 Maart 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 31 of 1993 Armaments Development and Production Amendment Act, 1993

No 31 van 1993 Wysigingswet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1993

2001 4.7

**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

**ACT**

To amend the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968, so as to delete certain expressions and to further define "employee"; to abolish the unique labour law dispensation of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 11 March 1993 )

254

**B**E IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

**Amendment of section 1 of Act 57 of 1968, as amended by section 1 of Act 65 of 1972, section 1 of Act 20 of 1977, section 1 of Act 86 of 1980, section 1 of Act 56 of 1982 and section 1 of Act 46 of 1992** 5

1. Section 1 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the definition of "employee" of the following definition

" 'employee' means a person in the employment of the corporation or a subsidiary company, and in addition, for the purposes of section 4A, a person working for or who is in the employment of a person working for the corporation or a subsidiary company," 10

(b) by the deletion of the definition of "employees' association", and

(c) by the deletion of the definition of "strike" 15

**Repeal of sections 8A to 8G inclusive of Act 57 of 1968**

2. Sections 8A to 8G inclusive of the principal Act are hereby repealed

**Repeal of section 12A of Act 57 of 1968**

3. Section 12A of the principal Act is hereby repealed

**Short title and commencement** 20

4. This Act shall be called the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Act, 1993, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*



**ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in  
bestaande verordenings aan

**WET**

Tot wysiging van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968, ten einde sekere uitdrukkings te skrap en "werknemer" nader te omskryf; die unieke arbeidsregbedeling van die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika, Beperk, op te hef; en om vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan, voorsiening te maak.

(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken )  
(Goedgekeur op 11 Maart 1993 )

**D**AAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 57 van 1968, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 65 van 1972, artikel 1 van Wet 20 van 1977, artikel 1 van Wet 86 van 1980, artikel 5 1 van Wet 56 van 1982 en artikel 1 van Wet 46 van 1992

1. Artikel 1 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur die omskrywing van "staking" te skrap,  
 (b) deur die omskrywing van "werknemer" deur die volgende omskrywing  
 10 te vervang  
     " 'werknemer' 'n persoon wat in diens is van die korporasie of 'n  
     filiaalmaatskappy, en daarbenewens, vir die doeleindes van artikel  
     4A, 'n persoon wat werk verrig vir of wat in diens is van 'n persoon  
     wat werk verrig vir die korporasie of 'n filiaalmaatskappy ", en  
 15 (c) deur die omskrywing van "werknemersvereniging" te skrap

**Herroeping van artikels 8A tot en met 8G van Wet 57 van 1968**

2. Artikels 8A tot en met 8G van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

**Herroeping van artikel 12A van Wet 57 van 1968**

3. Artikel 12A van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

20 **Kort titel en inwerkingtreding**

4. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1993, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal

Star 19/8/93

# Pik assures US on nuclear stockpile

By Hugh Robertson  
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha gave an assurance yesterday that doubts expressed by senior members of the Clinton administration about South Africa's alleged stockpile of weapons-grade uranium "will be removed within the next two weeks".

He refused to explain how this would be done, but his statement follows increasing concern in the Clinton administration about South Africa's nuclear policy, and its programme for the production of advanced missiles and other weapons of mass destruction.

Yesterday, as Botha met the senior Africa

specialist at the National Security Council, Anthony Lake, and prepared for a meeting with Secretary of State Warren Christopher, it became clear that the issue had become one of the most controversial subjects on the agenda.

At a breakfast for South African journalists, Botha conceded that the issue had become a problem. He said: "As from the date of our signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on July 10 1991 we have completely conformed with our commitments under the treaty, and all the agreements and guarantees.."

"Whatever doubts or suspicions there might be ... they will be removed within the next

two weeks." He would not elaborate. (254)

Earlier this month, CIA director James Woolsey said the administration had grave doubts about the validity of the SA Government's declaration of the quantity of weapons-grade uranium in the country.

Administration sources say these doubts now stand in the way of a possible proposal by Washington to buy all South Africa's weapons-grade uranium and dilute it in the US for re-export as nuclear fuel.

US officials have also expressed concern about a report that inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were not allowed to visit an installation in the Kalahari.



Pik Botha ... has little hope for Angola.

● In a front-page report yesterday, The Washington Post says the IAEA has confirmed that South Africa has enough enriched uranium to make between 12 and 24 nuclear bombs.

# Pik: Apartheid was a mistake

Ad 10 CT 20/3/93 (254)

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday admitted apartheid was a mistake, declaring "It was based on racial prejudice, it was morally indefensible"

Speaking at a news conference on Thursday before his Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher yesterday, Mr Botha said warned that Africa was being marginalised as the world's attention turned to the problems of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union

Mr Christopher offered his country's help in negotiations on a transition to democracy and majority rule due to resume next month

"I'm pleased to note that negotiations are to be resumed in early April for the transitional government," Mr Christopher said when he welcomed Mr Botha to the State Department

## 'SA admitted nuclear work'

VIENNA. — South Africa had admitted secretly enriching uranium to the level required for making nuclear bombs, a spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced here yesterday.

Mr David Kyd said the South African government had revealed this to IAEA in 1991 after it signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and opened its nuclear sites to inspectors from the UN agency.

The announcement came after the

International Herald Tribune yesterday claimed unnamed IAEA inspectors had said South Africa produced and secretly stockpiled enough uranium for 12 to 24 nuclear bombs during the 1970s and 1980s

Mr Kyd said South Africa had "hidden nothing" from the IAEA inspectors.

Sources here say Pretoria is now trying to sell all its weapons-grade uranium to the US — Sapa-AFP

"Negotiations are the only way to go. The US wants to help you in any appropriate way with these negotiations," he said

Mr Botha described their meeting as a "precious moment"

"I have come here for the first time to discuss with you affairs without the burden of apartheid"

Mr Christopher was expected to raise with Mr Botha Washington's continued anxiety that South Africa was hiding enriched uranium from its nuclear pro-

gramme, despite having joined the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in 1991

US officials also want South Africa to abandon its ballistic missile programme

Mr Botha said this week South Africa wanted to join the Missile Technology Control Regime, an international agreement which limits the spread of "sensitive" missile knowledge — Sapa-Reuter



# Big uranium deal?

(254)

MAR 20 1993

## RUPERT CORNWELL

WASHINGTON. — The United States is quietly pressing for a deal to buy up South Africa's stocks of weapons-grade enriched uranium — apparently enough to build at least a dozen nuclear bombs — before the possible replacement of white minority rule in Pretoria by a transitional government dominated by the African National Congress.

Informal discussions about South African uranium stocks have been under way for several months, both here and at the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and were almost certainly a topic during yesterday's scheduled talks in

■ The United States is keen to buy South Africa's enriched uranium stocks as part of its worldwide bid to contain the burgeoning nuclear weapons capacity of Third World countries.

Washington between South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the US Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher.

Although the exact state of negotiations is unclear, some officials here are optimistic that an agreement can be reached soon, despite objections by the ANC and fears in both Washington and Vienna that the South African government may still be concealing the exact quantity of its stockpiled uranium weapons material

□ **MAKING A DEAL?** Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher, right, and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha meet at the State Department in Washington.

President Bill Clinton, mindful of the political turmoil in South Africa and the ANC's continuing links with Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, is desperately anxious to have such mischief-making potential safely under lock and key, much as it has sought to eliminate the nuclear capacity of the smaller successor states of the former Soviet

Union.

It is reported by Agence France Presse from Vienna that South Africa has admitted to secretly enriching uranium to the level required for making nuclear bombs

A spokesman for the IAEA, Mr David Kyd, said the Pretoria government had revealed this to the IAEA in 1991 after it signed

the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and opened its nuclear sites to inspectors from the UN agency.

The announcement came after the Paris-based International Herald Tribune yesterday reported that unnamed IAEA inspectors had said South Africa produced and secretly stockpiled enough uranium during the 1970s and 1980s for 12 to 24 nuclear bombs.

"The IAEA has not divulged any official figure on the quantity produced, as that is confidential," said Mr Kyd. He added that South Africa had "hidden nothing" from the IAEA inspectors

The Tribune report said United States officials "strongly suspected" that Pretoria had not accounted for all the bomb-grade uranium it produced, or the weapons components it amassed

■ The Independent, London

# SADF talks strike snags

SITING 21/3/93

THE control of the country's armed forces in the lead up to elections has become a sticking point in talks between the government and the ANC

By EDYTH BULBRING  
Political Correspondent

This week, the subcommittees on defence matters reported to "the channel" — the term given to chief negotiators Roelf Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa — that it had made no progress, despite more than two years of wrangling over the existence of private armies and the role of the SADF.

ANC negotiators now want the issue to be publicly debated in a multi-party forum.

The ANC has already agreed to stop recruiting for MK, provide lists of its arms, inside and outside the country, disclose all its troops and open its camps for inspection.

It also concedes that the existence of private armies and the proliferation of armed formations in the

country is a serious problem that should be halted

But in return, for MK's disbandment and demobilisation, the ANC wants the SADF, the homeland governments and the police to be subject to the same conditions. This position was put to government negotiators in talks two weeks ago.

Last Thursday, Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh informed the ANC that the government could not agree to this. As the ANC had extended its conditions to include "all armed formations", all affected parties would have to be included in the talks, he said.

## Koos in CP role

THE recently retired SADF Chief of Staff Planning, General Koos Bisschoff, is to run the Conservative Party's mobilisation secretariat

The secretariat was formed at the CP's 11th annual national congress in Pretoria yesterday

The mobilisation campaign was launched late last year in response to attacks by Apla on white farmers in the Eastern Cape and along the Free State border with Lesotho

S. TIMES 2/13/73

(254)



Star 22/3/93

## Ex-SADF general elected to CP 'mobilisation' post

The recently-retired head of Staff Planning of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Koos Bisschoff, has been appointed head of the Conservative Party's mobilisation secretariat. (254)

According to a statement released at the CP's general congress in Pretoria on Saturday, Bisschoff will be responsible for co-ordinating the party's national mobilisation campaign.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said details about the mobilisation campaign would be made known later.

Bisschoff previously commanded the SADF's Eastern

and Northern Western Commands.

He said his appointment should not be seen as a party-political development, but as support for a people's action.

He said the nation's values were under serious threat.

"The kernel of democracy is not the will of the majority, but the freedom of people and nations," Bisschoff said.

He saw self-determination as a basic right for each nation. He called on all peace and freedom-loving people to unite across party-political barriers and to act in defence of their self-determination — Sapa.

The absence of a political forum where grievances could be discussed, resulted in a total country-wide boycott of rent and service charges during 1990, instigated by local civic associations

After negotiations by the four provinces, the situation improved to the extent of a fifty percent payment by the end of 1990. This situation has however deteriorated since April 1992

Effective suppression of violence, the achievement of the political aspirations of all inhabitants and the rendering of effective services is seen by black communities as the solution to rent and service boycotts

The still to be formed local government negotiation forum will address, as a priority, various problems experienced on local level

The suspension of the boycotts of rent and service charges will inter alia be one of these problems

A culture of non-payment has however already established itself and it will take a major effort to vest the responsibility of payment of service charges on residents. After this, economic tariffs could be negotiated, and only then a shift could be made to the principle of one city, one tax base

**SADF personnel: drug abusers/addicts**

85 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any Defence Force personnel and national servicemen were found to be drug abusers and drug addicts during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (a) what estimated number of persons was involved, (b) which drugs were most commonly used and (c) what were the sources of the drugs,

(2) (a) what steps are being taken to (i) treat and (ii) rehabilitate drug abusers and addicts in the Defence Force and (b) what results have been achieved;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B219E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) Yes, for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ply controls in respect of development in the (a) Mont-aux-Sources, (b) Cathedral and (c) Cathkin areas of the Natal Drakensberg region, if not, why not, if so, (i) what is the (aa) nature and (bb) extent of these controls and (ii) what authority or authorities (aa) enforce these controls and (bb) grant permission for development,

(2) whether environmental impact assessments are required in each case before such permission for development is granted, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B308E

**The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

(1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes

(i) (aa) Nature

— Natal Town Planning Ordinance No 27 of 1949

— Natal Roads Ordinance No 10 of 1968

— Advertising of Roads and Ribbon Development Act No 21 of 1940

— Local Authorities Ordinance No 25 of 1974

(bb) Extent

Development, whether it be in urban or rural areas, or with or without subdivision is controlled through the provisions of the Natal Town Planning Ordinance within the objectives set out in Section 40 (1) being to secure "co-ordinated and harmonious development"

The Town Planning Ordinance also regulates the subdivision of land, the development for urban purposes of land without subdivision—and the use which is made of that land or of any buildings on it. Broadly speaking this is a private township and as such the establishment thereof requires the Administrator's approval in the form of need and desirability, development and/or private township applications

The other Acts and Ordinances referred to in 1 (a) (i) (aa) inclusive above, supplement these provisions and are normally included in the form of conditions of approval relating to for example, access, building lines and/or incorporation into a

local authority area. The main headings are as follows—

*Need and Desirability application (Section 11bis)*

Such applications are to be submitted where more than 10 lots or units are proposed in rural areas and in urban areas where there is no town planning scheme control. Here the principle of urban development in the public interest has to be established. Consultation with a wide range of agencies including local communities provides a comprehensive base for assessing such applications in the public interest. Where objections are received or concerns expressed, the Town and Regional Planning Commission whose responsibility it is to formulate recommendations to the Administrator-in-Executive Committee, normally calls for a hearing and site inspection to enable the affected parties to present their case. Thereafter the documents together with a recommendation are submitted to the Executive Committee for a decision.

*Development application (Section 11 (2))*

This falls under the "development without subdivision" category of a small scale nature and again is for those rural areas or areas without town planning scheme control. As with Need and Desirability applications there is consultation and thereafter approval can be granted under delegated authority within the Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration.

*Applications for private townships (Section 12 to 32 and Chapter 3)*

Such applications are for subdivision and/or follow the favourable granting of a Need and Desirability application. Here the focus is on the provision of adequate access and infrastructural services, environmental management during and after construction, the provision of public uses, conditions ensuring security of title for purchases, the layout, design etc. Again there are extensive consultations and a hearing and site inspection is normally held where there are objections. Approval can be granted

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a) 907, including alcohol abusers

(b) Alcohol and a combination of other substances among others dagga and Mandrax

(c) Alcohol and certain medicines are purchased legally from registered tradesmen and pharmacies. Where illegal trade is concerned the same sources exist as in the civilian sector, viz retail and wholesale drug-dealers who maintain a black market network. If illegal trading is suspected, the matter is referred to the SA Police for further investigation

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) A multi-professional team provides treatment in the SA Defence Force. Serious cases referring long term treatment are referred to State Institutions

(b) 847 members were successfully treated in the SA Defence Force while 60 members were initially referred to institutions outside the SA Defence Force and are at present receiving internal after care

**SADF: failure to report for duty**

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

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 14 February 1992 he will now furnish particulars in regard to the number of persons who failed to report for (a) national service, (b) Citizen Force camps and (c) Commando duty, if not, why not, if so, how many failed to report for (i) national service in February 1992, August 1992 and February 1993, respectively, and (ii) (aa) Citizen Force camps and (bb) Commando duty in 1992? B228E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

The hon member is referred to my oral reply to Question No 27 on 17 March 1993

**Natal Drakensberg: controls for development**

136 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Local Government

(1) Whether any authorities falling under the Natal Provincial Administration ap-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# War that STAR 23/3/13 changed Africa 254

**The War for Africa:  
Twelve Months that  
Transformed a Continent**  
by Fred Bridgland  
(Ashanti)

First published as a hardback in 1990, and again in 1992, this is the paperback version of the most important record yet of the Cuban-South African clash in Angola

Bridgland, the talented southern African correspondent for the London Sunday Telegraph, leaves no one in doubt as to the importance of the Angolan War. He believes "it spelled the end of the last great neo-colonial attempts at African conquest, by Cuba and the Soviet Union. It made possible the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa and the beginning of the end of one-party dictatorship in black Africa."

These high claims are sustained by his text. As much as anything, however, the restraint with which the South Africans carried on their side of the war is startling.

Once the days of the almost comic-book "dash to Luanda" in 1975 were over, the political constraints dictated that this became one of the most closely managed wars of modern times.

While this may have prevented some victories, it also ensured that neither South Africa nor its enemies in the field were sucked into a mammoth confrontation which could have spelled disaster for all.



# Louw: 907 SADF staff abused drugs, alcohol

254

Political Staff

~~878~~

ALTOGETHER 907 members of the South African Defence Force last year were found to be drug and alcohol abusers, the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

CF 24/3/93

Replying in Parliament to a question from Mr Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow), Mr Louw said 847 of the members were treated in the SADF.

Altogether 60 members initially attended outside institutions but now received after-care internally.

vision. This member sees to it that all prescribed directives regarding the care of the children are strictly adhered to and that the children's general health and well-being are promoted.

In general it can be mentioned that the Department of Correctional Services places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Department of Correctional Services are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and directives are meticulously carried out. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalization in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists.

**SADF officer attached to State Security Council**

\*24 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Question No 28 on 17 February 1993 and Question No 21 on 3 March 1993, a former senior officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was employed by the Defence Force during the period in which he was attached to the Secretariat of the State Security Council, if so, what is the name of this officer;
- (2) whether this officer made direct or indirect contact with any chief ministers or governments of the self-governing areas at any time during the above-mentioned period, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of this contact;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B508E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) and (2)

The former senior officer whose name has been furnished to me was functionally in the employ of the Secretariat of the State Security Council and only fell under the SA Defence Force administratively. The finer details of the contacts he may have made during this period are consequently not known to my department.

NO  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) No

**Press freedom**

\*25 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- Whether, with reference to the free flow of information and reporting by the Press, any further steps have been or are being taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal of the 11 Acts referred to in the reply to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B509E

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

As stated in the reply to Question No 7 of 18 March 1992 (Hansard Column 419), of the 11 Acts referred to, the Department of Home Affairs administers only the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979), and for the reason furnished in the aforesaid reply, it is still not the Department's intention to repeal the provision concerned.

I further recommend that my colleagues who administer the other Acts concerned be consulted by the hon member in that regard.

**TBVC states: pension funds**

\*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on whether pension funds in the TBVC states are being monitored in any way, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what way are these funds monitored and (b) what is the state of each of these funds;
- (2) whether any large payments were made by any of these funds to any individuals in the past 18 months, if so;
- (3) whether he will furnish details of such payments, if not, why not, if so, what are the details? B510E

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(1) Yes, but it is primarily not my function

- (a) On the one hand, pension funds in the TBVC States are administered by the independent state in question and monitoring occurs in terms of the pension and financial institu-

tions as well as through auditing by the Auditors-General of those states. On the other hand, it is monitored in terms of Structural Adjustment Arrangements if actions regarding the pension funds have a fiscal impact on the adjustment measures. In such cases the Chairman of the Structural Adjustment Committee, in accordance with the agreement, would take the matter up with the two governments.

(b) I refer the hon member to the latest reports of the Auditors-General of the various states.

- (2) Yes
- (3) According to available information the Venda Government decided to privatise its pension fund and in the process amounts were paid to financial institutions on behalf of individuals. Members of the pension fund were unhappy about this and this led to strikes. To solve the crisis the Venda Government appointed the Venda Pensions Crisis Committee to investigate all payments made from the pension fund. The Venda Government is assisted by Dr J de Looz in the investigation. The Committee has made good progress with its investigation and according to Dr De Looz a report will soon be submitted to the Venda Government.

Regarding the pension funds of the other States, the calculations of the amounts were made in accordance with the formulae laid down in the laws of the respective countries.

It must be stressed that the various TBVC States, as independent states, administer their own pension funds.

**SADF: legal fees**

\*27 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence

- What was the total amount paid by the Government during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available for the legal fees incurred by members of the South African Defence Force in respect of (a) defence in (i) criminal and (ii) civil cases,

(b) inquests, (c) commissions of inquiry and (d) other legal actions? B513E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

R2 907 389,53 since 1 April 1992. The figures are unfortunately not available in the cost components specified and the time and effort required to calculate them thus cannot be justified.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 9 on 17 March 1993, put by Dr F H Pauw (col 592)

**National Cancer Association: funds**

\*9 Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of National Health †

- (1) Whether the State makes any funds available to the National Cancer Association, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the total amount so made available during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) on the budget of which State Department or Departments are donations to this association indicated;
- (2) whether it is required of this association to apply the above-mentioned donations on a racial basis, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure is being followed? B397E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

(1) Yes,

(a) R465 000 for the financial year 1992/93 and

(b) Administration House of Representatives, Administration House of Delegates, Provincial Administration of Transvaal, Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope,

(2) no, the Association applies for subsidy at different State institutions who subsidise social worker posts for Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The application of these personnel is not prescribed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



**THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM**

- (1) Yes, differentiation occurs in respect of the house owner allowance scheme and the Government Service-Pension Fund on the basis of gender.
- (2) no, any officer or employee employed in terms of the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), or the provisions of any of the Services Acts can, if a self-governing territory—
  - (a) experiences such a need;
  - (b) requests it;
  - (c) regards the relevant officer or employee as suitable,
- (3) no

**Transnet: new Braamfontein offices**

\*16 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

Whether Transmed moved into new offices in Braamfontein recently, if so, (a) for what reasons, (b) what is the monthly rental paid in respect of the new offices, (c) what was the monthly cost of occupying the offices in Park Chambers as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (d) how are the offices previously occupied by Transmed now utilized? B496E

**The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

- (a) Transmed centralised in one administrative office in Braamfontein with effect from 1 January 1990. Ten regional offices and one head office were closed and all administrative functions are controlled from one central office. The annual savings amount to R6,8 million
- (b) R213 000

report with regard to any case dealt with or handled by that attorney-general in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of which cases? B498E

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

Section 5 (5) of the Attorney-General Act, 1992 (Act 92 of 1992) provides that I shall coordinate the functions of the attorneys-general and may require an attorney-general to furnish me with information or a report with regard to any case, dealt with by him in the exercise of his duties or powers

The purpose of this provision is, *inter alia*, to enable me to perform certain functions prescribed by law and convention. In this regard attention is drawn to the following—

Section 111 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), gives me the power, in the interests of justice, to order that an offence which has been committed in the area of jurisdiction of one attorney-general, shall be tried in the area of jurisdiction of another attorney-general.

If I deem it in the interests of the administration of justice I can direct that the trials be heard together in one centre

I am furthermore empowered, in terms of section 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, which deals with cases having a bearing on public safety or the maintenance of law and order, to request the State President to constitute a special superior court to try such a case

In order to answer questions in Parliament and otherwise in connection with the functions of attorneys-general

Although the independence of the attorney-general is now entrenched by law, this does not mean that I may not from time to time have discussions with them on administrative issues or issues which have a bearing on management policy. Co-ordinating discussions which have a direct bearing on coordination and effective administration do take place and, in my opinion, still bear testimony of the good working relationship which exists between the various attorneys-general and myself

In order to exercise these powers, I am de-

pendent on information regarding the circumstances and the facts of the case, which I obtain from the attorney-general concerned

Attention is also drawn to the fact that in terms of section 5 (6) of the Attorney-General Act, 1992, attorneys-general are requested to submit a report to Parliament regarding their activities

Since attorneys-general institute prosecutions on behalf of the State and consequently render a service on behalf of the community, they must also be able to be called to task should they not perform their functions or should they not do so properly. Hence section 4 of the Attorney-General Act provides that an attorney-general may in certain instances be removed or suspended from office by the State President at the request of Parliament. By convention I, as Minister of Justice, am responsible to Parliament and the State President for matters relating to the administration of justice, and for that reason section 5 (5) of the Attorney-General Act authorizes me to request certain information from an attorney-general

Since it has always been clear that an attorney-general performs his functions fearlessly and independently, I do not intend to request information or reports from the attorneys-general in a way which may possibly have the effect that their independence may be infringed upon

**SADF commandos: assistance to SAP**

\*19. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to the reply to Question No 18 on 19 February 1992, what was the outcome of the investigation conducted to determine the ways in which Commandos of the South African Defence Force could be used to assist the South African Police in combating crime? B501E

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

The Defence Amendment Act, 1992 (Act 132 of 1992) was promulgated on 6 July 1992, and, as a result thereof, the South African Defence Force can also be utilized for the maintenance of essential services, including the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime in co-operation with the



South African Police Planning has already been carried out for the optimal utilization of Commando members for these purposes

The hon the State President has already announced that Commandos are to be utilized to a greater extent in rural areas. He did so during his opening speech this year

SAP: legal fees

\*20 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

What was the total amount paid by the Government during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available for the legal fees incurred by members of the South African Police in respect of (a) defence in (i) criminal and (ii) civil cases, (b) inquiries, (c) commissions of inquiry and (d) other legal actions? B503E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Accounts for the payment of legal fees do not specify the required categories, and as a result thereof the system of the South African Police has not been adapted in order to differentiate such categories. The differentiation cannot be made, as a result of the extent of the administrative process

JSE: protection of investors

\*21 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Guarantee Fund established in terms of section 30 of the Stock Exchange Control Act, 1985 (Act No 1 of 1985), has shown any shortcomings in respect of the proper protection of local and foreign investors in respect of defaulting brokers, if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) extent of these shortcomings,

(2) whether he and/or the Registrar of Stock Exchanges has investigated or intends investigating these shortcomings with a view to bringing about improvements, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B504E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) No The Act and rules contain requirements regarding the settlements of certain securities transactions and the rules of the JSE and its Guarantee Fund provide that in the event of a broker not complying with these requirements, claims of clients (classified as "general claims") shall be paid in full by the fund. Other claims (classified as "limited claims") are subject to a maximum payment of R1 million per defaulting stock-broking firm

In terms of the rules of the JSE and its Guarantee Fund claims on the fund shall first be met out of the proceeds of any claim on an insurance policy taken out by the JSE on behalf of broking firms and only after the estate of a defaulting broking firm has been excused. In the interim, however, due to the time required to finalise a full audit of the accounts of the defaulting firms to establish the extent of the default and to categorise clients' claims, the JSE decided to assist investors and has paid all general claims that have been proved from its own funds

In addition to protection under the Guarantee Fund, the JSE has insurance cover of R100 million. Upon the exhaustion of the R100 million cover in any one year catastrophe cover of R50 million for any one occurrence per broking firm immediately becomes applicable. Claims in respect of the losses of three firms involved have been submitted to the JSE's insurers. One claim had to be reinstated and a resubmission of the revised claim is imminent

(2) The matter is currently under active investigation by the JSE in consultation with the Registrar of Stock Exchanges to determine in what respect, if any, the protection envisaged for investors in the event of default of a broker could be improved

(3) No

SADF: printing press

\*22 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force (SADF) has purchased or intends purchasing a multi-colour printing press at a cost of more than R1 million, if so, (a) for what purposes and (b) what is the (i) make and (ii) purchase price of this press;

(2) whether the SADF has received any objections to this purchase, if so, (a) what objections and (b) from whom? B505E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) To meet the SADF's classified printing requirements

(b) (i) Heidelberg Speedmaster, model 102FP+L  
(ii) RM 4,62

(2) Objections were submitted to the Department of State Expenditure and a working group was appointed with representation from the SA Defence Force, the Government Printer and the Department of State Expenditure. The objections were thoroughly investigated taking the SA Defence Force's requirements for rationalisation of posts, security considerations, centralisation and cost efficiency into account. The conclusion was reached that the cost was justified in the light of these factors

(a) The objections were

— that a large surplus capacity exists in the RSA printing industry,

— that there is under-utilized printing capacity at the Government Printing Works, and

— that in a time of scaling down the SADF should not purchase equipment of this nature

(b) A tenderer and the Printing Industries Federation of South Africa

Prisons: mothers with children

\*23 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many mothers were confined to prison with their children in 1992? B507E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

In the interests of the infants, small children and the parents involved, as well as in the absence of suitable alternatives, imprisoned mothers are allowed to care for their dependent children in South African prisons

On 31 December 1992 there were 202 mothers together with one or more children in prison

In line with international practice, regulation number 94 of the regulations promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), makes provision for a female prisoner to keep her child with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary, subject to prescribed conditions. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for the period for which a child remains in a prison

Standing departmental directives also determine that a child may remain in prison with the mother for as long as is deemed necessary for medical and nutritional purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not suffer psychologically or physically if separated from the mother. In a case where removal from prison is appropriate, it is a requirement that a suitable home should be obtained for such a child beforehand. Social work personnel of the Department of Correctional Services investigate the placement possibilities for these young children in co-operation with external social work organizations. When placement is arranged the mother, family, foster family or institution personnel, as applicable, are consulted

All children are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and nutrition is to be prescribed. The child's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and immunisation as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic

At every prison where children stay with their mothers, a member of the nursing profession is responsible for the necessary supervision



*Hansard*

February 1993 and instructed pupils to leave their classrooms daily at 11 00. These actions were presented as protest against the payment of examination fees by 10 candidates and to force the Government to do away with these fees.

As a result of these actions no significant education took place at primary and secondary schools in Soweto for the period 15 February 1993 to 26 February 1993.

- (3) No
- (4) No

**Road Traffic Act: amendment**

\*11. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether his Department was consulted by the Department of Transport in respect of the proposed insertion of a new subsection (5) in section 122 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No 29 of 1989), if so, what (a) are the details of this consultation and (b) was his or his Department's response.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B420E

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

- (1) Yes

(a) On 29 April 1992 and 13 July 1992 my Department formally commented on the Bill. On the latter date comments obtained from the various Attorneys-General were also brought to the attention of the Department of Transport. In addition hereto officials from my Department and representatives of the Attorneys-General of Transvaal and the Cape attended a demonstration of the apparatus concerned on 8 September 1992 in Pretoria. Various discussions followed and on 9 February 1993 the Attorneys-General of Transvaal and of the Cape personally attended a demonstration of the apparatus in Cape Town.

(b) Although the principle in respect of the establishment of a more efficient method to expedite the process by which drunken drivers are being brought before our courts of law, is

*Hansard*

supported, practical problems were foreseen with the application of the provisions concerned and they were brought to the attention of the Department of Transport.

(2) Yes. After discussions between myself and the Minister of Transport, the latter indicated during the Second Reading debate of the Bill that the provision concerned would not be put into operation before the Department of Justice had submitted proposals to obviate the practical problems which are foreseen. It is expected that the Attorneys-General will soon give a co-ordinated opinion on possible solutions.

**Transnet: employment policy**

\*12 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Public Enterprises

- (1) How many (a) Whites and (b) Non-Whites were taken into employment by Transnet during the period 1 April 1992 to 15 March 1993.
- (2) whether, since 1 January 1990, any policy guidelines in respect of the employment of applicants containing a reference to the race of an applicant have been in existence or have been furnished to any employment offices, if so, what are the relevant details.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B484E

**The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

- (1) (a) 271 (15 April 1992 to 15 February 1993)
- (b) 385 (February 1993)
- (2) Yes. Since August 1991, Transnet has been following a recruitment policy whereby business units have to obtain the approval of its Management Board for the employment of White applicants.
- (3) Yes. Transnet Limited is a public company with a Board of Directors. As such they manage their own human resources affairs. It is one of Transnet Limited's

**SAPS/ADF: criminal conduct of members**

\*13 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the criteria applied or discretions exercised by the Attorneys-General in deciding whether to prosecute members of the South African Police or Defence Force for alleged criminal conduct are the same as those applicable to the general public, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects do the criteria applied and discretions exercised in respect of the Police and the Defence Force differ from those applicable to the general public? B489E

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

Attorneys-General have for decades followed the guidelines laid down in *Beckstrater v Rotcher and Theunissen, 1955 (1) S.A. 129 (A.D.)*, when deciding to prosecute or not. According to this authority the criterion is whether the prosecuting authority has a reasonable and probable cause for prosecuting, to wit that he has such information at his disposal as would lead to a reasonable man to conclude that the accused is probably guilty of the offence as charged.

Attorneys-General apply this criterion fearlessly and independently in all cases that come before them for decision, and, what is more, this criterion would and should apply to members of the South African Police and the Defence Force and the public alike. There is no evidence to the contrary.

**Self-governing territories: territorial allowance**

\*14 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Administration and Tourism

- (1) Whether he or the Commission for Administration has been approached to eliminate the so-called territorial allowance paid to seconded public service personnel in the self-governing territories, if so, (a) by whom was he or the Commission approached and (b) what was his or the Commission's response to this approach.
  - (2) whether he or the Commission intends eliminating this allowance, if not, why not; if so, when.
  - (3) whether this allowance is paid to any South African public service officials who were previously classified as Black and have been seconded to self-governing territories, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details.
  - (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B491E
- The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM**
- (1) No, (a) and (b) Fall away.
  - (2) no, the possible abolition of the payment of the National State territorial allowance depends on constitutional developments.
  - (3) yes, the National State territorial allowance is payable to all South African public servants who are seconded to the self-governing territories.
  - (4) no
- Public service: gender/race distinctions**
- \*15 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism
- (1) Whether any conditions of service, including remuneration packages, in the public service are racially or gender distinctive, if so, which conditions of service.
  - (2) whether only persons previously classified as White can be seconded to the service of self-governing territories, if so, why, if not, what is the present policy in respect of the secondment of people of colour.
  - (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B494E



*prima facie* involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person. In the light of the fact that there was no direct evidence of how the wound under the chin of the deceased was sustained, the court was not in a position to make a finding as to who caused or administered it.

(iii) **DAANTJIE BARENS**, a 23 year old male

(a) Date of death 7 November 1991

(b) Cause or likely cause of death Internal and general loss of blood due to a penetrating projectile wound through the chest

(c) Whether the death was brought about by any act or omission *prima facie* involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person. On the available evidence it cannot be determined who was responsible for the death of the deceased when he was fired upon by armed persons, while he was assisting the South African Police as a tracker.

The findings of the inquest were brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, Kimberley, who indicated that no further steps were considered by him.

(2) A statement is not necessary, since this answer is itself too long in any case.

#### Navy: affirmative action

\*5 Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister of Defence <sup>†</sup>

(1) Whether, with reference to certain statements allegedly made by a spokesman of the South African Navy on the radio programme Monitor on or about 4 March 1993, the Navy has decided to increase the percentage of Black employees in the Navy as against employees of other race groups, if not, what are the relevant details of the statements on

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monitor, if so, (a) by what percentage and (b) as against what race groups,

(2) whether the Navy has accepted the principle of affirmative action, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether the Navy recruits employees on a racial basis, if not, why not, if so, (a) for what reasons and (b) to what extent,

(4) whether the Navy intends to monitor the composition of its work force on a racial basis in future, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons? B431E

#### †The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) to (4)

Blacks only started to attest in the Permanent Force in the SA Navy in 1991 with the result that their numbers are very low in comparison to other population groups. In the Monitor radio programme the spokesman merely indicated that applications were at present being received from Blacks whose qualifications made them suitable for attestation and further training in the Permanent Force of the SA Navy. In so far as the term "affirmative action" means the replacement, without merit, of whites by blacks, the answer is no. All members with the necessary development potential receive purposeful and appropriate training to qualify them for successful careers in the Navy. Whereas in the past Indian males were specifically selected for voluntary services at SAS JALSENA, this practice has now ceased and this particular unit has been disbanded. The population composition of the SA Navy is not monitored. It is the result of selection on the grounds of candidates' abilities and qualifications and race plays no role.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can we accept that he is saying, contrary to the former hon Minister, who mentioned on 17 June 1992 that provision would be made for affirmative action in respect of elements of the SA Defence Force, that this is now no longer the case?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, every application is considered according to its specific merits. There is no question at all of there being discrimination against any population group. Merit is the only criterion that justifies an appointment. By that I mean that merely replacing

White persons by persons of colour would be discriminatory, and this is certainly not the case.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether MK members who have for instance been trained elsewhere overseas, and who return and join the SA Defence Force, will be accommodated within the command structure of any section of the Defence Force by means of affirmative action.

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, there is no such policy. In most cases one would not even know whether such a man is an MK member or not.

I can tell the hon member that 11 new Black members have been recruited since 1991. According to tradition few Blacks were interested in the Navy before 1991. I accept that in the years to come more interest will probably be shown, and those cases will, like all other cases, be dealt with on merit.

#### MRC: buildings erected

\*6 Dr F H PALUW asked the Minister of National Health <sup>†</sup>

Whether the South African Medical Research Council at any time erected buildings, established an innovation fund and/or invested funds without complying with the relevant legal provisions or obtaining ministerial or Treasury approval for doing so, if so, (a) (i) when, and (ii) why, in each case and (b) what is the total amount involved? B432E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes,

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b)

#### Erection of buildings

In order to make provision for specific and motivated requirements, the MRC applied to the State to (a) erect a building in Pretoria to be used as a regional office and (b) to carry out certain extensions to the head office complex in Parow.

The regional office in Pretoria was completed in November 1988 at a cost of R9,1 million. The extensions to the head office complex in Parow, which consisted of additional office

space, computer accommodation and conference facilities, were completed in September 1991 at a total cost of R0,4 million.

Concerning both building projects, correspondence with the Department of National Health and Population Development commenced during 1983 and submissions and motivations were provided. On the grounds of these submissions and motivations, the Department of Finance gave financial backing to both these projects.

The Department of National Health and Population Development, as well as the Department of Finance, State Expenditure and National Education, through the Committee of Heads of Scientific Councils, was at all times aware of the whole project. The only legal provision which was not complied with, was that formal ministerial approval for the project was not obtained. This omission has in the mean time been addressed and is in the process of being corrected.

#### Innovation fund

In terms of Framework Autonomy, it is expected from scientific councils to initiate own income supplementary to the basic financing provided by the State by means of commercialisation actions and initiatives.

In order to establish a management framework whereby requests for support with regard to these projects could be accommodated and managed, it was decided to earmark an amount of R1 million from the general reserves of the MRC for this purpose. The calculated interest on the R1 million can be utilised annually to support research projects with a market potential.

In the general and management documentation of the MRC this earmarked amount is referred to as the "Innovation Fund" merely to identify such fund. There is however no money for fund which is separately invested and it remains a part of the MRC's General Reserves.

As this "Innovation Fund" is purely a management and establishing financial guidelines whereby awards can be made, the management of the MRC was of the opinion that it did not represent a "Fund" as intended by section 12 (5) (c) of the MRC Act, 1991 (Act 58 of 1991).



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## INTERPELLATIONS

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

## General Affairs

## Incorporation of Apla/Mkhonto weSizwe

\*1 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the Government intends wholly or partly to incorporate uMkhonto weSizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) into the South African Police, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) to what extent?

B588E INT

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, it is the declared objective of the SA Police to establish an absolutely impartial service for all sectors of our country's population. It is also the absolutely declared objective of the SA Police that it will not be a tool in the hands of any political party or organisation. That is why there is also a clear provision in the Police Act that no person who is a member of the SA Police may be a member of a political party or organisation.

However, we would be naive to think that members of the SA Police may not have political preferences. We will therefore have to accept that in the country in which we are living there will be policemen who will have sentiments in respects of the NP, the DP, the ANC, the PAC and a few in respect of the CP. [Interjections.] That is why every person who joins the SA Police must lay down his political affiliations. This applies to everyone.

\*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE The communists too?

\*The MINISTER Yes, it also applies to those communists with whom that hon member and his party sat so cozily at the multiparty planning conference. [Interjections.] Those are the same people.

\*Mr J H HOON You are a real clown!

\*The MINISTER Oh, I would rather be a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

clown than be as stupid as that hon member. [Interjections.] That hon member [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The opportunity for interpellations definitely does not exist for hon members to express their opinions on other hon members.

\*The MINISTER You are a bloody fool! [Interjections.]

\*Mr J H HOON. You are a clown! [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! No, the hon the Minister will have to withdraw that. [Interjections.]

\*The MINISTER I withdraw it, Sir. [Interjections.]

\*Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, under these circumstances the hon the Minister cannot simply withdraw the remark. He will have to apologise to the hon member for Kuruman! [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! There was a great deal of provocation, the hon the Minister has withdrawn the remark and the hon the Minister may proceed. [Interjections.]

\*The MINISTER For that reason I want to tell hon members that persons who belong to different political organisations or parties and who qualify as regards the psychometric testing and their expertise, may become members of the SA Police. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

\*Mr D S PIENNAAR Mr Chairman, if the hon the Minister [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Order!

\*Mr D S PIENNAAR Mr Chairman, if the hon the Minister says the police must not be a tool of political organisations, that is quite in order. We are on the receiving end of the misuse of the police by the Government, for party-political purposes. [Interjections.]

We have a great deal of sympathy with that standpoint. However, the police must be a tool of a people for the sake of the safe conditions in which that people is able to survive. Why does the hon the Minister not also say that?

But Sir, the question in this interpellation is very simple. Does the Government intend wholly or

partly to incorporate Apla and MK in the security forces or the police, yes or no? The hon the Minister did not reply. If he wanted to reply, he would, instead of standing here for three minutes abracadabring, have said that they would not incorporate the organisations as such, but that they would incorporate individual members. The difference between individual members and all the members of a specific organisation such as Apla or MK is, however, academic. The fact of the matter is, whether it is 10 or 100 or 1 000 members, these are members of Apla, who are trained terrorists, and it would be foolish to give them any access at all to South Africa's security forces.

Why does the hon the Minister not admit that the actual objective of the Government is indeed to incorporate a substantial number of members of MK and Apla, if not all of them, in the security forces? This is what they are telling the police officers who are reporting for training in Pretoria and elsewhere. They are being told that they must accept that Apla and MK are going to be part of the SA Police Force and if they do not like it, they can leave.

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER That is not true!

\*Mr D S PIENNAAR Those officers say so. The hon the Minister knows very well that this is in fact true.

Now I want to ask the hon the Minister, if the Chief of the Defence Force says that the integration of the SA Defence Force and MK and Apla is urgent, does this mean that the Government has one policy for the SA Defence Force and another for the police? No, it is also their policy in respect of the police. Why does the hon the Minister not admit that? He cannot admit it, because I hope he is so ashamed of that standpoint they are adopting while people, women and children, are dying outside and blood is being shed on a scale which we predicted in 1990 when these terrorist organisations were legalised. That hon Minister then gave us an undertaking that he would not allow this.

The fact of the matter is that the Government, instead of playing footsie with Apla and MK, and considering their incorporation in the SA Police Force, should be strengthening our security forces. They should also be placing our security forces in a position in which Apla and

MK are seen as, considered and declared the enemies of the State, South Africa. They must be opposed by the security forces. [Time expired.]

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Chairman, the DP is in favour of the incorporation of members of uMkhonto and Apla into the SA Police Force, subject to four requirements being met firstly, that it happens under a restructured police force, or at least when there is multiparty control over the police force, secondly, that it applies not only to uMkhonto and Apla, but to all police forces and semi-military units including those in the homelands and independent states, thirdly, that it applies not because people are members of those organisations but because criteria like good health, fitness and other normal requirements for entering the police force are used, and fourthly, that the process be a result of negotiations and not a one-sided imposition or one-sided announcement. Subject to those conditions, we will say yes.

It is naive for the CP to believe that the bloodshed and violence which we are facing at the moment can be resolved and dealt with effectively by a police force which in effect is being run and commanded by one section of the population only—a police force to which only a portion of the population feels loyal. [Interjections.] It is naive to believe that the bloodshed and violence can be resolved by them. [Interjections.] A Whites-only police force cannot resolve those problems. [Interjections.]

It is equally wrong to say that because one is a member of Apla, one can become a member of the police force. [Interjections.] The criteria need to be applied in a standard way, but membership should be open to any South African, irrespective of one's political persuasions, and the sooner we do that the better.

The violence we see at the moment is partly a result of a police force which cannot cope. The hon the Minister of Law and Order needs to speed up the negotiations leading to multiparty control and the negotiations leading to the incorporation of political supporters from other areas. The sooner that happens, the greater the chances of a credible police force being able to cope with the violence. The longer he drags it out, the more difficult it is going to become to be able to cope with the violence we are facing at the moment. [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: The hon member for Potgietersrus says the SA Police must be the tool of the people, but his people consists only of Whites [Interjections] We have an SA Police Force which for years now has consisted of more Blacks and Coloureds than Whites. I want to know from those hon members whether they, if their party were to come into power, would have a White police force only [Interjections]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Kuruman has now made enough interjections. The hon the Minister may proceed

\*The MINISTER: Are they only going to have Whites in the SAP? [Interjections] People of colour are also protecting Whites in this country against crime. People of colour are looking after the safety of our children every day. Then those hon members talk about bloodshed! They must for a change draw a distinction between people who commit murder and people who promote their own position

\*Mr S P VAN VUUREN Answer the question!

\*The MINISTER: The reply is very simple. The SAP is not going to incorporate people because they are members of the AWB, Apia or MK. We are not going to incorporate organisations in the SAP. People can apply according to the criteria which apply.

The hon member asked whether there was a difference in policy in respect of the SAP and the SA Defence Force. Obviously there is, because there is a difference between a policeman and a soldier. Of course there is a difference. There is a certain kind of training which one undoubtedly needs for the one. One cannot make someone who has been trained as a soldier, a policeman. He must be trained [Time expired]

\*Mr P J GROENENWALD Mr Chairman, let there be no confusion. The hon the Minister of Law and Order has said here this afternoon that a member of Apia may be incorporated in the SA Police [Interjections] That hon Minister asked over the week-end whether our country had gone mad because women and children were now being attacked. This NP Government is like a person talking in his sleep. It says many things, but it continues to sleep and does nothing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

of our security forces from investigating Apia and MK—apparently under the pretext that they are so-called political organisations. That is disgraceful! The least this Government should do is immediately put a stop to all negotiations with terrorist organisations. The hon the Minister's liaison officer, Lt Col Ray Harrald, said that

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Who is he? [Interjections]

\*Mr D S PIENNAAR The CP says the Government should suspend the negotiation process until a climate of negotiation is restored. He should instruct the security forces urgently to implement covert and overt operations to oppose Apia and MK as the number one enemies of the State. Their terrorist potential must be wiped out, and a secure position must be created for the citizens of this country. The blood of the victims is on the Government's hands [Time expired]

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, there is something I want to tell the hon members for Stillfontein and Potgietersrus. If anyone—whether it was Lt Col Harrald or anyone else—says we have prohibited the security forces from giving attention to Apia and that we are not taking security-oriented steps against Apia, that person is telling a blatant untruth [Interjections] This is simply not true. The SA Police considers Apia a danger to society, because they are people who commit murder [Interjections] That is why security operations are constantly being launched against Apia [Interjections]

\*Mr HDK VAN DER MERWE What did you do?

\*The MINISTER: The hon member can listen to what the hon the State President has to say this afternoon [Interjections] Then the hon member will hear what we are doing about Apia. I do not want to anticipate what the hon the State President is going to say, but it is untrue that this Government and this party and the security forces are not doing anything about Apia. That is an untruth! [Interjections]

What is happening is that hon members on that side of the House are so bankrupt that they are trying to claim these Apia attacks for themselves [Interjections] It is as simple as that

I want to thank the hon member for Durban Central for his contribution. I am sorry there was a bit of a boer war today, but I am sure the hon member will understand. I want to tell him I greatly appreciated his contribution today [Interjections]

Debate concluded

Kassier Committee: recommendations

2 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether any recommendations, particularly with reference to the continued existence of agricultural control boards, contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act (Kassier Committee) have been accepted, if not, why not, if so, which recommendations?

B586E INT

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE Mr Chairman, none of the Kassier Committee's recommendations have been implemented, as they are in the process of being thoroughly evaluated. This is what I stated in my initial press announcement.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act, the Kassier Committee, was commissioned on 25 June 1992 and reported back in January 1993. At the time the committee was announced, it was also stated that a policy-evaluating committee would be established to evaluate the feasibility of the Kassier Committee's recommendations.

The terms of reference of the Kassier Committee were to conduct an in-depth inquiry and to report to the Minister of Agriculture on the marketing of agricultural products. This investigation was to include the manner in which the committee's recommendations were to be implemented and their influence on the producer, on the consumer and on food security within the Republic of South Africa [Interjections]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! We have disposed of interpellation 1 and are dealing with interpellation 2. The hon the Minister may proceed.

The MINISTER: The committee was to investigate individually the various schemes of each of the control boards, focusing on local and export

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



The DEPUTY MINISTER Neither the hon the Minister of Finance nor I was involved We are paying specific attention to this matter There are provisions in other countries In Germany, for example, a tax is levied on society for the purpose of donations to religious institutions in the country That is one possibility There are various possibilities to consider However, we are in the process of discussing this with the Bible Society as a result of this question, and we are open to submissions We have not taken a decision as yet, but we intend to do so before the end of this session of Parliament to enable us to address the issue in the end-of-session legislation

Mr P NAIDOO Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that it was never the intention of the questioner to have our Christian brethren denied this concession?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am here to answer the question, not to discuss the intention of the questioner

Mr N SINGH Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he prepared to recommend to the hon the Minister of Finance that the discussions which are being contemplated be held with other religious organisations as well, and not only with the Bible Society of South Africa? As the hon the Deputy Minister has indicated, it is not the society which benefits, but the donor.

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, if the hon member requests this, we shall do it The hon member is welcome to begin such talks from his side

#### New questions

##### Cato Manor: new academic hospital

\*1 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health

Whether a decision has been taken by the Cabinet in respect of the building of a new academic hospital at Cato Manor in Natal, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes, the Cabinet approved that—

— the development of a new academic

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(3) It should be pointed out that unauthorised expenditure not of necessity implies a loss of money With reference to the so called "Project Samoesa" there was no loss to the State

Mr K PADAYACHY Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell this House whether "Project Samoesa" is in any way connected with the Indian community?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not know whether this "Samoesa" is edible or not, but the project in fact concerns a retrenchment arrangement with members or ex-members of the SA Defence Force This did not involve a colourful adventure, but merely refers to an agreement What happened is that these people were jobless, had no income and wanted an advance on the retrenchment package they were to be paid This money was paid prior to its being authorised Nothing was lost, in fact, the balance was paid to them

Everything was authorised afterwards and the matter was within the scope and limits of the organisation The first payment of the advance was just slightly early The matter served before the Joint Committee on Public Accounts which scrutinised it very carefully and approved it fully This whole project was terminated more than a year ago

Mr N SINGH Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to tell this House whether any members who were involved in covert operations such as "Project Samoesa" are holding any assets of the State in lieu of payment due to them?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I cannot reply fully to the hon member, because I am not sure exactly what the situation is However, we are at present endeavouring to reclaim certain assets from members who were placed in charge of such assets Basically everything has already been sold To the best of my knowledge there are two or three outstanding cases, but these are in any case very close to completion

Durban Regional Court: murder charges withdrawn

\*3 Mr P NAIDOO asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) Whether charges of murder against two

persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were withdrawn in the Durban Regional Court recently, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) under what circumstances;

(2) whether the matter has been investigated by his Department, if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL (for the Minister of Justice).

(1) Yes

(a) On 15 February 1993

(b) and (c)

The charges of murder were withdrawn because the public prosecutor concerned was led to believe that all witnesses but one were absent from court He accordingly applied for a postponement, which the regional court magistrate refused The public prosecutor therefore had no option but to withdraw the charges

(2) Yes The matter was investigated immediately by a senior public prosecutor It transpired that the public prosecutor concerned was brought under the wrong impression as to the availability of two key witnesses The accused were then immediately summonsed to appear in court on 30 March 1993 on the same charges.

Mr P NAIDOO Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, is the Department of Justice contemplating disciplinary action against the prosecutor for what is clearly a lapse in the manner in which an individual should be conducting one's duties?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Chairman, I have not been briefed on this point I should like to refer this question to the hon the Minister of Justice and to provide a reply in writing.

Mr A RAJBANSI Do not answer questions next time! You know further questions will be asked Simply refuse to answer questions on behalf of hon Ministers!

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



cal Office-bearers Pension Scheme Act, 1984 (Act No 112 of 1984)

Under section 8, 9 and 12 of Act 112 of 1984 a pension for the period 14 September 1989 to 19 September 1989 was awarded to the present State President. This pension was cancelled under section 16 of Act 112 of 1984 with effect from 20 September 1989.

On vacating the office of State President the present holder will be entitled, under section 13 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983), to a pension only.

*New question*

**Relations between RSA/Angola**

\*1 Mr T ABRRAHAM asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, in the light of the State President's pledges of acceptance of certain agreements signed on 31 May 1991 and following the result of the United Nations monitored September 1992 elections in Angola for a government of national unity, the Government has given recognition to the duly elected Angolan government, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (2) whether the Government has as yet established diplomatic relations with the Angolan government, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C61E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant) (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) The South African government believes that the peaceful resolution of disputes is the only acceptable way of finding solutions to political problems. It therefore supports negotiation in respect of all disputes and rejects violence as a means of achieving political objectives. In the case of Angola, the parties to the Bicesse agreements of 31 May 1991 committed

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

themselves to a peaceful democratic process to elect a new government for Angola. South Africa endorsed these agreements. South Africa also accepted the results of the presidential and parliamentary elections which took place in Angola on 29 and 30 September 1992, as certified by the United Nations. During October 1992 I personally, at the request of both parties, became involved in efforts to get the leaders of both the MPLA and UNITA together in an attempt to avoid violence and to proceed with the peace process. The current situation in Angola does not offer much hope for a speedy return to a democratic and peaceful process. South Africa fully supports the peace initiatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to resolve the critical situation in that country. I personally submitted a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 17 March 1993, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr Secretary-General

In view of the deteriorating situation in Angola and renewed allegations by the Government of the Republic of Angola regarding continued logistical support for UNITA from South Africa, I deem it necessary to once again place on record the South African Government's position in this regard.

I would like to state categorically that the South African Government does not support UNITA militarily or in any other way. The South African Government also does not support any party which opts for a military solution. It will also not support any party which attempts to obtain advantages inconsistent with the democratic process. In fact the position of the South African Government in this regard has been amply expounded in previous communications to you, and which have been widely published also as official documents of the Security Council.

I wish to stress that South Africa's interests would be ill-served by conflict, destruction and instability in the Southern African region consequently

South Africa's interests coincide with the interests of the people of Angola in a negotiated peaceful future. It is difficult to conceive what strategic or other South African interest could be served by becoming embroiled in a conflict which is not only detrimental to bilateral relations but also to the region and the continent as a whole.

In the past, when the world was a different place, a number of other states, including the United States and South Africa supported Dr Savimbi with the overall objective of enabling him to participate in a democratic process in Angola, which would establish an elected Government and bring to an end years of internal strife. That objective was achieved, although subsequently vitiated, when elections were held in Angola at the end of September 1992 in terms of the Bicesse Accords of 31 May 1991. The considerations of earlier years obviously no longer have relevance.

The South African Government, in its contacts with both President Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi and in its public pronouncements has consistently and strongly advocated the following:

- the obligation of the parties to honour the terms of the Bicesse Accords,
- the obligation of the parties to accept the results of the September 1992 election which were declared "generally free and fair" by the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Angola and which was formally accepted by the South African Government,
- the need for the leaders of the two main parties in Angola to enter into dialogue to solve the impasse,
- the total rejection of force as a way of achieving political ends in Angola, and,
- support for the Security Council and Secretary-General of the United Nations in their efforts to sal-

vage the peace and support for a continued and strong United Nations presence in Angola.

The South African and Angolan governments have, until recently, been steadily strengthening mutually beneficial relations and had exchanged Representative Offices in each other's capitals. Agreements, subsequently interrupted by the resumption of hostilities, had been reached on co-operation in a wide range of fields such as mine-clearing, manpower training centres and medical training and assistance. The South African Government had every hope of continuing and expanding this promising relationship. The South African Government has also consistently advocated closer economic ties between South Africa and Angola. South Africa's interest lies in promoting peace and economic development, not only in Angola but in the whole of the sub-region.

The South African Government has initiated a number of concrete and tangible steps to ensure that South Africa does not become embroiled in the tragic conflict in Angola, which I would like to enumerate hereunder:

- The Minister of Defence issued a statement on 26 February 1993 pointing out that in terms of existing legislation, it was a punishable offence for members of the South African Defence Force or the Reserve to render service as mercenaries or to recruit people to render service as mercenaries. In view of reports that a number of South Africans had already left for Angola, the South African Police are currently investigating possible transgressions of the applicable legislation (Appendix A).

I also issued a statement in this regard on 5 March 1993 warning South Africans, who are members of the South African Defence Force or the Reserve, against recruitment as mercenaries for service in neighbouring countries. I stressed the fact that this was an il-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



*Hansard*

WEDNESDAY, 24 MARCH 1993

*Hansard*

legal act and that this was being done at their own risk (Appendix B)

— The Minister of Defence issued a statement on 2 March 1993 rejecting allegations that South Africa was supplying arms to UNITA. He further pointed out that the Arms and Development and Production Act determined that no armaments may be exported from South Africa without a marketing and export permit, issued by the Arms and Development Corporation of South Africa (Armscor). He added that the Government would prosecute any transgressors (Appendix C)

— The Civil Aviation authorities issued a renewed directive to all private air operators on the question of unauthorised flights beyond South Africa's boundaries on 26 February 1993 (Appendix D)

— The State President, Mr F W de Klerk wrote to President Eduardo dos Santos on 1 March 1993 in response to certain alleged activities of a Namibian registered company, "Namibian Commercial Aviation" (NCA) in support of UNITA. (Appendix E)

— Due to the above-mentioned measures, the Department of Transport, announced on 4 March 1993 that legal action had already been instituted against an offender violating the prescribed civil aviation procedures (Appendix F)

— On 5 March 1993 I requested the relevant government departments to take additional steps to prevent unauthorised private flights to neighbouring countries

— The South African authorities have also notified several private air operators in South Africa of the implications of unauthorised flights beyond South Africa's borders

The South African Government shares the concern of the UN at the failure of recent efforts to arrange peace talks

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

between the Angolan Government and UNITA in Addis Ababa. We are disappointed at the failure of UNITA, although it may have had certain security concerns, to attend the peace talks particularly in view of the elaborate and accommodating measures taken by Mrs Margaret Anstee, the UN Special Representative for Angola, to enable the UNITA delegation to travel to Addis Ababa.

It remains the South African Government's firm belief that the only way ahead in Angola is the one proposed by the United Nations Security Council, amongst others in Resolution 811 adopted by the Security Council on 11 March 1993, which provides for dialogue between the two parties under the auspices of the United Nations. The Bicesse Accords remain the only meaningful framework within which peace can be restored to Angola. The Bicesse Accords should be reactivated as a matter of urgency with a view to their full implementation. We believe that the dialogue that was begun in Addis Ababa in late January 1993, deserves continued support from all parties and we urge both parties to demonstrate their commitment to peace by resuming substantive talks as a matter of urgency. Decisive action by the international community is now required to get the parties back to the negotiating table.

As mentioned to you before, I believe that the presence of a large contingent of UN peace-keeping forces in Angola, is essential for the implementation of a lasting ceasefire as well as for the success of the peace process as a whole. I would also like to state that we have full confidence in Mrs Margaret Anstee and the role she has played in the search for a peaceful solution in Angola.

The suffering of the innocent civilian population in Angola constitutes a major tragedy. The ongoing destruction of the economic infrastructure in Angola is senseless and counterproductive. The South African Government

*Hansard*

WEDNESDAY, 24 MARCH 1993

*Hansard*

is therefore also concerned about threats made by UNITA regarding further destruction of the economic infrastructure and appeals to UNITA to refrain from any further such action in the interest of the country and its people.

The South African Government remains willing to assist the international community, including the United Nations and the observers to the Peace Accords, to resolve the crisis in Angola. These efforts will, however, require decisive leadership and state-manship by both parties. The South African Government urges both parties to stop the bloodshed that has tragically claimed thousands of lives over the past several months and to commit themselves anew to dialogue and national reconciliation.

Please accept, Mr Secretary-General, the assurance of my highest consideration

RFBOTHA

His Excellency Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations Plaza  
NEW YORK

17 March 1993

## APPENDIX A.

## STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, MR GENE LOUW

26 February 1993

## SERVICE AS MERCENARIES

As a result of allegations that South African citizens are recruited by other countries for service as mercenaries, I would like to point out that it is a punishable offence for members of the South African Defence Force or the Reserve to render service as mercenaries or to recruit people to render service as mercenaries.

They are apparently recruited under pretexts but the obvious aim is to fight as mercenaries.

In terms of Section 121 A of the Defence Act, Act 44 of 1957, a member of the South African Defence Force, the Reserve or the auxiliary or voluntary nursing service may not "bind himself to serve or render service as a mercenary".

This applies to all members of the Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commando's, including National Servicemen, the Permanent Force Reserve, the Active Citizen Force Reserve and the National Reserve and includes all members between the ages of 17 and 65 years. A person convicted of a contravention of this subsection is liable to a fine not exceeding R5 000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

In addition anybody who tries to influence a member of the Defence Force "to bind himself to serve or to render service as a mercenary", shall, if convicted of a contravention of this subsection, be liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

The South African Government supports all international peace efforts as well as such efforts in the Southern African region.

As an example the State President as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed on several occasions recently—inter alia in letters to President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Dr Joana Savimbi of Unita and Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary General of the United Nations—the South African Government's full support for the peace process in Angola.

The South African Government therefore supports the current UN initiative which has the objective of getting the parties to the negotiation table without delay in order to put an end to the military violence in that country as soon as possible.

In the interests of South Africa and of peace and stability in Southern Africa the Government will not tolerate a situation where Defence Force mem-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



bers, as described above, are recruited as mercenaries. Strict action will be taken against anyone who transgresses the relevant clauses of the Act

#### APPENDIX B

#### PRESS RELEASE

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today (5 March 1993) announced that despite the Minister of Defence, Mr Gene Louw's earlier statement warning persons not to join up as mercenaries in neighbouring countries it seems like some individuals are indeed doing so

It needs to be stressed that those who are doing it, are doing it illegally and at their own risk. Should they get caught South Africa's hands will be held as we are not in a position to obtain Consular access or render other assistance to them

#### APPENDIX C

#### STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, MR GENE LOUW

2 March 1993

#### EXPORT OF WEAPONS

From time to time rumours and reports circulate that instances in South Africa supply armaments to instances and countries in contradiction with existing legislation and regulations. Recently it has been alleged that South Africa supplies armaments to Unita

I reject these allegations

The Armaments Development and Production Act determines that no armaments may be exported from South Africa without a marketing and export permit, issued by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor)

Anyone who exports armaments without the required permit in contradiction with the Act, is guilty of an offence and upon being found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

R10 000, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both

As the Minister responsible for the administration of this Act and regulations, I would like to point out that the Government will prosecute any transgressors

#### APPENDIX D

#### ADVISORY TO PILOTS

Conveyance of armaments on board civil registered aircraft. The Department of Transport brings to the attention of pilots that in terms of the Convention of International Civil Aviation drawn up in Chicago during December 1944 and to which South Africa was a signatory and further adopted by the Aviation Amendment Act 1947 (Act No 42 of 1947) and including any amendments and/or additions thereto—it is an offence to convey any armaments on board a civil aircraft without the written permission of the Minister of Transport or the Commissioner for Civil Aviation as described by Government Notice No R901 of 4 May 1984. Pilots contravening the above law will be dealt with to the full letter of the law

#### APPENDIX E

Dear Mr President

Thank you for your letter of 29 January 1993 in which you expressed concern about certain alleged activities of a Namibian registered company, "Namibian Commercial Aviation" (NCA)

In view of the seriousness of these allegations, our mutual desire for peace in Angola, as well as our desire to maintain friendly relations, I had your concerns investigated. It transpires that NCA had been in existence for nearly 15 years prior to Namibia's independence, and is a well-established commercial aviation company operating independently in the Republic of Namibia. It further emerged that none of the men listed in your letter is employed by the South African Air Force

In view of the fact that NCA is a Namibian registered company, I would respectfully suggest that you pursue your enquiries directly with the Namibian Government. Various allegations regarding the activities of the company have to my knowledge been reported upon in the Namibian media in recent months

According to these reports, a number of the crew members listed in your letter have on previous occasions been arrested by the Angolan authorities, and subsequently released after proper investigation. It is my understanding that flights were undertaken by NCA into Angola for humanitarian reasons, airlifting food and medical supplies to areas in need in Southern Angola, many of which flights were chartered by international food relief organisations. In addition, it is my understanding that such commercial flights were also chartered by media representatives and businessmen, wishing to engage in bona fide activities in Angola

I would like to reiterate that the South African Government is in no way engaged in activities supporting UNITA, and that South Africa has no control over any flights from countries neighbouring Angola, such as Namibia, if flights originating from these countries have as final destination locations in Angola. As for privately chartered commercial flights originating in South Africa and flying to neighbouring countries, I can assure you that the South African Civil Aviation authorities scrupulously adhere to internationally prescribed procedures, as well as South African legislation, in insisting that all flights leaving South African airspace file proper flight plans. In the event of flights not adhering to these procedures, the necessary legal steps will be taken against them

You will understand that when such aircraft leave South African airspace, no further control can be exerted upon them. In addition, any attempts by Government without proper cause to

inhibit or frustrate private commercial concerns from engaging in their legitimate day-to-day business in Southern Africa, including commercial transactions with Angola, run the risk of legal proceedings being instituted against the South African Government

The South African Government will not support any party which opts for a military solution in your country, nor will it support any party which attempts to obtain advantages which are inconsistent with the democratic process

It is also my opinion that the only way ahead in Angola at this juncture, is for the two parties to engage in dialogue, under the auspices of the United Nations, and that the Bicesse Accords be urgently reactivated with a view to their full implementation

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration

F W DE KLERK

His Excellency

Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos  
President of the Republic  
of Angola

ANGOLA

#### APPENDIX F

#### MEDIA RELEASE BY DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

#### MONITORING OF CIVILIAN FLIGHTS WITHIN THE RSA AND OVER BORDER FLIGHTS

With reference to recent press reports implying that flights within the RSA and across its borders can take place in an uncontrolled manner, the Department of Transport would like to inform the public of the regulatory requirements pertaining to all pilots

A flight plan shall be filed in respect of—

- (a) all flights to be conducted in controlled or advisory airspace provided that this requirement shall

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



*Hansard*

*Hansard*

- (a) not apply in respect of a local flight, a flight crossing an airway or advisory route at right angles or a "Visual Flight Rules" flight entering or departing from an aerodrome traffic zone or control zone, from or to an unmanned aerodrome, and where no other controlled or advisory airspace will be entered during the flight,
- (b) an international flight,
- (c) all flights in the public transport operation or public transport of cargo operation categories; and
- (d) a flight for which alerting action is required

These flight plans have to be filed not later than 30 minutes prior to departure with an Air Traffic Control centre. In respect of over-border flights, any State may define additional requirements such as an application to land or overfly its territory up to 7 days prior to departure.

It is also a requirement in terms of both the Domestic and the International Air Services Acts that any proposed air service to be carried out for reward may only take place once a licence has been issued by the appropriate body.

It is therefore not true to state that there will be no record of movements at all although some information may only be obtained after the fact.

It is of course true that the Civil Aviation Authority is not able to prevent people from breaking the law. However when this happens incidents are investigated and where appropriate prosecutions are made. In addition there are formal communication channels to pilots for example the Notice to Airmen (Notam) system whereby on 27 February 1993 pilots were reminded of regulations pertaining to the conveyance of armaments on board civilian aircraft. The industry is to a large extent also self-regulating in the sense that unauthorized operations are reported when they occur.

*Hansard*

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(a) Service	(b) Region	(c) Expected Completion Date
Humansdorp S/S	Port Elizabeth	20-03-1993
Electric City P/S	Bellville	12-03-1993
Spandan S/S (substitution)	Middelburg	22-03-1993
Brandvlei P/S & Hostel	Springbok	30-04-1993
Bethelsdorp S/S No 4	Port Elizabeth	03-04-1993
Gamble Street S/S (Toilet facilities)	Port Elizabeth	05-04-1993
Hawston S/S	Worcester	21-06-1993
Reigerpark S/S	Johannesburg	29-07-1993
Arcadia P/S No 2	Port Elizabeth	21-07-1993
Mandalay P/S	Wynberg	12-07-1993
Mitchell's Plain P/S 54	Mitchell's Plain	13-09-1993
Harold Cressy S/S	Wynberg	25-10-1993
Voorwaarts P/S	George	22-10-1993
De Aar S/S No 2 (Hostel)	Kimberley	03-11-1993
Grootbrakrivier S/S	George	20-04-1993
Heidelberg S/S	Worcester	16-11-1993
Mount Pleasant P/S	Worcester	07-12-1993
Danville P/S	Kimberley	03-12-1993

- (3) No
  - (a) Not applicable
  - (b) Not applicable
  - (c) Not applicable
  - (d) No. A statement is not deemed necessary.

**Standard 10 examination written by teachers in 1992**

13 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (a) How many teachers at schools under the control of his Department who previously did not have a Standard 10 qualification wrote the Standard 10 examination in 1992 and (b) how many of these teachers (i) passed this examination with (aa) matriculation exemption and (bb) a school-leaving certificate, and (ii) failed this examination, in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

- (a) The Department does not, for statistical purposes, keep records of teachers writing the Standard 10 examination
- (b) Not applicable in view of (a)

**Per capita expenditure on education**

14 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on pupils or students at State, (i) (aa) pre-primary, (bb) primary and (cc) secondary schools, (ii) colleges of education, (iii) technical colleges, (iv) technikons and (v) universities during the financial year 1991-92 and the financial year 1992-93 or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.**

*Financial year 1991-92*

- (a) (i) (aa) 505,48
- (ii) 1 846,68
- (cc) 3 144,1
- (ii) 18 668,23
- (iii) 6 818,14
- (iv) Not available
- (v) Not available

*Technikons—autonomous*

- (v) Not available

*Universities—autonomous*

LIBRARY OF CAPE TOWN  
YEAR 1993

## Bid specification a tender subject

EDUCATION and Culture Minister Piet Marais yesterday cancelled a tender for computer-aided mathematics courseware because of serious irregularities **BIDAY 25/3/93**

A statement said an official in the department had discussed the specifications of the course with one supplier only.

The department now intended to meet all interested parties to discuss its needs for computer-aided mathematics courseware.

The superintendent-general would appoint an expert committee outside the department to re-evaluate the recommendations of the internal departmental committee on the courseware, the Minister said.

The call for tenders came under fire after allegations that Interlearn Solu-

DIRK VAN EEDEN

tions, a potential supplier, was asked to draw up the tender specifications. This apparently had enabled the company to give prominence to the special features of its own product.

There was also criticism that the course was intended for white schools only. But director of statistics and computers at the Education and Culture Department, Carl Serfontein, has since said the courseware would be extended to other schools once non-racial regional education departments were in place.

State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter declined to comment until he had studied a report on the issue.

Interlearn Solutions could not be reached for comment yesterday.

## SA 'needs to maintain its defence capability'

**BIDAY 25/3/93**  
SA DID not face any immediate military threat but still needed a balanced defence force with well-maintained core capabilities, Cape Town based defence expert Helmoed-Römer Heitman said yesterday.

Addressing a post-apartheid threat analysis seminar at the Johannesburg War Museum, Heitman said the only threats currently faced by SA were a further economic downturn and a possible non-acceptance of a negotiated settlement which could both increase internal instability.

He said the existing threat in SA was internal violence.

Therefore, he said, the country's defence force could not be allowed to become ineffective and obsolete, and a balanced force should be maintained.

Heitman said it took any army and air force between 25 and 30 years to be properly equipped and to have well-trained, effective personnel.

"Military threats are very difficult to predict even in the foreseeable future, but even more so when you have to predict 20 to 30 years in advance," he said.

A country's interests or its perception of

STEPHANE BOTHMA

its interests could change overnight and result in military conflict, Heitman said.

"The bottom line is not what is happening today, but to question what could happen in 30 years' time."

He predicted that a future SA would be the regional force in sub-Saharan Africa — a position which carried responsibilities such as peace-keeping and military assistance to threatened allies in the region.

Heitman said armies of neighbouring countries were currently faced with the very real threat of AIDS — with between 50% and 80% of Zimbabwe's army reported to be HIV positive and a similar situation in Malawi.

In peacetime, a future SA defence force also had a very important role to play, such as inland border and coast line patrolling and the protection of the country's vital interests.

Although defence force participation in maintaining internal stability was not the ideal situation, Heitman said, no army could be left entirely out of that role.



Bombs 'developed as a deterrent'

# SA destroyed

# its nuclear

# cache

B10M1 2573/93



FW

CAPE TOWN — SA secretly built six nuclear bombs but has become the first country to dismantle them voluntarily, President F W de Klerk disclosed yesterday.

In an effort to quell international concern and improve SA's international standing, De Klerk announced that Armscor had developed six nuclear fission devices, starting in 1974.

The capacity, which was developed at a cost of about R600m, was produced for deterrent purposes. The decision to dismantle them was taken in early 1990.

SA did not, however, develop the significantly more powerful hydrogen bomb, had never tested its bomb, nor had it provided or sold any of the technology or devices to any other country, he said.

De Klerk also rejected speculation that another country had assisted SA in developing the technology.

The existence of SA's bombs was divulged only to selected Cabinet members, and De Klerk himself became aware of SA's nuclear capacity only in the early '80s.

De Klerk's disclosures, made in a special joint session of Parliament yesterday, followed Foreign Minister P. W. Botha's visit to the US where he was questioned extensively on the issue.

SA acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in July 1991, which De Klerk said did not oblige SA to inform weapons inspectors of its former status as a producer of bombs.

SA would never again be able to manufacture nuclear bombs because of the restrictions placed on it by virtue of its membership of the treaty, De Klerk told a news

TIM COHEN

conference

Atomic Energy Agency (AEA) head Walter Stumpf said neither the strength of the bombs nor other technical details would be disclosed because it was not in the interests of non-proliferation to do so.

De Klerk said SA's strategy, should the situation in southern Africa have deteriorated seriously enough, would have been to inform major powers discreetly that it had nuclear capability to persuade those powers to intervene.

When the situation on the subcontinent improved, the nuclear deterrent had become not only superfluous, but also an obstacle to the development of SA's international relations, he said.

In 1990 the decision was taken that all the nuclear material in Armscor's possession should be recast and returned to the AEC to be stored according to internationally accepted methods. Armscor's facilities were to be decontaminated and used only for non-nuclear commercial purposes.

De Klerk said he hoped the unprecedented voluntary dismantling of a nuclear deterrent capability would inspire other countries to take similar steps.

He said the enrichment technology developed by the AEC would constitute an important asset for SA and the announcement would dispel doubts about whether SA had an effective commercial capacity. Diplomatic reaction to the step is expected to be favourable. Botha yesterday announced that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had quickly wel-

To Page 2

## Nuclear

B10M1 2573/93

254



From Page 1

comed the disclosures. SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that US State Department officials were still studying De Klerk's statement last night.

However, officials welcomed the announcement that the IAEA was sending a team to verify that the materials used in them were now under safeguards.

De Klerk's statement appeared to fulfill Botha's pledge, first made here last Thursday, that government would shortly seek to allay all doubts about SA's nuclear activities before its signing of the treaty.

Ambassador Harry Schwarz said Botha "deserves credit" for having pushed for the disclosure, which followed recent charges by the Bush administration and new CIA chief James Woolsey that SA might be violating articles II and III of the treaty.

Pretoria's apparent candour would greatly enhance government's credibility, predicted Whitney Schneidman, a former State Department analyst who consults on SA for the World Bank.

Sapa reports that the ANC welcomed the statement, but said it would not believe "SA's hands are clean" until there was a full disclosure of all details of the weapons programme and its dismantling, the stockpile of weapons-grade uranium and of international co-operation.

"SA is persisting with weapons programmes and the development of delivery systems for its missiles. We need proof and guarantees that these programmes have no nuclear component if indeed we can make the claim that SA accedes to the OAU's aspiration of declaring Africa a nuclear weapon-free zone."

The ANC said De Klerk's statement that there had been no testing of nuclear weapons was at odds with the reported sighting of an apparent nuclear flash in the Indian Ocean in 1979. Also, his claim that SA's nuclear weapons programme proceeded without foreign assistance "contradicted speculation to the contrary."

The ANC said it was clear De Klerk had made the admission "under the compulsion of international and domestic pressures". The ANC also welcomed government's compliance with the treaty but was concerned that it was not required to disclose its nuclear activities before accession to the treaty.

It demanded the public release of the report compiled by independent observer Prof W L Mouton, on the dismantling of the nuclear weapons.

The public also had the right to know what happened to the stockpile of weapons-grade uranium.

Comment: Page 10



# US 'was behind nuke admission'

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

254  
CT 25/3/93

THE government had come clean on its nuclear ability under "pressure from the United States".

This was said last night by Professor Renfrew Christie, who, after spying on Koeberg, was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for passing nuclear secrets to, among others, the ANC.

Commenting on President F W de Klerk's parliamentary address, Prof Christie, who is Dean of Research at UWC, said major world players knew about South Africa's nuclear capability "for a very long time and European and North American countries had either actively co-operated with SA in building a nuclear bomb or had turned a blind eye to it".

He said the government had vastly deflated the expense involved in building nuclear bombs. The costs were probably closer to R8 billion. "They still have a lot to tell us," he said.

Asked whether he thought South Africa would have dropped the bomb on a Southern African city he said he firmly believed former president Mr P W Botha had "the will" and the means to use the bomb.

Prof Christie said he doubted the government would have kept any bombs in tact to use in a "worst case scenario" as South Africa had been given unambiguous signals that its nuclear arsenal had to go.

Professor Andre Du Toit, of UCT's political studies department, thought claims about nuclear devices "far fetched" and said that governments "play with things" aspiring to get world power status.

If South Africa had nuclear devices he doubted they would have been deployed but would rather have served as "diplomatic bargaining chips".

## Colonel will not testify

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The controversial witness in the Goniwe inquest and retired SADF officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis will not testify when the inquest resumes on Monday, as had been expected.

A spokesman for the Eastern Cape attorney-general's office said yesterday that Colonel Du Plessis, who admitted sending a signal ordering that Mr Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Mr Fort Calata be "permanently removed from society", would not be in the witness stand because of his application for indemnity (254)

Similarly, the former Eastern Province command chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, now head of Military Intelligence, on whose instructions Colonel Du Plessis said he had drafted and transmitted the signal, will not testify on Monday

## FW denies taking part in death talk

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday emphatically denied any involvement in any discussion either in the cabinet or the State Security Council about the elimination of anti-apartheid activists.

He also said the government had already made all documents on alleged covert activities in connection with the Goniwe inquest available to the attorney-general of the Eastern Cape.

Mr De Klerk said in reply to a question by the ANC MP for Alra Park, Mr Trevor Roper, that he was not prepared to discuss the substance of the investigation into the murder of Mr Matthew Goniwe.

Mr Roger Burrows (DP, Pinetown) asked Mr De Klerk if he had released all documents on covert activities to the attorney-general, including those held by Major-General Bantu Holomisa. Mr De Klerk said Gen Holomisa was playing politics.



## ANC in new bid to halt sale of Swiss aircraft

LONDON. — The ANC has renewed efforts to stop the sale of 60 Swiss-made Pilatus PC-7 military trainer aircraft by appealing to Canada to ban the planned use of Canadian-made turbo-prop engines.

The neutral Swiss government has ordered the Swiss manufacturers to amend the design so that the aircraft cannot be converted for ground-strike use, rejecting arguments that their sale breaches the UN arms embargo. (254) 25/25/3193

ANC official Mr Abdul Minty, who is director of the World Campaign against Military Collaboration with South Africa, yesterday said he had turned to Canada for help because of the Swiss government's obdurate position. — Telegraph plc

# Murder plans: 'PW was aware'

(254)

Own Correspondent CT 25/3/93

EAST LONDON — Former state president Mr P W Botha was aware of a Ciskei-backed plan for a hit squad killing of homeland rebel Mr Charles Sebe in 1986 and hoped to use the information to counter pressure from Ciskei.

This is according to a "top secret" report written by a senior SADF officer at EP Command, Colonel Piet Hall, and is included in a file of sensitive military documents handed to the Daily Dispatch

Transkei's ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, announced yesterday he had handed a copy of the 141-folio file to the Eastern Cape attorney-general Mr Mike Hodgen on Tuesday

The file contains comprehensive details of Operation Katzen — a military master plan to unite Ciskei and Transkei into a Xhosaland to counter a revolutionary "threat" in the region during the 1980s

Specifics of Operation Katzen — laid bare in papers released by Gen Holomisa two weeks ago — were confirmed the same day before an inquest court probing the 1985 deaths of anti-apartheid activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and others

## Gqozo 'supported'

The documents indicate that Operation Katzen was drawn up in 1986 by then EP Command chief and current military intelligence head, General C P Van der Westhuizen, in response to a directive by then state president Mr Botha to stabilise the situation

New revelations in the documents released to the Daily Dispatch include claims that Ciskei's ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo — in 1986 second-in-command of the homeland's defence force — was supportive of plans to oust Mr Lennox Sebe

The documents also indicate senior officials from the military, police and national intelligence were briefed by Gen Van der Westhuizen

These included former Civil Co-Operation Bureau chairman and one-time SADF deputy chief of intelligence, Major-General Abraham Joubert, and Brigadier Willem Schoon, who during the 1980s was for eight years head of the Vlakplaas unit — reportedly home to state death squads

The documents indicate that the state president might use what he knew of the operation "as a counter to President Sebe's demands on South Africa"

## Israel and SA 'shared arms'

CT 25/3/73  
By GUY OLIVER

IT was "improbable" that Armscor's nuclear weapons production was achieved independently — and the smokescreen was for the benefit of Israel, South African correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly Mr Helmoed Romer-Heitman said last night (254)

Yesterday, at the joint parliamentary session, President F W de Klerk said South Africa's nuclear capability was a sole South African achievement

Mr Romer-Heitman said South Africa would not betray Israel and if there was an agreement not to divulge joint nuclear co-operation Mr De Klerk would abide by it. However, the two-way exchange of military technology has been witnessed in assault rifle designs, the SA Air Force Cheetah conversion from the Mirage, tank armour, counter-insurgency tactics and the SA Navy missile boats, Mr Romer-Heitman said



# SA'S GOA-BOMBS

## De Klerk lifts veil

### On nuclear weapons

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

**SOUTH AFRICA had the nuclear bomb — six of them — President F W de Klerk finally admitted yesterday**

bombs were built for deterrent rather than aggressive purposes and were designed to send a powerful signal to potential aggressors

It is understood that the first of the bombs was ready for use in the late 1970s

Mr De Klerk also refuted speculation that another country had assisted South Africa in developing the technology

He told Parliament that during 1989, after he became State President, the 'global political situation changed dramatically' and a nuclear deterrent capacity became "not only superfluous, but an obstacle to the development of South Africa's international relations"

Late in 1989 it was decided that the pilot uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba "should be closed and decommissioned"

The next year all the nuclear devices were dismantled and destroyed, all the nuclear material in Armscor's possession was recast and returned to the Atomic Energy Corporation to be stored, and Armscor's facilities were decontaminated and used only for non-nuclear commercial use

South Africa acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in July 1991, which Mr De Klerk said did not oblige it to inform weapons inspectors of the country's former status as a producer of bombs

Atomic Energy Corporation chief executive Dr Waldo Stumpf said the strength of the bombs would not be disclosed and other technical details would also be kept secret because it was not in the interests of non proliferation to make the information public

**MPS to debate death penalty**

CT 25/3/93

## Holomisa rejects findings on Appla

APLA is using the Transkei as a "springboard" for attacks on civilians and security force members in South Africa, the Goldstone Commission's preliminary investigation into the PAC's armed wing has found

However, the Transkei has rejected the preliminary findings, and denied that its territory has been used as an Appla springboard

Military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa also denied the commission's finding that Appla members were receiving training in the Transkei

Gen Holomisa said yesterday "They (Goldstone Commission) must bring the evidence"

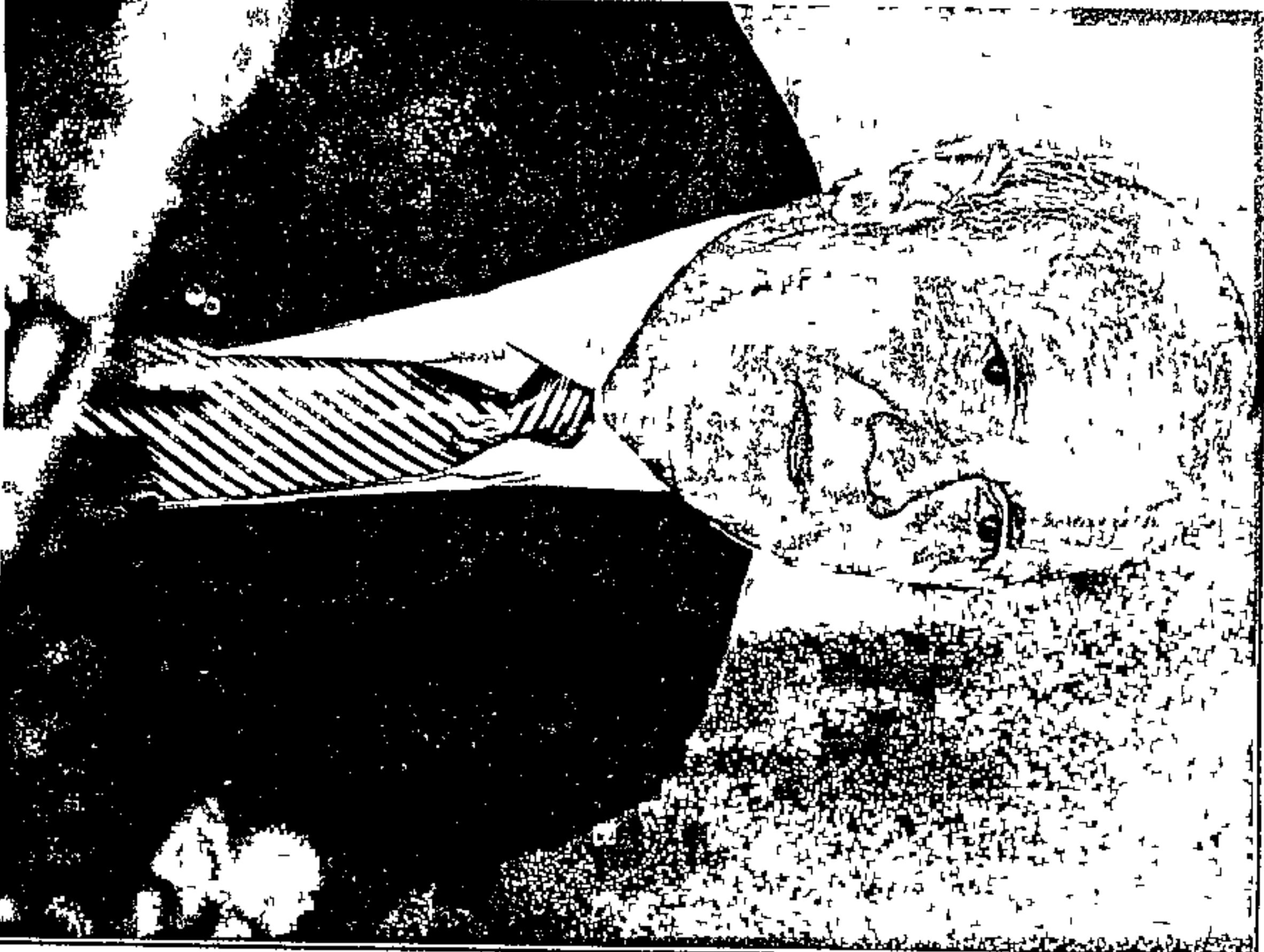
Only the SA Defence Force and SA Police had accepted invitations to make submissions, and the report was therefore a "one-sided story", and the Transkei still upheld its non-aggression pact with South Africa

Asked about the commission's finding that Appla's internal high command was based in Transkei, he said the PAC and other liberation organisations were unbound in 1990 and their members were free to go where they wanted

**"Untested evidence"**

The Goldstone committee recommended that the commission ask the South African government and all political groups to get the Transkei's response to the SADF and SAP allegations, and "if they are confirmed or not denied, to bring pressure to bear on the Transkeian authorities to prohibit the use of any part of their territory as a springboard for attacks on civilians and security force members in South Africa"

He told a press conference yesterday that he personally favoured the death penalty but felt it should only be applied in a limited sense



**NUCLEAR NO MORE** President F W de Klerk faces the press yesterday after disclosing South Africa had the Bomb

Picture: BENNY GOOL

**PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED STATES**

— PAGE 2

Mr De Klerk acknowledged at a press conference later that both he and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha only found out about the development of the atomic bomb years after they became members of the cabinet

After years of double-talk and misleading official statements, the State President yesterday finally came clean on a secret project launched by the government of Mr John Vorster in 1974 to develop seven "nuclear fission devices"

The plan, developed during the height of South Africa's international isolation and the Cold War, allowed for atom bombs to be dropped from aircraft against the Soviets and their surrogates in Africa

However, Mr De Klerk and government specialists said the

Mr De Klerk told Parliament yesterday that by 1989, in the light of dramatic changes in the "global political situation", it was decided to abandon the project

When the plan was scrapped only six of the bombs had been completed — at an estimated cost of R600 million

South Africa had not developed the more powerful hydrogen bomb, had never tested its bombs or provided or sold any of the technology or the devices to any other country, he said

CT 25/3/93  
Political Staff

**'A-bomb  
Star 25/3/93  
project  
was risky,  
ridiculous'**

By Julianne du Toit

The ANC and Democratic Party last night welcomed the fact that the Government has finally come clean on its nuclear weapons programme, while the Conservative Party said the reasons for a nuclear deterrent still existed.

"It's so ridiculous," said DP energy affairs spokesman Roger Hulley. "Billions of precious rands were spent on an ill-conceived concept that could never have been used."

"What were we going to do? Defend apartheid with an atomic bomb? And in any case, our unrest was national, we were not being attacked by any countries far away."

Hulley said the Koeberg project was probably a smokescreen, since nuclear energy would only really be needed when fossil fuels ran out in the next century.

The costs of making enriched uranium alone ran into hundreds of millions a year. It was a very high-cost technology that was unnecessary at the time, he said.

The ANC welcomed De Klerk's disclosures, but said it insisted the Government reveal what has happened to every gram of the stockpile of weapons grade uranium, which international experts estimate at between 200 and 325 kg.

The organisation also demanded the release of Professor Mouton's report on the dismantling of the weapons in Armscor's possession. The organisation said it could not believe there was no testing of weapons, since a double-flash, indicative of a nuclear test, was sighted in the South Atlantic Ocean in 1979.

It could also not believe there was no foreign assistance for the weapons programme.

Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party said the Government had bowed to overseas pressure and had brought South Africa into a situation where its defence was weakened.

The mere fact of having nuclear weapons was a deterrent to attackers, he said.

The need for these weapons had not disappeared, he added.



# Firearms

Star 25/12/93

## curbs (25/12) to come

CAPE TOWN — The Government rejected insinuations that it was not implementing measures it had announced to curb crime, President de Klerk said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville), asked during the State President's question time, he said legislation which would further curtail the carrying of firearms had been approved by the Cabinet and would be presented to Parliament next week.

He said the 10-point plan he had announced earlier on yesterday would also contribute to the curtailment of crime.

The dramatic increase in manpower would enable the police to upgrade their presence. — Sapa.



Star 25/3/93  
254

# Bombs: 'SA helped by other countries'

PARIS — Israel, the United States, Germany and France helped South Africa develop nuclear arms during the 1970s and 80s, according to an expert at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies

Separately, a Swedish-based research institute says Pretoria began a secret programme to produce enriched plutonium — the raw material for nuclear arms, — at the start of the 1960s.

Marie-Helene Labbe, in her book *Nuclear Proliferation in 50 Questions* published last year, said Israel helped by supplying nuclear experts in exchange for South African uranium and permission to conduct nuclear tests on South African territory

A "double flash" in 1979 over the south Atlantic may have been an Israeli nuclear test explosion conducted on a South African island, she wrote, adding that Pretoria would have had access to the results of the test

The US, which Labbe said had bought uranium from South Africa since the late 1940s, had helped by signing co-operation agreements

These had included training of South African engineers in the US, and US technical aid at reactors in South Africa, she said

France and Germany helped, she said, the latter "clandestinely" and the former by providing two nuclear power plants.

And in Sweden, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said South Africa had begun a secret programme to produce enriched plutonium at the start of the 1960s

The institute, in a report published earlier this month, said "The existence of this programme was known to only a few people within the Government until 1970, when Prime Minister John Vorster announced that South African scientists had developed a unique and economical enrichment process based on the aerodynamical technique.

"Following Vorster's announcement in 1970, the Government formed the State-controlled Uranium Enrichment Corporation (UCOR) to build the pilot-scale plant, called the Y-plant, at Valindaba, next to the National Nuclear Research Centre at Pelindaba"

The International Atomic Energy Agency said in Vienna yesterday that it would verify De Klerk's statement that the nuclear weapons programme had been dismantled. The IAEA has already carried out 115 inspections in South Africa. — Sapa-AFP.

Star 25/3/93

# Nuclear capacity highlights concern

LONDON — South Africa's admission yesterday that it possessed six nuclear bombs until recently highlights growing fears about the spread of atomic weaponry at a time when the big powers are trying to reduce their stocks

The disclosure came against a background of mounting concern over the nuclear programme of North Korea, which earlier this month took the unprecedented step of pulling out of the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), rather than face UN inspections of two suspect sites.

North Korea denies trying to develop nuclear weapons

President de Klerk's statement surprised at least one nuclear expert in Britain,

who said he had believed South Africa to be a "threshold state", one capable of producing nuclear weapons, but not actually possessing them

The ability of a country to conceal its nuclear plans had earlier been demonstrated in Iraq, where after the 1991 Gulf War the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency found evidence of a significant development programme, though no actual weapons.

Iraq had signed the NPT, which bound it not to acquire nuclear weapons. South Africa did not sign until 1991.

Experts have long known that any country determined to acquire nuclear weapons would not face insuperable problems in doing so. — Sapa-Reuter

# A-bombs' bodyguard of denial

Star 25/12/93

By Anita Allen  
Science Writer

Top Government officials from Prime Ministers down — constantly refused to admit that South Africa had a nuclear weapons programme.

In a personal message to President Carter in 1977, Prime Minister John Vorster said: "South Africa does not have and does not intend to develop nuclear explosive devices for any purpose, either peaceful or as a weapon."

This was again said by Atomic Energy Board president Dr Ampie Roux in an interview in June 1978.

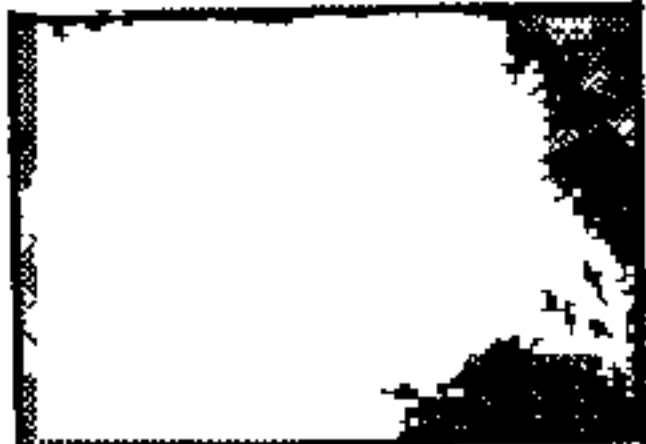
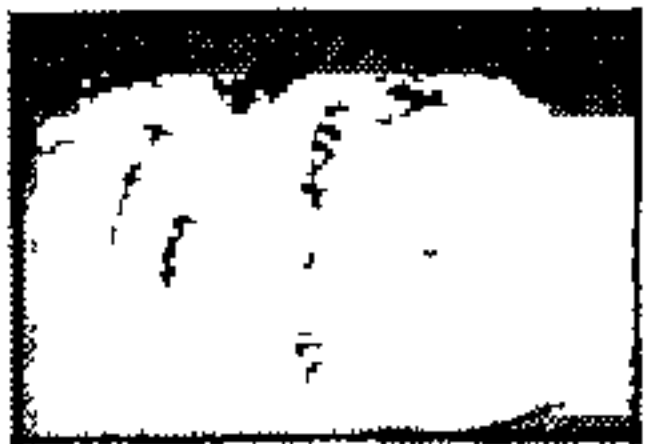
In April 1979, Prime Minister

P W Botha said that although South Africa had the know-how to manufacture a bomb, it planned rather to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha also proved hard to pin down. His response to a question in August 1988 if South Africa had the bomb is typical: "We have the capability to make one, should we want to."

Denials by National Party leaders were staunchly backed by their officials.

In October 1978, Roux stressed the peaceful nature of the atomic programme. "To assert that SA, with the help of either the US or Britain and/or West Germany is in a position to produce nuclear weapons is nothing



All commented on SA's nuclear capacity. P W Botha, Magnus Malan and Pik Botha.

more than a flagrant insult to these countries."

And he said in July 1979 "South Africa's entire programme is devoted to peaceful applications of nuclear energy. Whether that will ever change depends on the Government, and I cannot foresee that they will ever change

their mind"

Three years later, as head of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation, he confirmed his stance. "I refuse to discuss nuclear weapons. SA has repeatedly stated that our interest in nuclear power is for peaceful purposes only. Our whole process is geared to-

wards production of nuclear energy."

In May 1981, Dr Wynand de Villiers, president of the Atomic Energy Board, said "SA has consistently stated that its nuclear research and development programmes are directed solely at the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Allegations of SA's ability to manufacture nuclear weapons can therefore be viewed as nothing more than an academic exercise."

Although, according to President de Klerk the Government began dismantling the bombs in 1990, the denials continued.

In November 1990, Ambassador to the UN, Jeremy Shearer told the General As-

sembly "SA efforts in the nuclear field have always been aimed at the peaceful application of nuclear energy."

On June 28 1991, Pik Botha refused to confirm or deny that SA had made a nuclear explosive device but said that SA had never tested nuclear weapons nor had it ever operated with any other country in making them.

In October 1991, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan tabled a Bill banning the development, manufacture, marketing, import or export of nuclear weapons and devices.

On October 17 1991, SA and the IAEA sign a safeguards agreement in terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

(254)



*Hansard*  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Durban South police district: crime-statistics

B155E

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) house-breaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban South police district of the Natal Region in 1992?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(gu)	(gu)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Amanzimtoti	80	28	70	182	20	179	429	70	133	526	000	000
Brighton Beach	32	19	79	348	31	150	214	28	182	539	005	005
Lemonville	26	6	73	151	31	67	15	2	70	60	001	001
Louis Botha Airport	0	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	10	0	000	000
Montclare	92	19	97	207	30	311	180	7	106	339	001	001
Wentworth	17	4	206	625	26	94	74	11	266	263	048	048

61 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order

*Hansard*  
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

National servicemen placed outside SADF

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

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1992, (ii) August 1992 and (iii) February 1993 intakes were placed in organizations and institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), and (b) in which organizations and institutions were they placed? B301E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(b)
(i) 29	2	3	2	2	2
(ii) 28	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) None (as on 3 March 1993)	1	1	1	1	1
Advanced Technologies Engineering	2	2	2	2	2
Airnsco	3	3	3	3	3
Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa	1	1	1	1	1
Constitutional Development Service	1	1	1	1	1
Council for Mineral Technology	2	2	2	2	2
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	4	4	4	4	4
Department of Agriculture and Forestry (Administration)	10	10	10	10	10
Department of Education and Culture (Administration)	3	3	3	3	3
Department of Local Government Housing and Works (Administration)	4	4	4	4	4
Department of Regional and Land Affairs	2	2	2	2	2
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	1	1	1	1	1
ESD South	3	3	3	3	3
Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (University of Pretoria)	1	1	1	1	1
Office for Privatisation	4	4	4	4	4
Office of the Auditor General	1	1	1	1	1
Provincial Administration of Natal	5	5	5	5	5
Provincial Administration of Natal	2	2	2	2	2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*Hansard*  
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

South African Communication Service

Ungem Water Board

(254)

1

1

57

Radiographers: vacancies/students qualifying

161 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health

(1) (a) How many vacant radiographer posts are there in all provinces and disciplines in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) (a) how many students qualified in radiography in each province at the end of 1991 and (b) how many of these radiographers were still in practice with the province concerned at the end of 1992? B375E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) (a) 177, and

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) 23

(b)

29 Jan 92

01 Feb 92

01 Feb 92

21 Feb 92

24 Feb 92

02 Mar 92

07 Mar 92

10 Mar 92

13 Mar 92

01 May 92

01 May 92

10 May 92

(c)

Kidnapping

Assault

Alleged assault

Rape

Housebreaking and rape

Pointing a weapon and alleged assault

Theft and assault

Alleged assault

Assault

Shooting incident

Attempted murder

Attempted murder and assault

(b) 1 January 1993,

(2) (a) Transvaal—53,

Cape—59,

Natal—31,

Orange Free State—21; and

(b) Transvaal—48,

Cape—16,

Natal—17,

Orange Free State—14

Troops in Black townships: complaints

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

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1992 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case,

(2) whether these complaints have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not, if so, what action? B385E

(2) and (3) Yes

Finding/Action

Case referred to AG

Members tried in civilian court Admission of guilt of R300 paid

Claim instituted Investigation continuing

Case still under investigation

Member is still absent without leave

Case investigated Charge apparently unfounded

Case still under investigation

Case investigated No grounds found for complaint

Member tried and found not guilty

Member awaiting trial

Member tried in civilian court Case partly heard, postponed

Charge withdrawn

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*Hem Saad*

*Hem Saad*

**254**

(b)	(c)
20 May 92	Assault
20 May 92	Assault
20 May 92	Assault
04 Jun 92	Assault
19 Jul 92	Murder
19 Jul 92	Murder
03 Aug 92	Rape
18 Aug 92	Murder
15 Oct 92	Misconduct
06 Dec 92	Shooting incident
21 Dec 92	Shooting incident

**Aids- HIV-positive statistics**

184 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons in the Republic tested HIV-positive in the latest specified calendar year or 12-month period for which statistics are available,
- (2) whether she will furnish the House with corresponding statistics in respect of each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) self-governing territories, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant statistics? B369E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) (a) 230,  
(b) 18 201,  
(c) 368 and  
(d) 78
- for the period 31 January 1992 to 6 January 1993,
- (2) (a) yes, Transkei 0  
Bophuthatswana 1  
Venda 0  
Ciskei 0 and  
(b) no, furnishing of statistics is voluntary and no statistics have been received

**Children's places of safety**

199 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) (a) How many places of safety other

*Hem Saad*

*Hem Saad*

**Immunization programmes: money allocated**

216 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1992-93 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken,
- (2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated, if not,
- (3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose, if so, from what source? B452E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

- (1) (a) R5 818 000 [vaccines only] and  
(b) — the Expanded Programme on Immunisation [EPI] makes provision for vaccination of children against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles. It also makes provision for the vaccination of pregnant women against tetanus in order to prevent neonatal tetanus [protection of the newborn]
- the prevention of yellow fever in order to comply with the International Health Regulations Act, 1974 [Act 28 of 1974]
- post-exposure prophylactic treatment against rabies
- prevention of typhoid epidemics,
- (2) yes,
  - (3) falls away

**Own Affairs**

**Additional staff at schools**

22 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether he or his Department has agreed to supply additional staff, according to existing staffing quotas, to Model B, C and D schools whose 1993 enrolment is greater than that of 1992, if not,

why not, if so, how many additional teachers were made available,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B280E

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

- (1) Yes, 739 additional posts were allocated,
- (2) no

**Loss of permanent/temporary teachers**

23 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each province in 1992 (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee) death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons? B281E

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

(a)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)	(ff)	(gg)	(ii)
Cape	38	7	7	7	62				
Natal	209	71	29	325					
OFS	74	18	21	228					
Transvaal	1 121	216	118	3 695					
	8	4	2	31					
	345	24	47	101					
	9	4	2	34					
	48	134	22	769					

(b)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
	1	2	0	3	
	47	7	3	5	
	0	0	7	0	
	0	91	40	161	



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By Hugh Robertson  
and Peter Fabricius

President de Klerk's disclosure of the extent of South Africa's nuclear weapons programme was warmly welcomed by United States officials in Washington

And in Vienna, the international nuclear watchdog agency said today it had no evidence that South Africa still had nuclear weapons

The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) added, however, it would check sites involved in the construction of the weapons, said to have had

# A-bombs 'matched Hiroshima'

the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Sapa-  
Reuter reports

President de Klerk's disclosure is likely to dispel much of the concern in Washington about the alleged lack of candour by South Africa on the subject in the past

Administration officials said his willingness to be frank and open about the South African nuclear programme, and to accept ex-

tensive international inspections, demonstrated a spirit of helpfulness and would encourage greater co-operation between South Africa and other countries in the field of nuclear research

There was some disappointment, however, that the President did not deal with an attendant matter of great concern to the US — the so-called Arnishton long-range missile programme, which administration officials dis-

closed last week they had asked the South African Government to reconsider

But they noted the discussions on the issue were continuing and that they were hopeful some progress could soon be made to address the United States' concerns

The atom bomb programme produced six nuclear devices — each said to be the strength of the one which devastated Hiroshima. The bombs were produced

by about 1 000 people and were designed to be delivered by air

The announcement that the bombs had been made during the '70s and '80s, but dismantled in 1990, was made by President de Klerk yesterday

Informed sources said last night that each of the six bombs was about two metres long and shaped like a normal bomb. They were stored near Pretoria and would

have been dropped from British-made Buccaneer jets of the SAAF (now obsolete). None was ever fitted to an aircraft

If the situation in southern Africa had deteriorated seriously, the Government would have threatened to use the bombs to try to persuade the major powers to intervene, De Klerk told a joint session of Parliament yesterday

"It was never the intention

to use the devices, and from the outset the emphasis was on deterrence," he insisted

No nuclear bomb had ever been tested, although Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) chief executive Dr Waldo Stumpf said at a media conference later that there was no reason to believe the six bombs would not have worked

If the need had arisen, one would have been tested underground to demonstrate South Africa's deterrent capacity

De Klerk said the decision to build seven "nuclear fis-

● To Page 3

18 Anlo mambara hald 20 Dantk namnthe maw la antnand

P.T.O.



# A-bombs 'matched Hiroshima'

Star 25/3/93

● From Page 1

sion devices" had been taken in 1974 against the background of Soviet expansion in southern Africa and the build-up of Cuban forces in Angola

"The strategy was that, if the situation in southern Africa were to deteriorate seriously, a confidential indication of the deterrent capability would be given to one or more of the major powers, for example the United States, in an attempt to persuade them to intervene."

Seven bombs were considered the minimum for testing and for maintaining a credible deterrent.

Only six had been completed when the programme was abandoned in 1989. By then the Cold War had ended and the

Cubans had withdrawn from Angola

A nuclear deterrent had become not only superfluous but an obstacle to the development of South Africa's international relations. (254)

De Klerk said he had decided on the unprecedented step of disclosing South Africa's previous nuclear weapons capacity to show that "our hands are clean and we are concealing nothing".

He added that only the head of Government and a few Cabinet Ministers had been aware of its existence on a "need-to-know" basis.

Building the bombs had probably cost about R600 million to R700 million but this included the manufacture of enriched uranium, which was then

used to continue operation of the AEC's research reactor

This was used to make radioactive isotopes for medical purposes at a time when the international community refused to provide nuclear fuel for the reactor

Armcor head Tielman de Waal told Sapa after the President's announcement that keeping the secret itself was a "most astounding achievement"

De Waal said about 1 000 people had worked on the project and knew they were manufacturing a nuclear device.

"Now I can sleep restfully for the first time," commented Armcor spokesman Johan Adler, who never told his wife

● More reports - Page 19

# SA stocked nuclear arms, says De Klerk

■ Vorster had instructed that nuclear arms be built in South Africa

By Ismail Lagardien  
Political Correspondent

THE Government has admitted that South Africa has for many years had nuclear weapons of mass destruction. According to President FW de Klerk, former Prime Minister John Vorster in 1974, without the knowledge or consent of the Cabinet, issued an instruction for nuclear arms — possibly missiles — to be built in South Africa.

"The programme was under the direct control of the head of the Government who decided that it should be managed and implemented by Armscor.

Seven "nuclear devices" were "considered the minimum for testing purposes and for the maintenance thereafter of credible deterrent capability."

Six had been completed before the Government started dismantling them in 1991.

On July 10 1991, South Africa acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and consequently signed a Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

De Klerk said the devices were built merely as a deterrent and no tests had taken place.

"The strategy was that if the situation in Southern Africa were to deteriorate seriously, a confidential indication of the deterrent capability would be given to one or more of the major powers, for example the United States, in an attempt to persuade them to intervene," De Klerk said.

The existing technology would be redirected for peaceful purposes, especially in the medical field.

● Meanwhile, the ANC last night strongly criticised De Klerk's announcement of a 10-point plan of action and increased police and army powers to end violence.

It also insisted the 18 Azanian Peoples Liberation Army operatives arrested as part of the plan "be charged or released forthwith."



# SA'S NEWS-SECRETS UNVEILED

**HOW STATE  
PRESIDENT  
DE KLERK  
REVEALED  
DETAILS  
OF SIX  
DETERRENT  
NUCLEAR  
DEVICES**

**TOS  
WENTZEL**  
Political  
Staff

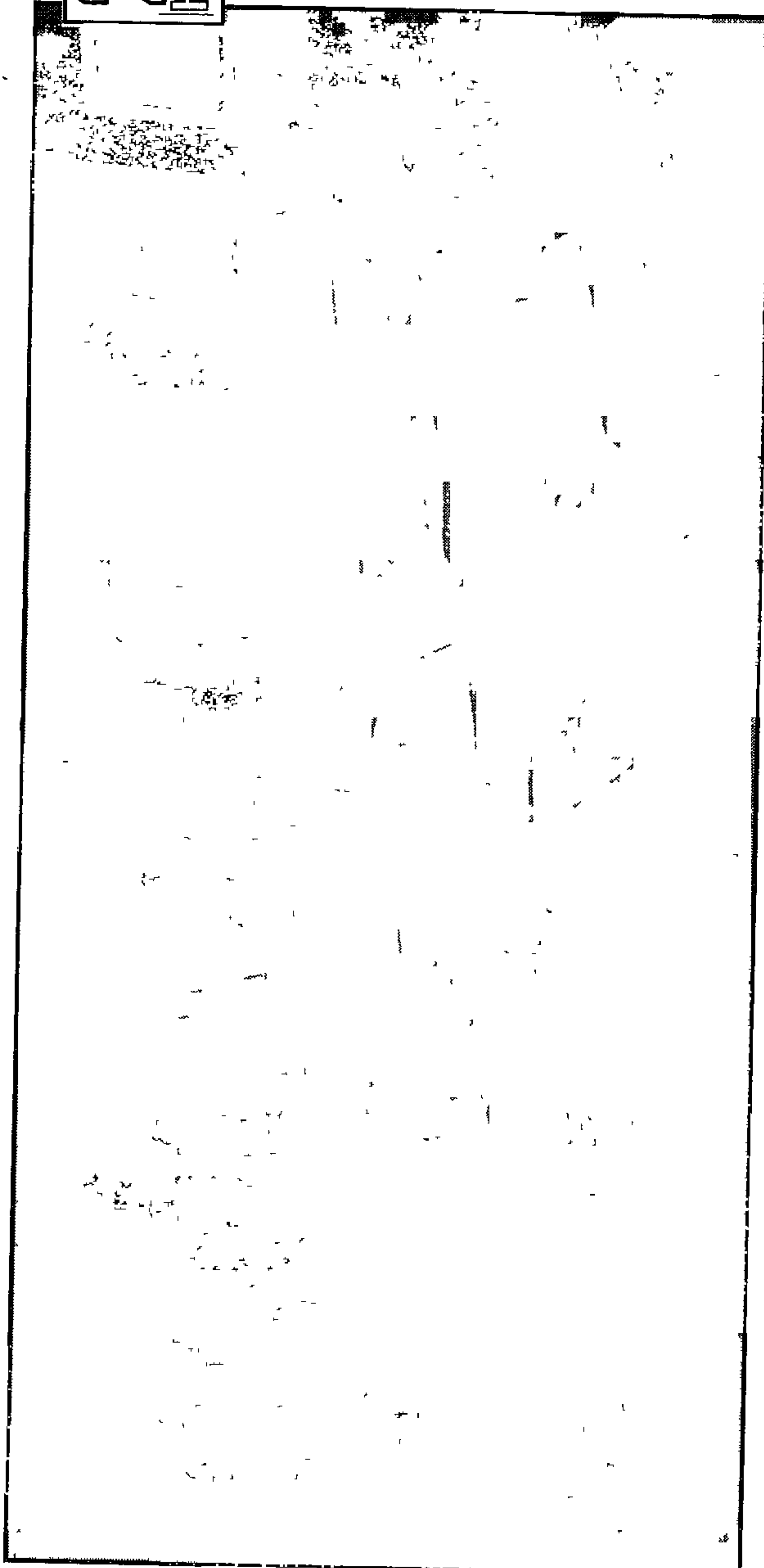
**P**RESIDENT De Klerk covered a vast area of important issues in a speech to a joint session of parliament and at a press conference.

Among the top issues he dealt with were:

- South Africa's nuclear secrets and throwing open for inspection all its nuclear facilities,

- Tough new measures against violence including a 10-point plan for the police to be announced soon and the calling up of servicemen for duty areas threatened by violence,

- The line on violence the government intends taking at



**FACING THE PRESS:** President F W de Klerk, flanked by senior Cabinet Ministers, answers questions at an international Press conference after his bombshell announcement in parliament yesterday about South Africa's nuclear weapon capability.

the coming negotiations where it will press for all the negotiating partners to commit themselves to non-violence.

■ A move to have parliament decide on the reinstatement of the limited use of the death penalty

It was in the first part of

his speech that he disclosed that South Africa had in fact developed six nuclear devices in the 1970s but that these had now been dismantled

At the press conference he declined to give technical details and said that the devices had never been tested and

that the rumour of a bright flash seen in the South Atlantic some years had nothing to do with this

He stressed that they had been meant to be deterrents at a time when South Africa stood alone

It was the intriguing story

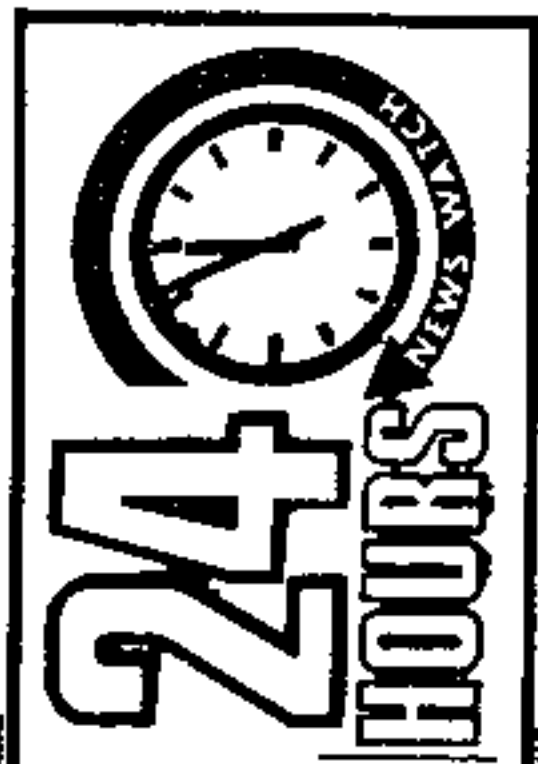
of a government decision in 1974 to develop nuclear devices. Only the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster and a few Ministers knew about this. The programme was implemented by Armscor. Early in 1990 it was decided that all nuclear devices should be dismantled and destroyed

Reacting to the constant barracking of the Conservative Party, Mr De Klerk at one stage turned on them and said it was clear that the CP

wanted to retain an atomic weapon and was prepared to use it. This was the final reason why they could not enjoy any confidence

There were cries of "black government", "mighty mouse" and finally "traitor" from the CP MPs while Mr De Klerk spoke

Mr Fanie van Vuuren, CP MP for Ventersdorp, refused to withdraw the "traitor" remark and the Speaker ordered him out of the House



**M**R De Klerk spoke with deep emotion at the end of his speech when he said that there were positive prospects for the negotiations, but that all political parties had to unite in combating violence

He made it clear the government would make it top priority to get this commitment from all negotiation partners at the coming negotiations, but that the government would not disrupt the talks on this issue

Mr De Klerk also hit out at the PAC and Apla and demanded explanations from Transker about the Goldstone Commission's allegations that it helped Apla

On the issue of the reinstatement of the death penalty, Mr De Klerk made the announcement that a motion on this would be submitted to parliament to get its opinion on the issue

Nationalist MPs would be allowed a free vote on this issue — they would, in other words, not be bound by the usual caucus discipline to toe the official party line

As far as this line is concerned, Mr De Klerk told the press conference that he was in favour of the restoration of the limited use of the death penalty in cases where there were aggravating circumstances

The death penalty was suspended in 1990 under intense international pressure

## Never a weapon

**T**HE nuclear weapon deterrent developed by South Africa between 1974 and 1980 reached only the stage of a nuclear "device" and never a weapon, according to Atomic Energy Corporation chief Dr Waldo Stumpf

Explaining South Africa's nuclear deterrent strategy, Dr Stumpf said on SABC TV's Agenda programme South Africa never had a nuclear bomb as such

He said the "device" could have been used in an underground "demonstration". It could also have been swiftly converted into a military weapon — possibly a bomb or a missile warhead.

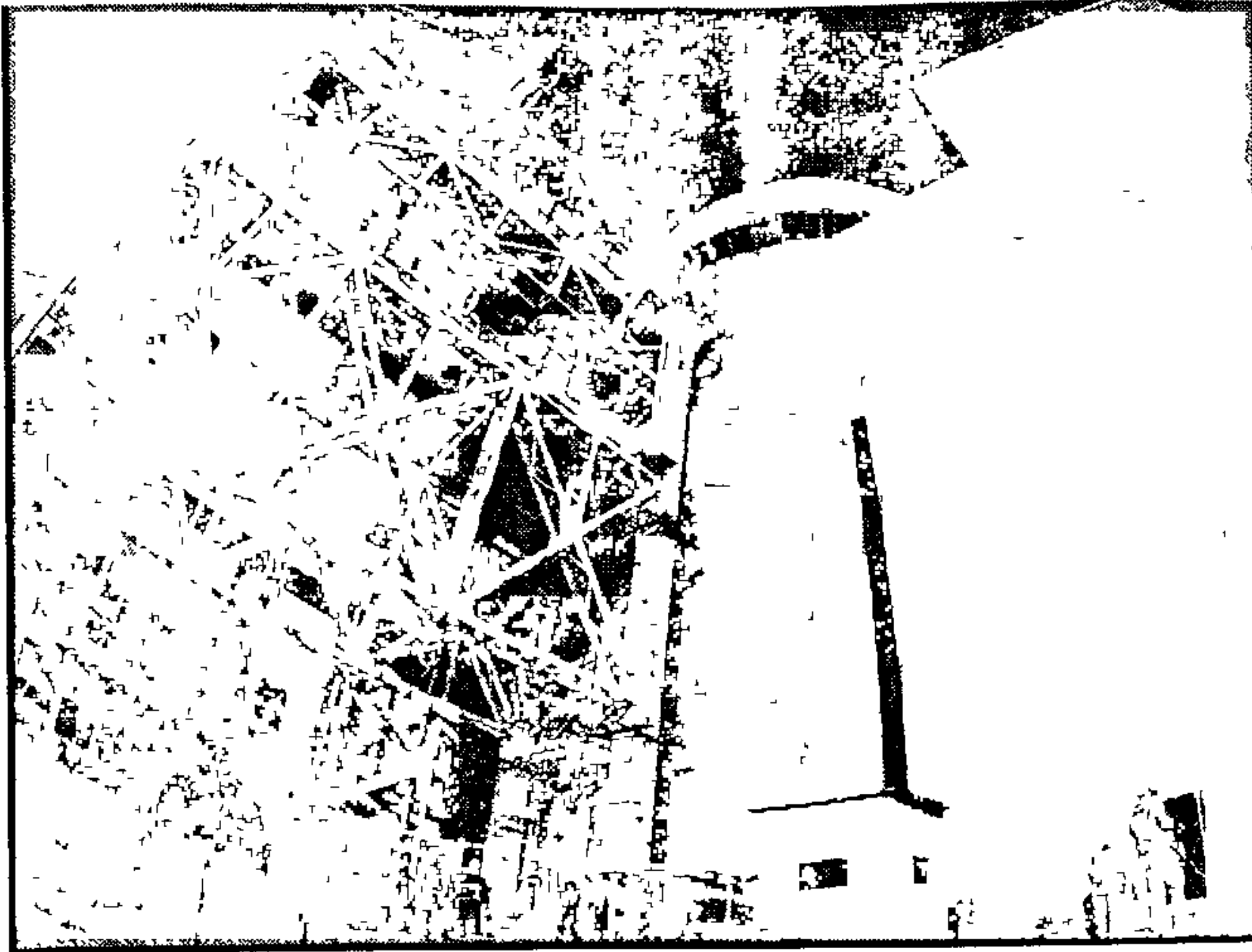
Dr Stumpf declined to divulge technical details of the device except to say the government had authorised the manufacture of seven of them. Six had been completed when the order was given to abandon the project in 1990

The AEC chief executive officer again denied that South Africa had been involved in a suspected nuclear test explosion in the south Atlantic Ocean in the late 1970s. The dismantling of South Africa's nuclear capability was completed within a year and by mid-1991 the blueprints as well as the hardware had been destroyed, Dr Stumpf said

The enriched uranium used for the six "devices" was safely stored by the AEC and would possibly be used for medical purposes, he added

— Sapa





**KOEBERG:** Kept going by South African made fuel when overseas nuclear fuel was denied.

# Koeberg — Our nuclear fuel kept it going

254  
APR 25/3/93

**S**OUTH Africa's nuclear bomb programme provided the technology to meet all of Koeberg power station's nuclear fuel needs.

President De Klerk cited this yesterday as one of the positive spin-offs of the controversial nuclear arms programme, kept secret by National Party leaders for almost 20 years.

He said the R800 million investment in the programme was not wasted.

"The enrichment technol-

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political  
Correspondent

ogy developed by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC), as well as the nuclear materials which were produced, constitute an important asset for South Africa.

"They will contribute significantly to the ultimate success of the AEC's peaceful commercialisation programme."

Mr De Klerk said the nu-

clear material used for military devices would now be used to enlarge the production of radioactive isotopes for medical and other purposes.

"Furthermore, the application of the enrichment technology to the establishment of the semi-commercial enrichment plant provided South Africa with the ability to provide all the nuclear fuel requirements of the Koeberg power station, and to guarantee this supply at a time when the delivery of nuclear fuel for Koeberg from overseas was denied."

# Govt opts for call-ups and new strategy to quell wave of

CAPE TOWN — Largescale military call-ups and a new anti-violence strategy were announced by President F W de Klerk yesterday in an effort to stem the tide of violence sweeping SA.

De Klerk announced at a special sitting of Parliament that 18 Apla members had been arrested following a spate of recent attacks attributed to the organisation.

He also issued a stern warning to the Transkei administration that "firm steps" could be taken if it failed to respond to a Goldstone commission report suggesting links between it and Apla.

"They must not underestimate the seriousness of the situation if they try to play

politics with us," De Klerk said at the news conference after the special session.

He announced that legislation clamping down on illegal arms would be introduced next week and that a motion to debate the moratorium on the death penalty would be introduced soon.

NP members would have a free vote on the legislation, De Klerk said, adding he supported the death penalty legislation in its new form which required aggravating circumstances before imposition.

De Klerk stopped short of calling off negotiations with the PAC. But he emphasised that adherence to the national peace accord was government's "primary objec-

live".

Parliamentary sources said government's position on Apla effectively meant there would be a showdown with the PAC, possibly as soon as next week when the multiparty negotiating forum met.

"De Klerk said more arrests of Apla members would follow. Yesterday's arrests in the Free State did not include high-profile PAC members.

He said a 10-point plan to curb violence would be disclosed by the SAP, part of an "extensive plan of action" aimed at stabilising problem areas

The plan would require a "fairly drastic" increase in manpower. But De Klerk declined to indicate the extent of the call-up because of the need for an element of surprise.

STEPHANE BOUTHMA reports that the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) last night condemned the call-up measures as window-dressing and a display of force.

ECC regional chairman Chris de Villiers said campers who would be called up were not trained to deal with peace-keeping and unrest control situations. The SADF would find their response to call-ups to be poor and "rightly so".

De Klerk said the preliminary finding of

the Goldstone commission indicated Transkei was used as a launching pad for Apla attacks on SA and that the organisation's internal military command was in the homeland.

He called on the Transkei administration to respond to the findings of the report, saying further steps by government would depend on the administration's reaction.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that the ANC said that "given the NP's record of lawlessness", it was extremely concerned at the undisclosed 10-point plan of action and the implicit increase of powers for the police and military.

6/10/93  
2573/93  
TIM COHEN

To Page 2

Call-ups

6/10/93  
2573/93

2574

From Page 1

The announcement of the arrest of unidentified people raised concerns about detention without trial. The organisation insisted that government should give guarantees that no coercive measures would be used to extract information.

The ANC criticised De Klerk for taking advantage of an emotional climate to reintroduce the issue of the death penalty and

called for its abolition.

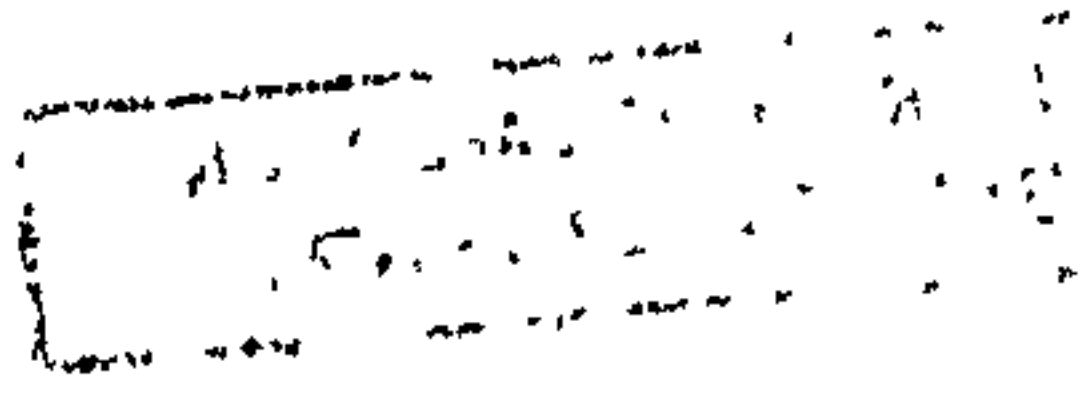
The ANC said it condemned the killings and called on all South Africans not to be drawn deeper into the spiral of racially motivated violence.

"These murders are an act of provocation, designed to derail the negotiation and peace processes."

● See Page 4

Violence  
2574





## Bid specification a tender subject

EDUCATION and Culture Minister Piet Marais yesterday cancelled a tender for computer-aided mathematics courseware because of serious irregularities *BIDM 2513/93*

A statement said an official in the department had discussed the specifications of the course with one supplier only.

The department now intended to meet all interested parties to discuss its needs for computer-aided mathematics courseware

The superintendent-general would appoint an expert committee outside the department to re-evaluate the recommendations of the internal departmental committee on the courseware, the Minister said.

The call for tenders came under fire after allegations that Interlearn Solu-

DIRK VAN EEDEN

tions, a potential supplier, was asked to draw up the tender specifications. This apparently had enabled the company to give prominence to the special features of its own product.

There was also criticism that the course was intended for white schools only. But director of statistics and computers at the Education and Culture Department, Carl Serfontein, has since said the courseware would be extended to other schools once non-racial regional education departments were in place.

State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter declined to comment until he had studied a report on the issue.

Interlearn Solutions could not be reached for comment yesterday.

## SA 'needs to maintain its defence capability'

*BIDM 2513/93*  
SA DID not face any immediate military threat but still needed a balanced defence force with well-maintained core capabilities, Cape Town based defence expert Helmoed-Römer Heitman said yesterday.

Addressing a post-apartheid threat analysis seminar at the Johannesburg War Museum, Heitman said the only threats currently faced by SA were a further economic downturn and a possible non-acceptance of a negotiated settlement which could both increase internal instability

He said the existing threat in SA was internal violence

Therefore, he said, the country's defence force could not be allowed to become ineffective and obsolete, and a balanced force should be maintained.

Heitman said it took any army and air force between 25 and 30 years to be properly equipped and to have well-trained, effective personnel

"Military threats are very difficult to predict even in the foreseeable future, but even more so when you have to predict 20 to 30 years in advance," he said

A country's interests or its perception of

STEPHANE BOTHMA

its interests could change overnight and result in military conflict, Heitman said.

"The bottom line is not what is happening today, but to question what could happen in 30 years' time."

He predicted that a future SA would be the regional force in sub-Saharan Africa — a position which carried responsibilities such as peace-keeping and military assistance to threatened allies in the region.

Heitman said armies of neighbouring countries were currently faced with the very real threat of AIDS — with between 50% and 80% of Zimbabwe's army reported to be HIV positive and a similar situation in Malawi.

In peacetime, a future SA defence force also had a very important role to play, such as inland border and coast line patrolling and the protection of the country's vital interests

Although defence force participation in maintaining internal stability was not the ideal situation, Heitman said, no army could be left entirely out of that role



**C**ONFIRMATION that the South African government built weapons of mass destruction over a period of 15 years, dismantled them before it signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and lied throughout, is the clearest argument yet for a Freedom of Information Act

Secrecy and lack of accountability in government has resulted in a state rotten with corruption, an incompetent and often murderous police force and an army given to illegality. By the time we get to hear about the deeds committed with taxpayers' money, it's usually too late to stop them or hold anyone accountable.

In the United States, after the publication of the Pentagon Papers and Watergate, a Freedom of Information Act was introduced. It was an acknowledgement that no matter how effective the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression was, it did not bestow the positive right of access to government records.

One of the basic skills a journalist in the United States is coached on is how to make freedom of information applications. You can apply for information about CIA activities, FBI reports on individuals, including yourself, or minutes of secret meetings, if you can prove they are in the public interest.

It can be a lengthy procedure, but at the end of the day you usually get what you need. Any citizen is afforded the same right.

Contrast this with the absence of an enforceable right in Zimbabwe for the press to peruse Sally Mugabe's will, even though she was a public figure supposedly bound by a leadership code that limited the amount of property she could own.

If there is one thing we need right now, as paper shredders in the Union Buildings hum through the night, it is a Freedom of Information Act.

The Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth has been a revelation of how the evil intent of those in power was graphically recorded in black and white. It speaks volumes for their arrogance, that they believed the material would never fall into unfriendly hands. Yet they have left potential goldmines for the journalist, the historian and the citizen that should be discovered as soon as possible and preserved.

**U**nlike Germany, where the files of the Stasi were eagerly grabbed, no one here is forcefully demanding that the government open its files.

The politicians aren't much help. Not the African National Congress, nor the National Party nor the Inkatha Freedom Party have included an adequate freedom of information clause in their respective draft Bills of Rights.

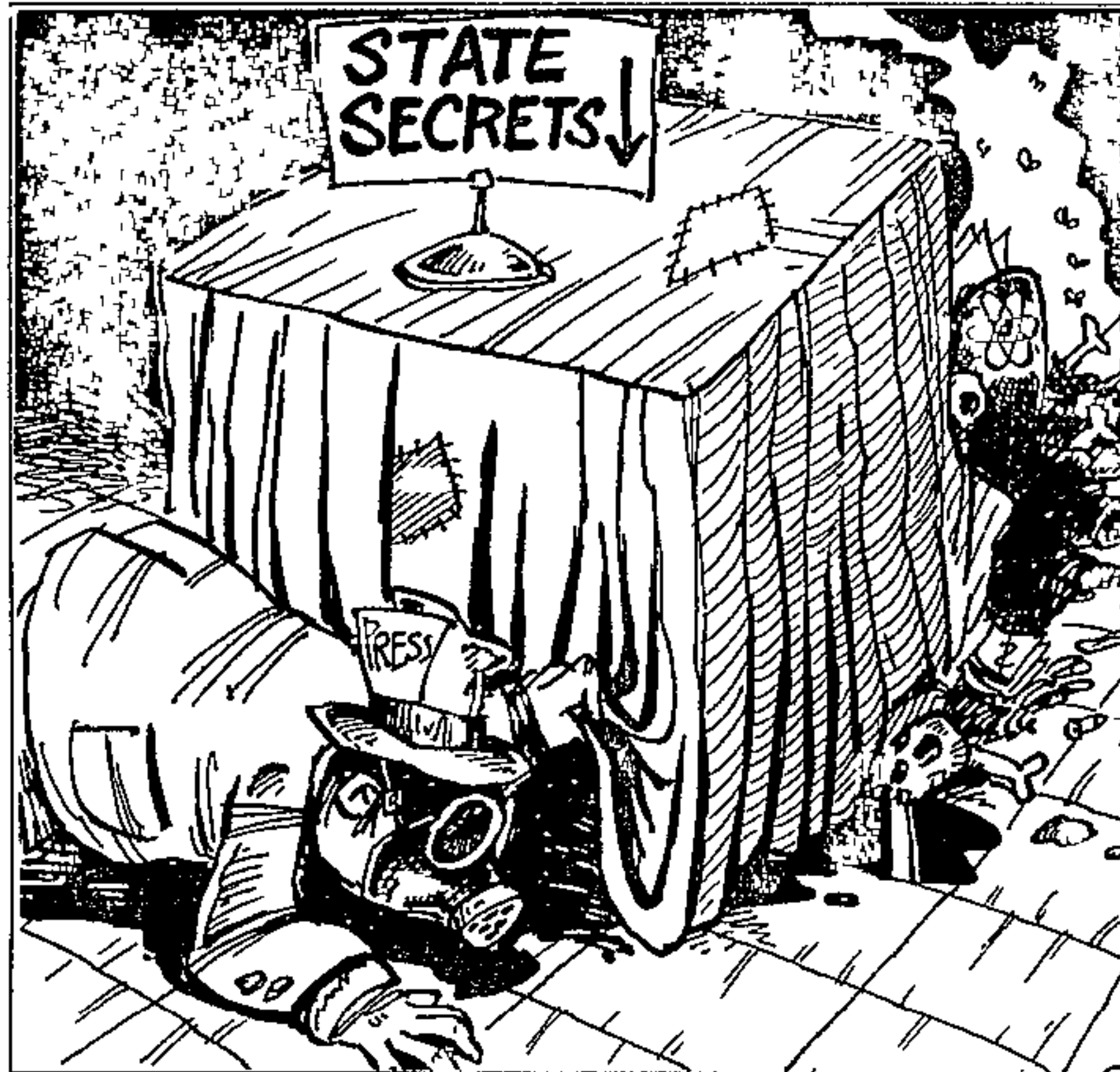
Not even the Conference of Editors, in their draft free press clause to Codesa last year, made any but the barest mention of freedom of information ("Everyone has the right to freely inform himself"). They focused largely and predictably on the negative freedoms, mainly freedom from censorship.

Despite a statement in favour of diversity of information, the formulation of their clause would protect the status quo — a media market skewed towards the more affluent in largely white suburbs, which has grown ever more ideologically homogenous and less representative of the population at large.

Of course, the editors were promptly ignored anyway, because all the draft Bills of Rights — the NP, the IFP and the ANC — have fairly major

# Whose information is it anyway?

w/maud 26/3-1/4/93



*It's time to rip away the cloak of secrecy which surrounds government — and certain private sector institutions. A Freedom of Information Act would grant citizens a positive right to knowledge.*



By **PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**

qualifications on press freedom

Instead of being in the forefront of the clamour for access to government records, there is hardly a whimper of protest from editors.

Perhaps some small relief might yet come from the Democratic Party's Bill of Rights that is now close to completion. David Unterhalter, one of the lawyers working on the draft, says that whether or not to include a clause on freedom of information is still being debated.

The difficulty, he says, is that the DP is committed to putting only basic principles in the Bill, to keep it simple, uncluttered, and enforceable. Freedom of information legislation in the US — which is not part of the constitution — is heavily detailed, particularly in the rules of enforcement.

The converse, as Unterhalter points out, is that if freedom of information is not inserted into a Bill of Rights now, it is doubtful whether it will get

into law. Freedom of information is not likely to top the list of the ANC or the NP's legislative priorities in a new parliament.

If that is so, South African democracy would be impoverished. The right to knowledge is as empowering as the right to vote.

The aim of a freedom of information law should not be simply to make government more transparent, but to enshrine knowledge as a right superior to other potentially conflicting rights, such as private property. That is still a remote concept.

Among the lesser sins of the NP's mismanagement of the country in these last days of Rome is that of the R75-million generously granted to the Human Sciences Research Council in the Budget, R6-million will service the interest on a building.

The assumption, no doubt, is that the general public doesn't mind wasting valuable research money on an obscene neo-classical bureaucratic

edifice in downtown Pretoria which architect Alan Lipman describes as a "second-hand fake of a fake".

After all, the HSRC, despite being publicly funded, has never viewed the general public as its client. It spends millions each year on research that never sees the light of day, or that goes for the exclusive use of government departments, corporations or paying clients.

Before the collapse of Codesa 2, only the NP and the DP had access to HSRC opinion polls that revealed that 25 percent in an election would certainly block the ANC and its allies in a constituent assembly, while one third would be risky.

The immediate cause of the deadlock at Codesa 2 — the dispute over percentages — bore a suspiciously close resemblance to the HSRC's figures.

The modus operandi of the HSRC is but one more symptom of the absence of a tradition in South Africa of believing that access to information is a right.

It is more tricky, but no less crucial, with private organisations that glean information of social value.

The Urban Foundation, for instance, has over the past decade produced some of the best demographic material on South Africa, but except for occasional carefully packaged presentations, the raw data is kept protectively under wraps.

The Centre for Policy Studies, on the other hand, sets the condition that a purchaser of research has to publish the material within three months, or the centre reserves the right to publish it itself. This would be a handy guide for the other think-tanks.

Freedom of information would be a direct challenge to the "intelligence"-gathering industry which is booming in these uncertain times. Though one suspects they could do as well by reading the newspapers, corporations pay a lot of money to risk analysts and other information traffickers to tell them about the socio-political environment for their investments.

**W**hat do they do with this information once it is no longer of strategic value? Can you buy information as you buy a car and retain it until you choose to sell it? Obviously it can't be compared. If somebody steals your car, you don't have a car anymore. If somebody finds your research in a library, you lose nothing.

What if someone makes a scientific breakthrough that holds the promise of a cure for Aids? It would be immoral, indeed criminal, to withhold such material from the general scientific community.

We are living in an age where enormous strides are being made in information technology. Apart from the inherent danger of television and the electronic media trivialising democracy, it is getting easier and easier to put a vast amount of information at ordinary people's disposal.

Why not include in a Freedom of Information Law a requirement that every city open a library in which pertinent public information is fed into a data base, and provide officials to help anyone wanting to access that information? Like the right to vote, it would be free.

Redistribution of information cannot be countered by the arguments that it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, or that it would be too costly.

Roll on the revolution, I say. The information revolution.

# A-bomb expert joins the right

By JAN TALJAARD

*W/Mant 26/3 - 1/4/93 -*  
THE man who probably knows more than any other person about South Africa's programme to develop a nuclear bomb is now an avowed rightwinger and confirmed opponent of the present government.

Wally Grant, aged 69, retired as chief executive of the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) in 1987 and was in at the start when PW Botha decided to build himself an atom bomb.

Those in the know give Grant most of the credit for developing the uranium enrichment process unique to South Africa.

But, says Grant, he has been sworn to secrecy by the government of his day, and he will keep those secrets. He had, however, documented the complete history of the programme and it is being preserved for what he terms "our descendants".

Speaking from his farm in the Senekal district, where he moved after retiring, he recalled the time when the directive was given to develop a bomb as "very exciting".

(254)  
"Oh, you can just imagine how exciting it was," he said. "Unfortunately I can't tell you anything more as I was sworn to absolute secrecy."

He is not even willing to divulge the size, destructive power, or even the finest technical detail of the devices.

Since leaving the AEC, Grant has served on several rightwing think-tanks. He is currently chairman of the Volkseenheidskomitee (Vekom), a group of influential rightwingers who are actively propagating the idea of a separate homeland for Afrikaners.

Initially serving on the steering committee of the "Eenheidskomitee 25", he was appointed as chairman of Vekom when that organisation grew from EK25.

With him in Vekom are people such as Tienie Groenewald, a former military intelligence boss as well as well-known rightwingers Koos Reynecke and Blokkie de Beer.

Grant is also among the people representing Vekom inside the Concerned South Africans Group.



# US threat: No loans unless missiles go

By EDDIE KOCH <sup>W/ma</sup> 26/3-1/4/93  
THE World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) — acting under pressure from the United States administration — are likely to refuse international loans to South Africa if the government presses ahead with its missile programme, according to government officials in Washington.

A row between Washington and Pretoria over South Africa's long-range missile programme will form the next round in an ongoing dispute between the two countries over arms proliferation issues, now that President FW de Klerk has come clean about his government's nuclear bombs.

South Africa's armaments manufacturer, Denel, says it plans to convert its long-range ballistic missile technology into rockets capable of carrying satellites into space for commercial purposes.

South Africa now wants to join the Missile Control Technology Regime which tries to prevent non-member countries from obtaining rockets capable of carrying nuclear and other warheads.

This is unlikely to satisfy the US which is deeply concerned about missile technology being made available to Third World and Arab countries and is likely to push Pretoria into abandoning its long-range ballistic programme. The US administration's fears have been heightened by concern that an African National Congress-led government might in future provide the technology to old allies, such as Libya.

De Klerk said this week that his government would resist these pressures as the programme had now been converted to peaceful purposes and South Africa was willing to abide by the terms of the missile control regime.

The US government issued a statement urging South Africa to cancel the programme.

"We have explained our missile concerns to the South African government and have urged them to reconsider the programme," it said.

The World Bank and IMF, which are dominated by the US, have recently begun linking loans for Third World countries to defence cuts and are likely to insert clauses relating specifically to expenditure on missile development to finance for South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says South Africa has not yet applied to join the missile regime but has indicated it is keen to participate.

The reason for this is that membership means Denel will gain access to the latest in missile research and technology which will help to iron out some of the problems it is experiencing in developing its booster rocket, says Abdul Minty from the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

He said the US was unlikely to allow the South Africans to gain these technological advantages, given the strong concerns about proliferation and the potential for commercial missiles to be turned to military uses.

Roger Jardine, the ANC's policy co-ordinator for science and technology, said a new government of national unity would "reconsider all apartheid white elephants" and was less likely to pursue a missile programme.



# Call-up underway 254

Staff Reporter

THE army's national call-up as part of President F W De Klerk's strategy to curb violence has been under way from Tuesday, an SADF spokesman said yesterday

Citizen Force and Commando members had been notified and were on stand-by, the spokesman said

Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt said in a statement it was not policy to disclose numbers and locations of the

troop deployment.

CT 26/3/93

However, he said "it can be accepted that this process will be very much on a generalised basis, but especially in places which can be described as problem areas"

The army's role would include "patrolling, manning roadblocks and maintaining a visible presence"

In a special address to Parliament on Wednesday, Mr De Klerk announced the call-up as part of a plan to curb political violence

# 'Staggering increase in HIV cases' — Insurer

Business Staff

A TOTAL of 1,01% of new applicants for policies with Southern Life in the six months to the end of December had tested positive for the HIV virus.

This represented a "staggering" 80% increase over the corresponding period the previous year, according to Mr Paul Truysens, general manager of Southern Life.

He said since Southern Life first introduced testing in August 1990 it had identified

348 HIV positive applicants, representing total life assurance cover of R36,3 million.

In all these cases, life cover had been refused.

According to Mr Truysens, infection is most prevalent in the 25-35 age group where 1,2% of applicants tested were HIV positive.

"Southern Life's firm stance on HIV testing appears to have paid handsome dividends. By declining life cover to infected people we are protecting the interests of our current policy holders.

"We believe uninfected policy holders have a right to this protection and should not have to face rate increases or reduced payouts because of cross-subsidising HIV-infected lives."

Mr Truysens said insurers with less stringent underwriting requirements were effectively forcing their existing policy holders to share the cost of excess claims, although this problem would only become an issue in about five years' time when claims start arising.

## crack of dawn



While we're protesting against exam fees, I've decided to protest against train fares

# Praise for FW

Political Staff

AS international praise for President F W de Klerk's "coming clean" on South Africa's nuclear bomb programme poured in yesterday, the country received an unexpectedly warm response from one of its arch critics.

Australian Foreign Minister Mr Gareth Evans, who repeatedly locked horns with his South African counterpart Mr Pik Botha, said the new-found willingness to provide full information on the country's nuclear activities was "a welcome step".

"This and South Africa's submission of its nuclear facilities to international inspection under the Non-Proliferation Treaty provide an important degree of reassurance," he said.

Atomic team to visit SA — Page 2

# SA 'appears poised to act on Transkei'

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA appears poised to act against Transkei following sharp exchanges between President F W de Klerk and Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday.

But in an angry reaction last night Mr De Klerk stopped short of announcing any specific actions, saying the government was preparing its response to allegations made yesterday by the Transkei ruler.

This follows blunt warnings by the State President that if Transkei failed to respond positively to a Goldstone Commission report suggesting links between Apla and the homeland government then "firm steps" could be taken.

Yesterday the Transkei military ruler Gqozo rejected the Goldstone Commission findings and alleged that Mr De Klerk personally had ordered the elimination of Apla members in Transkei.

A six-page diplomatic note sent by Gen Holomisa to Mr De Klerk yesterday said "I would like to alert you to the fact that our intelligence is aware of the order personally given by you to the effect that certain persons deemed to be Apla members resident in Transkei be wiped out as a matter of urgency".

He described the Goldstone Commission as "illegitimate" and its findings as "hearsay from the regime".

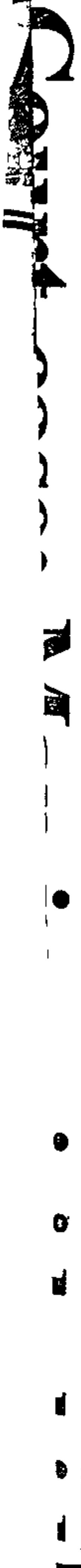
PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu last night claimed that Mr De Klerk's announcements on violence in Parliament on Wednesday were a bid to isolate the PAC and "play up to a section of the community, namely the whites".

Mr De Klerk's office last night slammed Gen Holomisa's response as "unsatisfactory and inadequate".

To page 2

## BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (Ldn) (close) \$332,15  
Gold (NY) (close) \$292,55





# A-bombs 'an act of insanity'

Star 26/3/93

254

**S**O now we know This country, under the previous administration of President P W Botha (starting, it seems, even earlier) actually built six nuclear weapons and planned a seventh President de Klerk, in announcing this on Wednesday, described this undertaking as a "deterrent" programme.

He stated that the rationale for this programme was the threat of an expansionary Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact activity in southern Africa, and the Cuban military presence in Angola.

One cannot comprehend the insanity of this programme. No other word can suffice. Deterrents of any kind can only work, that is deter an aggressor, if they are credible. That is, if the worst comes to the worst, they have a high (preferably very high) probability of reaching their targets — which have to be of high value to be worth targeting — and destroying or inflicting unacceptable levels of damage upon them.

This was and is the basis of global deterrence, summed up in the famous, but actually inappropriate, acronym of MAD: Mutually Assured Destruction. Each side could have devastated the other should a nuclear war have occurred. On a more local scale, the same applies today to the mutually neutralising nuclear capabilities of India and Pakistan.

The crucial fact about South Africa's nuclear weapons programme is that it did not possess this basic requirement for deterrence. It was not credible. While South Africa possessed assured destruction capability over any one of its neighbouring and non nuclear states, it had absolutely no such capability over the perceived threat,

**South Africa's nuclear weapons programme was an act of megalomania, writes KEITH CAMPBELL**

that is, Cuba, the Warsaw Pact, and the USSR.

On the contrary, the Soviet Union had assured destruction capability over South Africa.

The idea that a South African nuclear threat to, say, Luanda, could deter the USSR is ridiculous. In fact, a terrifying (for South Africans, had they known) asymmetry existed between Moscow and Pretoria, the former immune, the latter totally vulnerable.

The USSR could have used its home-based ballistic missiles to pose an overwhelming threat (a single SS-18 Mark II ICBM with ten multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles — that is, the ability to destroy ten separate targets — not only represents more nuclear power than South Africa possessed, but could have effectively destroyed this country. And the USSR had over 300 SS 18s of all marks during the 1980s), or it could have sent mobile missiles like the "Scud" with nuclear warheads as a concrete assurance to the Frontline States; or it could have redeployed a ballistic missile submarine or two to the southern oceans — where would that have left South Africa?

Remember, this country, unlike Israel, or Japan or South Korea, was not a member of an alliance with a superpower.

A nuclear crisis in southern Africa would have been a deeply shocking affair, but it would have contained no possibility of escalation into global confrontation. No Western country was committed to the defence of South Africa. No Western coun-

try would have risked nuclear war to preserve an apartheid state.

The probability is that, had South Africa been forced to reveal her nuclear capability, it would not have deterred the Soviets, but acted as the ideal justification for a massive onslaught on this country, one that could possibly have included one or two carefully targeted nuclear weapons — on the Pelindaba/Valindaba complex, for example.

With small but accurate warheads, and a favourable wind, relatively few civilian casualties would have been inflicted. At least, that is how it would have looked in Moscow — or Lusaka or Maputo.

The only certain way the West could have prevented such an outcome would have been to launch such an onslaught (without nuclear weapons) itself. Indeed, to be cynical, such an attack would have seized the initiative from the USSR in southern Africa and allowed the West to rebuild an (inevitably) defeated South Africa into the mould the West desired.

Far from protecting the South African State from the apocalypse, the revelation of its nuclear capability could well have brought such an apocalypse down upon the head of the Government and country. South Africa's nuclear weapons programme was the greatest threat to this country's security in its history.

The pursuit of such a programme can only be regarded as an act of megalomania. Thank heavens De Klerk has scrapped it.

● Keith Campbell is a producer/reporter with the SABC's *Radio Today*. □



GRAPHIC: DAVIDA TANCHEL



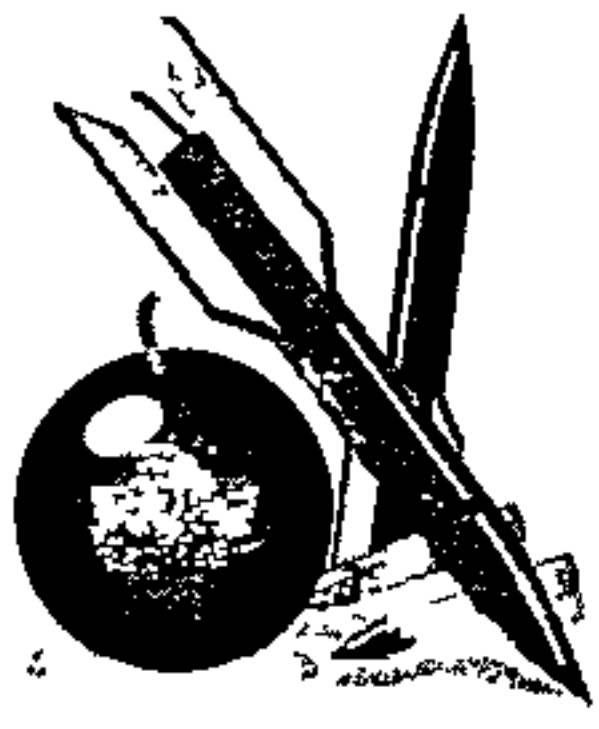
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FM 26/3/93

# Making the world safe

(254)

There is money to be made from SA's nuclear weapons capacity



**Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have found that SA has enough weapons-grade uranium to make between 12 and 24 nuclear bombs That's according to a front-page report in *The Washington Post***

The report appears to throw some light at last on the decades-long debate over the purpose and extent of SA's massive nuclear developments at Pelindaba and Valindaba. However, SA's Atomic Energy Corp (AEC) chairman Wynand de Villiers points out that the IAEA has made no announcement substantiating the report

In terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which SA signed in September 1991, Pretoria had to disclose to the IAEA its holdings of uranium in the category of "highly enriched uranium" — that is, with a 20% or higher proportion of the fissile isotope U235

Nobody has refuted *The Washington Post* report. If it is correct — and the response from Washington and the Pentagon suggests that it is — then the content of U235 in SA's stockpile is around 90%. Technically, the uranium could be used to make effective nuclear weapons

Of course, SA would not be allowed to do this under the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and there is no suggestion that it wants to. The point is that the Americans are concerned about the scale and degree of enrichment of the stockpile, especially in view of possible future political developments in SA

The quantity involved remains secret, but the Pentagon and the US State Department have, between them, let it be known that it is roughly 360 kg — enough, according to some claims, to make about 80 bombs. This number is not easy to reconcile with *The Washington Post* estimate, but there are many possible technical reasons for the difference

Until now, SA has made only one admission. In 1981 it said it had enriched a quantity of uranium from a natural content of U235 (0,7%) to 45%.

An article which will appear soon in *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* concludes that SA has produced 200 kg-525 kg of weapons-grade uranium, based on calculations of the capacity of the Valindaba enrichment plant. A recent report in a UK newspaper, *The Mail on Sunday*, quoted the Pentagon as claiming Pretoria had more than 360 kg

The weight of these and other reports is

too great to reject. And an ambitious nuclear weapons programme is plausible in the context of the National Party's past political intransigence and "total onslaught" mindset

The major effort — in terms of scale of operations, energy input and cost — in developing nuclear weapons lies in producing weapons-grade U235 or plutonium. The remaining steps — machining the nuclear explosive to the correct shape, devising the electronically triggered detonating charge — merely need sophisticated skills

It seems improbable that SA, having gone to all the trouble of producing weapons-grade uranium, would not at least have put itself into the position of being able to make the bomb at relatively short notice — the strategic option loosely called "the bomb in the basement."

The *Bulletin* article offers further detail, including one not necessarily accurate allegation. The article quotes *Nucleonic Week* for October 1992 as saying a building at Pelindaba had performed nuclear-weapons related activities. Reportedly, says the *Bulletin*, rusted equipment was found that had been used to shape spherical cores of fissile material to make bombs — an allegation which De Villiers rejects, pointing out that the IAEA has never said this

In the mid-Seventies, the Soviets alleged that SA had prepared a nuclear test site in the Kalahari desert. Intense pressure was then brought to bear on SA by the US and

the Soviet Union and any preparations for a test (never acknowledged in the least by SA) were evidently not carried out

In September 1979, the US nuclear detection satellite Vela, picked up over the South Atlantic, during a brief break in cloud cover, the characteristic double flash of a nuclear explosion. Leading US investigative journalist Seymour Hersh says in his book about Israel's nuclear programme, *The Samson Option*, this was the third of three test explosions of Israeli nuclear weapons in a test programme conducted with SA assistance

Hersh says the potential political embarrassment for the US in admitting Israel had the bomb led to a decision to blur the technical conclusions and to say the Vela signal was inconclusive. He goes further, reporting allegations from one Israeli source that Israel supplied tactical nuclear weapons technology to SA in the late Seventies as part of the general collaboration between the two countries

Such claims must be treated with great caution in the absence of corroboration. If Israel supplied nuclear weapons to SA, it is highly probable that they were subsequently returned. The IAEA — upon SA's accession to the NPT in 1991 — required an initial report of nuclear material (submitted on October 30 1991) and a subsequent verification of declared inventory (started in mid-November 1991)

The *FM* understands that SA has taken the unprecedented step of opening its production logs at Valindaba to the IAEA. SA is now described by a reliable source as being "squeaky clean" in its disclosures of bomb-ready material — which would, of course, include fissile material already fabricated into bombs. If SA did make its own bombs, they could have been disposed of to Israel

Did it ever make strategic sense for SA to establish a nuclear warfare capability? True, there was a time when tactical (that is, low-yield battlefield) nuclear weapons might have been used with some semblance of military logic against a hypothetical Cuban invading force. But that action might have led to the Soviets retaliating in kind

Once the Cubans had departed, and especially after the Soviet collapse, political sense dictated that SA would have no possible rational use for nuclear weapons — and that remains the state of play now

But this does not imply that SA should simply donate its stock of weapons-grade uranium to the greatest nuclear power in the world, the US

The stockpile of highly enriched uranium, says De Villiers, has considerable commercial value as it stands, for use in research reactors. It would still have value if it were



Gaddafi might find SA uranium useful

P.T.O.



# Luanda SA's most likely nuclear target

Star 26/3/93

254 (11)

**I**F South Africa had ever used its nuclear bomb, the most likely target would have been Luanda, the Angolan capital, analysts believe

It was intended primarily as a political rather than a military weapon — as a means of countering the perceived threat to South Africa from the march of communism in Angola — but there is uncertainty over whether the development of the weapon was justified

When South Africa extricated itself from the Angolan battlefields some took the view that her army and air force had been beaten, but others argued that the full power of the SADF had never been fully exerted

## Strategy

President de Klerk revealed on Wednesday that South Africa did have the bomb and the capability to use it. The Government has insisted that the decision to develop the weapon in the mid-1970s was based more on a strategy of deterrence than on blowing up enemy capitals

But given the perception, which existed for nearly 20 years, of a desperate battle being waged against the "total onslaught" from the East-bloc countries, the question of whether Pretoria would actually have used it on Luanda — wiping out more than a million people — will always remain a matter of intriguing conjecture

Professor Deon Fourie, head of the Department of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa, believes South Africa would have been able to transport the bomb by ship off Luanda and fire it into the city using a missile

But he believes it highly unlikely that South Africa would have gone as far as actually using its nuclear capability

In the mid-1970s, when the decision to develop the bomb was taken, South Africa did not have a formidable military capacity "At that time our conventional forces were badly equipped and would not have been able to stem the flow across the border if they (the Cubans) had decided to flood Angola"

By the 1980s South Africa had developed a powerful conventional fighting capability that lessened the need for a nuclear

**HANS-PETER BAKKER** of The Star Africa Service reports that South Africa's nuclear capability was intended primarily for political gain.

deterrent, Fourie says.

"In any case, the use of nuclear weapons would have been politically very unwise. We would have been confronted by the world at large. The United States, the Soviet Union, the French, the British — everyone would have turned against us"

Fourie does not believe South Africa did anything wrong by using nuclear weapons in international power politics. "By neither denying nor admitting that we had nuclear weapons, the Government did the right thing. The essence of deterrence was the uncertainty."

But he does not believe the cost of the bombs — estimated at about R700 million — was justified, since what counted was the belief in South Africa's nuclear capability and not physically owning a bomb.

Fourie says South Africa gained strategically from the world's uncertainty about its nuclear capability. "It is possible that the fears caused the rest of the world to follow a policy aimed at keeping us calm and unflurried"

Journalist Fred Bridgland, an authority on the Angolan conflict and author of a definitive book, *The Battle for Africa*, on the latter stages of the conflict, thinks that Luanda, as "the fundamental base of international communism in the region," would have been the most obvious target if South Africa had used the bomb.

South Africa was experiencing difficult times near the end of the 1980s. Sanctions were biting deep into an already beleaguered economy. It was isolated and carried the label of pariah of the world

In Angola, the war was intensifying as Cuba increased its forces, with massive material backing from the Soviet Union, and South Africa was facing increasing pressure from the liberation movements at home.

Bridgland believes that "in the

long run they (South Africa) were on the losing end" The South African Air Force had lost its dominance of the skies above southern Angola — more due to the difficulties of replacing or repairing lost or damaged aircraft than to the prowess of the Angolan air force.

According to Bridgland, South Africa had not committed a really strong force to the Angolan conflict, but was very conscious of its inability to fight an extended war and to take heavy losses in men and weapons

"The main problem was resistance at home among parents of boys who fought on the border. I think the Government was stretched, politically and militarily"

The United States and western Europe had problems of their own and were in no mood to do anything about what was happening in South Africa "In Israel — and in South Africa — there existed a kind of Masada philosophy if the end was coming they would pull down all the pillars of the temple. From speaking to South African officers I learnt there was absolutely no way they were going to surrender"

## Stubbornness

In spite of the determination of the military and the stubbornness of the politicians, Bridgland does not believe South Africa would have gone as far as dropping the bomb

"I don't want to be an apologist for P W Botha or Magnus Malan, but they were not totally unreasonable. And the outcry against South Africa would have been enormous. All the slaps on the wrist would have gone to South Africa"

But if they wanted to, would they have been able to transport the bomb to the Angolan capital? Bridgland believes they would have succeeded, but many planes — sent along to protect the lethal cargo — would have been shot down

Peace has been achieved in Namibia, the war rages on in Angola, the bombs have been dismantled and the enriched uranium stored under international supervision, but, according to Fourie "People are saying if we had it once, we can always have it again" □



*The government's new-found glasnost on South Africa's nuclear capabilities was an exercise in damage control to curry favour with Washington. But FW de Klerk still isn't telling the whole truth, report* **STEPHEN LAUFER and**

**ARTHUR GAVSHON** (254)

W/Mail 26/3 - 1/4/93

**P**RESIDENT FW DE KLERK hid more than he revealed when informing parliament this week of South Africa's nuclear weapons capability

Sources intimate with the country's A-bomb programme have told *The Weekly Mail* that South Africa's nuclear weapons capability was "on the technological cutting edge internationally". The programme gave the South African Defence Force a huge destructive potential

And the programme cost vastly more than has thus far been officially revealed. Professor Renfrew Christie, Dean of Research at the University of the Western Cape, estimates that the apartheid A-bomb cost South African taxpayers R8-billion, more than 10 times the R700-million to R800-million figure given by De Klerk. Christie would know — he was sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1980 for passing South African nuclear secrets to the African National Congress

Speaking in Washington, a senior American official said "The South African statement obviously is welcome as far as it goes but we have not necessarily heard the whole story of its nuclear weapons activities."

South Africa possessed nuclear "smart bombs" able to fly themselves to pinpoint targets in a manner similar to the conventional bombs used by US forces in the Gulf war.

The SADF was also in possession of smaller nuclear devices which could have been used in battlefield situations "This was probably the real motivation for spending so much money on developing the G5 and G6 cannon," said Christie. The G5 and G6 would have allowed artillery gunners to lob a small two kiloton nuclear warhead up to 42km into enemy territory, causing massive destruction while limiting damage to the South African side.

Speaking on condition of strict anonymity, another expert told *The Weekly Mail* "the size and sophistication of the South African devices was such that they could have been packed in a satchel and taken anywhere" The international community has long been perturbed at the existence of such "backpack bombs" because of their terrorist potential

And while De Klerk told parliament that the decision to build A-bombs had been taken in 1974, it is clear that nuclear weapons research was started in earnest in South Africa as early as the 1950s. Documents dating back to the Strydom era show research into the military implications of a nuclear capability, and assessments of the resources required were made in the 1960s.

**O**ne of the more bizarre research programmes related to the creation of a nuclear weapons capability emerged at Christie's trial in 1980. It involved an analysis of the potential use of nuclear explosions for engineering purposes such as major earth movement for dam building, an activity classified internationally at the time as a peaceful use of nuclear power. But the South African study had concentrated on assessing potential effects of nuclear engineering explosions in "black" areas of the country.

De Klerk told parliament that South Africa had developed its nuclear weapons capability without outside help. Not so, say the experts. Germany, France, Canada and the United States — and perhaps others — assisted at one stage or another. And the double flash registered in the South Atlantic in 1979 by American spy satellites was probably an Israeli nuclear test, conducted with the help of the South Africans, says French expert Marie-Helene Labbe. The South Africans will have shared in the test results.

Hoping for a reliable supply of enriched uranium for their nuclear power plants, and intent on testing new technologies, the Germans provided key technology for the pilot uranium enrichment plant built in South Africa in 1975, according to Barbara Rogers and Zdenek Servenka in their book on nuclear co-operation between the two countries.

●To PAGE 5

## Real reason for the nukes

W/Mail 26/3 - 1/4/93

●From PAGE 3 (254)

The US, a customer for South African uranium since the mid-1940s and keen to enhance its edge in the nuclear arms race with the Soviets, built South Africa's first research reactor, Safari 1, say the authors. It also trained South African nuclear scientists.

Asked why De Klerk had chosen to spill the beans now, diplomatic sources in Washington said it was probably a pre-emptive strike aimed at damage control. De Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha were keen to prevent divulgence of South Africa's true nuclear capability, including the advanced nature of the arsenal, by the US State Department.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, it appears, indicated to Botha last week in Washington his intention to make public South Africa's standing as a nuclear power if Pretoria did not do so itself. The government's prompt response, says Professor Jack Spence, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, can be seen as a "signal of good intentions to the new Clinton administration, which is concerned about nuclear proliferation".

●See PAGE 18, *The Guardian Weekly*



## FW harvests world praise

WASHINGTON 26/3/93  
President F W de Klerk appears to have scored an important public relations victory in the US and Australia with his dramatic disclosures about SA's now-discarded nuclear weapons

The White House, the state department and Senator John Glenn — a leader of the US Senate's nuclear watchdog group — all welcomed the announcement

SA ambassador Harry Schwarz said yesterday reaction from the Clinton administration had been extremely positive (254)

Our Political Staff reports from Cape Town that Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the new-found willingness to provide full information on SA's nuclear activities was "a welcome step" (55)

However, Sapa-AFP reports from Tokyo the Japanese government said yesterday Japan was disturbed that SA had made nuclear weapons, even though they were destroyed

# FW threatens to take action against Transkei

CAPE TOWN — The war of words between government and the Transkei administration escalated yesterday, with government poised to take action against the homeland

Transkei military leader Gen Bantu Holomisa said yesterday President F W de Klerk had ordered the elimination of Apla members in Transkei

In a strongly worded diplomatic note to the SA government, Holomisa rejected the finding of the Goldstone commission, which implicated the administration in Apla activities

De Klerk yesterday reacted furiously to Holomisa's allegations, saying the Transkei leader's response was "unsatisfactory and inadequate" He said the administration's reaction included allegations that were "completely untrue"

TIM COHEN

De Klerk said "firm action" would be taken if the Transkei administration failed to take adequate steps following the commission's report

Government was preparing a detailed answer to Holomisa's note and would release it soon after informing the Transkei administration, a spokesman said

LLOYD COUTTS reports that Holomisa's formal note rejected the findings of the Goldstone commission and issued a veiled warning against a possible raid.

He said Transkei's intelligence service was aware of an operation to murder Apla operatives, and that the mobilisation of the Citizen Force was aimed at achieving this purpose Security forces had met yesterday and finalised "ways and means of elimi-

nating innocent people"

"The grandstanding and political posturing which accompanied the release of the so-called findings of the Goldstone commission into Apla, and the singling out and painting of Transkei as a villain is totally unacceptable to the government and people of Transkei

"I would like to alert you (De Klerk) to the fact that our intelligence is aware of the order personally given by you to the effect that certain persons deemed to be Apla members resident in Transkei be wiped out as a matter of extreme urgency," Holomisa said

He further warned "You have threatened to take action against Transkei Please ensure you have taken precautionary measures so that the consequences of your actions do not boomerang in your face"

## FW harvests world praise

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● Comment Page 8

## No investment 'unless SA markets itself'

FOREIGN investors and financiers did not consider SA an obvious market and vigorous top-level contact was necessary to change, SA Foundation director-general Kurt von Schirnding warned yesterday.

Addressing the foundation's annual meeting in Johannesburg, he said hopes raised by fundamental political reform in 1990 had all too often been dashed

Negotiations had broken down, the violence continued, the economy stagnated

and unguarded political rhetoric with predictably damaging consequences for overseas perceptions had been all too evident

This, coupled with the major Western powers' own domestic malaises, had raised the possibility of SA being marginalised

"It is not obvious to foreign investors and financiers why SA should be an opportunity for them," said Von Schirnding

There was no alternative to top-level contact worldwide — Sapa

## Milk Board's financial 'disarray'

CAPE TOWN — A parliamentary report has recorded the disarray in the Milk Board's finances caused by court judgments against its levy collection procedure which meant that the collection of R362m was invalid

The Auditor-General, in a report on the Milk Board tabled in Parliament yesterday, said he was unable to express an opinion on the results of the Board's activities during the 1991/92 financial year because of the "uncertainties" involved

The report notes that on June 5 last year, the Cape provincial division of the Supreme Court rejected an application by the board for payments of levies of a certain distributor The implication of the application was that levies of R362m collected since 1987 were invalid

The board had appealed against the outcome of the application and at the time of compiling the report, the appeal had not been heard

As a result of this, the amendment of the dairy scheme, the promulgation of the valid levies procedure and the procurement of bridg-

TIM COHEN

ing finance, the report did not express an opinion on the results of the board's activities

During the 1991/92 financial year examined by the report, the board recorded a loss on exports in terms of its stabilisation fund of R46m compared with about R31m for the previous year

In terms of judgment handed down by the Appellate Division in September 1991, certain levy notices published by the board for the purpose of imposing special and ordinary levies were declared invalid

The board therefore credited levies amounting to R8,8m plus interest amounting to R4,3m to the accounts of the individual purchasers of milk concerned, writing off the total amount against its stabilisation fund

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk was not prepared to approve this action by the board, which had consequently submitted a further application, the report noted

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# Crime drive

BIDAM  
26/3/92

(254)

Made up of organised trade and industry representatives and the SAP, the board would create regional, district and area crime-prevention committees, bolster business watch schemes and seek strategies to combat commercial crime

and new legislation would be introduced. An amnesty was also being considered "to give the community the opportunity to hand in illegal weapons"

"The astronomical proportion of crime in business is causing serious damage to SA trade and industry," Van der Merwe said

The plan also included the establishment of new internal stability units in trouble spots, improved communication between police and the Justice and Correctional Services Departments, as well as a beefing up of national peace accord mechanisms

The expansion of SAP reservists — from 7 500 to more than 20 000 — together with restructured block watch, neighbourhood and farm watch programmes were other aspects of the strategy

Continuous investigations were being carried out to determine how mechanisms established in terms of the peace accord could be more suitably applied to combat conflict and violence, Van der Merwe said

The SADF would be used in roadblocks, searches, and foot patrols and would participate in "bi-monthly full-scale national crime prevention operations for continuous periods of 14 days"

Sapa reports the ANC said last night government was once again trying to find military solutions to political problems.

The plan also provided for additional security support for the farming community. Measures would include subsidising alarm systems, fencing and radio communication facilities for farmers as well as briefings and training in self-defence and contingency planning

It said that based on the experience of previous call-ups, the ANC feared the major call-up of 21 000 reservists could, "instead of helping to prevent violence, lead to serious intimidation of local communities and even more violence"

To cut down on the importing of weapons, ammunition and explosives, increased border patrols, tougher sentences

It called for the speedy implementation of multiparty control over all the security forces

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## Chemical war a no-no — SADF

ARC 26/3/93  
MICHAEL MORRIS  
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa has never produced or acquired chemical or biological weapons, but has researched defensive measures to counter chemical warfare, according to the SADF.

The research — which is understood to cover elements such as protective clothing and detoxification agents — is continuing, the spokesman said.

He was reacting to remarks made by President De Klerk in his address to the joint session of parliament yesterday.

Mr De Klerk said that in striving to ensure peace in southern Africa, the government has ... taken far-reaching and drastic decisions with regard to the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

(254)  
"These include nuclear as well as biological weapons."

The SADF spokesman said Mr De Klerk was referring to South Africa's becoming a signatory on January 14 of the United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.

SAP reservists to be tripled

# Major role for SADF in crime drive

BIDAM 26/3/93

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PRETORIA — The SADF's role in crime prevention is to be greatly expanded under a comprehensive 10-point plan to combat SA's crisis of spiralling crime and violence.

Details of the plan were disclosed by Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe yesterday.

Van der Merwe said the aim of the R10m strategy was to maximise existing means of crime-prevention by combining the resources of the SAP, SADF, government departments and the community.

The SADF's role would be expanded to such an extent that there would eventually be more security force members involved in crime prevention than police officers, he said.

A co-operation agreement between the SAP and SADF and amendment of the Defence Act to allow SADF members to assist in crime prevention would allow a more efficient use of human resources.

Other elements of the plan include the tripling of SAP reservist forces to more than 20 000 members, increased sentences for illegal possession of weapons and heightened police visibility and operations.

The SADF said yesterday the army's national call-up as part of President F W de Klerk's strategy to curb violence started on Tuesday. Citizen force and commando members were notified and were on standby.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports Army spokesman Col John Rolt said it was not "policy to disclose details like numbers and locations" of troop deployment.

However, he said "it can be accepted that this process will be very much on a

ADRIAN HADLAND

generalised basis, but especially in places which can be described as problem areas"

The army's role would be "among others, patrolling, road blocks and maintaining a visible presence".

Van der Merwe said although police would do everything in their power to prevent crime and violence, it was vital that the community, regardless of political affiliation, actively assist. "Community-supported policing is the new driving force"

The police strategy had been implemented in the Witwatersrand region from Monday, he said, adding that more than 3 500 security force members had descended on the Vaal Triangle area yesterday for an anti-crime operation.

Several arrests had been made and 39 stolen vehicles recovered. The arrest of 18 suspected Apla members this week had also been part of the new strategy announced in Parliament by De Klerk.

It was essential to increase the visibility of the police to deal with SA's "unprecedented state of fear regarding crime victimisation", Van der Merwe said.

In this regard, regular cordon and search operations would be carried out in high-crime areas, new mobile police caravans would be introduced while the SAP's Air Wing would be expanded by seven aircraft, three helicopters and a range of electronic observation systems.

Van der Merwe also announced the establishment of a National Management Board to deal specifically with business-related crimes.

□ To Page 2

# Police probe Unita embargo buster

By ARTHUR GAVSHON and STEPHEN LAUFER

SOUTH AFRICA has informed United Nations secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali that it is taking action against a Vereeniging air operator accused of violating a ban on supply flights to Unita.

In a four-page letter to the UN, Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the Department of Transport has instituted legal action against an offender violating the prescribed civil aviation procedures.

"On March 5 I requested the relevant government departments to take additional steps to prevent unauthorised private flights to neighbouring countries," he writes.

The letter also goes to some lengths to reassure the UN of South Africa's continuing support for the Angolan peace process, saying that it will not

tolerate the recruitment on its soil of mercenaries for duty in Angola.

It is clearly part of the government's current push to win friends and influence the international community in the run-up to multi-party negotiations.

Civil Aviation Directorate sources say that the Vereeniging operator used a Russian-registered Antonov 32 cargo aircraft with a Russian crew which have been stationed at Rand airport for several months to fly at least two missions between late February and early March to southwestern Zaire, long a supply route favoured by Unita.

The first mission, the sources said, was a reconnaissance flight to look for suitable landing areas.

The second took several tons of specialised fuel for heavy construction equipment to a drop-off point in

an area adjoining Angola. The fuel had been cleared through South African customs.

The sources said the flights were in clear violation of South African and international aviation procedures, because the operator involved was not registered to provide air services. A flight plan had also not been filed, as required.

The matter is now in the hands of the police, who have been told by the air operator that he was unaware of the regulations he is said to have breached.

The Antonov 32 is a turboprop cargo plane with powerful engines. It is designed specifically for operation from high altitude airfields with short or poor runways and is described by industry sources as a workhorse particularly well suited to the Unita supply mission.

# People v rhinos

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town

FORMER residents of Riemvasmaak in the northern Cape have accused the government of valuing animals more than people following the announcement that land in the area is to be set aside for the re-establishment of the endangered Cape rhino.

Riemvasmaak residents, who farmed the land from 1923 until they were forced out under the Group Areas Act in the 1970s, want to return and have told the government's Advisory Commission on Land Allocations they intend applying for the land to be restored to them.

Riemvasmaak residents were resettled in Marchand in the northern Cape, Khorigas in Namibia and Welcomewood in Ciskei. Their land was later taken over by the South African Defence Force.

Deputy minister of Defence and Environment Affairs Wynand Breytenbach announced recently that the land would be divided into two sections: 60 000ha to be managed by the National Parks Board mainly to re-establish the Cape rhino and a 15 000ha training area for mechanised battalions.

W/Mail 26/3-1/4/93



IE South African Defence Force is a unique defence force, designed and equipped to meet South Africa's unique challenges and conditions

Faced by long, unprotected borders, hot and dusty conditions, sporadic outbursts of violence — and warfare at times — and a restricted budget from the beginning, we developed a flexible force with high mobility

This model has served us well during the past 81 years — through two World Wars, different situations of unrest and the long border war of 23 years in South West Africa/Namibia. I am proud to add that the SADF has never been defeated

The secret of our success lies in the effective combination of permanent and part-time forces. We have a small, highly professional kernel of permanent force members (about seven per cent of the total force) supplemented by national servicemen (conscripts) and short-term volunteers and the part-time forces which form the bulk of the force

The SADF has in addition been equipped with arms and armaments specially designed and manufactured for our conditions — weapons which enhanced our mobility

Although the final form of the Defence Force for the new South Africa will be decided upon through negotiations by the political leaders — and correctly so — I believe that the SADF in its present form and composition should form the basis for the new Defence Force.

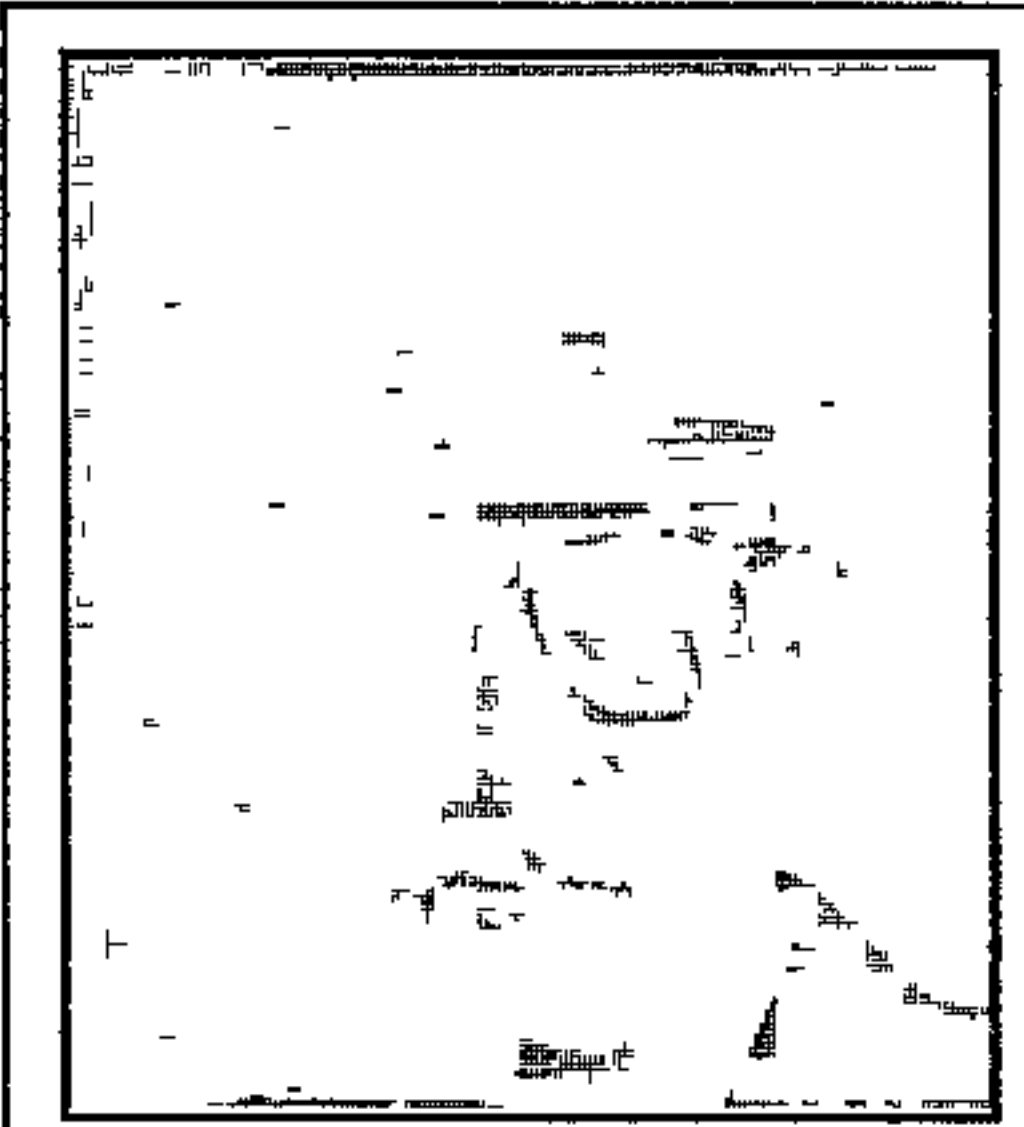
This would imply retaining the part-time forces and some form of conscription in order to provide the manpower for these forces. It has already been said that the present form of conscription is outdated and will have to be phased out depending on the progress made with the constitutional development

It would, however, not be possible to introduce a general conscription involving all medically fit males because the numbers would be prohibitive. The SADF will never be able to handle all the conscripts. We will therefore have to design a form of conscription that will provide the required

# A soldier will serve any master, says Kat

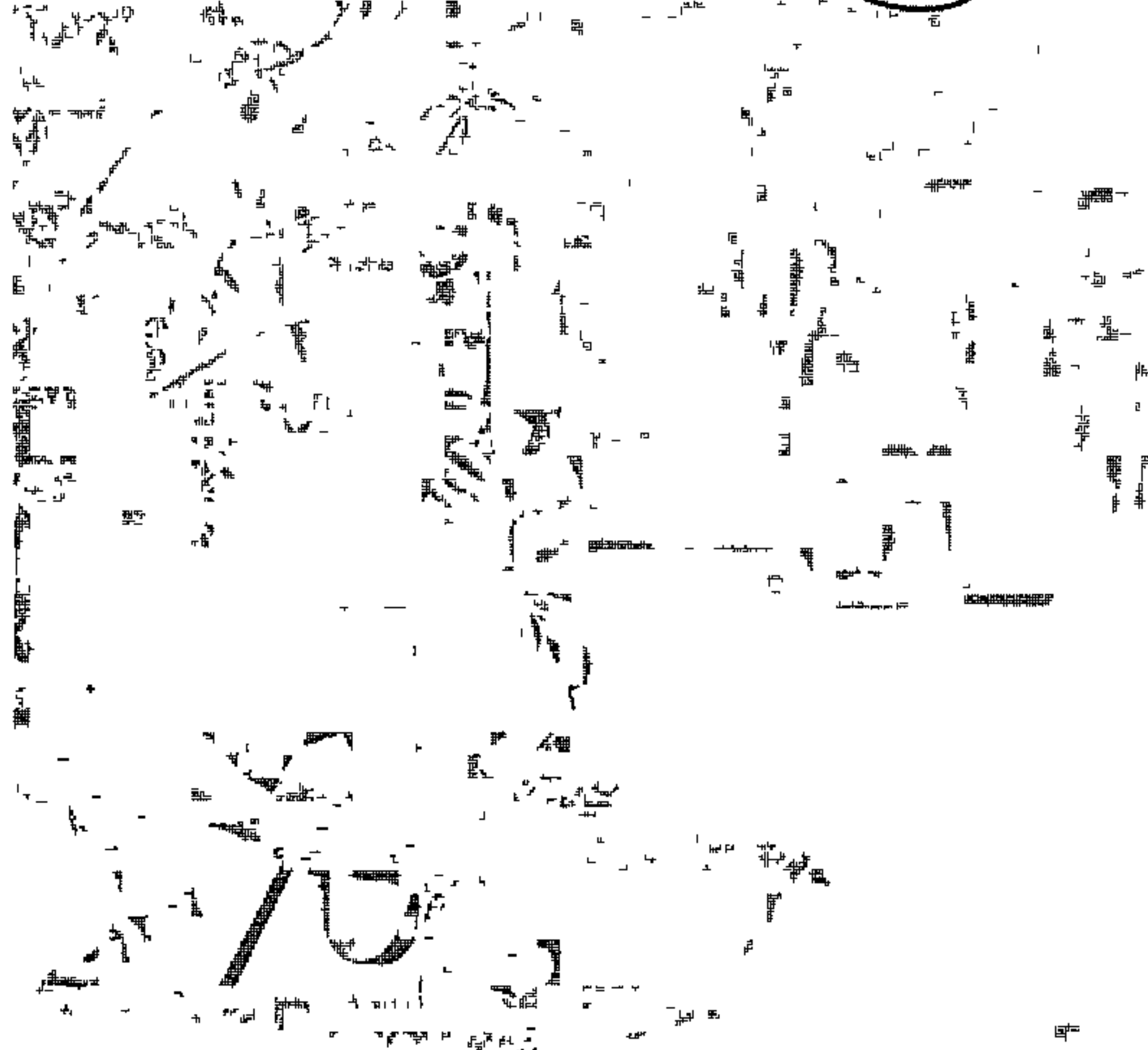
W/Mail

254



*The South African Defence Force will remain a professional army, serving the government of the day.*

**By GENERAL AJ 'Kat' LIEBENBERG  
CHIEF OF THE SADF**



**The final form of the SADF will be decided upon by the politicians'**  
Photo KEVIN CARTER

manpower, but which will be fair to all concerned

It is known that I am not in favour of the integration of individual forces like Umkhonto we Sizwe or Apla into the SADF. The integration must include all those forces from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states, MK, Apla and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging

The integration of these forces must, however, be based on a set of principles which must be accepted by all or at least a substantial majority of parties concerned

I do believe, however, that there may

be members of the para-military forces who can now already meet present SADF standards — including those for officers — and whom we could absorb into the SADF. Those who do not meet the required standards must obviously receive further training

The soldiers of the TBVC states are on average well trained and could fit into the present SADF without major difficulties

One of the real problems we will have to face in the very near future is what to do with all these men. The SADF will not be able to absorb all of them — estimated to be between

10 000 and 20 000 men in varying states of training and discipline — in the current post-war situation and the resultant tight financial climate

I, however, believe that those men whom we cannot absorb into the SADF, could play a vitally important role within their communities. They could be employed in a formal structure and be trained in basic skills

There are people who question the need for a defence force. And there are even politicians who say the SADF must be scaled down to such an extent that it will never be able to threaten any state in southern Africa

My answer is simple. Every country in our imperfect world needs a trained and equipped military organisation to protect its citizens against any form of aggression and, in all democratic states, to guarantee the country's constitution

The military organisation is an instrument of the state and is employed as such by the state. The political leaders of a country decide on war, not the soldiers. The soldiers only carry out the instructions of the leaders and employ their skills and weapons to the best of their abilities in the interest of their country

In conclusion I wish to refer to the politically-inspired propaganda campaign which has been waged against the SADF since 1990

The campaign has been successful in so far as it created an aura of suspicion around the Defence Force. Politicians and members of the public started questioning our loyalty and integrity. An impression was created that the Defence Command Council and I were "a law unto ourselves", that we did not accept any authority, that we were a "relic from the total onslaught era", that we were out of step with the new South Africa and that we had to be brought to heel as a matter of urgency

The Defence Command Council and I have, on the contrary, always strived to act correctly. We accept that we are an instrument of the state to maintain stability and with the special responsibility to guarantee the constitution. We accept the authority of parliament and carry out the instructions of the government of the day

We believe that in any unconventional conflict 80 per cent of the action is political and only 20 per cent actual physical fighting. In other words military might alone cannot solve all problems. And that is especially true in the case of South Africa. There cannot be a military solution only. It must be an integrated political solution

We in the SADF are traditionally apolitical, neutral and do not take sides in political arguments. I am satisfied that the SADF is a professional, highly-trained and well-disciplined organisation and I intend to keep it that way.

■THE report by Arthur Gavshon and Enoch Mthembu (*The Weekly Mail*, March 19 to 25 1993) on Inkatha's supposed "military training" in Israel is unsound partly because it relies on a certain Ari Ben-Menashe as a bona-fide source

Ben-Menashe, the report says, was "entrusted with a mission to try to stop various countries — including South Africa — from supplying highly sophisticated military equipment to Iraq"

We are told, in addition, that Ben-Menashe was at one time "intelligence adviser to former Israeli premier Yitzhak Shamir"

The truth is different. Ben-Menashe never worked for Shamir. An internationally known impostor, Ben-Menashe was a low-level translator of letters to, and from, foreign military attaches. His work was unexciting

He was denied a special security clearance because he was considered deluded — he claimed he was Israel's top spy, and that he had been a commander of the Entebbe raid in 1976

He claimed also that he had been with George Bush in Paris in October 1980 when Bush supposedly negotiated a secret deal with Iran

Ben-Menashe supplied "information" to Seymour Hersh for his discredited book *The Samson Option*, and to Gary Sick for his equally discredited *October Surprise*

The chief investigative officer of the London *Sunday Times*' "Insight" team, Peter Hounam, considered Ben-Menashe "an outright fabricator". A leading New York political journal, *Commentary* (January 1992), described Ben-Menashe as a pathological liar

He now surfaces in South Africa where he hopes his reputation has not yet caught up with him — **Gerschom Greene, Johannesburg**

●ARTHUR GAVSHON replies: Curiously Mr Greene sidesteps the substance of the *Weekly Mail* report — that Israel has been providing military training for Inkatha men and others. Instead, he questions Ben-Menashe's credibility by repeating some old-hat (and since with-

drawn) charges levelled against him by Israeli and United States authorities.

Ben-Menashe's inconvenient disclosures certainly have made him a controversial figure but that happens to all important whistle-blowers. Here are some facts for Mr Greene to ponder upon:

●Ben-Menashe was arrested by the Americans in 1989 on charges of unauthorised arms sales to Iran. After a year in jail he was acquitted by a federal jury after proving the planned sale had been sanctioned by Washington and Jerusalem. (Although he was a serving intelligence officer, the Israelis refused all help.)

●It emerged at his trial that he had given journalists details of the Iran-Contra scandal months before any paper printed anything.

●He was the source of the since-confirmed stories relating to the late Robert Maxwell's secret dealings with the Mossad.

●His exposures of US, British, South African and Chilean arms sales to Iraq through the 1980s have never been challenged. Congressional committees in Washington invited him to testify on these matters.

■I'D LIKE to respond to two letters published in *The Weekly Mail* of March 5 to 11 1993. The first was written by Mandisa Fatyela of Gugulethu. The writer is justified in viewing the apparently luxurious lifestyles of our leaders with misgiving

What is overlooked by the writer is the fact that most establishment politicians, including those in the homelands, enjoy equal or even

more luxurious lifestyles, courtesy of our "taxes without a vote" contributions. At least the leaders of the African National Congress owe theirs to gifts of the international communities or people like Sol Kerzner

Another fact we should not forget is, these people have sacrificed a lot for the struggle, the fruits of which struggle we are heirs. Are we right in begrudging them this?

Having said this, however, it has been known in the past of freedom fighters becoming fat cats and forgetting the suffering of the masses, and the commitment to the alleviation of such suffering, which propelled them into politics initially

So, ANC leaders, take note; do not betray our trust

The second letter is the one written by Malcolm Lupton of Eldorado Park. To those of us who belong to the "largely despised 'black' category" the defection of the Cape coloureds from the ANC is shocking but not surprising. Shocking because we would have thought they would support the party which, even if not perfect, has a good track record of having genuinely fought for equality

Not surprising because for decades we've been also subjected to this contempt the writer alludes to, from not only the whites but also the coloureds

My advice to those who are "agonising" at this perceived coloured defection is don't. Coloureds are free to choose whatever political

## LETTERS

# Your source is deluded and discredited

home they wish

They should not be begged by any liberation organisation to join them. What liberation parties should do is present their policies to all South Africans of all races and colours equally. Those who see merit in them will vote accordingly — **Name withheld, kwaZulu Government Services**

■IT is my intention to put together a compilation of the personal experiences of black people during the period when apartheid was at its horrendous height

What I require from contributors is a presentation, in the first person singular, of their most hurtful, embarrassing, belittling, degrading, ridiculous, confusing, painful, petty, harsh, harassing, persecuting, irritating experiences, under this evil system

Written accounts of the above may be of any length. I will appreciate it if contributors append brief autobiographical information to their submissions — **Dr LS Jeevanantham, Vista University, Soweto Campus, Pvt Bag X09, Bertsham 2013**

■MARK GEVISSER, in the concluding paragraph of his comment on safer-sex videos (*The Weekly Mail*, March 5 to 11 1993) makes out that " (the government's) moral guardians lurking in the censorship apparatus will not do what it takes to safeguard our society against an epidemic that has already devastated other parts of Africa". This is said after a description of some aspects of the videos that makes me feel quite sick

I am not a prude (however that may be conveniently defined) and I do believe that people should enjoy sex and be willing to talk openly about it. But one has to go beyond openness and enjoyment to the social responsibility of the exercise of one's natural appetites

It seems that Gevisser is expressing the attitude of so many in today's society that any kind of curb on the practice of sex is simply a prudish imposition of the "moral majority" — **Name withheld, Kloof**

Letters should be addressed to The Letters page, The Weekly Mail, POBox 260425, Excom 2023. The editors reserve the right to edit for clarity and space



# Competition clips SAA's wings

**S**OUTH African Airways boss Mike Myburgh, sitting in his austere perch at the top of Airways Towers in Braamfontein, beamed as he leaned forward over a desk littered with files labelled in variations of "Customer Service"

"We want competition," he said with a deliberate sincerity "We want a level playing field" Myburgh was pained by Competition Board accusations that SAA was guilty of "anti-competitive behaviour" by operating at a loss as a result of drastically discounted tickets Even as SAA planned huge increases in its bargain international fares aimed at promoting foreign travel on the airline, Myburgh talked the language of consumer awareness

The mandate of the board, he believed, was to regulate competition in a way that would benefit the consumer Its findings and recommendations that SAA increase its prices and reduce

w/mand 26(3-11/4/93.  
**SAA's quiet overseas fare increases have raised the question: has the country's biggest airline learnt yet how to deal with competition?**  
 By **ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK**

capacity on domestic routes missed the point, he said SAA's business plan, drawn up last year, already made provision for almost precisely the changes the board wanted Standard and discounted domestic fares were increased in January and SAA had already reduced capacity by 10 percent after selling four aircraft

"If you only look at tariffs and forget about the basics of productivity and costs, then you are neglecting a very important element at the risk of actually undermining your major responsibility to the consumer



Mike Myburgh. SAA wants competition

"Our business plan, which we made available to the board last year, takes us into profit in the near future The very first, the very smallest cost

savings which came through rationalisation have pushed us into profitability on the domestic side"

The board's central recommendation, that SAA adjust its prices on certain domestic routes to 1991 levels in real terms and maintain these levels with biannual adjustments until its domestic operation becomes profitable, is thus meaningless, if Myburgh's arithmetic is correct

Competition Board chairman Pierre Brooks was unimpressed "The business plan was not submitted They gave us an overview of the business plan, but for our purposes it served no useful purpose We're also not in a position to say whether they are returning to profitability You shouldn't take results from the last two or three months as your indicator, especially since it included the peak holiday season"

Brooks conceded that the airline had already gone a long way to achieving the board's recommendations "The tariff increases on January 1, measured against what we expect, suggests they're very close But on the question of capacity, there may have to be some adjustment"

Myburgh was less than enthusiastic about the prospect "We sincerely support competition We're actually reaping some of the big disadvantages of the monopolistic era now with the hysteria that surrounds this particular issue But they want us to have 30 percent less capacity than last year Why 30 percent? It's not a generally accepted norm, it's not motivated in the report"

Brooks pointed out that the cabinet agreed to the 30 percent reduction when Flitestar first negotiated its entry into the market — not to give the newcomer a 30 percent market share, but to give it an opportunity to compete for that chunk of the market

SAA's difficulty in coming to terms with this may well be one of the hangovers from an era when it dictated the market. Its one-time virtual monopoly on international flights out of the country has meant SAA appears less concerned with the needs of the market and the consumer.

Recently the airline quietly hiked its bargain fares to London by between 20 and 33 percent Travel agents found the new fares in their on-line computers the next morning In a low-key announcement, the media was merely advised at the beginning of the following week that the price would increase by more than R400

The fare, on a daylight flight leaving for London every Saturday morning, opened a new world of travel to thousands of South Africans when it was initially introduced at the bargain basement price of R1 990 From the end of February it was pegged at R2 190

But the new increase meant the ticket will cost R2 610 for those departing before April 21, and R2 910 between April 21 and June 19

Travel agents were left with egg on their faces, as attested by dozens of newspaper advertisements still offering flights at the old price. One agency says it spent the 24 hours following the increase frantically tying up bookings and trying to persuade SAA to honour the old price for at least those passengers who had confirmed seats SAA finally agreed, but refused to honour the prices offered in the media Another agency said it felt "like a bloodbath" — they had turned away dozens of customers who had counted on the lower fares.

"The daytime fare that was initially announced was a promotional fare available for a certain period," explained Leon Els, SAA public relations senior manager "The airline, however, has to operate flights at a fare level which is economically viable and therefore the fares had to be revised"

International flights are not the concern of the Competition Board, so the drastic increases are probably a case of SAA finally blinking in the fare-war that has raged since deregulation of the lucrative Johannesburg-London route began

However, other airlines taking passengers out of Johannesburg have followed SAA's lead, and the short-lived era of dirt-cheap fares is fading fast

Minnows like Air Zambia, via Lusaka, Air Namibia via Windhoek, TAP via Lisbon, Air Egypt via Cairo and Sabena via Brussels, now offer the cheapest fares to London

## BILATERALISM PROJECT

The Bilateralism Project is a project of the Faculty of Management of the University of the Witwatersrand The project is involved in research and publications focused on the development of democratic labour market institutions The Project is funded by the Netherlands Government

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**F**ORMER state president PW Botha appears to have known about and supported Operation Katzen, the South African Defence Force's covert plan to topple the Ciskei government five years ago.

And the commanders of two notorious South African security force hit squads, the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and the police Vlakplaas unit, were briefed on the plans.

The information is contained in documents in the Operation Katzen file, now released in full by Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

The file has been handed over to Eastern Cape acting attorney-general

# PW knew of SADF plan to topple Sebe

*W. Mail 26/3 - 1/4/93* *(254)*  
**LOUISE FLANAGAN** on the new revelations about the SADF's Operation Katzen

Mike Hodgen and Holomisa said he would release the other 12 files if South Africa set up a commission of inquiry to investigate them.

The 141-page file starts in July 1986 with current Military Intelligence chief

— then officer commanding Eastern Province Command — Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen's handwritten plans to raid the Ciskei jails to free rebel Charles Sebe and then topple his brother Lennox Sebe's government.

It ends early in 1987 after the abortive attack on Ciskei when the operation appears to have been finally scrapped.

During the operation, the SADF was approached by Ciskei for assistance in

killing Charles Sebe. At the time, Ciskei was unaware that the SADF was backing Sebe.

"The state president (then PW Botha) is aware of the affair and may possibly use it against president (Lennox) Sebe's pressure and demands on the South African government," states a handwritten "top secret" document drafted by Colonel Piet Hall of the Eastern Province Command.

Another handwritten document, apparently drawn up in July or August 1986, lists eight people whom Van der Westhuizen briefed on Operation Katzen. They included then chief of Special Forces and commander of the CCB, General Joep Joubert, then head of Vlakplaas Brigadier Willem Schoon, Neville Hall of the National Intelligence Services, and chief of the Border region security police, Colonel Jan Griebenaauw.

According to the brief minutes of this meeting, Joubert stated that phase one — which included freeing Charles and overthrowing Lennox Sebe — should be planned and implemented.

Current Ciskei military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, was also linked to Katzen. He was a commandant in the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) at the time.

"Gqozo will be appointed as the new chief of the Defence Force once the government has been replaced."

Gqozo was Charles Sebe's plant in the CDF during the years 1982/83. He worked with Charles in the Ciskei Security Force," states a top secret document originating from the Eastern Province Command.

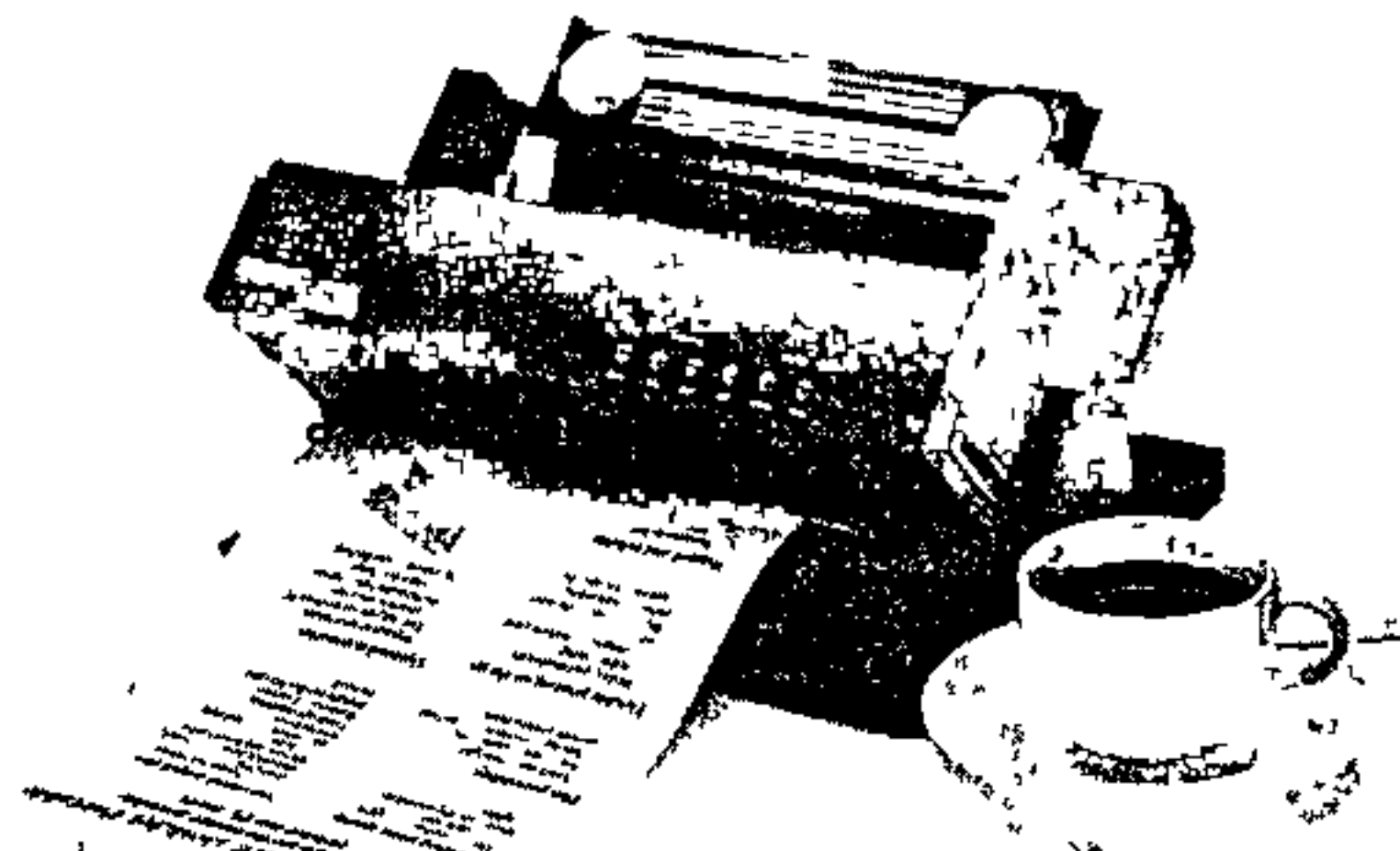
Another document, drafted by Charles Sebe, lists Gqozo among those who have "a positive outlook on a change resulting in a new Ciskei."

In a strange twist, key plotter Van der Westhuizen warned senior Ciskei and Transkei officials that no blood should be spilled in the conflict around the Sebes — less than 10 days before he himself met SADF and TDF officers to plot the coup attempt.

"The chairman (Van der Westhuizen) said that the situation existing between Ciskei and Transkei at present was serious and has to be treated as such by all concerned. No purpose will be served by blaming each other for the situation. The security forces of the countries concerned must endeavour to promote stability in the area. Armed conflict must be avoided at all cost," stated the secret minutes from the meeting with Ciskei and Transkei on November 1 1986.

Also party to the plans was then-second Lieutenant Pamela du Randt, who served at Group 8 in East London. Du Randt, now believed to be based in the Transvaal with Van der Westhuizen, was last year arrested in England while allegedly on a mission to kill police rebel Dirk Coetzee.

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### Matter of fact

IN last week's article "Wheels come off the Nat machine", we referred to Henne Bekker as National Party MP for Hillbrow. He is, of course, the NP member for Jeppe.



# SA rockets under

ARL 27/3/92

US concern persists over Pretoria's arms development potential.

**HUGH ROBERTSON** (254)  
Weekend Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — In spite of US praise for President De Klerk's frank disclosure on Wednesday of South Africa's nuclear weapons programme, conflict between the two countries remains — over the so-called Arms-ton long-range missile programme.

While the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, was in Washington last week for talks with the Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher, and other officials, a State Department official confirmed that the Clinton administration had requested South Africa to reconsider the programme. Last year the Bush Administration imposed new sanctions on the Armscor companies involved in the project.

US officials are generous in their praise of Mr De Klerk's statement on nuclear weapons, one saying it was "a historic example of leadership", and it is unlikely that they will immediately press Pretoria on the missile issue, fearing that to do so would seem childish, so soon after the South African government's decision to "come

clean" on nuclear weapons. But there is no doubt that troubling questions remain in Washington about the missile project. While the South African government describes it as part of a national space programme aimed at launching satellites, US officials point out that technically there is no difference between missiles designed for a space programme and missiles designed to carry military payloads.

One of the major concerns about the South African missile is a belief that there is no feasible way of recovering the huge investment involved in developing and building it, except by exporting the missile — probably on a large scale.

Suggestions that the South African companies would recover their investment by launching satellites are not taken seriously in the US.

The potential profit from satellite launches, US experts say, has been whittled to almost nonexistent levels by the Chinese, who offer such low-budget launches that they can barely be covering their costs.

Whatever protestations South Africa may have about the missile not being used for military purposes, US experts argue that its most commercially viable attribute by far will be as a weapon. More pertinently, they say, is the fact that long-range missiles are so expensive they are almost

worthless as weapons, unless they carry massively destructive warheads.

There are other, non-military concerns about the South African programme. Washington How, for instance, does a US administration justify to Congress the provision of aid to a country which is diverting a considerable part of its own investment potential into a missile programme?

How does a country with a desperate need for new investment in housing, education and infrastructure justify a missile programme when it seeks loans and investments from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund?

Perhaps to the surprise of

Attack

many supporters of the South African missile project, there is much sympathy in the US for the predicament facing South Africa.

There is a recognition that large sums probably have already been expended on missile design and development, that the long years of trying to sustain and protect apartheid have shaped an industry on which many people have come to depend for their livelihood.

There is also an acceptance that inevitably such programmes provide some beneficial spinoffs for science, technology and industry. But Americans question whether all of this could not be far bet-

ter accomplished, and with less risk to international security, by investing the capital in other ways.

And they point out that no country is undergoing a more painful acceptance of the post-Cold War realities of the world than the US itself, where many weapons manufacturers face desperate times because of the biggest defence cutbacks in history and where tens of thousands of American defence industry workers face imminent retrenchment. Sooner or later, they argue, South Africa will have to face up to the same realities — as it has done already in the case of the nuclear weapons programme.



beaten by Prost in the South African Grand Prix two weeks ago, has home-town advantage.

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# US threatens to abort SA's fledgling industry

# SIPACIEWA

■ Pressure from the United States threatens to scupper South Africa's fledgling space programme, with the loss of billions of rands and hundreds of jobs.

(254) ARG 27/3/93

**WILLEM STEENKAMP**  
 Weekend Argus Reporter

PLANS to launch South Africa into the international space industry — billions of rands worth of investment now poised for lift-off — may never get off the ground because of direct and indirect pressure from the United States.

Thousands of jobs that would have flowed from this programme could be lost and hundreds of high-tech workers currently involved in the space programme — which has its hub in the Western Cape — may be retrenched

America has made an urgent appeal to the South African government to halt its space programme and seems to be taking a hard line to ensure this does happen.

Informed sources in the South African aerospace industry say American strongarm tactics are being used on overseas corporations to foil any possible partnerships. Two major European consortia are said to be interested — but they already have American partners, who have vetoed any association with South Africa

The call to halt the programme was echoed by Mr Joe Modise, head of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the African National Congress's military wing, who said the space programme should be halted immediately until a democratic government was in place in South Africa

"Then, we will support the space programme but only for commercial and peaceful purposes," he said

A spokesman for Denel, the company investigating the viability of developing South Africa's space programme to the full, said it was continuing to negotiate with overseas corporations for financial help

And a spokesman in the office of Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the call for South Africa to halt its space programme was made prematurely before President F W de Klerk had disclosed this country's nuclear capability and announced it had dismantled its nuclear bombs

"We are hopeful this will change the attitude of the USA and they will not oppose us in our space venture which is after all a commercial one," said the spokesman

Shortly after his announcement on South Africa's nuclear capability, Mr De Klerk said he would like to see the continuation of the space programme for peaceful purposes with the focus on a satellite capability

Mr De Klerk said "I think the missile aspect of what has taken part in the past could, if we still had (such) a nuclear device, have been connected to this. But we are now under safeguard, this country will never be able to get a nuclear device again (or) to build one again

"That risk has now fallen away totally and we should be allowed to use the technology and technical expertise which we have

"It would be severe discrimination if any

To page 3

## ANC backs stopping programme

From page 1  
 ARG 27/3/93

country or international agency tried to force us out — on a competitive basis — of playing an active role and developing our capabilities in this regard," he said.

But in the past, the US has vigorously imposed sanctions on the transfer of space or missile technology to South Africa and has lumped this country with "renegade" states like Libya and North Korea as no-nos in the aerospace field.

Experts in the military and political arena suspect pressure on the space programme is the thin end of the wedge

The USA has a large slice of the lucrative aerospace industry which earns it billions of dollars in the communications and other fields. They do not want South Africa competing for a share of the market

Another reason for US insistence, although not official US policy, is serious concern about South Africa's technology landing in the wrong hands after a new government takes over

It is no secret, for example, that ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela is a friend of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi

"It scares the living daylights out of world leaders that Gaddafi might get his hands on rocket delivery systems which would enable him to target countries in the Mediterranean with an Islamic bomb," said Mr Helmut-Römer Heitman, from the authoritative Janes Defence Weekly magazine in South Africa

Mr Heitman said in the past the US had no serious concerns about a National Party government having an aerospace capability with rocket delivery systems that could cover an extended distance

"They knew the Nationalists had no plans for a military expansion programme into the rest of Africa, but the ANC is an unknown factor"

Mr Modise said he was not prepared to speculate on the US's reasoning for trying to halt the South African space programme "But what I will say is that the ANC is a responsible organisation and would ensure such a capability would not land in the wrong hands"



# FOCUS ON ZERO-RISK NUCLEAR COMMS, SAYS ARMSCOR

2514

AC 927/3/92

Weekend Argus Correspondent  
**PRETORIA** — Armscor has lifted its veil of secrecy on the manufacturing of six nuclear devices. A spokesman for Armscor said the devices were manufactured and stored in special vaults at Advena, at that time a subsidiary of Armscor west of here.

The project cost Armscor and the Atomic Energy Corporation between R700-million and R800-million over a 10-year period.

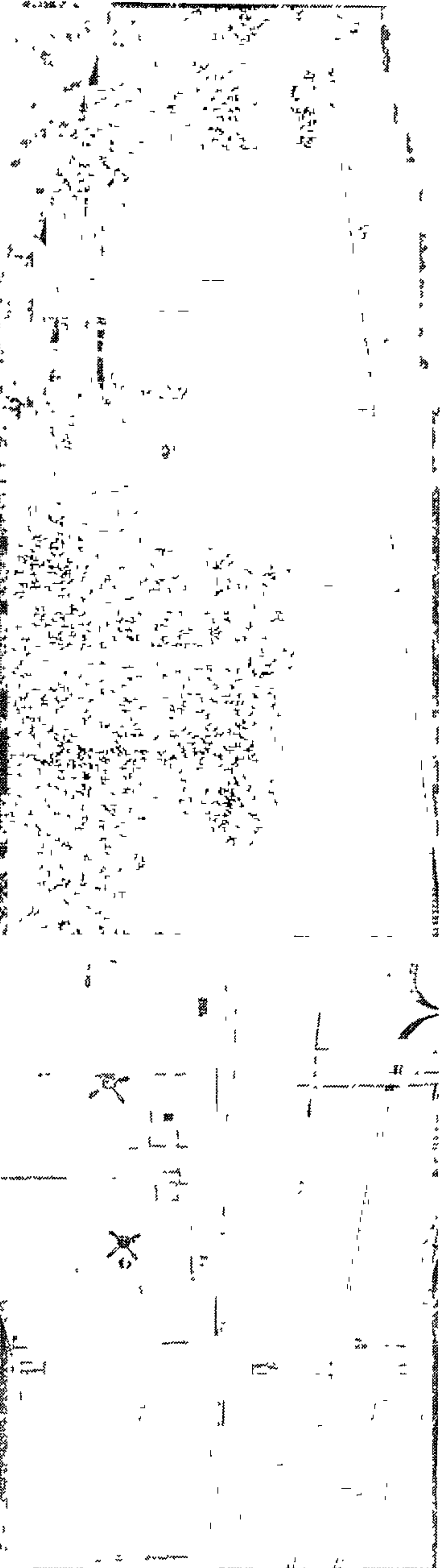
He said it was "never the intention to use the devices", but had the situation in South Africa deteriorated seriously, a "confidential indication of the deterrent capability would have been given to one of the superpowers in an attempt to persuade them to intervene".

"While nuclear devices could be exploded underground, under water, on the surface, in the atmosphere or even in space, South Africa's nuclear capability and strategy had focused on a device which could be exploded underground with a zero risk of contamination," he said.

"Such a device could also be carried by, for instance an aircraft, should the need arise," he added.

The spokesman also said the amount spent on the programme included maintenance of the devices which were kept in high security vaults.

"This programme eliminated the development of new aircraft which would have



□ **DEADLY SECRET:** The Advena building outside Pretoria where South Africa's deadly nuclear bombs were kept for many years without the knowledge of the outside world.

amounted to more than R20-billion".  
Armscor turned down requests to visit Advena, saying the International Atomic Energy Agency was carrying out inspections and that information on the building layout was still considered sensitive "because such information can assist other states aspiring to establish a nuclear capacity, to proliferate nuclear weapons".

Both the AEC and Armscor dismissed speculation that atomic bombs produced by South Africa could have been fired by G5 cannons in battlefield situations.  
In a joint statement, AEC

and Armscor said the six "canon-type" nuclear devices completed between 1980 and 1989 each weighed about one ton, measuring nearly 650mm in diameter and about 1,8m in length. "Therefore, it could never have been used in an artillery system like the G5 as is speculated".

The AEC declined to divulge the quantity and enrichment level of the nuclear material used, claiming it would not be in the interest of security and of non-proliferation. The statement said the nuclear bombs were developed without help "of any kind" from other countries.

□ **NUCLEAR SAFES:** Within these safes with half-metre-thick steel walls South Africa's six nuclear devices were kept. They have now been dismantled.

"The first device was completed by Armscor in 1980 and the two parts of the device each containing a sub-critical mass of nuclear material were stored in separate high security vaults under strict control measures entailing three independent access authorisations".

"During 1981-89 a further five devices were produced. The AEC's pilot enrichment plant was shut down in February 1990 at which time sufficient High Enriched Uranium was produced and supplied to Armscor for the production of the seventh and final device".  
The statement said President

□ **NUCLEAR SAFES:** Within these safes with half-metre-thick steel walls South Africa's six nuclear devices were kept. They have now been dismantled.

F W de Klerk in November 1989 instructed the dismantling of the nuclear capabilities in preparation for South Africa's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). "The seventh bomb was therefore never completed".

The devices were dismantled in order to remove the nuclear material, which was melted and recast "in a form which renders it unsuitable for use in a nuclear device".  
The recast enriched uranium was returned to the AEC before the Safeguards Agreement was entered into on September 16, 1991.

□ **NUCLEAR SAFES:** Within these safes with half-metre-thick steel walls South Africa's six nuclear devices were kept. They have now been dismantled.

It was presently stored at Pelindaba in vaults complying with applicable international standards, the AEC and Armscor said.

All the nuclear material stored was included in an inventory submitted to the international nuclear watchdog, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and was being inspected by IAEA staff each month and subject to IAEA safeguards, the statement added.  
"The facilities in which the nuclear material was processed were slightly contaminated with uranium and had to be decontaminated. All nuclear

specific apparatus was sent to the AEC for further decontamination and safe disposal. The areas where the nuclear material was processed were dismantled and contaminated non-nuclear materials disposed of by the AEC.  
"All general and non-nuclear equipment are at present being used for the manufacture of peaceful and commercial products."

All documents, drawings, computer software and other data used in the manufacture of the atomic bombs were destroyed. The whole dismantling process was monitored by an independent auditor, Prof W L. Mouton, who was appointed by the President.

The statement said an underground nuclear test site on the SA Defence Force's Vastrap target range near Upington in the northern Cape was never used and abandoned in 1989.  
The site consisted of two 200m deep, one metre wide test shafts.

Though no mention is made in the statement of when the shafts were drilled, it is stated that they were initially sealed with concrete slabs and abandoned in 1977 due to international pressure.  
AEC and Armscor said was decided after 1989 not fill in the shafts due to costs involved.  
"However, if records by the IAEA, South Africa would destroy the shafts completely" — Sapa



# 32 Battalion disbanded

POMFRET, Northern Cape — The SADF's controversial 32 Battalion, whose members were accused of committing atrocities against blacks in the townships, was yesterday disbanded at a parade here

ET 27/3/93  
The unit, comprising mainly former Angolans trained by the South African Army during the Angolan civil war in 1975/6, was moved to South Africa from its western

Caprivi base in 1989

Members of the battalion are to be taken up into other SADF units

(254)  
Paying homage to the unit at the parade, Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring said the 32 Battalion members were not mercenaries, but fully-attested members of the South African Army

He said the base would not closed and plans for its use were at "an advanced stage" — Sapa

# Castle staff retrenched

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 150 soldiers and workers at the Castle will march under orders for the last time on Wednesday before being retrenched (254)

Army spokeswoman Major Hesta van Straten yesterday said they were among the 400 Western Province Command employees being axed due to cuts in Defence Force spending

She said the parade will be "very short" and Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, Officer in Command of the Castle, will make a short speech *at 2/13/93*

The occasion will be held so that those being retrenched will for the last time "get that feeling of being on parade. It will be a sad occasion," she said

At the parade, medals and certificates for outstanding service will be presented. Those being

retrenched will also receive Western Province Command shields

Commandant Lizette Sutherland of the Castle's personnel office said the 400 army members being retrenched included 18 senior officers, 16 junior officers and five junior non-commissioned officers

The rest were from the ranks of senior NCOs (sergeants, staff-sergeants and sergeant-majors)

**PAT CANDIDO**  
The Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The security police were not happy with a decision to reinstate Mr Matthew Goniwe as principal of a Cradock school, the Supreme Court here has been told.

Mr Johannes Nicolaas Vermaak, deputy director of the Department of Education and Training in 1985, said he knew that security forces and, in particular, the security police considered Mr Goniwe an enemy of the State and a political activist because of his association with the United Democratic Front and other organisations.

He was giving evidence at the inquest on Mr Goniwe and three others whose bodies were found burnt and riddled with bullets in June 1985.

Mr Vermaak said that because of widespread unrest in the Eastern Cape and the boycott of schools in Cradock, which had lasted 15 months and was spreading, Mr Jaap Strydom, director-general of the Department of Education and Training, decided to visit the area.

He and Mr Vermaak met Mr Goniwe on May 24 1985 to discuss the situation.

Mr Goniwe explained that Cradock residents were most unhappy about conditions in the townships, specifically housing, streets, the supply of water and electricity.

Mr Goniwe admitted he was first and foremost a teacher and would like to be reinstated. He did not consider his UDF connection a political one.

Mr Goniwe was offered a transfer to Graaff-Reinet but he expressed a desire to stay in Cradock, where his wife had a job.

He was told only the Minister of Education and Training could reinstate him.

Mr Vermaak said at this stage the community was insisting that the boycott would be called off only if Mr Goniwe was reinstated.

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizos, SC, for the families of the dead activists, about the wording in a signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Mr

Goniwe, Mr Vermaak said he had never seen the signal.

He said the signal was not drafted for his department and assumed it would have been drafted for Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg of the SADF, who was seconded to the secretariat of the State Security Council and head of the strategies branch.

Mr Bizos said he was not fluent in Afrikaans and was delighted that Mr Vermaak, as an Afrikaans teacher, could interpret the words for him.

After saying that he interpreted the words to mean that the person had to go to jail or might be killed or placed under house arrest, Mr Vermaak conceded that the signal could be interpreted as saying the activist should be killed.

The signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, his brother, Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, and Mr Fort Calata was allegedly drafted and transmitted by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, of Eastern Province Command, to the secretariat on the State Security Council on the instructions of General Joffel van der Westhuizen.

Mr Vermaak said at a later meeting to discuss Mr Goniwe that a Colonel McDonald of the security police and Mr Gunter Merbold, Cape Education and Training regional director, were most unhappy about his reinstatement, but the consensus of the meeting was that he should be reinstated.

He said the meeting was in favour as it would have shown that the DET was not an instrument of the police, as alleged in Press reports and rumours.

Referring to a mention of Mrs Molly Blackburn, who was described as a "leftist politician", he said the UDF was regarded as an enemy of the State at the time and a leftist politician was a person who did not agree with government policies.

Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto disappeared after attending a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth. Their bodies were found a few days later in bushes near Blue Water Bay.

# 'Job for Goniwe opposed'

## Security police 'saw him as enemy'

ATL 27/3/85



# DP Youth labels call-up plans as inflammatory

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Democratic Party Youth has shot down President F W de Klerk's plans for urgent call-ups to increase the manpower of security forces

The DP Youth said in a statement last night that while it acknowledged the inadequacy of current manpower requirements in the security forces, it believed an all-white call-up was no solution

"The mere fact that the call-up would be for white men only could heighten racial tension. Furthermore it is a fact that security forces do not enjoy the trust of major communities in the country," DP Youth spokesman Mr Fred Nel said

"The present call-up system

is also a vestige of apartheid. This might lead to further mistrust among the people of South Africa."

The organisation said civilians who would be called up would be ineffective as they did not have proper understanding of violent areas.

"In the opinion of the DP Youth it is clear that a call-up of white civilians only will not help solve the problem of violence but might even inflate racial tension.

"It is also felt that the mere fact that the call-up system is based on race is not in the spirit of a future, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, South Africa"

The DP Youth called on Mr De Klerk to seek alternatives.

ARC 27/3/93

250

Star 27/3/93

### **32 Battalion disbanded**

POMFRET — The South African Defence Force's controversial 32 Battalion, whose members were accused of having committed atrocities against blacks in South Africa, was disbanded at a parade in Pomfret yesterday. The battalion, wives and children included, comprised some 6 000 people. They are to be inducted into other SADF units. Many of 32 Battalion's members are former Angolan soldiers — Sapa

(254)



# Murky nuclear history unravels

DEPT 2 1153 13

**MYSTERIES of South Africa's shady nuclear weapons past abound, but now at last the final chapters are being written. ANITA ALLEN reports on two of the most controversial issues of that era.**

ON October 26 1979, John D'Oliveira reported from Washington that the US seriously believed SA had detonated a nuclear bomb on September 22 that year. He quoted a Washington Post report from a briefing given to selected newsmen and congressmen by unnamed US Defence Department officials.

"I have no knowledge at all of such an explosion," protested Atomic Energy Board president Dr JWL de Villiers in a statement to Sapa. "If there was anything of the sort, my first reaction would be that some other power might have undertaken a test, but it was definitely not South Africa."

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha also denied knowledge of a nuclear explosion. "Why don't you ask the Russians, or the Chinese or even the Americans," Botha said. P W Botha, then prime minister, was unavailable for comment.

The Washington Post report quoted unnamed US intelligence sources as saying the September 22 explosion was a low-yield bomb of between 2.5 and 3 kilotons — about a quarter of the 12.5 kiloton Hiroshima bomb. The explosion was said to have occurred somewhere in the Indian Ocean and south Atlantic, including portions of the Antarctic and southern part of Africa.

The next day, an unnamed Pentagon official said a one-second burst of light was the only evidence that a nuclear blast might have occurred. After a month of trying, the US had been unable to gather any corroboratory evidence — either seismic, acoustic or radiation.

Then, in official statements the US began to back off from a direct statement that South Africa was responsible. At a State Department briefing, spokesman Hodding Carter said "South Africa's name was given in private by an over-eager official. I am not going to speculate on who might have done something or what might have been done."

The Star's London Bureau reported that French observers were puzzled at the vagueness of the location given that the US Vela satellite could monitor explosions to within a few hundred metres.

The following month, D'Oliveira reported that US ships that had rushed to the area were unable to detect any radioactivity. The US informed the United Nations on November 9 that it had no

evidence to accuse SA of causing a nuclear explosion, or any evidence that such an explosion took place. Nevertheless, in a motion proposed by Nigeria, SA was expelled from the International Atomic Energy Agency's conference. This despite an appeal by IAEA director general Dr Sigvard Eklund, who assured the conference that all IAEA safeguards were already in force in SA.

At this time SA was developing its six nuclear fission devices, contrary to all IAEA safeguards. In the light of this, De Villiers's protestations on South Africa's explosion ring hollow. "This is a blatantly illegal and politically conceived action to prevent a member state from exercising its rights."

In January of 1980, the CIA, in reports emanating from another select briefing, linked the SA Navy to the September 1979 event, saying it was conducting exercises in the area. US State Department spokesman Carter on the same day stressed that the US could not say whether a nuclear explosion had occurred and announced that President Jimmy Carter had recruited an outside panel to investigate.

### Mysterious flash

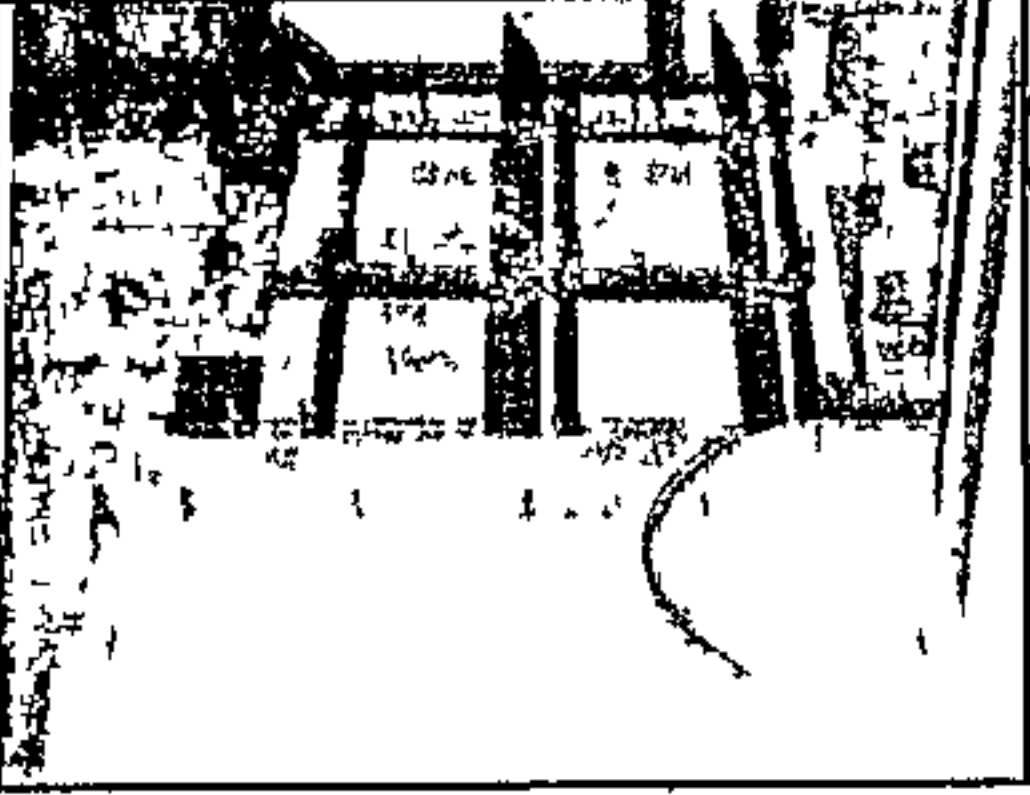
In the middle of this muddle, on March 25 1980, Armscor proudly conducted a missile test in which a below horizon view SAS Van Riebeeck was sunk while the press watched. It was announced that SA had world-class missile capability.

A BBC report in June 1980 said Israel had been responsible for the September 1979 event, and on July 15 a Defence Intelligence Agency report was released, which found that the mysterious flash over the Indian Ocean was nuclear.

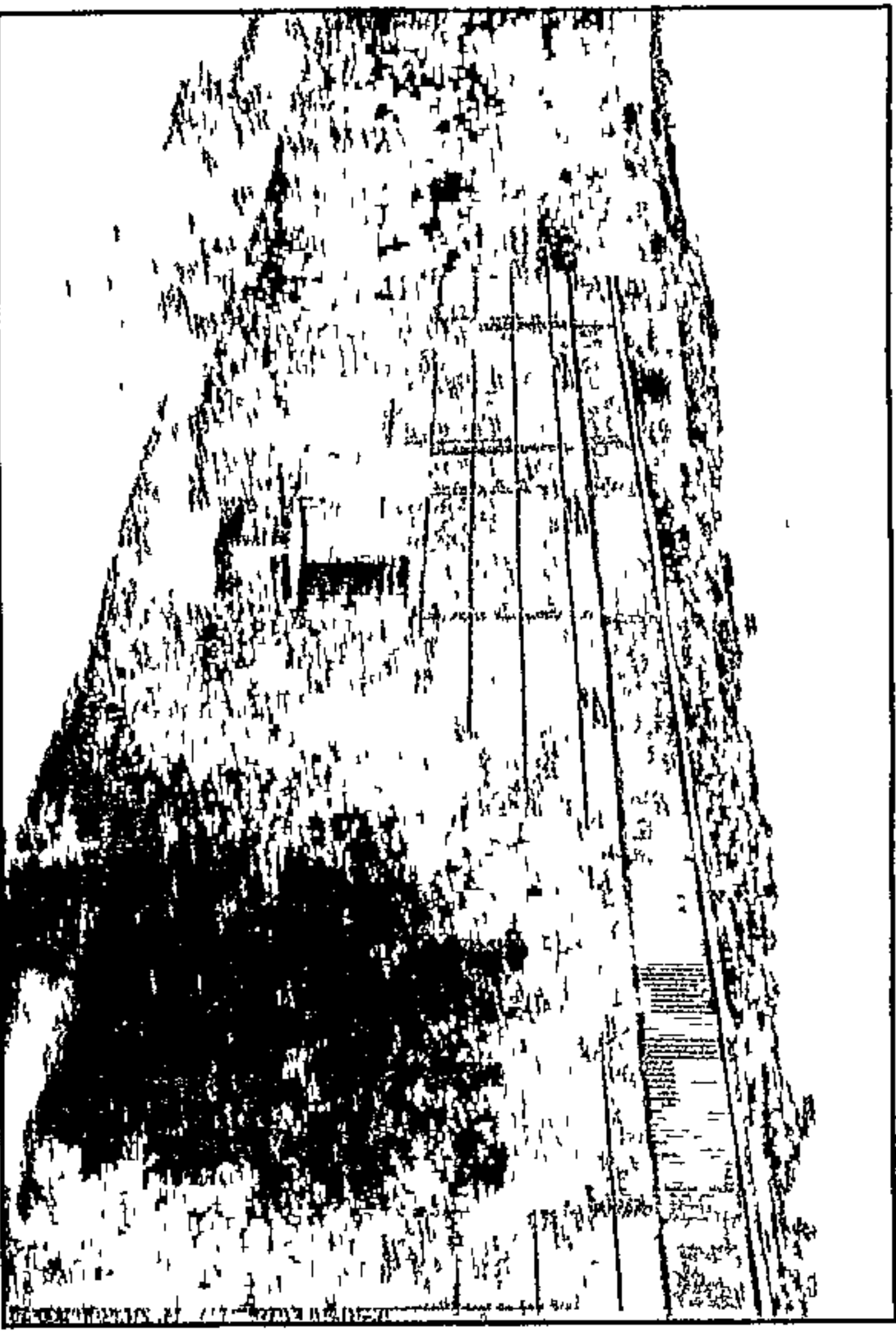
On July 17 the White House announced that the panel of scientific experts had concluded that the flash was probably caused by a tiny meteor striking the satellite, causing a light burst recorded by the spacecraft's instruments. On the same day, unnamed Pentagon officials stuck to their report and insisted the flash was a nuclear explosion.

In an official reply, the Pentagon stated "The experts disagree on this matter so no clear conclusion exists."

However, a month later, Dr Alan Bierman of the US Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) said a 300-page report on the event by the NRL was ignored by the White House panel which had rushed its report.



**WHERE THE 'DEVICES' WERE STORED (Top)** The special vaults of Armscor (right), west of Pretoria, which up to April 1992 was a subsidiary of Armscor and is now a subsidiary of Danel. Each device weighed one ton, and nearly 650 mm in diameter and about 1.8 m in length.



John Bierman from Washington reported on these allegations and on his interview with the chairman of the White House panel, Dr Jack Runna of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Runna comments "We did not rush out our report. We had lots of evidence and although what we had received up to that time from the NRL was preliminary evidence, our view was that they had not had enough experience with this kind of event, with those instruments, to come to any clear conclusion."

"The biggest thing for us was the fact that this signal didn't look like any other nuclear explosion in one significant way — the fact that the satellite's two bangmeters didn't register the same light signal at exactly the same time. That strongly suggests that the light source was close by."

Because of this, the panel theorised that the Vela satellite may have been struck by a tiny meteoroid, which caused particles of paint and metal to fly off, causing the double flash so similar to the double flash of a nuclear explosion.

At the White House, an unnamed senior administration official said the panel was fully briefed on the data and analyses of the NRL report. He named various factors in the NRL report which reaffirmed rather than weakened the Runna report, especially the ambiguity of the locality in the NRL report, which placed the event 7,000 km from SA over Antarctica. Nevertheless, Third World opinion quoted by Bierman said it "was dif-

ficult if not impossible to doubt that what happened last September 22 was a nuclear test, and all evidence suggested that it was a South African test, with a high probability of Israeli participation."

The Star's files over the next years contain various claims regarding the September 1979 event. Countries implicated directly or indirectly in supplying nuclear weapons, materials and technology are the US, Taiwan, Israel, China, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Then reports emerged of a declassified CIA document which was obtained under the Freedom of Information Act on July 10 1990.

A copy of the CIA report, which is in the Saturday Star's possession, has many passages heavily censored in black ink. Its preamble states "As requested by the National Security Council, this assessment is based on the assumption that the event depicted over a portion of the southern hemisphere by optical sensors on a Vela satellite at about 01h00 on September 22 1979 was a nuclear explosion."

Given the assumption that a nuclear explosion occurred, the CIA then assessed which countries could have been responsible. It named SA, Israel, a joint endeavour by these two, and the Soviet Union and concluded that SA was "the most likely candidate for responsibility."

Yesterday the Saturday Star asked Armscor to give an unnamed spokesman regarding its involvement in the September 22 1979 event. A spokesman said "South Africa was never involved in any nuclear test. Whatever the flash was, South Africa and Armscor were not involved."

It also registered dismay at the treatment of opposing views in the local media, especially by the SABC, which it accused of presenting the Government's version of the nuclear issue on Agenda without interviewing anyone from the ANC.

Jardine said a future ANC government would be committed to a policy of full disclosure on nuclear matters.

The ANC said De Klerk had said the nuclear weapons programme cost R700 million, but the ANC believed it was nearer R7 billion. It felt it was important to know which budget votes were used for the programme and how the R3,7 billion secret vote allocated to defence would be spent.

## ANC demands all the details

FULL disclosure of South Africa's nuclear weapons programme is being demanded by the ANC. "If President de Klerk does not come completely clean on the extent of the nuclear weapons programme, his pronouncement in Parliament must be regarded as a misguided attempt to make party political gains out of an issue of global importance," Roger Jardine, science and technology policy coordinator of the ANC, said in a statement yesterday. "All South Africans need to know what has been done in their name, on what their hard-earned taxes have been spent, and information about the command structure. We need to know who held the trigger."

The ANC said De Klerk had said the nuclear weapons programme cost R700 million, but the ANC believed it was nearer R7 billion. It felt it was important to know which budget votes were used for the programme and how the R3,7 billion secret vote allocated to defence would be spent. "It is laughable to state that South Africa developed its nuclear weapons capability without outside help," Jardine said.

It was well known that the SAFARI-1 reactor was provided by the US in 1965, Koeberg was provided by the French-based Framatome, uranium enrichment technology by West Germany, and that Israel and SA collaborated on military and nuclear issues.

The ANC said it was deeply dismayed over the role of certain countries in arming the Government with weapons of mass destruction. "It also registered dismay at the treatment of opposing views in the local media, especially by the SABC, which it accused of presenting the Government's version of the nuclear issue on Agenda without interviewing anyone from the ANC."





# The long, long route to truth on SA testing site

STAR 27/3/93

(254)

AFTER years of controversy, and thousands of words, Armscor has come clean on one of the major mysteries in South Africa's nuclear weapons programme — the Kalahari nuclear test site

Semantic games by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and then-prime minister John Vorster on the issue date back to 1977. At different times the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, West Germany and France, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), were all given assurances that South Africa had no nuclear weapons

On August 21 1977 the then-Soviet news agency Tass reported that South Africa was about to conduct a nuclear test at a site in the Kalahari north of Upington. The information came from a Soviet surveillance satellite, and the US government was informed. The next day, Botha told reporters that the US ambassador to South Africa had been told the rumours were "wholly and totally unfounded"

A day later, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud claimed South Africa was preparing for a test nuclear explosion. Botha said it was "unbelievable" since he had already made a "categorical denial"

The next day, then-German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also said Botha had given him the assurance that nuclear energy was being used for peaceful purposes only

Back in South Africa on August

25, Vorster brought a stamping, cheering crowd to its feet in Cape Town when he commented on rumours that South Africa was about to explode an atom bomb, saying "The time will arrive when South Africa will have no option — small as it is — but to say to the world so far and no further"

But the rumours of the Kalahari test site would not die down. On September 30 South Africa's IAEA delegate Kurt von Schurnding said that despite on-site inspections by the IAEA in South Africa, "tendentious allegations have been made that South Africa has either developed or is developing a nuclear weapon"

## Spy camera

Then it was Vorster's turn. On November 24 1977, in an interview with the American Broadcasting Corporation, he was asked whether President Carter was meddling in South African affairs when Carter said he had "obtained a promise from you a couple of months ago that South Africa wouldn't develop nuclear bombs or nuclear weapons of any sort". Vorster denied making such a promise

But the next year, follow-up talks on the Kalahari affair were held with the US in Pretoria, and The Citizen reported that Atomic Energy Board president Dr Ampie Roux confirmed that Vorster had made the promise in a personal message to Carter

But the US did not believe any of

the denials, and on April 16 1979 it was announced that a spy camera had been found on board a US embassy plane at Upington. P W Botha's government expelled the three US crew members and the US responded by expelling two South African diplomats

Years later, on December 12 1981, Donald Sole, who had been South Africa's ambassador in Washington in 1977, told the Christian Science Monitor that South Africa was going to test something in the Kalahari. "We were going to test something — but not a weapon," Sole said, stressing that South Africa neither wanted nor needed a nuclear weapon.

IAEA inspectors visited the site at Vastrap in the Kalahari in 1992. The team found no evidence that the location had been used to test nuclear explosive devices, but it did find a concrete platform

Yesterday the Saturday Star asked Armscor: What was South Africa intending to explode in the Kalahari?

"The RSA was preparing for the capability to do a scientific underground nuclear test in 1977. This preparation work was terminated by the head of state when it became known that international opinion turned against him," Armscor said

A spokesman would not comment on whether the underground test related to SA's six nuclear devices

You win some and you lose some when it comes to Armscor, but there does appear to be a spot more openness, don't you think?

Policy shift a big concession to ANC

# MK can serve in SADF - Meirings

Star 27/3/93

254

Star 27/3/93

## Shift on MK

CHOMPAGE 1

254

32 Battalion, an elite and highly controversial light infantry group disbanded by President F W de Klerk after intense pressure from the ANC

Before Meiring took the podium to speak, a man whom informed sources said was a former South African soldier ran across the parade ground shouting "This battalion is being disbanded against its will!" to applause from a contingent of those present

The Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion was formed in 1976 from remnants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola who had been chased from Angola by Cuban-backed government forces

They were used from their base in Namibia to fight Angolan government forces and Namibian guerrillas in Angola, but were bedevilled by accusations of rape and assault, which followed them after they were transferred to South Africa following Namibian independence in 1989.

At the unit's final parade yesterday, Meiring paid tribute to the unit, saying that since its deployment in South Africa, it had done an excellent job "Under very difficult circumstances, 32 Battalion distinguished itself on numerous occasions," he said.

The army chief reiterated that 32 Battalion members were not mercenaries, but fully attested members of the South African Army. He added that before the transfer of soldiers to other units, a programme had been introduced to give members and their families an insight into community life outside Pomfret.

Courses in both official languages would also be given to Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion members and their families. At present about 6 000 people are living at the Pomfret military base — a former northern Cape mining settlement.

Meiring said the Pomfret military base would not be closed. Planning for the utilisation of existing facilities had already reached "an advanced stage"

Further details would be announced at a later stage. — Sapa-AFP

POMFRET — In a major concession to the African National Congress, South Africa's army chief said yesterday he was willing to accept conditionally the incorporation of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) into the army.

In an interview with Agence-France Presse, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring said "I am not saying they (MK members) must apply individually we can take the whole lot, as long as they meet certain conditions"

The conditions were that they give up their political affiliations and membership of the MK and come up to army expectations physically, he said

### Appeal for change

The army had previously insisted that MK members apply individually if they wanted to enrol, a position the ANC condemned as unacceptable.

At the disbanding parade of a controversial battalion at an army base in this former mining town 600 km north-west of Johannesburg, Meiring also appealed for change among soldiers

"I would like to make an urgent appeal to all soldiers to act in a disciplined and responsible manner," Meiring said "We must accept the realities of the changes taking place in the country with responsibility. We cannot remain stagnated in the past."

On the subject of MK soldiers, he told AFP "We can take the whole bunch of them. We can train them." He said he estimated MK's strength at 12 000 men, while the army had around 500 000 personnel. "There is no reason for us to be scared," he said. Discontent was visible at yesterday's parade for

TO PAGE 2.



Star 27/3/93

# Startling new SA nuke info

ANITA ALLEN

254

THE Atomic Energy Corporation and Armscor confirmed yesterday that South Africa's six devices were each comparable to the 12.5 kiloton yield of the Hiroshima bomb

In a statement to Sapa, the AEC said the calculated yield of each of the six devices was meant to have been about 10-18 kilotons TNT equivalent, but this was never verified as no atmospheric or underground tests were ever conducted

In their joint statement, AEC and Armscor said the six "cannon-type" nuclear devices completed between 1980 and 1989 each weighed about one ton, measuring nearly 650 mm in diameter and about 1,8 m in length

"Therefore, it could never have

been used in an artillery system like the G5 as is speculated."

In other revelations to Saturday Star, Armscor confirmed that the controversial Kalahari test site was constructed with the intention of conducting an underground nuclear test in 1977.

An Armscor spokesman said that development of South Africa's six weapons focused on a device that could be exploded underground with zero risk of contamination. Such a device could be carried by an aircraft if the need arose, a spokesman said

He also confirmed that the six fission nuclear devices developed by South Africa were based on

high enriched uranium, because South Africa had no supply of plutonium

He said a simple gun-type device was used to ignite the fissionable material to super-critical mass, which meant that explosives as are used in implosion bombs were not needed

He refused to answer questions on the enrichment level and said it was not in the interests of non-proliferation to divulge this information and that confidentiality between South Africa and the International Atomic Energy Agency prevented it

However, it is a matter of record that before the Carter administration halted sales of nu-

● TO PAGE 2.

## Startling info

● FROM PAGE 1.

clear fuel to South Africa in 1977, the US supplied uranium enriched in the U-235 isotope to 90 percent, which is so-called weapons-grade uranium. After 1977, South Africa produced its own uranium enriched to this level at its pilot plant (also called Z plant) at Valindaba. The Atomic Energy Corporation's Safari-1 reactor, supplied by the US in 1965, was designed to run on 90 percent enriched fuel

All the components of SA's devices were developed and manufactured locally, the Armscor spokesman said

"The first device was completed by Armscor in 1980 and the two parts of the device each containing a sub-critical mass of nuclear material were stored in separate high security vaults under strict control measures entailing three independent access authorisations

"During 1981-89 a further five devices were produced. The AEC's pilot enrichment plant was shut down in February 1990, at which time sufficient high enriched uranium was produced and supplied to Armscor for the production of the seventh and final device," the Sapa statement said

The six devices were kept at Advena near Pretoria, which up to April 1992 was a subsidiary of Armscor and is now a subsidiary of Denel

The spokesman said it was never the intention to use the devices and from the outset the emphasis was on deterrence

The strategy was that if the situation in southern Africa were to deteriorate seriously, a confidential indication of the deterrent capability would be given to one or more of the major powers in an attempt to persuade them to intervene. In fact, no country had been informed of South Africa's exact nuclear weapons status, the spokesman said

"South Africa was preparing for the capability to do a scientific underground nuclear test in the Kalahari in 1977. This preparation work was terminated by the head of state when it became known that international opinion turned against this," the spokesman said.

He re-affirmed that South Africa "was never involved in any nuclear test." Referring to the controversial September 22 1979 event when an American Vela satellite detected a flash in the southern hemisphere, the spokesman said that "whatever the flash was, South Africa and Armscor were not involved"

● More reports — Page 3.



# ANC demands Star 27/3/93 all the details

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It was well known that the SAFARI-1 reactor was provided by the US in 1965, Koeberg was provided by the French-based Framatome, uranium enrichment technology by West Germany, and that Israel and SA collaborated on military and nuclear issues.

The ANC said it was deeply dismayed over the role of certain countries in arming the Government with weapons of mass destruction.

It also registered dismay at the treatment of opposing views in the local media, especially by the SABC, which it accused of presenting the Government's version of the nuclear issue on *Agenda* without interviewing anyone from the ANC.

Jardine said a future ANC government would be committed to a policy of full disclosure on nuclear matters.

# We can accept MK into army, says general

(254)

ARG 27/3/93

POMFRET (Far Northern Cape) — In a major concession to the African National Congress, South Africa's army chief said he was willing to accept conditionally the incorporation of the ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) into the army.

In an interview with Agence France Presse (AFP) yesterday, Lieutenant General George Meiring said "I am not saying they (MK members) must apply individually . we can take the whole lot, as long as they meet certain conditions"

The conditions are that they give up their political affiliation and membership of MK and come up to army expectations physically, he said

The army had previously insisted that MK members apply individually if they wanted to enrol — a position the ANC condemned as unacceptable.

At the disbanding parade of the controversial 32 Battalion at its base in this former mining town, 600km north-west of Johannesburg, General Meiring also issued an appeal for change among soldiers.

"I would like to make an urgent appeal to all soldiers to act in a disciplined and responsible manner," said General Meiring.

"We must accept the realities of the changes taking place in the country with responsibility ... we cannot remain stagnated in the past."

On the subject of MK soldiers, he said "We can take the whole bunch of them, we can train them"

General Meiring said he estimated MK's strength at 12,000 men, while the army had around 500 000 personnel "There is no reason for us to be scared," he said

Discontentment was visible at yesterday's disbanding parade for 32 Battalion, an elite and highly controversial light-infantry group disbanded by President De Klerk after intense pressure from the ANC

Before General Meiring took the podium to speak, a man — whom sources said was a former South African soldier — ran across the parade ground shouting "This battalion is being disbanded against its will!" to applause from a contingent of those present.

The Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion was formed in 1976 from remnants of the MPLA, who had been chased from Angola by Cuban-backed government forces. — Sapa-AFP

## Ex-Security Council staff set to testify

BEVERLEY GARSON, Weekend Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Two former State Security Council officials will testify in the Goniwe inquest when it resumes in the Supreme Court here on Monday

They are Mr Adamus Stemmet and Brigadier Kiewiet Geldenhuys, both formerly from the secretariat of the State Security Council. Mr J Vermaak, formerly of the Department of Education and Training, is also expected to take the stand.

The acting attorney-general for the Eastern Cape, Mr Mike Hodgen, said retired army officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who was expected to give evidence, was still waiting to hear whether he would be given indemnity.

The witnesses will be testifying in an inquest on Cradock activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Ford Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli, who were murdered in June 1985.

Meanwhile, the ANC is planning a big march to coincide with the resumption of the inquest.

A rally will be held tomorrow and the site where the men were found will be visited. A service will be led by Dr Allan Boesak



**PRESSURE from the United States threatens to scupper South Africa's fledgling space programme, with the loss of billions of rands and hundreds of jobs. WILLEM STEENKAMP reports.**

CAPE TOWN — Plans to launch South Africa into the international space industry — an investment worth billions of rand — may never get off the ground because of direct and indirect pressure from the US

Thousands of potential jobs could be lost and hundreds of high-tech workers currently involved in the space programme, which has its hub in the Western Cape, would have to be retrenched

America has made an urgent appeal to the SA Government to halt its space programme

### Strong-arm

Informed sources in the SA aerospace industry say US strong-arm tactics are being used on overseas corporations to foil any possible partnerships. Two major European consortia are said to be interested — but they already have US partners, which have vetoed any association with South Africa.

The call to halt the programme was echoed by Joe Modise, head of Umkhomto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, who said the space programme should be halted immediately until a democratic government was in place.

"When such a government is in place, we will support the space programme but only for commercial and peaceful purposes," he said.

A spokesman for Denel, the company investigating the commercial viability of South Africa's space programme, said the company was continuing to negotiate with overseas corporations for financial help.

And a spokesman for Pik Botha's office said the call for SA to halt its space programme was made before President De Klerk's disclosures about past nuclear weapons capabilities.

"We are hopeful that this will change the attitude of the US and that they will not oppose us in our space venture which is after all a commercial one," the Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

Shortly after his announcement on South Africa's nuclear capability, De Klerk said the country's nuclear programme was now under safeguards and the risk of developing nuclear weapons had totally fallen away.

"We should be allowed to use the technology and technical expertise which we have

"It would be severe discrimination if any country or international agency at this stage tried to force us out — on a competitive basis — of playing an active role and developing our capabilities in this regard," said De Klerk.

The US has a large slice of the lucrative aerospace industry which earns it billions of dollars. South Africa would compete for a share of this the market.

Another possible reason is serious concerns that South Africa's technology might land in the wrong hands.

It is no secret, for example, that Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC, is a personal friend of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

### Islamic bomb

"It scares the living daylights out of world leaders that Gaddafi might get his hands on rocket delivery systems which would enable him to target countries in the Mediterranean with an Islamic bomb," said Mr Helmut-Romer-Heitman, representative of Jane's Defence Weekly magazine in South Africa.

Modise said he was not prepared to speculate on the US's reasoning for trying to bring a halt to the South African space programme. "But what I will say is that the ANC is a responsible organisation and would ensure such a capability would not land in the wrong hands."

US pressure puts  
thousands of  
jobs in balance

# Threat to SA space plans

Star 27/8/93

# INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA'S SECRET Y-PLANT

By BILL KRIGE and EDYTH BULBRING

**THE nuclear bombs developed in South Africa and machined in secret by Armscor were cigar-shaped, weighed a ton and had an explosive force equal to the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima.**

There were six bombs in the deadly arsenal kept in impenetrable steel safes in an Armscor storage facility known as Advena near Pretoria.

Today there is little left to confirm one of the best, though much-hunted-at, secrets of the nuclear age

"Thank goodness I don't have to carry that burden any more," said one of the men in the know, Armscor managing director Tielman de Waal

The bombs were designed for airborne delivery, probably from the British-built Buccaneer jet bomber. Each bomb was 1.5m long, aerodynamically shaped and 70cm wide.

They were to be detonated by a trigger that propelled a carefully machined sub-critical mass of uranium 235 into a similarly enriched mass of the same element

It could have triggered a holocaust

## Imminent

The explosive force of the bombs was between 14 and 18 kilotons — roughly the capacity of the weapons dropped on Japan at the end of the Second World War, wreaking havoc on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The explosive power of the South African bombs was never established through testing, but Mr de Waal confirms the existence of an underground test facility in the Kalahari, "near Namaqualand and Bushmanland"

The site was the focal point of an international row in 1977 when the Soviet Union alleged that a nuclear test there was imminent

High-resolution photographs from French and Soviet spy satellites supported the suspicions, but Foreign Minister Pik Botha dismissed the claims as "utterly unfounded"

Over the years firm denials by government spokesmen became routine

The decision to go nuclear was taken in 1974, the key figures being Prime Minister John Vorster and the "father of the bomb" — Dr Ampie Roux, chairman of the then Atomic Energy Board

In our hands  
we held the  
trigger to a  
**HOLOCAUST**



we do not speak" in Sotho — was commissioned in 1975.

From January 1978 to





Over the years firm denials by government spokesmen became routine

The decision to go nuclear was taken in 1974, the key figures being Prime Minister John Vorster and the "father of the bomb" — Dr Ampie Roux, chairman of the then Atomic Energy Board

The then Minister of Defence, Mr PW Botha, whose decade as Prime Minister and President concided neatly with the nation's nuclear age, was also entrusted with the nation's biggest secret

The first bomb was completed in 1980. Five more were stored before 1989 at Advena

## Deserted

A seventh was on the way when the decision to dismantle them and decommission the top-secret Y-Plant at Valindaba, where uranium was enriched to weapons grade, was taken by President de Klerk in 1989

Today the Y-Plant is deserted and derelict.

Floors which housed the electric machinery that compressed, spun, cooled and separated gases in an endlessly repetitive and complex cycle, precisely monitored from a nearby building, are rich in dust.

The insulated ceilings began to collapse within weeks of the ventilation being switched off, and they hang tatty brown strips over rows of aluminium coils and cylinders in long chambers. These were once integral to processing and enriching the uranium "yellow cake" delivered by the mines until there was sufficient fissionable isotope U235

Steel drums line the walls, each containing a tiny fraction (it's measurable in grams) of radioactive material and carrying the seal of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose inspectors make regular visits to the facility

The Y-Plant is an eerie and echoing place, an epitaph to our nuclear age

The ground-floor change-room is littered with discarded gloves and protective clothing, almost as if workers had fled in the face of disaster. Against the wall are showers where people who were exposed to contamination could be scrubbed clean

Mr Vorster's reasons for embarking on a nuclear-weapons programme were explained by Mr de Klerk this week to a joint sitting of Parliament

# NULUGAUS



TIELMAN DE WAAL: Secret file lost

## HOW A BOFFIN ALMOST BLEW IT

By BILL KRIGE

TO Tielman de Waal, Armscor boss, the secrecy which surrounded South Africa's nuclear programme was remarkable, but it was once nearly penetrated by an elderly Pretoria housewife

In his Pretoria office in a building Armscor shares with the SADF, Mr de Waal laughed on Friday afternoon as he recalled how a nuclear blueprint landed on a busy street.

An official who was in on the project was getting into his car with a file containing top-secret information when a friend approached for a chat.

"While they were talking, he put the file on the roof and some minutes later drove off, forgetting to put it back inside. Some way down the road he stopped — and it was gone," Mr de Waal said.

The panicking official retraced his route and returned to Armscor to inform security. A squad was detailed to undertake a door-to-door search, which was successful.

"It had been picked up by a little old lady, who said: 'This must be yours. It's got so many seals it must be important'".

The backdrop was a perceived Soviet expansionist threat in southern Africa, following the coup in Portugal in the same year which would lead to independence of Mozambique and Angola

The build-up of the Cuban forces in Angola from 1975 onwards reinforced the perception that a deterrent was necessary in the context of SA's growing international isolation

Mr de Klerk emphasised that it was never the intention to explode the devices. If things got tough, a confidential indication of SA's

capability would be given to a superpower like the US in an attempt to persuade it to intervene

The first step was to develop the capability to enrich uranium to a sufficient extent to build a bomb — about 93 percent. But secrecy was the key. The perfect cover was a public plan to enrich uranium to between two and four percent which would provide fuel for SA's nuclear power programme

Under this guise, a pilot plant at Valindaba — ironically meaning "about this

we do not speak" in Sotho — was commissioned in 1975

From January 1978 to August 1979, the plant produced enough enriched uranium to make two nuclear bombs — about 50kg. As the fuel became available it was handed over to Armscor to arm the bomb

Mr de Klerk told a press conference that the weapons programme cost R800-million, but this is ludicrously low. Much of the cost could be hidden in establishing the legitimate nuclear programme for commercial use

In the final year of the Botha era, the AEC received a peak subsidy of R980-million from the state. Its subsidies for the preceding years have never been disclosed, and Armscor's subsidy is still top-secret

## Treaty

Mr de Klerk told Parliament this week that ending the nuclear programme was part of an attempt to normalise South Africa's relations with the rest of the world. With the end of the Cold War and the Cuban withdrawal from Angola, the bomb was now superfluous

In November 1989 Mr de Klerk ordered that the pilot enrichment plant be decommissioned. Dr Waldo Stumpf was appointed chief executive officer on January 1 1990, to oversee this process. The next year he ordered the dismantling of the weapons. Armscor returned the enriched uranium to the AEC

Eighteen months later, and with a clear slate, South Africa signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, in terms of which the country agreed not to build nuclear weapons

But, while the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection teams found that SA appeared to have complied with all the provisions of the treaty, the US Central Intelligence Agency remained convinced that SA had built nuclear weapons

Information was subsequently leaked to two US journals, which claimed in September 1990 and then in December that South Africa had produced between 200kg and 400kg of weapons-grade uranium



# MK chief rejects

Cross  
army

offer

28/3/93  
By SEKOLA SELLO

THE ANC's military wing Umkhonto weSizwe has no intention of being absorbed into the SADF

This was the reaction of MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda following the statement by SADF chief George Meiring that he was willing to accept the conditional incorporation of MK into the SADF

Nyanda said MK was not interested in absorption, but rather the creation of a new army composed of all military formations in the country

According to Nyanda, all armed formations in the country — including MK, Apla, the Transkei and Venda Defence Forces — should decide on the formation of a new army

Nyanda said it was not for Meiring alone to decide on this issue. However, the MK head acknowledged that members of the SADF may form the bulk of a new SA army.

Meiring made the offer this week at Pomfret in the Northern Cape at the disbanding parade of the notorious 32 Battalion, which is to be absorbed into other units, a move opposed by political and human rights organisations.

# Threat of ban on SAAF's trainer

*STimes 28/3/93 (254)*

By ROGER MAKINGS

THE Swiss Government has warned aircraft manufacturer Pilatus that it will cancel the proposed sale of 60 trainer aircraft to the SAAF unless the aircraft are modified to prevent them carrying weapons.

But aviation experts say whatever modifications Pilatus makes, South Africa has the expertise to reverse them, if it chooses.

In a controversial decision, the SAAF chose the Pilatus as a trainer to replace ageing Harvards over the locally built New Generation Trainer, code-named Ovid, which its designers say is superior to the PC-7 MK2.

Swiss Defence Minister Kaspar Villiger said in an interview with a British aviation magazine that Pilatus must make changes to the PC-7 MK2 it wants to sell to SA.

## Rectify

"If it cannot be guaranteed that subsequent arming is ruled out by the technical modifications, the government will ban the export of the PC-7 and PC-9 trainers," said Mr Villiger.

"However", says Mr Charles Bickers, aerospace and technology editor of the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly, "South Africa is quite capable of reversing any changes Pilatus may make."

"Pilatus will do what it has to do to sell the aircraft, but if SA aviation companies put their mind to it, I have no doubt they will be able to rectify any supposed disabling carried out by Pilatus."

The hybrid aircraft that

the Swiss plan to sell the SAAF has the larger PC-9 wing which is capable of carrying external weapons, like cannon, rocket and machinegun pods, attached to hardpoints on the wing.

"To nullify this, Pilatus would have to redesign the inner structure of the wing — at a cost of millions of rands. This would make the cost of the PC-7 prohibitive," said Mr Andries Marais, formerly part of the commercialisation team for the CSIR-designed Ovid programme and the CSIR-Atlas feasibility study group.

He added that it was widely known the SAAF would want to fit underwing fuel tanks to the PC-7 MK2 to increase its range for long-range navigation exercises.

The Bophuthatswana Air Force, which is

equipped with the smaller PC-7 trainers, carries smoke generators, not unlike long-range tanks attached to hardpoints under its wings.

A US company, Maryland Air International, is in the process of arming PC-7s owned by an unnamed foreign customer. The company says the modifications will enable the PC-7 to carry machineguns, bombs and rockets on six underwing hardpoints.

Pilatus PC-7s have been used in combat in Burma, Malaysia, Bolivia, Chad and Guatemala.

Mr Francois Godet, the deputy secretary-general of the Swiss Department of Defence in Bern, agrees that it can never be guaranteed that any changes to the PC-7 will preclude arming.

"Essentially what we plan is to alter the wing so that it will be too expensive to reverse our work."

**South Africa's defence budget has been cut by 38 percent in the past four years. In a recent interview with CHARIS PERKINS, SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg, a veteran of the Namibian bush war, warned that military expenditure had reached the bottom line if future effectiveness was to be maintained**

# Cuts haven't blunted the SADF blade

STimes 28/3/93, 254

THE past four years have not been easy for General Kat Liebenberg, who joined the SA Defence Force in 1955 after completing a BA law degree at Stellenbosch University

Due to retire towards the end of this year, he has watched the power of the SADF diminish — and been helpless to stop it

The role of the military has changed from that of conventional warfare to keeping a watchful eye on the borders and helping the police maintain law and order

## Stable

Capital projects have been halted, development programmes for sophisticated weaponry have been stopped, staff have been retrenched. Morale is low

General Liebenberg passionately believes a strong defence force is pivotal to a stable society

"Some people say we now have peace and question the need for a defence force. But the role of a defence force is to protect the sovereignty of the state. It needs to project a credible deterrent. It needs to be seen as a formidable force

"We appreciate the need to

change priorities in government spending, but we have reached a bottom line," he said

He is concerned that cutbacks in capital projects will adversely affect future effectiveness

"The ratio between capital spending on major equipment and the running budget is becoming unacceptable. We used to have one of the best ratios in the world, spending half our budget on capital cost and half on running costs

"Now we are approaching a one-third capital ratio. I say that is dangerous

"It takes up to 20 years to produce a tank. We have to start new projects for the year 2000 now, or we will run out of heavy conventional equipment

"The present cutbacks don't mean there's an immediate or short-term risk, but there is a risk for the future

"A defence force is like an insurance policy, and it's up to the future government to decide what sort of insurance policy it needs and what sort of premiums it is prepared to pay."

Last year, 5 974 SADF members were retrenched, but General Liebenberg thinks further staff cuts are unlikely

"I don't foresee further major retrenchments, but we do

intend scaling down by natural attrition

"So far, the cutbacks have not affected our operational capabilities. We have cut back at logistical and administrative levels, but we have not blunted the sharp edge

"We have not diminished the number of troops we can deploy in an internal situation. We still have enough feet on the ground"

But he opposes an end to conscription

## Intake

"Unless a multi-party forum agrees on a new system, it would be difficult to end conscription, and I think it would be pie-in-the-sky to do away with it altogether

"The military has always relied heavily on part-time forces because it cannot afford a full-time force

"My Minister is on record as saying that the July intake will go ahead. Of course, it is a problem that conscription is only for whites, but we cannot change that without agreement from extra-parliamentary groups"

Uncertainty about the future has undermined morale, but, says General Liebenberg, "we are doing as much as we possibly can to keep people informed — but it is a difficult task"



# KEEPING THE NAVY Afloat

WITH nearly a million square kilometres of territorial waters and fishing zones and around 2 500km maritime borders under its control, South Africa dominates the shipping zones of the south Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean, right down to Antarctica. *SA Weekly* 28/3/93

If the Suez Canal is closed for any reason, the only alternative route to the East is around the Cape of Good Hope but, even under normal circumstances, South Africa's economy is largely dependent on its sea-home trade

Traditionally, the navy has been the "poor relation" of the SA Defence Force. Between 1985 and 1993, the navy saw its numbers reduced from 15 000 to 9 900 and budgetary restrictions put paid to a planned ship replacement programme

## Smaller

Despite this, by reducing its infrastructure and raiding productivity, the navy managed to maintain an efficient, albeit streamlined operation

But if the penning of the navy continues, it is in danger of losing its essential characteristics and becoming too thinly stretched to fulfil the multiple roles essential to a modern maritime force

Amid pressure to persuade the powers-that-be that a navy is superfluous in the new South Africa, **DINAH WHITE**, erstwhile **254** correspondent for the authoritative *Jane's Defence Weekly*, argues that those who subscribe to this theory are badly informed and show little appreciation of the role the SA Navy still has to play

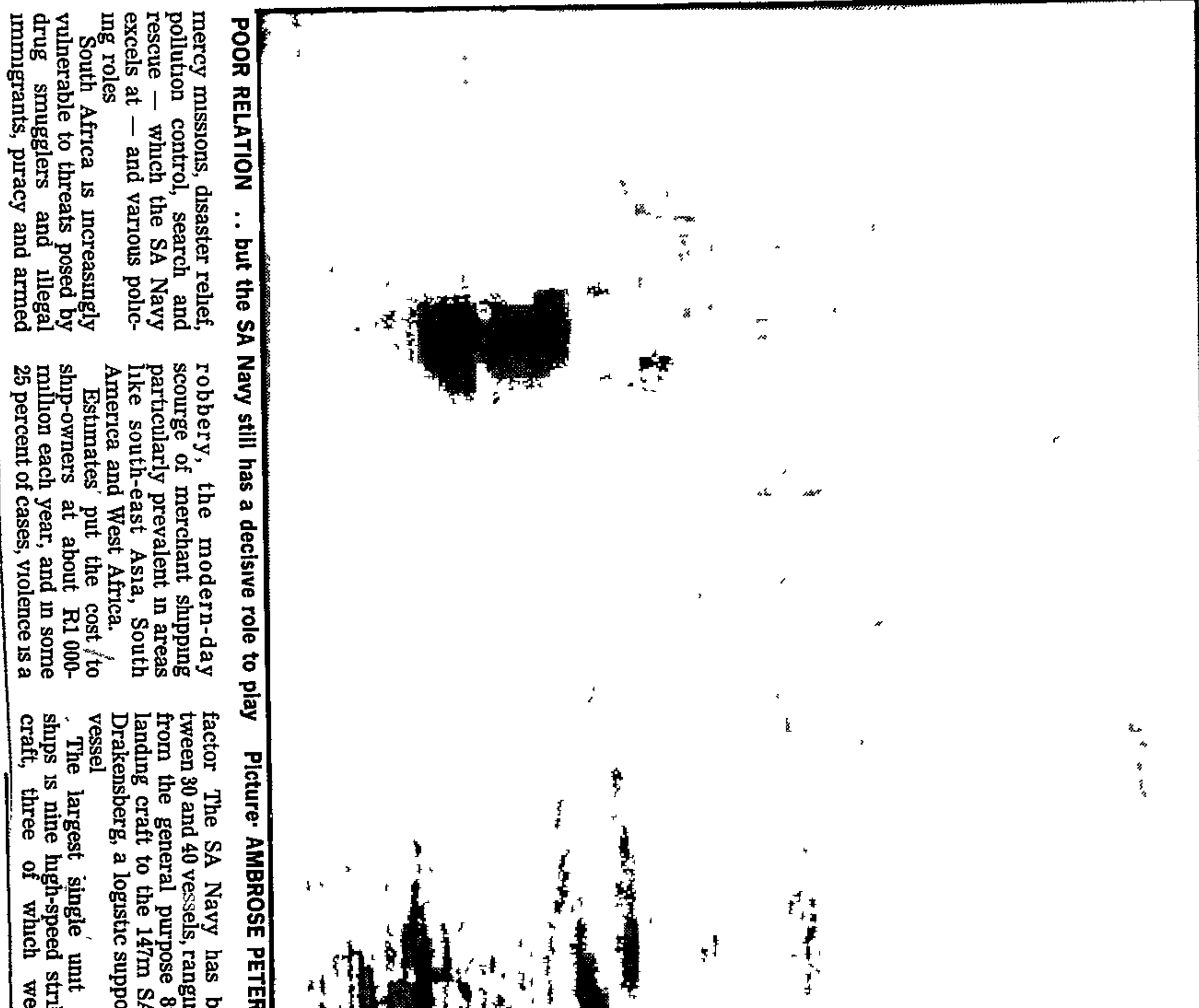
smaller, multi-role naval forces are emerging

Denmark, for example, is building a number of multi-role patrol boats that can be reconfigured for anti-submarine warfare, mine sweeping, rapid attack or even environmental tasks

The SA Navy still has a duty to protect the country from maritime attacks and, in addition, there are maritime communications and offshore assets to look after

In a wartime scenario, the navy would also be used to attack enemy maritime communications and undermine their economic morale, but in peacetime a modern navy has an even more vital role to play

Now that South Africa is again part of the world scene, it is important that the navy becomes involved in diplomatic and goodwill initiatives, "showing the flag" in overseas countries



POOR RELATION . . . but the SA Navy still has a decisive role to play **Picture: AMBROSE PETERS**

mercy missions, disaster relief, pollution control, search and rescue — which the SA Navy excels at — and various policing roles

South Africa is increasingly vulnerable to threats posed by drug smugglers and illegal immigrants, piracy and armed robbery, the modern-day scourge of merchant shipping particularly prevalent in areas like south-east Asia, South America and West Africa.

Estimates put the cost to ship-owners at about R1 000-million each year, and in some 25 percent of cases, violence is a factor. The SA Navy has between 30 and 40 vessels, ranging from the general purpose 8m landing craft to the 147m SAS Drakensberg, a logistic support vessel

The largest single unit of ships is nine high-speed strike craft, three of which were bought from Israel in 1978, while the others were built in Durban

The craft — expected to be in service until 2010 — have a top speed of more than 30 knots, which enables them to reach the scene of an incident rapidly. They have a range of up to 5 000km and are to be fitted with sophisticated, action information and communication systems to carry them into the 21st century

## Budget

When the strike craft are eventually replaced, these advanced systems will be transferred into the new vessels and the older craft will probably be assigned to inshore patrol duties

Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, Chief of the Navy, said the existing navy was "a balanced mixture of ships using modern systems"

However, for it to continue to function as an efficient arm of the Defence Force, a restrained surface replacement programme would have to be implemented, he believed

As part of this strategy it would be necessary to acquire a light corvette or surface combat ship by the year 2000 to start replacing the strike craft.

The admiral believed an increase in the navy budget level from the current 8,5 percent to around 12 percent was needed to achieve this aim. Asked how he saw the future of the SA Navy, Vice-Admiral Simpson-Anderson said "In due course, I would hope it can take its place in a peacekeeping force belonging either to Nato, or as part of the Organisation of African Unity"

# Arms industry struggles for survival

28/3/93

254

By DE WET POTGIETER

SOUTH Africa's armaments industry — once among the 10 biggest in the world — has borne the brunt of defence budget cuts in the past four years, says Jackie Cilliers, co-director of the Institute for Defence Policy.

And as a result, he warns, the effectiveness of the SA Defence Force is in jeopardy.

"The only thing left for the SADF to cut back on is its running costs, and to do that would seriously impair its capabilities.

"As a result of the damage done to the local armaments industry, the SADF can no longer be properly armed or equipped with its future needs — but at least some of the blame for that situation lies with the arms industry itself," says Mr Cilliers. The problem, he believes, is that the arms industry waited too long to diversify.

"Now Armscor and the priva-

tised arm of the industry, Denel, are locked in a struggle to survive because the armaments industry scoffed at the advice of top industrialists to start opening doors to the private sector.

## Tragic

"The industry waited too long to branch out. It simply didn't read the signs of the times," he says.

"While South Africa might temporarily benefit from the availability of relatively cheap armaments from the cash-stricken former Soviet Union's arsenals, the loss of technology if the local arms industry was killed off would be tragic.

"The danger is that as we be-

come less self-sufficient and more reliant on arms supplies from the international market, the US would be in a position to manipulate and dictate, depending on the political climate, what South Africa can acquire.

"We have always been an untouchable military force in Africa. No country south of the Sahara, including Nigeria, has enjoyed military superiority over South Africa — but the question is how long we will be in a position to maintain that capability," says Mr Cilliers.

His main concern over the future of the SADF is: What happens once the TBVC states are reincorporated?

"The SADF has cut back on its own staff, but will it be given the defence budgets of those countries in order to absorb their military forces as well as ele-

ments of Umkhonto we Sizwe and Apla?"

"Integration of all the armed forces will cost a lot of money, and there's no indication where it will come from.

"The fact that South Africa has no identified enemy at present does not mean that no such threat will present itself in the future.

## Leading

"We need a strong defence force to ensure our sovereignty, and South Africa should have a defence force that can play a leading role in international peace-keeping forces," he says.

Helmoed-Romer Heitman, South African correspondent for the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly, says there is no question that the SADF has taken a "bad knock" from budget cuts.

"In the process, some important armament development programmes have been killed off. At the same time, some of the SADF's equipment is getting old and obsolete, and although there is no immediate threat against South Africa, it's vital to keep the continuity of armaments development," he says.

He points out that the Air Force now has effectively one squadron of fighter planes in operation — and they are more than 25 years old.

"Ten years from now, these cutbacks will come back to haunt South Africa. What is urgently needed is at least one well-equipped and prepared division and other divisions that could be brought up to standard quickly if needed for action," he believes.

While the SADF will not reveal what it has in its arsenals at present, it has admitted that ob-

solete vehicles and equipment are being auctioned off to the public.

Other cost-cutting measures include closing the pilot training school at Dumnottar and moving it to Langebaan on the West Coast, closure of the Pietersburg Air Force Base and transfer of staff to Louis Trichardt, and Hoedspruit, closure of the SAAR base in Port Elizabeth and dramatic scaling down of the bases at Potchefstroom and Durban, and retrenchment of 1 565 SAAR staff last year.

Aircraft mothballed as part of the rationalisation programme include the Shackletons, Boshok, Kudu, Buccaneers, Canberras, Albattross, Mirage F1CZs, C160s, Viscounts and Super Frelon and Wasp helicopters. There are also plans to withdraw the faithful DC4s from service.



# SACP warns on 'Angola fate'

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE tragedy unfolding in Angola is a foretaste of what some Pretoria secur-ocrats could be planning for SA, warns the SACP.

In a document analysing the civil war in Angola, the SACP paints a picture of high intrigue, international collusion and impotence by the UN

Events in Angola, contends the SACP, are part of what they regard as Pretoria's comprehensive and broad strategy for the entire region

With elections due in SA early next year, the SACP contends that the

Angolan scenario may repeat itself here

In Angola Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi lost elections which the UN certified as reasonably free and fair, then resorted to arms. The SACP believes losers in SA may do the same

It claims the likely losers - principally Inkatha, Bophuthatswana and Pretoria, abetted by the US - may employ similar tactics in efforts to reverse the election outcome.

An estimated 15 000 people have already died in Huambo, Angola's second largest city.

Until it was captured

by government forces a few weeks ago after fierce battles with Unita, Huambo was Savimbi's stronghold and military headquarters

Quoting unnamed Western diplomatic sources, the SACP says SA has placed a private jet on 24-hour alert to ferry Savimbi out of trouble. The same diplomats claim Pretoria has been using a variety of aircraft to ferry supplies to Unita areas - a charge the government has repeatedly denied.

Although the government says it has disbanded secret organisations

like the CCB, the SACP claims covert operations are still being run by "private" organisations

The Foreign Affairs Ministry has denied these allegations. A spokesman, J Malan, also said it is not true that Savimbi's visit last year in September was kept secret

Malan acknowledged that Savimbi was met at Wonderboom airport by Pik Botha and further stated that the meetings with President De Klerk and army commanders Liebenberg and Van Der Westhuizen were also made known to the press.

CITY PRESS 28/3/93

254



Bramfontein tonight at 6 pm. City Press is co-sponsoring the event. See page 24.

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A GOVERNMENT attack on Apla bases in the Transkei could be met with joint resistance from Apla, the ANC's military wing Umkhonto weSizwe, the Transkei Defence Force and, possibly, the Venda army.

MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda yesterday told City Press that the furor over Apla's alleged bases in the Transkei could be a veiled attempt to attack MK in the area.

He said one of the alleged Apla bases identified by the government was a known MK place.

Nyanda's statement comes in the wake of Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa's belligerent talk this week that his forces were on full alert.

SA this week threatened to take strong action against Transkei following a war of words be-

# MK, Apla, TDF to resist SA attack

between the two countries over Apla activities

The PAC has warned that it would hit "in the heart of Pretoria" should SA attack Transkei

In the event of a Pretoria strike in Transkei, the Venda military government - which has close ties with MK and recently met high-ranking Apla commanders in Tanzania - could also be sucked into the conflict.

Tension was high in the Transkei over the weekend, with roadblocks being set up throughout the homeland in anticipation of a possible attack by SA

SA There is also concern among SA whites in the

capital that they could be targeted by Apla if Transkei's attacked

SA's embassy spokesman in Transkei Chris Thirion said his staff had adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

"We are watching the situation and will act when the need arises."

The ANC said it was strongly opposed to any attack by SA, and that any "violent action" would not be tolerated

Holomisa confirmed to City Press that his country was bracing itself for imminent military and covert attacks by Pretoria.

He accused SA of mobilising SADF's Citizen Force (reservists) to at-

tack and eliminate Apla cadres in Transkei.

"Transkeians will do anything to protect themselves from any attack (President FW) De Klerk launches against them

"They (SA) will hit only the areas that we are not covering, and De Klerk will be held responsible for whatever happens," Holomisa said

He warned De Klerk that any attack would be an exercise in "futility" as Transkei Military Forces, Apla and MK were capable of hitting inside SA

"If De Klerk attacks us we are not going to retaliate in a conventional way, he must expect chaos because liberation forces

and our friends are not going to sit back and fold their arms. They will come in and cause mayhem in SA," he said

In a personal address to De Klerk, Holomisa said he rejected the findings and called on the government to talk directly to the PAC and other organisations and mutually agree to cease hostilities

The war talk follows the mass mobilisation of the SADF's Citizen Force and threats by De Klerk that he intended taking strong action against Transkei after Holomisa refused to accept the preliminary findings by the Goldstone Commission on Apla

In his report on Apla activities, Judge Richard Goldstone singled out Transkei for providing Apla with arms, bases, arms-smuggling routes, training, and allowing its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks

Cartridges arrived in etyale





# NUJKE



Lies and cover-ups  
over SA's secret  
bomb deals with Israel

CPress

28/8/93

# BOMBERS HIT

CITY PRESS can today reveal that SA and Israel assisted one another in the development of nuclear warheads in the late 1970s when John Vorster was still in power.



2514



There were at least four highly secretive deals between the two countries connected with the development of nuclear weapons.



By DES BLOW,

Investigations

Editor

ternationally and Israel was unable to obtain the many tons needed to produce nuclear weapons.

SA, on the other hand, was unable to obtain tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, necessary to explode a nuclear device and which was only obtainable from the United States and Russia.

A deal was struck between John Vorster and the Israeli Prime Minister's Council for Scientific Liaison which was involved in the clandestine purchasing for Israel of nuclear materials. However, SA's Minister of

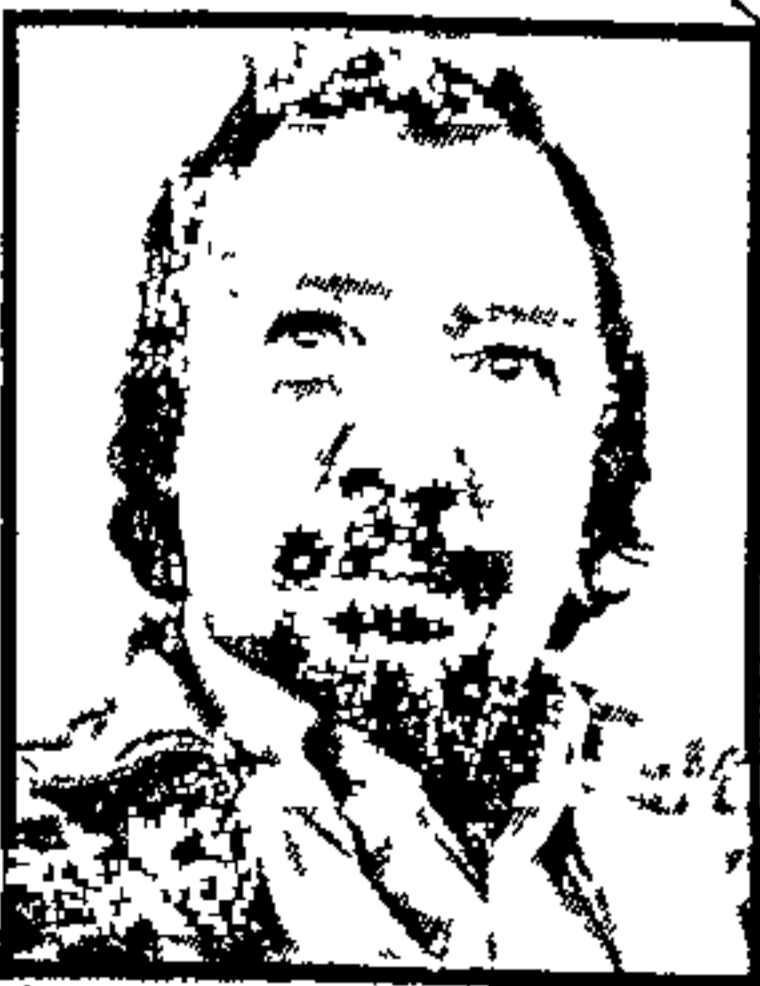




# BOI

CITY PRESS can today reveal that SA and Israel assisted one another in the development of nuclear warheads in the late 1970s when John Vorster was still in power. (S) (254) (ISA)

There were at least four highly secretive deals between the two countries connected with the development of nuclear weapons.



By DES BLOW,  
Investigations  
Editor

Yet on June 28 1991, Foreign Minister Pik Botha stated that SA had never tested nuclear weapons nor had it ever co-operated with any other country in making them

The sale of "yellow cake" (uranium oxide), a by-product of SA's gold mines which could be enriched for nuclear energy, was strictly controlled in-

ternationally and Israel was unable to obtain the many tons needed to produce nuclear weapons.

SA, on the other hand, was unable to obtain tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, necessary to explode a nuclear device and which was only obtainable from the United States and Russia

A deal was struck between John Vorster and the Israeli Prime Minister's Council for Scientific Liaison which was involved in the clandestine purchasing for Israel of nuclear materials. However, SA's Minister of Mines at the time, Piet Koornhof, was against the deal.

Vorster replaced Koornhof as Minister of Mines with Fanie Botha, who was in favour of the arrangement

Fifty tons was shipped to Israel and in return Israel supplied SA with 30 grams of tritium - enough to make 12 atom bombs.

The code name used for tritium was "Teeblare" (tea leaves)

It was delivered to SA in small quantities over a year between 1977 and 1978.

Vorster and Gen "Lang" Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security (Boss), worked on the "need-to-know" principle, only informing people like Fanie Botha and Dr Ampie le Roux who was the then chairman of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation (Ucor).

In a third secretive deal, SA sent a further 50 tons of "yellow cake" to Israel

The fourth secret deal was for SA to store 500 tons of "yellow cake" in Israel, but this was later released for Israel's own use

When Vorster was compelled to resign in 1978 after the information scandal, some of the deals had not yet been completed and were done so under the new State President PW Botha.

However, until State President FW de Klerk's admission this week that SA had manufactured six nuclear bombs, the government - from state presidents down - had always denied that SA had the bomb

It is only now, after the six bombs have been dismantled and it seems inevitable that the Nationalist government will be out of power shortly, that De Klerk has "come clean" and admitted that SA had nuclear bombs for years

In 1977, during the height of the nuclear weapon connivance between SA and Israel, Prime Minister

■ To Page 2

## SA-Israel bombshell

C/Press  
28/3/93

■ From Page 1

John Vorster assured President Jimmy Carter of the US in a personal message that SA did not have, nor did it intend to develop, nuclear explosive devices for any purpose

The last denial came only three weeks ago on March 6, when the head of the state-owned Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Waldo Strumpf, said SA had provided the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with an inventory of "every single gram of nuclear material" it possessed and that SA had only developed its nuclear programme to produce electricity and had nothing to hide.

This is the same Dr Strumpf who explained on TV on Thursday night that SA had dismantled six nuclear bombs.

In June 1978 Dr Ampie Roux, who was in on the secret of the bomb from the start, echoed Vorster's denial, and in April 1979, State President PW Botha who followed Vorster into office, said although SA had the know-how to manufacture the bomb, it planned rather to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

During the next few years the denials continued, - although, according to President De Klerk's statement this week, SA only started dismantling the bombs in 1990.

The 30 grams of tritium supplied to SA by Israel was enough to manufacture explosive devices for 12 atomic bombs, but De Klerk claims there were only plans for seven and that only six were manufactured

In 1979, after SA had been in possession of the tritium for more than a year there was a "double flash" over the south Atlantic - which overseas scientists suspected was a nuclear explosion - and accusations were levelled that SA had exploded an experimental nuclear device: the government denied emphatically they were responsible and once again denied that the country had any nuclear weapons

There were also accusations that it was a joint Israeli-South African experiment, but this too was denied

This week Dr Strumpf repeated that SA had never ever tested any of the bombs manufactured in SA, yet he said he saw no reason why the six bombs would not have worked

In October 1991 SA signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with the IAEA, which has already since carried out 115 inspections in SA - and found nothing



Monday, March 29 1993 ★

# SA, China 'had secret missile deal'

CT 29/3/93 (254)

## Own Correspondent

LONDON — South Africa made a secret \$2 billion (about R6bn) deal with China to acquire long-range missile technology, says a report in the Sunday Times here yesterday

Citing "senior military sources" in Pretoria, the report said South Africa wanted to develop a missile capable of sending a nuclear warhead to targets more than 2 000km and to launch its own surveillance satellites in space

The agreement was reached in the late '80s and it enabled South Africa to develop ballistic missiles, one of which travelled 1 450km in a test

"South African military sources who negotiated the accord said the purpose was to have the ability to hit targets more than 2 000km from Pretoria, such as Luanda," said the report by Sunday Times correspondent Richard Ellis

But, the report said, the missile contract with China was ended — like the nuclear weapon development — before President FW de Klerk took office in 1989

Part of the agreement gave China — which shared South Africa's dislike of the Soviet Union — access to South African technology in other deals struck during the '80s "As a result, some of China's more recent hardware bears an uncanny resemblance to South African models," said the report

Denel is continuing rocket research to be able to launch commercial satellites but Washington is opposed to it because South Africa has not yet joined the Missile Control Technology Regime", similar to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

The report said the Americans were also concerned that if the ANC came to power it might give missile technology to old allies such as Libya

## Inquest into activists' deaths

21 29/3/93  
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —  
The inquest into the  
death of four Cradock  
activists in 1985 resumes  
in the Supreme Court  
here today

The inquest into the  
death of Mr Matthew  
Goniwe and three others  
came to a dramatic halt  
on March 11 after former  
SADF Colonel Lourens  
du Plessis handed in a  
bombshell affidavit im-  
plicating two senior offi-  
cers in a murder plot

Eastern Cape Judge  
President Mr Justice  
Zietsman adjourned the  
inquiry to allow Col Du  
Plessis time to apply for  
indemnity (254)

This will allow him to  
testify freely and openly

# Govt, ANC to focus on defence force

Star 29/3/93

By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter

254

A future defence force will be discussed today at a meeting between Government and ANC negotiators.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said the major difference in views was that the Government wanted to deal with Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in isolation while the ANC wanted a deal involving all armies.

The ANC plan, linked to the transition process, involves the SADF, SAP, MK, Azanian People's Liberation Army and all homeland security forces, including the KwaZulu police.

Before the formation of a transitional executive council (TEC), all armies are to present lists of arms and manpower, and subject them to audit.

During this period a moratorium would be placed on recruitment, said Ramaphosa. The TEC's subcommittees on

defence and law and order would exercise multiparty control over the security forces in the run-up to free elections.

A new defence force would be established under an interim government of national unity.

The ANC has rejected a Government proposal that MK members apply to join the SADF on an individual basis.

Sapa reports that the Conservative Party claims that the decision allowing members of MK to join the SADF contradicted what President de Klerk told Parliament two weeks ago.

CP defence spokesman Dr Willie Snyman was reacting to army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Mering's announcement on Friday that the SADF could accommodate MK's estimated 12 000 members, conditional on their giving up political affiliations and passing physical tests.

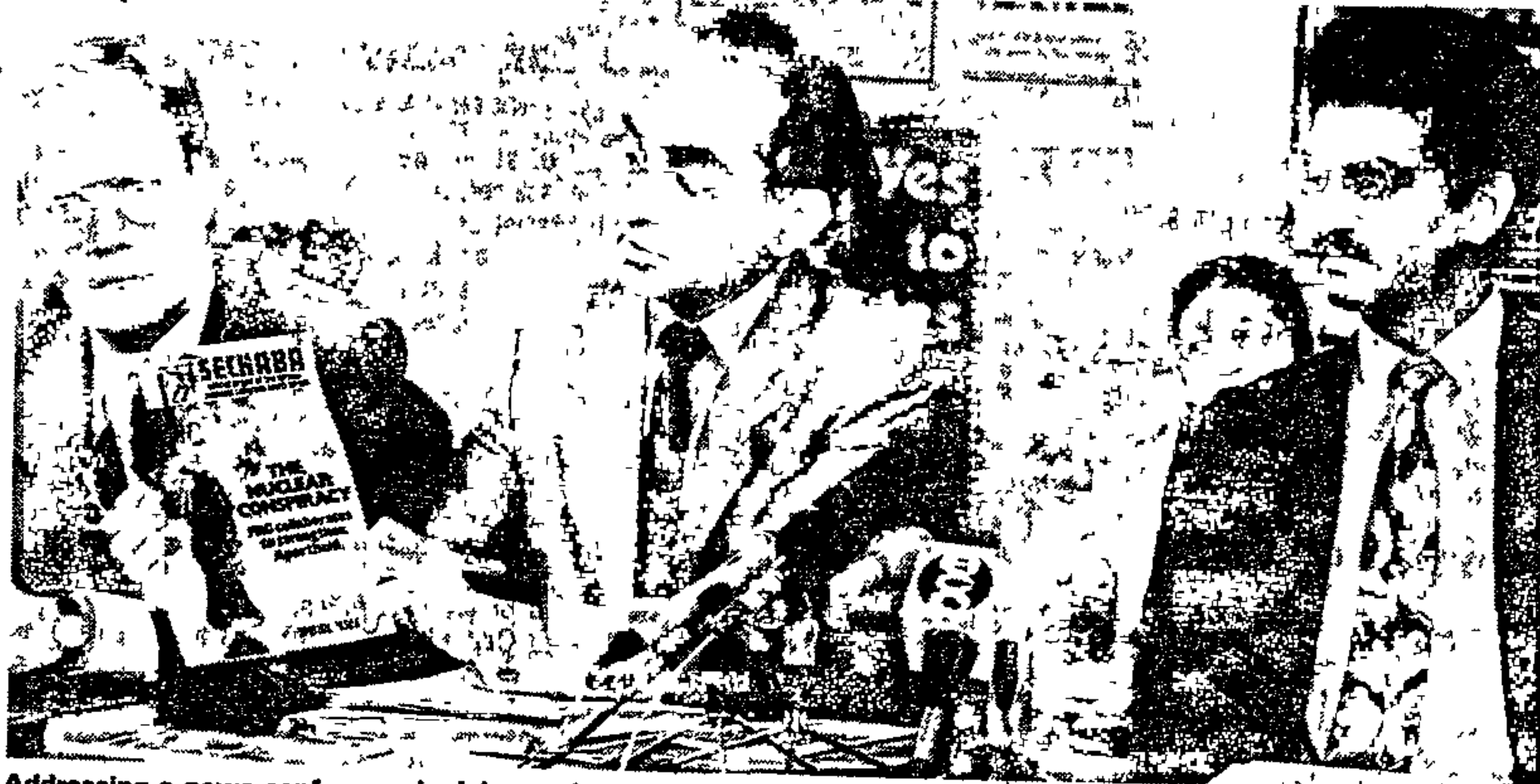
Snyman said De Klerk had assured Parliament that MK members would only conditionally, and as individuals, be considered for admission to the SADF.



Star 29/3/93

## Soldiers march for last time

(254)  
About 150 soldiers and workers at the Castle in Cape Town will march under orders for the last time on Wednesday before being retrenched. They are among the 400 Western Province Command employees being axed due to SADF cuts.



Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg on Friday, from left, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus, World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA director Abdul Minty and ANC science and technology co-ordinator Roger Jardine, discuss SA's nuclear weapons programme.

Picture BRIAN HENDLER

## US decision on SA arms 'racist'

KATHRYN STRACHAN 254

THE US lobbied SA to end its nuclear weapons programme only once it had become clear the armaments would soon be handed over to a black government, World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA director Abdul Minty said at the weekend. *BIDAM 29/3/93*

Saying SA had produced 20 nuclear devices by 1981, Norway-based Minty claimed President F W de Klerk's disclosures were incomplete, and demanded full disclosure of SA's nuclear and missile programme. His organisation had extensive material on the SA programme and would disclose it if government did not.

ANC science and technology co-ordinator Roger Jardine said SA had probably spent R7bn on nuclear devices, not the R700m to R800m acknowledged by De Klerk.

Minty's organisation had "concrete evidence" that SA had 300kg of enriched weapons-grade uranium, enough to make about 70 nuclear weapons. It believed the US government had made a secret deal with SA to buy the weapons-grade uranium.

□ According to a report in the London Sunday Times yesterday, SA made a secret \$2bn deal with China in the late '80s to acquire long-range missile technology

Star 30/3/93  
**'Close the book on past'**

The Government and the liberation movements should close the books on past deeds which had cost innocent human lives and should focus on the future, outgoing Defence Minister Gene Louw said yesterday. Louw said he would not have approved many of the SADF's covert projects if they had been presented to him now in 1993. But most of the projects had served a worthwhile purpose in the 1980s, a time of horrific terror attacks (254)



# Goniwe signal 'a death warrant', court told

(254) CJ30/3/93

**PORT ELIZABETH** — The signal ordering that Mr. Matthew Goniwe and three other political activists be permanently removed from society had been a death warrant and its disappearance had suited two senior members of the State Security Council (SSC), it was submitted to the Goniwe inquest yesterday.

Legal counsel for the families of the deceased, Mr. Mohamed Navsa, put it to former head of the SCC secretariat's strategic communication branch, Mr. Adamus Stemmet, that it had suited him and the then head of the strategies branch, General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, that the signal should disappear without trace.

The inquest has concentrated on the disappearance of the signal since proceedings began earlier this month.

Mr. Stemmet denied the submission. He earlier admitted he had been familiar with the contents of the signal when he had seen it published in

newspaper reports in May last year.

He recalled the words "permanently remove from society as a matter of urgency" because Gen Van Rensburg had considered the language unnecessarily harsh and ambiguous and had asked him to do address the matter at the level of training. He said he did not recall ever seeing the signal itself.

The evidence of Mr. Stemmet and Gen Van Rensburg differed on several key points, including

● Gen Van Rensburg said it was likely that he had left the document with Mr. Stemmet or destroyed it. Mr. Stemmet said both scenarios were unlikely and destroying classified material was an offence.

● Gen Van Rensburg said he had telephoned Mr. Stemmet on May 6 last year to discuss the publication of the signal in the New Nation. Mr. Stemmet said the report had only been brought to his attention on May 8.

The hearing continues — Sapa

# SADF projects 'now unacceptable'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE MINISTER Mr Gene Louw said last night that he would not today approve many of the Defence Force's past covert projects, admitting that they could have led to the loss of innocent lives.

In a farewell speech at Voor-

trekkerhoogte before retiring as minister tomorrow, Mr Louw said he had "nothing to do with these projects — I was not even a member of the cabinet when most of these projects were conceived and carried out".

He would "not have approved many of those projects" if they had been presented to him now. However, he said, "things were

different" in the 1980s as bombs were exploding indiscriminately in cities and "horrific terror attacks" and sabotage attempts were occurring regularly.

"We were in the middle of an undeclared war against organisations whose avowed intentions were to destroy South Africa, or at least to topple the then government — I am talking about the

ANC, the PAC and their many front organisations".

Mr Louw said it was time South African stopped blaming each other for past transgressions, admitted their guilt and moved on to deal with the future.

● The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, takes on the additional portfolio of defence tomorrow

CT 30/3/93 (254)

2. JA

**Kriel 'no' to**  
*Star 30/3/93*  
**SADEF-MK**

**integration**

Political Staff (84) (254)

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday firmly rejected demands for the integration of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe into the security forces.

In a hard-hitting speech in Parliament, Kriel said the Government was not interested in joint control over the "criminals" of MK.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said there was an urgent need for the armed forces to be integrated under joint control of the sub-councils of the Transitional Executive Council.

Kriel said the Government could not deliberate intellectually about power-sharing, regional government and a Bill of Rights before the problem of violence was solved.

He slammed ANC leader Nelson Mandela's weekend assertion that Government forces opposed to negotiations were behind the violence.



# Kriel rejects calls for integration of MK into SA forces

Political Staff

(254) ARG 30/3/93  
LAW and Order Minister Hennis Kriel has firmly rejected demands for the integration of the African National Congress's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, into the security forces — drawing a sharp condemnation from the ANC

Mr Kriel said in parliament the government was not interested in joint control over the "criminals" of MK

His speech may have set the tone for confrontation at the multiparty negotiations forum starting in Johannesburg on Thursday

The ANC responded by saying that if the government supported Mr Kriel's rejection of joint control, a serious problem faced the negotiations process

The government has made it clear that it intends putting the question of violence at the top of the agenda of the meeting

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said there was an urgent need for the integration of armed forces under the joint control of the sub-councils of the Transitional Executive Council.

● The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's commandos would not be drawn into a future defence force, AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche said in Vereeniging, Sapa reports

# 'Secrets are sacred'

Wording used in message questioned by judge

**PAT CANDIDO**  
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Nobody was entitled to shred secret documents, Mr Adamas Stemmett, who was in charge of strategic communication at the secretariat of the National Security Council, told the inquest on Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli, whose charred bodies, riddled with bullets, were found near Bluewater Bay on June 27 1985

Earlier, SADF Colonel Lourens du Plessis handed in an affidavit implicating two senior offices in the message published in New Nation, which called for the permanent removal from society of three men

Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Zietsman agreed to allow Colonel Du Plessis enough time to motivate an application for indemnity in terms of the Further Indemnity Act

Earlier, SADF Major General Janse van Rensburg, who was seconded to the Secretariat of State Security Council, had said documents of a secret nature were often shredded because of the lengthy procedure necessary to destroy confidential documents

Yesterday, after lengthy cross-examination, he said any-



**PRAYERS:** Some of the people who gathered for a short prayer meeting yesterday at the small clearing off a dirt road near Bluewater Bay where the gutted car of slain Cradock leader Mr Matthew Goniwe was found in 1985. In front are two of the four widows, Mrs Nombuyiselo Mhlauli, left, and Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, third from left

body who shredded secret documents could be charged

He said the then Brigadier Van Rensburg had shown him the signal or told him about the signal, because he objected to the use of words such as "the permanent removal from society"

As communications officer it was his duty to tell staff and people who served on various committees to use language that could not be misconstrued

He had not discussed the meaning of the signal with Brigadier Van Rensburg because it had nothing to do with him

He said security forces, especially the SADF, used words such as "eliminate", "neutralise" and "take out", but this did not mean that anybody should be killed

Asked by the judge how he interpreted the words "permanent removal", he said there were several interpretations. He thought it meant either re-

moved to another town permanently or detained

He said the last he knew about Mr Goniwe was that Mr Jaap Strydom of the Department of Education had recommended to the Minister of Education that Mr Goniwe be reinstated as headmaster of the Cradock school

He said that when he inquired about the recommendation he was told Mr Goniwe was dead



# precisely show their mettle

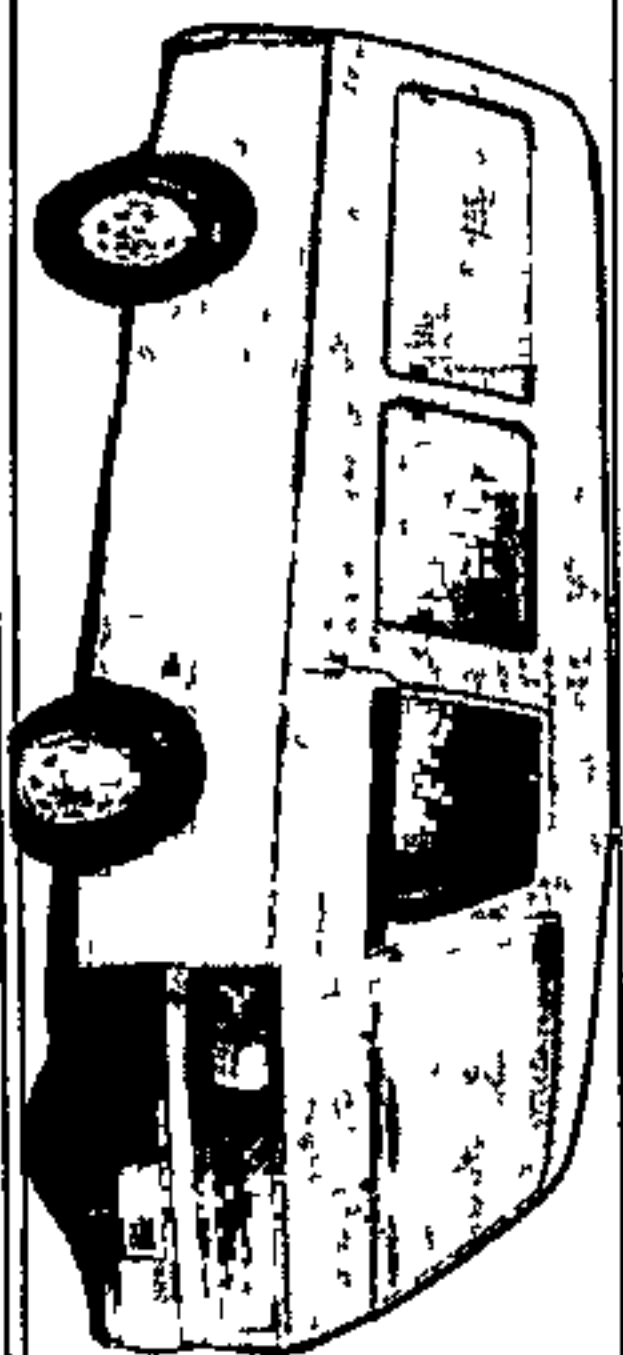
About 100 disabled Tamboza residents took to the streets yesterday in protest against poor health care.

PIC: ROBERT MAGVAZA

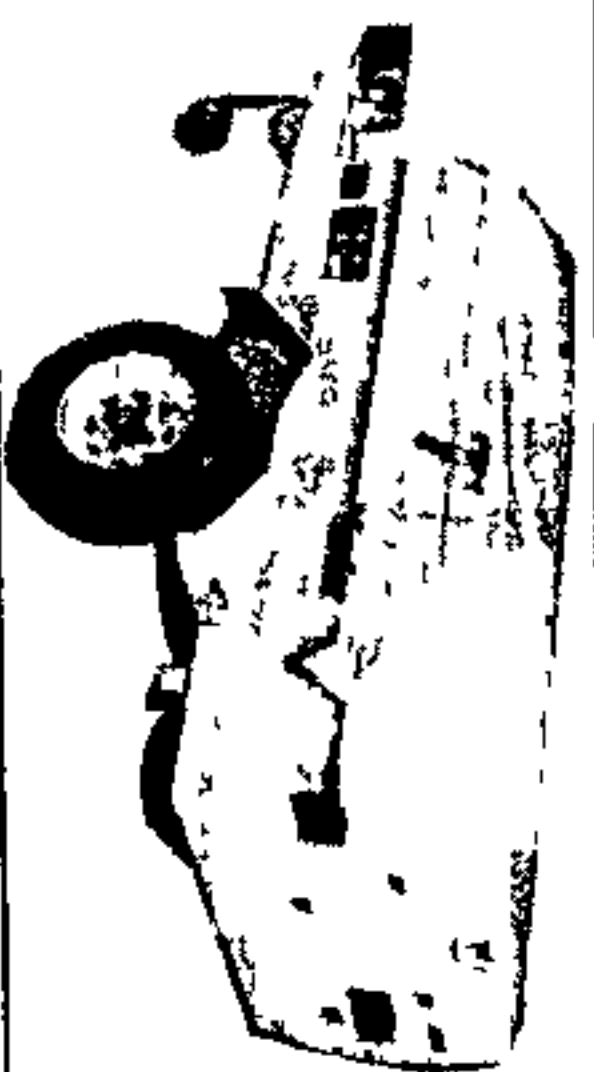


# SADF seals off

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16-SEATER MINIBUS**



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**WORTH R2185 ABSOLUTELY FREE!!**



**OFFER VALID WHILE STOCKS LAST**

# Transkei

Sweepstake 31/3/93

The SAP and Defence Force troops last night sealed off Transkei's border and set up posts on all roads leading to and from the territory.

The South African government said the move was to protect South African citizens from cross-border attacks. Border patrols were also being intensified, the Government said.

"The South African Government has decided to take immediate steps to improve the security of its borders with Transkei," said the statement.

The decision follows a report by the Goldstone Commission on the Azanian People's Liberation Army, which found that the guerrilla movement used Transkei as a springboard for attacks into South Africa.

"The purpose of this action is to protect South African citizens from further cross-border attacks by elements of Apla and any other such organisations operating from the territory of Transkei."

In addition to the troop movements, all people and vehicles entering South Africa from the Transkei would be thoroughly searched, according to the statement.

All travellers entering South Africa from the Transkei would have to be in possession of a passport or, in the case of South African and

Transkeian citizens, an identity document if they wished to gain entry to South Africa.

The Government confirmed arrangements had been made for a meeting between State President F W de Klerk and the Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, on April 5. No details of the agenda were released.

The Government said only that, "according to information available to the South African Government, these arrangements were initiated by the Transkei government."

The Government would reply on today to Holomisa's diplomatic note, dated March 25, the statement said.

In reaction, Holomisa said the South African government had the right to deploy security forces within its borders.

Holomisa again rejected the findings of the Goldstone Commission and said he would not testify before it on April 8. Mr Justice Richard Goldstone has invited Holomisa and the Pan Africanist Congress to make submissions to the commission by that date.

"On the day Goldstone can take his decision, but Transkei won't be there," said Holomisa. He denied Apla cadres were being turned in the Transkei, saying some Apla members merely lived with their families in the territory. - Sapa.



# Goniwe signal 'meant killing'

CF 31/3/95 (284)

PORT ELIZABETH. — The most likely interpretation of the signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other United Democratic Front activists was that they be killed, a former senior Department of Education and Training (DET) official said yesterday.

Testifying before the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest into the killing of Mr Goniwe and three other political activists, Mr Johan Vermaak, formerly deputy director-general of community communications in the DET, said the signal could also be interpreted to mean the men should be permanently jailed or placed under house arrest.

Mr Vermaak participated in a "task group" in June 1985 which was appointed to decide on whether or not Mr Goniwe should be re-appointed to his post as teacher in Cradock.

Mr Vermaak said Mr Goniwe was regarded in security circles as an enemy of the state and they seemed opposed to his re-appointment. However, the DET had regarded his re-appointment as central to defusing the unrest

## Teacher regarded as state enemy

situation in Cradock and the rest of the Eastern Cape

Mr George Bizos, senior counsel for the families of the deceased, told Mr Vermaak the signal was sent from Eastern Province Command to the secretariat of the State Security Council (SSC) for presentation to the task group.

According to a former witness — head of the secretariat's strategies branch, General Johannes Janse van Rensburg — the signal had never been presented to the group because it had somehow been delayed.

Asked by Mr Bizos if the signal would have shocked him, Mr Vermaak replied "I would have wanted to know exactly what it meant."

Although he was not familiar with military terminology the most likely interpretation was

that it was a recommendation that Mr Goniwe and the two others be killed, he said.

Mr Vermaak added that if that had been the intention of the document, he and his colleague from the DET, Mr Jaap Strijdom, would have objected strongly.

Mr Bizos said he would submit to the court that this was the reason why the document had never reached the task group.

Earlier, a former head of the SSC secretariat's Strategic Communications branch, Mr Adamus Stemmet, also conceded the signal, read in its entirety, could have a sinister meaning.

However, he repeatedly denied it could have been a recommendation the three men be killed.

He had understood the signal to be a suggestion that the three men should be removed from the Cradock community by means of detention or "transfer".

Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman submitted to Mr Stemmet that the signal also referred to the "disappearance" of three other people and that read with the phrase "permanent removal", its meaning could be more sinister.

"If I read the document now I concede that that may be true," replied Mr Stemmet.

The hearing continues — Sapa

mitted to the Deputy Minister (to whom the authority has been granted) who takes a decision on the application. This procedure is followed in all cases, including Pretoria.

*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.*

**Document sent to Chief of Army**

\*9. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain information and a copy of a certain document which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, a certain handwritten document was sent to the Chief of the Army, if so, (a) by whom was it signed and (b) what was the response of the Chief of the Army to this communication,

- (2) whether this document was discussed by the State Security Council or its Secretariat,

- (3) whether a certain professor was consulted on the plan set out in this document; if so, why,

- (4) whether this professor was a member of or served as an adviser to any committee, subcommittee or body forming part of the State Security Council network at that time? B566E

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.**

- (1) to (4) The hon member is referred to the State President's reply to an unprepared question of the hon member for Alra Park on 24 March 1993. The request in this regard is in process and therefore I am not prepared to reply to any questions concerning the matter at this stage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION**

- (1) Yes

- (2) Yes

- (a) NAPTOSA was recognised in May 1992. SADTU was recognised in November 1992.

- (b) Recognition, in terms of Section 1 of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), is granted with the concurrence of the Ministers of departments of State responsible for education. This concurrence has, in some cases, been preceded by agreements which may contain conditions between these teachers' organisations and the education departments. In considering recognition, I took cognizance of the need for the organisation to represent a substantial number of educators employed by the State and that the organisation has a constitution that can ensure that it is correctly managed and is able to serve the best interests of its members.

- (c) NAPTOSA represents approximately 116 500 teachers. Final, verified membership figures for SADTU are not yet available. However, SADTU claims a membership of 60 000.

- (3) No

**Philippi: murders/assaults**

\*12 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was in any way implicated or referred to in any (a) inquests and/or (b) criminal proceedings relating to (i) deaths, (ii) assaults and/or (iii) the use of firearms in the Philippi area during the period 1 January 1980 to 31 March 1993, if so, what are the relevant details? B571E

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.**

- (a), (b) (i-iii) Yes

On 15 February 1989, Mr Bock shot and killed a man who was stealing vegetables on his farm with a shotgun. An inquest found that no person was responsible for the death of the man, because Mr Bock was protecting himself and his property.

On 2 November 1992, Mr Bock caught a man who was stealing potatoes on his farm. The man ran away, whereupon Mr Bock wounded him with a firearm. The person was charged and found guilty of attempted theft.

On 21 February 1993, Mr Bock, after noticing that potatoes were being stolen from his farm, lay in wait for the suspected thieves, and caught them redhanded whilst they were stealing potatoes. He approached and warned them, whereupon they ran away. He fired a shot at each of them and killed two men and wounded another two. A murder docket is currently with the Attorney-General for a decision. Mr Bock's firearm was seized and referred for ballistic investigation. A case of attempted theft is being investigated against the two wounded suspects.

**Note**

Details of cases which occurred before 1989 are not available, as records in this regard have, according to instructions, already been destroyed.

**Transnet: accommodation in Transnet Park**

\*13 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Public Enterprises

What was the occupancy cost to Transnet of accommodation leased at Transnet Park as at the latest date for which figures are available? B572E

**The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question

The rent for February 1993 amounted to R467 913

**RSA mercenaries in Angola**

\*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the Government has taken or

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



intends taking any steps to prevent (a) South African citizens and (b) other persons resident in South Africa from participating as mercenaries in hostilities in Angola, if not, why not? If so, what steps,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B573E

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) and (2) The stipulation in section 121 (A) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) is very clear concerning members of the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, viz that these persons may not enlist or serve as mercenaries

I made a statement in this regard on 26 February 1993 and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a further statement on 5 March 1993

Steps to restrict the freedom of movement of South African citizens and other persons resident in South Africa does not fall within my jurisdiction

**Namibia: RSA citizens deported**

\*15 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether any South African citizens were deported from Namibia recently, if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) for what reasons,
- (2) whether he or his Department has made any representations to the Namibian government in this regard; if not, why not, if so, what was the (a) nature of these representations and (b) response of the Namibian government thereto? B574E

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

- (1) No A number of South African citizens were, however, requested by the Namibian authorities to regularise their permanent residency status from outside the borders of the Republic of Namibia in accordance with Namibian immigration laws
- (2) Yes
  - (a) I requested the South African Representative in Windhoek to establish

the facts surrounding this matter by having discussions with the Namibian Minister of Home Affairs

(b) The Namibian authorities informed our representative that they had acted in accordance with applicable Namibian legislation, which incidentally is similar to our own

**AIDS/HIV-positivity notifiable**

\*16 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health.

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 12 on 19 February 1992, any further consideration has been given to making AIDS/HIV-positivity statutorily notifiable, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B575E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

(1) No, it has, on recommendation of the AIDS Advisory Group, been decided not to make HIV infection and AIDS notifiable

It is a well-known fact that AIDS is the terminal and irreversible phase of HIV infection. This infection has a long asymptomatic phase and notification at this stage will be of little epidemiological relevance. It would thus only be logical to make HIV infection notifiable if this were linked to mass screening of the population. Clearly, in South Africa the latter is not feasible

There are also more appropriate techniques whereby epidemiological data can be obtained on the prevalence and trends of HIV infection in South Africa

In a society where there is known to be discrimination against individuals with HIV infection and AIDS, notification would only render infected persons more vulnerable to stigmatisation. This would only contribute to driving the disease underground and make preventative measures even more difficult to implement

It is also important to note that notification *per se* is not imperative to ensure that HIV infected persons obtain the

best possible clinical care. Such persons will, in most instances after diagnosis, receive appropriate care, counselling and support from health workers

(2) no

**Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks: appointment**

\*17. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Trade and Industry.

- (1) Whether he recently appointed a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, as the new Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks; if so, when;
- (2) whether, in making this appointment, he took into account that this person had been found guilty of misconduct by the Pretoria Bar Council, had been expelled from the Society of Advocates and is currently facing a Supreme Court application by the General Council of the Bar for the removal of his name from the roll of advocates; if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether he will comment on this appointment in the light of the Government's stated commitment to promote integrity in the public service,
- (4) whether he will reconsider this appointment; if not, why not; if so, when? B578E

**The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.**

- (1) Yes, the person assumed office on 22 February 1993.
- (2) The Department of Trade and Industry was aware of the findings of the Pretoria Bar Council. The fact that the General Bar Council of South Africa had brought an application to the Supreme Court for his removal from the roll of advocates after his appearance before a selection committee of the Department of Trade and Industry which considered applications for filling the vacancy came to the Department's notice at the middle of March 1993
- (3) Press statements regarding the matter

were made by the Department of Trade and Industry

(4) This matter will be considered in the light of the judgment in the opposed court application

**Bophuthatswana: aid**

\*18 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 22 April 1992, any additional specific assistance was given to Bophuthatswana in the 1992-93 financial year; if so, what assistance? B579E

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

- Yes
  - A *Direct Financial Assistance*
    - Budgetary aid R1 023 510 000
    - Incentive scheme for industries 14 703 153#
    - (# claims are being prepared for payment before 31 March 1993)
  - R1 038 213 153
- B. *Transfer payments*
  - Tax compensation R 147 000 000
  - Customs-union share 1 087 471 000
  - Common monetary area 16 421 340
  - R1 250 892 340
- C. *Project aid*
  - (i) *Loans*
    - Temba cell block R 61 210
    - Odi Prison Agricultural Project 62 467
    - Community classrooms 1 648 830
    - Police housing 574 062
    - Bophelong Hospital 11 642
    - (X-ray unit) 438 320
    - Supreme Court 2 158 511
    - Police Stations 99 764
    - Thaba'Nchu Mags-trate's office
  - (ii) *Grants*
    - Kgomotso police station and housing R 1 375 232



# Debugging lifts veil on dirty tricks era

STAR 31/3/93

254

**L**ISTENING devices which were presumed to have been planted by an American security agency were discovered in the South African embassy in Washington almost three years ago, South African sources have revealed

The incident, which was not publicly disclosed at the time because Pretoria feared that to do so would delay the lifting of sanctions by former President George Bush, was brought to the attention of the US administration, "but not actively pursued"

Yesterday South African ambassador Harry Schwarz, and other senior embassy officials, declined to comment.

Sources close to former ambassador Dr Piet Koornhof, however, confirmed that the listening devices, planted in "sensitive" offices in the embassy, had been discovered and removed by South African security personnel

While the South African sources suggest that the objective of the bugging was to obtain information on the long-range missile programme which South Africa was then embarking upon with the help of Israel, American sources dispute this.

They say that the embassy was placed under the same tight surveillance imposed at the time on the embassies of the Soviet Union and other communist states — although they declined to say whether or not listening devices were part of the operation, for many diverse reasons.

At the time US security agencies were also tracking a huge and diversified South African operation in the US aimed at breaching or circumventing the arms embargo.

The long-range missile programme, US sources say, was under surveillance by satellite, and more data was obtained by the US from an analysis of photographs and other images taken from space than from on-the-ground sources which might, or might not, have included listening devices

Analysis of the missile's "plumage" — the colours, temperature, shape, velocity and duration of the



**HUGH ROBERTON** reports from Washington on the discovery of listening devices in the South African embassy, devices planted because of US concern during the time of P W Botha.

rocket's exhaust during a launch — was sufficient to determine not only the exact specifications of the missile, but which other countries were involved in its development

Ironically, an American who played a pivotal role in the development of the computer software to analyse missile "plumage" from space, was arrested when US security agents, presenting themselves as Armscor officials, set up a sting operation to trap him.

According to US sources, concern about the role of South African military and security personnel in planning and carrying out assassination attempts against ANC officials in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and other countries, followed by increasing harassment of ANC officials in London and the assassination of the ANC's former chief representative

in France, Dulcie September, led directly to the decision to put the South African embassy under tight surveillance

They said these concerns were vindicated by disclosures of the activities of the CCB and other covert organisations of the Botha regime.

ANC members in the US confirmed yesterday that they had received "warnings and briefings" from the FBI about their personal security

Car number plates of South African diplomats were given a special code to warn police the embassy was on the "watch list"

But US sources say the situation since the advent of the De Klerk government and the arrival here of ambassador Schwarz has seen a 180-degree turn and the embassy is now regarded as "friendly territory" □



# So much moral decay and lies, so little indignation

THE disclosure that South Africa had atomic bombs comes as no surprise. It was one of those dark secrets everyone knew. The only surprising thing is the casualness with which the Government has admitted once again that it has been lying for years.

Truth has become our cheapest national commodity. It counts for so little now that no one even notices when a president discloses that his Ministers have lied.

The nuclear project was launched in 1974, and in the years that followed we lied to the governments of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany about it, as well as to the United Nations.

We now know that in August 1977 Armscor was preparing to conduct an underground nuclear test at a site in the Kalahari, yet at the time Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told the American ambassador that reports of this were "wholly and totally unfounded".

He expressed indignation that the French Foreign Minister, Louis de Gurrugaud, should suggest such a thing after he, Botha, had made a



Allister Sparks

154

"categorical denial"

He assured Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher that South Africa's nuclear energy was being used for peaceful purposes only, and Kurt von Schröding, then South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, did the same to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

And today we wonder why other countries don't always believe our assurances.

It is a measure of the moral decay at the heart of this nation that such deceit elicits so little public indignation or even comment. It has become too commonplace, we have grown to expect and accept it, in some quarters even to admire its smartness. And so the standards of public behaviour decline, and we get corruption, dirty tricks, cover-ups and no accountability.

The trail of deception goes back a long way — at least to our first invasion of Angola in 1975, when Defence Minister P. W. Botha insisted for weeks that our troops were merely defending the Caluque Dam just across the border when in fact they had penetrated more than 800 km into Angola and were within striking distance of Luanda.

I recall attending a briefing of newspaper editors in P. W. Botha's office at that time, where we were given details of exactly where the South African troops were, which battles they had fought and which towns they had captured, all in the strictest confidence and not to be published — while outside our newspapers were being issued with official statements denying that we were there at all.

To cap it, Botha also told us that day, again in the strictest confidence, how Israel had helped South Africa develop a new high-speed strike craft for the navy — after which we were handed a press statement for publication stating that the craft had been developed by South African shipbuilders alone, with no outside

help. Our reward scoop for the day a blatant lie, which at least one newspaper published.

From there the trail moves to the Information Scandal, itself a massive exercise in systematic deception, to the secret funding of Inkatha, to the secret aid given to the DTA during Namibia's independence elections in violation of our international obligations, to our international obligations, to Vlakplaas and the CCB, and the most recent disclosure of Operation Katzen with its plans to stage a coup in Ciskei, to "take out" President Lennox Sebe, make his adviser General Fikile Zibi "disappear permanently", and then blame it all falsely on Transkei.

The justification for all this, from the A-bombs to Katzen and the accompanying lies, is that South Africa was facing "extraordinary times" that called for extraordinary measures.

But that in itself is a lie. There was nothing extraordinary about the situation we were in. It was simply that the Government was trying to justify and forcibly maintain an oppressive system against the growing resistance of the ma-

majority of the population.

We were not at war with some foreign enemy, as the deceivers would have us believe. We were at war with our own people. A civil war against supporters of the ANC, an organisation which, as it turns out, required one bold speech to bring it to the negotiating table.

It was a wholly unnecessary war and it required the self-induced delusion of a "total onslaught" theory to give it some semblance of justification. At which point the Government became captive of its own indoctrination and launched the country into a fantasy world of spooks and conspiracies.

What the development of the A-bombs really reveals is not, as one Armscor technician enthused, that South Africa made itself one of the top seven nations of the world, but the extent of the paranoia which gripped our rulers at that time.

Where on earth were we going to drop those bombs? On little Lu-saka? Luanda perhaps, or Dar es Salaam? Those were about the limits of our short-range bomber

And how would that have helped the Government's cause? Would it have eliminated the ANC, wiped out its millions of supporters here at home, produced contentment with apartheid?

One doesn't have to be a military genius to recognise that an A-bomb is a useless weapon against a guerrilla army fighting a civil war. Apart from which, as the former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Wynand de Villiers, has belatedly observed "If we had ever used it in anger it would have been the end for this country, the world would never have forgiven us."

So what did we spend that R800 million for — or R8 billion, if Dr Renfrey Christie is to be believed? A state of self-induced paranoia is the only explanation I can suggest — for the bombs, for Vlakplaas, for the CCB, for Operation Katzen, and for all the other acts of militaristic obsession and security phobia that gripped this land in its darkest years.

The bombs are gone now, thank God. But the legacy of lies, I'm afraid, lives on. □

De Klerk's action a good deed with dubious motives, says **The Independent**

# Irony in SA nuclear renunciation

NUCLEAR proliferation is not an obvious field for humour.

Yet there is something at least richly ironical in the story, sketched out by President de Klerk, of how South Africa's white government built six nuclear devices, only to realise that they were in danger of falling into black hands when democracy was finally extended, in whatever form, to South Africa's majority population.

Thereupon, the said bombs, allegedly never tested, were dismantled. It is the first known case of a country with a nuclear capability willingly renouncing it.

South Africa's bomb is also unique in being not principally a deterrent but a weapon of blackmail (in this instance, perhaps more suitably called "whitemail"). It was developed when the country apparently feared an attack

by Soviet-backed forces from neighbouring countries, especially Angola and Mozambique.

As De Klerk explained, the idea was that if the situation became serious, one of the major powers — for example, the United States — would have been told of the existence of South Africa's weapons in an attempt to persuade them to intervene. Pretoria's logic was presumably that dropping bombs on a black Soviet client state would have risked triggering a nuclear war.

All this shows just how paranoid President P W Botha's government became in the '80s. In reality, South Africa's pariah status worldwide was of inestimable value to the Kremlin.

To have invaded the apartheid and overthrown the apartheid government would have been unthinkable. So, although the existence of South Africa's nuclear

capability was always suspected, few strategists could discern a clear "concept of operations", as defence specialists like to call it, except perhaps against a wildly improbable amphibious assault on the Cape.

Most countries that have developed or are developing nuclear weapons face an obvious potential adversary whom they wish to deter. In the case of India it was China and, later, Pakistan, which duly reciprocated. North Korea, believed to be nearing nuclear capability, is palpably nervous of the economically dynamic and US-backed southern half of the peninsula. In addition, it is ruled by an autocrat of questionably sound mind.

Israel has good reason to fear for its existence: its nuclear programme helped to justify Saddam Hussein's programme (luckily nipped in the bud) to give Iraq a

matching capability.

Any examination of the deterrent capacity of nuclear weapons leads to the contradiction at the heart of attempts to prevent their proliferation. If the possession of nuclear weapons by the old nuclear powers has helped prevent major conflicts between them, why should other nations not benefit in the same way by acquiring a similar deterrent?

The answer must be that deterrence works when nuclear powers are governed by rational leaders who wish to maintain the status quo. It cannot be counted on to restrain revolutionary governments bent on spreading the word by the modern equivalent of the sword.

So it would be unwise to expect South Africa's commendable act of renunciation to be emulated. In this, as in so many other respects, South Africa was, and remains, a special case. □



Star 3/13/93

## Army sells

## two forts

Pretoria City Council is to "buy" two forts from the South African Defence Force for well below their market value. (254)

Following months of negotiations, the Department of Public Land and Works is expected to "alienate" Fort Schanskop and Fort Klapperkop soon on behalf of the SADF, but at a price the council can afford.

Reacting to reports that the forts were worth million of rands, Brigadier Gert Opperman, Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, said the SADF had "nothing to do with determining the price" but said it "would not be millions".

Pretoria city councillor Louis Cloete confirmed that a "nominal amount" would be paid by the council. — Own Correspondent.

## 'Armies pose greatest threat to elections'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The activities of the armed forces of government, the homelands and liberation movements had to be placed under strict control during the election process, the Human Science Research Council's head of constitutional analysis, Bertus de Villiers, said in a study released yesterday.

He said the political atmosphere was loaded with tension and conflict. Uncontrolled security and armed forces would pose one of the most serious threats to the entire election. *21/3/93*

De Villiers' research, based on election experiences in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Zambia, Kenya and Angola, showed the need for an electoral commission and a timetable for the election; equal access to the monitoring of public media; correct registration of voters and political parties; an election code of conduct; and a formula for funding political parties.

De Villiers said SA had the administrative capability to manage an election involving 22.5-million voters. But there would be a need for international involvement to supervise, monitor and verify the election.

An electoral commission with high public standing and acceptability would play a vital role in preparing the country for elections.

Government departments would have to continue to render public services without furthering the interests of a specific political party.

Political parties should have no problems getting access to voters. Political "no-go" areas such as certain townships, farms, homelands and traditional areas, would have to be opened up.

Experience in neighbouring countries had shown the election should take place over two or three days, and mobile polling stations could be used.