

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. — DEFENCE

JULY — SEPT

Joe Verster denies links

ser. 2/7/91

Pretoria Correspondent 254

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Joe Verster has denied any links between the CCB and the Johannesburg City Council spy ring and said he was prepared to meet former Johannesburg city councillor Dave Verster in a public debate on the issue.

Mr Verster contacted the Pretoria News to react to a report in the Sunday Times quoting Mr Dave Verster as saying he had been part of a CCB cell which spied on trade union officials and political activists

Mr Dave Verster, a former National Party councillor who crossed the floor to help the Democratic Party gain control of the Johannesburg city council, told the newspaper

● He was told by Military In-

telligence to ensure that the Johannesburg spy ring was not linked to the CCB

● The spy ring was a CCB cell — one of several in Johannesburg — which he had been instructed to monitor

● While working for Military Intelligence, he had passed on information to the CCB

● He was a member of D40 — the forerunner of the CCB — and 5 Reconnaissance Regiment

● He was a cousin of CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster

However, Mr Joe Verster said "This is all puerile nonsense. I categorically deny that Dave Verster had ever been a member of the CCB

"Dave Verster was never a member of 5 Reconnaissance Regiment either"

He also denied that his namesake was a relative

ECC in placard protest at Wits

Dec 27/91
The End Conscription Campaign launched a mid-year placard protest outside the University of the Witwatersrand this morning to mark the start of the second 1991 national service intake tomorrow. (S) (254)

Holding posters reading "End Racist Conscription", protester David Bruce said the picket served to highlight the anomaly of continued whites-only conscription in the face of Government claims that all apartheid laws and institutions had been scrapped.

Spokesman Nan Cross emphasised that the organisation was not stressing that blacks should do national service.

It was making the point that conscription should be abolished. — Staff Reporter.

11 000 military pensioners are up in arms over poor increases

Star 2/7/91

By Joe Openshaw

(254)

More than 11 000 disabled military pensioners are hoping for an improved military pensions scheme, according to Sam Blackman, acting national president of the South African Legion, who believes military pensioners have had a poor deal

He was commenting on the fact that military pensions for the disabled, war widows and dependants have been increased, from yesterday, for most pensioners by 19.28 percent. But the legion contends that the improvement should be considered only as an interim adjustment pending the outcome of the report of the Committee of Inquiry into Military Pension Matters

The improvement is based on a backlog adjustment of 6.5 per-

cent and increases of 11, 12 and 10 percent to the standard, middle and higher categories of pensioners

The effective increases are R19.28 on the standard scale, R18.21 on the middle scale and R17.15 on the higher scale

"No sum can compensate an ex-servicemen for a loss of an eye, an arm or a leg, but disabled soldiers have a right to be compensated by the State," said Mr Blackman

He was a qualified pharmacist when he joined the Medical Corps in World War 2 and his life changed dramatically when in Abyssinia he comforted a dying man from the South African Irish whose leg had been blown off by a mine

"Since then I have been dedicated to helping ex-servicemen," he told The Star

Mr Blackman said the greatest achievement of the legion was undoubtedly the introduction of parity for pensioners of all races in 1986

He added that the main activity in the legion now was "Operation Contact", the aim of which was direct contact with 11 600 military pensioners

"Since 1987, 6 675 have been contacted, and corrected pensions resulted in R3.1 million being paid out to them"

The present military pension scheme, which takes into account educational qualifications when assessing potential earnings, had been criticised by pensioners as discriminatory

Mr Blackman said no satisfactory formula for military pensions had been worked out anywhere in the world



'Call-up for whites only now illegal'

Sowetan 3/7/91.

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THE End Conscription Campaign, having obtained legal opinion on whites-only military conscription, said yesterday that the call-up was unlawful.

The organisation yesterday held a placard protest outside the University of the Witwatersrand to mark the start today of the second 1991 national service intake

In a statement afterwards, the ECC said it had obtained legal opinion in light of the repeal of the Population Registration Act

It said the Defence Act "relies on the definition of whites in the Population Registration Act to make military conscription applicable to white males only

"The repeal of the Population

Registration Act has the effect that all male citizens of the country, regardless of race, are liable for compulsory military service in the SADF.

"However the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has insisted that whites-only conscription will be maintained for the foreseeable future

Discriminatory

"Such a racially discriminatory call-up amounts to administrative action, purportedly in terms of the Defence Act, which is discriminatory and unreasonable and is therefore unlawful."

ECC spokeswoman Ms Nan Cross said earlier the organisation was not stressing that blacks should do national service, but that conscription should be abolished. - Sapa.

ARGUS 3/7/91

Advocates ordered to pay back part of CCB case fees

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Bar Council of Pretoria has ordered three advocates who represented the Defence Force against three CCB members to repay part of the "shockingly excessive" fees they charged for their services

The council yesterday announced this action against Mr S W Burger SC, Mr P Kemp and Mr H Goosen.

The fees were paid out by the SADF's instructing attorney, Mr B Minnaar, of the Pretoria State Attorney's Office

Mr Minnaar's conduct in paying the fees without ascertaining the reasonableness of the charges is to be referred to the Law Society of the Transvaal for investigation, and if necessary, disciplinary action will be taken

Fees charged by the three advocates to defend the SADF against claims by CCB operatives Mr Derrick Farrell, Mr Riaan Bosch and Mr Daan Du Toit amounted to R123 480, R82 920 and R82 920 respectively

The CCB members claimed in urgent applications during February

and March that the SADF had breached an employment contract when the covert organisation was ordered to disband

"The Bar Council has decided to reduce the fees to what it regards as reasonable in all the circumstances," a Bar Council statement said

The fees were therefore reduced to R42 300, R28 200 and R28 200 respectively

The three advocates had been instructed to repay the difference between what they had charged and the council's reviewed amounts within 14 days.

"The Bar Council is also deeply concerned about the fact that such excessive fees were paid by the State Attorney's Office to the three advocates and the circumstances under which these fees were paid.

"No attempt was made by the attorney concerned to ascertain the reasonableness of the fees and they were paid within five days of the account being rendered, without an attempt to agree upon the fees or a query being raised about them," the Bar Council statement said

ECC: racial call-up unlawful

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Star
3/7/91

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

Any person charged with defying the whites-only conscription into the SADF would have "a valid defence", according to End Conscription Campaign (ECC) Johannesburg chairman, Chris de Villiers.

In a statement to the press, Mr de Villiers yesterday said the ECC had obtained "an in-depth legal opinion on the status of the continuing whites-only call-up" in the light of the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

The Defence Act, he said, relied on the definition of "whites" in the Population Registration Act to make military conscription applicable to white males only.

Mr de Villiers said the repeal of the Population Registration Act last month made all male South African citizens, regardless of their race, liable for compulsory military service.

"However, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has insisted that whites-only conscription will be maintained for the foreseeable future.

Discriminatory

"Such a racially discriminatory call-up amounts to administrative action, purportedly in terms of the Defence Act, which is discriminatory and unreasonable, and is therefore unlawful," said Mr de Villiers.

By not prosecuting those who refused to serve in the SADF, the Government was delaying a legal challenge to the validity of the call-ups and was therefore buying time for the present conscription system, he said.

This left the average conscript uncertain about his legal position regarding the call-ups.

He said that if a conscientious objector defended himself successfully against a charge of refusing to serve in the SADF on the basis of the repeal of the Population Registration Act, "the entire call-up system will become unenforceable".

It further confirmed the ECC's suspicion that Pretoria was determined to maintain a white-dominated military force.

The suspicion is that this force could then effectively provide a military veto over the current negotiation process, he said.

SADF paid advocates too much

By Helen Granger
Pretoria Bureau

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3/7/91

The Bar Council of Pretoria has decided to take disciplinary action against three advocates who represented the SA Defence Force against three Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members. The council yesterday announced the action in view of the "shockingly" excessive fees charged by S W Burger, SC, P Kemp and H Goosen and paid out by the SADF's instructing attorney, B Minnaar of the Pretoria State Attorney's office. Mr Minnaar's conduct in paying the fees without ascertaining the reasonableness of the charges is to be referred to the Law Society of the Transvaal for investigation. If necessary, disciplinary action will be taken.

Contract

Fees charged by the three advocates to defend the SADF against claims by CCB operatives Derrick Farrell, Riaan Bosch and Daan du Toit amounted to R123 480, R82 920 and R82 920 respectively.

The CCB members claimed in urgent applications during February and March that the SADF had breached an employment contract when the covert organisation was ordered to disband. The Bar Council said in a statement it had reduced the fees to what it regarded as "reasonable in all the circumstances".

The fees were therefore reduced to R42 300, R28 200 and R28 200 respectively and the advocates were instructed to repay the difference between the two amounts within 14 days.

The Bar Council is also deeply concerned about the fact that such excessive fees were paid by the State Attorney's office to the three advocates and the circumstances in which these fees were paid.

No attempt was made by the attorney concerned to ascertain the reasonableness of the fees and they were paid within five days of the account being rendered, without an attempt to agree upon the fees or a query being raised about them, the statement said. In the inquiry the Bar Council held after discovering the amounts charged by the advocates, it was established that the three urgent applications they compiled answering affidavits to were virtually identical.

SA told to pay war reparations

HARARE. — South Africa has been called on to pay war reparations to Southern African nations for its destabilisation operations during the 1980s.

The call was made this week by Zimbabwean MP Mr Gibson Munyoro.

The MP for the Makoni South constituency in eastern Zimbabwe told parliament that Iraq was being forced

to pay reparations for the damage it had inflicted during the Gulf war, and so, in the same way, should Pretoria.

"Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have lost a lot through South African commando raids, sabotage and trade blockades and I am sure we can use those billions for development efforts," Mr Munyoro said — Sapa

ARG 4/17/91
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CCB advocate may appeal on repayment

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — An advocate who has been ordered by the Pretoria Bar Council to repay R54 720 in fees he charged to represent the SADF in a CCB matter is considering appealing against the order

Mr Piet Kemp, along with another two advocates, Mr Willem Burger SC and Mr Henne Goosen, is facing disciplinary action by the Pretoria Bar Council, which found that the three advocates had charged "shockingly" excessive fees amounting to over R200 000 in total

The action is likely to take

the form of a formal disciplinary hearing, in which a maximum penalty of a R2 000 fine or a month's suspension can be imposed

Mr Kemp said yesterday that he would consider whether to appeal against the finding to the general Bar Council within the next week. If he did appeal, the order would have to be suspended pending the outcome, he added

Mr Kemp was one of six advocates who appeared for the state during the Harms Commission who were ordered earlier this year to repay a "substantial portion" of their fees

Fees-row advocate considering appeal

Stew 417/91

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By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

An advocate who has been ordered by the Pretoria Bar Council to repay R54 720 in fees which he charged to represent the SADF in a Civil Co-operation Bureau matter is considering appealing.

Piet Kemp — with Willem Burger, SC, and Hemmie Goosen — is facing disciplinary action by the council, which says they charged "shockingly" excessive fees amounting to more than R200 000.

The action is likely to take the form of a formal disciplinary hearing, in which a maximum penalty of a R2 000 fine (or one-month suspension) can be imposed.

Mr Kemp said yesterday he would consider within the next week whether to appeal against the finding to the general council.

If he did appeal, the order would have to be

suspended pending the outcome, he added.

Mr Kemp said he was extremely upset that the Pretoria council "did not have the courtesy" of informing him of its decision. He had heard of it through the press.

He indicated that the two-week period given in which to pay back a large amount of money would be difficult.

"I would have to take out a second bond on my home or get a bank loan in order to pay it back in this time," Mr Kemp said.

He was one of six advocates who appeared for the State during the Harms Commission.

They were ordered earlier this year to repay a "substantial portion" of their fees.

Mr Burger was also one of the six. The other four were advocates P J de Jager, S J Maritz, L J Visser and M D du Preez.

Neither Mr Burger or Mr Goosen was available for comment.

Hani calls for control of self-defence units

Political Staff

DURBAN — South Africans, both black and white, were concerned that proposed self-defence units could degenerate into "lynching squads", the chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Mr Chris Hani, said yesterday.

He stressed that it was essential that all self-defence units established should be subject to strict control, discipline and accountability.

He also emphasised that defence units should not become the instruments of any political organisation, but should be controlled by communities themselves.

Mr Hani told a press briefing at the ANC's conference here that the establishment of defence units was still "at an initial stage" because a great deal

needed to be done to ensure that they were built on strong foundations under democratic control.

"There is no need to rush."

He emphasised that everything possible would be done to ensure they did not turn into vigilante groups.

"Organisations must be careful how they handle the question of defence units. They must be seen by the people as protecting the people."

"They should not be used as an instrument of maintaining the hegemony of any political organisation."

Mr Hani also said that MK and other military formations, including homeland defence forces, the PAC armed wing and the Defence Force, needed to be integrated during the transition process towards democracy.

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The 'new SA' according to Magnus

W/Mail 5/7-11/7/91
GAVIN EVANS goes on parade and discovers that the might of the SADF is still white

THE first signs were friendly, almost "new South African", as we took off in the C160 troop carrier, a giant slow-moving creature resembling an overstuffed caterpillar

We were flying to Bloemfontein, where the South African Defence Force was about to parade itself and its hardware through the streets of the city. Across the row was a black SADF captain. Next to us was the *New Nation*, the *Sowetan* and the *Citizen*, but the rest of the press had given it a miss. On the other side were two Air Force military correspondents (one reading *Brave New World*, the other *Freedom* by Nikos Kazantzakis) and some relaxed-looking army journalists in civvies.

The weather waylaid Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, forcing a delay of 90 minutes before the all-black 21 Battalion brass band marched past playing *Rock Around the Clock* and *Candida*.

But that was pretty much it for the blacks of the SADF. A striking impression of the SADF's premier annual parade was just how white and "old South African" it still is. Except for a handful of black naval recruits and one Honours Crux medal winner, all the other soldiers who marched or drove past were white — including, of course, all the conscripts who were trooping the colour.

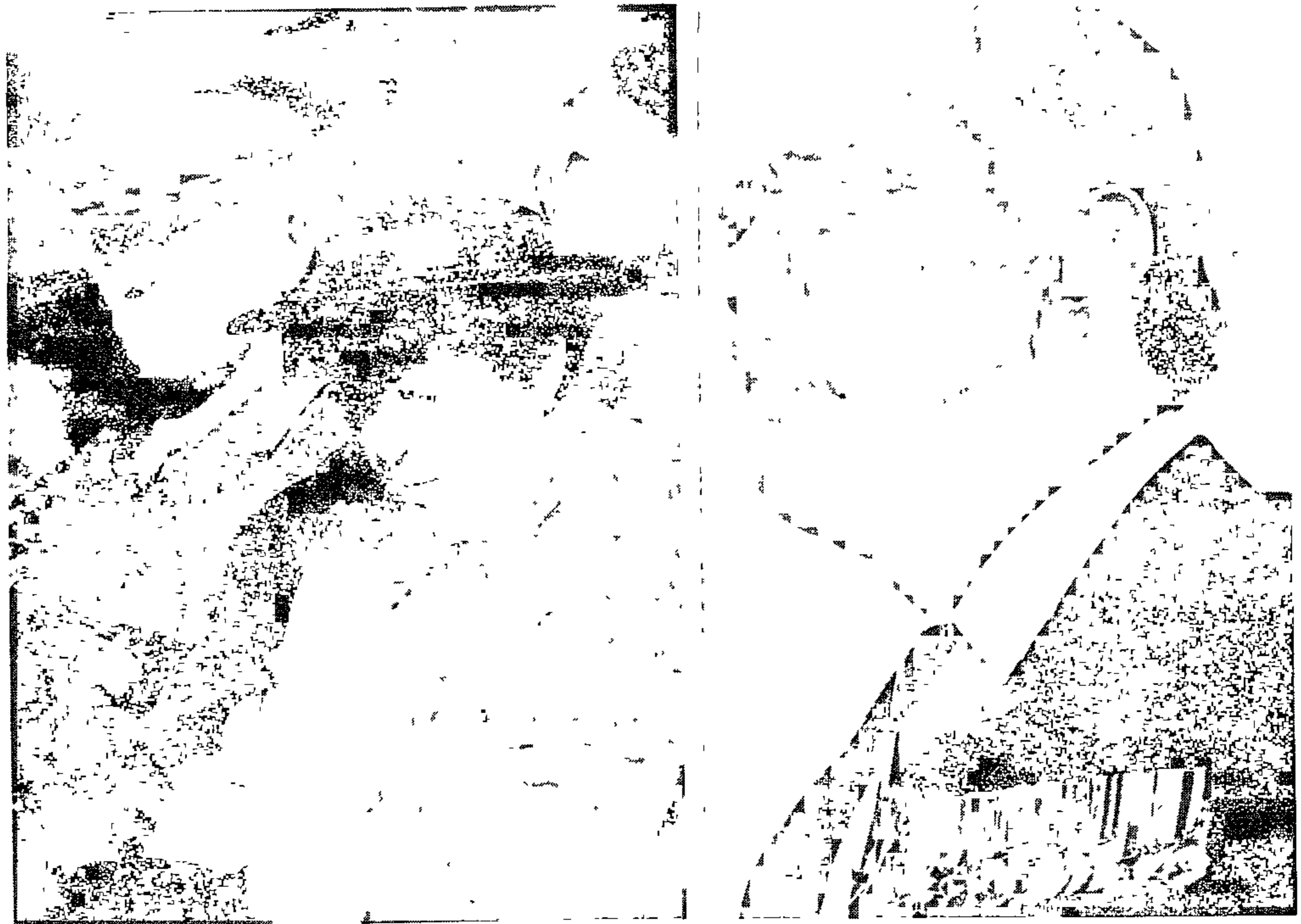
And if Malan's address is to be believed, there are no plans to change this.

But before the speeches, the medals and the tanks came the command "Off-caps", followed by scripture reading and then a prayer by a SADF chaplain who thanked the Lord for the 79th anniversary of the SADF, for victory, for the minister of defence, the state president and his wife.

The eight Honours Crux recipients were a mixed group of officers and men — some had saved civilian lives and others had died heroically under enemy fire.

Dressed in his familiar black suit — but without the black hat — Malan handed out medals and then offered some advice. First, he attacked the "one-sidedness" of the "popular cry" to scale-down the SADF and the arms industry, and the call to "use the money for something else". "Readiness and armed preparedness simply must be maintained," he stressed.

Second, he said that "at present internal security is the primary task of the Defence Force", which led to a familiar attack on "recent renewed calls for the scrapping of military service" by "people or organisations who . . . reveal an unfortunate



PARADE PRESSURE ... An officer and his wife bake in the Bloemfontein sun as Magnus Malan addresses the troops

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

lack of insight in security needs". It was easy to bypass his next, remarkable statement: "Conscription, as it is now applied, will remain in force, at least until a new constitution comes into effect and is properly consolidated and guaranteed."

"Conscription as it is now applied" was not hard to unpack. But what of "at least ...", and "properly consolidated and guaranteed". Could the minister of defence be saying he envisages that whites-only conscription will continue even after a new constitution is negotiated?

His next utterance — "the Defence Force, I say, has a special standing with the population" — provided no clues, especially when he added that all South Africans needed to live with discipline and loyalty to the land.

Malan went on to claim the Defence Day parade was a sign that the SADF "can be trusted as the military wing (*magsarm*) of the state", and then, without prelude, offered us his opinion on the African National Congress' Durban conference.

It was an opportunity for the ANC to get in line with Western democratic principles, "put its political house in order", and "prove its sincerity as a political player in South Africa", though he added that Umkhonto weSizwe's "true colours should be exposed".

The defence minister climaxed with the statement that "the SADF is planning for the 'new South Africa'", and removing the "obstacles along the path" — and noted "teamwork" among all South Africans was a "winning recipe".

This was followed by a display of the SADF's

artillery might, with a voice over the loudspeaker singing the virtues of each item "G6 Awesome to look at, terrifying in battle, the pride of Armscor and the envy of foreign defence forces worldwide ...", and so on.

At the post-parade party the press were joined by Chilean and Taiwanese military guests, veterans and generals.

Johnny Maloy, a coloured infantry lance-corporal, who was decorated for saving three civilians from a fire in Vereeniging, rated this the proudest day of his life.

"You've probably heard of me. Everybody in Vereeniging and Sharpeville was phoning me to tell me I'm a hero," he said afterwards.

He's now joined the Air Force's 10 Air Depot in the hope of saving more lives.

Nuclear-treaty somersault fuels power plan

By Edward Sina 11/11/91

SOUTH Africa's new-found willingness to sign the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) will help curb Pretoria's nuclear-weapons industry, but signals an aggressive government plan to market locally made nuclear fuel for civilian power stations on international markets.

President FW de Klerk's about-turn on the NPT last week — when he said South Africa was willing to sign it after years of resisting international pressure to do so — was designed to boost the country's ability to sell fuel rods for civilian nuclear-power stations, says Earthlife Africa nuclear expert Mike Kanley.

"The treaty prohibits trade in nuclear weapons and allows non-civilian nuclear installations to be monitored by officials of the NPT," says Kanley. "But it does not affect the civilian programme, and South Africa's signing will certainly help it to sell nuclear fuel on world markets."

De Klerk's announcement follows an official Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) report late last year that it was seriously investigating the possibility of exporting nuclear fuel from its processing plant at Valindaba, where fuel rods for use at the Koeberg nuclear-power station near Cape Town are manufactured.

AEC chief executive Waldo Stumpf said then that although there was a downturn in international sales of enriched uranium, prospects for export

Behind Pretoria's willingness to curb its nuclear-weapons industry is an aggressive plan to market nuclear fuel for civilian purposes.
BY EDDIE KOCH

were expected to increase from the second half of 1990, when nuclear-power generation was expected to increase around the world.

The AEC's news followed a report from the state-run corporation stating that it was capable of meeting all demand from Koeberg for fuel rods.

Until last year South Africa had relied on imported uranium fuel to power Koeberg's twin reactors — and the change-over reflected AEC's intention to enter the international nuclear market as an aggressive seller rather than purchaser.

"AEC invested more than R500-million to build its fuel-fabrication plant at Valindaba (near Pretoria) and the capital cost of the plant must have increased dramatically in the past decade," says Kanley.

"Ways have to be found for this to be paid back. There is a glut of uranium on world markets and a downturn in international sales of uranium since Chernobyl and the end of the Cold War. So AEC is in a pickle. It needs a marketing campaign — and that is what the signing of the NPT is about."

Energy specialist Marc Gardar told *The Weekly Mail* that AEC's stepped-up production of nuclear fuel indicates the government has committed itself to a full-blown nuclear programme for civilian purposes, and the environmental hazards that go with it.

Eskom, which owns the Koeberg power station, last year announced it was planning to build a new nuclear-power station every five years, starting in 1995, as a means of supplying electricity to southern Africa.

Since then there have been talks with a number of neighbouring states about building large hydro-electric dams to supply the regional power grid and it is unclear if the nuclear scheme will go ahead.

But Kanley and Gardar point out that little attention is being paid to alternative forms of generating energy that have less-damaging environmental impacts.

Kanley notes that Pretoria allocates just one rand for the development of renewable energy for every R1 000 it spends on nuclear research.

Earthlife and the Natal-based Society Against Nuclear Energy (Sane) believe solar energy and wind-generated turbines can provide renewable and environment-friendly alternatives to the coal-fired power stations that have turned parts of the eastern Transvaal into some of the most polluted zones on earth.

Foreign Minister Pk Botha denied the government's somersault on the

NPT was motivated by a desire to accelerate the lifting of sanctions. He reiterated De Klerk's claim that the cabinet had decided to sign the NPT because the world order and the military situation in southern Africa had improved.

De Klerk and Botha said Pretoria agreed with the Organisation of African Unity's principle that the continent become a nuclear-free zone. Negotiations had already taken place with several Frontline states to create a nuclear-free zone in southern Africa, Botha added.

When Pretoria signs the NPT, it will have to open all aspects of its nuclear programme to inspection by members of the United Nations' international Atomic Energy Agency — including its uranium-enrichment facilities and fuel-fabrication plants at Valindaba and Pelindaba.

Kanley says the treaty will inhibit the ability to use enriched uranium developed at Valindaba or plutonium generated at Koeberg — both the vital elements of nuclear bombs — for military purposes.

"The treaty will impose an audit that will make it difficult to divert these fuels. But it's a very leaky treaty and will by no means guarantee nuclear weapons won't be made here.

"Recent experience in Iraq after the Gulf War has highlighted how easy it is to hide nuclear facilities for military use from monitoring officials."

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Nominee for No 2 spot Natal hardliner Harry Gwala at the ANC conference yesterday Mr Gwala and Walter Sisulu are the only remaining candidates for the position of deputy president Picture. Argus

Discipline essential in defence units - Hani

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

DURBAN — Community self-defence units should be strictly controlled to ensure they did not degenerate into vigilante forces, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday

Addressing a media briefing at the ANC's national confer-

ence in Durban, he said great care should be taken to ensure that self-defence units were accountable and disciplined

"We are going to be very strict at this conference about the need for discipline and accountability," he said

Although he expected criticism from delegates about the delay in setting up self-defence units, there was "no rush" to do

this because good foundations had to be laid to ensure control and the participation of all political groupings

However, such structures, in which MK would be used in a training capacity, would not be necessary if the security forces acted impartially

He said MK cadres were being re-trained to prepare them for incorporation in the

South African security forces

He admitted they might not have received "adequate attention" since talks with the Government on the suspension of the armed struggle began

He believed the ANC's national conference would endorse the earlier decision to suspend armed operations. But he would not say whether recruitment for MK was continuing

Men hit with rifle butts ²⁵⁴ claim

Sowetan 8/7/91
A GROUP of black soldiers allegedly launched a raid in Seshogo, Pietersburg, yesterday morning, arresting and beating two men who were later released sporting bruises.

The two, Air Force labourer Mr Mathabatha Moyo (23) and unemployed Mr John Madiba (20), told *Sowetan* the six soldiers had:

- * kicked and slapped

**By MATHATHA
TSEDU**

them,

- * hit them with rifle butts on the head and body,

- * made them swim in puddles of water with their clothes on,

- * made them do soldiers' washing before the two were ordered to run around in the camp

carrying sandbags, and

- * forced them to do dangerous breakfalls in the back of a moving SADF truck.

Mrs Monica Madiba burst into *Sowetan's* Pietersburg office yesterday, saying she feared her brother would die from the beatings

She said the soldiers told them the two men had been involved in an

argument with Moyo's mother on Saturday night. Mrs Moyo had apparently reported the matter to the soldiers.

An SADF spokesman yesterday said the commanding officer of the base from which the group of soldiers had come had said he was not aware of the incident. The spokesman promised to investigate the matter further.

Many answer call-up for army service

LINDEN BIRNS

HUNDREDS of young white men yesterday began their national service call-up — the first since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act which some lawyers believe renders whites-only conscription illegal

Most conscripts interviewed at the Nasrec show-grounds outside Johannesburg — gathering point for about 40% of this year's July intake — said they were apprehensive about the year ahead

Few of the conscripts were aware of the new Scrapping of Racially Based Legislation Act, which some lawyers recently said made the Defence Act, in term of which white men between 18 and 55 are liable for national service, unenforceable

Most conscripts interviewed yesterday agreed conscription should include all races, or that the system should be replaced with a volunteer service

Consumer spending on durable goods increases

MARCIA KLEIN

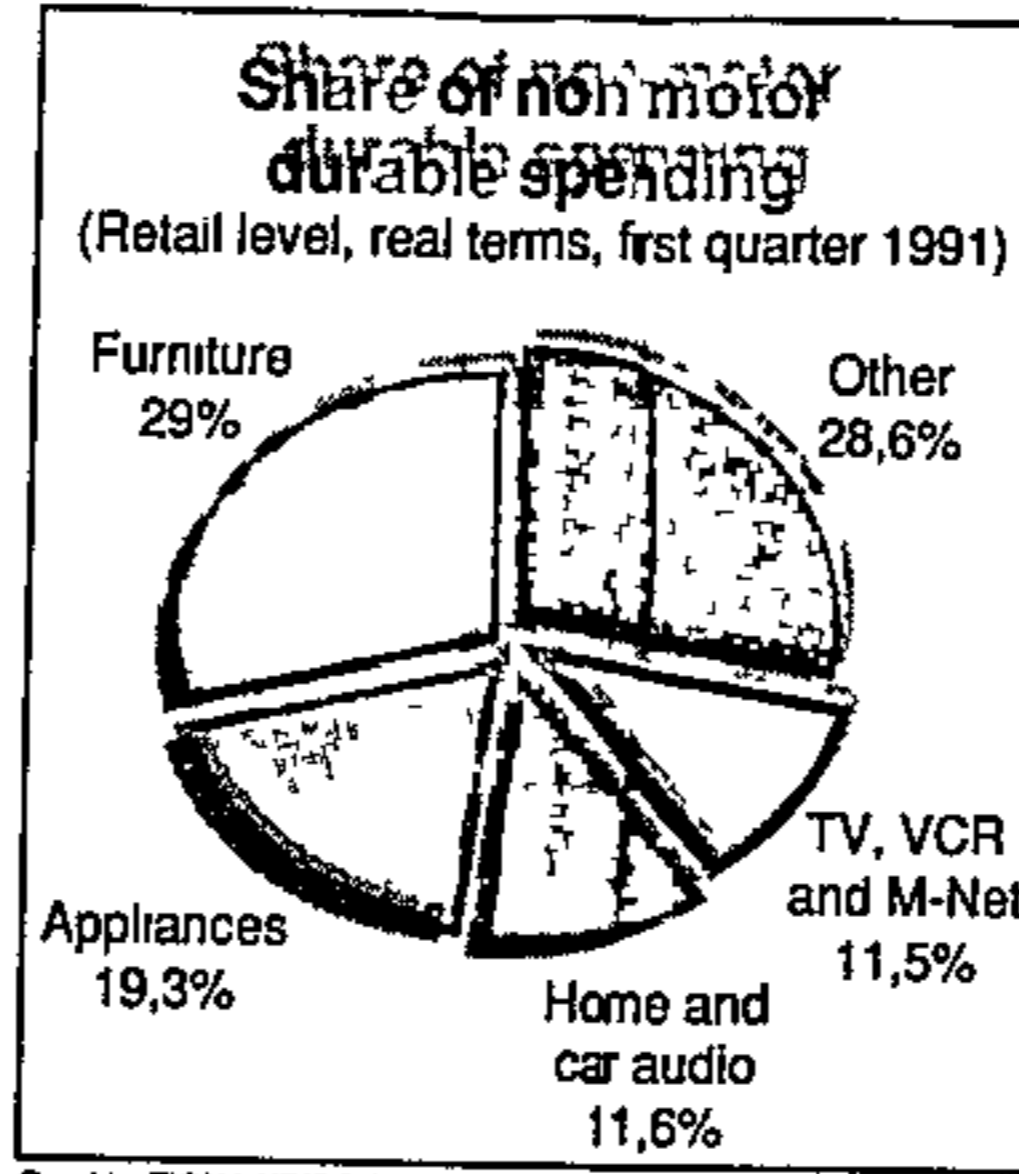
CONSUMER spending on non-motor durable goods increased 19% to R2,5bn for the first quarter from R2,1bn in the first quarter of 1990

This was achieved on the back of buoyant sales in furniture and TVs, VCRs and M-Net decoders

However, Tek Corp corporate planning director Laura Levetan said the trend was unlikely to continue for the rest of the year, and spending on these durables "has probably peaked in real terms at the historic high of R11bn for the 1990 calendar year"

There had already been signs of a softening in parts of the furniture, TV, VCR and M-Net decoder markets, which had fuelled the growth in spending due to pent-up consumer demand, the TV replacement cycle and a high level of competition among manufacturers and retailers

Prices inflated by just over 5% in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year, indicating "non-motor durables represent one of the lowest sources of in-



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: TEK

spending on non-motor durables was 19% in the first quarter, compared with its usual range of 17% to 20%

The home and car audio share amounted to 11,6%, within its usual range of 10% to 13% TV and visual products' share accounted for 11,5%, from a low of 8% in 1985/86 This was due mainly to TV replacement and M-Net decoder and video camera sales

Sales of furniture, TVs and other visual products were "the driving force behind the growth", despite high surcharges, import and excise duties and punitive HP and credit terms, Levetan said

With the Board of Trade and Industry's more lenient approach to duties and surcharges, Levetan said this sector could continue its strong run

While average households in wealthy countries spent about 10% to 13% of their disposable income on non-motor durables, the average SA household spent only 4% to 5%

Non-motor durables nevertheless accounted for between 63% and 68% of total consumer spending on durables, and were therefore a key economic indicator, she said

flationary pressure confronting local consumers"

Levetan said the introduction of VAT was unlikely to cause inflation in pricing, particularly at the manufacturing level

This would hit the cash flow of manufacturers at the outset, but there would be some compensation through less tax on capital goods and consumables

Appliances' share of consumer

970 KES

stew 9/7/91

SADF offers to train parachutists of all races

BLOEMFONTEIN — The defence force has announced opportunities for volunteers of all races to be trained by 1 Parachute Battalion

Service volunteers are men who do not have to do compulsory military service

An SADF statement

said those who complied with certain requirements should report for selection at the Feeshuis in Bloemfontein at 7 am on July 16

The requirements are

- They must be single males between 21 and 28 years, without dependants

- They must have Std 8 and be South African citizens

- They must be medically fit, with no previous military or SAP training

- They must have no criminal record and be able to speak, read and write Afrikaans or English — Sapa

Somchem: Rooi Els wins first round

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07/11/91

Supreme Court Reporter

THE first salvo was fired yesterday in a Supreme Court battle over the legality of weapons-testing on land near Hangklip by Somchem — an Armscor subsidiary.

By agreement between the parties involved, Mr Justice WA van Deventer ordered the Overberg Regional Services Council to give the Rooi Els local council a number of documents concerning Somchem's occupation of a section of the land.

Should the Overberg RSC fail to comply, the officials responsible for delivering the documents would have to give reasons why they should not be jailed for contempt of court.

The judge's order followed an application by the Rooi Els council earlier this year against the Overberg RSC, the Administrator of the Cape and Somchem.

In that case the Rooi Els council said it wanted an order compelling the RSC to show why a decision to let Somchem lease the land, occupy it, offer to buy it for R500 and the approval of plans for additional buildings should not be reviewed and set aside.

In papers supporting yesterday's case, Mr Hilton Gischen, for the Rooi

Els council, said the main application had been frustrated because the documents relating to various Overberg RSC decisions were not handed over.

He had tried several times to get the documents and the Rooi Els local council was forced to launch yesterday's proceedings.

In the main application, Mr Denis Victor Cowen, chairman of the Rooi Els council, said the council had had great difficulty in seeing Somchem's lease — which despite numerous requests had been withheld on grounds of secrecy.

In 1979 Somchem was allowed use of the land under secret conditions in 1979, but it was well known that the weapons testing was being conducted there, Mr Cowen said.

A statement from Somchem to his council last year that its presence on the site had never been negotiable "placed in a nutshell" the company's unwillingness to discuss the matter.

Mr Cowen charged that Somchem had aided and abetted the Overberg SRC in the "concealment, retardation, evasion, avoidance, obstruction and furnishing of contradictory and misleading information".

It had also shown "high-handedness and arrogance" in response to his council's legitimate concerns.

APR 12/1991 (254)

Call-up challenge

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

DOUBT over the enforceability of military conscription could lead to a court battle between the Defence Force and conscientious objectors who claim the whites-only call-up is invalid

Both sides have taken advice on an issue thickly embedded in legal complexity

And, in the interim, there is an effective moratorium on prosecutions against conscientious objectors, pending the outcome of an inquiry into alternative forms of national service by a committee headed by Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson

Avoid expense

The State is keen to avoid wasteful expense on court action that might be out of step with the Gleeson committee findings. The Gleeson Report could be out this year

A successful test case against conscription could have a "drastic impact" on the SADF, according to army media officer Lieutenant Johann van Schalkwyk, effectively cutting into its biggest and most important resource — hundreds of thousands of white civilians

Both the SADF and its detractors are confident of the validity of their arguments, but, in the absence of a court ruling, the position is murky

At the heart of the dispute is the effect of the repeal of the Population Registration Act — the removal of racial classification

The SADF claims this has no bearing on the issue, since the Defence Act makes its own reference to race in what army spokesmen call "incorporation by reference"

They say that once a new constitution is introduced, the race clause will go, but, in the interim, conscription of white males will continue

However, Cape Town lawyers, who have taken counsel opinion, say the discriminatory nature of the Defence Act "offers grounds for attacking the validity of a call-up"

Not everybody is in agreement with this

Democratic Party President's Councillor and DP defence group member Mr James Selfe said he believed a successful case against conscription was unlikely because of the provisional repeal clause which allowed for the maintenance of the population register and all existing racial classifications until a new constitution was introduced

Still eligible

The effect of this was to allow the army to call up men classified white years before the repeal of the Act. It was only babies born since the repeal, or slightly before it, who were not racially classified

Mr Selfe said "The fact that today's conscripts were registered when the Act was still in place makes them eligible for national service"

Lawyers argue differently

They point to the wording of the Defence Act which says it "shall not apply to females or persons who are not white persons as defined in the Population Registration Act"

One lawyer said "The repeal of the Act means this definition no longer applies and it effectively means that all South African citizens are now eligible for call up"

He added "The provisional repeal clause has no bearing on this because it specifically refers to retaining 'anything done' in terms of the Population Registration Act"

"The Defence Act refers to a definition of the repealed Act, not to something 'done' in terms of it. Therefore, the Defence Act refers to a definition that no longer exists"

"This means that all people technically are eligible for call-up. If the SADF continues to call up only whites, it offers grounds for action against discrimination on the basis of administrative law"



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus
THE LONG AND THE SHORT. led by the shortest, Willem Muggets of Eerste River and the tallest, André van der Berg of Mitchell's Plain, this new intake of Air Force volunteers and their instructors salute after being kitted out at Ysterplaat

New watchdog body launched

JOHANNESBURG — A former major in the SADF launched a watchdog organisation here yesterday to expose the South African government's misuse of state resources for secret political activities

Mr Nico Basson is the leader of Soldiers of Peace, whose immediate aim is to reveal the misuse of state resources by the government to run covert operations and expose its hidden agendas as well as the real role of the SADF, SAP, National Intelligence,

foreign affairs department and other state departments as destabilisers on the continent

However, an SADF spokesman, Commandant A H Louw, said last night that the defence force had already stated that Mr Basson was pursuing a programme to use organisations and individuals to achieve his own personal political and financial goals "Therefore, an organisation like this, no matter how good its intentions, is open to abuse and exploitation," he said — Sapa

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CONSCRIPTION

(254)

The End Conscription Campaign estimates that about 30 000 white South African males responded to the second call-up of the year, which got under way this week.

South Africa Defence Force Western Cape Command officer Colonel Jakes Jacobs said this was "definitely not the last intake of conscripts" and conscription would end only if the Defence Act was amended.

w/may 12/7-18/7/91

SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

The SADF announced this week it would now train young males of all races as parachute soldiers of One Parachute Battalion. Service volunteers are men who do not have to undergo compulsory military training.

Publicity secretary John Ramatsui said yesterday the residents' organisation objected to the meters because they were a waste of money which should have

ship of 200 000 people - Jacobson said the card would be phased in over the next 16 months "The card enables people who work on a cash basis, to pay in

Third Rooivalk 'on cards'

LINDEN BIRNS

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ARMSCOR is reportedly expected to build a third Rooivalk attack helicopter prototype ostensibly for the SA Defence Force, despite the SA Air Force's cancellation of initial orders for the aircraft early last year

Armed Forces magazine has reported that if funding and test performance of the first and second prototypes of the helicopter remain on course, then a third aircraft will be built to make final adjustments to the production tooling 8/0ay, 12/7/91

The third aircraft would include a new weight-saving and more aerodynamic design, the magazine reported. It would also introduce refinements affecting the maintenance and reliability of the helicopter

After initial flight clearances the prototype would be delivered to the SADF for evaluation, the magazine said

However, an Armscor spokesman yesterday denied that a third prototype was scheduled for development.

Devastating epidemic of AIDS looms specialist

8/0ay 12/7/91

TANIA LEVY

SA is on the verge of a devastating AIDS epidemic which would have widespread ramifications for the country's work force, says Johannesburg AIDS specialist Dr Clive Evian in a newly released booklet on AIDS in the Workplace in Southern Africa

And the latest Update of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) warns that if AIDS is allowed to constrain economic growth, it could reverse or retard efforts to address SA's socio-economic inequalities.

Evian says workers are the backbone of the country's stability, but they are also at the most sexually active period of their lives and are therefore at a high risk of contracting AIDS

Fortunately the work force is also highly amenable to large-scale AIDS prevention education, he says

Employers must ensure workers are adequately in-

formed to prevent AIDS running out of control, Evian says

Yesterday Evian said there was so much confusion and panic surrounding AIDS that commerce and industry "clutched at straws" instead of approaching the disease calmly and rationally

His booklet is aimed at businessmen and union leaders. It gives factual information on the disease, the HIV test, discrimination, and misconceptions surrounding AIDS. It then suggests approaches to AIDS policies and education in the work place

The SAIRR Update quotes University of Natal researcher Dr Alan Whiteside as saying an estimated 1.3-million to seven-million people will die of AIDS by the year 2000

Row

Call-up challenge

From The Argus
Friday, July 12

ARGUS 13/7/91

(254)

Over crisis on call-up

SUE OLSWANG, Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has received hundreds of inquiries from men who are considering refusing to report for national service.

Mr Chris de Villiers, chairman of the ECC, said it has been flooded with inquiries since it questioned the legal status of whites-only call-ups after the recent scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

The Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and the Population Registration Act have or are in the process of being repealed but whites were being called-up under the Defence Acts which relied on sections of the now obsolete Population Registration Act.

After this week's July intake call-up, he said, the ECC received inquiries from "dozens" of men.

"It is probably a couple of hundred over the last while. Our phone has been glowing," said Mr De Villiers.

Newspapers around the country have heard claims that many men failed to turn up, but this has been denied by the Defence Force.

SADF spokesmen say there had been no marked difference between July this year and last July.

But Mr De Villiers said some people, were encouraged not to serve after two recent court trials in which the SADF failed to prosecute objectors.

"Others have indicated they had already decided not to serve and they simply wanted to know the

consequences. Some inquired whether they had to report or not."

Mr De Villiers said some inquiries had come from men who had strong feelings against military service, but felt coerced to serve.

"Now they feel it is grossly unfair for them to be called-up because the Population Registration Act is gone. They see their call-up as unfair and discriminatory.

"There are also the men who have some kind of moral or personal objection, but have not been prepared to take action until now."

He added "If the no-show figures are as high as they sound, they (government) might feel threatened and may overreact."

Mr De Villiers said the "very confused" situation was putting the called-up person in a difficult position.

The ECC could not make any kind of definitive statement on the number of men who have or may refuse to serve.

"The South African Defence Force are the people who have the figures," he said. "They know who arrives and who doesn't. We don't believe they will release these figures because they would embarrass the SADF."

A spokesman for the SADF's directorate of public relations said there has been no "marked" difference between the reporting figures of the current July intake and those of previous July intakes.

Commandant Adriaan Louw, when asked to comment on a claim that only 37 out of 200 men this

SADF denies conscription stayaway ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Defence Force yesterday denied reports that less than half this month's national service intake had reported for duty and claimed that more than 95% of conscripts had begun their year of service.

The denial followed several reports that at some bases fewer than 40 out of 800 conscripts turned up.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that more than 95% of the intake reported for duty, but that some of the recruits had not reached their bases as they were still in transit.

"We hope to have transported everyone to where they have been posted within the next few days," the spokesman said.

Friday, July 13, 1991

SADF: No change in call-up system

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ET 13/7/91

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Force yesterday ruled out any immediate change to the whites-only compulsory military call-up in the wake of the scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

This follows speculation that the existing system of conscription might be unenforceable and that conscientious objectors might fight the validity of the system in court.

However, Defence Force spokesmen said yesterday that the compulsory call-up for whites took place in terms of the Defence Act — not the Population Registration Act.

"The law still stands and only Parliament can change it," Defence Force liaison officer Commandant Riaan Louw said yesterday.

He referred the Cape Times to an interview published in Rapport with General Magnus Malan on June 23 in which the Defence Minister said that the fact that a section of the Population Registration Act was incorporated in the Defence Act did not render the latter piece of legislation invalid.

General Malan said that the Houses of Representatives and Delegates would have to decide on the issue of conscription for coloured people and Indians.

"These things do not change with the stroke of a pen but through negotiations and a new constitution," General Malan said.

He said the cases of objectors to military service should be clarified once the Gleeson Commission released its findings — probably later this year.

"But if you refuse to do national service, it is still a transgression," General Malan said.

Hundreds are questioning the validity of call-up, says ECC

Star
13/7/91

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SUE OLSWANG

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has received hundreds of inquiries from men considering refusing to report for national service

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said the anti-conscription group had been flooded with inquiries since it questioned the legal status of whites-only call-ups after the recent scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

The ECC said since February 2 last year, State President F W de Klerk had claimed race discrimination was no longer part of the "new" South Africa

The Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and the Population Registration Act have been, or are in the process of being, repealed. In spite of this, the ECC said, only whites were being called up under the Defence Acts, which rely on sections of the now-obsolete Population Registration Act

"We believe it is now legally invalid to call up whites only," said Mr de Villiers

After this week's July intake call-up, the ECC received inquiries from "dozens" of men

"It is probably a couple of hundred over the last while. Our

phone has been glowing," said Mr de Villiers

Newspapers around the country have heard claims that many men failed to turn up for national service

The existence of such a silent rebellion has been roundly denied by the SA Defence Force, whose spokesmen say there had been no marked difference between the reporting figures for July this year and those for last July

Mr de Villiers said some people were encouraged not to serve after two recent court trials in which the SADF or Government failed to prosecute objectors

"Others have indicated they had already decided not to serve and they simply wanted to know the consequences. Some inquired whether they had to report or not"

Mr de Villiers said some inquiries had come from men who had strong feelings against military service, but felt coerced to serve

"Now they feel it is grossly unfair for them to be called up because the Population Registration Act is gone

"There are also the men who

have some kind of moral or personal objection, but have not been prepared to take action until now"

Mr de Villiers said the men understood they would be taking a risk by refusing to report for a camp or national service because the Government could decide to go ahead with prosecutions

"We believe the prosecutions would fail, but there is no certainty and we are warning men that they would be taking a risk. We think it is a reasonable risk. We do not believe it is practical for Government to prosecute hundreds of people"

Mr de Villiers said, however, the ECC's experience during the past few years had shown that "Government tends to be irrational when it is pushed into a corner"

"If the no-show figures are as high as they sound, they (the Government) might feel threatened and may overreact"

Mr de Villiers said the situation was presently "very confused" and that was putting the men in a difficult position

Mr de Villiers said the recent flood of inquiries to ECC offices showed that the workability or viability of whites-only conscription was "fast approaching

zero"

"This strengthens our argument that the Government, as a matter of urgency, must look at an alternative system which is fair and will result in a defence force that is seen to be accountable to all South Africans"

A spokesman for the SADF's directorate of public relations, Commandant Adriaan Louw, said reasons for men not reporting could not be determined at this stage as each individual case had to be investigated

"This process can take a number of months to finalise," he said

Commandant Louw said men who did not have valid reasons for not reporting would be prosecuted in terms of the relevant section of the Defence Act.

He said the SADF had recently been inundated with press inquiries about men not reporting for call-up and the SADF believed "somebody" wanted to create this impression. He claimed this was "disinformation" and accused a "certain organisation" of encouraging men to break the law by refusing to report for call-up

The ECC's Chris de Villiers said his organisation would never encourage anyone to break the law

ECC disputes call-up claim

ALMOST all the estimated 10 000 conscripts called up this week have arrived at their camps and more are expected to turn up in the next few days, says the SADF

But the End Conscription Campaign believes the 95 percent turnout claimed by the SADF is too high. Other sources say that at one unit alone, only 60 of the 160 young men called up arrived for duty at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria. (254)

The SADF could not confirm this figure and said similar figures were being "bandied about"

95% turnout, says the SADF

LINDEN BIRNS

THE SA Defence Force yesterday denied reports that less than half of this month's expected national service intake had reported for duty, and said more than 95% of conscripts had begun their year of service.

The denial followed several reports that at some bases less than 40 out of 800 conscripts had turned up. *Bi Day 16/7/91*

An SADF spokesman said yesterday more than 95% of the intake reported for duty, but that some of the recruits had not reached their bases as they were still in transit.

"We hope to have transported everyone to where they have been posted within the next few days," the spokesman said.

He added the July intake was about one-third the size of the January intake

According to unconfirmed reports, instructors had been told only 14% of the total July national service intake had reported for duty, with many of those not reporting for duty under the belief that they could no longer be forced to serve following the repeal of the Population Registration Act

In terms of the Defence Act, only white males are eligible for national service.

The SADF spokesman said the SADF regarded the Defence Act as binding, despite the scrapping of population registration.

Fingos ask FW to return land

ANGLICAN Archbishop Desmond Tutu led a Fingo delegation in a meeting with President F W de Klerk yesterday at which the community appealed for the return of their land in the Tsitsikamma area

Tutu, who arranged the meeting, said the delegation received a "very sympathetic hearing"

At a news conference afterwards, Tutu said De Klerk had told the delegation he was "solution-orientated"

The delegation, which included Port Elizabeth Anglican Bishop the Right Rev Bruce Evans, met De Klerk at the Union Buildings.

Listened

Tsitsikamma Exile Association general secretary Thobile Makamba said that in view of government's new proposals on land ownership "we had to act quickly so that we could regain our land. We wanted the existing government to make sure that it addresses the problems now."

He noted that a Supreme Court case challenging the government takeover of the land was pending.

De Klerk said in a statement he had listened carefully to the delegation's representations.

He "did not commit government to any specific decisions or actions but assured the delegation that careful consideration would be given to their

representations"

Tutu noted that De Klerk had been "under the legal constraint of the sub judice rule with the case coming up" However, the government delegation said it was "going to take very serious cognisance of what we proposed"

The community of about 5 000 Fingos were forcibly relocated to Keiskammahoe in the Ciskei in 1977.

The Tsitsikamma land was granted to them by the British government 150 years ago in appreciation of their support for colonial authorities in frontier wars against other Xhosa-speakers.

Nineteen white farmers now own 6 000ha of the 8 000ha tract of land. Government owns the remainder

Tutu said the delegation had gone to underline four important points

- The land was trust land given to the Fingo people in the 19th century;
- That in alienating the land and selling it, government did not follow even the prescriptions and procedures laid down in law;
- The incredible suffering the people experienced as a result of the forced removal, and
- That when the community was moved to Keiskammahoe, the people suffered as a result of unemployment, the infant mortality rate increased and there was starvation

Bi Day 16/7/91

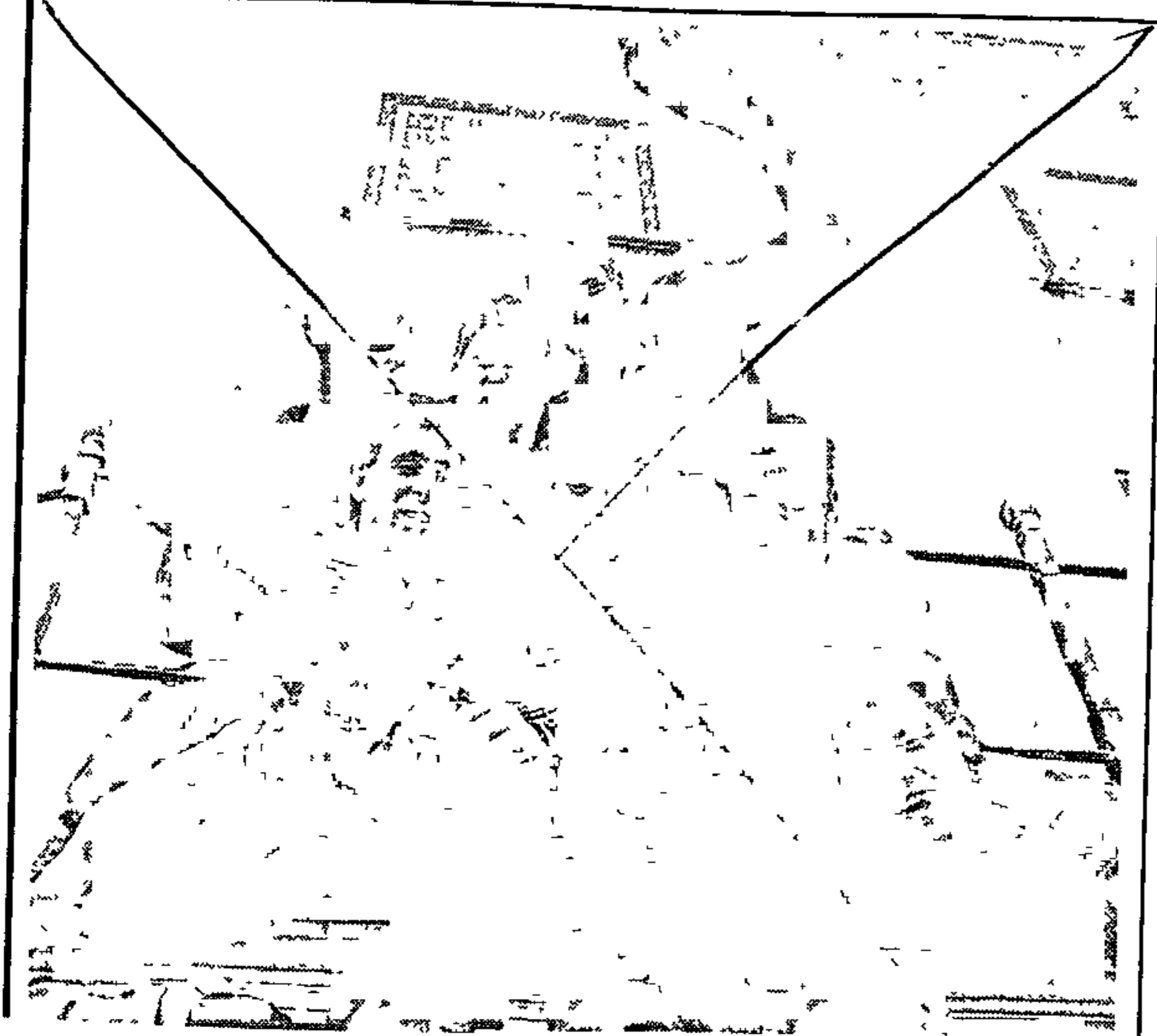
BILLY PADDOCK

ment had demonstrated to Government the opportunity to enjoy the resulting benefits. Interview, page 19.

SA 'faces opportunity to map out' armed forces

ARGUS
18/7/91

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GARNER THOMSON
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The political and strategic changes brought about by the financial collapse of the Soviet Union have presented South Africa with an unprecedented opportunity to map out the future of its armed forces

And, if it is able to overcome the current internal violence and arrive at a workable political settlement, it has the basis of a very strong and reasonably diverse economy, the technical expertise and experience to offer effective and relevant aid to African countries, and a strong self-interest in developing southern Africa into an economically viable region

This is the opinion of Jane's Defence Weekly which in its current issue publishes a nine-page survey of South Africa and the role it is to play on the continent from this point in its history on

But, following the Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the unlikelihood of any African country developing into a credible threat, the Republic is entering a period of "strategic uncertainty"

With the exception of a neglected Navy, Jane's says, South Africa's armed forces are already capable of deterring moves against the country and of assisting neighbours, if necessary

However, the SADF will need a major re-equipping to cover contingencies over the long term

With this in mind, Jane's expresses concern at defence cuts that "have gone rather deeper than seems safe" and the possibility that other demands will be so vast that the government will be unlikely to have funds properly to rebuild the SADF

Likewise, the South African Air Force — "unrivalled in the sub-saharan airspace — is expected to see its supremacy stretched to the limits

"With the conflict in northern Namibia and southern Angola wound down, the SAAF is streamlining and planning for its future," Jane's reports

"Its most serious problem is an ever-shrinking budget which has already forced it to put its fighter replacement programme on hold" Its deep-strike and maritime patrol activities have also been curtailed

The South African Navy is the smallest and worst off of the four forces

C

Thursday, July 18 1991

'African countries buy from Armscor'

LONDON. — A number of African countries have been "major customers" for South African-produced defence equipment and this is expected to increase, according to the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly

In a three-page analysis of Armscor, Jane's says that given the end of hostilities in Namibia and recent defence cuts, Armscor and its associated defence industries are now also moving into technology transfer to the civil sector

And, although currently government-owned, Jane's says, Armscor "may well be involved in privatisation"

The survey shows how Armscor, developed 25 years ago in the face of the arms embargo, has grown into one of South Africa's major industries

But, it says, "with the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and the slashing of the SADF defence budget, Armscor has been forced to cut its workforce to around 20 000"

This still makes it one of the country's major employers

Major customers

Jane's says Armscor has marketed its defence equipment to around 50 countries "It has sometimes used other countries, for example Chile, as a marketing platform, although it is now selling on a more direct basis"

A number of African countries had been major customers for South African-produced defence equipment, including radios, and this was expected to increase

Although established to manufacture equipment for the SADF, Jane's says Armscor is "moving

into the civil sector During the current year, Armscor predicts R106m in income will come from technology transfer to the civil sector Within four years, Armscor is confident this will increase to around R750m

"Examples of technology transfer include commercial nitro-cellulose used in the manufacture of paints and lacquers"

● Defence Minister General Magnus Malan last night announced a separation of posts in the top structure of Armscor

Mr J G J van Vuuren, the current executive chairman, will retain the chairmanship of the board of directors, while Mr Johan Alberts, the current director of finances and planning, will be appointed executive general manager The changes will come into effect on Monday — Own Correspondent, Political Correspondent

CT 18/7/91
**Somchem
new lease
approved**

Staff Reporter
ANOTHER round was fought yesterday in the dispute over the legality of Armscor subsidiary Somchem's occupancy of land for a weapons-testing range in the Hangklip area, when the Overberg Regional Services Council approved an application for the company's lease to be renewed.

This comes after Rooi Els, Betty's Bay, Pringle Bay and Kogelberg residents asked the Supreme Court earlier this year, to compel the RSC to show why a decision to allow Somchem to lease the land, occupy it, offer to buy it for R500 and allow the approval of building plans should not be reviewed and set aside.

Professor Denis Cowen, for the objectors, said yesterday that the RSC decision did not deter them. (254)

'Army boehning SAA violence' Security police funding Inkatha — new claim

ALAN DUNN and KIM HELFRICH
The Argus Correspondent

OPPOSITION MPs today called for immediate judicial inquiries into allegations that a crack South African Defence Force unit has been behind much of the killing and destruction in the townships and that security police, funded Inkatha.

A former army sergeant has surfaced to claim that members of Five Reconnaissance Regiment, a branch of the SADF's special forces which operates clandestinely, were responsible for the massacre on a Soweto-bound train on September 13 last year in which 26 people were shot or hacked to death by silent attackers.

He has charged that soldiers are still secretly operating on the Witwatersrand and took part in the violence which has plagued Natal

The allegations were published separately in the *The Independent of London* and the *Weekly Mail*

The report in the *Weekly Mail* said security police gave Inkatha R250 000 for public rallies as part of a strategy to bolster it against the African National Congress

An SADF spokesman said today in an initial response that the allegations had no substance

A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman said police would react "at a suitable opportunity"

Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, Democratic Party MP for Walmer and former Air Force chief, said there should be an immediate judicial inquiry into these fresh claims of SADF involvement in township slaughter

"We are relying heavily on the security forces to establish a peaceful environment in which people can talk to each other about the new South Africa. To do this, the security forces must have credibility. They must be trusted, this is essential.

It was also no longer credible "having the security force investigating the security force", he said.

On the alleged funding of Inkatha, Dr Zac de Beer MP, leader of the DP, said "One does not have to belong to any political group to be shocked by the revelations that the government doles out large quantities of taxpayers' money to political groups they decide to support from time to time"

It was inexcusable that the security police should meddle in the country's political affairs and an inquiry should be implemented immediately, said Dr De Beer

According to today's report, the *Weekly Mail* is in possession of internal security documents, receipts and bank deposit slips showing amounts of up to R250 000 were paid into an Inkatha bank account by police

These and other allegations, including one which says that Inkatha leader and Chief Minister of Kwazulu Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and a senior security officer in Natal discussed ways to whittle down support for the ANC in Natal, are contained in a security police memorandum marked "Top secret."

It was allegedly written by Major Louis Botha, senior officer in the Durban regional security police on February 13 1990

In it he asked for R120 000 because it was of "cardinal importance" that arrangements were made for a massive turnout at an Inkatha rally "to show everyone that he (Buthelezi) has a strong base"

"It should also be accepted that Inkatha does not have the financial means to arrange such a gathering. The consequences of this rally failing will have far-reaching implications for Buthelezi and the RSA," Major Botha allegedly wrote

The cash was paid into a Durban bank account in Inkatha's name 10 days before the rally last year. Similar evidence indicates another payment of R100 000 to finance an earlier rally in November 1989, addressed by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini

The rally was followed by
(Cont on page 2, col 3)

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New hit squad claims

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3011A

ARC 19/7/91

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11B

(Cont from page 1)

some of the bloodiest conflict seen in the Maritzburg area, including a planned invasion of Edendale by Inkatha-supporting impis

Other allegations refer to the return of certain PAC exiles and the possible lack of support for Dr Buthelezi from certain of his cabinet ministers.

The Independent newspaper of London, in reports from its Johannesburg-based correspondent, said the former sergeant, Mr Felix Isaias Ndimene, 32, alleged yesterday from a safe house in Johannesburg that his white commanding officers started holding weekly "political meetings" after February last year. The message conveyed was that the ANC was "still the enemy".

"Our leaders used to say we are not going to fight the same war we fight in Angola. We fight a different war, so we started new training in urban warfare," said Mr Ndimene.

The participants in the train massacre — "my friends" — had told him what had happened "in the tea room" after they returned to Five Recce's base in Phalaborwa, in South Africa's north-eastern corner.

"They got on the train with pangas and AK-47s and they were using the name of Inkatha. They shot the people and killed them with the AK-47s. They say they were not allowed to speak during that attack because most of them were Namibian and could not speak Zulu."

A spokesman for the SADF said last night that the regiment was a highly professional unit which did not operate in the manner alleged. He said earlier claims about a "third force" had been found to be untrue.

Mr Ndimene said he served from 1983 to January 31 this year in Five Recce. He said about 120 Five Recce soldiers had been involved in operations in the last year in the Johannesburg area and in Natal.

He said he had received information from his friends in Five Recce after leaving the regiment — he remained in Phalaborwa after resigning — that they had taken part in attacks in Alexandra township, Johannesburg and Maritzburg.

"People, who went to Natal in March, came back in June and told me they were tired of killing children and women."

Mr Ndimene said he received information in February that the violence was going to start in Alexandra in March and it happened.

"They killed people in the Alexandra hostels with AK-47's," he said, adding that members of One, Two and Three Commandos of Five Recce were still operating out of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

He also gave the names of a colonel, a commandant and a sergeant-major who delivered the weekly "political meetings" and the names of six soldiers who took part in the train massacre.

As is well known to military experts, and Mr Ndimene confirmed, Five Recce is a multi-national — effectively mercenary — regiment. He said that among the nationalities in the 360-strong regiment were Mozambicans, Namibians, Zambians, Zaireans, Zimbabweans, Australians and Irish.

Malan hits at Mandela claims

ANC president Nelson Mandela's claims about the security forces are outrageous and his generalisations about whites terrible, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan said yesterday.

Responding to Mandela's comments during an interview with The Star, Malan called on the ANC leader to substantiate "indiscriminate allegations" about SA's security forces slaughtering people.

"This is an outrageous accusation, which strikes at the integrity and very nature of our security forces. I challenge him to substantiate his claim with full detail."

Malan was speaking at an NP meeting at Brentwood on the East Rand.

References to individual transgressions by soldiers or policemen "due to the stress caused by the nature of their work" did not con-

stitute proof of security force complicity in township violence, Malan said.

Mandela's sweeping statements placed a question mark on his ability to "foresee the consequences if the security forces were not there to pull the chestnuts out of the fire".

He said Mandela was also guilty of "terrible generalisations" because of his claim that white South Africans regarded the lives of their black compatriots as cheap.

"This is an insult to the overwhelming majority of whites, who maintain good relations with others — from the domestics upwards to the office level."

Mandela's comment was, in fact, an attempt to cause tension between black and white people, Malan said.

He also cast doubt on Mandela's claim that the ANC and the SACP would go their separate ways in a new order.

"The question begging is, who is going to hijack whom, with so many SACP members in the ANC executive."

The tone of Mandela's interview was confrontational and did not reflect a spirit of conciliation, Malan said.

Malan's speech also included a warning that he did not regard Mandela's claims as simple rhetoric aimed at keeping an electorate satisfied.

"These allegations, and the ANC's insistence on developing MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) as a private army — unacceptable in any country — have far reaching implications for security," Malan said — Sapa

8/10/91
19/7/91
Insult

(254)



GETTING INVOLVED... Police step in to separate ANC and Inkatha factions at a recent clash in the Bekkersdal township on the West Rand. Now the government has revealed that secret police money was paid to Inkatha.

DA Army 'in massacre'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Two leading British newspapers yesterday carried front-page reports alleging South African military intelligence involvement in last September's Soweto train massacre and of secret security police funding for Inkatha.

The Independent quoted Mr Felix Isaias Ndimene, a former South African army sergeant, as saying that the attack on September 13 in which 26 people died was the work of "state-hired assassins".

These were said to come from

"One Commando of Five Reconnaissance Regiment, crack troops of 'Special Forces', the operational arm of South Africa's Directorate of Military Intelligence".

Mr Ndimene, who reportedly served with Five Recce from 1983 to 31 January this year, told the Independent at a "safe house" in Johannesburg that about 120 Five Recce soldiers had been involved in "hit-squad" operations in the past year. They operated both in the Johannesburg area and Natal.

He said that after Mr Nelson Mandela and the ANC were legalised in February last year, his

white commanding officers started holding weekly "political meetings" in which the message was conveyed that the ANC was "still the enemy" and that Inkatha should be supported.

Mr Ndimene said his friends in Five Recce who participated in the train massacre told him about it afterwards in the tea-room at Five Recce's base in Phalaborwa. They used pangas and AK-47s to massacre the people. Most were Namibians and could not speak Zulu.

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SADF reports

The Independent said that in the past year reports had flowed from the townships of the presence of non-South African black men at the scenes of the killings.

While Mr Ndimene's credibility was sure to be questioned, the report said he named a colonel, commandant and sergeant-major who supervised the weekly "political meetings", as well as six soldiers involved in the train massacre. CT 20/7/91

In its report, the Guardian said it had acquired documents, some of them marked top secret, which originated from the Durban offices of the security branch.

Together with bank deposit slips, the documents purport to prove that the police funded Inkatha on several occasions.

One payment of R150 000 was allegedly made in March last year to finance a major Inkatha rally.

The deposit slips show the money went into an account held in

the name of "Inkatha/Kgare" (the latter being the Sotho name for Inkatha). The account number is given as 221426-8006961533, at First National Bank's main branch in Durban.

A nine-page memorandum dated February 13, 1990, and written by Major Louis Botha of the Durban security branch, sets out both his and Chief Buthelezi's concerns about the political impact of the ANC.

The report said it was apparently written after a long conversation between the police officer and Chief Buthelezi.

"During conversations (with Chief Buthelezi) it became very clear that the performance and political scheming of the ANC instilled a degree of fear in the Chief Minister, especially if one looks at the diminishing membership of Inkatha and the implications this has for him," says the memo.

Major Botha stresses the importance of a successful rally, adding: "It must be understood that In-

katha doesn't have the financial resources to fund such a project themselves." He proposes that "a clandestine donation of R120 000 should be made for this purpose". A sum of R150 000 was eventually allocated.

The Guardian report said this was apparently not the first time the security police had funded an Inkatha rally. Another document — a report to Pretoria sent in November, 1989 — showed that R100 000 had been paid into the same Inkatha banking account, apparently to fund a rally on November 5, 1989.

Marked top secret and signed by local head of the security branch Brigadier J A Steyn, the memo says: "The Chief Minister and Minister Mtetwa have asked me to pass on their gratitude and appreciation for the payment to those who were involved in obtaining the funds."

The report said Chief Buthelezi denied any knowledge of the payments.

KILLER CO.

C/Pnes 21/7/91

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CONFESSES

By S'BU MNGADI

YET another defector has made startling revelations about a covert SADF, Inkatha and Kwazulu police alliance which he claimed trained and armed the notorious anti-ANC "Amasinyora" gang

The gang unleashed a reign of terror in Natal in which at least 40 people died

In a detailed affidavit, 21-year-old Bhekis Mvubu confessed to having taken part since 1987 in killing 40 people and burning down a number of ANC homes in Kwa-Mashu

Saying he was drained by fighting and causing death and destruction, Mvubu named several members of Amasinyora who were involved in covert operations. They included policemen, SADF members and Inkatha officials

The SADF has strongly denied the allegations and the KwaZulu Police (ZP) declined to comment

Mvubu said the Amasinyora gang were originally common criminals until they were "taken over" by SADF member Dumisane Zondi, who told the gang he he was based at Empangeni in Zululand

Zondi had instructed the gang in warfare methods and building home-made guns. These were to be used against ANC-supporting comrades

He said Zondi had also supplied the gang with an SADF R1 automatic rifle which was used in the battles

Zondi was shot and killed in mid-1989 while trying to escape from the SA police after allegedly being caught raping a woman

He said that the gang was then told to join Inkatha, "so that we would be seen as a political organisation and not as a group of gangsters"

It was after the gang became a part of the IFP, that the group had become increasingly militarised

Ammunition and guns were supplied directly from the KwaZulu police and Lindelani warlord and IFP area leader



Felix Ndimene

'SADF, Inkatha, police took part in gang's ANC war'

Mandla Thomas Shabalala assumed command

"The first time we met him, Shabalala gave us three shotguns and several boxes of bullets. He praised us for fighting and said we must keep on fighting," Mvubu said. Another Inkatha official,

More reports - See Page 2

a man called Shozis Umlazi's Z-section, had worked closely with the gang allegedly providing them with three pump-action shotguns and a pistol. He had urged the gang to recruit more criminals

An SADF man and Inkatha member, Justice Nkwanyane, had been introduced to the gang

Nkwanyane was often seen in the townships in the company of white SADF soldiers - driving in Buffel vehicles or small white SADF vans with tinted windows

"He gave us one 9mm pistol, and bullets on a regular basis until the end of 1989," he added

Nkwanyane had ordered the gang to kill Esther Africa, former mayor of KwaMashu and IFP member who had joined

the ANC. During December 1989 Africa's house was attacked, though she wasn't home. The house was partially burnt

"I was part of this attack with other Amasinyora members," Mvubu added

He said Mandla Buthelezi, suspended from the SA Police, was also working with the Amasinyora since it began in 1987

"He joined us on many attacks," he said, "and he is still a member of the Amasinyora"

Shange Khethe, who was a member of the KwaZulu police stationed at KwaMashu, had also worked with the Amasinyora. He provided bullets and joined in attacks at night. Khethe was jailed for life this year after being convicted in the Durban Supreme Court of murdering comrades

Mvubu said the gang had looted and ransacked their targeted homes before torching them

Among the people he claimed to have killed were Khumbu Cebekhulu, a youth known as Cliff and others named Magwegwe and Jomo

Jomo's killers - including Mvubu - were caught red-handed and arrested by the KwaZulu police but Mvubu said they were released four hours later

Mvubu's confessions come hot on the heels of further disclosures that the SADF and police were in cahoots with Inkatha in fanning township violence. The Weekly Mail reported that the SA police were funding Inkatha to oppose the ANC

And in a report in New Nation a former SADF operative, Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene, revealed that the violence that had been sweeping the country for the past two years - including train massacres - were planned and carried out by the Special Forces of the SADF

ANC leader Nelson Mandela said the Government's covert activities were aimed at destroying the ANC and were setting the two groups on a collision course

He said that if the government continued with its double agenda of criminal operations while talking peace, it was doubtful that a complete breakdown in the negotiation process could be avoided



'BROW BEATING ... Photographer Evans Mboweni caught the contrasts week where tramps are so commonplace they no longer disturb diners wise enough to strategically place themselves at robots, but the pennies



White man's R1 000 child

By ELIAS MALULEKE and CYNTHIA PITSE

A WINTERVELDT mother allegedly "sold" her 11-year-old daughter to a white businessman and allowed him to have sex with the girl. Her child, now 14, is a Std 2 pupil in Winterveld and is living with the man

and his child lover, now aged 14, are said to have started the relationship in 1986

Ex-Capetown and divorced father of three, Nicholas Hart, and the girl, are living as man and wife in Mabopane's small industrial area, where Hart runs a factory

According to locals and neighbours, the girl fell pregnant in the

...ERKGE VNTICHY ISALAS INDIMENE, the former operative who this week alleged that special SADF units were behind train massacres, has sneaked out of the country

CIP res 21/7/91.

Major Nico Basson, the head of Soldiers for Peace, said Ndimene was handed over to his organisation after the report in the *New Nation* and it was thought appropriate to get him out of the country

Soldiers for Peace was launched 10 days ago "to expose the government's misuse of state resources for secret political activities"

Meanwhile, it has been announced that a high-ranking police officer, Maj-Gen Ronnie van der

Westhuizen, has been appointed to investigate allegations that train massacres had been planned and carried out by special SADF units

Ndimene told *New Nation* this week that the SADF was responsible for the violence which has swept the country for the past two years

The SADF has not denied Ndimene was once their member but said his allegations were outright lies

The *New Nation* said it was in possession of the names of the core group of attackers and could reveal that they were all members of the Phalaborwa-based Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce)

Some were kidnapped from southern African countries and forced to join the SADF

City Press received a call that there was a lot of army activity around the Phalaborwa base yesterday

Deputy editor of *New Nation*, Gabu Tugwana, said they feared the SADF was removing all evidence

The *Weekly Mail* this week also exposed covert activities by the SAP

The paper alleged they had paid large sums of money to help Inkatha oppose the ANC

ANC president Nelson Mandela warned the government that if it continued "with its double agenda of criminal operations while talking peace", it was doubtful a complete breakdown in the negotiation process could be avoided

The Human Rights Commission yesterday said the SAP's clandestine funding of Inkatha obliged US President George Bush to reconsi-

Police probe new claims

der the grounds on which he cancelled economic sanctions against South Africa

The *Weekly Mail* report said at least R250 000 was paid into an Inkatha bank account by the security police for the purpose of organising rallies shortly after the release of Mandela from prison

The government admitted it funded two IFP rallies in November 1989 and in March last year, but denied the action was party political

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said the money was drawn "from funds earmarked by the government for the combating of sanctions against South Africa"

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "emphatically" rejected the allegations. He said he had no knowledge that the money was from the security police

Buthelezi said he would never accept money from the government to undermine the ANC

Constitutional Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said at Inkatha's annual general conference in Ulundi yesterday that the payments were insignificant and were for the "limited purpose" of organising two mass rallies and to support the fight against sanctions

Reporters

(21/7/91)

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REPORTERS

AS

Terror-gang probe a priority

By S'BU MNGADI

C/Press 21/7/91
NATAL Attorney-General Mike Imber's office is conducting a high-level investigation into allegations that the SADF, KwaZulu police and Inkatha helped the Amasinyora gang carry out a reign of terror in the townships

The allegations were contained in the affidavit of a self-confessed Durban gangster

A Durban attorney told City Press on Friday that Imber was giving the detailed affidavit priority attention

The A-G received a copy of the affidavit from Durban human rights lawyers last week

In it, 21-year-old KwaMashu gangster Bheki Mvubu alleges that soldiers, KwaZulu policemen and Inkatha officials have been colluding with his gang - the Amasinyora - in a reign of terror since 1987

City Press sent a copy of its story to the SADF's Natal Command and the KwaZulu police for comment, this week

Walter Felgate, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's speechwriter and member of the central committee, also acknowledged receiving the story for comment last Saturday

He promised a "detailed denial" of Inkatha complicity in the activities of the Amasin-

yora But yesterday he told City Press Inkatha would not comment

SADF spokesman Lt FM Williams commented "The allegations about SADF involvement are most strongly denied"

ZP spokesman Lt-Col Linglehile Khanyile said "Loose allegations given by you in your letter (a full report detailing the allegations) are not helping us to address the situation and your interest in this matter would have been best shown if you had furnished us with a copy of the so-called confession"

Roy Ainslie, of the Democratic Party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Group (Umag),

said about 70 charges had been laid at KwaMashu police station since 1987 and not a single prosecution had resulted

"Over the past three years the SAP has been given a wealth of information about the gang - including a complete list of gang members.

Ainslie this week said: "Much of this did not make sense at the time. Criminals identified, but not arrested. Witnesses available, but no court cases. Serious allegations, but no investigation.

"The only logical inference is that the Amasinyora gang is part of a strategy to destabilise black politics. There can be no other conclusion."

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By DE WET POTGIETER 254

A CONSCIENCE-stricken former army officer has broken a 12-year silence — and breached a military cover-up — to disclose that SADF officers in the Caprivi Strip went on a "human hunt" that ended with 12 Bushmen dead.

Mr Manie Dempers, now an advocate in Pretoria, told colleagues at the Bar that the officers, frustrated by failure to find game on a hunting foray into southern Angola, hunted down and shot the Bushmen instead near their base in Caprivi, which occurred in 1979.

Both men spoke with great reluctance. Mr Dempers, a legal officer in the SADF at the time, said he feared for his life for disclosing the "hunt", but could no longer remain silent.

Mr Dempers said he was not directly involved in the investigation but had access to the inquiry record.

He added "It happened in 1979 and it would be extremely difficult to revive such an old case after all these years. It's not clear where the bodies were buried and I doubt that any official documents relating to the incident still exist."

Colonel Van der Wall, admitted that he where he was on holiday, traced to Qwaqwa headed the SADF's internal inquiry into the atrocity in 1980 but, apart from saying, he had recommended no disciplinary action, refused to talk about it.

21/7/91 Secret

I can't tell you anything about the investigation. In fact, not even my wife and children know about it," he said.

He added that the inquiry was classified secret, as were all probes into charges of illegal hunting by SADF men.

He referred further inquiries to Anton Munnaar, his immediate superior at the time. Col. Munnaar, retired but still working part-time for the SADF, said he had no knowledge of the inquiry.

At the time, he had been seconded to the SWA Territorial Force as a legal officer.

"But a serious case of this kind was always immediately handed to the office of the Chief of the SADF for investigation," he said.

Former SADF chief Lt. Gen. Janne Geldenhuys said on Monday that he could not recall any such incident.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said he had no knowledge of the alleged hunt internal inquiry. He suggested that anyone with information about the director of should contact the SADF's director of police services, Col. G. van der Raad.

'Bushman hunt': DP wants probe

(254) CT 22/7/91

Staff Reporter

THE DP yesterday called for a full and open investigation into allegations that SADF officers hunted down and shot to death 12 Bushmen in southern Angola in 1979.

The allegations were made in yesterday's Sunday Times. The newspaper quoted former army officer Mr H W "Manie" Dempers — now an advocate at the Pretoria Bar — as saying that the officers, frustrated by not finding any game, had allegedly hunted the Bushmen.

Mr Dempers said an internal inquiry had been held.

Yesterday Mr Wynand Breytenbach, Deputy Minister of Defence, said he had no knowledge of the incident and did not wish to comment.

"It sounds utterly ridiculous. The normal thing is a statement will be released and a full investigation launched."

General Bob Rogers, Democratic Party spokesman on defence, yesterday called for the SADF to launch a full and open investigation into Mr Dempers's allegations. It was essential that the security forces' credibility was restored if they were to work with people, he said.

General Rogers added, "I cannot imagine the SADF would do a thing like that. They had established a camp in the Caprivi Strip for the Bushmen

where they looked after them. I cannot believe they hunted Bushmen."

He said there seemed to be a few ex-army members coming forward with allegations about things which had happened. Due to the low credibility of the SADF these allegations tended to be believed.

Mr Dempers told the Sunday Times he was not sure where the bodies had been buried or if official documents still existed.

In the report a retired colonel, named as "Hotnot" van der Wall, confirmed the incident.

Both men are quoted as "speaking reluctantly".

Colonel Van der Wall, now living in the Western Cape, admitted that he had headed an SADF inquiry into the atrocity in 1980.

He said he had recommended no disciplinary action.

Yesterday an SADF spokesman said he had no knowledge of the incident or the alleged internal investigation.

He added that the SADF was "only too willing" to investigate the allegations and suggested that anyone with information about the alleged hunt should contact the SADF's director of police services, Colonel G van den Raad, at (012) 313-9437.

● In August last year Mr Dempers was cashiered out of the army — under a regulation that had nothing to do with the alleged Bushman hunt.

Fire guts house 'hit by soldiers, teargas'

Sowetan

22/7/91

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THREE white soldiers allegedly attacked a house at GaMothapo near Pietersburg on Friday night, firing teargas which started a fire that destroyed the building.

Mrs Lydia Raesetja Molepo, of Ramokgale village in the Mothapo area, said the soldiers had asked her for beer and the whereabouts of two ANC activists minutes before her house, full of people drinking beer, filled with smoke and started burning.

The fire destroyed the contents of the house. The roof was ripped off and windows pulled out by the terrified people trying to escape when they found the door had been locked from the outside.

Investigated

A Northern Transvaal SADF spokesman said yesterday the matter was still being investigated. A statement may be issued today, she said.

The incident, in which 15-year-old Alma Molapo was overcome by the gas and had to be hospitalised, comes amid revelations of alleged SADF involvement in overt political activity and involvement in mass killings.

It also comes on the eve of a meeting between the Pietersburg Consumer Boycott Committee and the local chamber of commerce to discuss demands by the CBC, which include the withdrawal of troops from villages and townships where they are allegedly involved in a reign of terror.

Shot twice

Friday's incident is the third serious one involving soldiers in the village since December last year. In the first incident, Mr Joshua Legowa Phala of GaMothiba was shot dead by a soldier at a bar lounge in the village on New Year's Eve.

On May 1, a man who was on his way to a lounge was shot twice in the knee by a soldier. His right leg had to be amputated.

Both cases have not come before the court, the relatives and affected people told *Sowetan* on Saturday.

ANC interim chairman in the area, Mr Bongani Sithole, who was one of those allegedly asked for by the soldiers, said the community had had enough of soldiers and was calling on State President FW de Klerk to remove them.

He said the soldiers, who are based in the chief's kraal, should move out together with the local chieftainess, Madipuwane Mothapo.

New Armscor missile system

LINDEN BIRNS

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ARMSCOR'S latest portable anti-tank missile system entered the world arms market this month after more than six years of development and two years of production.

A recent edition of Jane's Defence Weekly published a feature on the new FT5 shoulder-launched weapon which Armscor has kept under wraps locally despite it having been put through almost five years of extensive trials with the SADF before full-scale production began in May 1989.

The system was designed to replace rifle grenades and the Soviet-manufactured RPG-7 short-range anti-tank weapon which the SADF captured in large numbers and used during the Angolan and Namibian campaigns in the 1970s and 1980s.

Development began in 1983 with Armscor subsidiary Somchem — which specialises in the design and production of rocket systems and warheads — as the prime contractor.

The FT5 consists of a reusable 100mm calibre rocket launcher, an optical sight and the rocket, which is contained in a disposable launch canister.

The rocket has a normal operating range of between 40m and 400m. The 92mm calibre warhead is capable of penetrating armour plate with a thickness of more than 650mm.

Armscor spokesmen were unavailable to comment.

Warning for SADF in uncertain times

Sec 22/7/91

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By GARNER THOMSON
Star Bureau

THE political and strategic changes brought about by the financial collapse of the Soviet Union has presented South Africa with an unprecedented opportunity to map out the future of its armed forces.

If it is able to overcome the current internal violence and arrive at a workable political settlement, it has the basis of a very strong and reasonably diverse economy, the technical expertise, and experience to offer effective and relevant aid to African countries, and a

strong self-interest in developing southern Africa into an economically viable region.

This is the opinion of Jane's Defence Weekly which in its current issue publishes a nine-page survey of South Africa and the role it is to play on the continent from this point on.

But, following the Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the unlikelihood of any African country developing into a credible threat, South Africa is entering a period of "strategic uncertainty".

With the exception of a neglected navy, Jane's says, South Africa's armed forces are already capable of deterring moves against the country and of assisting neighbours.

However, the SADF will need a major re-equipping to cover contingencies over the long term.

Jane's expresses concern at

defence cuts and the possibility that other demands will be so vast that the Government will be unlikely to have funds to rebuild the SADF properly.

Likewise, the air force — "unravalled in the sub-Saharan air-space" — is expected to see its supremacy stretched.

"Its most serious problem is an ever-shrinking budget which has already forced it to put its fighter replacement programme on hold."

The navy is the smallest and worst off of the forces Jane's

sees it as "essentially a coastal force, fighting for funds to replace a rapidly ageing fleet".

However, with the relaxation of sanctions imminent, it is Armcor and its associated defence industries which are "coming of age".

Already, Armcor has marketed its defence equipment to about 50 countries, often using intermediaries. Jane's adds "A number of African countries have been major customers for South African-produced defence equipment". □

Army feeds storm-hit hospital

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Star
22/7/91

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

The SADF has stepped in to feed hospital patients after a violent storm extensively damaged the kitchen of Themba Hospital in KaNgwane.

The Nelspruit-based Eastern Transvaal Command came to the rescue when the hospital's kitchen roof caved in, the floor flooded, the stove canopy collapsed and equipment was destroyed.

Soldiers put up tarpaulins and cleared the kitchen of debris. Once the damaged kitchen roof had been removed, three mobile stoves and two mobile refrigerators were installed in a covered parking area.

Now patients are eating by courtesy of a military kitchen. But army cooks point out that they are not getting regulation army food, but meals prepared according to doctors' menus.

Themba Hospital, the homeland's largest, has 560 beds and 15 clinics. It has a staff of more than 800.

Superintendent Dr John Louw was full of praise for the army. "Goodness knows how we would have managed without them."

SADF linked to train attacks

Star 22/7/91
By Montshiwa Moroke

The New Nation newspaper will consult its lawyers today before meeting police investigating its allegations that a South African Defence Force special unit planned and executed attacks on train commuters, editor Zwelakhe Sisulu said yesterday.

On Friday the police said they had asked the New Nation to furnish further information, but had been told it would only be able to do so today.

A high-ranking officer, Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, has been appointed to investigate the allegations.

"We were approached by General van der Westhuizen on Friday, and we will be talking to him after consulting with our lawyers tomorrow (Monday) morning, Mr Sisulu said.

The editor said yesterday that according to New Nation's sources, truckloads of material that would have incriminated certain people



Allegations . . . Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of New Nation.

were being removed, and some of the people included in the hit squads were being evacuated from the Phalaborwa camp from where the SADF units operated.

This equipment included television sets allegedly stolen from Soweto residents during sorties by Special Forces members.

The allegations were made by a claimed member of one of the SADF Spe-

cial Forces units, Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene — alias Bod Dickson — who claimed that much of the bloody township violence and the Reef train massacres had been planned and carried out by "Special Forces of the SADF".

Operatives working in these units had mainly been Mozambicans, Angolans and Zairese who could not speak local African languages, he said.

Mr Ndimene claimed that his colleagues were also involved in the assassinations of Dr Anton Lubowski and Dr Fabian Ribiero.

He also claimed that:

- Operatives who attacked trains were first given urban training at the Phalaborwa camp, and given an assortment of weapons including AK-47 rifles and pangas.

- During training, his colleagues had worn red headbands, and had been baffled by this.

- When the ANC, SACP and PAC were unbanned, army officers said that although the organisations were un-

banned, the war against them would continue.

"We were told that we would now have to fight a different kind of war," Mr Ndimene said.

New Nation said it was in possession of the names of the core group of attackers and could reveal that they were all members of the SADF and based at Phalaborwa, and were members of 5 Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce).

"None of the core group of attackers are South African."

Initial investigations show that this network extends far beyond South Africa's borders and reaches out into neighbouring states, implicating high-ranking officials from these countries, even up to Cabinet level.

"Inside the country, this network extends beyond Government and security force structures. Its tentacles extend into the media, political parties outside Government, youth groups, churches, private security companies and in private

● To Page 2

Police want facts on train killings

Star 22/7/91
● From Page 1

game reserves.

"Operatives in the 'Third Force' are known to occupy legitimate positions in above-board structures in State departments, private institutions and private companies.

"SADF sources say that when the Civil Co-operation Bureau was dismantled, its members immediately took up overt positions in the army."

Mr Ndimene claimed he had been kidnapped from Mozambique during an SADF raid in 1982 after being suspected of being an ANC member.

"After intensive interrogation, Ndimene was forced to join the SADF and was at different times deployed on SADF duty as a member of 51 Commando. He operated in Namibia, Angola, Swaziland and carried out several missions around the country."

"His SADF number was 85/16892PD and he was stationed at Phalaborwa. He re-

signed from the army on January 31," New Nation said.

After the September 13 massacre of train commuters in which at least 26 people were killed, the then ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, said the ANC was convinced that professional killers were behind the attacks.

There had been evidence that some of the people involved in the attacks were from outside the country.

For instance, he had found it significant that while attacking their victims in a Soweto-bound train, they had not said a word.

"It is clear that they have considerable experience in this type of thing."

Addressing another meeting on the same day, Mr Mandela said "There is no doubt in my mind, and all evidence conclusively supports this, that the police and sectors of the Government are working with a variety of vigilante forces, including Inkatha."

Lid is *Sowetan 23/7/91* put on 'SADF hunt' ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

PRETORIA advocate Mr Mame Dempers yesterday refused to comment on allegations that members of the South African Defence Force had killed 12 Bushmen during a "Bushman hunt" in the Caprivi Strip.

According to a report in a Sunday newspaper, Dempers said the SADF members hunted and killed the Bushmen after a failed hunting trip in 1970.

Dempers was a legal officer in the SADF at the time.

Privilege

He said the report was based on a "privileged" conversation and was incorrect.

"Other than that, I cannot comment as that would break the privilege of the conversation," he said.

According to the report, Dempers was not involved in the "Bushman hunt", but learned about it after seeing the records of an internal SADF inquiry into the matter.

The inquiry recommended that no action be taken against those involved. - *Sowetan Correspondent*

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Bushmen

‘hunt’
cf 23/7/91
**Ex officer
won't say**

Staff Reporters

A FORMER army officer, Mr Manie Dempers, yesterday declined to confirm or deny allegations that SADF officers hunted down and shot dead 12 Bushmen in southern Angola in 1979

The allegations were reported in the Sunday Times which claimed that a conscience-stricken Mr Dempers, now a candidate advocate at the Pretoria Bar, had told legal colleagues about the alleged atrocity

Mr Dempers and a retired colonel named as "Hotnot" van der Wall had reluctantly confirmed the incident, the newspaper said

Mr Dempers yesterday told the Cape Times he was not prepared to comment further and referred journalists to an article in an Afrikaans newspaper

The article quoted Mr Dempers as saying that allegations that, after 12 years of silence, he was persuaded by his conscience to expose the alleged actions were "totally untrue"

No record

His conversation with another advocate had been incorrectly repeated, the newspaper quoted him as saying

An SADF spokesman, Commandant Riaan Louw, said yesterday that the matter had been investigated and no record could be found of the alleged killings or of a subsequent internal military inquiry

Commandant Louw said the Sunday Times had been asked to get its informant to "come forward and make a statement" to Colonel G van den Raad, the SADF's director of police services

Asked if the SADF would try to track down Colonel Van der Wall or interview Mr Dempers, he replied "We first want to speak to the newspaper's informant"

He intimated that Colonel Van den Raad, whose telephone number was publicised yesterday, might be in a better position to release information "in a couple of days"

Editor to name 'SADF men' in train massacre

254 ET 23/7/91
JOHANNESBURG — The New Nation newspaper is expected to provide police with names of Defence Force members allegedly involved in attacks on train commuters.

The newspaper's editor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said yesterday that he would give the names, but only if the police gave a firm guarantee that the information would be acted on "quickly and effectively".

Mr Sisulu said he did not "want to give out information which could be used in a cover-up".

The offer arises out a report about former army sergeant Mr Felix Ndimene, who claimed that members of Five Reconnaissance Regiment had been behind much of the township violence in Natal and the Witwatersrand.

Mr Ndimene also alleged that members of the Reconnaissance Regiment were behind the Soweto train massacre on September 13 last year.

The SADF has dismissed the allegations as "absolute lies", adding that such actions were in complete contrast to SADF policy.

Last Friday the police appointed Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen to investigate New Nation allegations about the train massacres.

The senior officer recently headed police investigations into the murder of Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA president Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo and ANC lawyer Mr Bhekı Mlangeni.

He was also appointed to investigate the massacre of 28 Swanesville squatters in May, and was chief investigating officer in the Harms Commission into alleged political murders.

Editor to see police about SADF unit

Star 23/1/91
254
By Montshiwa Moroke

Police investigations into inter-racial violence had been unsatisfactory, and New Nation newspaper wanted police to promise they would act on information implicating the SADF in such violence, editor Zwelake Sisulu said yesterday.

Sisulu is to meet Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, head of special investigations in Pretoria today.

The general will be investigating allegations that members of an SADF special unit murdered civilians and attacked train commuters, including such attacks as the one on the "Iyikeleza" train on September 13, in which 26 were killed.

The general said he hoped the newspaper would make available all the information the police needed, so that he could meet a claimed member of one of the SADF Special Forces units — Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene, alias Bob Dickson, who alleged that much of the violence had been planned by an SADF Special Forces unit.

Contempt action in Somchem dispute?

(254) ct 24/7/91

Supreme Court Reporter

AN apparent failure by Overberg Regional Services Council to lodge documents relating to the lease by Somchem, an Armscor subsidiary, of land on which weapons-testing takes place, may lead to contempt of court action.

This was said yesterday by Mr Hilton Gischen, lawyer for the Rooi Els local council, which had brought review proceedings against Overberg RSC, the administrator of the Cape and Somchem about Somchem's use of land near Hangklip.

On July 10 the Rooi Els local council brought a second application for an order compelling Overberg RSC to hand over the documents. The court case brought earlier this year — to

review Somchem's presence on the land — could not proceed because of the non-delivery of the documents, the court was told.

That day, by agreement between the RSC and the local council, Mr Justice W A van Deventer ordered Overberg RSC to give the council a number of documents concerning Somchem's occupation of a portion of a section of the land by July 22.

The court also ordered that should the documents not be filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the officials responsible for their delivery must give reasons why they should not be jailed for contempt of court.

Mr Gischen said yesterday that no documents had been filed at court or delivered to his office.

Soldiers teargassed house, SADF admits

Sowetan 24/7/91
THE South African Defence Force yesterday confirmed that their soldiers were involved in an incident in which teargas was fired into a house near Pietersburg, setting it on fire.

A statement issued by the Far North Command in Pietersburg said the matter had been reported to the police, who were investigating.

The statement relates to an incident at GaMothapo village last Friday night in which three white soldiers allegedly fired two canisters of teargas into a one-roomed house full of people drinking liquor.

The family of Mr William

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Molepo said the soldiers had first accused them of hosting ANC meetings before firing the teargas. The family said the door had been locked from outside, preventing people inside from escaping

Windows had to be forced out of the walls in the ensuing stampede, in which a 15-year-old girl, Alinah Molepo, was overcome by fumes and had to be hospitalised.

The soldiers have been accused of waging a reign of terror in the village, where a man was shot dead on New Year's Eve and another

shot in the leg on May 1 this year. The latter, Mr Lesetja Phillip Madraai (32), had his leg amputated as a result of the shooting.

Meanwhile, a lawyer for the family, Mr Ike Grant, yesterday announced that claims were being processed against Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan for damages arising from the incident.

The withdrawal of troops from around Pietersburg is one of the demands by the Consumer Boycott Committee, who yesterday met the local chamber of commerce. They failed to agree on lifting the boycott of white-owned shops.

The two are to meet again today.

Cops hit out over violence

Sowetan 24/7/91

254

POLICE have criticised what they termed a newspaper's failure to supply information about allegations that special units in the South African Defence Force had planned and carried out much of the township violence.

In a statement on Monday, police said investigations into the so-called "third force" were being delayed "once again and possibly retarded by the failure of the newspaper concerned to make the evidence available to the investigating officer, Maj-Gen Ronnie van der Westhuizen"

The police statement followed a report in the *New Nation* newspaper last week that special units in the SADF had planned and carried out much of the township violence, including the train massacres

The newspaper's editor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said he would only give police the information they sought if there was some guarantee of action

In the past, he said, investigations had come to nothing although people had supplied police with evidence

According to the police, investigations in the past had been unsuccessful after delays in supplying investigators with the "sensational" evidence given prominence in the media

Van der Westhuizen expressed concern at the incidents

Supply evidence

He called on the media to supply the evidence to the police "with the same zeal and dedication with which allegations are published"

He stressed that no-one had anything to fear from telling the truth, nor did anyone have any reason to withhold information from the police.

In reaction, Sisulu said the police statement "doesn't make sense" - *Sapa*

Armcor making guns for Arabs ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Jane's

Biday 24/7/91

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR is manufacturing self-propelled G6 cannons for export to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which last year placed an order for the weapon, Jane's Defence Weekly has reported

Jane's also said Armcor had unveiled a new low-band early warning air defence radar system for use by the SADF

Armcor spokesmen yesterday refused to say what the 155mm G6 cannons sold for, how many orders had been met, how many were outstanding or how many the UAE had bought

These cannons are capable of firing pro-

jectiles over a range of more than 39km, further than most similar big guns manufactured abroad

Armcor designed the 46-ton G6 to work in combat with the Rooikat armoured car and the Ratel armoured infantry fighting vehicle

The latest World Defence Almanac reports that the SADF is equipped with more than 40 G6s and more than 60 G5s with more to be delivered. The Almanac said the UAE had 20 155mm cannons

It reported that Iraq had been supplied with at least 150 G5s

Jane's said the new L-band local warning radar had a 60km range and would begin operational trials soon

The radar unit is mounted in a self-contained small arms and fragment-protected shelter and is designed to be transported on a mine-proof truck

It can be operated on or off the truck and can also be transported in a C-130 Hercules transport aircraft

Armcor spokesmen also declined to answer questions about the radar unit

Editor Sisulu seeks urgent probe

By Montshiwa Moroke
and Sapa

with Mr Sisulu and deputy editor Gabu Tugwana

Nation published allegations by Mr Basson of the existence of secret camps in which youths were trained and at which arms were stored for use in township violence.

Copies of two newspapers were given to the police by New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu yesterday as evidence of alleged SADF involvement in civilian murders in townships and on suburban trains

The newspaper sourced its information on SADF complicity to a claimed former Special Forces unit member, Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene, who had since been handed over to Soldiers of Peace, Mr Sisulu said.

According to the Soldiers of Peace statement, Mr Basson told General van der Westhuizen it was difficult to co-operate with the police or SADF in any investigation implicating security forces

And Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, who was appointed to investigate the allegations carried in the New Nation on Friday, told The Star he was satisfied with the information at his disposal

Former Sergeant Ndimene had said in the video-recorded interview that much of the township violence and the Reef train massacres of the past year had been planned and carried out by SADF Special Forces units.

According to the statement, General van der Westhuizen and his team expressed their intention of bringing any criminal offences into the open

Mr Sisulu said police were handed copies of the New Nation and the Sunday Star.

Mr Sisulu yesterday offered the SABC the video tape for screening

Mr Basson accepted this and agreed to co-operate by supplying all evidence to the investigating team as soon as it became available.

He told them he believed that on the basis of the reports contained in the newspapers, the police should be able to start investigations immediately.

Editor-in-chief of television news production JL Pretorius said the cassette would be collected today

He also agreed that police could interview Mr Ndimene, and that sensitive information be supplied to the police a day or two before it was published in the media

General van der Westhuizen and other police officers held talks

Later in the day, the police officers met Nico Basson, a former SADF officer and project leader of Soldiers of Peace

Last month the New

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Accounts Receivable

star 24/7/91
**Armcor angry
over 'cartel'**

LONDON — Armcor executive chairman Johan van Vuuren believes the "new world order" advocated by the US government could adversely affect South Africa's ascent in the international arms market, says Jane's Defence Weekly.

The latest issue carries a full-page interview with Mr van Vuuren, and a 10-page survey of South Africa's military power and arms industry.

"I find it disturbing that the smaller manufacturers are seen as the bad guys," said Mr van Vuuren, who believes the major arms producers, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, are trying to establish a cartel.

"There is no use lifting the arms embargo against South Africa if it is going to be replaced by a new world order ban on exports," he says.

"After all, South Africa is well placed to move into the marketplace as the world's attitude to the country changes."

Sapa

SABC not yet decided on video

THE SABC is in possession of a video recording of an extensive interview with Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene

Ndimene, who claimed he was a former South African Defence Force Special Forces unit operative, gave detailed accounts of alleged SADF involvement in violence on the Reef

Executive editor of television news production, Christo Kritzinger, said the corporation was still considering whether to screen the 30-minute material.

"We will make a copy of the video and give the cassette back to Zwelakhe Sisulu, *New Nation* editor, so that they can also make it available to other journalists.

"We still have to make a decision on whether we are going to broadcast the material

"There is nothing new in the video. Everything in the cassette was reported in the *Sunday Star*," Kritzinger said

The video was originally offered to the SABC by Sisulu on Tuesday for screening last night.

Sisulu said former Sergeant Ndimene says in the interview that much of the senseless township violence and train massacres had been planned and carried out by SADF Special Forces units.

Sisulu said yesterday "We believe it is within the public's interest that the SABC screen this video and so let the public judge for themselves"

Sowetan 25/7/97

SADF's 'hand' in Crossroads violence



VICTIM OF VIOLENCE: Crossroads resident Mr Kikiki Xengxe sits disconsolate in the shell of his shack which was gutted this week. Xengxe lost all his possessions in the blaze.

SOUTH 2517 - 31/7/91

(254)

PIC. YUNUS MOHAMED

By **REHANA ROSSOUW**

CROSSROADS residents have signed affidavits alleging that the SADF assisted youths from the Unathi housing project during clashes in the squatter camp.

And the chairperson of the ANC branch in Crossroads, Mr Jeffrey Nongwe, claimed that he was approached by a senior member of the

not unit who promised police protection if he organised his supporters to launch an attack on the town clerk of Crossroads.

The claims follow the gutting of 40 shacks in the area on Monday.

It comes after months of repeated clashes between Unathi youth and Section Four squatters.

Residents point to the South African Defence Force and the police taking sides in the conflict, and fear

that the security forces could play a similar role in the violence as they are alleged to have done in the Transvaal.

Both the SADF and the police have denied the claims that they are fuelling the violence.

The conflict between the squatters stems from friction over the right to occupy 109 houses recently completed in Crossroads.

The houses had been promised to Nongwe's supporters by the town clerk

of Crossroads, Mr Ricky Schelhase, but had been occupied illegally by other squatters before they moved in.

No action was taken to force the illegal tenants out of the houses, and the SADF moved into the Unathi area more than a year ago when the conflict began.

Nongwe told SOUTH on Wednesday

• **TURN TO PAGE 3**

P.T.O.

SADF's 'hand' in Xroads violence

South 25/7-31/7/91

● FROM PAGE 1

that he had been approached by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brazelle, of the riot unit, who said police would not take action if his people "marched against Schelhase". (254)

Brazelle was at the centre of a storm two years ago when he commanded a riot squad unit which took action against Mitchells Plain demonstrators.

His unit's action led police lieutenant Gregory Rockman to speak out against "wild dogs" in the riot police.

"I don't know why Brazelle came to see me last month. I was quite surprised because I thought he supported Schelhase," said Nongwe.

"He said we must show that the people don't support Schelhase and should march against him.

"He said if we marched, the police would help us. We could throw stones if we wanted to and the police would not take action against us."

Police spokesperson Major Jan Calitz said the SAP denied and rejected Nongwe's allegations "with the contempt it deserves".

Active

Nongwe and several Crossroads residents have also alleged that the SADF was playing an active role in supporting the Unathi youth.

"They have become part of the Unathi community," Nongwe alleged.

"When the youths attack us, the SADF shoot teargas at us to give them a chance to move in among the shacks.

"But they do nothing to support us when we are attacked."

Crossroads resident Ms Monica Williams said in an affidavit that when youths petrol-bombed a shack on June 10, they were accompanied by soldiers.

"I heard a noise and went to investigate. I saw petrol bombs on top of a house," Williams said.

"A youth threw a second bomb while accompanied by soldiers."

"When people tried to douse the fire the soldiers shot at them and used teargas."

Another resident, Ms Monra Zoluwe, said she was woken up at 2am on June 10 by a "loud bang".

"I heard my people shouting that the Unathi youth and the soldiers were throwing petrol bombs," Zoluwe said in an affidavit.

"I shouted at the soldiers that they take parties from Unathi and they won't get it from our side."

"The troops then pointed their guns at me."

An SADF spokesperson, Lieutenant Johann van Schalkwyk, denied SADF involvement in the attacks.

"The people of Crossroads are not the enemy of the South African Defence Force," he said.

STATE 'DIRTY TRICKS'

More than 60 killed since silent Jikeleza death ride

South 25/7-31/7/91 (254)

MORE THAN 60 passengers have died since last September in attacks on trains in the PWV area. Several of these attacks were executed by highly-trained operatives who indiscriminately went about their murdering spree, not speaking to one another

At the time commuters thought the attackers were supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Now, since former SADF sergeant Felix Isais Ndimene has made shock revelations to *New Nation* last week, it appears they were members of special forces of the defence force

Not only did they go about their bloody business mowing down innocent passengers without uttering a word, from what Ndimene says, it seems they were from outside the country and unable to speak any local African language

In the bloodiest train massacre to date, 26 people were killed at Benrose station on September 13 last year. The incident remains unsolved after five men facing 66 charges of murder and attempted murder walked free from the Johannesburg Magistrates Court last month

Mrs Anna Malika, a passenger on board the "Jikeleza death ride" train, remembers the coach pulling out of the station on the late afternoon of September 13

"As the train left George Goch, a group of men entered our coach. There could have been about eight of them, maybe 10. They looked young, about 25 years old, except the one who appeared to be the leader. He was older and dressed in overalls

"I would not have paid any attention to them, except it was strange

Reports of the silent killers who executed the Benrose train massacre in September last year, makes more sense in the wake of confessions of a former SADF sergeant who revealed that the killers were part of a secret military squad who, over the past 10 months, were responsible for attacks on commuters in trains and on stations in the Transvaal **MONO BADELA** reports

that a group of people travelling together were not talking among themselves. Even railway detectives in private clothes have something to say as they move about

"They had guns and pangas and long knives and they were shouting 'Viva!', that's all I heard them say, 'Viva! Viva!' as they came forward stabbing and firing their guns"

IN HIS ACCOUNT of the massacre to *New Nation*, Ndimene said some of his former colleagues were Mozambicans, Angolans and Zairians who could not speak any of the local African languages. Ndimene is Mozambican

He said the attackers shot and stabbed people indiscriminately. Other passengers were flung from the train as it travelled between George Goch and Denver stations

There have been several other attacks on passengers in trains either bound for Johannesburg or Soweto in the mornings and evenings

Exactly a week earlier, on the night of September 6, unknown gunmen opened fire on a crowd of commuters at Jeppe station in Johannesburg, kill-

ing five people and injuring 24 in what was described as a motiveless and senseless attack

Both the gunmen and their victims were black

The gunmen shot wildly into a crowd waiting on a platform and fled. The assailants evaded a police cordon set up minutes after the attack, and until today, police have no leads to the killers

On September 18, a gang of panga-wielding men attacked passengers on a train between two West Rand stations, injuring six people, one seriously

A police spokesman could not say who the attackers were

On the same day, a man described as a Mozambican sharpshooter, was killed in Phola Park squatter camp near Alberton

The killers struck again in June this year, and the *Sowetan* offered a reward of R50 000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for killing seven people on a Vereeniging train bound for Johannesburg on June 26. The killings happened when the train pulled out of Kliptown station at



Sergeant Felix Isais Ndimene

Pic courtesy NEW NATION

5 45am

The attack was thought to have been carried out by Inkatha supporters in retaliation for the stabbing of one of their members the previous day, but now it seems, another force had been

at work

A commuter who narrowly escaped death, Mrs Angelina Ndlovu, said the attackers "called us Mandela's dogs". No one has been apprehended for this massacre.

Woman dies as train attackers strike again

Star 25/7/91

Staff Reporters

Merciless train attackers, whose brutal and unprovoked rampages on Reef commuter trains have claimed more than 60 lives since last September, struck again last night killing one woman and injuring 14

The latest fatality was a woman who leapt from a Soweto-bound train when 20 thugs armed with guns, pangas and knobkerries ran amok in commuter carriages.

Passengers were shot, hacked and battered

One passenger who has now survived two attacks said he recognised one of the attackers from the previous rampage

The attack came as the SADF vehemently denied a claim that members of its Special Forces were behind attacks including the September 1990 train massacre which claimed 26 lives

And in a confidential briefing to diplomats in Pretoria, a police colonel yesterday said a number of Inkatha Freedom Party members had been arrested in connection with train attacks

Describing the latest atrocity, Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgryn of the Soweto police today said a large group of attackers boarded a train at Mzimhlope station

The attack started between this station and Phomolong station at about 6 45 pm.

The train was packed with commuters and the stations were very busy

"Although we have police manning the stations around the clock it is impossible to search every commuter for weapons when there are hundreds of people at rush hour," Colonel Halgryn said.

The attackers suddenly started hacking at the commuters with pangas and other weapons. The body of an as yet unidentified woman was later found next to the railway line between the two stations

Eight men and six women

● To Page 2

Attackers go on rampage

● From Page 1

were taken to the Baragwanath Hospital.

Nine are in a serious condition

Colonel Halgryn appealed to witnesses to come forward so identikit could be compiled

The latest attack came amid controversy over the identity of attackers after claims in the New Nation newspaper by Felix Isaias Ndimene, who alleges he was a sergeant in an SADF special unit which carried out a number of Reef train attacks

New Nation gave the SABC a video recording of an interview with Sergeant Ndimene. Excerpts were screened last night

The sergeant alleged that Phalaborwa-based Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce) had trained foreign mercenaries who then carried out attacks on civilian targets

Sergeant Ndimene has demanded indemnity from President de Klerk

He also wants Mr de Klerk to guarantee his and his family's safety, according to a spokesman for Soldiers of Peace (SOP), the organisation which is hiding him

The SADF yesterday rejected Sergeant Ndimene's allegations that 5 Recce was involved in attacks against civilians as "totally wrong and out of context"

Diplomats in Pretoria were yesterday briefed on allegations of SADF involvement in township violence by Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze and a colonel in charge of the special investigation team into violence, particularly violence on trains

The colonel said two of the three men believed to be responsible for a train attack at Jeppe station last year had

been arrested

Three men had been arrested in connection with the September 13 train massacre which claimed 26 lives

All those arrested were members of the IFP, he said, and the court cases would dispel allegations of SADF involvement in violence on the trains

Police made a breakthrough yesterday in their investigation of an early morning attack on a Johannesburg-bound train in which six people were killed several weeks ago

Three men were arrested and three firearms, believed to be those used in the attack on a coach full of praying people in Soweto, were confiscated

Anyone who can help police is asked to telephone (011) 980-8312 during all hours. Captain Okkie Vermaak is the investigating officer

Sowetan Correspondents

MERCILESS train attackers, whose brutal and unprovoked rampages on Reef commuter trains have claimed more than 60 lives since last September, struck again on Wednesday night.

One woman died and 14 were injured.

The woman died after leaping from a Soweto-bound train when 20 thugs armed with guns, pangas and knobkerries ran amok in commuter carriages.

Passengers were shot, hacked and battered.

One passenger, who has now survived two attacks, said he recognised one of the attackers from the previous rampage.

The attack came as the SADF vehemently denied a claim that members of its Special Forces were behind attacks including the September 1990 train massacre which claimed 26 lives.

Inkatha

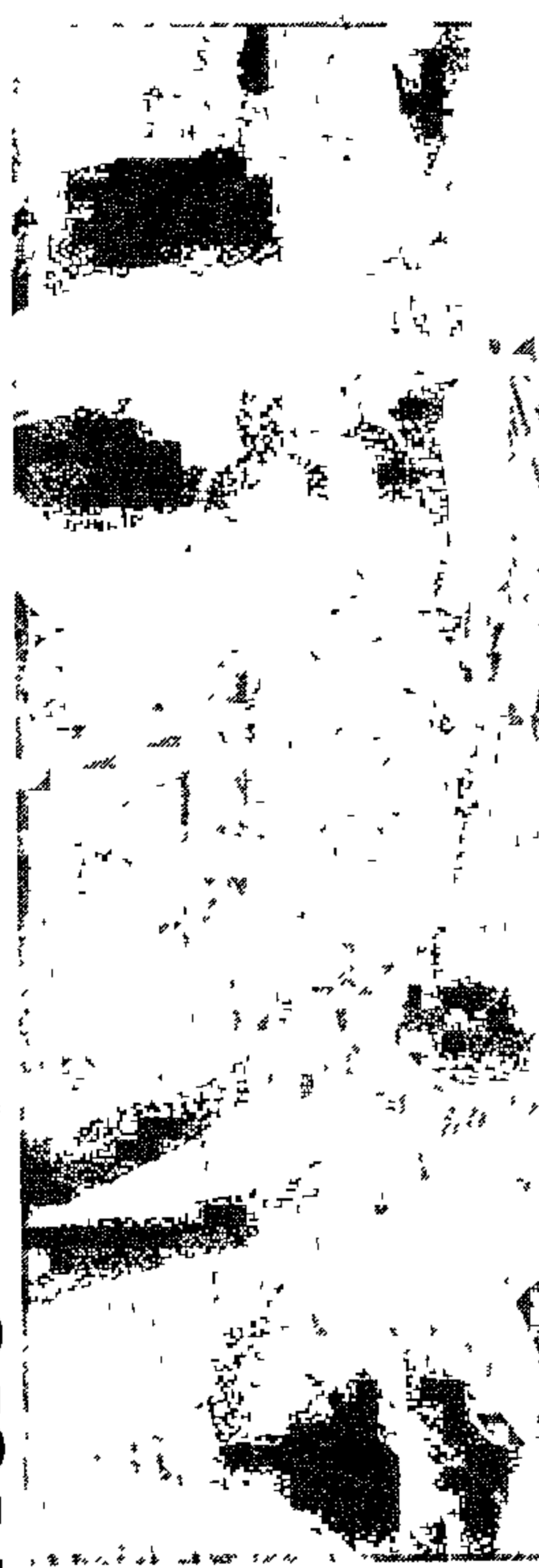
And in a confidential briefing to diplomats in Pretoria, a police colonel yesterday said a number of Inkatha Freedom Party members had been arrested in connection with train attacks.

Describing the latest atrocity, Lieutenant-Colonel Tieme Halgryn of the Soweto police yesterday said a large group

The scourge that haunts our trains

Sowetan 26/7/91

254



Trains have been target of political thugs in the Reef. Since September last year, more than 60 black commuters have been shot, stabbed or hacked to death.

of attackers boarded a train at Mzimhlope station.

“Although we have police manning the stations around the clock it is impossible to search every commuter for weapons when there are hundreds of people in rush hour,” Halgryn said.

The attackers suddenly started hacking commuters with pangas and other weapons.

The body of an as yet unidentified woman was later found next to the railway line between the two stations.

The injured were taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

The latest attack came amid controversy over the

identity of attackers following claims in the *New Nation* by Felix Isaias Ndumene, who alleges he was a sergeant in an SADF special unit which carried out a number of Reef train attacks.

“He is in SOP’s care and only one person knows where he is.”

Video

The newspaper has given the SABC a video recording of an interview with Ndumene.

The sergeant alleged that Phalaborwa-based Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce) had trained foreign mercenaries who then carried out attacks on civilian targets.

Ndumene has dema-

nded indemnity from President FW de Klerk.

He also wants De Klerk to guarantee his and his family’s safety, according to a spokesman for Soldiers of Peace (SOP), the organisation which has given him refuge.

Angelo Coppola, managing director of African Communications Project, which runs SOP, said no one would be allowed to meet Ndumene.

“The sergeant refuses to speak to anyone, including the media and the police investigating

permission to interview the unit’s commanding officer, saying SADF ethics prohibited interviews with members of its special forces or the publication of their names.

Diplomats in Pretoria were briefed on Wednesday on allegations of SADF involvement in township violence by Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Koze and a colonel in charge of the special investigation team into violence, particularly violence on trains.

The colonel said two of the three men believed to be responsible for a train attack at Jeppe station last year had been arrested.

Arrested

Three men had been arrested in connection with the September 13 train massacre which claimed 26 lives and police were looking for a further three men.

All those arrested were members of the IFP, he said, and the court cases would dispel allegations of SADF involvement in violence on the trains.

Meanwhile Soweto police made a breakthrough on Wednesday in their investigation of an early morning attack on a Johannesburg bound train in which six people were killed several weeks ago.

Three men were arrested and three firearms, believed to be those used in the attack on a coach full of praying people in Soweto, were confiscated.

team,” Coppola said.

He said Ndumene had refused to see Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, who is investigating the sergeant’s claims.

The SADF has rejected Ndumene’s allegations that 5 Recce was involved in attacks against civilians as “totally wrong and out of context”.

Diplomats

“The reports are lies—5 Recce is a professional unit and does not operate like that,” said SADF public relations director Commandant Riaan Louw.

He refused *The Star*

SADF unit cannot talk to the Press

254
Sowetan
26/7/91

NO media interviews would be allowed with the head of Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce), the SADF special unit allegedly implicated in the murder of train commuters on the Reef, SADF public relations director Commandant Riaan Louw said yesterday.

According to Louw, SADF ethics prohibit members of its special forces from speaking to the media and their names may not be published.

All media enquiries about 5 Recce

and other special units should be made through the SADF's public relations department, said Louw.

He was responding to attempts by a *Sowetan* correspondent to speak to the commanding officer of the Phalaborwa-based 5 Recce

He, however, dismissed as "totally wrong and out of context" allegations that 5 Recce was involved in atrocities against civilians

"The reports are all lies. Five Recce is a professional unit and does not operate in that way," said Louw - *Sowetan Correspondent*

BYLAE

Pos	Subpos	T S	Artikel Beskrywing	Statistiese Eenheid	Skaal van Reg	Annotasies
85 39	" 40	0	Deur subpos No 8539 21 40 deur die volgende te vervang Ander, vakuumpipe, van minstens 15 W	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	
	" 90	7	Deur subpos No 8539 21 90 deur die volgende te vervang. Ander	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	
	" 50	4	Deur subpos No 8539 22 50 deur die volgende te vervang Ander, vakuumpipe, van minstens 15 W	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	
	" 90	3	Deur subpos No 8539 22 90 deur die volgende te vervang Ander	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	
	" 55	9	Deur subpos No 8539 29.55 deur die volgende te vervang Ander, vakuumpipe, van minstens 15 W	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	
	" 90	8	Deur subpos No 8539 29 90 deur die volgende te vervang Ander	getal	20% of 70c elk min 80%"	

Opmerkings — 1 Die uitwerking van hierdie wysiging is dat die skaal van reg op elektriese gloeilampe van minstens 15 W van 20% of 24c elk min 80% na 20% of 70c elk min 80% gewysig word

2 Gloeilampe van subposte Nos 8539 21 40, 8539 21 90, 8539 22 50, 8539 22 90, 8539 29.55 en 8539 29 90 wat aan die vereistes van kortingitem 460 22 voldoen, kan by die kortingitem met korting op reg geklaar word en die Raad van Handel en Nywerheid het vir dié doel gesertifiseer dat die wysiging van die skale van reg as gevolg van 'n aansoek om tariefbeskerming is wat nie vooraf vir algemene inligting in die *Staatskoerant* gepubliseer is nie.

No. R. 1699

26 July 1991

DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE MILITARY PENSIONS ACT, 1976

1. The Minister of Finance has, in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act No. 84 of 1976), read with section 3 (2) of the Act, determined that—

(1) with effect from 1 July 1991—

(a) for the purposes of formula I as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor A of the said formula shall represent the following

(i) R22 104,84 in the case of a member who can prove to the satisfaction of the Director-General that he is in the possession of at least a three-year bachelor's degree or any other qualification which the Director-General regards as equivalent to the said qualification,

(ii) R16 729,32 in the case of a member who can prove to the satisfaction of the Director-General that he is in the possession of a matriculation certificate or any other qualification which the Director-General regards as equivalent to the said qualification, and

(iii) R13 504,08 in all other cases;

(b) for the purposes of formula II, as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor C of the said formula shall represent the amounts of R2 210,52, R2 230,56 and R2 250,72 respectively for (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) above

No. R. 1699

26 Julie 1991

BEPALING VAN BEDRAE VIR DOELEINDES VAN DIE WET OP MILITÊRE PENSIOENE, 1976

1 Die Minister van Finansies het kragtens die bepalings van artikel 1 van die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet No. 84 van 1976), saamgelees met artikel 3 (2) van die Wet, bepaal dat—

(1) met ingang van 1 Julie 1991—

(a) vir doeleindes van formule I, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet, faktor A van bedoelde formule die volgende bedrae voorstel

(i) R22 104,84 in die geval van 'n lid wat tot tevredenheid van die Direkteur-generaal bewys lewer dat hy oor minstens 'n driejarige baccalaureusgraad beskik of oor enige ander kwalifikasie wat die Direkteur-generaal as gelykwaardig daarmee beskou;

(ii) R16 729,32 in die geval van 'n lid wat tot tevredenheid van die Direkteur-generaal bewys lewer dat hy oor 'n matrikulasiesertifikaat beskik of oor enige ander kwalifikasie wat die Direkteur-generaal as gelykwaardig daarmee beskou, en

(iii) R13 504,08 in alle ander gevalle;

(b) vir doeleindes van formule II, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet, faktor C van bedoelde formule onderskeidelik die bedrae van R2 210,52, R2 230,56, R2 250,72 vir (a) (i), (ii) en (iii) hierbo voorstel

2 In this notice any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in section 1 of the said Act, shall bear such meaning (254) ~~300~~

3 Government Notice No. R. 388 of 10 March 1989 is hereby withdrawn.

B. J. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Finance.

No. R. 1715 **26 July 1991**

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS (No. MR 86)

Under section 120 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, the regulations published in Government Notice No. R 1770 of 5 October 1973 are amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

2. In hierdie kennisgewing het 'n woord of 'n uitdrukking waaraan in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, daardie betekenis.

3. Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 388 van 10 Maart 1989 word hierby ingetrek.

B. J. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Finansies.

No. R. 1715 **26 Julie 1991**

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES (No. MR. 86)

Kragtens artikel 120 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R 1770 van 5 Oktober 1973 gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangedui

J. A. VAN WYK,
Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

SCHEDULE

By the substitution for paragraphs 108 01-06, 108-02-02, 108 02 04 (2), 108.02 09 and 108 02 11 of the First Schedule with the following paragraphs

108 01 06	Stellenbosch		Monday to Friday 07.45 to 12 30 and 13 15 to 16 30
108 02 02	All district offices (except Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Richards Bay, Maputo, Lebombo, Beit Bridge, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay and customs and excise airports)	(a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue	Monday to Friday 08 00 to 12 30 and 13 30 to 15 00
108 02 04 (2)	Airfreight depot (H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth)	(a) For the acceptance of bills of entry, for the receipt of duties and other revenue and other business	Monday to Friday 08:00 to 12 15 and 13 15 to 15 00
108 02 09	Lebombo	(a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue	Monday to Friday 08 00 to 12 15 and 13 15 to 15 00
108 02 11	Stellenbosch	(a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue	Monday to Friday 08 00 to 12 15 and 13:15 to 15 00
		(b) For the acceptance of bills of entry for export and removal in bond	Monday to Friday 07 45 to 12 30 and 13.15 to 16 30
		(c) For other business	Monday to Friday 07 45 to 12 30 and 13 15 to 16 30

- Notes** —1 The official hours of attendance and the hours of business for the district office Stellenbosch are amended,
2 the official hours of business for the airfreight depot H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth, are amended; and
3 Komatipoort is substituted by Lebombo since Lebombo is the appointed place

BYLAE

Deur die vervanging van paragrawe 108 01 06, 108 02 02, 108 02 04 (2), 108 02 09 en 108 02 11 van die Eerste Bylae met die volgende paragrawe

108 01 06	Stellenbosch		Maandag tot Vrydag 07 45 tot 12 30 en 13 15 tot 16 30
108 02 02	Alle distrikkantore (uitgesonderd Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Richardsbaai, Maputo, Lebombo, Beitbrug, Stellenbosch, Saldanhabaai en doeane- en aksynslughawens)	(a) Vir die aanname van klaringsbriewe (uitgesonderd klaringsbriewe vir uitvoer en vervoer onder waarborg) en vir die ontvangs van regte en ander inkomste	Maandag tot Vrydag 08 00 tot 12 30 en 13 30 tot 15.00
108 02 04 (2)	Lugvragdepot (H F Verwoerdlug-hawe, Port Elizabeth)	(a) Vir die aanname van klaringsbriewe, vir die ontvangs van regte en ander inkomste en ander sake	Maandag tot Vrydag 08 00 tot 12 15 en 13 15 tot 15 00

Commencement

3. These regulations shall come into operation as follows.

(a) In respect of Act No. 112 of 1991, on expiry of one month from date of publication hereof, or on the date of commencement of Act No. 112 of 1991, whichever shall be the later; and

(b) in respect of Act No. 113 of 1991, on expiry of one month from date of publication hereof, or on the date of commencement of Act No. 113 of 1991, whichever shall be the later.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 1721

26 July 1991

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87, read with section 16 (2), of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. Chapter XVI of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve as promulgated by Government Notice No. R 2527 of 15 December 1988 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in regulations 2 and 6 for the expression "Minister" of the expression "Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for that purpose";

(b) by the deletion of regulation 5; and

(c) by the substitution in regulations 7 and 37 for the expression "Minister" where it appears for the first time in the said regulations of the expression "Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for that purpose", and by the substitution for the expression "Minister" where it appears for the second time in the said regulations of the expression "Chief of the SA Defence Force or the said officer".

No. R. 1722

26 July 1991

AMENDMENT TO THE CADET CORPS REGULATIONS

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. The Cadet Corps Regulations as promulgated by Government Notice No 1754 of 21 November 1958 and amended by Government Notices Nos 431 of 1 April 1960, 2057 of 15 December 1960, 716 of 15 May 1964, R. 721 of 21 May 1965, R 504 of 1 April 1966, R. 1172 of 29 July 1966, R. 1255 of 18 August 1967, R. 602 of 19 April 1968, R. 1326 of 2 August 1968 and R. 1933 of 25 October 1968, are hereby amended by the substitution for the words in regulation 89 preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

"89 The officer commanding every command shall keep a Cadet Grant Account into which shall be paid annually from moneys appropriated for the purpose, an amount as determined from time to time by the Chief of the SA Defence Force, from which expenses in connection with the following may be paid—"

2. This regulation comes into operation on 1 April 1991.

Inwerkingtreding

3. Hierdie regulasies tree as volg in werking—

(a) ten opsigte van Wet No. 112 van 1991, by verstryking van een maand vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan, of op die datum van inwerkingtreding van Wet No. 113 van 1991, wat ook al die laatste is; en

(b) ten opsigte van Wet No. 112 van 1991, by verstryking van een maand vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan, of op die datum van inwerkingtreding van Wet No. 113 van 1991, wat ook al die laatste is.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 1721

26 Julie 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87, saamgelees met artikel 16 (2), van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1 Hoofstuk XVI van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2527 van 15 Desember 1988 word hierby soos volg gewysig—

(a) deur in regulasies 2 en 6 die uitdrukking "Minister" deur die uitdrukking "Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het" te vervang;

(b) deur regulasie 5 te skrap; en

(c) deur in regulasies 7 en 37 die uitdrukking "Minister" waar dit die eerste keer in gemelde regulasie voorkom, deur die uitdrukking "Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het" te vervang, en die uitdrukking "Minister" waar dit die tweede keer in gemelde regulasies voorkom, deur die uitdrukking "Hoof van die SA Weermag of bedoelde offisier" te vervang.

No. R. 1722

26 Julie 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE KADETKORPSREGULASIES

Die Minister van Verdediging het, kragtens artikel 87 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

1 Die Kadetkorpsregulasies soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No 1754 van 21 November 1958 en gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing Nos. 431 van 1 April 1960, 2057 van 15 Desember 1960, 716 van 15 Mei 1964, R. 721 van 21 Mei 1965, R 504 van 1 April 1966, R 1172 van 29 Julie 1966, R. 1255 van 18 Augustus 1967, R. 602 van 19 April 1968, R. 1326 van 2 Augustus 1968 en R 1933 van 25 Oktober 1968, word hierby gewysig deur in regulasie 89 die woorde wat paragraaf (a) voorafgaan deur die volgende woorde te vervang.

"89 Die bevelvoerder van elke kommandement hou 'n kadettoekenningsrekening waarin jaarliks, uit gelde wat vir die doel bewillig word, 'n bedrag soos deur die Hoof van SA Weermag van tyd tot tyd bepaal, inbetaal word, waaruit uitgawes in verband met die volgende betaal kan word—"

2. Hierdie regulasie tree in werking op 1 April 1991

No. R. 1723

254

26 July 1991

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule:

SCHEDULE

Amendment of Chapter V of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve

1 Chapter V of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated by Government Notice No. R 678 of 26 April 1974, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R 1365 of 9 August 1974, R. 314 of 27 February 1976, R. 623 of 9 April 1976, R 1387 of 13 August 1976 and R. 1708 of 26 August 1988, is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "household" in regulation 1 (iv) of the following definition:

"(iv) "household" means—

(a) the wife of a member;

(b) the husband of a married female member who is necessarily the only breadwinner of her family, on account of her spouse's—

(i) permanent medical disablement preventing his remunerative employment; and

(ii) income, from any source, not exceeding the amount contemplated in paragraph (d);

(c) a necessarily dependant child of a member who is *bona fide* resident with the member. Provided that if such child studies at an institution for post-school education, excluding a non-resident educational institution, whether intramurally or extramurally, he may be deemed to be a member of the household, but only—

(i) if he did not take up any permanent full-time employment (including any type of vocational training to which remuneration is attached) after leaving school, excluding initial military service which he had to undergo after leaving school, as well as training or service in terms of Chapter X of these regulations and voluntary full-time military service which he rendered in a temporary capacity upto a maximum of 12 months without a break after his initial military service and/or work during vacations or temporary full-time employment which he had taken up between—

(aa) leaving school and the commencement of the academic year; or

(bb) leaving school and the commencement of such military service; and/or

(cc) the completion of such military service and the commencement of the academic year,

and had commenced his studies at such an institution at the commencement of the academic year following the completion of his schooling or military service; and

(ii) until—

(aa) he attains the minimum post-school qualification (or minimum combination of post-school qualifications which may include a post-graduate course upto a maximum of one year) at one or more residential post-school educational institutions which will enable him to take up employment in the field of study for which he originally intended to qualify himself, or

No. R. 1723

26 Julie 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERVE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Wysiging van Hoofstuk V van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve

1. Hoofstuk V van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 678 van 26 April 1974, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R. 1365 van 9 Augustus 1974, R. 314 van 27 Februarie 1976, R. 623 van 9 April 1976, R 1387 van 13 Augustus 1976 en R. 1708 van 26 Augustus 1988, word hierby gewysig deur die woordskrywing van "huishouding" in regulasie 1 (v) deur die volgende woordskrywing te vervang:

"(v) "huishouding"—

(a) die vrou van 'n lid; en/of

(b) die man van 'n getroude vroulike lid wat noodsaaklikerwys die enigste broodwinner van haar gesin is, omrede haar man—

(i) permanent medies ongeskik is om 'n besoldigde betrekking te bekom; en

(ii) se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie die bedrag te bowe gaan wat in paragraaf (d) bedoel word nie,

(c) 'n noodsaaklikerwys nie-selfonderhoudende kind van 'n lid wat *bona fide* by die lid inwoon: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige kind voltyds aan 'n naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigting studeer, hetsy binnemuurs of buitemuurs, maar uitgesluit aan 'n nie-residensiële opvoedkundige inrigting, hy geag kan word lid van die huishouding te wees, dog slegs—

(i) indien hy na skoolverlating geen permanente voltydse betrekking (met inbegrip van enige vorm van beroepsopleiding waaraan besoldiging verbonde is) aanvaar het nie, uitgesonderd aanvanklike ononderbroke militêre diens insluitend opleiding of diens ingevolge Hoofstuk X van hierdie regulasies asook vrywillige voltydse militêre diens in 'n tydelike hoedanigheid sonder onderbreking na sy aanvanklike ononderbroke diensplig tot a maksimum van 12 maande wat hy na skoolverlating verrig het en/of vakansiewerk of 'n tydelike voltydse betrekking wat hy aanvaar het tussen—

(aa) skoolverlating en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar; of

(bb) skoolverlating en die aanvang van sodanige militêre diens, en/of

(cc) die voltooiing van sodanige militêre diens en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar,

en hy by die aanvang van die akademiese jaar wat volg op die voltooiing van sy skoolopleiding of militêre diens met sy studies aan sodanige inrigting begin het, en

(ii) totdat—

(aa) hy die minimum naskoolse kwalifikasie (of minimum kombinasie van naskoolse kwalifikasies wat 'n voltydse nagraadse kursus tot 'n maksimum van een jaar kan insluit), aan een of meer residensiële naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigtings verwerf wat hom in staat sal stel om 'n betrekking te aanvaar in die studierigting waarin hy hom aanvanklik wou bekwaam,

(bb) the normal duration of the course, as prescribed by the institution concerned, plus one academic year, expires, if it takes him longer than such prescribed period to attain the relevant qualification as a result of poor academic performance, or

(cc) he discontinues the relevant course of study, or

(dd) he changes his course of study and his total duration of study exceeds the normal duration of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb), plus one academic year,

whichever of the abovementioned events occurs first. Provided that if he during course of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb) has to interrupt his studies temporarily on account of medical reasons beyond his control with a view of resuming it later, he may with the authorisation of the Chief of the SA Defence Force (CSP) again be acknowledged as a dependant in respect of the remaining portion of his course of study as contemplated in the said subparagraph; or

(d) a relative of a member who is permanently resident with and necessarily dependent of him and whose income, from any source, does not exceed the sum of—

(i) the appropriate maximum basic social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—

(aa) the *Social Pensions Act, 1973* (Act No. 37 of 1973), by—

the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or

the Minister of Internal Affairs in respect of Indians, or

the Minister of Co-operation and Development in respect of Blacks; or

(bb) the various Acts on Social Pensions by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Coloureds, plus

(ii) the maximum allowance for a war veteran to whom a social pension has been awarded, plus

(iii) the maximum allowance paid to a person as a result of a late application for a social pension.

and if the relative concerned is a social pensioner, then any allowances other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) above, which he may receive in terms of the relevant regulations referred to above, eg an attendant's allowance, should be ignored for the purposes of this paragraph. Provided that where two relatives so reside with him and are dependent on him and where the one relative would normally have been a dependant of the other relative, for instance a father and a mother, both such relatives may be regarded as members of his household only if half of their joint income, from any source, does not exceed the sum of the maximum basic social pension in question and the allowances contemplated in paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, and

(e) not more than two servants (including nursemaids) employed in a full-time capacity by the member

(bb) die normale voorgeskrewe studietydperk, soos vir bedoelde studierigting deur die betrokke inrigting voorgeskryf, plus een akademiese jaar, verstryk, indien hy as gevolg van swak akademiese prestasies langer as bedoelde studietydperk sou neem om die betrokke kwalifikasies te verwerf, of

(cc) hy die betrokke studiekursus staak; of

(dd) hy van studierigting verander en sy totale studietydperk die normale studietydperk soos in subregulasie (bb) bedoel, plus een akademiese jaar, oorskry,

watter een van genoemde vier gebeure ookal eerste plaasvind. Met dien verstande dat indien hy gedurende sy studietydperk soos bedoel in subparagraaf (bb) om mediese redes buite sy beheer sy studies tydelik moet onderbreek met die oog daarop om dit later weer te hervat, kan hy met die goedkeuring van die Hoof van die SAW (HSP) weer as afhanklike erken word vir die oorblywende gedeelte van sy studietydperk soos in gemelde subparagraaf bedoel, en/of

(d) 'n familielid van 'n lid wat permanent by hom inwoon en noodsaaklikerwys van hom afhanklik is en wie se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van—

(i) die toepaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens—

(aa) die *Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973* (Wet No 37 van 1973), deur—

die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes; of

die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede ten opsigte van Indiers, of

die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling ten opsigte van Swartes, of

(bb) die verskillende Wette op Maatskaplike Pensioene deur die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Kleurlinge; plus

(ii) die maksimum toelae vir 'n oudstryder aan wie 'n maatskaplike pensioen toegeken is, plus

(iii) die maksimum toelae wat as gevolg van 'n laat aansoek om 'n maatskaplike pensioen aan 'n persoon betaal word,

en as die betrokke familielid 'n maatskaplike pensioentrekker is, moet enige ander toelaes as dié in subparagraaf (ii) en (iii) hierbo genoem, wat hy kragtens die toepaslike regulasies hierbo bedoel, mag ontvang, byvoorbeeld 'n oppasserstoelae, vir die doeleindes van hierdie paragraaf geignoreer word. Met dien verstande dat waar twee familieledes aldus by hom inwoon en van hom afhanklik is en die een familielid normaalweg 'n afhanklike van die ander familielid sou wees, byvoorbeeld 'n vader en 'n moeder, albei sodanige familieledes geag kan word lede van die huishouding te wees slegs as die helfte van hulle gesamentlike inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van die toepaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen en die toelaes in subparagraaf (i) tot (iii) hierbo bedoel; asook

(e) hoogstens twee bediendes (met inbegrip van kinderoppassers) wat in 'n voltydse hoedanigheid by die lid in diens is

Amendments to Chapter XV of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve

254 2. Chapter XV of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated by Government Notice No. R 203 of 13 February 1970, as amended by Government Notices Nos R 169 of 12 February 1971, R. 1394 of 10 August 1973, R 439 of 7 March 1975, R. 314 of 27 February 1976 and R 905 of 27 April 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) is hereby amended—

a. by the substitution for the definitions of "child" and "dependant" in regulation 1 (1) of the Regulations of the following definitions

"child" shall, in relation to a member of the Permanent Force or a member of the Fund, means a child as contemplated in regulation 14 (1) (d),

"dependant" means the wife, husband and child of a member of the Permanent Force or the Fund to whom treatment, services and articles referred to in Part II of this chapter, shall, in terms of regulation 14 or 19 be provided;

b. by the substitution for subregulation (1) of regulation 14 of the Regulations of the following subregulation

"(1) The treatment, services and articles contemplated in this chapter, shall, subject to subregulation (2) upto (6) be provided to—

(a) a married or unmarried male or female member of the Permanent Force,

(b) the wife of a married male member of the Permanent Force,

(c) the husband of a married female member who is necessarily the only breadwinner of her family, on account of her spouse's—

(i) permanent medical disablement preventing his remunerative employment, and

(ii) income, from any source, not exceeding the total amount of—

(aa) the appropriate maximum *basic* social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—

the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act No 37 of 1973), by—

the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or

the Minister of Internal Affairs in respect of Indians, or

the Minister of Co-operation and Development in respect of Blacks, or

the various Acts on Social Pensions by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Coloureds; *plus*

(bb) the maximum allowance for a war veteran to whom a social pension has been awarded. *plus*

(cc) the maximum allowance paid to a person as a result of a late application for a social pension and if the husband concerned is a social pensioner,

any allowances other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) above, which he may receive in terms of the relevant regulations referred to above, eg an attendant's allowance, should be ignored for the purposes of this paragraph,

Wysiging van Hoofstuk XV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe

2. Hoofstuk XV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R 203 van 13 Februarie 1970, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 169 van 12 Februarie 1971, R 1394 van 10 Augustus 1973, R 439 van 7 Maart 1975, R 314 van 27 Februarie 1976 en R 905 van 27 April 1990 (hierna die Regulasies genoem) word hierby gewysig—

a. deur die woordskrywings van "afhanklike" en "kind" in regulasie 1 (1) van die Regulasies deur die volgende woordskrywings te vervang:

"afhanklike" die vrou, man en kind van 'n lid van die Staande Mag of van 'n lid van die Fonds aan wie kragtens regulasies 14 en 19 die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in Deel II van hierdie Hoofstuk bedoel, verskaf moet word,

"kind" met betrekking tot 'n lid van die Staande Mag en tot 'n lid van die Fonds 'n kind soos in regulasie 14 (1) (d) bedoel; en

b. deur subregulasie (1) van regulasie 14 van die Regulasies deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

"(1) Die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in hierdie hoofstuk bedoel word, moet behoudens subregulasies (2) tot en met (6), verskaf word aan—

(a) 'n getroude of ongetroude manlike of vroulike lid van die Staande Mag,

(b) die eggenote van 'n getroude manlike lid van die Staande Mag,

(c) die eggenoot van 'n getroude vroulike lid van die Staande Mag wat noodsaaklikerwys die enigste broodwinner van haar gesin is omrede haar man—

(i) permanent medies ongeskik is om 'n besoldigde betrekking te bekom, en

(ii) se inkomste uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van—

(aa) die toepaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens—

die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet No 37 van 1973) deur—

die Minister van gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes; of

die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede ten opsigte van Indiers; of

die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling ten opsigte van Swartes; of

die verskillende Wette op Maatskaplike Pensioene deur die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Kleurlinge, *plus*

(bb) die maksimum toelae vir 'n oudstryder aan wie 'n maatskaplike pensioen toegeken is, *plus*

(cc) die maksimum toelae wat as gevolg van 'n laat aansoek om 'n maatskaplike pensioen aan 'n persoon betaal word, en as die man 'n maatskaplike pensioen-trekker is,

moet enige toelaes as die in subparagrafe (ii) en (iii) hierbo genoem, wat hy kragtens die toepaslike regulasies hierbo bedoel, mag ontvang, byvoorbeeld 'n oppasserstoelae, vir die doeleindes van hierdie paragraaf geignoreer word,

(d) a necessarily dependent child of a member including a necessarily dependent child of a female member with a husband as contemplated in paragraph (c), who is *bona fide* resident with the member: Provided that if such child studies at an institution for post-school education, excluding a non-resident educational institution, whether intramurally or extramurally, he may be deemed to be a member of the household, but only—

(i) if he did not take up any permanent full-time employment (including any type of vocational training to which remuneration is attached) after leaving school, excluding initial military service which he had to undergo after leaving school, as well as training or service in terms of Chapter X of these regulations and voluntary full-time military service which he rendered in a temporary capacity upto a maximum of 12 months without a break after his initial military service and/or work during vacations or temporary full-time employment which he had taken up between—

(aa) leaving school and the commencement of the academic year; or

(bb) leaving school and the commencement of such military service, and/or

(cc) the completion of such military service and the commencement of the academic year,

and had commenced his studies at such institution at the commencement of the academic year following the completion of his schooling or military service, and

(ii) until—

(aa) he attains the minimum post-school qualification (or minimum combination of post-school qualifications which may include a post-graduate course up to a maximum of one year) at one or more residential post-school educational institutions which will enable him to take up employment in the field of study for which he originally intended to qualify himself; or

(bb) the normal duration of the course, as prescribed by the institution concerned, plus one academic year, expires, if it take him longer than such prescribed period to attain the relevant qualification as a result of poor academic performance; or

(cc) he discontinues the relevant course of study, or

(dd) he changes his course of study and his total duration of study exceeds the normal duration of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb), plus one academic year,

whichever of the above-mentioned events occurs first: Provided that if he during his course of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb) has to interrupt his studies temporarily on account of medical reasons beyond his control with a view of resuming it later, he may with the authorisation of the Chief of the SA Defence Force (CSP) again be acknowledged as a dependant in respect of the remaining portion of his course of study as contemplated in the said subparagraph, and

c. by the deletion of subregulation (7) of regulation 14 of the Regulations.

(d) 'n noodsaaklikerwys nie-selfonderhoudende kind van die lid (insluitende 'n noodsaaklikerwys nie-selfonderhoudende kind van 'n vroulike lid met 'n man soos in paragraaf (c) bedoel) wat *bona fide* by die lid inwoon: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige kind voltyds aan 'n naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigting studeer, hetsy binnemuurs of buitemuurs, maar uitgesluit aan 'n nie-resendensiele opvoedkundige inrigting, die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in hierdie Hoofstuk bedoel word aan hom verskaf kan word, maar slegs—

(i) indien hy na skoolverlating geen permanente voltydse betrekking (met inbegrip van enige vorm van beroepsopleiding waaraan besoldiging verbonde is) aanvaar het nie, uitgesonderd aanvanklike ononderbroke militêre diens insluitend opleiding of diens ingevolge Hoofstuk X van hierdie regulasies asook vrywillige voltydse militêre diens in 'n tydelike hoedanigheid sonder onderbreking na sy aanvanklike diensplig tot 'n maksimum van 12 maande wat hy na skoolverlating verrig het en/of vakansiewerk of 'n tydelike voltydse betrekking wat hy aanvaar het tussen—

(aa) skoolverlating en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar; en

(bb) skoolverlating en die aanvang van sodanige militêre diens, en/of

(cc) die voltooiing van sodanige militêre diens en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar,

en hy by die aanvang van die akademiese jaar wat volg op die voltooiing van sy skoolopleiding of militêre diens, met sy studies aan sodanige inrigting begin het, en

(ii) totdat—

(aa) hy die minimum naskoolse kwalifikasie (of minimum kombinasie van naskoolse kwalifikasies wat 'n voltydse nagraadse kursus tot 'n maksimum van een jaar kan insluit), aan een of meer residensiele naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigtings verwerf wat hom in staat stel om 'n betrekking te aanvaar in die studierigting waarin hy hom aanvanklik wou bekwaam, of

(bb) die normale voorgeskrewe studietydperk, soos vir bedoelde studierigting deur die betrokke inrigting voorgeskryf, plus een akademiese jaar, verstryk, indien hy as gevolg van swak akademiese prestasies langer as bedoelde studietydperk sou neem om die betrokke kwalifikasies te verwerf; of

(cc) hy die betrokke studiekursus staak, of

(dd) hy van studierigting verander en sy totale studietydperk die normale studietydperk soos in subregulasie (bb) bedoel, plus een akademiese jaar, oorskry,

watter een van genoemde vier gebeure ookal eerste plaasvind: Met dien verstande dat indien hy gedurende sy studietydperk soos bedoel in subparagraph (bb) om mediese redes buite sy beheer sy studies tydelik moet onderbreek met die oog daarop om dit later weer te hervat, kan hy met die goedkeuring van die Hoof van die SAW (HSP) weer as afhanklike erken word vir die oorblywende gedeelte van sy studietydperk soos in gemelde subparagraph bedoel, en

c. deur subregulasie (7) van regulasie 14 van die Regulasies te skrap.

Blacks 'make better parabats'

LINDEN BIRNS (254)

THE SA Army's first group of black paratroopers recently completed training and proved they were better suited to being airborne soldiers than white troops who suffered from "TV-leg syndrome", a senior officer said yesterday. *Bi Day 26/7/91*

Officer Commanding 44 Parachute Brigade Col McGill Alexander said preliminary investigations showed that young white men no longer displayed the same physical attributes as young white males 20 years ago.

"Fewer and fewer white paratrooper recruits have made the grade in recent years. Medics have identified problem areas with their feet and legs," said Alexander.

A "deficiency in lower anatomy development" was characteristic of the generation of whites which grew up watching TV and not spending as much time in outdoor activity as did older generations.

"In the military this is known as 'TV-leg syndrome'," he said.

One company, or about 130 black paratroopers, had recently qualified. Two more companies recently began training at 1 Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein.

Alexander said that in addition to not suffering from TV-leg syndrome, black recruits from rural areas were more adept at bush survival and understood rural social mores — essential when dealing with local people in a bush combat situation. Being able to speak black languages was also a benefit.

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Ndimene was an army sergeant, ²⁵⁴

SADF confirms

By Thabo Leshilo ^{Star} 26/7/91

Sergeant Felix Isias Ndimene, who claims that the Defence Force recruited foreign mercenaries who carried out attacks against Reef train commuters, was a member of the SADF — and that's official

Replying to a query by The Star, public relations director Commandant A H Louw said "The SADF (had) never denied that Mr Ndimeni was a member. He, in fact, resigned on January 31 1991.

"What the SADF did was to deny outright the allegations he made based on hearsay"

The army had no intention of commenting further as the matter now a police case

Sergeant Ndimene, who is in hiding, has demanded that President de Klerk indemnify him, and guarantee his and his family's safety

Soldiers of Peace, the organisation hiding him, said the sergeant would not speak to the media or the police investigating team before President de Klerk had met the demand

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It was a billion says ex-agent

36111
254
ARGUS 27/1/91

JOHANNESBURG. — Funding of at least one-billion rands was spent by the South African government on its anti-Swapo campaign in Namibia and it managed to manipulate the political situation right under the nose of the United Nations.

This was asserted by former SADF consultant, Mr Nico Basson, at an international Press conference yesterday.

"The South African government didn't give a damn about its international agreement concerning Resolution 435," said Mr Basson "I myself was paid R1 million in a year to launch an anti-Swapo press strategy under the code name Operation Agree 309/1 of January 26 1989"

Approached for verification of the operation, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said "Mr Basson's very serious allegations need thorough investigation and we will not neglect to do this. However, Minister Pk Botha does not want to comment further on the funding issue until the State President makes his speech next week"

Mr Basson came forward in March this year claiming to be an undercover SADF agent whose consultancy promoted the image of the SADF

"I would say that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party was funded 65 percent by the South Africans and received about R73 million. Other less significant parties were funded by a front organisation, Namib Foundation

"The DTA is still getting funds. Not as much as before but enough to sustain them for the next elections," he said.

Mr Basson said the SADF played a major role in the Namibian campaign and the Foreign Affairs Department was the next most involved. He added that Military Intelligence had infiltrated throughout, even through the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

The former SADF major claimed that the SADF was aware that the Swapo April 1 incursion was intended to be peaceful but got permission from the UN to intervene and shot returning insurgents, many in the back.

Mr Basson said some funding was used for educating "ethnic battalions", disinformation campaigns, researching the attitude of voters, smear campaigns against influential people such as Namibian

sive South African parastatal structure

"Then Anton Lubowski, who I had become friendly with, was killed"

He said he would expose more if he was guaranteed indemnity from persecution by State President F W de Klerk.

His aim, he said, was to have a clean government so that South Africa could get on with the transition process without any hidden agendas

Mr Basson, who recently initiated the "Soldiers of Peace" organisation, also claimed that he knew of about "40 people in the system who want to come out with what they know, but they're hesitating because they're scared"

Mr Basson backed claims by former SADF members Felix Ndumene and Carlitos Joao Maria's that they had been abducted across the border to join the SADF.

He said the army recruited people, especially youths, outside the country and they were trained in game reserves. He said they were then sent to specific areas to start paramilitary units, protect hostels and start violence

Mr Basson said he believed there were people within the system who now want to change it and the SADF could expect more bombshells from ex-soldiers

An SADF spokesman said

□ **TURNED SOLDIER:** Nico Basson, a former major in the South African Defence Force, fills the media of alleged government disinformation covert actions locally and in Namibia. He has founded a group called Soldiers For Peace, for disenchanted security force members

from Pretoria of Mr Basson's an orchestrated campaign to allegations "The status of the discredited thresecurity forces of SADF is such that the force South Africa who are responsible for stability, law and order does not react to rubbish"

Later, the spokesman added His motives are open to question "Mr Basson seems to be part of

By ANTHONY [unclear]

27/1/91

Mudge-Pik fights 'staged'

JOHANNESBURG — The SADF staged fights between South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and the leader of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge in an attempt to show the DTA leader was anti-South African, disillusioned former defence force officer Mr Nico Basson alleged in Johannesburg yesterday

At a press conference to outline government funding of political parties in Namibia in the run-up to the independence elections, Mr Basson said the SADF had been the main party in attempts to discredit Swapo

The SADF spread a rumour that a Swapo incursion was planned for April 1 when it learnt Swapo soldiers

would be trying to return to Namibia peacefully, until they got permission from the UN to intervene

Stories about Swapo detainees had been blown out of proportion to discredit the organisation. The campaign was so successful it brought down the party's support from 80% to 50%, Mr Basson claimed

The DTA had a total budget of R72 million of which the South African government provided R65 million, Mr Basson alleged

● A tersely worded statement from an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said about Mr Basson's allegations "The status of the SADF is such that the force does not react to rubbish."

— Sapa (SAPA) (254) (28)

... this warm welcome h
... have already known, th

The all-gold index plunged by 8,9 percent, although the situation was exacerbated by a \$6 drop in the gold price over the week to a close of \$364,75 in London yesterday.

Industrial share prices fell by 2,2 percent on average.

A good indicator of foreign investor perception of the local economy is the financial rand exchange rate.

Mere army bombshells to come

— Basson
Star 27/7/91
PAT DEVEREAUX

FORMER Defence Force major Nico Basson, who recently initiated the "Soldiers of Peace" organisation, yesterday claimed that he knew of about "40 people in the system who wanted to come out with what they know, but they're hesitating because they're scared".

Mr Basson backed renegade former SADF members Felix Ndimene and Carlitos Joao Maria's claims that they were abducted from Mozambique and forced to join the SADF.

The two men also allege that soldiers were implicated in train massacres and other "black-on-black" violence blamed on the so-called "third force".

Training

Mr Basson said the army recruited people, especially youths, outside the country trained them in game reserves.

They were then sent to start paramilitary units, protect hostels and start violence. Youths were also trained to destabilise communities.

He said there were people within the system who now wanted change and the SADF could expect more bombshells from ex-soldiers.

● See Page 2.

In the wake of the lifting of US sanctions the financial strengthened from 30,3 US cents to 32,7c. It fell back in the past five days to close a 30,9c yesterday.

The scandal has also put a question mark over the issue of new South African loans on overseas capital markets.

Reports indicate that overseas bankers will be wary of underwriting a South African issue, unless President F W de Klerk acts decisively to repair the damage.

Uncertainty is particularly strong on South Africa's long-awaited first loan issue on overseas markets since the 1985 debt moratorium which was expected over the next few weeks but could now be delayed.

Ammunition

Economists also fear the scandal could give anti-apartheid campaigners in the US ammunition to block expected moves by President Bush to repeal the Gramm Amendment.

The Amendment compels the US to veto International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

There has been speculation that President Bush would campaign for the scrapping of the amendment after the call for renewed South African access to international capital markets at its London summit.

South African Chamber of Business executive director Raymond Fisons said the chamber would respond to the scandal once Mr de Klerk had issued his statement next Tuesday.

Pik Botha confessed to block me — Basson

By DESMOND BLOW

FORMER SADF intelligence major Nico Basson believes Foreign Minister Pik Botha confessed to having financially assisted opposition parties in the Namibian elections because he (Basson) was about to "reveal the figures"

Botha admitted the South African Government spent R100-million on seven anti-Swapo parties

Basson produced a DTA trial balance statement for June 1989 which revealed that it had received a donation of R29,7-million for the month of June from the State Treasury

"In all the DTA was given R65-million in an attempt to get it to win the elections, alternatively that it become the official opposition"

Ignored 435

Basson said that, in his remarks, Botha ignored the Namibian settlement agreement and UN Resolution 435

Senior Democratic Party spokesman Colin Eglin said "It's totally against the spirit of 435 and the concept that South Africa was occupying a neutral position during an election period"

Eglin said the Namibian funding was less serious than the Inkatha scandal, and called for the South African government's secret accounts to be opened to scrutiny

Basson believes the slush fund admitted to, by President FW de Klerk is over R270-million and was being used to create internal unrest and division

He said his experience in Namibia was a pattern which seemed to be followed in South Africa by the support of Inkatha and the Inkatha union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa)

It also made plausible claims by General Bantu Holomisa that the South Africa security forces were responsible for unrest in the Transkei

Holomisa said millions of rands were being spent on "front" commercial companies through which money was laundered to secret projects

In Windhoek, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge said the revelation on Thursday that South Africa contributed to the DTA's election campaign "relieves me and the DTA of the burden of having to keep something secret which to our thinking need not have been kept secret"

"Many countries and organisations support political parties openly," Mudge said

"The DTA refuses to apologise for receiving financial support from donors wherever they might be"

Light on Lubowski

A spokesman for the Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit Squads, Hannes Senekal, said Botha's admission about giving R100-million to Swapo's opponents in their first general election had added a new dimension to the assassination of Advocate Anton Lubowski

He said it explained De Klerk's persistent refusal to have the assassination investigated by a judicial commission of inquiry

On Friday the *Weekly Mail* claimed Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok lied when he said on TV last Sunday that "each and every" cent of taxpayers money had been accounted for

The newspaper said they had secret police documents which showed Vlok had been so worried about money given to Uwusa that he asked for an internal inquiry

Said *Weekly Mail* co-editor Anton Harber. "This inquiry found Uwusa had not even kept any books, had no financial records and was unable to account for any of the funds given to them"

Other revelations in the *Weekly Mail* were:

- Five Inkatha men knew of the police funding for Inkatha and Uwusa.
- Uwusa was not only funded by the government, but was a joint project launched by the police and Inkatha, and
- ANC president Nelson Mandela's famous "throw your weapons in the sea" speech was impeded by the security police

NEWS ROUND-UP

AWB's uniforms don't pass muster

S Times 28/7/91
THE SADF is to investigate the possibility that scores of AWB members are breaking the law by wearing official SADF-issue military gear and insignia as part of their AWB uniforms

This week the Witwatersrand AWB chief, "General" Johann "Hagar the Horrible" Thompson, 38, appeared in the Germiston magistrate's court on charges of public violence sporting SA Army Parachute Battalion wings on a khaki jacket which also bore a badge depicting the old Transvaal "Vierkleur" flag

When approached for comment "General" Thompson claimed he was entitled to wear Parabat wings — but admitted he had not undergone official training

"I trained in the bush to jump with some Bushmen I lived with on the border," he said, before hurriedly removing the jacket

The SADF is in the process of establishing whether "General" Thompson is a bona fide member of the Parachute Brigade

An SADF spokesman said "General" Thompson, as well as several other AWB supporters who gathered at the court daily this week, were breaching Article 115 of the Defence Act by wearing parachute wings and official SADF browns as part of their khaki and cerise AWB uniform



GENERAL THOMPSON
Wears Parabat wings

SADF probes killings

By DE WET POTGIETER

Caprivi in 1979

254

THE SA Defence Force has launched an investigation into an illegal "hunt" which left 12 Bushmen dead in Angola.

An SADF spokesman confirmed this week that Colonel G van den Raad, director of police services, had been ordered to probe reports that a group of officers massacred the Bushmen when they failed to find game on a hunt near their base in the

The story of the hunt — and the military cover-up of an official inquiry into it — emerged recently after 12 years when former SADF colonel Manie Dempers gave details to colleagues at the Pretoria Bar.

No disciplinary steps were taken against those involved.

An SADF spokesman said no further statements on the investigation would be made until it had been completed.

SADF probe 'Bushmen hunt'

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Staff Reporter

THE SADF has launched an investigation into the alleged shooting of Bushmen in Angola in 1979 after a newspaper informant did not come forward, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

This follows recent reports of revelations by cashiered army colonel Mr Manie Dempers that a group of Bushmen were massacred by SADF officers during a hunt in 1979.

A Sunday newspaper reported that a retired colonel, Mr 'Hotnot' van der Wall, had investigated the alleged incident at the time and recommended

that no disciplinary steps be taken. The SADF last week appealed to the newspaper's informant to make a statement to the director of police services, Colonel G van den Raad. However, he failed to do so.

● The matter is being investigated by the SADF rather than the police, because it involves military personnel and allegedly took place outside South Africa's borders.

The Military Discipline Code is also applicable in all criminal cases involving Defence Force members, barring capital crimes, inside South Africa.

CT 29/7/91

By Thabo Leshilo

Claims of SADF atrocities on Reef train commuters were further proof that Inkatha had, over the years, been wrongly blamed for fanning violence, the organisation has claimed.

"On the basis of these latest revelations, it is safe to conclude there are other incidents where other organisations have carried out pseudo (military) operations in the

Inkatha

Spr 29/7/91

name of the IFP," central committee member Musa Myeni said in an interview at the weekend.

Mr Myeni was responding to claims by former SADF member Sergeant Felix Ndimele that 5 Reconnaissance Unit had trained foreign mercenaries at its base at Phalaborwa and had used them to

murder train commuters. According to Sergeant Ndimele, members of the SADF special unit wore red headbands and claimed to be Inkatha members when killing and maiming civilians.

SADF public relations director Commandant Riaan Louw has rejected the claims as "totally wrong and out of

'wrongly blamed for violence'

context".

"The reports are all lies. Five Recce is a professional unit and does not operate in that way," said Commandant Louw.

He confirmed that Sergeant Ndimele had been a member of the SADF until he resigned on January 31. More than 60 commuters

have died after being stabbed, shot, hacked or hurled from moving trains since July last year.

Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe announced on Thursday that 23 people had been arrested and arms seized in connection with train attacks and recent massacres in

Johannesburg.

Last week, three more people died and 17 were injured in renewed attacks on commuters.

People have blamed Inkatha "roodoeke" for the attacks, a charge the IFP has denied.

"Now we know that many claims have been made implicating security forces

"Whether these are true or false is not for me to prove," Mr Myeni said.

Massacre account awaited

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Police are still waiting for former SADF member Sergeant Felix Ndimene to give his account of how soldiers were used to murder train commuters — as a police investigation into alleged SADF involvement hangs on his testimony

Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, coordinating a police investigation into the allega-

tions, said yesterday there was no other evidence pointing to SADF collusion in the train massacres which have left 60 dead since September 20/7/91

“Mr Ndimene was supposed to have come forward today, but Soldiers for Peace is keeping him away from us. As far as his newspaper statements are concerned, they appear to involve his overhearing conversations”

Axing came like a bolt from the blue

Sowetan
31/7/91

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FOCUS

Sowetan Correspondent
DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok were called suddenly to Libertas, President FW de Klerk's official residence, on Sunday afternoon.

They had no inkling of what De Klerk planned to tell them. They had been very much part of his team on Friday, planning together at a meeting at the Union Buildings how to tackle his much-awaited news conference on the Inkathagate row.

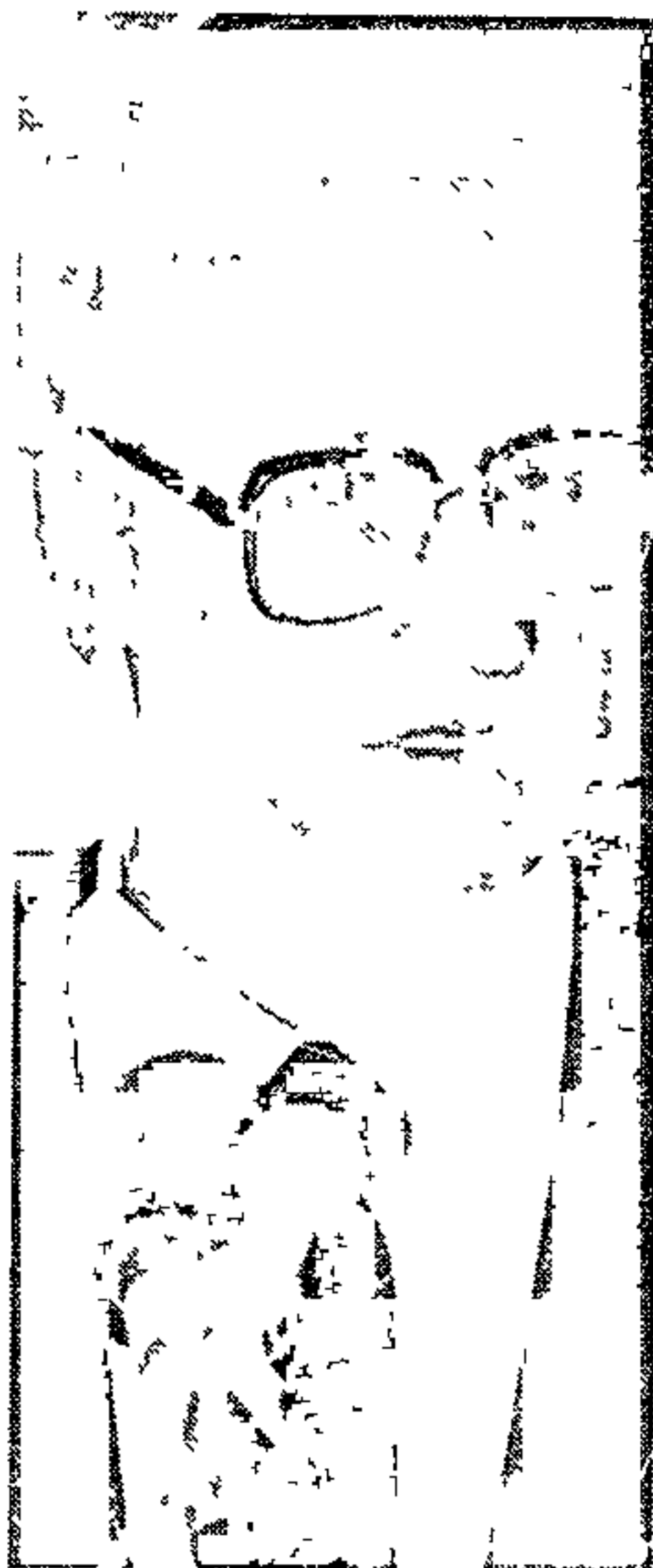
They had no idea they were going to be key elements of that strategy.

Demotion

There had been no suggestion last week of demotion - Vlok, under the most fire for the police role in funding two Inkatha rallies and the United Workers Union of South Africa, had no signal from the bush conference of Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and provincial administrators last Monday and Tuesday, that he was about to be shifted.

To his aides, it was Vlok going about business as usual with no hint of dramatic moves around the corner.

His aides judged him to be "serious but confident" and painstakingly helped him plan a response on Saturday to *The Weekly Mail* accusation that he lied when he said on TV a few days previously that every cent spent on Uwusa had been accounted for.



ADRIAAN VLOK



MAGNUS MALAN

Malan and Vlok apparently met De Klerk separately after the telephone calls on Sunday and did not see each other at the Bryntrion mansion. It is not known how many others involved in the shuffle drove through the gates of Libertas to hear their fates individually that afternoon.

Both of the outgoing security ministers, who had become specific targets of repeated calls for Government heads, kept their awful secrets until yesterday afternoon - after attending a lengthy State Security Council meeting which discussed De Klerk's forthcoming announcement.

They then told their staff

Vlok first informed police commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, his personal staff and then the generals at police headquarters, Wachthuis.

Aides to both men were shocked. They thought their ministers were again about to weather the storm. Both were veteran survivors. The officials did not suspect that De Klerk was contemplating axing their bosses.

Last night Malan, considered by Government critics to be burdensome political baggage for De Klerk and his reformist ways - a relic of the old South Africa when scurocrats were unassailable in Government, took his fate with

chin held high - and some humour.

"I've beaten the Reds," he said. "Now I join the Greens," he quipped, anticipating his role as the new Water Affairs and Forestry chief.

The cause was always greater than the person, noted the Defence Minister of almost 11 years.

"I have served the SA Defence Force and Armscor over many years to the best of my ability.

"The military successes of the SADF in the late 80s in southern Angola paved the way for the present political dispensation in South Africa."

Malan said Armscor had, through its achievements, guaranteed South Africa's political independence through these stormy years.

"I gave them everything in the interests of security of all South Africa's people. Now I've been called to serve in another capacity. I will do so with devotion."

Stunned

"A good man (Mr Roelf Meyer) succeeds me. I will help him where I can."

Among the stunned listeners when Vlok told his immediate staff yesterday was Brigadier Leon Mellet, his spokesman.

"I've worked with him ever since he became a deputy minister when the 1984 unrest broke out, and this is like the breakdown of a marriage."

"He has done wonders for the country. Since the day he took over he has never stopped working, day and night, setting a perfect example to the police."

"He was always there on the ground with his men. He was never an armchair minister. And I worked very hard for him because I believed in him."

State's advocates ordered to repay fees

THREE Pretoria advocates acting for Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan in a CCB matter have been ordered to repay about R190 000 of the R289 000 in public funds they charged the State Attorney's office for a three-day court appearance.

The advocates — Willém Burger SC, Piet Kemp and Henne Goosen — have been given 14 days to repay part of their fees which a Bar Council inquiry found "are so excessive that they are shocking".

Last month the Bar Council ordered six advocates — including Burger, Kemp and Goosen — who appeared for the State during the Harms Commission to repay a "substantial portion" of their fees.

Bar Council chairman Brian Southwood said the advocates faced possible disciplinary action. He also referred the instructing

PATRICK BULGER

attorney in the case, B Minnaar of the Pretoria State Attorney's office, to the Law Society of the Transvaal for investigation and possible disciplinary action.

The council found during a two-day investigation last month that the State Attorney's office paid the fees "without an attempt to agree upon the fees or a query being raised about the fees".

It found that Burger charged R123 480 for consultations, drafting of affidavits, preparation and three days in court, while Goosen and Kemp charged R82 920 each. They were appearing for Malan, the Chief of the SADF and Col Malcolm Kinghorn in an action brought by three CCB members.

□ To Page 2

Advocates

"The three urgent applications were virtually identical. The members of the Pretoria Bar were required to consult with their clients and their witnesses, draw answering affidavits in each of the applications and appear in court. The three applications were heard together as one on three days," Southwood said.

The council said it was concerned about the refusal of Pretoria State Attorney G Genis to attend the two hearings.

Genis said yesterday he would not at this stage disclose his reasons for not attending. He said he had set the parameters within which fees could be charged at R360 an hour for consultations and up to R6 000 a day for a court appearance.

He said the State Attorney's office appeared in litigation on behalf of all state

departments which then reimbursed the office after it paid advocates their fees.

Minnaar said he could not comment on the Bar Council statement as he could not understand why he was being referred to the Law Society for investigation.

Neither Burger nor Goosen were available for comment but Kemp said he was prepared to accept the recommendations.

A Bar Council source said senior counsel were entitled to charge up to R12 000 for a first day's appearance in court and up to R6 000 for each subsequent day.

Public concern at advocates' charges involving public funds was highlighted earlier this year when Malan told Parliament R2,25m had been paid to the SADF's senior counsel at the Harms Commission.

□ From Page 1

Star 31/7/91

Namibia set to ignore SADE 6

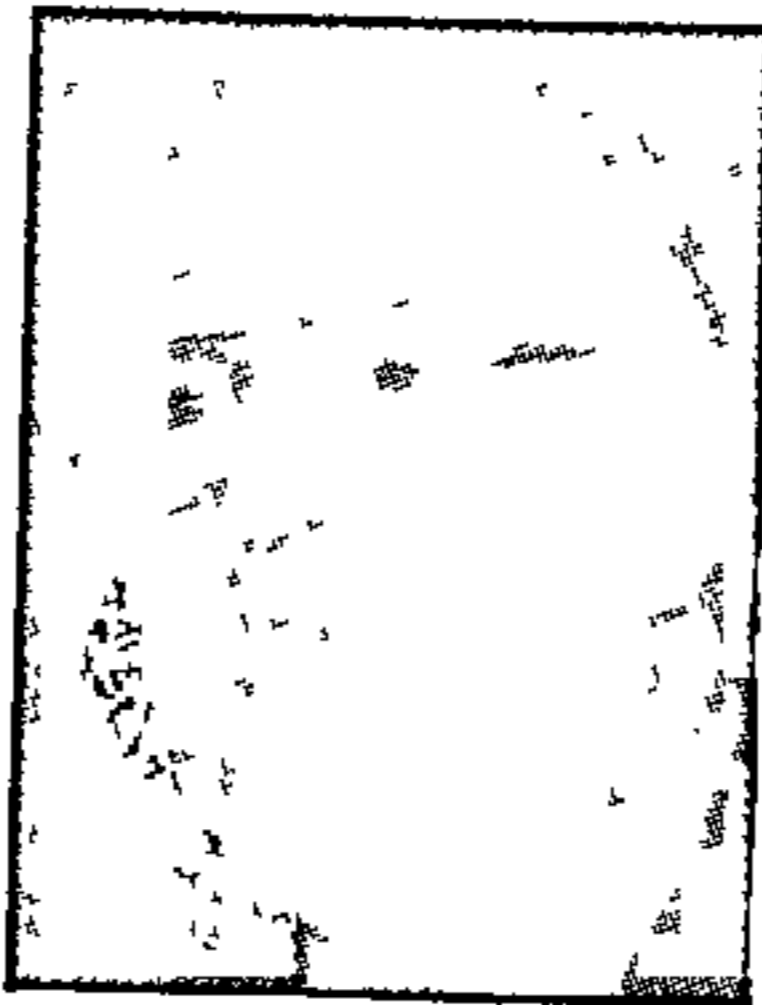
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — A widely criticised decision by former South African President P W Botha to exempt from prosecution six SADF members charged in Namibia with murder seems likely to go unchallenged

A reporter at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has been asking questions about the case of 60-year-old Immanuel Shifidi, a former Robben Islander and veteran Swapo activist who was murdered at a Swapo rally in Windhoek in 1986

Police investigations at the time brought six members of the SADF to court on charges of public violence and murder. The charges said members of 101 Battalion had been "wrongfully ordered to disrupt" the meeting with intent to cause violence and death

The men charged were Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Colonel Hendrik Willem Welgemoed, Commandant An-



P W Botha said men acted in good faith

tonie Johannes Louwrens Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Jacobus Andre Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Christiaan Kashimbi and Rifleman Steven Festus

In March 1988, when the men were to appear in the Supreme Court to face charges, Namibian Administrator General Louis Pienaar presented a certificate from Mr Botha exempting the men from prosecution under the Defence Act, saying they had acted in good faith in their task of "combating terrorism"

Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman, who had the case brought to his attention

by the NBC reporter, said it was closed and that he had no intention of pursuing the matter

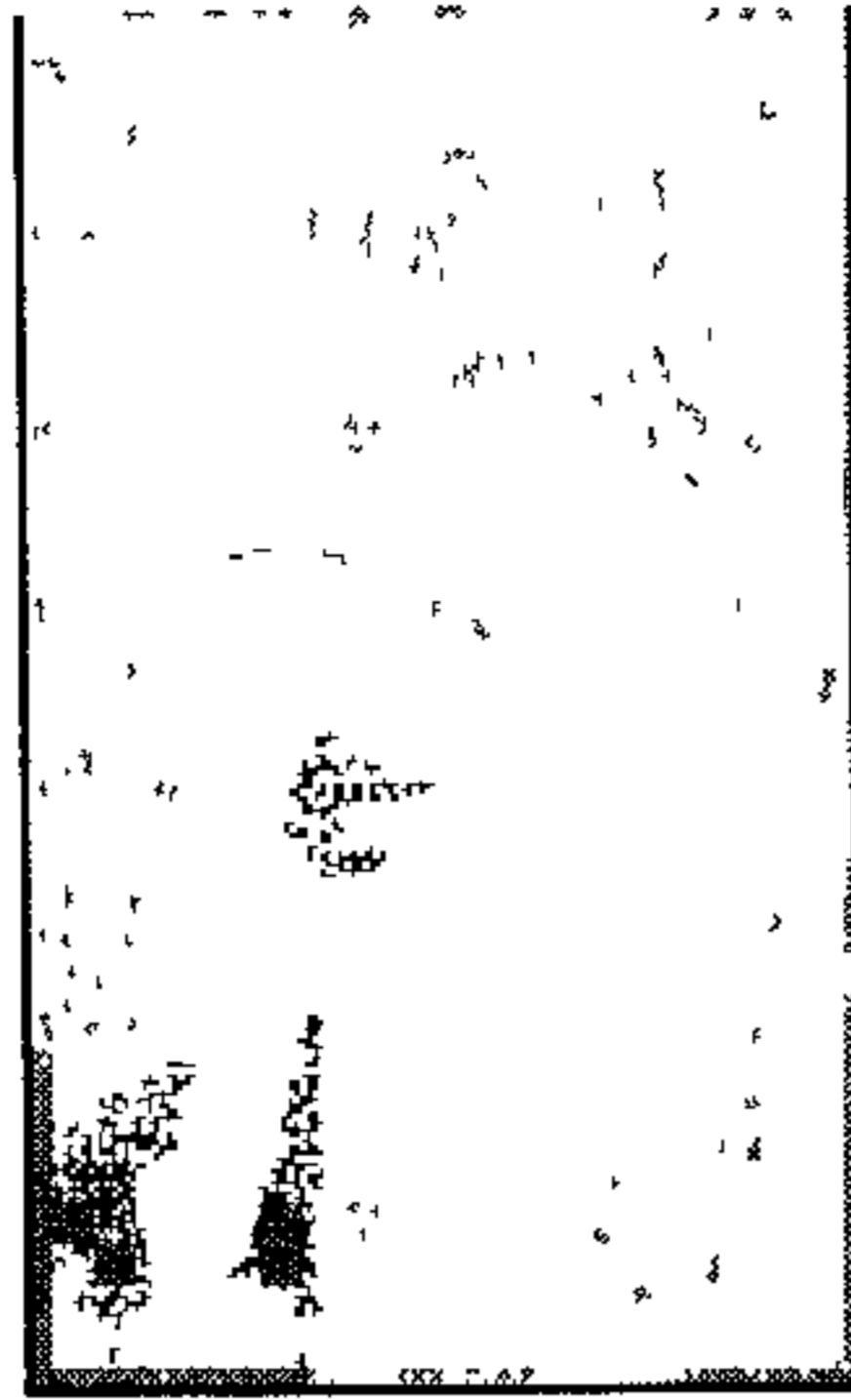
He was not sure whether any of the men were in Namibia. The four main ones were almost certainly in South Africa, and their extradition would be impossible because political prisoners were excluded from extradition agreements and "South Africa will just argue that it was a political affair"

Mr Heyman admitted knowing little about the case

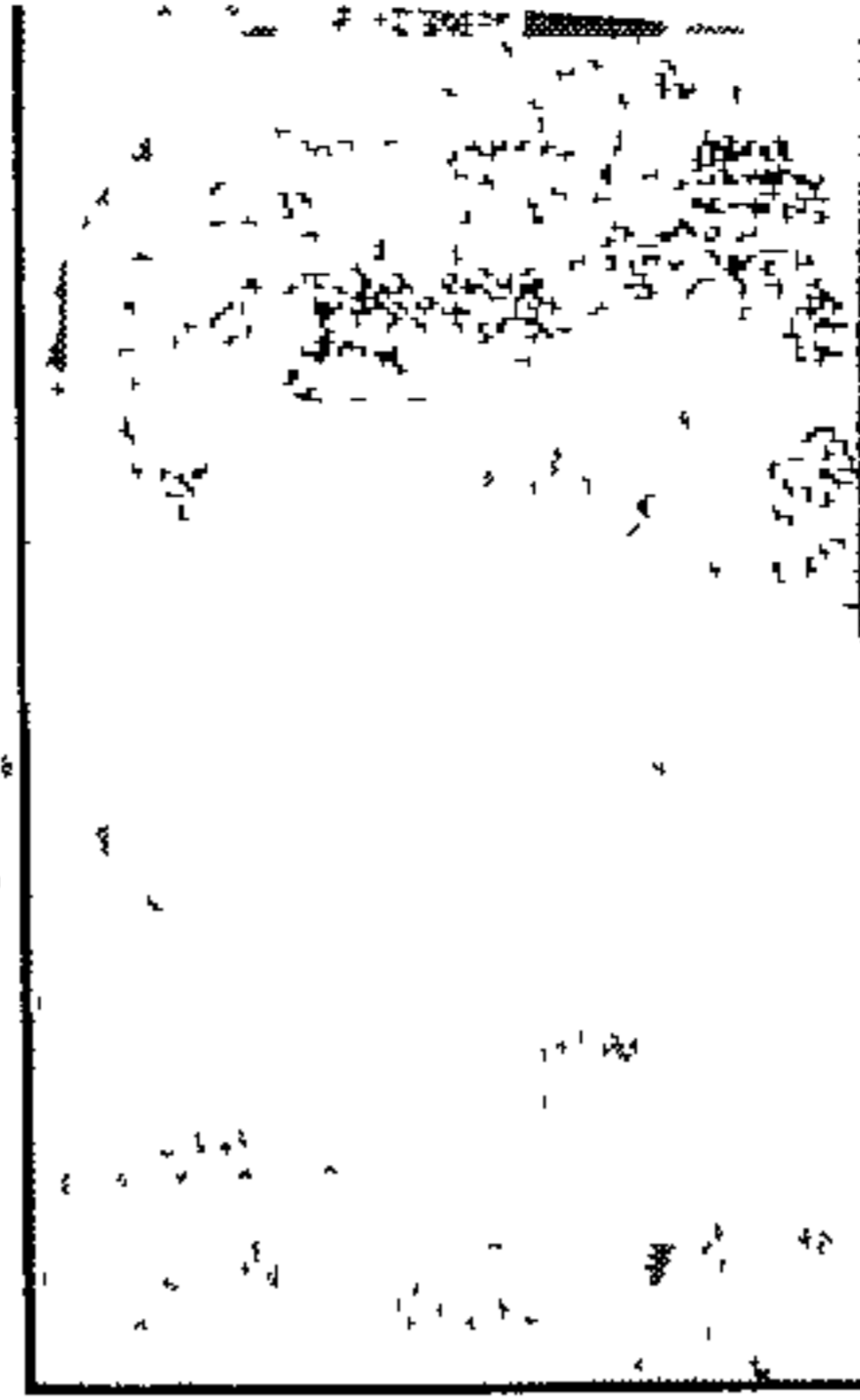
He did not know, for example, that a full Bench of the Namibian Supreme Court overruled Mr Botha's decision and that the case had been taken on appeal by the South African Ministry of Defence

Dave Smuts, director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, said the appeal was withdrawn when Namibia's independence approached, and the whole case had become "a moot point"

But he believed Namibia should now try to bring the men to justice



Sam de Beer



Roelf Meyer

His style a far cry from Magnus's

Star 31/7/91

254

3000

DURING this year's parliamentary session, Nat backbenchers still referred to him as "Roelfie" because of his youth and fresh-faced looks

They are unlikely to persist. Roelf Meyer (44), the erstwhile "lightweight" MP for Johannesburg West, is about to become Minister of Defence, and one of the very central figures in the Government team which will oversee South Africa's transition to democracy

One would struggle to name a Nationalist politician more distant, in style and image from the dour, warlike General Magnus Malan than Mr Meyer

Mr Meyer, it was who attended most of the "working group" sessions with the ANC and who insisted, whenever the negotiating process faltered, that there was a way forward

He openly took a conciliatory view on Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani, and he is well liked in ANC circles.

He also took responsibility for briefing the media on developments in the roller-coaster peace process, and won admiration for his sophisticated interpretations of events

Mr Meyer has revealed himself to be a deeply committed Nationalist and a proponent of a negotiated settlement based on

power-sharing. His negotiating opponents will find him easier to deal with than General Malan, but they expect a "push-over" at their peril.

In many ways, he is a much more difficult target for attack than the glowering general. He is also not implicated in allegations of SADF "dirty tricks" and may therefore be able to deflect some pressure away from the military

Mr Meyer undertook the first in a series of deputy ministerships in 1986 as the number two in Law and Order, before moving on to Constitutional Development and Planning (1988), Constitutional Development and National Education (1989) and Constitutional Development in 1990.

It is testimony to his deft touch in communicational matters that as Minister of Defence he retains responsibility for the former Bureau for Information, now known as the South African Communications Services.

Mr Meyer's appointment cannot but be welcomed by those outside the NP and extended State structures who favour speedy progress in negotiations

It remains an open question, however, as to how his elevation will be greeted within the full NP caucus, and, much more crucially, the SADF □

Air force denies Jane's report

THE SA Air Force and the sole local agents for Pilatus aircraft have rejected a report published in London yesterday, that seven military training aircraft were delivered to the Bophuthatswana Air Force for the SAAF's evaluation, and that they were being displayed in SAAF markings.

The report was published in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, widely regarded as having impeccable military sources.

Pilatus spokesman Jerry Wyss said the report was "completely unfounded", and that only three PC-7s had ever been delivered to the Bophuthatswana Air force, and that was more than two years ago.

However, Botswana did recently receive seven new PC-7s, but these bore red and

LINDEN BIRNS

white markings, not even vaguely similar to SAAF markings, said Wyss.

The Bophuthatswana Air Force purchased its second-hand PC-7s from an unknown country in the Middle East.

Last month Pilatus sent a more modern PC-9 on a demonstration tour of the region, and the aircraft — painted in Pilatus's corporate livery — performed an aerobatics display at an air show in Durban.

SAAF spokesman Col Les Weyer said the entire Jane's article was speculative, but confirmed that Pilatus aircraft and others in a similar class were being considered as replacements for the ageing Harvard trainers which were also expensive to maintain.

Star 11/8/91

50 schemes to be halted

About 50 secret projects run by the security forces are being terminated in terms of the guidelines for the operating of secret funds which President de Klerk announced on Tuesday

Security establishment sources said 39 secret projects run by the police would be stopped

When SA Defence Force and National Intelligence Service secret projects were added, the number of projects cancelled would reach about 50, they estimated —
Political Correspondent

'Roelfie' now a heavyweight

DURING this year's parliamentary session, Nat backbenchers still referred to him as 'Roelfie' because of his youth and fresh faced, cherubic looks.

Political writer **SHAUN JOHNSON** profiles Roelf Meyer, the unlikely successor to General Magnus Malan.

Magnus Malan than Meyer

They are unlikely to persist with the habit. Roelf Meyer (44) the erstwhile 'lightweight' MP for Johannesburg West, is about to become Minister of Defence, and one of the very central figures in the Government team which will oversee South Africa's transition to democracy

One would struggle to name a Nationalist politician more distant in style and image from the dour, warlike General

Since March last year the key aide de camp to Constitutional mastermind Dr Gerrit Viljoen, it was Meyer who attended most of the working group sessions with the ANC and who insisted, whenever the negotiating process faltered, that there was a way forward

He openly took a conciliatory view on Umkhonto we Sizwe chief-of-staff Chris Hanin saying, by startling contrast to Malan, that he was

a man with whom he could do business - and he is well liked in ANC circles

It was frequently the impression of those dealing with him on a regular basis that he was even at times ahead of his colleagues in constitutional thinking - appearing to Dutch, for example, the old NP co. 'mitment to group rights before Viljoen went public on the issue

Whenever "doves" were identified in the Government's inner sanctum, Meyer's name featured prominently. He also took responsibility for briefing the media on developments in the rollercoaster peace process, and won admiration for his sophisticated and substantive, rather than

rhetorical, interpretations of events. It is a measure of the astounding pace of political change in South Africa that had Meyer's name been linked only a year ago with one of the country's two top security posts, the suggestion would have been met with derision

But none of this is to say that the likeable and, in earlier days, somewhat shy Meyer is a soft touch as a politician. As he has grown in stature and confidence - the speed of that process has been astounding - he has revealed himself to be a deeply committed Nationalist, and a proponent of a negotiated settlement based on powersharing, not a hand-over of power

MAGNUS MALAN

ROELF MEYER

SADF denies link to coup plot

Pretoria Bureau *Star* 2/8/91

Renewed allegations of SADF collusion with Mozambique's rebel Renamo movement and a plot to overthrow the Mozambican government have been dismissed as nonsense by the SADF and other parties mentioned as being involved

In an interview with the official Mozambican news agency AIM, two men, identified as former members of the SADF, have alleged that SADF ele-

ments continue to supply weapons to Renamo

Former sergeant Felix Ndime, who recently alleged SADF involvement in Reef train massacres, has been joined in his claims by Carlitos Joao Maria, who has claimed he was kidnapped by SADF commandos while on holiday near Ponto da Ouro on the southern tip of Mozambique in 1987.

Both men told AIM this week that they became members of Five Reconnaissance Regiment, based at Phalaborwa — which they say is the source of South African assistance to Renamo — in defiance of the Nkomati

Accord between South Africa and Mozambique

AIM reports that Mr Maria said a Portuguese-born sergeant-major in 5 Recce, whom he named, is the conduit for the re-supply of Renamo.

Mr Ndime also told AIM that an alleged plot to overthrow the present Mozambican government uncovered in June this year had had the support of the Conservative Party, the AWB and the Phalaborwa Mining Company

All three of these parties have denied the allegations. The SADF also refuted the latest allegations

Both Mr Maria and Mr Ndime told AIM there were many other Mozambicans in 5 Recce, some of whom had been press-ganged and some of whom volunteered, and that Renamo maintained a "training and support" base near Phalaborwa on the Olifants River

Mr Ndime said that as late as February this year South African police had rounded up Mozambican refugees at Luke-lane in Gazankulu and handed them over to Renamo at their base — presumably for incorporation into the organisation

He told AIM he believed the 5 Recce operations against Mo-

zambique were continuing and that members of the unit were involved in an attack against the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia in April, saying that a group from the regiment had left the base before the attack on an "outside" mission, returning two days later

In reply to a question on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in October 1986, he said he had been told by a Zimbabwean member of 5 Recce that he (the Zimbabwean) had been "in the operation to liquidate your president"

● 'Falsehoods' slated - Page 6



'SA tried to
sell nuclear
material' 254

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

Star
2/8/91

WASHINGTON — Evidence of an attempt to sell nuclear material from South Africa to a Middle East country, thought to be Iraq, was given to a US Senate sub-committee yesterday

According to a former Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigator, Jack Blum, the attempted transaction took place with the assistance of the scandal-plagued BCCI banking group's offices in Florida

Testifying during the Senate inquiry into the foreign policy implications of the BCCI scandal, Mr Blum said he was not able to say whether the South African Government was involved

In reply to a question from Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, he said the incident took place in the 1970s but had only recently come to light during a criminal investigation in Florida. Senator Simon noted that the attempted transaction took place long before President de Klerk had come into office

Mr Blum said a Jordanian arms dealer was implicated in the attempted transaction, and that there had been evidence of weapons from a Middle East country being shipped to South Africa as part of the deal

The names of some of those involved were withheld to protect them

Admiral slams media allegations

CT 2/8/91
254
KIMBERLEY — It is surprising and alarming that responsible media are willing to print unsubstantiated allegations and misinformation levelled at the SA Defence Force and then expect it to disprove the falsehoods, a senior army official said yesterday

The Chief of Staff of the SADF, Vice-Admiral Bertie Bekker, was presenting colours to 31 Battalion here

He asked, in reference to allegations that the SADF had been responsible for Reef train atrocities and that senior officers had hunted Bushmen, how the SADF was supposed to disprove something that had never happened

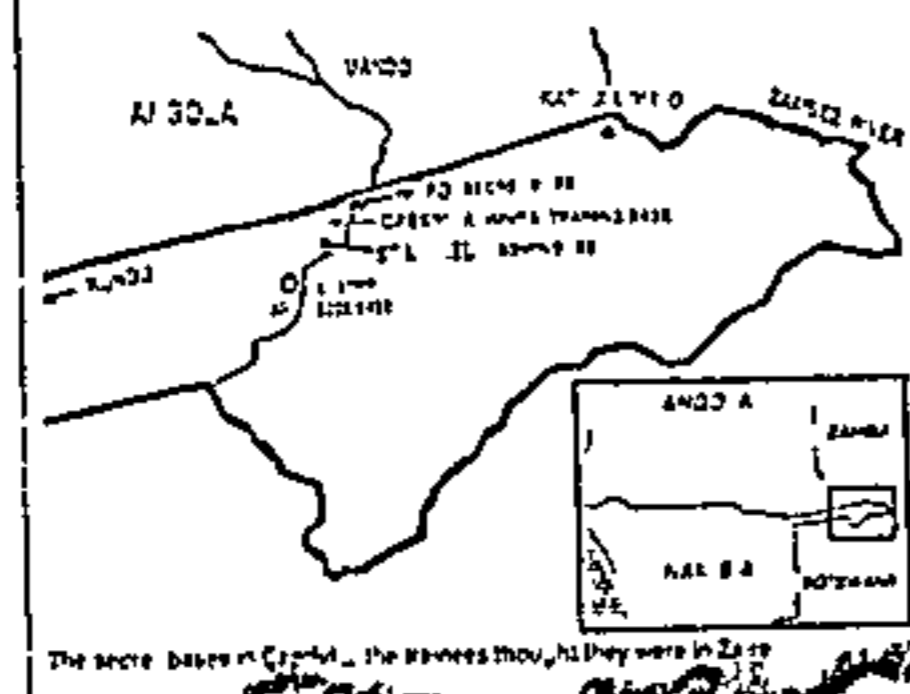
"Should the purveyors of these horrid untruths not be required to substantiate their vile allegations?" he asked

During this time of political change and the uncertainties and instability associated with fundamental change, the SADF had a vital role to play

A well-motivated Defence Force, aloof of party politics, whose members carried out their duties calmly and professionally, and which enjoyed the trust of the people, was a prerequisite for peaceful political change, Admiral Bekker said — Sapa

EXPOSED Caprivi base where SADF officers gave lessons in guerrilla tactics

Inkatha's secret training base



An elite unit of Inkatha fighters has been trained in guerrilla warfare by South African army officers at a secret base in the Caprivi Strip. This base called Hippo and located on the banks of the Cuando River 80km west of Katimo Mulilo fell under the control of Chief of Staff Intelligence. This division of the South African Defence Force took over control of the Mozambique guerrilla group. It also from the Rhodesian General Intelligence Organisation in the 1970s and turned it into the clandestine force that it is today. The Inkatha training base fell under the command of Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder of the SADF's 3rd Battalion that specialised in cross border operations in Angola. Second in charge was a Colonel Satchell, who commands the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa. This commando is the only one in the world that has been trained in guerrilla warfare.

EDDIE KOCH tests on evidence of a Renamo connection. At least two batches of Inkatha fighters, each about 100 strong, were trained to use A1-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 sub-machine guns, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted seven months and included lessons in urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and demolition, and counter-intelligence — a form of military intelligence work. The results were never told where the base was but remember seeing drawings, graffiti and lion. Some were led to believe that they were in Zaire. After training was completed the unit was divided into four divisions — called 'offensive', 'defensive', 'umpires' and 'communications'. 'Defensive' and 'umpires' were sent to the north of the base before returning to Uitenhage where some of them were required to train other Inkatha members. One of these units spent two weeks at a camp north of Pretoria, where they went on a refresher course. These details have been denied by the government of KwaZulu and a spokesman of the SADF this said he had no knowledge of the Inkatha training base. However the Inkatha chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi (CCB) is a former member of the Rhodesian Civil Co-ordination Bureau (CCB) and a member of the SADF who served in the 1970s in operations in the line as by Rhodesia members who were trained at Hippo and have made statements to the press at the time. There are also reports that some of the Renamo weapons of Lake Sibi a former member of the Rhodesian Civil Co-ordination Bureau (CCB) and a member of the SADF who served in the 1970s in operations in the line as by Rhodesia members who were trained at Hippo and have made statements to the press at the time. There are also reports that some of the Renamo weapons of Lake Sibi a former member of the Rhodesian Civil Co-ordination Bureau (CCB) and a member of the SADF who served in the 1970s in operations in the line as by Rhodesia members who were trained at Hippo and have made statements to the press at the time.

The Weekly Mail reported in September last year that Inkatha fighters were trained by the SADF

SADF-trained Zulus: The story that was denied now confirmed

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk handed a slap in the face this week to senior army officers when he admitted that the South African Defence Force had backed Inkatha by training an elite unit of 150 "Zulu" fighters in 1986.

He directly contradicted earlier denials from the military that they were involved in this form of collusion with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's political movement.

The president's statement confirms a *Weekly Mail* report last year, which provided details about the army's secret training base for Inkatha and located it in the Caprivi Strip. It also contradicts official denials from the office of Buthelezi about the training base.

De Klerk this week released a memorandum outlining details of secret projects funded by the government. It mentions grants paid to Inkatha for two rallies as well as the Inkatha labour union, Uwusa, and adds "The only other activity which may be construed as a form of aid to Inkatha is related to training by the SADF in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and VIP protection."

In September last year *The Weekly Mail* ran a report that an elite unit of Inkatha fighters had been trained in counter-insurgency warfare at a base called Hippo in the Caprivi Strip in 1986. The exposé was based on affidavits by dissident Inkatha members who had been trained at the base and by a member of the SADF.

The report was vigorously denied at

Last year *The Weekly Mail* reported that the SADF had trained a Zulu unit. The security forces denied this. Now De Klerk says it's true.

By **EDDIE KOCH**

the time by the SADF's public relations headquarters in Pretoria as well as senior officials in the Ulundi office of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Asked to explain the apparent false denial, SADF liaison officer Commandant Riaan Louw this week told *The Weekly Mail* "We have nothing to add to the president's statement. Why didn't you ask him for the details yourself at his press conference?" De Klerk's office, in turn, referred request for clarity on the matter back to the SADF's public relations office, which merely repeated that it had nothing to add to the president's statement.

Officials in Buthelezi's office were not available for comment yesterday.

But Inkatha members trained at the base state in affidavits that their course at Hippo lasted for about seven months and included lessons in urban and guerrilla warfare. They acknowledge that some members of the group were trained as special security officers for KwaZulu ministers but add that others were trained as offensive fighters.

The Inkatha men were trained by SADF officers to use AK-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 sub-machine guns, Browning machine guns and

anti-personnel mines. After training was completed the group was divided into four divisions, called "offensive", "defensive", "ministers' aides" and "counter-mobilisation intelligence".

The Inkatha/SADF training base fell under the control of the SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence (CSI) and was located at a place called Hippo on the banks of Cuando River in the Caprivi Strip some 80km west of Katimo Mulilo.

The SADF officer in charge of training was Major "Jakes" Jacobs who was assisted by a lieutenant, a sergeant and another officer.

A training base for Unita fighters, an administrative centre for CSI and a military airstrip were located some 10km south of Hippo. Personnel at these centres were not allowed into the Inkatha camp.

CSI is the same branch of the military that took control of Mozambique's rebel movement, Renamo, after it had been set up by white Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation. CSI also directed South Africa's support for Unita.

This confirms reports by Martin Dolincheck, former officer in the Bureau for State Security, that clandestine support for Inkatha was conceived at the same time that military intelligence began to back Renamo and Unita in the mid-1970s.

De Klerk said the training for Inkatha security officers had ended before he assumed the office of president and that the trained members had been incorporated into the KwaZulu Police Force in June 1989.

Transkei and SA clash over additional army recruits

Journal 3/8/91

SOUTH Africa on Saturday warned Transkei that if it went ahead with the recruitment of new soldiers to the Transkei Defence Force, financial assistance to the homeland could be affected.

Transkei and South Africa are heading for a major row over the issue. Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said his administration would ignore a South African Government diplomatic note on Friday which effectively told Transkei to stop recruiting new members to the TDF.

He faxed a copy of the diplomatic note to Sapa in Johannesburg.

Asked to comment, the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said South Africa would be failing in its duty if it did not stop "this wasteful expenditure."

"There was no need for increasing the size of military forces in the region, the ministry said in a statement.

It warned that the nature of Transkei's reaction to the note would "naturally" influence South Africa's financial assistance to Transkei.

"South Africa will be failing in its duty if it did not stop this expansion of the TDF," the ministry said.

"The expressed intention of Transkei to recruit an additional 500 men into the TDF cannot be justified."

It added "The South African authorities are surprised that the contents of a privileged note from the (SA) Embassy in Umtata to the Transkei government have been released to the media by Transkei."

A defiant Holomisa said in a telephone interview from Umtata "South Africa will on Monday be told that recruitment in Transkei for the TDF will continue, with or without their approval or financial assistance."

According to media reports this week, the SA Police have obtained evidence which supports the allegation that elements of the African National Congress' armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are being integrated into the TDF.

"Those allegations about Umkhonto we Sizwe were told by mischievous people in the South African administration with a view to stopping our recruiting of new soldiers," Holomisa said.

"They wanted to present us in a bad light to the taxpayers of South Africa and Transkei.

"The people who have been recruited are all Transkeians - our security forces have screened them, and not one of them has been identified to be a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe," Holomisa insisted.

He challenged South Africa to provide "authentic intelligence information" to prove otherwise.

Troop training threatens SA overdraft for Transkei

Bl Day 6/8/91

PATRICK BULGER

TRANSKEI military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has applied to the SA government for a R900m overdraft to finance his administration until the end of the year

SA would have to stand surety for the bank overdraft which is in addition to the R137m Transkei receives each month

The overdraft will be considered by the SA Cabinet shortly. A source at the SA Foreign Affairs Department said the overdraft was in jeopardy due to Holomisa's insistence on recruiting an extra 500 men for military training in the Transkei Defence Force (TDF)

The source said the extra troops would cost an additional R15m to train and that SA felt they were an unnecessary drain on Transkei's limited resources

Holomisa said yesterday the TDF would recruit the men for training as it had done each year since 1988

Sapa reports Holomisa said his government could not see its way clear to suspend training of its "able-bodied men" and that the training of 500 new national servicemen "will go ahead as planned with effect from 2 September 1991"

He said a decision on whether to integrate them into the TDF would be taken after their training

The SA government forwarded its instruction and warning in a diplomatic note on Friday to the Transkei military administration

A SA Foreign Affairs official

claimed on Saturday Pretoria would be failing in its duty if it did not stop expansion of the TDF

Holomisa accused the SA government of having delayed approval of his budget for the past four months

A SA Foreign Affairs spokesman denied this, saying Transkei was, as usual, receiving grants in the region of R137m each

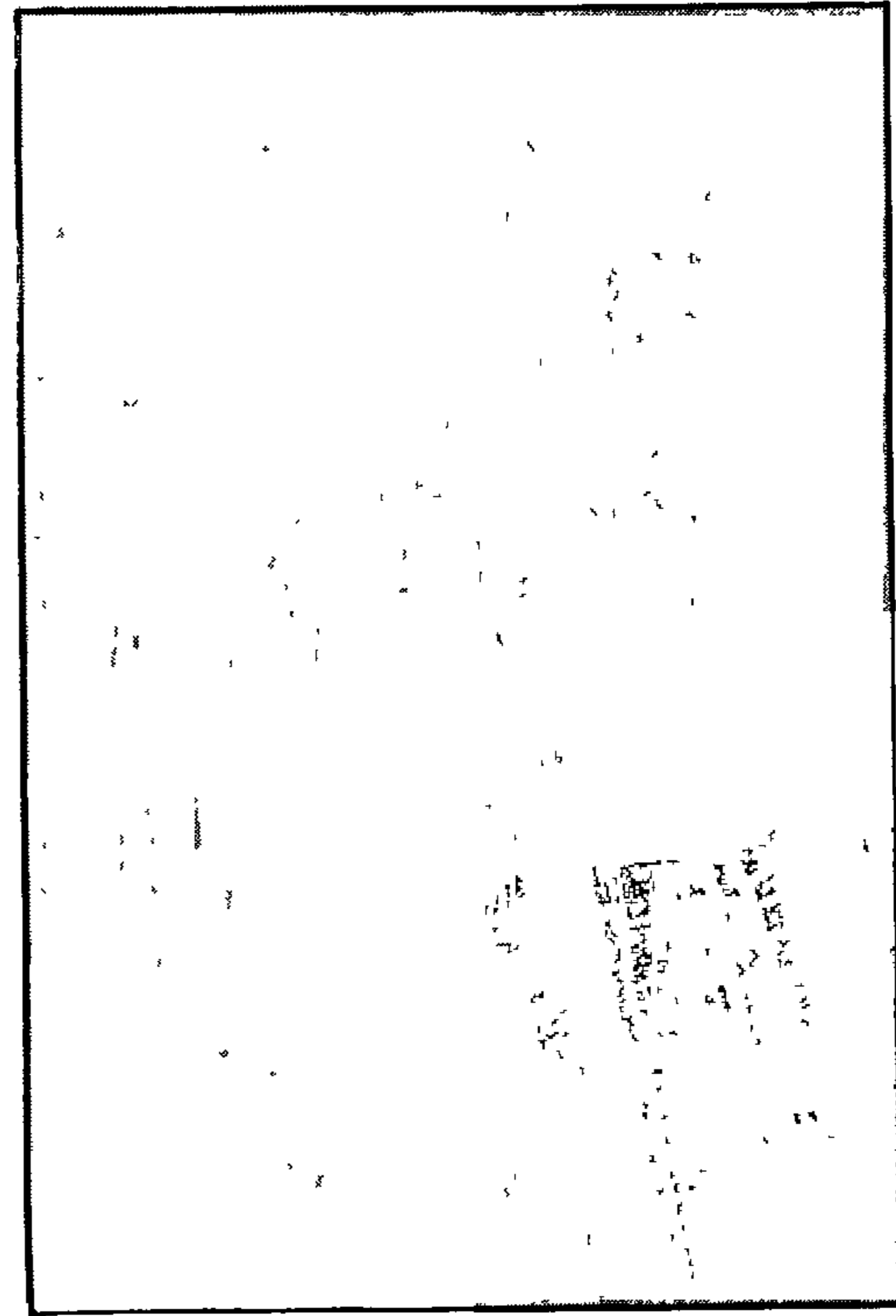
Holomisa dismissed SAP allegations that he was expanding his army to accommodate soldiers of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe. The allegations were also dismissed by Umkhonto head Joe Modise

He said Umkhonto did not need training facilities in the Transkei as it had them in the Soviet Union, Cuba, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria and India

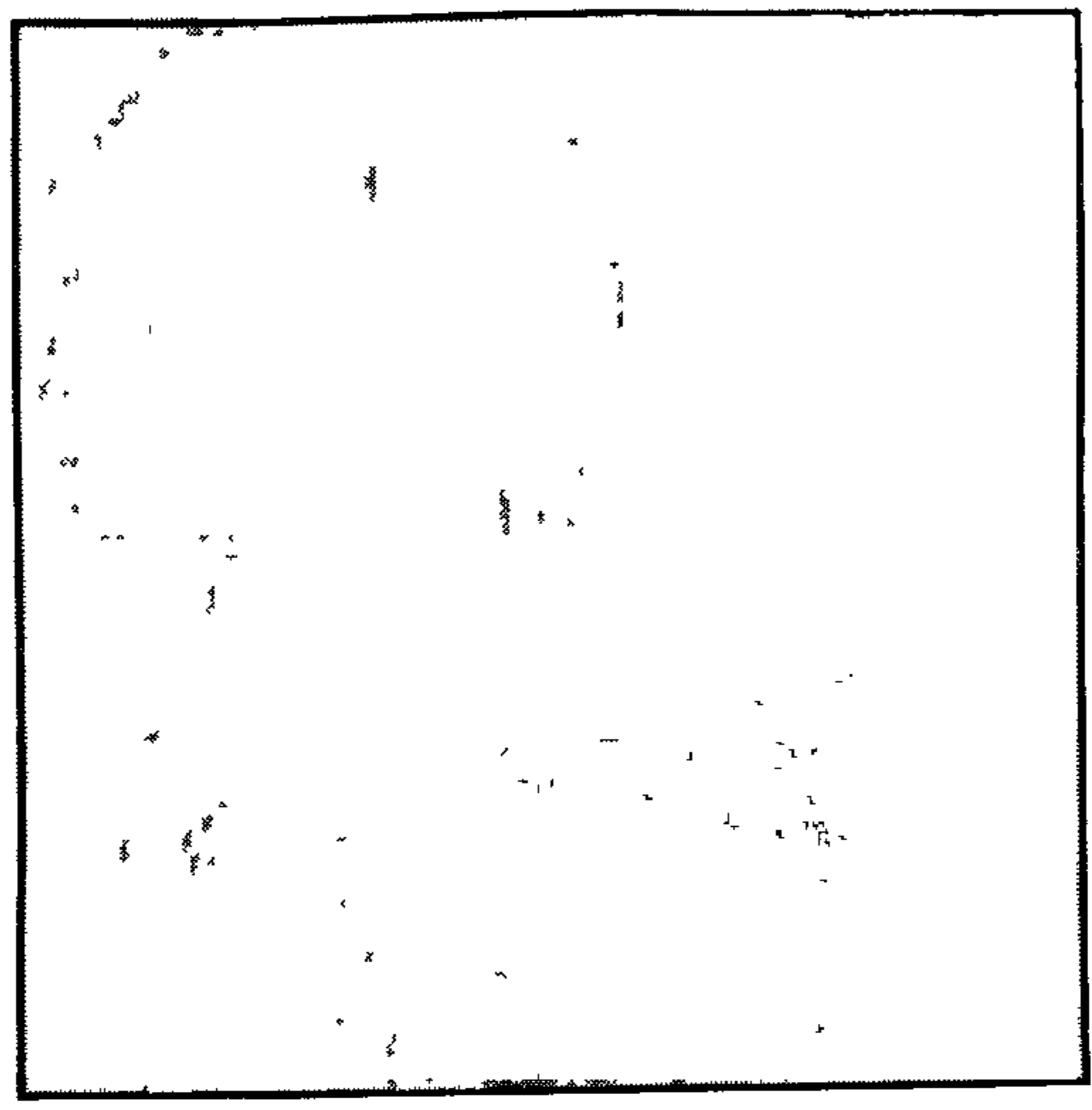
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Voyage of compassion

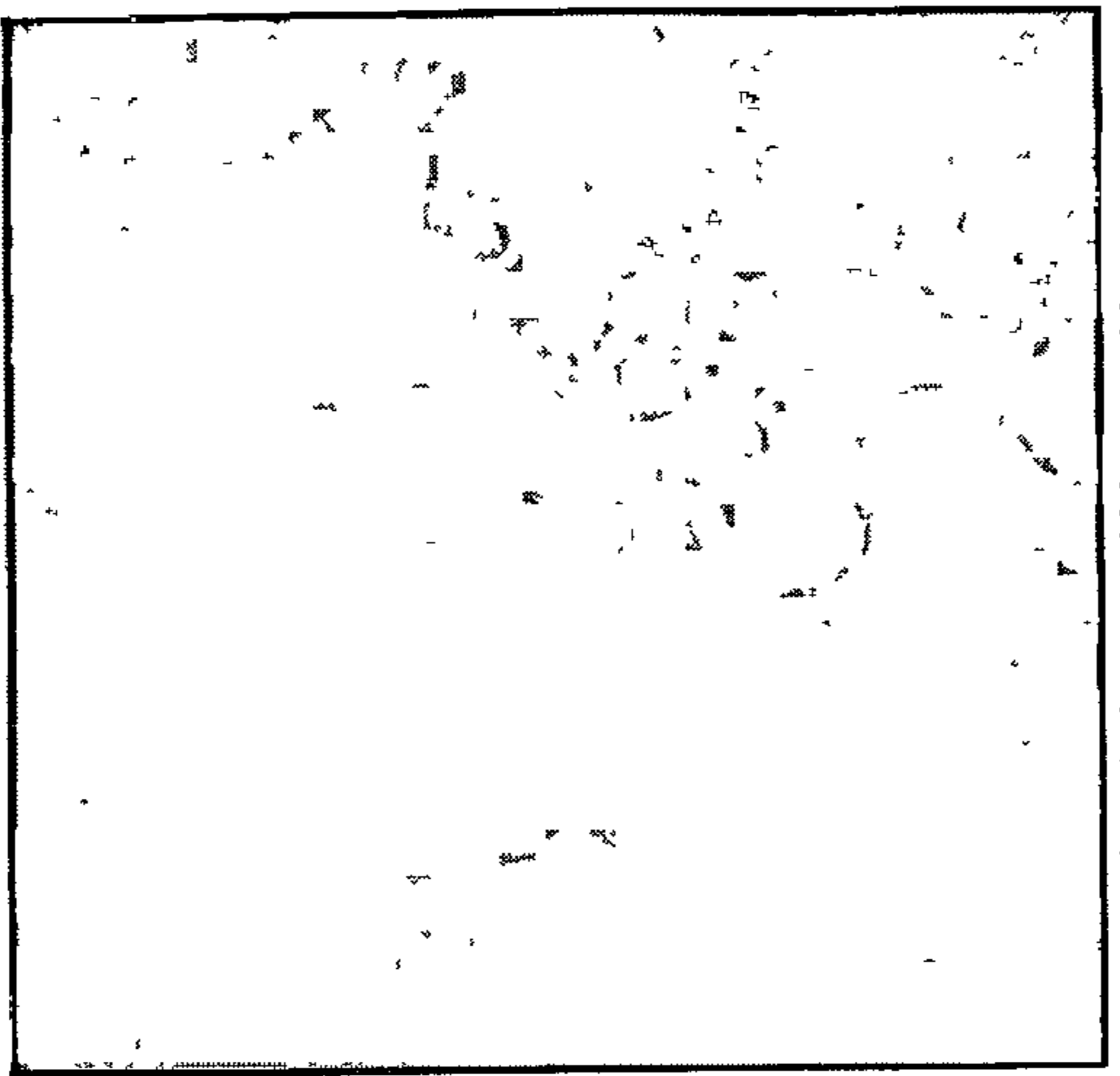
THE South African navy replenishment vessel SAS Drakensberg left Chittagong, Bangladesh, at the weekend on the second leg of a diplomatic offensive and mercy mission to deliver relief aid collected by the South African Muslim community to Bangladesh. Bangladesh has in recent months experienced floods and cyclones.



Flashback pictures — Madabari village in near the Bangladesh coast, which was hit by devastating floods in May



A Bangladesh farm is under water after Noakhali had been hit by a cyclone.



An eight-day-old boy is held by his elder sister while they wait for food after the cyclone hit Ghoramora.

SA navy ship brings food and supplies to Bangladesh, recovering from floods and cyclones

Associated Press in Dhaka, Bangladesh
FORTY-ONE people died and more than a million people were marooned by floods which swept Bangladesh in April and May this year. The flooding struck Ban-

gladesh as the impoverished south Asian country was recovering from a cyclone which killed more than 145 000 people. Nearly 60 000 people were marooned for a week in 10 districts inundated after rivers burst their banks.

Most of the deaths were from drowning or snake bites, officials told reporters. The flooding destroyed at least 75 000 houses and rice and other crops over an area of 60 000 hectares. Torrents of water washed away

600km of roads and 6km of embankments. Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, is periodically buffeted by natural disasters. Monsoon floods occur every year. The 1988 flood, worst in the nation's memo-

ry, submerged three-quarters of the country and killed about 1 400 people. In the Indian state of Assam, through which the Brahmaputra flows before entering Bangladesh, at least 100 000 people sought shelter on high land after

the river flooded its banks. The army was called out for relief operations and military boats were used to rescue marooned people. Officials at the Flood Control Centre in Dhaka said the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, fed

by annual monsoon, overflowed their banks and inundated 10 districts. In worst-hit Sirajganj, about 500 000 people were displaced by the floods and took refuge on embankments along the Brahmaputra.

Ex-SADF man is subpoenaed

Star 6/8/91
Nico Basson, a former SA Defence Force member, who has made claims of misconduct involving the army, has been subpoenaed to produce the man who alleged that an SADF unit was behind Reef train attacks

The subpoena — under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act — requires Mr Basson to provide a Johannesburg magistrate with “material or relevant information as to alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder”, alleged to have been committed by Felix Ndimene or others whom Mr Ndimene said were responsible for the recent train massacres

Mr Ndimene has said he was part of a “special forces unit” under the Defence Force that received military training in Phalaborwa

He alleged that mercenaries had been trained to carry out attacks on commuter trains. The SADF strongly denied the allegations — Own Correspondent.

Transkei defiant over army

TRANSKEI yesterday said it would defy a South African Government instruction to stop recruiting for the Transkei Defence Force

Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday formally responded to the SA Government's warning that its financial assistance to the homeland could be affected if it continued recruiting new members *Sapa*

Holomisa said his government could not see its way clear to suspend training of its "able-bodied men" and that the training of 500 new national servicemen "will go ahead as planned with effect from September 2 1991" *6/8/91*

Reports - denied by Holomisa - that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are being recruited into the TDF are apparently at the root of the issue - *Sapa*

Ex-SADF man told to produce 'killer'

MR NICO Basson, a former SADF member who exposed alleged misconduct involving the army, has been subpoenaed to produce Mr Felix Ndimene, who allegedly operated under military orders

The subpoena - under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act - requires Basson to provide a Johannesburg magistrate with "material

or relevant information as to alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder alleged to have been committed by Ndimene or others whom the latter said were responsible for the recent train massacres"

Ndimene "confessed" two weeks ago to having been part of a "special forces unit" under the South African Defence Force that received mili-

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

tary training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Recce) in Phalaborwa.

He had received specific instructions to continue "the war" against the ANC and PAC even after both organisations had been unbanned

In his "confession" Ndimene sketched sordid details of SADF opera-

tions in Namibia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members in Johannesburg

Basson, a major in the Citizen Force, is part of a group of military people who call themselves Soldiers for Peace

- Basson made startling allegations earlier this year about security force collusion with Inkatha in the township violence

At the time police said that charges under the Protection of Information Act were being investigated against him

He said in June that the SADF strategy included funding and providing weapons for Inkatha

This formed part of a comprehensive "dirty tricks" strategy to ensure De Klerk's National Party retained power

Sowetan 6/8/91

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Umkhonto may ask govt to aid its cadres

THE ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, is considering asking government to provide welfare assistance to cadres.

Umkhonto commander Joe Modise said his army did not begrudge SADF members their salaries or pensions even though they had defended apartheid.

"The government says apartheid was wrong. But the real defenders of democracy in Umkhonto are walking the streets without jobs. We are going to discuss this at the conference and then raise the issue of assistance with the government."

Announcing plans for Umkhonto's conference in Venda this weekend, ANC information director Pallo Jordan, speaking on

By pay 7/8/91 (254)
PATRICK BULGER

behalf of Umkhonto's commanders, told a news briefing yesterday the conference would examine "the dangerous manner in which the De Klerk government attempted to undermine the confidence and commitment of the ANC to the peace process at the negotiations table".

Jordan said the conference would look at issues like the security forces in a democratic SA, negotiations, the suspension of the armed struggle and the welfare of Umkhonto cadres.

Outgoing Umkhonto chief of staff Chris

Hani said Umkhonto was not seeking incorporation into the SADF. He envisaged a post-apartheid army made up of Umkhonto, the SADF and other military forces like homeland armies. He said he hoped incoming Defence Minister Roelf Meyer would be more flexible on military issues than Gen Magnus Malan.

The three-day conference will be opened by Umkhonto commander-in-chief and ANC president Nelson Mandela. The road to Venda will take delegates through some of the more extreme right-wing enclaves in SA. Hani said he hoped right-wingers would not disrupt proceedings, and Umkhonto reserved the right to self-defence.



CHRIS HANI

MK, SADF merger is out - Hani

254
~~254~~
Sowetan
7/8/91

THE ANC will not accept integration of its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe with the SA Defence Force, MK chief-of-staff Mr Chris Hani said yesterday. Hani, addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg to announce arrangements for MK's three-day national conference in Venda over the weekend, said the ANC regarded the SADF as "the military wing of the National Party Government"

A new democratically-elected government would have to create a new

defence force which would have to be orientated to defending democracy, Hani said.

Such a force could well contain elements of the SADF, MK and other military elements

The ANC was awaiting the response of the new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, to the formation of a new defence force representative of all South Africans

"We hope Meyer will be more open-minded on the issue," Hani said - Sapa



'I'll never say where

Ndimene

is hiding'

Star 7/8/91

By Jovial Rantao

Nico Basson, a former SADF major who has been subpoenaed to produce Felix Ndimene, the man who alleged that an SADF unit was behind train attacks on the Reef, says he would rather go to jail than disclose Mr Ndimene's whereabouts

Mr Basson yesterday said he would take the stand in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and declare he was not prepared to honour the subpoena — under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act — to produce Mr Ndimene and provide the court with information about crimes alleged to have been committed by Mr Ndimene and others

The subpoena, Mr Basson said, was in violation of guarantees made by President de Klerk, who had promised that people such as Mr Ndimene would be granted indemnity if they applied

"What the police are doing is intimidating people such as Felix, myself and those who would like to come forward and reveal what they know about secret operations of the army and the police," he said

"We are however prepared to follow other channels, such as the Commission on Intimidation, as soon as it is set up. The only proviso would be that political organisations have to be happy with the commission," Mr Basson added

The ANC has criticised the subpoena and called on the State to withdraw it

Mr Ndimene "confessed" two weeks ago to having been part of a "special forces unit" that received military training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment in Phalaborwa

It is said that he had received specific instructions to continue "the war" against the ANC and the PAC after both organisations had been unbanned

In his confession, Mr Ndimene made claims regarding SADF operations in Namibia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members

The SADF strongly denied the allegations

Earlier this year, Mr Basson made startling allegations about security police collusion with the Inkatha Freedom Party in township violence

Jane's warns SADF may be unprepared in future

By Deon 8/8/91, 254

SA MAY not be able to deter aggressive military moves against itself or its neighbours if further defence budget cuts are made, a recent analysis has warned.

The survey of SA's military capabilities is published in the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Analysts Paul Beaver, Christopher Foss and Helmoed-Romer Helthmann argue that medium to long term strategic scenarios demand balanced and flexible armed forces capable of protecting SA and of assisting neighbouring states against potential threats.

With the exception of the SA Navy, the SADF could perform these functions adequately in the short to medium term, but major re-equipping was necessary if SA was to continue the role in the longer term.

Jane's warned that more complex systems would have to be procured soon if they were to be in service in useful numbers when existing equipment was retired.

Military spending cuts were to be expected when the SADF wound down its operations in Namibia.

LINDEN BIRNS

"However, the government has imposed further cuts that have gone rather deeper than seems safe given the equipment needs of the armed forces the army has yet to complete the re-equipping begun in the mid-1970s in response to the Cuban deployment in Angola, the air force faces block obsolescence of fighters and transports and lacks maritime patrol aircraft, the navy has lost its anti-submarine warfare capability and will retire its strike craft and submarines around 2000 to 2005."

ARMSCOR

It seemed unlikely that defence would receive adequate funds in the near future.

As long as the rand was weak, the SADF would have to focus its procurement on Armscor, which could be paid in rands and whose products were optimised for the SADF.

Certain major foreign equipment purchases would become necessary and possible if the arms embargo was lifted within a useful timeframe, and

could include an air superiority fighter, maritime patrol and medium transport aircraft, submarines and frigates. Local manufacturers will be relied on to provide customised systems and sub-systems supporting these acquisitions.

Government also faced a dilemma regarding ground forces personnel. With the franchise extended to all races, a similar extension of national service obligations would seem logical using a ballot to draft men to the standing units and the Citizen Force.

"There is, however, a preference in government and other circles for fully professional armed forces. How they would be funded remains uncertain," said Jane's.

"With funds already tight, the SADF may have to choose between adequate strength and no equipment, or a reasonable balance of equipment and men but with ground forces too weak to serve their purpose."

Spokesmen for the Defence Ministry and the SADF were yesterday unable to comment on the Jane's analysis or on SA's defence priorities.

Lenasia body seeks end of management committees

By Deon 8/8/91 THEO RAWANA

THE founding of the Lenasia Civic Association (LCA) on Sunday would mark the formation of the first all-embracing civic body for Lenasia, spokesman Kista Moonsamy said on Tuesday.

Moonsamy said the LCA, which would fight for the scrapping of government-created local management committees, would seek membership of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber and work for a non-racial Johannesburg City Council.

The launch of the LCA at the Lenasia Civic Centre on Sunday would be addressed by ANC National Working Committee member Popo Molefe and community leader R A M Saloojee.

"The LCA, a successor to the Federation of Residents Associations (FRA), will represent all sectors of the community — traders, workers, professionals, the unemployed and the homeless."

"It is an organisation dedicated to taking up all the problems of the people — housing, poor transport, high water and lights rates, crime, land and site allocation and all other community issues."

Local management committees had to be scrapped because they kept apartheid structures alive. Through the LCA the community had to ensure change in SA was meaningful and real at grassroots level.

The LCA would initially take observer status at the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber, but would soon apply for full membership, Moonsamy said.

BLACK NEGOTIATOR/PR MAN SEEKS ASSIGNMENTS



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa may not be able to deter aggressive military moves against it if further defence cuts are made, a recent analysis has warned.

The survey of South Africa's military capabilities is published in the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly

Analysts argue that medium- to long-term strategic scenarios demand balanced and flexible armed forces capable of protecting South Africa

With the exception of the SA Navy, the SADF

Call for ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ CT 8/8/91 new, better arms for SA forces

could perform these functions adequately in the short to medium term, but major re-equipping was necessary in the long-term

Jane's warned that more complex systems would have to be procured soon if they were to be in service in useful

numbers when existing equipment was retired

"However, the government has imposed further cuts that have gone rather deeper than seems safe. The army has yet to complete the re-equipping begun in the mid-1970s in response to the Cuban deployment in Angola, the air force faces block obsolescence of fighters and transports and lacks maritime patrol aircraft, the navy has lost its anti-submarine warfare capability and will retire its strike craft and submarines around 2000 to 2005"

IN PAIN . . . Dr Danie Craven shows sign of pain and stress during rugby unity talks at Newlands on Saturday.

Indemnity for Nico Basson

CT 8/8/91 (254)

JOHANNESBURG — A magistrate yesterday granted indemnity from prosecution to a former defence force officer who was subpoenaed to testify on allegations of security force involvement in attacks on train commuters

The court accepted an explanation from Mr Nico Basson that he did not know the whereabouts or telephone number of the man who made the allegations, Sergeant Felix Ndimene.

He was afraid that he would be forced to talk, and that was the reason why he told Sgt Ndimene he did not want to know where he was living, he said.

Mr Basson further said he was prepared to give Sgt Ndimene's evidence to the standing commission of inquiry suggested by the state president if the commission was approved by the ANC, PAC, the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party.

Mr Basson told the court he had merely acted as an intermediary as Sgt Ndimene had contacted him and not vice versa.

Mr Basson, who had been summonsed under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, was granted indemnity from prosecution on a possible charge of defeating the ends of justice.

● Meanwhile, the government has indemnified six more people in terms of the Indemnity Act, according to notices gazetted in Pretoria yesterday.

They are Mr Clarence Hamilton, Mr Willem Etsebeth, Mr Christo Niemand, Mr Cornelius Allison, Mr Louis van Zyl and Mr Dirk Ackermann — Sapa

Indemnity granted to former SADF officer

Star 8/8/91

By Philip Zito

Former South African Defence Force major Nico Basson was yesterday granted indemnity from prosecution after he said he did not know the whereabouts of a man who has alleged SADF involvement in Reef train attacks

Mr Basson had been subpoenaed under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to reveal the location of former Five Reconnaissance member Felix Ndimene, who alleged that his unit, which is based at Phalaborwa, carried out attacks on civilians

He told magistrate Mr R G le Roux in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court that he had made a point of not knowing where former 5 Recce Battalion member Mr Ndimene could be found

Mr Basson, whom Mr le Roux described as a credible witness, confirmed reports that he would rather go to jail than reveal the whereabouts of his informant

Mr Basson is the leader of Soldiers of Peace, an organisation established to help former military and police members to release information about alleged atrocities committed by



Indemnified ... former major Nico Basson

the security forces

He said that because the police had "techniques" for extracting that sort of information, he had spoken to Mr Ndimene only when the latter had telephoned him

He told the court that he had told General R N van der Westhuizen, Colonel Niels Langenhoven and other policemen during a meeting on July 23 that he would produce Mr Ndimene — on condition that Mr Ndimene's indemnity and safety could be guaranteed

But on July 25 he told them that since the law made no provision for indemnity, he was not prepared to deal directly with the police

He said he had made representations to President de Klerk for a general amnesty that would

allow police and military personnel to give evidence on atrocities and malpractice for political purposes — without fear of prosecution or fear for their safety

Mr Basson said the use of the subpoena under section 205 was simply an attempt by police to intimidate security force members to remain silent on abuse of power in the security forces

He said he was prepared to release information to the Commission on Intimidation, an independent body that would be acceptable to political parties outside the State mechanism

President de Klerk has promised to establish this body

Mr Basson said statements supporting Mr Ndimene's allegations of SADF involvement in the Benrose train massacre were being prepared for submission to the Attorney-General's office

It was impossible for police to be impartial in probes of such incidents because they themselves were usually involved

During the Harms Commission, General van der Westhuizen had congratulated alleged CCB operative Staal Burger for his evidence, and that showed their collaboration

whom have fought in air battles in Angola and Ethiopia, and who are now mostly employed commercially in Ethiopia and Lesotho. There will also be MK cadres with naval training, including Hani, as well as strategists, intelligence officials and weapons experts.

For most of the delegates, the arrival in SA last week was the first visit in many years as non-combatants. The focus of discussions will be on integration with the SADF, and the creation of a "depoliticised" SADF to oversee and "defend" the negotiations process.

Tokyo Sexwale, an MK senior commander, told the *FM* it is hoped that another conference will be convened by a group such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative (Idasa). This might enable the SADF, MK and the various military groupings in the country (including those of the Left, the Right and homelands) to discuss integration and military policy for a new SA.

Says Sexwale: "We have to hold discus-



Hani full-time with the Communists

sions about a united, depoliticised army that will defend the process of negotiations, and thereafter protect the constitution."

These talks could begin soon after the "patriotic front" conference in Cape Town at the end of August, where the ANC, PAC, Azapo and other groups will try to form a united front for negotiations. They are also expected to look at future military strategies for SA, and the possibility of linking their forces. It will be the first time the three armies (such as they are) have held talks.

In February 1976, when he was a sports reporter and underground ANC activist, Nyanda left SA. While in exile he became commander of MK's Transvaal urban region from 1977 to 1983. He was appointed chief of staff for the Transvaal from 1983 to 1987. In 1988 he was seconded to Operation Vula, a key ANC-Communist Party project designed to overthrow or undermine the State, under direct control of Oliver Tambo (then ANC president).

Nyanda infiltrated SA in 1988 and was detained for four months last year when government detected Operation Vula. Since

January he has been at ANC head office, where he has been involved in organising township defence units.

Since last week senior MK commanders from camps in Tanzania, Uganda and Angola have been arriving in the country. MK has increased its training in conventional warfare, particularly in its Ugandan camp. Some senior commanders are versed in conventional warfare. Hani, for instance, was trained in the Soviet navy, and Sexwale specialised in explosives and anti-aircraft artillery. But most MK soldiers are trained in guerrilla tactics.

Sexwale would not reveal how many combatants MK has. Journalist Howard Barrell, in his book, *MK: The ANC's Armed Struggle*, estimates the total at no more than 5 000 men and women. But the figure could be higher, given the establishment of defence committees over the last two years.

The ANC envisages a small professional army for SA, according to Sexwale, with size determined by "threat analysis." There would be no conscription.

The MK conference will discuss training programmes to ensure that those MK members who do not wish to join a future army will have civilian skills in the technical, administrative, farming and para-medical areas. "Some senior MK members, who have indicated that they would like full-time military careers, are already undergoing specialist training," says Sexwale. Apparently such training still takes place in the Soviet Union.

Sexwale cautions against viewing integration in terms of "technicalities." He acknowledges SADF superiority in terms of numbers, budget, military schools and technical skills. But he argues that MK combatants have skills in certain areas — in particular, communications and guerrilla warfare — that the SADF could benefit from. Each side, he suggests, can learn from the other.

Sexwale rightly points out that for political reasons many blacks who might have been inclined towards military careers were prevented by political considerations. He also criticises the SADF for the low complement of black officers — though this has increased markedly in recent years.

SADF statistics provided to the *FM* show it has 162 non-white officers from the rank of second lieutenant upwards. Twenty-five are blacks, including two colonels, 14 are Indian, including one with the naval rank of commander, and the remainder are coloured officers, including two colonels. There is only one non-white pilot.

Sexwale was critical of suggestions that MK is inferior to the SADF. "We received advanced military training in Warsaw Pact countries. This was recognised when MK cadres were captured and brought before the courts. Then officials said these people were highly trained and dangerous."

The future role of Armscor will be discussed. MK is against its privatisation, and wants it to expand research to compete in the arms market.

Charlene Smith

UMKHONTO WE SIZWE
FM 9/8/91
Winning the peace

Operation Vula commander Siphwe Nyanda (41) is expected to replace Chris Hani as chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Nyanda is at present the third most senior MK commander in SA, after Joe Modise and Hani (who is taking up a full-time position with the Communist Party).

Nyanda's appointment could be announced this weekend in Venda, at the first MK conference to be held inside SA. The 300 delegates to the conference include more than a dozen Soviet-trained pilots — some of

SA trained Zaire army

Political Correspondent

THE SA Defence Force trained Zairean army units for six weeks earlier this year as part of Pretoria's efforts to strengthen its diplomatic links with its neighbours in Africa.

The SADF's director of public relations, Commandant Riaan Louw, yesterday confirmed that 15 instructors from 44 Parachute Brigade in the SA Army helped train an infantry company of the Zairean army from May 6 to June 21 on request from the Zairean army.

Cmdt Louw said a South African engineering team had helped the Zairean army to upgrade the living quarters of the company. CT 9/8/91

New SADF appointments 254

Star 9/8/91
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday announced new promotions and appointments in the South African Defence Force.

The moves were approved by the Cabinet last month.

Major-General J Kriel, Chief of Air Force Staff, has been appointed Chief of the Air Force from November 1, succeeding Lieutenant-General J P B van Loggerenberg, who is due for retirement.

Admiral A G Mal-

herbe, Chief Director Logistical Planning, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and appointed Chief of Staff Logistics, succeeding Lieutenant-General K M Pickersgill, who is retiring.

Major-General P D Steyn, Deputy Chief of Staff Operations, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and appointed Chief of Staff Personnel, succeeding Lieutenant-General L A Meyer, who is retiring.

— Sapa

SADF (254)
'trained' (254)
Zaireans' (254)

Star 9/8/91.
Pretoria Bureau

The SA Defence Force has confirmed it trained units of the Zairean army earlier this year

In a statement yesterday, the SADF said it had been involved in training an infantry company of the Zairean army in basic infantry tasks

Fifteen army instructors were training the infantry company between May 6 and June 21 this year

A limited quantity of equipment and personal gear was supplied, the statement said

"This assistance follows help given to the Zairean navy last year and is supportive of the South African effort to establish and extend diplomatic relations with its neighbours in Africa"

However, no SADF personnel were presently in Zaire

According to a report in The Guardian newspaper in London, the SADF was at the military base of Kitona Kinshasa news papers have claimed the SADF, with an Israeli group, were involved in the establishment of a crack Zairean army unit, the Hiboux, which has been accused of supporting a campaign against opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko

Inkatha 'hit-squad base' revealed

OWR Correspondent

~~Star~~ 9/8/91
DURBAN — A secret

KwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party military base at Mkuze in Zululand has been used by hit squads for planning violent attacks against the ANC, an investigation by Natal Mercury has found.

Dissident members of an Inkatha unit trained by the SADF claimed this week they used the base for training and for planning violent offensive missions against opponents of Inkatha. However, senior KwaZulu leaders have denied the base was used for militant activities.

IFP central committee member and KwaZulu Minister Dr Dennis Madide said it was used only for "civilian leadership training".

Stan Armstrong, secretary of the KwaZulu Chief Minister's department, said it was used until recently by the IFP as a political leadership development school.

In sworn statements made to the Weekly Mail, which today features the hit-squad claims, the dissident Inkatha men say they were part of the group which President de Klerk recently said were trained by the SADF as "security guards".

The clandestine base is located in the remote Mkuze Gorge district in Zululand, in the shadow of Ghost Mountain. The Mercury visited the base this week, only to find it recently abandoned.



Secret camp . . . the alleged KwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party military training base at Mkuze, in an isolated area of Zululand

A notice authorised by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant, MZ Khumalo, was at the entrance to the base, warning people "except members of the police force on official duty" to keep out.

The KwaZulu Commissioner of Police, General Jac Buchner, said he knew about the existence of the base

But "I deny it was used for the training of KwaZulu policemen — in any case it is in an area which falls under the jurisdiction of the SAP."

SAP regional commissioner General Colin Steyn said the SAP were not involved.

The Mercury could not establish beyond doubt which "police force" Mr Khumalo was referring to.

The hit men say they received offensive training at bases in Namibia before being posted to Mkuze and other bases in Natal.

Last night Commandant Riaan Louw, a senior SADF spokesman, confirmed they had received training at St Michael base in western Caprivi but this was "security directed", not offensive.

The State President said last week that the men were trained on behalf of the KwaZulu government.

Hit-squad activities linked to the base include operations ordered by murder convict and former KwaZulu Cabinet member Samuel Jarmie, according to affidavits submitted by the dissidents. A source has also revealed

that the base, codenamed "Tshanehi Leadership and Development Project", was set up before 1989 "with the direct financial and material assistance of the SAP".

The source said the base was used to train units for the "attack and elimination" of ANC members "or any group regarded as a threat to Buthelezi and Inkatha".

DAVID BERESFORD talks to former hit-squad commander Dirk Coetzee about the mystery of the 'Third Force'

A man who should know talks about 'dirty tricks'

w/mail
9/8-15/8/91
254

FROM a succession of safe houses in Lusaka and London, self-confessed killer Captain Dirk Coetzee has been impatiently watching the Inkatha funding scandal unfold, occasionally firing off impassioned letters to President FW de Klerk, begging to be allowed home to help as an informer, or investigator.

The Inkatha scandal comes as little surprise to the captain who says it "falls into one piece, like a puzzle", with the hit squads and the broader question of a "third force" working to derail the peace process in South Africa.

He insists that the third force is a loose alliance between the dirty tricks departments of the military and the police, involving personnel and equipment from South Africa's frontline wars, notably in Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Namibia. He says the strategy, based on that used by the security forces against Swapo, is one of undermining the African National Congress and boosting its political opponents in order to cheat it at least of overall political control of the country.

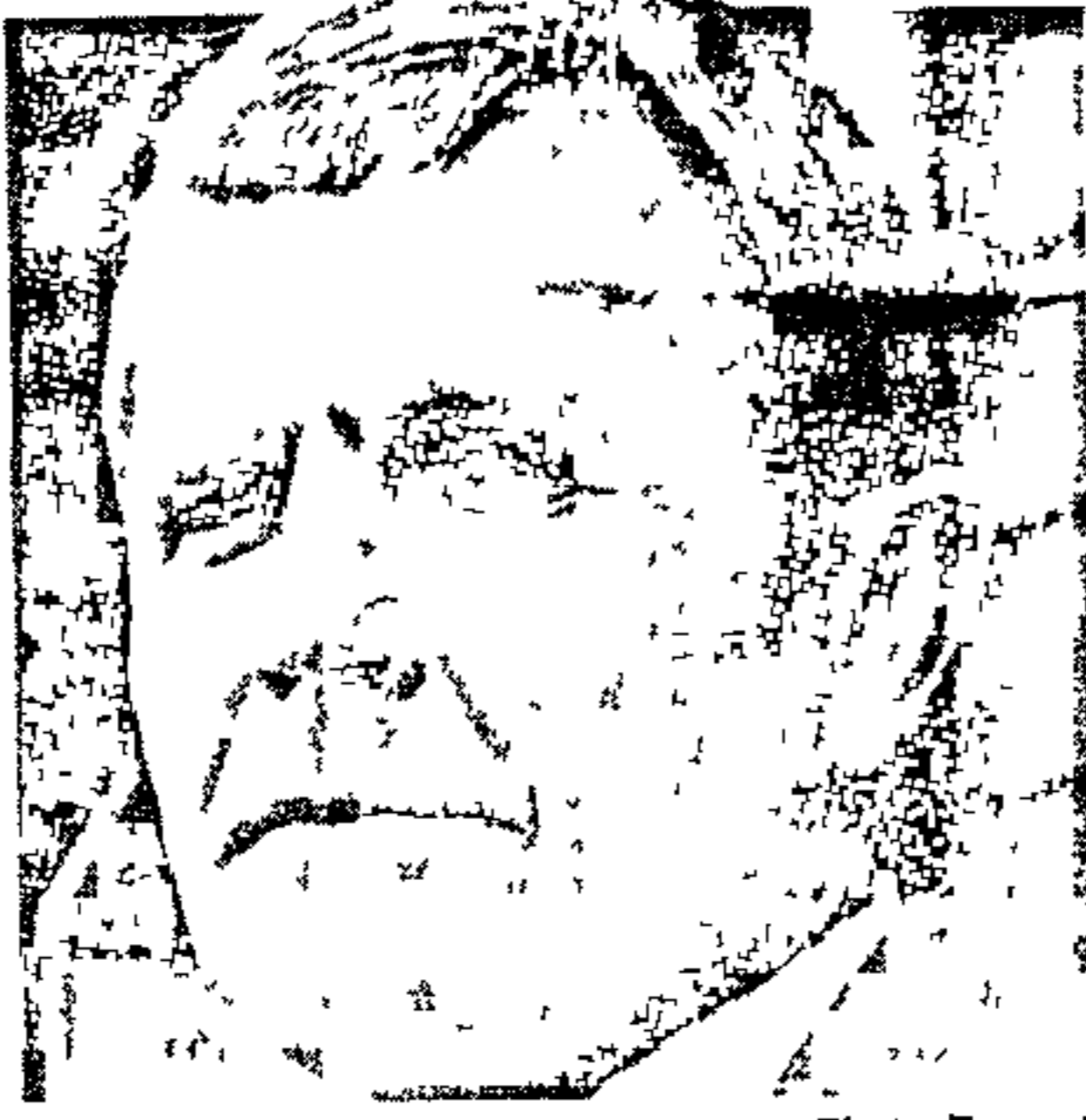
Coetzee offers a wealth of detail about key personalities in the security establishment and their movements, as well as his personal experience in the force. He points out, for example, that Koevoet, the notorious police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, was started by a Brigadier "Lang" Hans Dreyer who had been a regional security branch commander in the Inkatha heartland of Natal.

Dreyer had created Koevoet with a core of Zulus from Natal, whom he later supplemented with Owambo tribesmen recruited in Namibia itself.

The entire operation, Coetzee says, fell directly under the authority of security headquarters in Pretoria. One of the senior officers in Koevoet, a Lieutenant Eugene de Kock, was later to become Coetzee's successor as commander of the security branch farm, Vlakplaas, near Pretoria, which was used as a base by police assassination squads.

"When they disbanded Koevoet (at the time of independence)," according to Coetzee, "De Kock went to Namibia with some of his men from Vlakplaas and came back with truck-loads of Russian arms from Koevoet-captured arms caches: unregistered weapons, landmines, SKSs (assault rifles), AK-47s, and bullets by the million. They also brought the core of Koevoet and housed them in a tent village near Rustenburg (in the Western Transvaal)."

It is these men, using those arms, who the captain believes are responsible for much of the township violence, including



Dirk Coetzee

Photo Rapport

'When they disbanded Koevoet, they went to Namibia and came back with truck-loads of captured Russian arms, unregistered weapons and bullets by the million ...'

the random massacres that have been threatening negotiations between the ANC and the government. The military, he suspects, is also using in a similar role soldiers trained to fight with Renamo in the Mozambique conflict.

He recalls how when he visited a farm run by the army outside Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal, to get some supplies for Vlakplaas, he found it was a training camp for the Mozambique civil war.

"They had 170 Renamo guys at that stage," he says. "Now that President De Klerk has given his oath that South Africa will not attack Frelimo anymore, or permit raids into Mozambique, what do they do with all those trained Renamo guys? What does Vlakplaas do with all those renegade Ovambos? What do they do with all those arms caches?"

Coetzee emphasises that to understand the third force and the role of the security branch in South Africa, you have to appreciate what he describes as "the security culture", this finds expression, for example, in the dominance of former security branchmen in the police force as a whole.

The present police commissioner, General Johan Van der Merwe, he points out, was previously head of the security branch, as were most of his predecessors

and most of the heads of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Brigadier Jack Buchner, commissioner of police in Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's homeland of KwaZulu, is another security branch veteran, according to Coetzee. He remembers the brigadier as liaison officer between Ian Smith's security forces and the South African police during the Rhodesian war.

After Rhodesia's independence Buchner joined Coetzee in "Section C" of security headquarters in Pretoria, the unit responsible for conducting the war against the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress "terrorists". There, the captain says, Buchner played a key liaison role with military intelligence in planning South African raids into neighbouring states.

How high would a security force conspiracy to control the political direction of the country reach into the De Klerk administration?

Coetzee insists that the Inkatha payments would have been approved at cabinet level, almost certainly by De Klerk himself. He says the security branch runs a "security fund" to pay agents and finance covert operations, but such expenditure would amount at most to R20 000 a month. Single payments of up to R150 000, such as those made to Inkatha, would have required the approval of the head of the security branch, Basie Smit.

"Basie would not authorise a thing like that without the personal permission of the Commissioner of Police, General Van der Merwe," the captain says. "And I can promise you that in the present political circumstances, Van der Merwe would not have the guts to have authorised it on his own, he has only one guy to go to, and that is the minister."

As for the township violence, Coetzee is less certain about cabinet responsibility, although he is convinced that the strategy would have been agreed at the top.

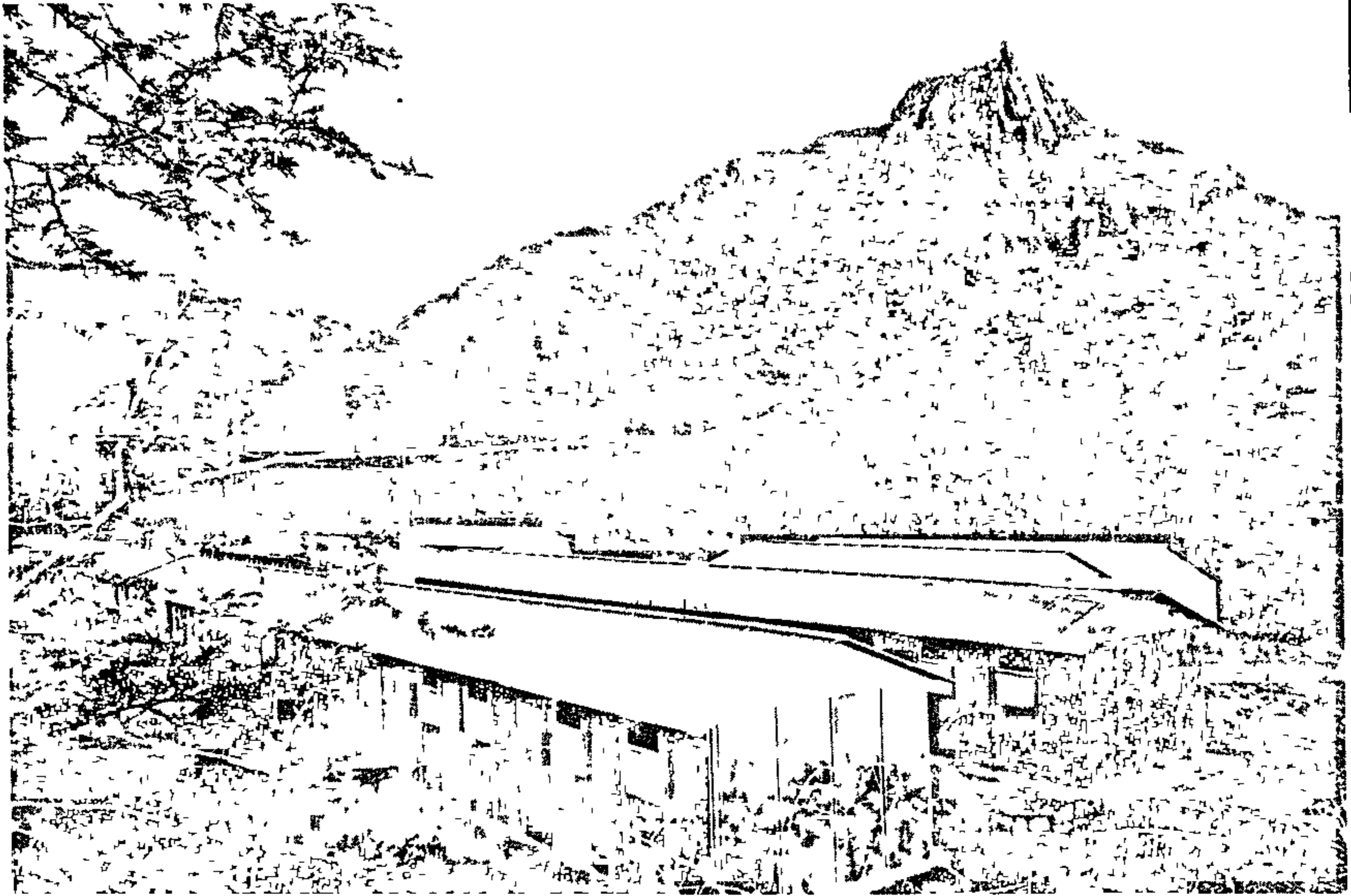
"They did not unban the ANC without deciding that they would be able to steer the course: the outcome of the eventual elections, as in Namibia," he says. They would not necessarily be party to the "dirty work" on the ground — "they would not say, OK, we'll slaughter people on the trains with AK-47s" — but they were prisoners of the generals where carrying out the strategy was concerned.

"The security clique, the security culture, controls not only the South African Police force, they also control the South African cabinet," he says. "The ministers have to depend on their generals. What does Hermanus Kriel (the new Minister of Law and Order with responsibility for police) know? He has never been in a charge of force in his life, except perhaps to lay a complaint. He has to rely on this clique, this rotten clique." — The Guardian



used to harass and kill African National Congress supporters

the Defence Force trained



Abandoned The training camp nestling in the shadow of Ghost Mountain is to be used for nature conservation

By EDDIE KOCH

The Weekly Mail this week located a training camp near the town of Mkuze, sited on the slopes of the Ghost Mountain in Northern Natal, which was used by SADF-trained fighters to launch attacks on Inkatha's political opponents.

Dissident members of the unit who were stationed at the base have supplied detailed information to back their claims that the camp was used to plan and execute attacks on ANC supporters in Natal.

Other inside sources, who spoke to journalists from *The Natal Mercury*, claim that the base was used for "the attack and elimination of ANC members" or other groups opposed to Inkatha.

They say the base, codenamed "Tshamen Leadership and Development Project", was set up before 1989 "with the direct financial and material assistance

Spectre of the SADF on Ghost Mountain

w/maile 9/8/15/8/91

of the South African Police". The office of kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has acknowledged the existence of the base but denies it was used for military training. The kwaZulu police commissioner, General Jap Buchner, also confirmed that the base exists but insists it had nothing to do with his force.

Dens Madide, a member of the Inkatha central committee, said senior members of the kwaZulu government and Inkatha visited the base for leadership development. "There was and is no military training there," he added.

When *The Weekly Mail* located the

camp it found a large sign at the entrance saying, "This is a private place and no-one may come here except by appointment. This apart from members of the police force who come here on official duty. No drinking on premises."

The warning was signed by MZ Khumalo, Buthelezi's secretary and powerful Inkatha member who was axed after accepting responsibility for receiving the R250 000 from the security police that is at the centre of the Inkatha scandal.

One of the Inkatha unit's members says Khumalo, together with Buthelezi

and a Brigadier Mathe, were aware of the training provided by the SADF. After the course in Namibia had been completed, "we were taken back to Hlungwane. The chief minister came to meet us. He was accompanied by Brigadier Mathe and Zakhele Khumalo. An ox was slaughtered", says the source.

The base, located in the middle of dense bush about 10km from the town of Mkuze, has clearly been abandoned.

When *The Weekly Mail* visited the area it found only one official on the premises. The buildings consisted of four deserted bungalows that can house 48 people each and a conference centre.

According to a representative of Buthelezi's office, the base has been handed to the kwaZulu Bureau for Natural Resources and is to be developed as a nature conservation area.

Sangoma's muti turned me

w/ mail 9/8-15/8/91.

A DISSIDENT member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau claims to have been "trapped" into CCB activities, including murders, by bizarre muti rites administered by a Zairean sangoma, according to the authoritative Swiss journal *Journal de Genève*

Jacques van der Merwe, a 28-year-old member of the CCB, claims in two lengthy interviews with *Journal de Genève's* Southern Africa correspondent, Kim Gordon-Bates, to have assassinated four people in Namibia

The murders he confessed to included the killing (with a Makarov pistol, to make it appear like a Swapo murder) of a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance official and three members of Swapo's military wing, Plan

"I was doing my military service when I was approached by people from Military Intelligence who first recruited me into the Comops (Communications Operations), then the CCB," Van der Merwe told the paper

"We were led to believe that with the blacks in power there would be massacres — the end of everything and the end of all civilisation — and we had to do everything to stop Swapo from

The Civil Co-operation Bureau saga has taken a bizarre twist with a former operative claiming he was turned into a killing machine by black magic administered by a Zairean sangoma

By WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

coming to power."

Gordon-Bates wrote that the strategy used to turn Van der Merwe into a killing machine was black magic

"One day my colonel took me by the arm and said that he was going to introduce me to someone who could protect me"

This is how Van der Merwe met the sangoma, "a Zairean who spoke fluent French and English but not Afrikaans. The first thing he did was to put an envelope containing a black powder on to my torso. I felt the envelope heat up, then catch fire, all by itself. The sangoma said that this was the way to get rid of evil spirits"

Van der Merwe gradually fell under the spell of the sangoma, until he was seeing him every day. "He gave me

amulets that I had to wear, oils that I put in my bath, and he gave me demonstrations that convinced me that he had supernatural powers"

Gordon-Bates wrote that Van der Merwe showed him the black bag with which he communicated with spirits — a flask containing little flecks of gold floating in a liquid that looked like glycerine

Van der Merwe and his sangoma never talked politics. They just talked about powers and occult protection, wrote Gordon-Bates.

"Every time I had to go off on a mission, I went to see him, whether it was to distribute tracts or to kill someone"

In the latter case, the sangoma "led me into a cemetery, towards a tomb protected by bars

"I knelt down, back towards the tomb and prayed while he called, six times, 'Allo Allo Senekula Paredeku Yo Magique'. I felt a hand on my head while the sangoma was far away from me, and I heard a voice talk to me in Afrikaans." Afterwards, the sangoma "advised me which weapon and which road to take"

Van der Merwe said that the supemat-

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Ciskei's CCB-style unit under scrutiny

Top South African government and army officials visited Ciskei this week apparently to investigate a shadowy intelligence unit

By FRANZ KRUGER

W/ Mail 7/8 - 15/8/91

As the secrecy surrounding Ciskei's covert intelligence unit wears increasingly thin, the head of the South African Defence Force this week visited the homeland in an apparent attempt to have the unit closed down or at least restructured

General Kat Liebenberg was accompanied by Rusty Evans, deputy director general of foreign affairs. They met the Council of State, but Ciskei gave no further details.

Evans afterwards said only that the parties had held "wide and constructive discussion" covering a "whole range of activities. Nothing 'sinister' should be read into the meeting, or the fact that the chief of the SADF had been part of it. Liebenberg had accompanied him because he had wanted to meet Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Evans said.

However, there was strong speculation that discussions centred on the increasingly embarrassing activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau-type unit known as International Researchers (IR), or Ciskei Intelligence Service (CIS). It is believed the South African delegation pressed for the unit to be disbanded, or at least restructured to ensure greater accountability.

The unit, led by former SADF members, has been accused of involvement in a range of violent incidents, of planning to assassinate African National Congress leaders and of pursuing a plan to destabilise the region. Ciskei itself has issued contradictory statements on whether the unit even exists. In affidavits filed in April, Police Minister Zebulun Makuzeni confirmed the existence of a group of "security personnel operating under the title of 'International Researchers'".

However, in late July the Council of State released a statement denying the unit existed. It said "A company search has revealed no evidence of an organisation called 'International Research' within Ciskei's borders."

The denial seems based on the minor semantic difference between "research" and "researchers". In any event, the unit has apparently since been renamed Ciskei Intelligence Service.

Somewhere in between, Ciskei announced it was disbanding an intelligence unit it did not name, and would be issuing a decree outlawing covert units. The decree never materialised.

Information on the unit remains patchy, but the recent Border peace conference convened by the ANC and businesspeople heard a paper which drew together what is known on the unit. The paper was written and presented on behalf of the Informal Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression by its researcher, Louise Flanagan.

The paper said the unit, set up in August last year, was led by three white former SADF officers: Jan Anton Nieuwoudt, Ted Brassell and Chive Brink Nieuwoudt, a former colonel, was its head, and was linked to the secret SADF camp called Hippo in northern Namibia where Inkatha fighters were allegedly trained in guerrilla warfare.

The unit also included Ciskei soldiers and policemen, some of whom had been involved in "death squad" killings in the Border. Flanagan named Mabandla Mbejani as one of these, a former Ciskei police colonel who was jailed for his role in the murder of trade unionist Eric Mntonga.

Flanagan said "While both soldiers and police were involved, neither the Ciskei army nor the police appears to have had any control over it and there are indications that for a long time senior army officers did not even know of the existence of the unit." Gqozo was its ultimate head.

The unit had access to substantial resources. She said Nieuwoudt, Brassell and Brink were believed to be receiving between R130 000 and R140 000 a year.

The unit was initially based on Gqozo's farm, Blacklands but then moved into



Brigadier Oupa Gqozo - Ciskei not prepared to divulge details of intelligence forces



SADF chief Kat Liebenberg - nothing 'sinister' in the meeting

house number 14 in the ministerial compound in Bisho, where they stayed until earlier this year.

IR is clearly an intelligence unit, and Flanagan noted that it seems to have been working to protect "Gqozo himself rather than the whole military council or the general population of Ciskei."

It was also involved in operations. There was apparently some involvement in last year's abortive coup against Transkei, in which coup leader Colonel Craig Duli was killed. Just a few weeks ago, Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa asked South Africa to "help get statements from a number of people in connection with the coup attempt. The list included Nieuwoudt, Brassell and Brink.

IR was also named as being involved in the deaths of former Ciskei officers Charles Sebe and Onward Guzana. "There has been evidence from several different sources that International Researchers planned and carried out the luring back to Ciskei and ambushing of Sebe and Guzana," the paper said.

These sources include three disaffected Ciskei officers. One of them, Warrant Officer Vuyo Melane, described the operation in affidavits submitted in support of a Ciskei Supreme Court application in April for protection against the unit. These sections of his affidavit were struck out by order of the court, but Flanagan quoted from them on the grounds that East London did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei courts.

Ciskei has denied setting up such a trap, and the issue is still under investigation in the context of the supreme court request into the deaths of the two men.

Flanagan also pointed to the February shooting incident at Bisho military base, which occurred when senior soldiers found an arms cache stockpiled by IR. The shooting was an attempt to prevent the officers from revealing the existence of the cache and IR, although Ciskei at the time claimed it was a coup attempt it had put down.

Flanagan said the unit was currently expanding. "The group is composed of highly trained men who have already demonstrated that they are involved in destabilising this area. The Ciskei and South African governments and Brigadier Gqozo in particular must be called to account for the unit's continued existence," she concluded.

In response to questions, Ciskei said in a statement it would not give further details on this week's meeting with Evans and Liebenberg. On the existence of IR, it said "All governments and military forces in the world have intelligence forces tasked with the clear definition of the threat existing against such government or force.

"Ciskei has such an ability but is not prepared, in accordance with internationally accepted practice, to divulge details of this asset."

The statement added it did not wish to comment on "unsubstantiated speculation which has been addressed in certain of your questions. Others are still sub judice and it would be improper to even consider providing replies."

It did confirm Flanagan's assertion that Colonel Jan Breytenbach, the founder of 32 Battalion, was "attached" to the Ciskei Defence Force "to provide specialist technical advice in the upgrading of a parachute unit

— Ecna

ASSASSINS: The men FW De Klerk described as an elite security corps were in fact

The Inkatha hit squad that

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Allegations by men trained at an Inkatha paramilitary base, backed up by court evidence, reveal a bloody mission that could embarrass FW de Klerk.

By **EDDIE KOCH.**

Photographs: **GUY ADAMS**

INKATHA members who President FW de Klerk claims were trained by the South African Defence Force as security guards for kwaZulu leaders were involved in the assassination and attempted murder of anti-apartheid activists.

Startling evidence, based on inside information supplied by dissidents in the unit, shows that its members were trained in urban and guerrilla warfare by the SADF and then used by Inkatha officials to conduct hit squad missions against African National Congress supporters in Natal. *W/Mail 9/8-15/8/91*

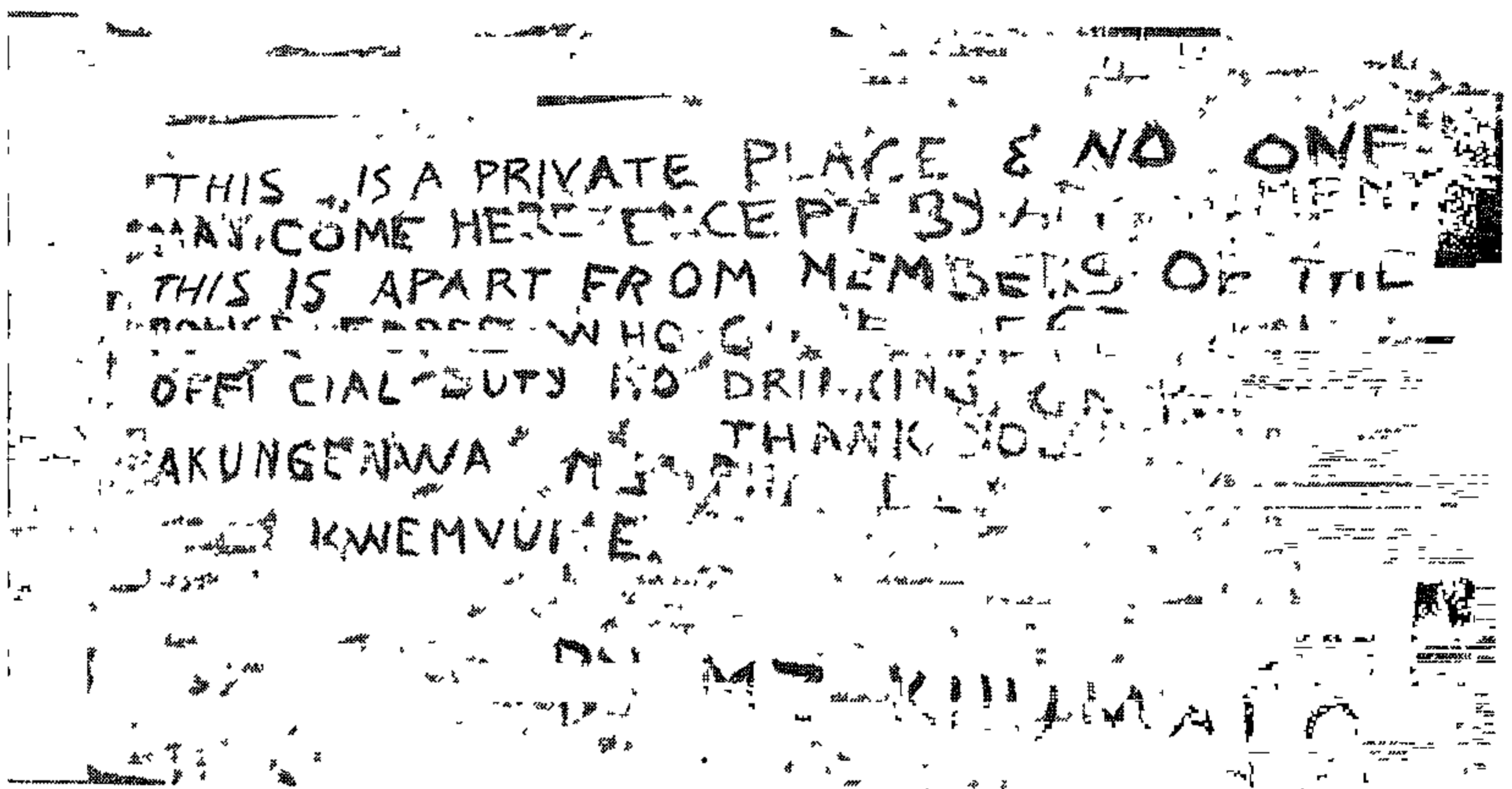
These hit squad activities included operations ordered by Samuel Jamile, a senior kwaZulu cabinet member and notorious Inkatha warlord who was convicted of murder this year.

These revelations are based on information supplied in sworn statements by Inkatha members trained in Namibia by the SADF. The information has been cross-checked against the court record of Jamile's controversial murder trial.

Two men who were on Jamile's hit list, Aubrey Nyembezi and Richard Phiri, survived attempts by the Inkatha leader to assassinate them. Their evidence in the Inkatha leader's trial supports the claims that SADF-trained men were used in third-force type activities on behalf of Inkatha.

The disclosures have serious implications for the credibility of the government in the wake of the Inkatha scandal. They directly contradict De Klerk's claim last week that members of Inkatha's paramilitary unit were trained only to serve as security guards for kwaZulu government officials.

The Weekly Mail is in possession of names of other officers allegedly involved in the unit's covert activities, as well as registration numbers of vehicles allegedly used by hit squads in



Sign of the times .. Khumalo has since quit his post as Chief Buthelezi's right-hand man over Inkathagate

new motor car

Evidence contained in the court records of the case this year in which Jamile was convicted of murder and attempted murder indicate that attempts were indeed made to kill Nyembezi and Phiri, the pair targeted by Jamile.

According to sources, two members of the Inkatha team also accompanied Jamile's driver, Msizi Hlope, on a mission in which an ANC supporter who had defected from Inkatha was killed. Jamile's driver was convicted for the murder of this man, named as Zazi Khuzwayo. The court record notes that two members of the hit squad identified by *The Weekly Mail's* sources are still missing and wanted as accomplices to the crime.

The Inkatha fighters say that their training at the highly secret SADF base involved intensive instruction in the use of AK-47s, explosives, light machine guns and limpet mines. After training the team was divided into four divisions: offensive, defensive, contra-mobilisation and minister's aides.

"I was trained in urban and guerrilla warfare, walking in formation, hand signals, practical shooting, camouflage and concealment, unarmed combat, intelligence service, security training," says one of the SADF-trained Inkatha men. "I was also trained in demolition. I used mortar bombs, limpet mines, anti-personnel mines and hand grenades."

Other incidents that the SADF-trained unit is said to have been involved in include

● Attacks on residents on Mpopho-

ment township near Howick in the Natal Midlands. This township is an ANC stronghold in the region and has been subjected to repeated invasions by Inkatha supporters from nearby villages.

● Members of the team were posted to camps that they identified as secret bases used for training and planning of offensive missions against opponents of Inkatha.

One of these bases was at Mkuze in Northern Natal and fell under the control of a Captain Langeni. Another base is said to be located near Secunda in the Eastern Transvaal and commanded by an officer named as TT Xesibe.

● Members of the offensive unit were allocated to various police stations within kwaZulu. Each station was supposed to have at least two members of this unit posted to it.

● Some of the unit's members were appointed as special constables in the kwaZulu Police. It is claimed these fighters were used to draw arms and ammunition from police stations to supply Inkatha impis before any planned attacks.

● Unit members were allegedly used to gather intelligence about ANC supporters and help plan attacks on them.

Meanwhile *The Weekly Mail* has established that the Inkatha training base was run by the same division of the military that controls the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa, Northern Transvaal. Recent reports by *The New Nation* newspaper, based on evidence supplied by members of the commando, say reces have been in-

involved in some of the mystery "third force" attacks on train commuters in recent months. These claims have been firmly denied by the SADF.

But *The Weekly Mail* has established, from sources within the military establishment, that the Inkatha base in Namibia as well as the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando are closely interlinked.

Both are commanded by the same division of military intelligence and are controlled by the Chief of Staff Intelligence. A senior officer in charge of the base in the Caprivi, named as Colonel Sachsen, was also at one stage the commanding officer of the 5 Recce commando in Phalaborwa.

And in another development, *The Weekly Mail* has established that one of the SADF officers in charge of the training of Inkatha members in the Caprivi was Lieutenant (later Colonel) Anton Nieuwoudt. Documents lodged in the Ciskei Supreme Court earlier this year indicate that Nieuwoudt was also involved in the establishment of a military intelligence front in Ciskei, called International Research, which advised Brigadier Oupa Gqozo about running the homeland and dealing with his opponents. (See PAGE 6)

● The SADF's Directorate of Public Relations this week agreed to provide more details about the Inkatha training base, after initially refusing requests from *The Weekly Mail* for this.

The SADF now acknowledges that the Inkatha men were trained in the Western Caprivi and that "training in security and VIP protection fell under

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attacks on opponents of Inkatha. These details cannot be published immediately as they could lead to the sources, who fear for their lives, being identified.

De Klerk said last week that the only support given to Inkatha, apart from R250 000 channelled to the Zulu movement, was "related to training by the SADF in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and protection".

But members of this group, trained at a covert SADF base located in the Caprivi Strip of Namibia before the territory became independent, say they were trained in offensive guerrilla warfare.

After their return to kwaZulu, some members of the unit were posted to secret bases in the homeland run by kwaZulu Police (KZP) officers, it was from these bases that they carried out attacks on anti-apartheid activists. One of the bases has been located by *The Weekly Mail* (See sidebar).

In 1989 the special Inkatha unit was formally absorbed into the KZP, De Klerk said last week.

One member of the Inkatha team says he was asked by Jamile to kill two of the minister's political opponents in the township of Clermont, near Durban, in exchange for R5 000 and a

into a killer, says CCB man

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ūral ties that bound him to the sangoma explained why "all the members of the CCB felt themselves invested with a special mission" The pastor who performed an exorcism on him told Gordon-Bates he had received two other identical confessions .

The Weekly Mail has been able to establish that Van der Merwe was born in June 1963 in Johannesburg He is a self-confessed member of the CCB who, according to various sources, has decided to come clean

Van der Merwe claimed that murders were "painstakingly decided and approved directly by a general We had a list of people that we had to neutralise one way or another "

He said the networks of the CCB were officially and operationally dissolved by the government in July 1990, but Van der Merwe's comrades, put to harmless tasks, could still be mobilised

According to Van der Merwe, when his superiors began to "feel that I was wavering in my convictions, they proposed to send me to Natal in order to continue the dirty war on South African soil"

According to former Military Intelligence operative Nico Basson, Van der Merwe was called up and reported for national service in 1988 In April 1989 after the implementation of Resolution 435 he joined Military Intelligence in Namibia There was no official training, however Van der Merwe's tasks included spreading disinformation about Swapo and its members, and an involvement with CCB hit squads

Basson said Van der Merwe's involvement in CCB hit squad activity was most intense from April 1989 to November of the same year During this time he eliminated three Swapo activists and one DTA organiser in an attempt to run Swapo's credibility

Basson said the sinister plot behind the activities of the CCB was a gruesome form of mind control used to indoctrinate and discipline members of the organisation

Van der Merwe's experiences confirm this He and other CCB members were introduced to a witchdoctor, known only as Ali, by Kleynhans The witchdoctor travelled on a Tanzanian passport and was brought into Namibia by military intelligence

Basson said Ali was based in Windhoek and CCB members were told by Kleynhans that the witchdoctor would protect them both spiritually and emotionally He would also give them "protection" when they went out on an assignment The members were under orders to attend sessions with Ali and no agent could execute his duty without consulting the witchdoctor first

Kleynhans was totally convinced of Ali's power, Basson said The witchdoctor did a series of tests on each cell member to determine his luck and other criteria which concerned him

According to Van der Merwe, Ali brought cell members into contact with evil spirits who communicated through Ali's "temple" via a pot known as a "kalbas" The witchdoctor was also responsible for specifying the manner in which the assassination was to be carried out and the weapon which was to be used

Van der Merwe had to pay "the spirit" for this service and the money would be provided by Kleynhans who would pay it out of Comops secret funds, according to Basson

Hit squads ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

● From PAGE 2

the Military Intelligence Division”
Basic training was conducted by other
elements of the SADF

“The training consisted of basic mili-
tary training and was aimed at the pro-
tection of chiefs and leaders at public
gatherings, thus VIPs. In other
words, the training was security di-
rected and included a basic intelli-
gence orientation which dealt with,
amongst others, the identification of
enemy weaponry”

Asked why the SADF issued a denial
about the existence of the base when it
was uncovered by *The Weekly Mail*
last year, a senior public relations offi-
cer said “Your question last year re-
ferred to alleged training at Hippo
base of Inkatha members in the use of
guerrilla warfare. To this the SADF
correctly responded through a spokes-
man that he was unaware of such a
base.” *W/maail 7/8-15/8/91*

The base was, in fact, well known to
military officers in the area by the
name Hippo

Comment from Inkatha and kwaZulu
Police Commissioner General Jac
Buchner was unavailable at the time of
going to press

Dusting off the Law

... to meet the needs of the new South Africa

Sp 10/8/91

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Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee announced this week that 17 project committees under the aegis of the South African Law Commission would identify the areas of the South African legal system that needed reform. DENNIS DAVIS, professor of law and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, assesses the decision.

Principle of equal concern

Throughout the world, de-factual claims are far more generous than worker compensation or crime victim compensation schemes. Given the demand for greater economic equality in a future South Africa, our law of delict will need to be changed in order to reflect these aspirations.

Firstly, compensation should correspond to what has happened to the victim rather than how it happened, hence to need rather than to cause of fault. Secondly, State compensation should affirm a principle of equal concern for all citizens and hence equal humanity for all victims.

Consideration will need to be given to more comprehensive medical care schemes as well as State forms of insurance which would restore all to an adequate level of material resource.

Question of Law Commission

This brief overview shows the pressing need for the re-examination of much of South African law. For this reason the decision to appoint the Law Commission to investigate the South African legal system is to be welcomed.

But the question arises as to the motivation of the Government in commencing this project. It would appear that the Government is intent on using all available State resources to develop a set of comprehensive plans and proposals for a future South African government so tightly argued and carefully considered that it will simply be able to overwhelm its opponents in the process of constitutional negotiation by its greater claim on intellectual resources and coherence of proposal.

THE Minister's announcement has once more raised questions about the future of the South African legal system in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The range of legal topics being canvassed by the project committees indicates an intention to investigate almost all the crucial areas in public and private law.

The list includes the law of persons, family law, the law of property, the law of succession (wills), the law of contract, the law of delict, civil and criminal procedure, administrative law, penal law and the harmonisation of indigenous law and common law.

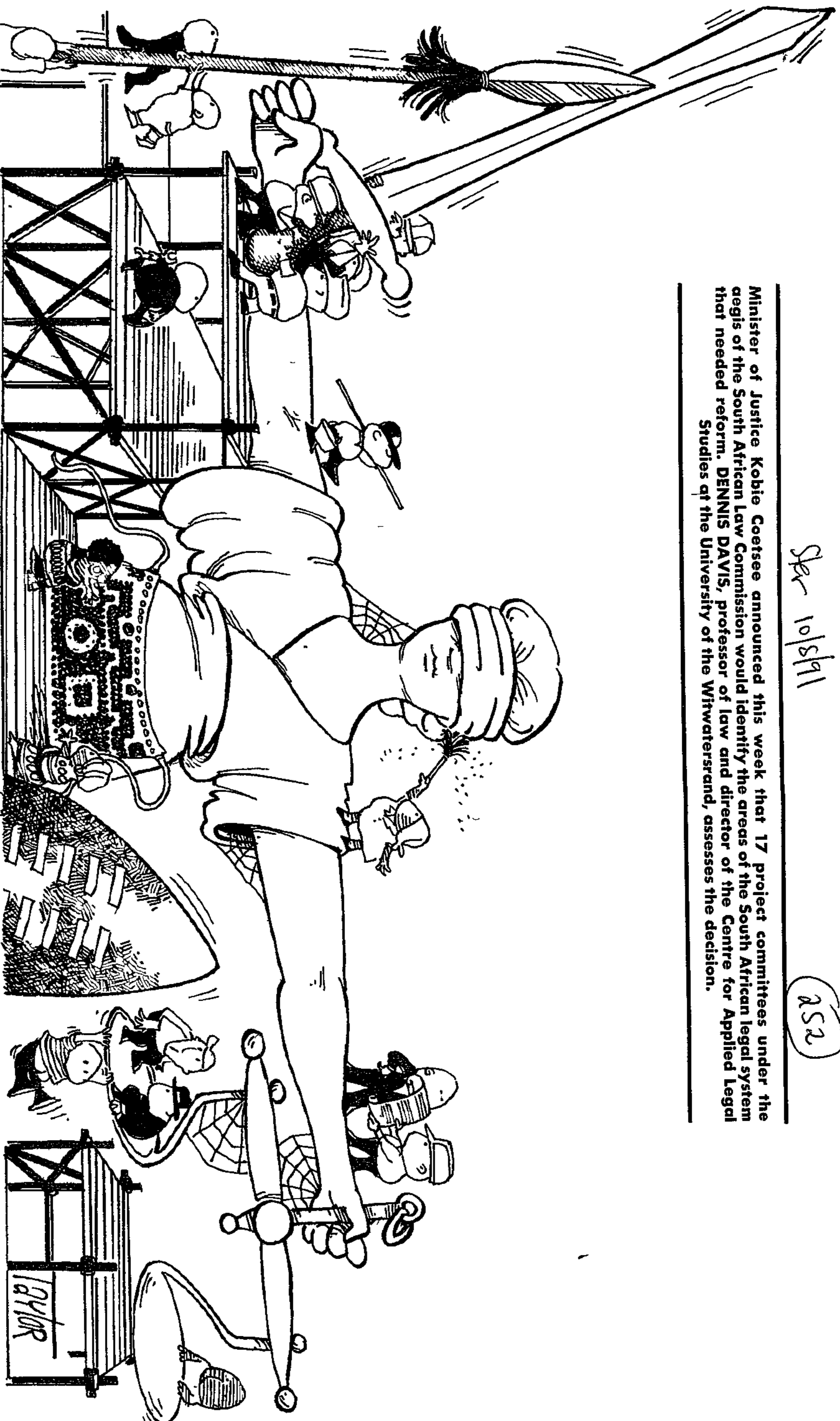
Even the composition of the project committees is somewhat different from the usual list of pro-Government supporters. The academics who have been nominated include some of South Africa's finest legal minds, some of whom have been long-standing opponents of apartheid.

There can be little doubt that many areas of our law, including some of those contained in the Law Commission's investigation, need to be changed radically to meet the demands of a new South Africa.

Control over Government

If one were asked to prioritise the list of the proposed changes it would be obvious to most democratically inclined persons that South African public law needs now to be radically overhauled. Simply stated, public law concerns the legal control over the execution by Government of its powers.

The modern understanding of that most important of all legal principles, the Rule of Law, is that it encourages concern about the dangers of unconstrained, unfettered official power. The Rule of Law is a



Taylor

reasonable control of official discretion

In South Africa, 40 years of apartheid rule has eroded the fundamental principle of government accountability. The Inkathanga scandal is but the latest in a long series of examples of a Government which does not see itself as being accountable to the public which it is supposed to serve.

At present, South African law offers few controls over arbitrary government power. Inkathanga has shown that the auditor-general is merely a glorified clerk who checks accounting entries, and the advocate-general is no more than a toothless bulldog.

Position of ombudsman

South African administrative law needs to develop a range of techniques for rendering government accountable to the public and ensuring that the public has a greater sense of participation in the functions of government. A range of proposals should be considered in this connection.

Firstly, South Africa should consider the introduction of an ombudsman, an official who is statutorily empowered to investigate public complaints against government conduct.

A statutorily appointed human rights commission could act as an independent body able to monitor abuses of human rights, particularly by the security forces, and thereby ensure that the police and the South African Defence Force are rendered accountable to the rigours of the law.

The present principle whereby a legal action can only be brought by someone who shows personal link to impeding hurt or harm should be broadened so as to allow the courts to hear collective action by groups who could potentially be harmed by government policy and the implications thereof.

In a future South Africa it is particularly likely that the government will create a range of bureaucracies in order to redress the plethora of socio-economic problems created as a result of apartheid. It will be particularly important for the

establishment and retention of democracy for such bureaucracies to be rendered accountable to the law so as to ensure that their decisions are reasonable, rational and fair.

But if our administrative law needs to be re-examined in order to provide the controls over government, an equally pressing problem is to ensure a greater sense of public participation in the criminal justice process. For this reason, the focus falls on the area of law known as criminal procedure

Lack of legitimacy

The South African judicial structure, particularly the lower courts, lack legitimacy in the eyes of the public. The question arises as to how to legitimize our judicial system.

Obviously, once a judiciary is able to adjudicate on laws which have been passed by a democratically elected parliament, the problem will be much alleviated. But there is a

need for greater public participation in the judicial process.

Over the past five years much debate has taken place regarding the question of "people's courts". Although many of these court structures became forums for brutal and inhumane punishment, the concept of local court structures, staffed by members of the communities, adopting informal procedure is an idea which commends itself to many South Africans.

Not only will there be a demand upon resources to establish these courts, and to train personnel needed, but our system of procedure will need to be changed in order to accommodate these courts in the overall structure of criminal justice.

For example, the question will need to be addressed whether there is a right of appeal from these informal courts to the Magistrate's Court or to the Supreme Court, whether these courts will resolve disputes on their own without recourse to the police and whether these courts will build up a body of precedent binding them to their previous decisions.

Return to jury system

It is more than 20 years since South Africa abolished the jury system.

While South African viewers of "LA Law" might argue that the jury system is a recipe for legal disaster because it promotes the irrational behaviour of the lay public, there is research in America which shows that there is very little difference between the outcomes given by juries and judges in similar cases.

Furthermore, the jury does offer a means by which the public is able to take part fully in the process of justice. The question of the reintroduction of the jury thus merits exhaustive discussion before a final decision is taken.

Minister Coetsee mentioned that it was not only public law but also private law which needed to be re-examined for a future South Africa. Indeed he is correct.

Regarding the important area of contract, South African courts over the past few years have not only rejected the existence of equity in contract but have reverted to the highly individualistic and *laissez faire* concept of contract between two contracting parties.

As Carole Lewis has noted, the approach of our courts appears to be guided by an inherent conservatism of lawyers who seek "reassurance and invocation of rules and the safety of the authorities of yesterday rather than the adoption of the ideals of justice and equity".

Fundamental inequalities

It is highly unlikely that the structure of a future South African government will be based on an individualistic free-market enterprise. For this reason our law of contract will have to investigate mechanisms by which the principles

thereof can move away from a rigidly individualistic approach to one which takes account of fundamental structural inequalities in our society.

If a future South African society will concern itself more with the ideas of substantive fairness between parties, this will often involve overriding consent of the parties to a legal arrangement. At present our law of contract, as interpreted particularly by our Appellate Division, seems to be light years behind the development on the socio-economic front.

Similarly, our law of delict, which concerns civil claims for injuries or harm sustained, is based upon the fault principle. In other words, when a person who has been injured seeks compensation against the person who caused the injury, it is necessary for the former to prove that the latter was at fault.

Our law of delict, which is based upon fault, cannot adequately compensate the victim because liability is established by fault rather than need. Traditional compensation systems based on delict also provide unequal measure of damages.

Levelling the playing field

Using the Law Commission in this fashion hardly allows the development of a legal system which can gain the widespread legitimacy needed to restore the confidence of the South African population in its inherent justice.

If the Law Commission were an independent body representative of all South Africans irrespective of political persuasion and not appointed by the Minister, it would have a greater likelihood of success. Hence the need to debate the issue of interim government structures representative of all South Africans.

In addition, any legal project must have clarity as to the social and economic foundations in terms of which the law must operate. If the Government proceeds in its frenetic attempt to stack the cards in its favour by using institutions such as the Law Commission in this fashion, such a project, albeit noteworthy in principle, will be stillborn.

THOHoyANDOU. — The ANC had planned to invite the SA Defence Force and the KwaZulu Defence Force to its first military wing conference inside South Africa, but "Inkathagate" had dashed this, said a senior ANC source at the start of the three-day meeting here yesterday.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa is attending in his capacity as chief of the Transkei Defence Force.

The defence forces of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and KwaZulu were not invited to attend, the source said.

Plan to ~~invite~~ invite ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ SADF ^{10/8/9} dashed

The conference is being held at the University of Venda in Thohoyandou.

"Initially, the ANC had planned to invite the South African Defence Force and the KwaZulu army to attend the MK conference, but Inkathagate dashed this," the source said.

They would have

been invited to attend yesterday's opening session, and allowed a "limited input".

General Holomisa said he would be delivering a detailed message from the Transkei government to the MK conference.

KaNgwane's former chief minister, Mr Enos Mabusa, and a delegation from Contralesa (Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA) are also attending the conference.

Former SADF officer Mr Nico Basson and his newly-formed "Soldiers for Peace" have confirmed their attendance, the ANC source said. — Sapa

Veenendal

'connected with CCB'

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FAR rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Daryl Stopforth — wanted in connection with attacks on an Untag base in Namibia in 1989 — had longstanding connections with the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging secretary Piet "Skiet" Rudolph claimed this week.

Mr Veenendal, a senior member of the Orde Boerevolk, who has just been released with Mr Stopforth on R1 000 bail pending their Namibian extradition hearing — refused to deny the allegation when questioned by Saturday Star.

Asked whether he had ever been a member of the CCB, Mr Veenendal said: "Let me put it this way 95 percent of rightwingers have served in the security forces. It is irrelevant now."

Grenade

Pressed further on whether he and Mr Stopforth had been working for the State during the grenade attack on the Untag administration base on August 10 1989, which led to the death of a guard, Mr Veenendal fell silent.

He then said he viewed the claims with "amusement".

The two rightwingers have managed for two years to evade Namibian authorities hunting them in connection with the blast.

Star 10/8/91
Link was cited in indemnity plea, says Rudolph

HELEN GRANGE

They apparently slipped into South Africa from Namibia after the event, with the help of right-wing farmers.

It is known that earlier this year, Mr Veenendal, then in jail, wrote a letter from prison to Defence Minister General Magnus Malan about his pension as a CCB member.

Indemnity

His lawyer, Wim Cornelius, confirmed this.

Mr Rudolph said at the time that he had been told by Mr Veenendal that he (Veenendal) and Mr Stopforth were CCB members.

Mr Rudolph added that this was cited in an indemnity application to the Justice Department by Mr Veenendal.

The South African Defence Force has however denied this allegation.

Mr Cornelius said this week he would not comment on whether the activities of Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth at the time of Namibian transition to independence were directed by the

CCB "I am working on that," he said.

Wim Booyse, political analyst and expert on the right wing, said he would not be surprised if Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth were operating for the CCB when the Untag base was bombed.

"Why, if they were just rightwingers, would they go and attack strategic bases in another country?" he asked.

Mr Veenendal also indicated to Saturday Star that he and Mr Stopforth were involved in the weapons heist at the air force headquarters in Pretoria last year, together with Mr Rudolph, then on the run.

"We were never charged for it," he commented.

Mr Cornelius said he did not believe the two were involved with the State during this operation.

However, Mr Booyse remained sceptical. "What better way would there be to convince people of your credentials as a rightwinger?"

Block

"At this stage, nobody on the Right knows who is a State agent," he added.

Mr Veenendal is currently trying to have the Namibian warrant for his arrest withdrawn and has urged Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to block the extradition by applying the terms of the Pretoria Minute.

However, the Justice Department said this week that the Pretoria Minute did not specify anything regarding extradition.

Give up control of army, Mandela tells FW

Star 10/8/91

PATRICK LAURENCE

THOHOYANDOU — Hundreds of trained African National Congress guerrillas yesterday heard their commander-in-chief, Nelson Mandela, call on President de Klerk to surrender control of the security forces to an interim government of national unity.

Speaking at the first legal conference inside South Africa of the ANC army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Mandela used the occasion to step up pressure on Mr de Klerk to accede to growing demands for an interim government "within an unambiguous time-frame".

Time

In the text of the speech, Mr Mandela set 18 months as the "outside limit", but in his actual address he did not stipulate a specific time.

Later, Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa drew loud acclaim from ANC combatants when he advised them to ensure that the ANC leaders did not compromise in their negotiations with the Government.

General Holomisa, who has a close friendship with Umkhonto chief of staff Chris Ham, said "We would like to witness a situation where the ANC would not bend its resolve to have an interim government established as a matter of extreme urgency."

The Transkei leader rejected as "malicious" the allegations that the Transkei Defence Force was integrating ANC insurgents into its ranks.

He did, however, admit that there was co-operation between the Transkei Defence Force and Umkhonto, and called on the ANC to evaluate Transkeian soldiers to see whether their training was good enough to assure them of key positions in the new South African army.

Another leader who spoke at the conference was Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, the military ruler who seized power in Venda in a bloodless coup last year. He is committed to the reincorporation of Venda into South Africa, and was given a standing ovation before and after his address.

At the same briefing session, the ANC introduced to the public for the first time several of its military commanders, at least half of whom are members of the SA Communist Party.

The commanders who fielded questions from journalists included Mr Ham, Romme Kasrils, former ANC intelligence chief, Tony Yengeni, Che O'Gara, James Makaya, Rashid Patel, Walter Mashaung and Jackie Molefe (the only

woman on the panel)

Mr Ham said Umkhonto was accountable to the ANC, not the SACP. He and his comrades refused to quantify the proportion of communists in Umkhonto's upper echelons, arguing that the secrecy which shrouded the SACP until very recently made it impossible for them to give an estimate.

Asked to comment on grievances (referred to as "complaints" by Mr Mandela) among Umkhonto members, Mr Ham admitted that logistical problems were affecting the flow of supplies to camps in neighbouring countries.

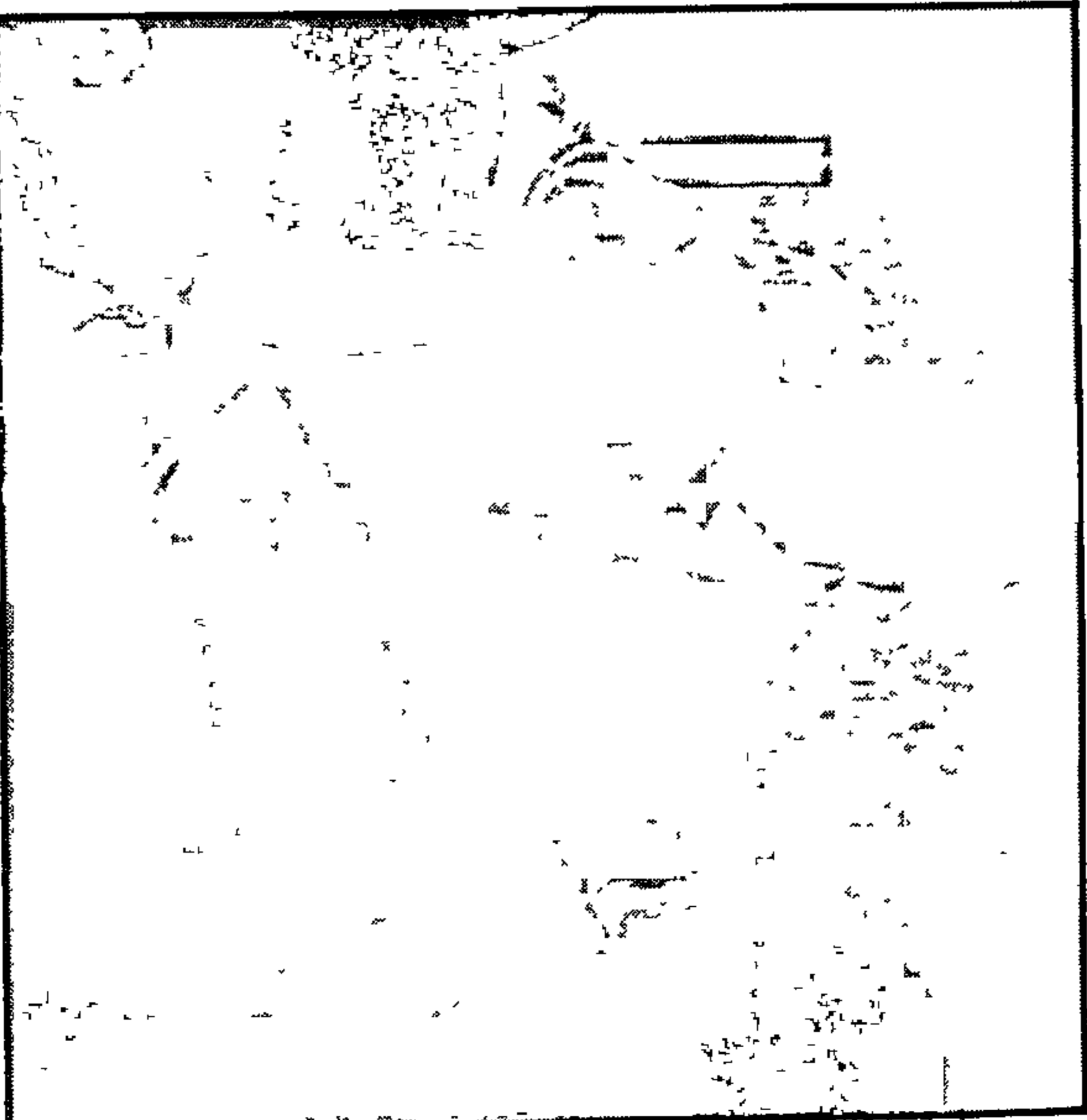
Prisons

Cadres returning to South Africa from exile or emerging from prisons did not have an easy time either, Mr Ham said.

Most former ANC soldiers were unemployed.

Another grievance had been a breakdown of communications between the ANC leaders in South Africa and the men in certain camps, with the result that combatants were angered when they heard about the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle.

These problems would, however, be discussed openly at the conference and recommendations would be made to the ANC leadership.



PAYING HOMAGE: a cleaning woman at the University of Venda kisses the hand of Winnie Mandela as Nelson Mandela looks on. Mr Mandela yesterday opened the first Umkhonto we Sizwe conference inside South Africa.

Armcor puts on dove's clothing

STimes 11/8/91

ARMSCOR is changing its image with the launch of an advertising campaign featuring a white dove of peace (254)

Armcor chairman Johan van Vuuren said the campaign marked "the beginning of a new era" for SA's armaments industry

Production of the internationally acclaimed 155mm G5 and G6 howitzer systems would not be affected by rationalisation, he added.

SADF probing 'human hunt' (254)

St. Times 11/8/91
THE SADF is still investigating claims that army officers in the Caprivi Strip went on a "human hunt" that left 12 Bushmen dead, a spokesman said.

The probe was ordered after a Sunday Times report three weeks ago.

Former army officer Manie Dempers, now a Pretoria advocate, broke a 12-year silence — and breached a military cover-up — when he told colleagues at the Bar about the hunt.

Forex fraud: Warrant for Reef broker

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A warrant has been issued for the arrest of forex-fraud accused Sandton broker, Mr. David Kofmansky.

The warrant, issued by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday, is a consequence of Mr Kofmansky's jumping bail last week. Mr Kofmansky is accused of forex fraud involving R38m.

Russian-born Mr Kofmansky, who claims he was involved in buying military equipment on behalf of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), was arrested last August while conducting an allegedly illegal transaction.

He was on R200 000

bail (254) CT18/91

AWB to mobilise commandos for revolution, warns Terre'Blanche

Bl Day 12/8/91

VERA VON LIERES and DARIUS SANAI

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said yesterday the organisation was preparing itself for "revolution" because government could not handle the security situation. Speaking at a news briefing in Pretoria, Terre'Blanche said the AWB's priority was to strengthen its commando units as quickly as possible.

He warned that government was heading for trouble by misusing the police for political purposes as it had on Friday.

The AWB was sure the SAP had not only been issued with teargas and birdshot, but with deadlier weapons.

Asked to respond to ANC president Nelson Mandela's weekend call for govern-

ment to "destroy" the AWB, Terre'Blanche said no one could ban the AWB.

"If Mandela wants to take our country by force, we'll meet him and level him with the gravel. We'll meet him with force."

"Mandela does not even have the vote, so he cannot tell my movement what must happen in SA."

Referring to a warning at the weekend by CP leader Andries Treurnicht that the "third Boer War" had started, Terre'Blanche said it was in the hands of the government to stop it.

"The government must give its voters the opportunity to vote in an election. If it does not do that, I believe the situation will

become worse," he said.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said yesterday the ANC would not call for the AWB to be banned, despite Mandela's weekend appeal for government to "destroy" the right-wing organisation after Friday's night's violence.

He said it would be "politically dangerous" for the ANC to call for the banning of any political organisation.

PATRICK BULGER reports that Mandela's actual words were "Any organisation that preaches fascist ideas ought not

to be allowed to flourish in a democratic society. I am not suggesting they should drive the AWB underground — I say they must destroy it."

Macozoma also commented President F W de Klerk for insisting on addressing the NP meeting in Ventersdorp, despite the threats and reality of right-wing violence.

Friday night's clashes between right-wingers and police in Ventersdorp left three people dead and more than 50 injured, including 12 blacks who were assaulted after a minibus they were travelling in was stopped by AWB supporters.

A Ventersdorp police spokesman confirmed yesterday a man had been arrested

and charged with cutting off the power supply to street lights in two Ventersdorp streets at the time the clashes began.

However, Terre'Blanche said he could not comment on the electricity cut as he did not know anything about it.

Treurnicht said yesterday that De Klerk's address on Friday "was like a red flag to a bull", but he stopped short of sanctioning the AWB actions.

"People can only take up arms in extreme cases," he said. But government was using its security forces against its own people, which was extremely provocative.

MK calls for a new army for the new SA

By Patrick Laurence

254

THOHOYANDOU — The ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), ended its national conference yesterday with a call to the "Pretoria regime" to match the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle by formally committing itself to a ceasefire.

In a communique issued at the end of its first legal meeting on South African soil, MK pressed for the establishment of an independent commission to examine how to form a new South African army and to control the various security forces, including the SADF and the SAP, during the transition to nonracialism.

Three further resolutions taken at the conference were

- A unanimous call to the ANC executive to retain Chris Hani as MK's chief of staff (The request came after speculation that Mr Hani would have to forfeit his military post if he took up a full-time position in the SA Communist Party)

- An expression of grave concern over the refusal of "the regime" to free hundreds of MK combatants who were jailed after being captured, tried and convicted (Robert McBride,

Mthetheleli Ncube and Euclid Nondula were named specifically. All three were originally sentenced to death for their role in guerilla actions that led to the death of civilians)

- An endorsement of earlier ANC demands for sanctions to be kept in place until all political prisoners were released and all exiles allowed to return

In addition, MK called for contact between "all security forces and armies within South Africa" committed to the establishment of a nonracial and democratic South Africa

The resolution came after the conference was addressed on its opening day by Major-General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei and Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana of Venda, both of whom favour the reincorporation of their territories into greater South Africa

The presence of the two men at the conference — which was held at the University of Venda with the blessing of Brigadier Ramushwana — signalled success for the ANC in its strategy of building a broad front of "progressive forces", including "homeland leaders", for the expected negotiations on how to restructure South Africa

Another resolution called for the establishment of a social welfare department within MK

It reflected concern — expressed at the conference and in the run-up to it — that MK cadres have not been cared for fully by the ANC since February 2

Pending the inauguration of a new constitution and the establishment of a new South African defence force — composed of MK, guerilla fighters from rival liberation organisations, the "bantustan armies" and the existing SADF — MK would remain intact and "combat ready", the resolution said

One of its functions in the interim period would be the "defence of the people", a reference to its role in the formation of "defence committees" to counter the activities of vigilante forces

In a confidential address delivered at the weekend, MK commander Joe Modise disclosed that MK cadres were being given instruction in armies of friendly African countries

"Tanzania and Uganda are currently training our officers," Mr Modise said

In his earlier address, General Holomisa denied that MK cadres were being integrated into the Transkei Defence Force, although there was co-operation between his army and MK

SAF 12/8/91

ing, and settlement is possible on that issue," Kettleidas said.

However, talks on Sunday ended in a stalemate on the question of a moratorium

refer the dispute to mediation, he said

Numsa represents about 5 000 striking workers out of a total workforce of 8 000, he added

Business looks at the future

Bivan 13/8/91
CO-OPERATION between big and small business is necessary for a better economy in the new SA, says Business Challenge CE Phil Khumalo

With this in mind, his organisation is hosting a conference where representatives of companies, financial institutions and insurance houses will share views on the best way to approach the changing SA business environment

The conference, with the theme "The present and post-apartheid economic outlook — the challenges

THEO RAWANA

that face business in the new SA", will be held in Johannesburg on August 30

Speakers will include Finance Department special adviser Japie Jacobs, who will speak on the "economic perspective of the government" and Nafcoc executive director Mofasi Lekota on "conflict between big business and small business what is the possible solution?"

Charter Life senior GM Martin Sweet will talk on "the Income Tax Act and

tax in the new SA — white fears", the SABC's new TV-2/3/4 head Madala Mphahlele on "the role of the media in facilitating changes in attitudes", and Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw on "new political implications for the post-apartheid climate"

Fabcos general-secretary Joas Mogale will speak about "existing opportunities for big and small business structures" and Black Management Forum president Don Mkhwanazi will deal with management integration

Mugabe calls on SA to reduce its arsenal

Bivan 13/8/91
HARARE — SA must reduce its massive military arsenal to assure its neighbours of their security in the sub-region, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said yesterday

Ziana national news agency said Mugabe, who is also commander-in-chief of the Zimbabwe armed forces, was addressing thousands of people celebrating the country's Defence Forces Day in Harare

Mugabe said while political developments in SA had provided hope of an end to

apartheid, they fell short of assuring Zimbabwe of its security

Mugabe added Zimbabwe was perturbed that the superficial reductions in SA's defence budget did not in any way reduce the threatening size of the SA Defence Force. It was also concerned that Pretoria was developing more "awesome" weapons

He said the Frontline states should maintain vigilance and continue with the measures necessary to further strengthen their collective defence — Sapa

THE ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe — its detractors perhaps unfairly call it the least successful guerrilla army of all time — faces a future as uncertain as its past.

Aside from SA itself, Umkhonto today has no meaningful presence in southern Africa. The Frontline states one by one capitulated to pressure from Pretoria so that Umkhonto today has its largest bases in distant Tanzania and Uganda.

Support from its East bloc allies has dwindled — Czechoslovakia has extended its exports to SA beyond landmines, the Soviet Union has forsaken its internationalist ambitions and East Germany no longer exists in Pretoria. For its part, has replaced silenced pistols with talks.

If armies thrive on war, Umkhonto withers in peacetime. It is separated from home by half a continent, its supplies and finances are in a parlous state and its leaders locked in talks with a government Umkhonto could not blast from power.

These were some of the realities faced and discussed at the weekend by delegates to Umkhonto's first legal conference on SA soil since it detonated its first bombs in Durban in December 1961. What of Umkhonto's future?

The problems are many and obvious — what will become of cadres, especially the maimed and aged? What will become of Umkhonto itself? What if negotiations are derailed and SA's low-intensity civil war resumes? What role will Umkhonto play in township defence and who among the competing negotiators and insurrectionists in the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance will prevail in policy determination?

Conference delegates — well-versed in cunning slogans — latched onto "deployment or employment" to crystallise the practical problems facing the army. Cadres trained only in guerrilla warfare have little to offer a modern economy. Some will be trained as officers for a future defence force, but many will join the legions of exiles tramping the streets searching in vain for jobs that simply do not exist and relying on handouts from the ANC's strained coffers.

Demobilised army struggles to come to terms with peace

PATRICK BULGER



A social welfare department has been set up with a R10 000 donation from a sympathetic businessman, and co-operatives will absorb some of the unemployed. For many, however, years of arduous sacrifice in the camps will go unrewarded.

Umkhonto itself will seek to be included in a post-apartheid defence force. Earlier calls for the integration of Umkhonto and the SADF have now given way to calls for an entirely new military establishment. To this end, talks with friendly homeland defence forces — Transkei and Venda — and with a more open SADF under vertigite incoming Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, will help chart the future of SA's military.

Conventional training, with assistance from friendly African nations like Tanzania and Uganda, has already begun. Other conventional training countries mentioned are India and France.

Umkhonto will, however, retain a guerrilla or non-conventional programme. While delegates to the conference supported the negotiation process, Umkhonto chief of staff Chris Hanu admitted that selling the negotiations and suspension of armed struggle decisions to cadres was not all plain sailing.

Delegates were, however, not unanimously pleased with the progress in setting up self-defence units

in townships. Umkhonto earned a promise from the ANC's consultative conference last year that its personnel would be involved in helping train and arm defence units. One delegate said no progress had been made at all and the ANC leadership faced charges that it was paying lip service to the defence units.

The units are viewed with some alarm by the older and more conservative of the ANC leadership. Within the ranks of the alliance there is ambiguity about what the defence units are meant to achieve and thus ambiguity underlines a deeper uncertainty about where control of Umkhonto actually lies.

During the ANC's exile, Umkhonto fell under a politico-military committee which was dissolved with the suspension of armed struggle. The committee controlled exiled operations in the regions outside SA and was dominated by SACP figures who provided the vital political input that has so heavily politicised Umkhonto members.

While some ANC spokesmen insist Umkhonto is ANC-controlled, others argue it is the army of both the ANC and the SACP. While the reorientation to a conventional army presumably reflects the ANC's nationalist orientation, the SACP's ambitions for Umkhonto are less clear.

The self-defence units — outlined in an SACP-inspired document entitled For the Sake of Our Lives Guidelines for the Creation of Self Defence Units — dovetail neatly with the insurrectionist perspective sketched in the SACP programme, Path to Power. However, they also fit into the ANC's policy on the creation of these units for purely defensive purposes.

While the more pragmatic elements within the ANC — among them international affairs head Thabo Mbeki — were arguing as long ago as 1979 that the ANC should concentrate more on political activity than on armed struggle, the SACP was developing the insurrectionary perspective outlined in Path to Power.

Hanu says Umkhonto is answerable only to the ANC. Yet Hanu himself, whom delegates unanimously decided they did not want released from Umkhonto duties, is now being tipped as a future general secretary of the SACP. Here, then, is an army under the de jure control of the ANC president in the person of commander-in-chief Nelson Mandela but under de facto control of prominent figures in the SACP just whose army is Umkhonto's?

Hanu insists that in a future SA Umkhonto, as part of a national defence force, would be accountable only to the constitution.

But the question became even more uncertain at the weekend when Winnie Mandela — in a confidential welfare report — referred to a hitherto unheard of command body called the Supreme Military Council. ANC and Umkhonto spokesmen have been less than forthcoming on the role and duties of the council, preferring to say only that it was still being discussed by the ANC's NEC.

Mandela, herself, was less reticent. In a confidential briefing paper she spoke of the council as a body on a par with the ANC's inner cabinet, the national working committee. This body would run Umkhonto independently of the ANC and would be composed of about 20 people. One source said the council was simply a way to expand Umkhonto's military headquarters to steer it through difficult times ahead.

If, however, the council operated as an autonomous body — albeit chaired by commander-in-chief Nelson Mandela — the lines of command would once again be blurred.

In the final analysis, Umkhonto is an army responsible to the ANC, commanded by leading SACP figures and controlled on a day-to-day basis by an autonomous and evidently powerful and independent guiding body. Unconventional indeed.



□ HANI

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13/8/91

MK fears crackdown

One integrated democratic army 'vital' for SA, says cautious ANC

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

MOVES by the government to crack down on "private armies" could lead to a confrontation with the ANC

The movement fears that a crackdown on the AWB, following Friday's fatal clashes with police in Ventersdorp, will be used as an excuse to circumscribe or even outlaw its own armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe

The ANC believes the government should concentrate on enforcing a ban on carrying weapons in public

The ANC spoke out yesterday after it emerged that the government was considering a crackdown

Security sources said serious consideration was to be given at a scheduled meeting of the State Security Council to outlawing armed wings attached to political movements

One well-placed source indicated that any action would have to be "across the political spectrum and would have to include all the rightwing armies and organisations such as Umkhonto we Sizwe"

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said "My first reaction to suggestions that the government is thinking of a crackdown on private armies is one of caution. Our feeling is that it will be used against the ANC, not the right wing

"The point we make is that we have an agreement (the Pretoria Minute) with the government on anything to do with MK. Whatever they do must be in terms of that agreement

"We also point out that the government has legitimised the concept of private armies through the homeland police forces and armies. These are just private armies too"

Mr Macozoma added "We have been saying since May that the carrying of weapons in public assemblies by anybody is dangerous and that is what the government should be looking at, rather than finding excuses for a crackdown"

Urgent moves afoot to curb private armies

Blouay 13/8/91

~~8/11~~ ~~2/15~~ 254 ~~2/15~~

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT is planning action against private political armies following the weekend clash at Ventersdorp that killed three members of the ultra right-wing AWB

A ban on private armies was discussed in depth at a meeting yesterday of the State Security Council, SA's highest-level security planning and implementation body. Other options were also being examined, a government source said.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, speaking at a private meeting at Citrusdal in the Cape at the weekend, raised the possibility of banning private armies. He told his audience the ban was being discussed as a matter of urgency but that it was not aimed at curbing legitimate political activity, Vlok's spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said. He said the Ventersdorp killings had underscored the danger of private armies.

The Law and Order Department has already produced legislation aimed at curbing the proliferation of private armies. It was to be tabled in Parliament earlier this year but was shelved.

The ban would affect organisations such as the AWB and the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, among others.

Vlok said last night an intensive investigation into the Ventersdorp incident had been launched and that judicial inquests and criminal proceedings would follow.

Earlier, the investigating officer in the Ventersdorp court proceedings, Lt Wak Viljoen, said the SABC and various newspapers would be asked for footage showing

people involved in the confrontation.

In another development Defence Minister Magnus Malan — in the face of right-wing criticism of the SADF's role — defended the SADF decision to mobilise Potchefstroom-based soldiers.

Last night Vlok outlined the events leading up to the clashes which accompanied President F W de Klerk's decision to address a meeting in the conservative town.

He said information was received that indicated a possible threat to De Klerk's safety and to public order. On the day before the clashes, Lt-Gen Louw Malan spoke to AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche to try to persuade him to call off planned right-wing protest action. Vlok said he had personally spoken to Terre-Blanche two days earlier.

Nine-hundred policemen were deployed to strengthen the local SAP. They cordoned off the area, erected roadblocks and arranged to protect entrance routes to the hall. Pamphlets were produced to inform residents of the local magistrate's decision to ban outdoor political activity.

During the day a large number of uniformed and armed AWB members entered the town. They later held a meeting.

"After the meeting a crowd moved towards the hall where the President was to give his speech. The group was armed, militant and shouting slogans," Vlok said. Police attempted to prevent the crowd reaching the hall.

Police were attacked by people with

□ To Page 2

P.T.O.

Private armies

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From Page 1

baseball bats and pickhandles. The officer in charge, Brig A de la Rosa, ordered the use of teargas (Biday) 13/8/91.

At the same time another group of whites attacked and shot at black passengers in vehicles in another part of the town. Two people were hit by a vehicle. A vehicle drove into a police car and the vehicle's occupants were assaulted by whites.

Police attempting to help the victims of the assault were shot at and two were injured. Police returned fire with shotguns and teargas and one person was fatally wounded. Police did not use SG or SSG or sharp ammunition, Vlok said.

Malan last night elaborated on the SADF's role in the incident and accused the CP-AWB alliance of not respecting the right of political parties to gather without hindrance.

Malan said the SADF was asked by police to assist it and that members of the Potchefstroom-based 10 Artillery Brigade in a Ratel troop carrier went to the western Transvaal town.

He said CP-AWB alliance accounts of the SADF involvement had been blown out of proportion. He said he had information that a large-scale protest had been planned and that almost 6 000 AWB supporters had been fired up with talk about a "third war of freedom" and "civil war".

"Against this background, it would have been irresponsible if the SADF and SAP did not make acceptable contingency plans."

TANIA LEVY reports that Ventersdorp's CP town council yesterday said it blamed the security forces for the death, injury, damage and disorder which resulted from Friday's night's events.

It objected to the use of taxpayers' money to deploy security forces to further the goals of a political party.

In a statement issued after a special meeting yesterday, the council objected to the arrest of town engineer Cornelius Tereblanche, in connection with the power blackout in the town on Friday, and to the release of his name to the Press before he had appeared in court.

The council said it fully supported Tereblanche.

It said the SAP had handled the situation unsatisfactorily. Security forces had created "mass hysteria" in Ventersdorp for political ends.

While the council acknowledged that certain security precautions had to be taken when the President appeared, measures taken in Ventersdorp were unacceptable because De Klerk had not been acting in his official capacity but as leader of a political party. The meeting had also not been open to the general electorate.

The SAP had not informed the council of security measures it had planned to take and had invaded citizens' freedom of movement by erecting roadblocks and closing streets.

Council permission had not been sought for the use of the town's airfields.

Weapons cut demand

Sowetan 13/8/91

HARARE - South Africa must reduce its massive military arsenal to assure its neighbours of their security in the sub-region, Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday

The president, who is also commander-in-chief of the Zimbabwe armed forces, was addressing thousands of people celebrating the country's Defence Forces Day in Harare.

Mugabe said while political developments in South Africa had provided hope of an end to apartheid, they fell short of assuring Zimbabwe of its security

"Zimbabwe will be assured of peace when apartheid has been practically

abolished and a nonracial democratic government is in place in Pretoria," he said.

Mugabe added ~~Zimbabwe~~ ~~was~~ ~~perturbed~~ that the superficial reductions in the South African Defence Budget did not in any way reduce the threatening size of the SA Defence Force.

Zimbabwe was also concerned that Pretoria was developing more "awesome" weapons.

"The current moves to scrap apartheid must run in tandem with moves to reduce its massive military arsenal before we can be assured of our security in this sub-region," said Mugabe - Sapa

~~Zimbabwe~~ ~~was~~ ~~perturbed~~ 254

Govt may restrict, but not ban, private armies

14/8/91
PRETORIA — Government could restrict the actions of private armies if they aimed to usurp the functions of the police and the Defence Force, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday

However, government was not considering banning private armies outright

He said the country could "do without private armies" because it had the security forces to maintain law and order

Vlok said he was not at liberty to clear up conflicting reports on whether government or the State Security Council had discussed the issue of private armies in depth this week, since the council's deliberations were confidential

Other government sources yesterday said they could not envisage the government clamping down on private armies

The government could not act against groups without acting against the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, and it could not act against Umkhonto without torpedoing the shaky negotiation process

The sources said militiamen would be driven underground and radicalised if steps

were taken against them

Inkatha, in turn, has urged government to discourage the proliferation of private armies "before other parties may be compelled to match the growing number of private armies"

The AWB yesterday sent an urgent fax to the President, confirming certain rules about right-wingers' attendance at NP meetings agreed to by Transvaal NP leader Barend du Plessis

The NP was also asked to urgently arrange another public meeting at Ventersdorp

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche confirmed in his fax that the speakers would be given the right to speak without interference, and that the audience would be allowed to attend without interference

"The audience will also have the right to ask questions and put motions"

He said such a step would "normalise the situation in the white community"

A spokesman at the President's office said he could not comment as they had not yet received the fax — Sapa

Hendrickse agrees to pay church R20 000

16/8/91
UITENHAGE — Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse has reached a R20 000 out-of-court settlement, without admitting liability, with the Uitenhage church at which he ministered until his dismissal five years ago

Hendrickse, chairman of

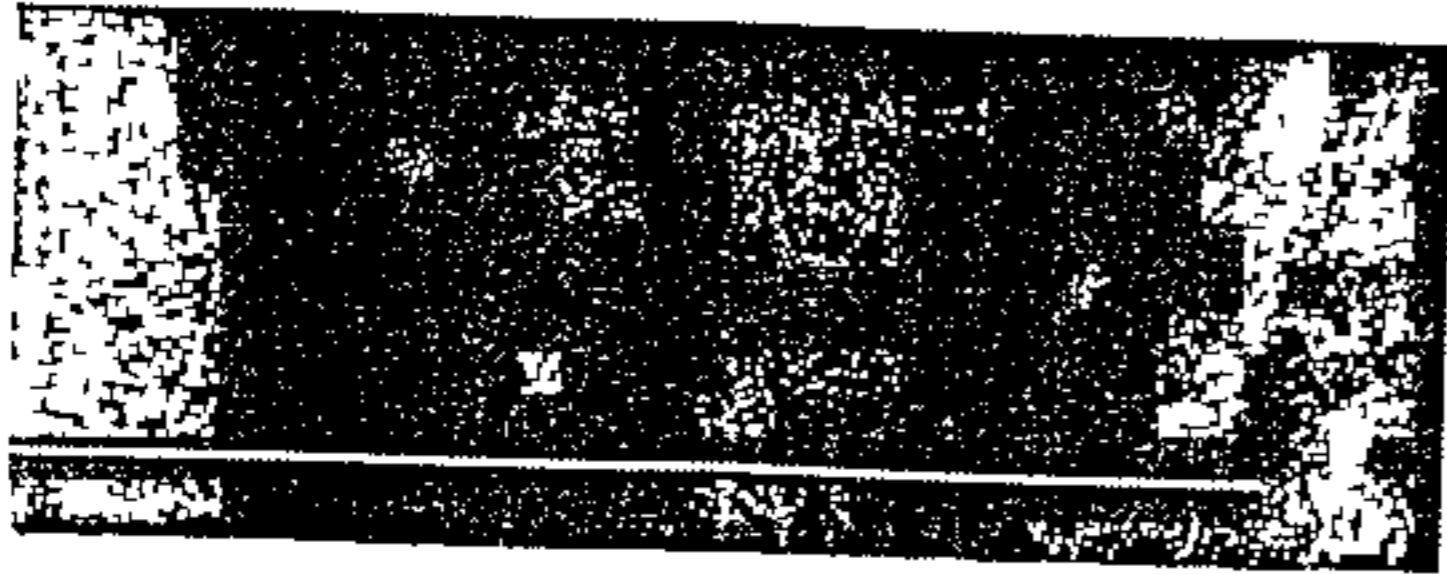
the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, was scheduled to appear in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court yesterday with his sister, L A Dolley, who was treasurer of the church at the time

The church, which first sought an order against the

two in October 1988, had asked for a full and proper financial statement covering their period in office until their dismissal in April 1986

It also disputed 20 financial transactions involving church funds, and asked for payment of any money owing to the congregation to a maximum of R10 000

Following a pre-trial conference on Monday, the parties agreed yesterday to settle in order to avoid a drawn-out and costly court case — Sapa



Buthelezi rejects new allegations

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Allegations that Inkatha trained a para-military force for "hit-squad" duty against the ANC and its allies were last night rejected by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

In a statement, he said 150 young Zulu men referred to by the State President, on July 30 were selected by the KwaZulu Police Force for training in VIP protection, and in the protection of KwaZulu government build-

ings and property

He said he thought the 150 young men were to be trained by a private security company. However, the SADF last week admitted to training the men at Caprivi in Namibia

He also rejected reports that a training base located at Mkuze in Zululand was used for housing or planning hit-squad strikes

The Mkuze base was used to house the 150 young men because police barracks in Ulundi were

full, Chief Buthelezi said

Reports of shooting at the base could have resulted from game poaching by the men, he added

• The SA Council of Churches has requested President F W de Klerk to allow it to visit camps and operational bases allegedly used for training and covert action against anti-apartheid organisations. SACC secretary Dr Frank Chikane said in a letter that the allegations had to be independently investigated

Private ²⁵⁴ armies to be curbed

Political Staff

DURBAN — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has signalled that the government will not ban private armies — but is considering steps designed to curb their activities

His comments in Pretoria yesterday came as the Inkatha Freedom Party warned that political parties and organisations “must disband their private armies” before others are “compelled” to match the growing number of such forces

“Inkatha will continue to review its options in this regard,” it said

Government sources indicated yesterday that it was looking at “creative” ways of restricting the actions of private armies after the “battle of Ventersdorp”

There was, meanwhile, increased speculation in political circles yesterday that the government is poised to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the incidents at Ventersdorp

It has also been reported that police have stepped up their surveillance of right-wing groups amid fears of a heightened terrorism risk from them

These developments follow Monday's meeting of the State Security Council, which is understood to have

discussed a possible ban on private armies

There have been fears, however, that this may derail the peace process, as such a ban would have to be extended to Umkhonto we Sizwe. The ANC has indicated that it would strongly reject this

Mr Vlok said yesterday that the country could “do without private armies” but believed it would be preferable to persuade political leaders that they were unacceptable

The IFP, in a statement released from Ulundi, took a swipe at both the AWB and the ANC, saying that events at Ventersdorp and Thohoyandou in Venda (where MK held a weekend conference) had been “noted with deep concern”

It said private armies “belonging to certain organisations displayed their brutal power in different fashions”

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Peter Gastrow suggested yesterday that the proposed multi-party conference should move to include all private armies in a national South African police force

Mr Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, said such a force should be placed under civilian all-party supervision during the transition period

Vlok vows over 'armies'

Sowetan 14/8/91

THE Government will not ban private armies, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria, Vlok said "It is not necessary to ban private armies linked to organisations such as the ANC and the AWB.

By MONK NKOMO

"But as we have stressed, we can do without these armies - from the left to the right - because we have the police and security forces to maintain law and order in this country

"If the activities of these armies should at-

tempt to take over the functions of the police, we will definitely take drastic action."

Vlok also indicated that the control of such activities could be through the imposition of emergency regulations

"It is incompatible with democracy to have private armies," Vlok said

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He warned, however, that private armies would lead to acts of violence such as the battle which erupted between rightwing elements and the police force in Ventersdorp over the weekend

"The consequences of this kind of violence will always be tragic," Vlok said.

Armcor howitzers sold in Gulf

284 Own Correspondent

CT 15/8/91

LONDON — The Gulf state of Qatar has placed an order with Armcor for 12 South African-made 155mm G-5 towed howitzers with ammunition, the military journal Jane's Defence Weekly reported yesterday

The Qatar order, worth many millions of rands, follows the satisfactory

delivery to Abu Dhabi of the first of a "substantial number" of Armcor's acclaimed G-6 self-propelled guns

Armcor, which widely advertised its series of G-5 and G-6 howitzers early in the Gulf war, is guaranteeing client countries rapid delivery of the artillery systems, which are already in full scale production for the SADF, said Jane's

Peter Gastrow looks at the problem of private armies

Diversity must make way

Star 15/8/91

for a unified police force

BANNING private armies by law or curbing them through one-sided executive action looks like an attractive option. The consequences of such steps are, however, likely to exacerbate the deep divisions within the country, drive armed groups underground and start off a new cycle of repression and violence.

An approach with more lasting consequences for peace and stability would be a negotiated agreement to dissolve all private armies, militias, defence committees and homeland police forces, and to incorporate their members into a broad South African police force which is subject to all-party civilian supervision.

Such an approach will be laborious and very difficult, but it is the only effective way of defusing the growing threat to peace by the multitude of private militias in the country.

In Lebanon the existence and growth of private militias were a major cause of the long civil war which wreaked such destruction. It took 16 years of conflict to exhaust private militias before they agreed to hand over weapons and disband at the beginning of this year. A fragile attempt at nation-building has now started again.

South Africa, which has arguably deeper divisions and a greater potential for conflict than Lebanon, ought therefore to urgently address the phenomenon of private armies and partial police forces operating in the country.

Seven legal police forces operate in South Africa if the six self-governing states are taken into account. Almost a dozen private armies, commandos and defence organisations are attached to political groups across the spectrum.

This is a recipe for conflict. Existing private armies trigger off the creation of opposing groupings

by other political organisations. They then provide justification to each other for their very existence.

If the ANC establishes defence committees, why should the CP, Inkatha or the AWB not do the same? The CP has recently called for its own "home guard" to "quell fires before the police become involved". The KwaZulu police have frequently acted with a clear bias towards Inkatha and arms are being issued to headmen.

Umkhonto we Sizwe carries on recruitment and training and is busy establishing defence committees. Right-wing groups have their commandos and the PAC carries on an armed struggle through APLA (Azanian People's Liberation Army).

Most of these forces act outside the law, they are accountable only to their political heads, and are not subject to the same scrutiny and public accountability as the SAP. They are therefore more likely to take the law into their own hands.

These forces constitute a major obstacle towards greater unity in South Africa. Nation building and private police forces, defence committees and armies are a contradiction in terms. Not only do private militias accentuate differences, they are dependent on them and have an interest in maintaining them.

What should be done? It is certainly not sufficient to insist that private armies disband to enable the SAP, as at present constituted, to be the sole law enforcement agency.

While it is a legal force, the SAP has a history of partial action against the ANC, PAC and other opponents of apartheid. It is still mainly white interest oriented and crimes of violence in black areas

do not receive the same priority as they do in white areas.

The SAP is at present accountable to a minority government and large sections of our population do not regard it as their police force. One large South African police force is required — but it needs a different composition and greater all-party civilian control during the period of transition. This cannot be achieved by decree. It has to be the outcome of negotiations.

It is therefore imperative that the forthcoming all-party conference addresses this issue. The objective should be an agreement between all parties:

- That all private militias, armies and homeland police be dissolved
- That their members be incorporated into a broad national South African police force which is subject to an agreed code of conduct and to greater all-party supervision at all levels.
- That under the supervision of the new integrated SAP, more people from local communities be drawn into a policing role in their areas.

If the AWB or other groups with para-military forces refuse to take part in negotiations aimed at finding peaceful solutions, then they would exclude themselves from arrangements which the majority of our population support. In that case they will have placed themselves outside the law and firm action against them is then more likely to be effective.

The decision by the ANC to suspend the armed struggle was a major step in the peace process. All parties now need to make compromises to create only one unified police force.

● Peter Gastrow, MP, is the Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order. □

Eyeing the market? 254

A big advertising campaign aimed at softening its image, a bold move into civilian lines of business, a belt-tightening that has seen 9 000 of its 29 000 workers laid off and may see thousands more go. Is Armscor getting ready for privatisation?

Other signs in recent weeks are fuelling speculation that Armscor is preparing for the market. President F W de Klerk announced he will transfer Armscor from the Ministry of Defence to Dawie de Villiers' Ministry of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises. Government's Privatisation Unit comes under De Villiers.

And Armscor reshuffled its top management. While Johan van Vuuren remains chairman, Johan Alberts, now director of finances and planning, has been appointed to the new post of executive GM. Armscor says the changes are necessary to cope with the increasing workload brought about by the company's makeover.

But Armscor is tightlipped when the issue of privatisation is raised. Reports suggest that its research and development capabilities will be hived off from its weapons manufacturing operation and become a privatised company called the High Technology Corp of SA, but Armscor's only comment is "no comment".

Staying away from the "p" word is probably the best policy for now. Rabid opposition from extra-parliamentary groups aborted government's ambitious privatisation plans early last year and the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, already has made it clear that it is firmly opposed to removing Armscor from government control. Instead, it wants Armscor to expand its research so it can compete on a larger scale in the international arms market.

Armscor may not be privatising, but it

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

long been regarded as a money-loser subsidised by the Defence Ministry that was created only because of apartheid and the need to combat sanctions. And Armscor's main customers are cutting back — SA has reined in defence spending by 40% over the past two years and the international arms market is shrinking with the end of the Cold War and increased efforts to limit world arms sales. The company refuses to release any figures, but it claims that it makes money on its export orders and breaks even on domestic sales.

There is support for privatising at least part of Armscor. "It makes sense to hive off a company of hi-tech knowledge for privatisation," says DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers. "This would be one way of keeping the tremendous wealth of knowledge in the country." But Rogers, a former SA Defence Force general, stresses the need to keep arms procurement under State control.

Helmoed-Romer Heitman, military analyst and SA correspondent for *Jane's Defence Weekly*, suggests that Armscor could privatise the subsidiaries that can stand on their own, together with a hi-tech think tank. "But some purely defence-related plants could close because they would be very difficult to privatise. This would be short-sighted because once the technology is killed, it's very expensive to regain. Sooner or later one always needs a defence capability."

This shift, from the battlefield to the commercial playing field, is the theme of the splashy new advertising campaign, launched last Saturday. "The campaign reflects the company's change of stance in the face of rapid political and social developments in southern Africa," says an Armscor spokesman, who declines to be named.

With the campaign, a racing pigeon — shown competing in a dawn-to-dusk race — becomes Armscor's peace-time symbol. And by conveying several messages in the ads, the company is trying to reverse its long-time image as a bad guy. These messages include:

- Armscor can weather storms and emerge a winner,
- Armscor's position as a national asset will be enhanced by the transfer of military technology to the private sector, and
- The military role is moving into the background but Armscor is not ashamed of its heritage.

It's certainly a campaign that could prepare the ground for privatisation. But could Armscor be privatised? The company has

certainly is commercialising — the halfway house government devised when it decided that politics ruled out sales to the private sector but that running State-owned companies along business lines produced many of the same benefits.

The commercialisation process began as long ago as last September, when Armscor announced it would create four divisions — one to handle arms buying, manufacture and international marketing, the others to procure private-sector business and promote the transfer of military technology to local industry.

Says an Armscor spokesman: "The transfer of technology to the private sector is essential if Armscor's expertise is to be retained. Also, the technology can be used to stimulate local industry and benefit the economy as a whole." Last year, Armscor sold R130m in non-military goods such as precision engine castings for the motor industry and low-frequency radios for use in mines. It predicts that this figure will rise to R750m a year by 1995.

FM 16/8/91 254

A BOTSWANA-based newspaper was on the point of being closed down this week amid allegations from its own staff that it is a covert project of South African military intelligence.

The newspaper's former managing editor has told *The Weekly Mail* that he believed the newspaper, *Newslink*, was a front for the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence Division.

The SADF has refused to confirm or deny the allegations.

The Weekly Mail has established that *Newslink* was closely monitored and controlled by a Pretoria-based communications company that is known for its close co-operation with secretly funded organisations.

Newslink has a formal agreement for technical services with Q-Group, formerly Dixon Soule Associates (DSA), which had been labelled a government front by former military intelligence major Nico Basson.

Newslink is owned and published by Magnum Press, based in Gaborone but controlled from the Pretoria offices which house Q-Group. The chairman of Magnum Press, Abel Rudman, is also a director of Q-Group.

Rumpus as Botswana paper is linked to SA military

The day President F.W. de Klerk announced an end to secret projects, the taps were turned off at a Gaborone newspaper controlled by South Africans.

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK and FERAL HAFJAJE

The former managing editor of *Newslink*, Barry Baxter, told *The Weekly Mail* last week he believed the publication had been funded and controlled by military intelligence through DSA.

Baxter was paid off this week and told by the newspaper's owner that it would be sold to Craft Press, a company controlled by the Bophuthatswana government.

According to Basson, De Vries is a captain of the South African Troop Information Unit, a citizen force unit falling under the control of Brigadier Ferdie van Wyk. Van Wyk is the commander of the SADF's Military Intelligence Communications Operations (Comops).

Baxter said that his suspicions about *Newslink's* funding were confirmed after President F.W. de Klerk's announcement that 41 secret projects would be closed down. Baxter discovered that his monthly salary, due that day, had not been paid into his bank account.

Row over SADF link to Botswana paper

W/Mail 16/8-22/8/91

From PAGE 3

The Weekly Mail is in possession of documents which illustrate DSA's management of *Newslink's* contents.

One fax from DSA to *Newslink* gives instructions for the publication of a critical letter from the Botswana Journalists' Association, which was to be printed along with a response from the newspaper's editor, Douglas Tsiako.

De Vries wrote "You can go ahead with both items Douglas' answer to the allegations is spot on and must not be changed. If anybody at Magnum Press or *Newslink* is approached for comment, there is to be the standard and friendly reply 'No comment as this is an internal letter'."

"I just think it's a very direct comparison to the Info scandal," said Basson this week.

"The Info scandal was an attempt by the government to buy and manipulate a communication medium like magazines, newspapers and public relations and communications companies.

"This is a repetition, just far more sophisticated. They create holding companies which own communication facilities. It's a total strategy in everything that can create a critical message to change the attitudes of the voters in South Africa."

The Weekly Mail has learned that Rudman told senior *Newslink* staff on Wednesday night that he was only dealing with DSA "insofar as they provided special technical services". He added that "there's nothing wrong with these guys working for the government."

He said he had no link with DSA and only employed them to do this work. However, Rudman's name appears as a director on the letterheads of Q-Group. Calls to Q-Group confirmed his post.

The Weekly Mail was unable to reach Rudman for comment yesterday. However, Q-Group assistant managing director Cliff Patterson emphatically denied that DSA was funded by the military.

He added that Magnum Press and *Newslink* were clients of one of DSA's subsidiary companies, Future Graphics, "who supply a pre press production service to them. This is due to the unavailability of professional and technologically similar facilities in Gaborone."

When approached by *The Weekly Mail*, the SADF refused to confirm or deny the allegations. They referred *The Weekly Mail* to the statement released by the state president's office last week, saying that,

"for the present, no further details about alleged special secret projects or funds will be made known"

Botswana's CID chief, Assistant Commissioner T. Katlhalo, told *The Weekly Mail* that he had had several inquiries about the allegations, but no action would be taken until firm evidence came to light.

"If the reports prove accurate, it would amount to subversion," he said.

Staff dissatisfaction at *Newslink* has been running high for some months, with numerous complaints of racism directed against Neil Burrows, a former Rhodesian based in Botswana.

According to Baxter, Burrows had a sjambok hanging in his office until a few weeks ago. He has also been the subject of labour department investigations.

Newslink staff members have told *The Weekly Mail* that they were on the point of walking out in protest against the newspaper's links. However, they were waiting to be addressed by Rudman and Burrows at a special meeting called for today.

Methaetsile Lepile, managing editor of the Gaborone-based newspaper, *Mmegi*, told *The Weekly Mail* that efforts to confirm the allegations elicited a "tense and evasive response" from Rudman.

He added "*Newslink's* management is known to be very close to South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Basimanyana Masire, the brother of the President Quett Masire and an associate of Botha's."

Lepile said it was widely believed that Basimanyana Masire had shares in *Newslink*. Botswana newspapers recently disclosed that Botha had stayed with him on a "surreptitious visit"

Baxter was finally paid this week, from Rudman's personal bank account.

On his visit to Rudman, he found that Q-Group, which had occupied an entire floor of the Santamerzich Building in Verwoerdburgstad, had been reduced in a

matter of weeks to a third of the area.

"All indications are that the tap was suddenly turned off."

The rapid restructuring of the operation, says Basson, suggests that Pretoria may be trying to cover up an Info-type scandal which brought down John Vorster in the 1970s.

Basson has told *The Weekly Mail* that DSA and the rest of the companies in the secret government fund. He says the money used for these and similar projects run by military intelligence comes from a secret budget called the Special Defence Account, which was budgeted at R4.17 billion in the current financial year.

Much of it went on arms production. But it is also known that the account was used to fund military but squads — the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Baxter said that both he and his staff had long been concerned about the source of *Newslink's* funding, because it did not seem viable as a commercial operation.

It was supposedly financed by Rudman, who presented himself as a wealthy Western Transvaal farmer interested in investing in the Botswana publishing industry.

Copy produced locally by his staff was sent by computer to Pretoria where it was re-written before being sent back

● To PAGE 9

TECHNOLOGY CUTS TRAINING BY HALF

Star War mode for the infantry

(254) AUG 17 1991



TOMORROW'S warrior is learning his craft in half the time it took old soldiers — being primed for battle with the aid of advanced technology

However, it's specialisation that has slashed months off the training schedules of the modern soldier

One thing hasn't changed it's still tough

National servicemen being prepared for combat at the highly regarded Infantry School in Oudshoorn march out as corporals or lieutenants with a higher reputation than their predecessors

"We are the best training centre in the country and the best soldiers are produced here," the school's commanding officer Colonel Paul Stroebel told Weekend Argus this week

The soldiers are trained primarily for command positions on platoon level in combat and as instructors for other infantry bases around the country

Hundreds of young men at the centre are now about halfway through their basics — the first of five training phases

The seven-week basic training was shortened by five weeks after the length of military conscription was cut from two years to one

"The content of the basic training course has not changed at all — we just do it a whole lot faster," said senior training officer Commandant Tom Ferreira

A week was saved by evaluating recruits throughout the

One of the army's three mortar-fire control simulators was built at the centre two years before at the same cost as the range

The mortar branch's commander, Captain Bertie Willemse, said quarterly courses — primarily for permanent force members — were conducted over 16 days

"By using the simulator, which has a large television-like screen and sound effects, we have saved about 80 days training a year," he said

The simulator recreates rural battle scenes with tanks, trucks, smokescreens and different types of mortars

On completion of basics, National servicemen undergo five weeks of platoon weapons training. This is a week shorter than before

They then complete two weeks of "low-level command and control skill" training which includes a 100 km "ass-by" hike

A section commanders' course follows and is a week shorter than the six weeks which national servicemen underwent two years ago

"This training phase has become more leadership development-oriented and deployment skills are emphasised," said Commandant Ferreira

The recruits are selected to follow either a NCO instructor's course or a candidate officer platoon commander's course

There are no longer "bush", "border duty" or "counter insurgency and urban warfare" phases — but, theoretical aspects of these duties are studied in other courses



□ **COOLING OFF:** National servicemen, above, get rid of grime and sweat at the end of a hard day in Oudshoorn's hot sunshine

□ **FASTER!** Beads of sweat appear on foreheads of recruits, below, as they perform chin-ups under the eye of their instructor

□ **BUDDY AID:** Servicemen, bottom, practise first-aid for broken collarbones during a lecture which forms part of their basic training

□ **AARGH!** Aching limbs produce pained expressions, above, during a tough physical training exercise for national servicemen.



stul tough

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The seven-week basic training was shortened by five weeks after the length of military conscription was cut from two years to one

"The content of the basic training course has not changed at all — we just do it a whole lot faster," said senior training officer Commandant Tom Ferreira

A week was saved by evaluating recruits throughout the seven weeks instead of devoting an entire week for this purpose at the end of the phase

And forget about the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again." It is simply not possible for all the recruits to repeat specific exercises if only one cannot perform the task perfectly. Those who have problems are taken aside for special attention, said the school's spokesman Major Marius Heyns

Recruits experiencing problems with musketry, for example, could have after-hours tuition at the school's computerised indoor range

Videos are made of simulated urban and rural combat situations and shown on a multi-layered screen. The marksman's bullet pierces the screen and embeds itself in vulcanised rubber. The screen is momentarily lit to show accuracy

The range, built at a cost of R1.5 million in 1985, has paid for itself in saving transport costs and all-weather use

National servicemen are expected to be 60 percent accurate at shooting and to achieve an 80 percent pass in fire control orders during basics

like screen and sound effects, we have saved about 80 days training a year," he said

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A section commanders' course follows and is a week shorter than the six weeks which national servicemen underwent two years ago

"This training phase has become more leadership development-orientated and deployment skills are emphasised," said Commandant Ferreira

The recruits are selected to follow either a candidate officer's course or a candidate officer platoon commander's course

There are no longer "dush", "border duty" or "counter insurgency and urban warfare" phases — but, theoretical aspects of these duties are studied in other courses

"The courses we do now are far more specialised as we concentrate on the specific job that is to be done once training is over," said Commandant Ferreira

After six months' training, national servicemen are transferred to bases on the northern borders of the Transvaal or to other infantry bases

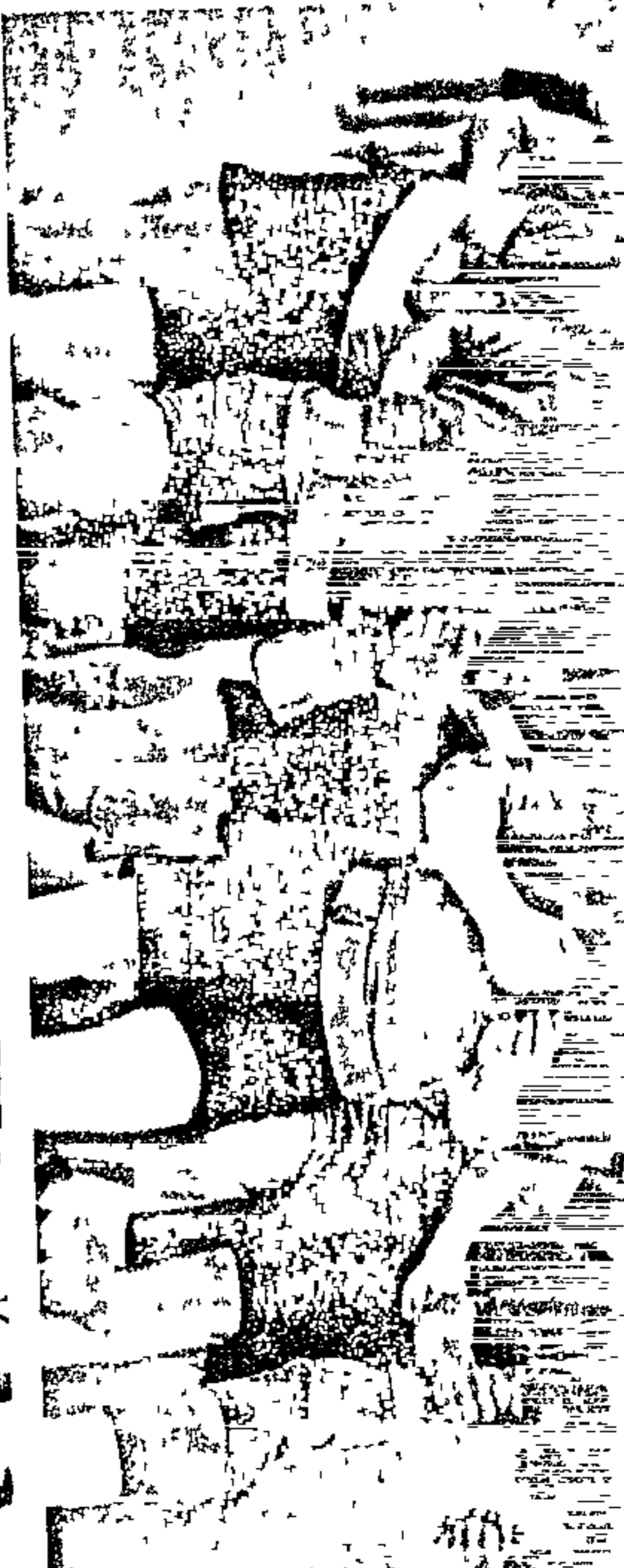
Lieutenants and corporals putting the recruits through their paces said the training was "as strenuous and complete" as before

Recruit Nicolas Prinsloo, of Nelspruit, agreed "It's tough, but we are coping. The overweight and unfit guys, however, do find it a bit difficult"

Recruit Paul Rabe, of Johannesburg, said "The training here is not quite what I expected. From what my buddies told me, I thought it would be worse"

A Permanent Force soldier from 111 Battalion, Corporal Ntando Sibisi, said "What I like the most about Infantry School is that it is multi-racial"

Colonel Stroebel said national servicemen leaving the school were "well trained in their specialised fields, but possibly not as versatile as soldiers from two years ago"



on foreheads of recruits, below, as they perform chin-ups under the eye of their instructor

BUDDY AID: Servicemen, bottom, practise first-aid for broken collarbones during a lecture which forms part of their basic training

AARGH! Aching limbs produce pained expressions, above, during a tough physical training exercise for national servicemen.

TAKE FIVE: Recruits, below, take a break during lessons to share a cigarette and a chat



SADF implicated in planned coup, newspaper alleges

Star 17/8/91

AN ALLEGED assassination plot in Transkei, in which the South African Defence Force was implicated, was reported by the Johannesburg weekly newspaper New Nation yesterday.

STAFF REPORTER

The report said the "plot" was aimed at assassinating Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Chris Hani, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff

The "assassination" was planned for April 25 and was to have been carried out by members of a group named as "the Transkei Group"

According to the alleged plan, the SADF was to have been deployed in Transkei under the pretext of maintaining law and order searching for MK bases.

The real purpose of the deployment of SADF troops was to monitor the movements of the Transkei Defence Force while members of the "Transkei Group" took over the country, the report said

According to the report, Vulindlela Mbotoli, now detained in Transkei for his alleged role in the planned coup, would have succeeded General Holomisa. Close associate Nkosekaya Gobingca was to have been one of his lieutenants

Meetings

A number of meetings to map out the plan were held in various places, including the office of the head of the Ciskei government, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, and the home of an unnamed South African Broadcasting Corporation representative.

Among those who attended these meetings were SADF members whose names were in New Nation's possession, the report said.

When the plan was at an advanced stage, there appeared to be resistance from South Africa's security police because of the timing of the coup and the effect it could have had on President de Klerk in his dealings with the ANC, it claimed

In a document published by the paper, Mr Gobingca, whom it is claimed was present at a meeting where the assassinations were planned, made certain allegations

It said that in 1988 Mr Gobingca received a phone call from Mr Mbotoli asking him to come to Queenstown for a meeting. At the meeting he was introduced to a Mr Mjali, a General Z Mtirara, a Mr Soldati and a Mr Ngxisho

The discussions were about the removal of General Holomisa from power

Mr Gobingca was given the task of recruiting trained people to be sent to Transkei for the assassination

Later he was told that General Mtirara had recruited and trained some "boys" from Johannesburg to carry out the task. Later he heard the "boys" had been arrested

In December 1990 Mr Mbotoli inquired about a constitution Mr Gobingca was drafting aimed at uniting Xhosas in the whole of the eastern Cape

At a meeting in East London in March, Mr Mbotoli told Mr Gobingca that Brigadier Gqozo was interested in the constitution

Brigadier Gqozo also wanted to meet Mr Gobingca personally so that they could both study the document and, if the brigadier was impressed, he would be prepared to fund it through the Ciskei government

While in East London, Mr Gobingca met two white men — one known to him as a member of the SADF in Cape Town

The two men showed interest in the draft constitution and gave approval for the document to be taken to Brigadier Gqozo

The next day a meeting was held at Brigadier Gqozo's office where the brigadier accepted the document

It was then decided that General Holomisa and Mr Hani would be killed so that Mr Mbotoli could take over with the SADF's assistance

Mr Gobingca was given the task of organising rallies in Transkei where he would introduce his draft constitution and assess the views of the people

It was decided the final overthrow of the government would be on April 25.

Mr Gobingca was then introduced to a man called Tedd to whom he was to report his progress

On April 25 Mr Gobingca was called by a Lieutenant Jordaan who warned him not to get involved in activities directed at the overthrow of the Transkei government as this would embarrass the South African Government

After a meeting with Lieutenant Jordaan, Mr Gobingca met Tedd, who told him the operation had been postponed because Mr Mbotoli had been kidnapped by Transkei security forces

PLOT TO KILL HANI, HOLOMISA

254



ARMIES ARE OUT

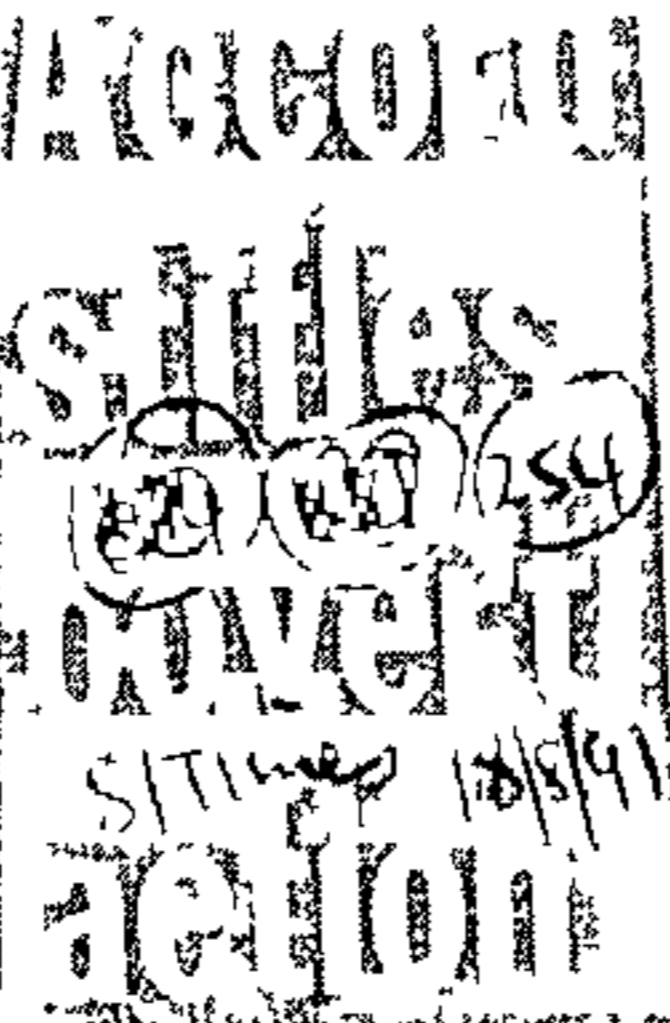
THE government, ANC and Inkatha have agreed that there should be no private armies in South Africa. *S. Times 18/8/91*

The peace accord states it is the right of all individuals to establish self-defence units. This includes the right to bear licensed arms and to use them in legitimate and lawful self-defence.

However, the parties agreed that no political

organisation would establish self-defence units on the basis of party affiliation as this would be tantamount to forming private armies. *(254)*

The accord makes provision for the establishment of liaison structures between self-defence units and the police. It says that the SAP remains responsible for maintenance of law and order and should not be hindered in any way by self-defence units.



By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

THE draft peace accord agreed to this week empowers a standing commission on violence to seize state records if it believes the security forces are engaged in operations biased against a particular party

The steps agreed to by the government, ANC and Inkatha are designed to prevent a recurrence of the Inkatha funding scandal

The setting up of the commission was approved by Parliament earlier this year. It will be headed by a judge or retired judge, but representatives of the ANC, Inkatha and the National Party will also serve on it.

In terms of the accord, the SAP and SADF "shall not countenance the establishment or maintenance of any clandestine or covert operation which is

COPS AND COMMUNITY See Page 21

contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement"

- This includes
 - Any operation biased towards or against a political party,
 - Any operation which seeks to promote, undermine or influence a political party by means of illegal acts or disinformation,
 - Channelling funds to any political party, trade union, political association or group,
 - Training or providing funds, weapons or ammunition to non-security force members to carry out actions which support or undermine a political party

Inspect

The accord stipulates that the SAP and SADF disclose to the signatory parties the existence of any operations which breach these rules

If no such operations exist, the SAP and SADF will have to say so

To ensure compliance, the standing commission will be "entitled by warrant to enter and inspect any place and interrogate any security force member and seize any record or piece of evidence" on receiving a complaint or information that members of the security forces are in breach of the accord

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I WANT SOME MORE.



Para-military forces look set to increase, says Helen Grange

Private armies left and right

Star 19/8/91.

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DESPITE the Government's objection to the evolution of private armies in South Africa, there are indications that these military structures are heading for another phase of expansion and growth

This trend has already manifested itself in the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) announcement last week that it would review its options with regard to a private army of its own — in the light of the growth of other private military groups

Referring to the clash at Ventersdorp and the training being given by five African states to Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), Inkatha appealed to the Government "to take the necessary actions before other parties may be compelled to match the growing number of private armies"

Last week, the Cabinet formally decided against banning private armies following clashes between police and the right wing in Ventersdorp. Driving militant organisations underground introduces a threat of intensified violence of which the Government is only too keenly aware

In addition, banning rightwing armies would necessitate the same action against other military wings such as MK, a move which would have serious consequences

With MK's recent announcement that it plans to turn itself into a regular army, the possibility of Inkatha forming its own army and the right wing's announced expansion of its military units, the Government faces a problem with no easy solution

There are already a number of private armies in South Africa and its homelands — some well organised and others taking the form of self-defence units or para-military groups

Apart from the ANC's MK and the AWB's Wenkommando (formerly Aquila), there are scores of other politically oriented military wings attached to various organisations

On the left, there is the Pan Africanist Congress's Azanian People's Liberation Army and the Black Consciousness Movement's Azanian National Liberation Army. On the right the known militaristic groupings include the

Boerekommando (expected to become the military wing of the Boere Vryheidsbeweging), the Wit Bevyrdomsleer, the Orde van die Dood, the Orde Boerevolk, the Boere Vryheidsbeweging and the Boereleer

In addition, there are trained armies in the homelands and self-governing territories, apparently formed to protect their governments, but increasingly perceived as being linked to political objectives in South Africa

This is particularly the case in Inkatha's stronghold, KwaZulu, and the ANC's stronghold, the Transkei

On a grassroots level, an increasing garrison mentality can be seen in the form of civil protection units, township vigilante groups and neighbourhood watches

There is a massive build-up of weapons inside the country, with illegal firearms running into the thousands. The huge influx of AK-47 rifles into the country following the ANC's unbanning means these weapons are relatively easily bought on the black market by

anyone with a military cause

Professor Mike Hough, of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Unisa, says it is MK which has the most access to such wartime weaponry — while soldiers on the right, most of them having been trained by the SA Defence Force, have the expertise

Professor Hough feels strongly that despite the proliferation of private armies in the country, violent combat on any significant level will probably never materialise

"I don't think the right wing wants to escalate conflict to civil war status. There will probably be a continuation of rightwing incidents as there have been in the past, but they would avoid open combat because they are not strong enough to confront the State," he said

Wim Booysse, an expert on the right wing, says rightwing soldiers may choose to launch a host of weaponry thefts from State security keypoints — "in which case, they will be preparing for a revolution — although they are not nearly prepared at the moment"

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 300 2 SA Cape Corps Battalion trainees ended their battle training phase this week with a bang. Lots of them, in fact.

Reporters on Monday watched from a safe distance at the unit's Rooiberg training area, near Vredendal, as their four months of bush training culminated in Exercise Cape Lion, a live-ammunition mock attack on an "enemy position".

At a pre-attack briefing on Sunday night commanding officer Colonel Johan Blaauw and

Trainees ²⁶⁴ end with ^{CT 21/8/91} big bang

second-in-command Commandant Colin Muller explained the battle scenario to the press.

The "enemy" had been "spot-

ted" some distance away and would be destroyed.

The "enemy" was a fearsome pile of lockers.

As journalists watched the next morning, Impalas swooped in twice, blazing away, and then mortars opened up from a nearby hill. The smoky prints of their explosions moved through the target as the advancing troops saturated the area with R4 rifle and light-machinegun fire.

Soon the noise stopped and the smoke evaporated — and those lockers would never fight again

New weapons

PRETORIA — Armscor unveiled two anti-tank weapons at the Pretoria Show yesterday

Army officials said it was the first time the FT 5 anti-tank rocket launcher and the 106mm anti-tank recoilless gun had been exhibited. The gun is designed to be mounted on armoured vehicles — Sapa

Two SADF men in court over killings

SD Welton 21/8/91
TWO soldiers from the SA Defence Force's elite 121 Battalion pleaded not guilty yesterday to murdering two white policemen

The alleged murder took place after an exchange of words which led to "pandemonium" and a shootout at a Natal South Coast army base in January

Mr Mbuyiselo Mthethwa (28) and Mr Mphempa Mthethwa (36), brothers who trained at 121 Battalion, Mtubatuba in Zululand, appeared before Mr Justice Wilson in the Scottburgh Circuit Court

On the night of January 25, the brothers allegedly refused to accompany a Lieutenant de Jager back to their base at

Craigieburn

Three policemen, Warrant Officer Eugene Roos, Sergeant Patrick Stander and Constable Hendrik Loubser entered Mbuyiselo Mthethwa's tent after shooting had been reported

"After some verbal exchanges, pandemonium broke out," according to the indictment

The policemen were wounded by R4 rifle fire while running back to their vehicle.

Mbuyiselo Mthethwa, wounded during the shooting, was carried to a tent by his brother, who allegedly returned to the police car and fired at Stander and Loubser

Both policemen died instantly - Sapa

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SADF ²⁵⁴ accused in Crossroads

South 22/8-28/8/91

A CALL has been made for the South African Defence Force to withdraw from Crossroads amid mounting allegations that it is partly responsible for the violence in the area.

Residents allege that soldiers fired teargas at them on Sunday night when they attempted to extinguish a fire at a shack which had been set alight, resulting in five homes being destroyed.

"If the SADF withdrew it would give us an opportunity to assess the situation and see if the violence subsides when they are not present," said Mr Vincent Diba, a member of a four-person ANC commission of inquiry into Cape Town's township violence.

Diba said the commission had met the police regularly in the past two weeks to discuss the violence, but had not been successful in arranging similar meetings with the SADF.

"I personally tried to contact the relevant person at the Western Province Command, but all my attempts last week were in vain," he said.

Diba said the commission had approached Colonel Jan Benadie, Athlone district commissioner of police, who had been cooperating with them, to assist in setting up meetings with the SADF.

Benadie had informed them that the police, the reaction unit and SADF members in the area held joint discussions on how to quell the violence.

"We are very concerned about the reports implicating the SADF in the violence and cannot help wondering if their reluctance to meet us stems from the fact that they are hiding something," Diba said.

'Unruly elements'

"What also worries us are reports that unruly elements in the Unathi area who have been identified as being responsible for some of the clashes have been trained and armed."

SADF officer commanding Western Province, Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, said they had not yet had an opportunity to discuss the ANC's allegations.

"The first opportunity to do so will be at a joint meeting next week where the facts will be weighed up against the allegations," Lamprecht said, going on to reject the allegations.

● Prospects for peace in Crossroads appeared a little bit brighter this week when leaders of the two warring sides — the Unathi housing area and the squatter camp — agreed to convene a joint rally in the area on Sunday.

The agreement was reached at a meeting called by the ANC commission, where both sides raised their concerns about a group of young people in Unathi who seemed intent on breaking the peace.

A force uncertain of its enemy

South 22/8 - 28/8/91

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The SADF's "coloured army" invited HEATHER ROBERTSON to watch their manoeuvres earlier this week. She found a force uncertain of its enemy, but with its sights still set on maintaining an ethnic identity.

AN SADF PRESS release promised a rare opportunity to see the valour of "our coloured soldiers" at a mock attack. What we saw at the 2-SACC Battalion training ground at the Rooiberg training area near Vredendal, 372km from Cape Town, were dustclouds, four Impala jets dropping rockets on a target of metal lockers, a pyrotechnic display and platoons of anti-like brown-uniform-clad foot soldiers crawling around on distant koppies shooting at rock and bush targets in the rugged landscape. What we heard were barrages of R4 machine-gun fire, Impala aircraft shooting rockets, mortar explosions and bad army jokes and vague notions about who the current enemy is. Affable SADF Press Liaison Officer Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwjk took

uses violence. It's more difficult now." This explains why the trainee soldiers we saw were increasing their aggression levels on various rock and bush targets in the desert sand. At supper at the base on Sunday night, an officer revealed that members of the defence force were questioning the relevance of the war in Angola and the counter-insurgency operations inside the country when President FW de Klerk unbanned the very organisations who were considered the enemy.

WHEN I ASKED another senior officer whether the counter-insurgency operations of the infantry included CCB-type work, he gave me a threatening look. Did soldiers of his level know about the CCB before it was exposed? "Well you cannot reach a higher rank with-



SHOOT-OUT: Cape Corps soldiers use R4 rifles to destroy the phantom enemy during a mock attack

pains to explain that now that there is no more war, it is important for the public to know that the defence force is still alive and kicking "We need to send a message to the people whom we are supposed to protect that we are still an effective force and our training is up to standard," he said

This little public relations exercise in the Cape goes hand in hand with the SADF's national post-CCB campaign to assure the public that the SADF is more cost effective and management oriented

The hidden agenda of the exercise was to give us a glimpse of the "new dispensation army" as Lt Van Schalkwyk puts it.

"This military exercise will prove that the coloured soldier is at any time ready to achieve victory in any given battle situation," said Colonel Johan Blaauw. And where are they deployed to achieve victory? "2-SACC is a 'normal' infantry battalion trained for counter-insurgency operations in built-up areas or rural areas in the Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal, Natal and in the townships when the SAP requests support"

THE 2-SACC UNIT, which was established in January 1986, has a history of involvement in the 1987 Angolan raids and was active in the "Namibian operational area"

"They do very well in the Northern Transvaal where troops are positively received," says Colonel Blaauw. "They are specially welcomed by the English community in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal," he added

But what is the aim or the nature of these operations? Besides vague responses like "border control" or "ask the Minister of Defence", officers from the lowest rank to the highest somehow had no tangible notion of what they were frenetically training for — or it was an obvious "security risk" to reveal this. "The enemy is whoever intelligence says is the enemy," replied Major Clive van Schalkwyk, who is the officer in charge of training the battalion

Lt Johan van Schalkwyk, a former communications lecturer from the University of Potchefstroom, explained that since February 2 there had been some confusion in the army. "Before, the enemy was organisations but now the enemy is anyone who

out knowing certain information, he replied, jokingly threatening to plant a bomb at my house and then mumbling under his breath, "But there's sh*t in the army at the moment. There was no change from PW Botha to Magnus Malan. There won't be any change now. It's a new management but the same policy"

Would these soldiers work under an ANC government? "The defence force is not loyal to a person but to the government of the day, so we don't care who the next defence minister is," says Colonel Blaauw

Major Van Schalkwyk, however, was more hesitant. "It depends on their policies," he said. And if he disagreed with their policies he'd leave the army to start his own business. Selling rock and bush targets to ex-2-SACC battalion members perhaps?

Pre-empting any questions on the racial composition of what was previously known as the Cape Coloured Corps, Colonel Blaauw assured us that although the troops were "traditionally coloureds from the Cape and immediate surroundings", politics and colour made no difference in the army

"The brown soldier is also an important part of the manpower in the SADF", says Colonel Blaauw, the battalion's commanding officer

When I asked about integration, Major Clive van Schalkwyk explained that there were white NCOs (non-commissioned officers) who trained the 2-SACC Battalion

BUT WHY ARE there still troops separated on a racial basis? "It's a language problem to integrate the troops," he said, while another officer commented that it would be difficult to combine Xhosas and Zulus and coloureds because of the cultural differences

What some would regard as the severely outdated racial view that underpins 2-SACC is matched by its equally questionable approach to gender in the battalion. The eery night raid into the women journalists' camp by two pubescent members of the force hardly came as a surprise after the phallogentric army language and humour we'd been subjected to

The air force are referred to as "blou-jobs", sex is referred to as "clearing out our barrels" and an army bag is a "bal sak"

22-28 | 8 | 91

Organising Defence 1

New Nation
(Learning N) 23/8-29/8/91

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INTERNATIONAL
HISTORY

Introduction

The question of organising self-defence has emerged as the most pressing task that faces the mass movement. Since the 1984 - 1986 revolt thousands of ordinary residents and political activists have died at the hands of the state and vigilantes. Such killings have intensified in the period after the unbanning of political organisations on 2 February 1990.

As a way of responding to this campaign of terror, many organisations have called for the establishment of self-defence units. In the attempt to build self-defence, important questions have emerged:

- How to end the massacre that has been unleashed against the people?
- The relationship between building self-defence units and other forms of struggle such as mass action

In this series we will look at the rich history of international working class movements and focus on how they defended themselves. Before dealing with defence in countries like Russia and Germany we will look at the politics of organising self-defence.



FOR
THE
SAKE
OF
OUR
LIVES

The politics of self-defence

In the campaign to end the violence since 1984 - 1986 what has been clear is that the organisation of self-defence units (the supplying of arms and building structures) cannot be separated from our other struggles and the campaign for an end to apartheid rule. While struggling to defend ourselves we have demanded and campaigned for the resignation of councillors and Bantustan governments. Even with the ongoing violence in Natal and the Transvaal, the calls for building defence units are accompanied by calls for:

- the resignation of the apartheid government and the establishment of an interim government
- accountable armed forces
- an end to the migrant labour system and the phasing out of hostels
- a programme to address all the terrible social conditions which we live under and which contribute to the violence

This political approach to the campaign against violence, reflects that the struggle to defend ourselves cannot be separated from the struggle for power. It also shows the importance of understanding the source and nature of violence. This is important as different kinds of violence call for different strategies. To counter the violence it is essential that the causes of any campaign of terror are understood fully. Already in the struggle to build defence units, the question of who is behind the present wave of violence has been asked. People have objected to the argument that a "third force" is behind the violence, giving evidence of state involvement. The feeling is that unless the source of the violence is identified, it will be difficult to fight it.

Source of the conflict

What we must understand is that under capitalism the source of conflict is the struggle between the capitalists and the workers. In its attempts to continue

exploiting the working class and keeping workers powerless, the capitalist state uses different means to stay in power. The capitalist state divides the working class along various lines such as tribal and racial groups. It also uses education, the church and the mass media to reproduce its rule. But when these so-called peaceful means fail, the capitalists resort to the use of blatant, open violence to suppress the working class. As we have seen in the last few years, the apartheid-capitalist state has been quite happy to use its army, police, secret agents such as the CCB and Askaris to frustrate the struggles of the oppressed majority.

Violence within the middle class

But it is not only the violence of the state agents that is experienced under capitalism. In the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, the struggle which is the source of conflict in society, the two main classes also struggle for the support of the layers within the middle class such as small shopkeepers, professionals and top officials in the civil service. Depending on the level of struggle, the strength of the two dominant classes and the history of the different strata in society, the middle classes sometimes support the working class. And because the middle class is made of different layers, different sections of this class give their support to the main classes differently. In South Africa the white middle class has for more than sixty years given its support to the capitalist class. Even amongst the black middle classes, although the majority of this stratum has rallied behind the black working class, there are sections who have aligned themselves with the ruling class. Most of these elements are found in Bantustan structures and dummy Black Local Authorities. Sections of the middle class, threatened by the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, can turn to violence. In the past we have seen the reactionary sections of the black

middle class in Black Local Authorities and in Bantustan structures, leading vigilante forces as they have felt the rising tide of the struggle against apartheid. The lower sections of the white middle class, seeing that their privileges are threatened by the current economic crisis and the scrapping of apartheid laws are turning to rightwing organisations such as the AWB and the BBB. These organisations are involved in acts of violence against progressive organisations of the working class.

Violence with the working class

Although the working class is the only class capable of ending oppression and exploitation, it is not always united. As we said earlier, capitalism divides the working class. These divisions are sometimes between urban and rural workers, migrants and permanent urban residents, employed and unemployed and between different racial and ethnic groups. What these divisions mean is that various sections of the working class respond differently in the struggle against capitalism. Because of a lack of organisation amongst some of these sections and as a result of insensitivity to these divisions, different workers have been put against each other and violence has erupted within the working class. This violence within the working class has also been between organisations of the oppressed.

The fact that there are other forms of violence which are experienced under capitalism such as the violence coming from the middle classes and that happening within the working class does not mean that these other forms of violence are not in the interests of capitalist rule. As we said, the divisions within the working class are essential for the maintenance of the rule of the bosses. Although the capitalist class has been opposed to violence coming from sources outside of their state, they have shown eagerness to sponsor and support vigilante groups against the working class if this is the only way left to stop the march of workers to power.

Counter-strategies

The understanding that the source of violence in our society is the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class means that the struggle to end violence must be linked to the struggle to end capitalist class rule. As the question of organising defence must be seen in the context of a campaign to end violence, the building of self-defence units must be viewed as part of the struggle for power.

Attempts to build self-defence units and the fight to end violence must be subordinated to the struggle to unite the working class and strengthen its organisation. It is also important to take up campaigns around issues such as housing, unemployment, poverty, the migrant labour system and the landless which fuel fights within the working class.

We have seen how the ruling class has drawn unemployed workers into vigilante movements. Unless the progressive organisations are seen to be leading campaigns around concrete conditions of life, the chances of seeing workers being drawn into vigilante groups are greater.

Also crucial for ending violence and building defence is the winning over of sections of the middle class to the side of the working class. This can be done when working class organisations in policy and in campaigns begin to take up the problems of taxi owners, shopkeepers and other layers of the middle class. The struggle to win and neutralise sections of the army and the police force is vital for power and an end to violence. What this means is that the struggle to build self-defence units must be accompanied by other forms of struggle such as mass action and international solidarity.

In next week's article we will look at how a political approach to building self-defence units does not exclude a thorough organisation of these units.

OB backs claim by 2 hunger strikers of SADF, NIS link

Star 24/8/91

BRENDAN TEMPLETON
and HELEN GRANGE

CLAIMS by two of the three Orde Boerevolk hunger strikers in Pretoria that they were State agents when they exploded a bomb in Durban have been backed up by the OB.

In an exclusive interview with Saturday Star, OB chief of staff Leonard Veenendal said the three men were assisted in their actions by a security policeman, whose name he provided

Hunger-strikers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz were respectively members of the National Intelligence Service and Military Intelligence, he said

"This was constantly kept as confidential information and the OB never intended using this information to discredit the Government

"But the seriousness of the guys' conditions and their wish to make this public (made it necessary) You can describe it as a dying man's wish," Mr Veenendal said

Mr Martin is on his 48th day without food and Mr Maritz his 41st Both are re-

tional Intelligence Service spokesmen denied the two hunger strikers had ever worked for them

Mr Veenendal said Mr Maritz, Mr Martin, Dr van Schalkwyk, the policeman and another man, whom he named, made up a five-man OB cell led by Mr Maritz

Mr Martin and Mr Maritz were highly skilled computer operators, running their own computer consultancy firm, he said. Their skills came in very useful when gathering information, he added The function of the cell was to provide intelligence and logistical support to the OB.

Mr Veenendal claimed the men had discovered the ANC's Operation Vula, which was being co-ordinated from the Durban-based computer firm

"These cells were highly advanced and all the cells in the system were computer-linked. What they did know was that this whole com-

Odd man in a trio waiting for death — Page 10

portedly near-comatose Dr Lood van Schalkwyk has fasted for 34 days and suffered three heart attacks during the fast

Mr Veenendal said the men embarked on a water strike for three days last week, but he had subsequently ordered them to start drinking again

"It's going to make a hell of a stink if this goes to trial, and I wonder if the Government doesn't just want them to die," he said.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze rejected any security police involvement in the bombing He said the policeman had never worked for the security branch — he was a constable "not a warrant officer, as was reported" and had acted as a probationary detective

Captain Kotze confirmed that charges were being investigated against the constable in connection with the Natal blast SADF and Na-

puter system was run from Durban, and there was a certain technician who they positively identified as an ANC operative They even had a photostat of a security police file on him

"I then told him to double check his facts, to do deeper investigation, and that the first step was to put the Durban security police on to these doings," he said

When the police failed to act against the firm, the cell decided to take matters into their own hands and sent a booby-trapped computer to Durban via a transport company, Fastlane Freight

The parcel was opened by the man they had targeted for death, technician Nicholas James Cruse (23), who was killed in the blast

Captain Kotze denied reports which appeared in Vrye Weekblad yesterday claiming the police constable had been granted indemnity as a state witness "That is up to the courts to decide," he said

He also denied that the

man had been trained as an explosives expert, as was reported in the newspaper

Asked whether the OB had been a cell connected to undercover activities on behalf of the State, Mr Veenendal said "That is absolutely not true"

Mr Maritz said Military Intelligence used rightwingers on a regular basis for the execution of operations He told Vrye Weekblad that this made it easier for the authorities to "distance themselves if they are caught"

A highly placed OB source said the information had been leaked at an unfortunate time and may work against the hunger strikers' prospects for indemnity

The hunger strikers' lawyer, Wim Cornelius, denied reports in Vrye Weekblad that he had "desperately" tried to contact State President de Klerk in connection with his clients

Mr Cornelius said he had been invited by Mr de Klerk to consult with him on their conditions, but had declined because it would have compromised his position in a sub judice case, he said

He also denied a report in the right-wing newspaper Die Patriot that he had documentary evidence which proved Mr Maritz and Mr Martin had been State agents "I deny any knowledge of any documentation and I reiterate that the subject is sub judice," he said

Mr Veenendal said attempts to meet with Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee had met with no success. He warned that violent retribution could follow the deaths of any of the hunger strikers

"The Orde Boerevolk has suspended military action but we will not be able to guarantee our members' behaviour OB cells are still very much intact and armed, just like Umkhonto we Sizwe," he said.

BOMBERS WERE STATE AGENTS

Palazzolo did not work for us ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ SADF

EAST LONDON — The South African Defence Force yesterday denied its military intelligence section had employed controversial Sicilian-born businessman Vito Palazzolo

This follows a Sunday Times report alleging that Mr Palazzolo and murdered Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski had been employed by South African military intelligence, who had paid R100 000 into Mr Lubowski's bank account

The report implied a link between Mr Palazzolo and the payment

An SADF spokesman said Mr Palazzolo had at no time served in the military intelligence section of the SADF

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan had previously claimed Mr Lubowski worked for the SADF and that he received the money as payment for "good work"

Mr Lubowski allegedly visited Mr Palazzolo in Switzerland

Star 27/18/91
in 1989, allegedly having been offered money to organise Namibian citizenship for him

"Advocate Lubowski was consulted as counsel and duly briefed by ourselves, and his advice was sought on legal issues," Mr Palazzolo's attorney, Mario Molo, said yesterday.

"Our client denies the allegation made concerning an alleged offer of a large sum of money to Advocate Lubowski

"Our client certainly has no position with military intelligence whatsoever"

The general manager of exchange control at the South African Reserve Bank, John Postmus, yesterday dismissed as "utter rubbish" an allegation in the Sunday report that the bank had approved for Mr Palazzolo the release of over a hundred times the sum of financial rands an immigrant could legally be granted over a period of three years — Sapa

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2 killed as
crowd fires
on SADF

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Star 27/8/91

A member of the South African Defence Force and a man were fatally wounded in Katlehong on Sunday when a group of about 200 people opened fire on members of the SADF carrying out patrol duties

Police said those who died were shot in the chest and back

Police also picked up the bodies of two men on Sunday who died in unrest-related incidents.

— East Rand Bureau

Bhongolethu doesn't like SADF 'visitors'

South 28/8-4/9/91
By Henry Ludski

BLACK residents of Oudtshoorn allege that they have been assaulted by South African Defence Force (SADF) personnel in what they describe as weekend acts of terror in the township.

The SADF has retorted by blaming residents for not according hospitality to the troops in the township.

And, of the resident's call for troops to be barred from the township, Brigadier

D P Lambrecht, officer commanding Western Province Command said. "This demand is not in keeping with the basic courtesy to visitors to a town.

"It appears from our investigation that the military students were harassed and interfered with by some unruly elements in the town.

"The students were well-dressed in civilian clothes and conducted themselves with decorum."

The troops, all members of SADF infantry units based near the town, have been blamed for incidents in Bhongo-

lethu township in recent weeks.

In one of the alleged assaults a township youth, Fungile Lucas, claimed a group of soldiers assaulted him.

"They entered the house and dragged me outside and kicked and punched me in my face," said Lucas

At a township meeting last week the Bhongolethu Civic Association decided to lodge a protest with the SADF.

"We cannot allow this situation to continue," said civic leader Mr Wilfred Hlazo

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US probes missile technology sale to Armscor

B/Deny 28/8/91.

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LINDEN BIRNS

THE Pentagon and the US justice department are investigating the sale of ballistic missile technology to Armscor by a US company, according to a report in a recent edition of Flight International.

The technology allegedly sold to Armscor included telemetry tracking, inertial guidance systems, gyroscopes and photo imaging equipment, said the report.

The equipment formed part of a joint SA-Israeli ballistic missile programme, it added.

US agencies investigating the for-

mer International Signal and Control (ISC) company for fraudulent accounting believe it illegally supplied the equipment to Armscor — through its subsidiary ISC Educational Systems — between 1984 and 1988 in violation of the embargo on the sale of military goods to SA.

US investigators are uncertain whether sales continued after ISC merged with Ferranti in 1988.

An Armscor spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the claims

US embassy spokesman Barry Walkley yesterday confirmed that investigations were continuing and that a trial was imminent.

In 1989 The Observer newspaper in London reported that Ferranti had inherited the ISC contracts, which also involved Barlow Rand and several shell companies.

ISC Educational Systems' manufacturing documents apparently named three SA companies as customers. These were Varitech, Darlon and Tool Techniques, none of which could be traced in SA.

Namibian defence force sets tone for SADF

South 29/8 - 4/9/91.



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WHEN Roelf Meyer becomes Minister of Defence on September 4, he may take a less headline position than that of Magnus Malan on the future integration of the SADF, the bantustan armies and the ANC's armed wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

If such integration ever takes place, South Africa could learn much from post-independent Namibia

The Namibian Defence Force (NDF) currently consists of an equal number of soldiers who previously served in two opposing armies — Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), and the South African-controlled South West African Territory Force (SWATF).

There has been an astonishing absence of antagonism among these soldiers, largely as a result of Namibia's policy of reconciliation.

Swapo initiated the policy a year before independence because of the "priority of healing the wounds of war" and because "national recon-

Namibia has successfully integrated opposing armies in its defence force. LAURIE NATHAN of the End Con-
scription Campaign explains how this was done and what it could mean for South Africa

ciliation and unity are necessary pre-conditions for peace, stability and economic reconstruction".

During the election campaign Swapo consequently extended "a general pardon" and "a hand of reconciliation" to those Namibians serving in the colonial army and police.

After independence the new government made a concerted effort to build national unity. It urged members of the NDF and the Namibian Police (Nampol) in particular to overcome their "bitter memories of the war" and "accept each other as

brothers and sisters". The government also downplayed Plan victory celebrations, ruled out war trials for human rights abuses committed before independence, sought a numerical balance between former SWATF and Plan members in the NDF, and did not exclude any person from the police or army because of their previous affiliation or conduct.

This last decision has given rise to some tension. Members of Swapo and Plan who are unemployed deeply resent the fact that those who served in the colonial security forces have kept

their jobs, and various political groups have launched vehement protests against particular individuals in the NDF and Nampol.

Despite these problems, the policy of reconciliation has had considerable benefits.

It has promoted a sense of nationhood, reduced the potential for hostilities among political parties and increased the confidence of the business sector and the white community.

It has also contributed to a lack of antagonism among former adversaries in the army. The attitudes of rank-and-file soldiers are characterized by such comments as "the war is over", "live and let live", "we are professional soldiers" and "we are all Namibians".

In South Africa, as in Namibia, the seemingly unimaginable prospect of uniting enemies-in-arms is not only possible but can be done in such a way that it promotes the development of peace and stability.



O HARDLINER: Defence Minister Roelf Meyer

Black troops — cannon fodder or soldiers with a future?

South 29/8-4/9/91

254

What are the prospects for black soldiers in the South African Defence Force? LEATHER ROBERTSON Investigated

RE black troops in the SADF just relegated to being "lowly foot soldiers" and cannon fodder, or are they candidates for careers as "professional soldiers"?

While the SADF's profile in most black townships is that of the "enemy", it is also an employer of thousands of black troops for whom the army is all that stands between them and poverty.

Of the defence force's total manpower, 37% consists of black volunteers. Of these 25,16% are African, 1% under 1% Indian and 11% coloured.

But few of these volunteers will ever reach the ranks of permanent force officers.

The breakdown of African permanent force members is as follows: There are two African colonels, one lieutenant, 13 captains, three lieutenants and six second lieutenants here; one Indian commander, three lieutenant commanders, eight sub-lieutenants and two midshipmen. There are two coloured colonels, 10 lieutenants, 23 majors, 24 captains, 3 lieutenants and five second lieutenants.

There is only one female officer "that not of the white population group" says SADF public relations officer lieutenant Johan Van Schalkwyk. She is a sub-lieutenant in the navy and serves as a PRO in Simon's Town. But research into army personnel statistics confirms that the rest of the



EXPLOSIVE: Anger could grow among black troops who rarely advance to permanent force ranks

black volunteer force are foot soldiers in the infantry, who are trained in counter-insurgency operations, township patrol and border patrol.

The SADF refused to reveal the exact figures but disclosed that in a few weeks "black and coloured" troops would start Junior Leader Training as officers at the Infantry School in Oudshoorn with white conscripts.

But this is an exception rather than the norm. Most of the volunteers are still divided into racial groups and

trained at infantry bases scattered throughout the country.

The SADF archives reveal the Cape Corps as the "traditional military home of the coloured people of South Africa." Their connection with the defence system of South Africa dates back to the early periods of the colonisation of the country.

According to South African Cape Corps training officer Major Clive van Schalkwyk, many of the 2500 African Cape Corps Battalion soldiers

we saw in action at their training base in Roonberg only have a standard two or three education and many cannot write. Only 65 matriculants out of 15 000 applied to join in the last intake.

Most come from Cape Town and environs while a few are from Durban, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

Only 900 recruits are eventually selected but that depends on the state of the economy. "When the economy is down we get more troops," says Ma-

yor Van Schalkwyk, who joined the Cape Corps 14 years ago. The statistics indicate that the main motivation for joining has more to do with escaping the poverty dragnet than a preparedness to die for the fatherland. Anthony Hermans, 19, an ex-Salt River factory worker, echoes the sentiments of many of the trainees I spoke to: "I joined the army for experience. The money is reasonable and I want a better future."

But once they complete their training course and their year of "border control" duty, the future of these soldiers is not as rosy as they hope. Certainly not as rosy as that of the 25000 members who fought in Angola and Namibia in the past.

With the state's slashing of the military budget the defence force is cutting down on permanent force recruitment and it's unlikely that even a quarter of the 900 recruits will find employment in the army.

The SADF is currently offering a R10 000-a-year bonus to officers who could act as military trainers on a short-term basis. This requires a higher educational level and much more experience than any of the 25000 Battalion members have.

If they do find work in the forces they are more likely to move on to jobs in the air force storeroom and menial administrative jobs, as Major Van Schalkwyk informed me.

The major, one of the higher-ranking coloured soldiers who has in his repertoire raids into Angola in 1987, said he joined the army for excitement and adventure. He compared his attraction to the army to his involvement in gangs as a youth.

"When I was a kid I was in a gang involved in raids, its like that." Later, after much briefing and debriefing, he realised that his real task was to provide a service to his community. "By training these troops, we make them become better people. They get better jobs after they leave because they are more disciplined."

5 August 1988, R 1919 of 23 September 1988, R 2038 of 7 October 1988, R 2129 of 21 October 1988, R 2546 of 15 December 1988, R 81 of 20 January 1989, R 1272 of 16 June 1989, R 2146 of 6 October 1989, R 938 of 4 May 1990, R 2034 of 31 August 1990, R 39 of 11 January 1991 and R 1315 of 14 June 1991

2 Regulation A23 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation A23 1 of the following regulation

"A23 Officers permanently appointed to posts of the grade of Chief Executive Officer and Senior General Manager are, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Act, members of the Staff Management Board referred to in section 4 (1) of the Act", and

(b) by the deletion of subregulation A23 2

3. Regulation 2 shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 August 1991

5 Augustus 1988, R 1919 van 23 September 1988, R 2038 van 7 Oktober 1988, R 2129 van 21 Oktober 1988, R 2546 van 15 Desember 1988, R 81 van 20 Januarie 1989, R 1272 van 16 Junie 1989, R 2146 van 6 Oktober 1989, R 938 van 4 Mei 1990, R 2034 van 31 Augustus 1990, R 39 van 11 Januarie 1991 en R 1315 van 14 Junie 1991

2 Regulasie A23 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie A23 1 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

"A23 Beambtes wat vas aangestel is in poste van die graad Hoof Uitvoerende Beambte en Senior Hoofbestuurder, is ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet, lede van die Personeelbestuursraad bedoel in artikel 4 (1) van die Wet", en

(b) deur subregulasie A23 2 te skrap

3 Regulasie 2 word geag op 1 Augustus 1991 in werking te getree het

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 2122

254

30 August 1991

ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION IMPORT, TRANSIT, EXPORT AND MARKETING CONTROL

I, Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan in my capacity of Minister of Defence, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 4C of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act No 57 of 1968), do hereby prescribe the following in regard to the prohibition on the development, manufacturing, import, transit, export and marketing of armaments

With effect from the date of publication of this notice no nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices or spare parts which can be used for nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices as purported in Article II of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons shall be developed or manufactured in the Republic or transported through the Republic from any place outside the Republic to any such other place or exported from the Republic or marketed inside or outside the Republic and no attempt shall be made to develop or manufacture such goods inside the Republic or to transport such goods through the Republic or to export such goods or to market such goods inside or outside the Republic

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No. R. 2152

30 August 1991

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE RESERVE POLICE FORCE

The Minister of Law and Order has, under section 53 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958), made the regulations in the Schedule

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 2122

30 Augustus 1991

BEHEEF OOR ONTWIKKELING, VERVAARDIGING, INVOER DEURVOER, UITVOER EN BEMARKING VAN KRYGSTUIG

Ek, Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan in my hoedanigheid as Minister van Verdediging en handelende volgens die bevoeghede my verleen deur artikel 4C van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging 1968 (Wet No 57 van 1968), skryf hierby die volgende voor met betrekking tot die verbod op die ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, invoer deurvoer, uitvoer en bemarking van krygstuig

Met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing mag geen kernwapens en kernplotstelle of onderdele wat aangewend kan word vir kernwapens en kernplotstelle soos bedoel in Artikel II van die Kernsperverdrag in die Republiek ontwikkel of vervaardig word of deur die Republiek van 'n plek buite die Republiek na 'n ander sodanige plek vervoer word of uit die Republiek uitgevoer of binne of buite die Republiek bemark word, en mag geen poging aangewend word om sodanige goedere te ontwikkel of te vervaardig binne die Republiek of om sodanige goedere deur die Republiek te voer of om sodanige goedere uit te voer of binne of buite die Republiek te bemark nie

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No. R. 2152

30 Augustus 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE RESEWEPOLISIEMAG

Die Minister van Wet en Orde het kragtens artikel 33 van die Polisiewet 1958 (Wet No 7 van 1958), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde

Colourful farewells for Malan and Vlok

~~254~~ GERALD REILLY 254

PRETORIA — The SAP and SADF are planning colourful parades today and next week at which they will take leave of their respective ministers, Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan

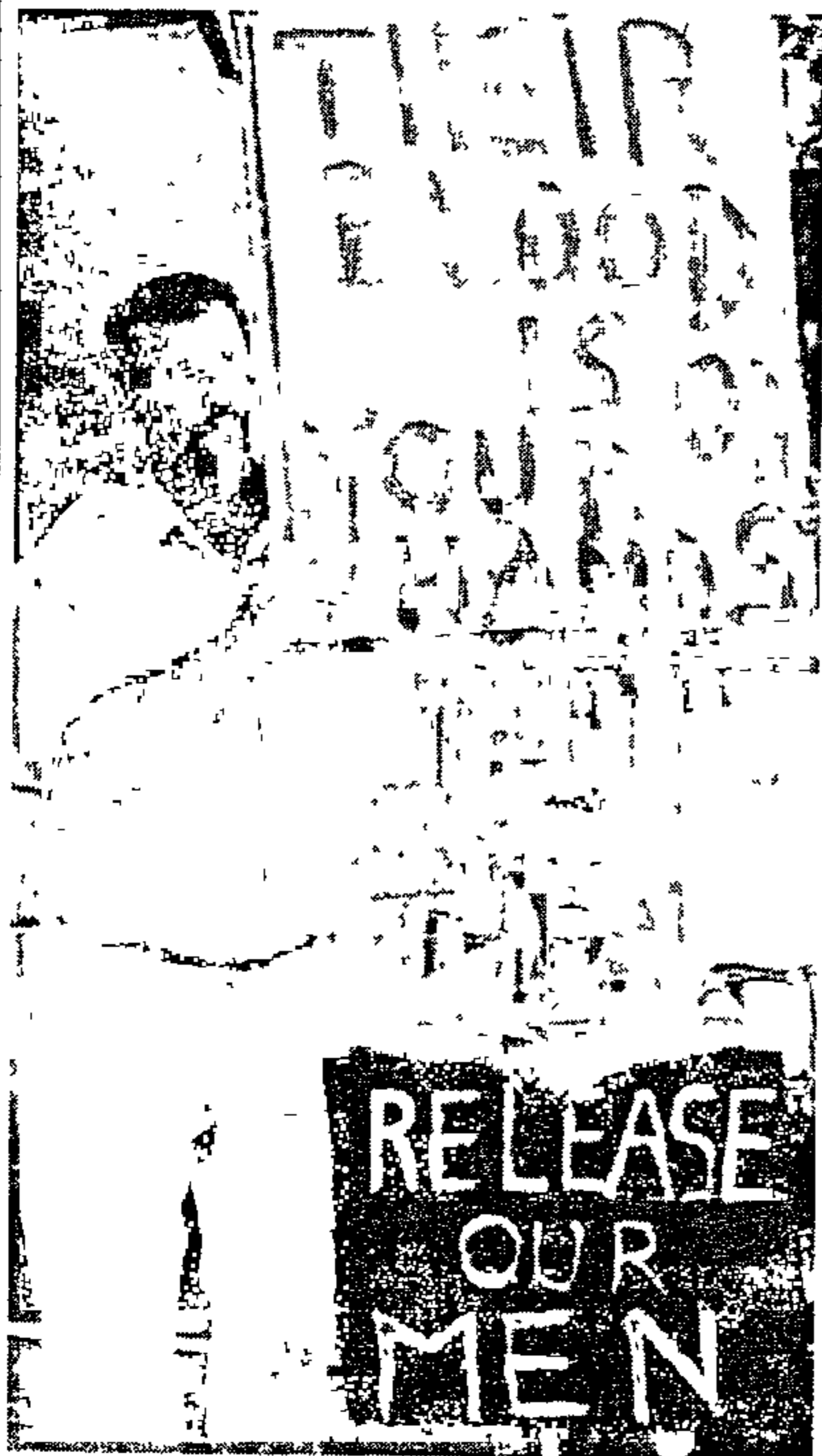
Both ministers will be sworn into their new portfolios at a ceremony at the Union Buildings today — Vlok as Minister of Correctional Services and the House of Assembly's Budget and Malan as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Own Affairs Housing and Public Works.

Their successors will also be sworn in today; Roelf Meyer takes over Defence and Hernus Kriel becomes the Law and Order Minister B (Dec) 30/8/91

This morning Vlok will be greeted by a general salute when he arrives at the Police College in Pretoria.

He will be welcomed by police commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe before inspecting a parade of several hundred policemen

Next Friday the SADF has organised a large parade at Voortrekkerhoogte at which Malan will be honoured



HUNGER PROTEST ... A man and a child were among the handful of placard-carrying protesters demonstrating yesterday against the government's decision not to grant indemnity to three Orde Boerevolk hunger strikers in the HF Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Picture AP

Hunger strike: Anger

CT 30/8/91

PRETORIA. — The government last night faced a wave of anger from organisations across the political spectrum at its decision not to grant indemnity to three right-wing hunger strikers.

The ANC condemned the action and AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche issued a thinly veiled threat that his organisation's future actions would be strongly influenced by whether mercy was shown to the men.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee announced early yesterday that President F W de Klerk, with the cabinet, had decided not to grant indemnity to the three.

The hunger strikers — the Orde Boerevolk's Mr Henry Martin (54th day on strike), Mr Adrian Maritz (47th day) and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk (40th day) — have vowed to continue their fast and rejected a bail offer.

● ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela expressed "keen disappointment" and said the men should be freed immediately on humanitarian grounds.

● CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the men should be freed to prevent a tragedy.

A hospital source claimed that the three had started refusing water, and as a consequence, Mr Martin should die within 72 hours. — Own Correspondents and Sapa

● Martin courted Maggie — Page 2

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — President F W de Klerk yesterday granted indemnity to Durban conscientious objector Mr Michael Graaf, 29, making him the first person to be granted indemnity for refusing to serve in the SADF

Mr Graaf yesterday said he had been fighting for more than 10 years to "get the army off my back", and that the announcement would mean that objectors would no longer be treated as common criminals

The Legal Resources Centre here represented Mr Graaf and final meetings last

Pardon for (254) army objector

CT 30/8/91

week led to the State President granting him indemnity

Lawyers said it should be noted that he was granted indemnity on the basis that his refusal to serve in the SADF

took place before October 1991 — the cut-off date for indemnity for political offences.

Mr Graaf started his military training in January 1980 and gained the rank of lieutenant before completing his service in Namibia

He said his experiences in Namibia led to his refusal to have further dealings with the SADF

He was a founder member of the End Conscription Campaign and is still active in the organisation.

Mr Graaf is currently an education co-ordinator for a street schools project.

Indemnity for objector ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ sets precedent _{ACT 30/8/91}

MARITZBURG. — A breakthrough has been made in the sphere of conscientious objection with President De Klerk's granting of indemnity to objector Michael Graaf.

"The decision to grant indemnity to Graaf is significant as it signals that the government, for the first time, has recognised the political status of those who, for reasons of conscience, have refused to serve in the SADF," said Legal Resources Centre spokesman Mr Howard Varney.

Mr Varney also pointed out that Mr Graaf's case would set a precedent and have bearings on present objectors insofar as mitigating circumstances were concerned.

Mr Graaf, 29, began his two years' military service in January 1980. His experience in Namibia ultimately led to his decision not to serve in the SADF — Sapa



General Magnus Malan

AK47s don't mean MK are soldiers, says Malan

PRETORIA. — The military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will first have to be tested for its professional training and standards before members can be considered professional soldiers, said outgoing Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

He was addressing a parade of the SADF's Medical Service in Pretoria today.

"It is one thing to wear a uniform and carry an AK 47, but a completely different matter to be a professional soldier in a professional defence force," General Malan said.

"An organisation such as MK should ask itself whether it will ever pass the test for professionalism if it merely is a militant extension of a political organisation. The SA Defence Force is, after all, an instrument of the State, and stands outside party-politics," he said.

General Malan went on to praise the professionalism of the SADF during its rescue operation of passengers and crew aboard the Oceanos liner which sunk off the Transkei coast three weeks ago.

In connection with these rescues, General Malan announced that six Navy members would get Honoris Crux medals, 21 Defence Force members the Defence Force Cross, and 72 SADF members would receive honourable mentions — Sapa.

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AGOS 30/9/91

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Alleged Ciskei hit squad to disband

By Michael Morris
Political Staff

Star 30/8/91

BISHO — Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo will today disband the controversial International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Service unit, at the centre of allegations that the Bisho administration has its own anti-ANC hit squad

Pressure from the South African Government was among the chief factors behind yesterday's decision

Pretoria is central to salary and retrenchment negotiations with several of the former SADF officers recruited by the brigadier and paid substantial sums to run the clandestine unit

Brigadier Gqozo has angrily rejected suggestions that the unit had been set up as a "dirty-tricks outfit"

In one of his most candid interviews since taking power in a coup in March 1990, Brigadier Gqozo revealed that

- He had established the unit "as an extension of my bodyguard" and that it had reported directly to him

- He had formed the unit as a security arm operating entirely outside the command structure of the Ciskei Police and Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) because he suspected

many of the homeland's policemen and soldiers "had been recruited by enemy forces"

- South African deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs Rusty Evans, and the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, had urged him during a meeting in Bisho on August 6 to disband the unit

- Most of the 50 members of IR-CIS would now be integrated into the CDF, though half of the dozen-odd senior officers (mostly South Africans) had opted out of Ciskei services altogether

The existence of the IR-CIS came to light in February after Ciskei military intelligence officer Lieutenant Ntantiso Kleinbooi "fled" from the region

At the time, the Ciskei government issued a statement saying that "to imply that such a service is sinister and abnormal would be totally irresponsible"

Since then, however, the IR-CIS has attracted hostile attention from the ANC and human rights monitoring groups in the region, who believe the unit was intended — or actually operated — as a CCB-type organisation to shore-up Brigadier Gqozo's hold on power

In the interview, Brigadier Gqozo admitted that the role of the unit was to protect him and his administration,

but insisted that its function was defensive rather than aggressive

Among those who will not be joining the CDF is the former head of the IR-CIS, Anton Nieuwoudt, reputedly a former colonel in the SADF. He is believed to have been part of a secret SADF camp, called Hippo, in northern Namibia which was mentioned in reports on the training of Inkatha fighters in guerilla warfare.

Others who have decided to opt out of the CDF alternative are almost certainly Clive Brink, also reputedly a former SADF colonel in the intelligence service, and Ted Brassell, thought to have been a major in the SADF in East London, where he was a city councillor in the 1970s

Much of the controversy over the IR-CIS arises from allegations that it did not limit its activities to defence and information-gathering

The East London-based Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression says actions the IR-CIS has been linked to include last year's abortive coup attempt in Transkei in which coup leader Colonel Craig Duli and others were killed, and the deaths in January of Ciskei rebels Colonel Onward Guzana and Charles Sebe. The board says various sources indicate the IR-CIS may have planned the ambush in Stutterheim

Organising Defence 2



The importance of building self defence

New Nation (Learning N) 30/8 - 5/9/91 (254)

Last week we showed how vital it is, to treat the building of self-defence units as part of a broader campaign to end violence. We said that the campaign to end violence should be backed by other forms of struggle such as mass action and should not be separated from the struggle for power and democracy. The subordination of building self defence to broader political struggle flows from an understanding that the source of violence in our society can be found in the nature of rule by the minority capitalist class. This political approach to building defence is aimed at ensuring that the organisation of self-defence does not become an end in itself, but an integral part of the struggle for power.

But the call that emphasises that the people, through their organisations and in struggle, is the best form of defence does not at all mean that little attention should be paid to the actual organisation of units. Just as any building of self-defence with no political campaigns to end the violence is dangerous, so any struggle against violence that does not address the question of defence, is doomed to fail. The ANC, recognising the need to link up the political campaign against violence and the actual building of self-defence units, has issued a booklet entitled, 'For the Sake of Our Lives' which contains guidelines for the creation of self-defence units.

The ANC booklet in its introduction makes the point that the strategy to end violence must combine mass campaigns for peace and the building of self defence units.

We need a two pronged strategy

- * a political offensive for peace and unity among the people based on strong political organisation, and
- * self-defence structures to protect our people

The Danger of Demoralisation

As we said last week, our experience of fighting violence has been mainly on a political level. We campaigned for those institutions which we felt were the cause of much violence such as Black Local Authorities (BLA's) and Bantustans to be dismantled. We called for the SADF to withdraw from the townships. We entered into peace talks with other organisations so as to end the violence. Attempts were made to unite the people and strengthen their organisations. This was done so as to deny the enemy the space to put one section of the community against the other. Throughout our campaigns we have backed our demands with marches, consumer and rent boycotts, stayaways and other forms of struggle. But despite these attempts to find a political solution to the violence through mass actions, the mass movement has not been successful in building organisational structures that can protect the people and their organisations.

Unless ways and means are found to build structures that can repulse attacks on the people, the danger exists for people to be demoralised and lose confidence in their organisations. Also it is clear that in the current climate of violence, unless effective self-defence units are built, the political campaign to end violence and the calls for peace will come to nothing. The organising of self defence units is a crucial component in the overall campaign for peace. So as not to have the calls for the building of self defence becoming empty calls, it is important that practical steps be taken to build self-defence units throughout the country. Already people are not taking seriously the calls for building self-defence units because in the past, similar calls were made and nothing came out of them. To stop the cynicism that is developing steps must be taken to bring people together with the aim of establishing self-defence units.

The aim of the ruling class, by unleashing violence against the people, is to weaken the democratic move

ment. The revelations of government support of vigilante organisations such as Inkatha and hit squads, shows that despite the talk of a new South Africa, the apartheid-capitalist state is there to protect minority interests. The talks between the regime and the ANC are one prong of an overall ruling class strategy to weaken the working class and other democratic forces. The government, while talking to the ANC, is conducting war on people's organisations.

The strategy of the regime is to make people lose faith in their power and organisations. To defeat the strategy of the ruling class, strong and effective self-defence units must be built urgently.

Past Problems

The fact that the mass movement has not been successful in building a strong network of self-defence units, does not mean that there have been no attempts in the last few years to build self-defence. A lot of experience has been gained since 1984-86, when the issue of self-defence begins to be raised. We know that township and rural communities took the initiative to defend themselves with whatever they could get hold of. People made money collections in their streets to buy arms. We can now openly acknowledge the role played by cadres of Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK) in assisting with the setting up of defence units.

But it is not only this self initiative that we witnessed in our attempts to build self defence. We were confronted by many problems. We know that the units and amabutho that we set up were loose. They were not tightly structured and did not have members who were disciplined and well trained. This meant that they could not effectively and successfully repulse enemy aggression. We also know that in the attempt to build these units away from the eyes of the enemy, control by the community and their organisations was lost. In these instances self-defence units turned against the very communities which they were supposed to protect.

One of the problems that confronted defence units relates to recruitment. Some of the people drawn into the units were not politically reliable. Because defence was

separated from politics, these unreliable elements were not trained and developed politically. The absence of a mechanism for screening recruits into the units, the looseness of the defence structures and the fact that no political education happened within the defence units, made it easy for criminals, informers and enemy agents to infiltrate the units. All these problems led in some cases to a situation where defence structures became armies of corrupt "leaders" and were used as personal power-bases.

What is interesting is that in the present attempts to build self-defence units, people are looking at the problems of the past and searching for ways of solving these problems. In the next few weeks, we will look at how other countries dealt with self-defence and dealt with the problems that face us today.

Questions being asked

- * How can we ensure that the building of self-defence does not substitute for political campaigns against the violence?
- * What else, in addition to building self defence, must we do to ensure that the ongoing wave of violence is stopped?
- * How can we organise self-defence units in such a manner that they are effective and are able to repulse enemy aggression?
- * What kind of structure must the units have, so as to be able to defend people not only in the township, but in trains, busses and at work?
- * What can be done to avoid the danger of the units becoming armies that turn against the people they are supposed to defend?
- * How can we encourage and rally entire communities around the issue of self defence, while keeping the units as specialised groups?
- * Is there no danger that the units, if they become specialised, might replace the masses and their role in self-defence?



Inkatha clean-up in Alexandra?

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But the call that emphasises that the people, through their organisations and in struggle, is the best form of defence does not at all mean that little attention should be paid to the actual organisation of units. Just as any building of self-defence with no political campaigns to end the violence is dangerous, so any struggle against violence that does not address the question of defence, is doomed to fail. The ANC, recognising the need to link up the political campaign against violence and the actual building of self-defence units, has issued a booklet entitled, 'For the Sake of Our Lives' which contains guidelines for the creation of self-defence units.

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The fact that the mass movement has not been successful in building a strong network of self-defence units, does not mean that there have been no attempts in the last few years to build self-defence. A lot of experience has been gained since 1984-86, when the issue of self-defence begins to be raised. We know that township and rural communities took the initiative to defend themselves with whatever they could get hold of. People made money collections in their streets to buy arms. We can now openly acknowledge the role played by cadres of Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK) in assisting with the setting up of defence units.

But it is not only this self-initiative that we witnessed in our attempts to build self defence. We were confronted by many problems. We know that the units and amabutho that we set up were loose. They were not tightly structured and did not have members who were disciplined and well trained. This meant that they could not effectively and successfully repulse enemy aggression. We also know that in the attempt to build these units away from the eyes of the enemy, control by the community and their organisations was lost. In these instances self-defence units turned against the very communities which they were supposed to protect.

One of the problems that confronted defence units relates to recruitment. Some of the people drawn into the units were not politically reliable. Because defence was

separated from politics, these unreliable elements were not trained and developed politically. The absence of a mechanism for screening recruits into the units, the looseness of the defence structures and the fact that no political education happened within the defence units, made it easy for criminals, informers and enemy agents to infiltrate the units. All these problems led in some cases to a situation where defence structures became armies of corrupt "leaders" and were used as personal power-bases.

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Questions being asked

- * How can we ensure that the building of self-defence does not substitute for political campaigns against the violence?
- * What else, in addition to building self defence, must we do to ensure that the ongoing wave of violence is stopped?
- * How can we organise self-defence units in such a manner that they are effective and are able to repulse enemy aggression?
- * What kind of structure must the units have, so as to be able to defend people not only in the township, but in trains, busses and at work?
- * What can be done to avoid the danger of the units becoming armies that turn against the people they are supposed to defend?
- * How can we encourage and rally entire communities around the issue of self-defence, while keeping the units as specialised groups?
- * Is there no danger that the units, if they become specialised, might replace the masses and their role in self-defence?



Inkatha 'clean up' in Alexandra ?

Judge calls for army base probe after deaths

(254)

ARG 31/8/91

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN — A Supreme Court judge yesterday asked for a full and open inquiry into a Natal South Coast army base.

The presence of the South African Police at the base had caused an "extremely hostile and insubordinate reaction", escalating into a bloody gun battle in which two policemen were killed.

Mr Justice Wilson, with two assessors, jailed two soldiers from 121 Battalion at Mtubatuba, Zululand, for "launching and participating in a murderous attack on the police" in January at Craigieburn, near Umkomaas.

Mbuyiselo Henry Mthethwa, 28, and Mphempa Simon Mthethwa, 36, were effectively jailed for 15 and 25 years respectively.

Mbuyiselo Mthethwa resisted

arrest by three policemen after he fired shots into the air at the base.

A scuffle broke out which turned into a shoot-out between police with shotguns and soldiers with automatic R-4 rifles.

Sergeant Patrick Stander and Constable Nicolaas Loubser were fatally wounded while taking cover behind their vehicle.

"This tragic incident arose out of an error of judgment of the officers of the unit concerned in taking armed members of the South African Police to the tent of the accused to enable them to make an arrest.

"It is clear that from the time the police arrived there was an extremely hostile and insubordinate reaction which the officers were unable to quell," said the judge.

Had the officers been more in touch with the feelings of their troops the hostility would not have erupted as it did, he said.

"From the evidence we have heard it appears desirable that an inquiry, preferably a public inquiry, be held into the conditions of this camp and why matters have been allowed to deteriorate in this way."

Mbuyiselo Mthethwa was jailed twice for 15 years for killing the policemen and for seven years for attempted murder, to run concurrently.

Mphempa Mthethwa was jailed twice for 20 years on two counts of murder and for 10 years for attempted murder, to run concurrently. He received a further five years for the attempted murder of another policeman.

INDEMNIFIED ... Conscientious objector Mr Michael Graaf, who has been granted indemnity after refusing to serve a military camp, packs away his kit in anticipation of freedom.

Cr. 31/8/91

(254)

Indemnity welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Conscientious Support Group yesterday welcomed the indemnity granted to Mr Michael Graaf, who refused to serve a military camp in December 1988

Mr Graaf, of Durban, is serving 2 400 hours of unpaid community service in lieu of a prison sentence

The ECC called on the government to declare a moratorium on the prosecution of conscientious objectors and said Mr Graaf's indemnity was likely to affect the Rev Douglas Torr of Johannesburg, who also is doing part-time community service in place of a prison sentence.

The group added that the granting of indemnity to Mr Graaf amounted to an admission that conscientious objection was a political issue. — Sapa

End of an era as Vlok and Malan clear out offices

Star 31/8/91

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YESTERDAY marked the end of an era in South African politics as the two Ministers in charge of the security forces took their leave from the ministries of Defence and of Law and Order.

At a swearing-in ceremony at the Union Buildings yesterday, President de Klerk's recent Cabinet shuffle came into effect as the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice C F Eloff, swore in three new Ministers and deputy Ministers — and Ministers Magnus Malan and Adriaan Vlok cleared out their offices to take up humbler positions in the Cabinet.

A staff member described the poignancy of seeing Mr Vlok standing in the "desolate waste of an empty office. It was the saddest day of his life."

Last night Mr Vlok performed his last official function — the presentation of the Policewoman of the Year award.

General Magnus Malan officially left the defence force yesterday after 41 years.

He vacated his office in the spacious Armscor building and moved to the more confined quarters of the Ministry of Housing in the House of Assembly in the historic Ou Raadsaal building on Church Square.

Although, as of the Cabinet swearing-in ceremony yesterday, he is no

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

longer Minister of Defence, General Malan attended a colours parade at the SA Medical Services headquarters at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday — the last parade he officiated at.

For this reason, the parade had special meaning for him, he said. However, with his usual military efficiency, General Malan did not forego the opportunity of taking one last parting shot at his favourite enemy, the ANC.

Referring once again to the ANC's demand that its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe be incorporated into the SADF, General Malan said it would first have to prove its professionalism and standards.

This last salvo underscored General Malan's now quite famous quote when he heard he was being transferred to Water Affairs and Forestry: "I've defeated the Reds, now I'm going to join the Greens."

At the swearing-in ceremony, Mr de Klerk quipped that while Mr Justice Eloff had handed down many sentences in court, yesterday he had given the new members of the Cabinet "sentences of hard labour of a different sort for the country and all its people."

254
CT 2/19/91

MIGS STOP SA AIRMS jets

LONDON. — Nineteen tons of weapons — allegedly bought in Johannesburg — were captured after a dramatic interception by fighter jets of a Boeing 707 in Yugoslavia at the weekend.

The Yugoslav government yesterday claimed that the weapons had been flown to Yugoslavia from Bophuthatswana

The airspace above Croatia and Slovenia was closed for the second day yesterday after MIG fighters of the Yugoslav air force had forced down a Ugandan Airlines Boeing 707 carrying the arms at Zagreb airport in Croatia

The action triggered a tense standoff during which shots were exchanged between the Yugoslav military and Croat police, who blockaded the airport after being refused access to the Ugandan plane. Late yesterday the blockade was lifted but the situation remained potentially explosive

Speaking from Belgrade Colonel Lazo Zrnica, a spokeswoman for the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, said the man arrested with the cargo of rifles and mines was a businessman named Mr Anton Ikac who holds dual Canadian and Yugoslavian citizenship

She quoted Mr Ikac, as saying the arms worth \$880 000 (about R2,2 million) were bought by Croat expatriates to help the breakaway republic in its fight against Serbian guerillas.

She said he told Yugoslav Ministry of Defence officials that he "bought all the military equipment in the South African Republic . in Johannesburg"

He had also said that the chartered Ugandan Airlines Boeing 707 was flown from the airport at Mmabatho direct to Yugoslavia

EC BID TO END FIGHTING

— PAGE 7

Colonel Zrnica said the origin of the weapons had not yet been divulged, but said the 5,56mm-calibre guns bore the letters "SAR". She said Mr Ikac was aboard the plane when it was forced to land and was being held for further questioning

A second civil aircraft — from Rumania — was forced down by the air force at the same time as the Ugandan Boeing, she said. It was later allowed to continue its flight.

The crew of the Boeing was grounded at the military sector of Zagreb airport and was also being held, Colonel Zrnica said

"We have unloaded the plane and taken the weapons away to a safe place for security reasons," Colonel Zrnica added

Croat Interior Minister Mr Ivan Vekic, surrounded by armed guards and uneasily sharing space with senior army officers at a joint airport news conference, said the army had not let Croat officials near the plane so they could not comment on what was on board. "We cannot exclude that Croat immigrants hoping to help their homeland may have sent a shipment (of arms) to Croatia," he said

He said Croat forces were lifting a blockade of the airport imposed after the army fired on a Croat police car which tried to approach the plane. No one was injured

The European Community has spearheaded an international ban on arms sales to Yugoslavia

But Croatia, its forces heavily outgunned by the federal army which it accuses of helping and supplying the Serbian guerillas, says it has had some success in procuring weapons

"Next time if a plane is carrying weapons we will shoot it down straight away," the commander of the airport's military wing said on Zagreb television

Yugoslavia apologised to Rumania for forcing the Rumanian airliner to land at Zagreb. The Yugoslav army had suspected wrongly that the Rumanian aircraft was carrying illegal arms

Armstrong has refused to confirm or deny that the plane load of arms was from South Africa, reports from Johannesburg said. An Armstrong spokesman was quoted as saying the company usually didn't comment on reports of arms sales — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

Hunger strikers await ANC visit

Mandela to raise question of CCB links

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B/Day 2/9/91

JONATHON REES

ANC president Nelson Mandela will today question three hospitalised right-wing hunger strikers on allegations that they worked for Military Intelligence (MI), and on the role of the right wing in the CCB.

ANC sources said at the weekend it was vital the three be kept alive so they could disclose information on their alleged links to the intelligence community

Sapa reports Mandela told a function in Pietersburg yesterday the three had said the crimes they were being held for were commissioned by the police and military intelligence

Mandela will visit the men — who are all critically ill — in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital today

In another development, the mens' lawyer Wim Cornelius said Health Minister Rina Venter offered the prisoners free hospital treatment if they accepted bail conditions offered to them

He said this indicated government's desperation to resolve the issue. However, government sources yesterday ruled out any chance of government giving way on the issue.

Briton Henry Martin, 49, Adrian Maritz, 43, and Lood van Schalkwyk, 53, are under armed guard in separate wards. Since being refused indemnity last week, their formerly unlimited visiting hours have been restricted to two 30-minute periods

The three are awaiting trial on charges of murder and attempted murder. They refused to stand trial and vowed to starve to death if not granted indemnity

Orde Boerevolk chief of staff Leonard

Veenendal reportedly confirmed allegations that Martin and Maritz were National Intelligence Service and MI members respectively

It is 57 days since Martin last ate. Maritz has refused food for 50 days and Van Schalkwyk for 43 days

A successful bail application made on Van Schalkwyk's behalf by his pro deo counsel, Advocate Charles More, was rejected by the prisoner on Friday night

Cornelius said Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General Paul Fick, security police Major Roelf Venter and three pro deo advocates had all witnessed the three prisoners verbally refusing any bail offers.

Fick said yesterday he was in daily contact with counsel for the prisoners to convince them to bring bail applications on behalf of their clients. He was trying yesterday to extend their visiting hours

About 60 AWB supporters gathered outside the hospital yesterday morning for a short church service, which was interrupted by the arrival of three armoured police vehicles with wailing sirens

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche arrived on horseback a short while later and was asked to disperse his followers.

After a short visit to the prisoners, he said their condition was "shocking"

British acting consul-general Norman Ling yesterday denied reports that Martin was sitting up in bed. The prisoner was propped up with pillows and was smoking to stay awake and stave off a coma

Can FW's Canary make Kat sing?

Own Correspondent

(254) CT 2/9/91

LONDON. — Will South African Defence Force chief General Kat Liebenberg, a former head of Special Forces, tell his new political boss all that is going on inside the SADF?

This question was asked by a British newspaper yesterday in a report on Mr Roelf Meyer, who has just replaced General Magnus Malan as Minister of Defence.

The article, in the Independent on Sunday, notes that Mr Meyer, 44, had just one year's military experience — singing in the air force choir, for which he was nicknamed "Canary".

By contrast, General Malan joined the SADF 41 years ago, became army chief in 1973, defence force chief in 1976 and defence minister in 1980.

The report said General Malan combined conventional troop commitment and covert support for two Pretoria-dependent guerrilla movements — Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. As a result, he "oversaw the impoverishment of

millions and the slaughter of tens of thousands"

The report alleged he lied "to the public about his knowledge of secret operations, most recently about the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), a cynically-named clandestine SADF unit found by a judicial commission last year to have taken part in political assassination".

Lightweight but loyal

The report says that if Mr De Klerk is to be taken at face value, "the appointment of the lightweight but loyal Meyer can only mean the president intends to clean up the SADF."

"This means blunting its sharp end. The Directorate of Military Intelligence (DMI) and its operational arm, the 5 000 to 6 000-strong Special Forces."

With the Special Forces now all based in South Africa and former CCB members shifted to 32 Battalion, 5 Recce and other, "more shadowy covert units within DMI", the report says, even

Mr De Klerk's brother, Dr Willem de Klerk, admits the president is having problems controlling these forces and is aware of a sinister hidden hand.

The report says diplomats favourable to Mr De Klerk say that he is trying to change the SADF by stealth, because to do so publicly would be "to risk untold danger".

What will be interesting to see, said the newspaper, is whether General Liebenberg is "ready to play the reformist game". It notes that General Malan appointed him head of Special Forces in the early 80s and that he has "remained close to DMI ever since"

Will he tell Mr Meyer, and by extension Mr De Klerk, everything about what is going on within the SADF? asks the Independent.

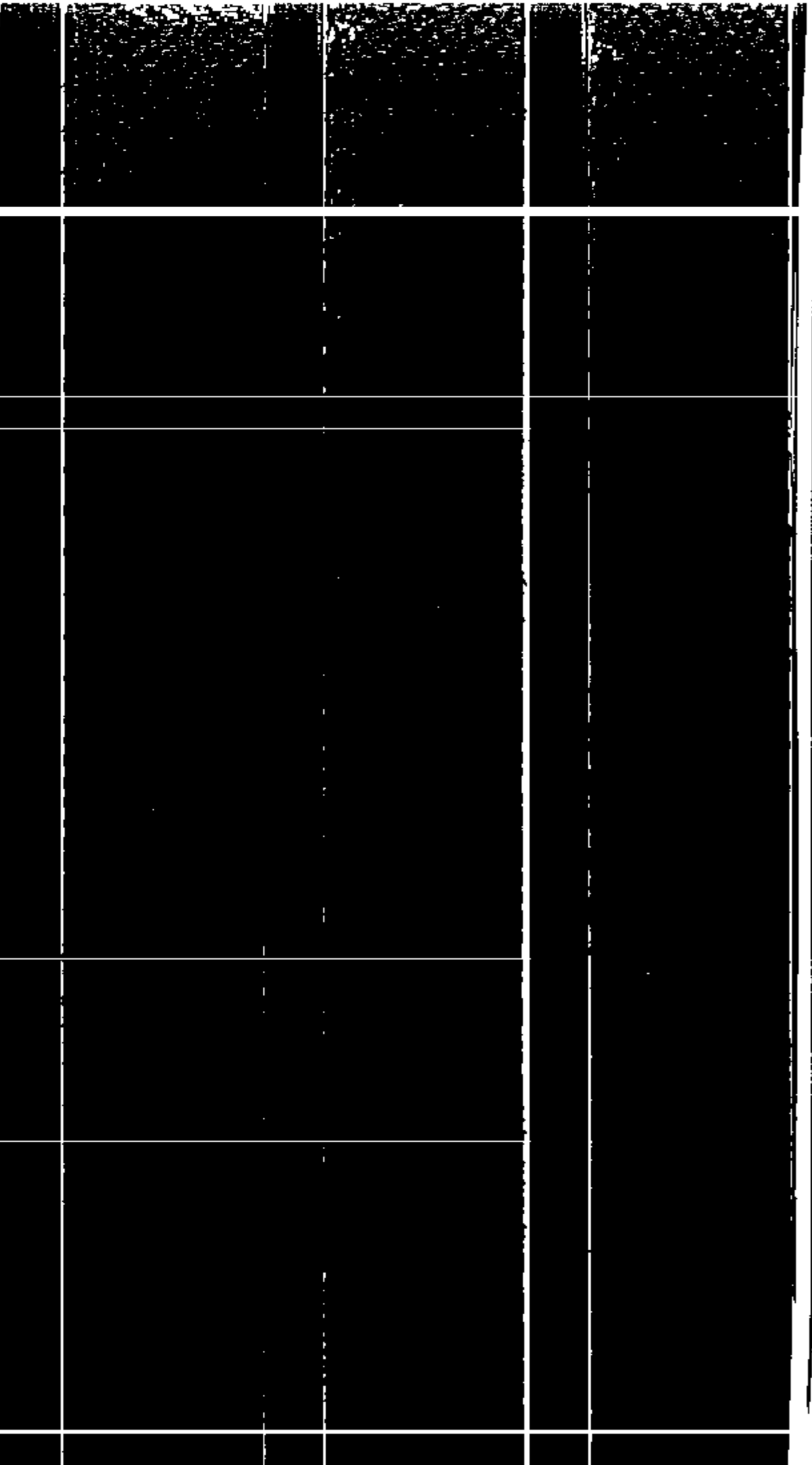
"Will he and his officers submit to the political neutering of DMI, the disbanding of the Special Forces, the dissolution of the invisible army? Will the canaries stand up to the hawks?" it asks



NEW MINISTER
Mr Roelf Meyer



DEFENCE CHIEF
General Liebenberg



Sweet serenity . . . escaping from the hustle and bustle of the Spring Festival Interlude are Amandio Amarim and Yvonne Farla.

Croats use SA arms — report

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

STAR 2/9/91
(254)
LONDON — Huge quantities of arms are being smuggled from South Africa to aid Croatian separatists in Yugoslavia's bloody conflict, a London newspaper claims

According to the Sunday Times, South Africa, together with countries ranging from Lebanon and Israel to the United States and Canada, are selling enormous quantities of weapons to the region.

An Armscor spokesman said last night he was unable to confirm or deny newspaper reports that products of South African origin were being used in Yugoslavia.

However, he could definitely state that Armscor had no contracts with Yugoslavia nor had it made any shipments to Yugoslavia or to any parties within the boundaries of Yugoslavia.

According to the Sunday Times, the latest shipment from South Africa — a Uganda Airlines Boeing 707 carrying 19 tons of arms and ammunition — had triggered a clash between the federal army and Croatian forces on the tarmac of Zagreb airport at the weekend.

Fighting broke out after the Yugoslav Air Force, believed to be acting on a tip-off, intercepted the plane and forced it to land.

Croatian forces attacked

the control tower and blocked the airport roads in an apparent effort to secure the cargo. Three people are said to have died.

The Sunday Times report, by Louise Branson in Belgrade, says the arms were accompanied by a Croatian-born Canadian who had taken delivery of them in South Africa.

The pilot, who had been told he was carrying "technical equipment", said later. "I feel deceived. It was only after we landed that inspection of the cargo showed we were carrying an extremely dangerous and explosive cargo."

● Plan accepted — Page 4

Armstrong denies Croat deal

APR 21 1991

JOHANNESBURG — Armstrong has denied any contact with Yugoslavia and says none of its products have been sent to any group there.

This follows reports that a consignment of arms and ammunition of alleged South African origin had been seized in Croatia.

But Garner Thomson of The Argus Foreign Service in London reports that a newspaper there claims huge quantities of arms are being smuggled from South Africa to aid the Croatian separatists in Yugoslavia's bloody conflict.

Sunday Times, South Africa and countries ranging from Lebanon and Israel to the United States and Canada are selling "enormous quantities" of weapons to the troubled region.

The latest shipment from South Africa — a Uganda Airlines Boeing 707 carrying 19 tons of arms and ammunition — triggered a clash between the federal army and Croatian forces on the tarmac of Zagreb airport at the weekend.

Fighting broke out after the Yugoslav Air Force, believed to be acting on a tip-off, intercepted the plane and forced it to land. Croatian forces at-

tacked the control tower and blocked the airport roads in an apparent effort to secure the cargo.

According to one report three people died.

The London Sunday Times report, from Belgrade, says the arms were accompanied by a Croatian-born Canadian.

Another report from Yugoslavia said he was Anton Kikas, who had taken delivery of the weapons in South Africa.

The pilot, who had been told he was carrying "technical equipment," said later "I feel deceived. It was only after we

landed that inspection of the cargo showed we were carrying a very dangerous, explosive cargo."

The report says international arms dealers are cashing in on Yugoslavia's war. One recent shipment included at least eight helicopters, more than 50 T-72 tanks, anti-aircraft missiles and guns — enough to help equip an army of 130,000, an expert said.

In the United States, two schemes to ship weapons to Croatia have been uncovered in recent weeks, one of which involved South Africans working with Israelis and Croatians.

According to the London

to land Croatian forces at-

Choosing Meyer 'means FW aims to clean SADF'

The Argus Foreign Service (254)

LONDON. — If President de Klerk is to be taken at face value, the appointment of Mr Roelf Meyer as South Africa's Minister of Defence today can only mean a clean-up of the SADF

London's Independent on Sunday newspaper claims that this means blunting the "sharp end" of the "sinister elements" many people believe have been fomenting trouble in South Africa — the Directorate of Military Intelligence (DMI) and its operational arm, Special Forces.

Mr Meyer was described by the newspaper's southern Africa correspondent, John Carlin, as "lightweight but loyal"

"Mr Meyer forms part of Mr De Klerk's objective to change the SADF by stealth, because to do so would be to risk untold dangers"

But Carlin notes, "It will be interesting to see whether the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, is ready to play the reformist game

"Will the canaries (a play on Mr Meyer's nickname) stand up to the hawks?"

ARGUS 2/9/91

World arms racket

'Guns were manufactured in Singapore'

LONDON — Rifles found in a consignment of weapons allegedly bought in South Africa and destined for Croatian separatists were manufactured in Singapore, the Yugoslavian Secretariat for Information said yesterday.

The 5,56mm rifles were among mines and rocket-launchers uncovered when a Ugandan Airlines Boeing was forced by Yugoslav MiG jets to land in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, on Saturday night.

The Information spokesman said the 19 tons of weapons were worth R2,5 million but added that a contract they discovered showed they were just part of a major arms importing plan totalling R5,6 billion.

This is supported by reports in recent months of a surge in arms smuggling into the country, with South Africans allegedly involved in at least one other attempt uncovered recently in the United States.

The Information spokeswoman in Belgrade said it was not known how much more of the R5,6 billion contract was due to be obtained from South



FORCED TO LAND . . . Yugoslav soldiers stand under a Uganda Airlines Boeing 707 transport jet which authorities claimed was smuggling weapons into Croatia. It was forced to land by a MiG. Picture AP

Africa "We'd like to know," she said. She added that the Canadian businessman who chartered the aircraft, Mr Anton Ikac, falsely claimed that the cargo he was delivering consisted of "parts for agricultural machines."

"The members of the crew said they did not know they were carrying dangerous materials."

She said Mr Ikac raised money for the arms among Canada-based supporters of the Democratic HDZ party of Croatia. After drawing the money from a bank in Austria, she said, he travelled to Frankfurt where he met a group of Austrian and German businessmen "and they bought weapons in South Africa."

The weapons were allegedly bought in Johannesburg and flown out via Mmabatho airport. Originally des-

igned for Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, she said the plane was forced to land at Zagreb after Yugoslav officials, monitoring the flight from Italy, became suspicious about its cargo.

The spokesman alleged that Mr Ikac twice met Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry officials last month and was acting "in accordance with the people from the Ministry of Internal Affairs."

Yugoslavia's civil war, which an EC ceasefire signed on Sunday hopes to end, has provided fertile ground for weapons smugglers.

According to reports here, secret arms shipments have been organised in Lebanon, Israel, the United States, Canada and South Africa.

Armscor had no contracts with Yugoslavia nor had it made any shipments to any parties within that coun-

try's boundaries, a spokesman for South Africa's state-controlled arms industry said yesterday.

The Armscor spokesman declined to confirm or deny whether Mr Ikac was known to, or had had any previous dealings with, Armscor.

Sources in the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday indicated that if Armscor had any involvement it was done without the department's knowledge.

"Armscor and the military boys have their own agenda," one said.

Foreign Affairs sources said they had been shocked to read the report as "we're working hard to build relations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

Officially, however, a spokesman said he was unaware of any Croatian groupings in South Africa and referred all further queries to Armscor.

Meanwhile fighting died down in Croatia yesterday after Yugoslavia's warring factions signed a European Community-brokered peace plan.

Sporadic mortar attacks in various parts of Croatia were reported overnight but the major flashpoints appeared calm.

Yugoslavia's six republics yesterday accepted and signed a plan — presented by Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, chairman of the EC Council of Ministers — for peace talks and a ceasefire in Croatia monitored by international observers — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter and Sapa-Reuter-AP

Minister: Ugandan plane called in Bop

(254) CT 4/9/91

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana's Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Rowan Cronjé, yesterday confirmed that a Ugandan aircraft had called at Mmabatho Airport last week, but was adamant that its destination was not Eastern Europe

Mr Cronjé was reacting to speculation that a Uganda-registered plane, impounded at Zagreb Airport with about 19 tons of arms and ammunition destined for Croatian separatist guerrillas in Yugoslavia, had taken off with the cargo from Bophuthatswana

In response, the homeland minister said it was not his department's policy

to divulge information regarding aircraft movements or details of the business affairs of cargo airlines using Mmabatho Airport

Uganda's government claimed yesterday that the Ugandan-registered cargo plane impounded in Yugoslavia at the weekend had picked up the armaments in South Africa

The Boeing 707 was on a charter organized by the aircraft's owners, the Kansas City-based Aviation Leasing Group, Ugandan Minister of Transport Mr Ruhakana Rugunda said in a statement — Sapa-AP

MK, SADF merger thought is absurd

THOSE who advocate the merits of an integrated SADF/MK defence force have seemingly ignored reality

- Such a force would be unworkable since totally desperate elements would be forced into an artificial mold

The very notion of integrating vastly inferior manpower, drawn almost exclusively from former terrorists and their sympathisers and which has pitifully little proper military training, with a highly-professional corps of officers

and men who deservedly enjoy renown around the world, is patently absurd, no matter what the new South Africa might demand politically

While it might be true that conventional and even threats against South Africa have diminished, we can ill afford to permit our military preparedness to degenerate on most fronts

Seasoned officers and soldiers, many of whom have over the years been trained extensively in command and control as well as operational procedures,

may be extremely unlikely or willing to serve with or under indiscriminately promoted senior Johnny-come-latelys

It does not require a particularly honed discernment to guess what the new South African defence force will thus look like in a few years time

If we take into consideration Chris Ham's announcement that Uganda will, among others more or less like it, be responsible for retraining ANC/MK cadres, how will such a "shield" behind that which

remains of "democracy" be permitted to "develop" in years to come?

How it will eventually function, can probably be gauged by the many examples to hand to the north of us

The question is, will this exercise help to guarantee democracy or is it not far more likely that a future rag-tag ANC/SACP dominated defence force will be anything but democratically orientated?

R FICHTE,
Pretoria

Southern
5/9/91

254

No part in arms deal, says Pik

Star 5/9/91
The Government has entered the dispute surrounding the Ugandan aircraft with South African arms on board that was seized by the Yugoslav army

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday the Government had not authorised the sale of arms to Yugoslavia.

The Croatian-born Canadian arrested at the weekend with the arms in Zagreb, Anton Kikas, told authorities the arms were purchased from a Briton living in SA.

Arm Scor denied supplying weapons to Yugoslav groups.

The charge was also denied by Bophuthatswana Civil Aviation

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Minister Rowan Cronje said a Ugandan plane had called at Mmabatho Airport last week but denied it was destined for eastern Europe.

The Ugandan government said on Monday it had suspended five pilots suspected of smuggling the weapons in a Ugandan-registered plane.

Transport Minister Ruhakana Rugunda also said a six-man committee would investigate.

Uganda leased the Boeing 707 used in the weekend operation from the Kansas City, Kansas-based Aviation Leasing Group from October 1990 until August 15, when it reverted to its owners.

Mr Rugunda said the plane remained in Ugan-

da and was not deregistered because the government planned to lease it again in October when cargo business was expected to pick up.

The plane was impounded in Zagreb on Saturday after being found carrying 19 tons of arms and ammunition which had been picked up in South Africa.

Mr Rugunda said the plane apparently had made several flights to pick up arms in South Africa, but he declined to say how many or give any other details.

Mr Kikas, who was aboard the plane, was fined nearly R3 million for trying to smuggle the weapons into Croatia — Sapa-AP.

Transkei to scrap indefinite detention law

Star 5/9/91
By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

Transkei's Amendment of the Public Security Act will be abolished from October 1, Military Council chairman Major-General Bantu Holomisa announced yesterday.

He said his Cabinet had given the Transkei police notice that the Act

would be removed from the statute book with effect from October 1.

The amendment provided for the indefinite detention of any person who had information about anyone who had committed, or intended to commit, an offence.

He said the possible signing of the National Peace Accord on Sep-

tember 14 would "hopefully diminish the causes of mistrust and the eventual need to resort to repressive legislation"

The abandonment of covert operations such as the International Research Unit in Ciskei had rendered repressive measures in Transkei unnecessary, General Holomisa added.

Ministers sued over teargassing

Own Correspondent

The Ministers of Defence and Law and Order are being sued for R1,4 million by Mamelodi residents who were injured when security forces allegedly fired teargas into the local stadium last year.

A total of 122 residents have served summons on both Ministers, claiming they were injured last July when security forces blocked the main gates at H M Pitje Stadium and fired tear-smoke into a crowd attending a public meeting.

A test case involving one resident, Jeremia Tlou, is scheduled to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on November 29.

Mr Tlou, who sustained injuries to his left ankle, is claiming R207 000 in damages from both Ministers.

The Ministers have indicated they would defend the action.

In the claim Mr Tlou, a truck driver, said he was at the meeting when security forces blocked the main entrance and fired tearsmoke into the crowd. He said the gate was the only entrance and exit.

Mr Tlou submitted that police broke up the meeting and he and other residents were forced to flee to avoid the effects of the teargas.

"The plaintiff accordingly scaled the high wall surrounding the stadium and, in the course of jumping from it, sustained a compound fracture dislocation of his left ankle," the claim said.

The 122 plaintiffs submitted that the injuries they sustained were due to the wrongful, unlawful or negligent conduct of the security forces.

Mr Tlou said as a result of the security forces' action he was now disabled. He had also suffered loss of earnings and his earning capacity was permanently diminished.

Malan says army must keep order

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force was the caretaker of the transition to a new South Africa, former Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said at his farewell parade at Voortrekkerhoogte

General Malan, now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, as well as Housing and Works, said the SADF stood between order and possible chaos

"The SADF is the buttress and the anchor that guarantees security and stability"

(254) AUG 7/91
General Malan said the world had come to place great emphasis on peace, and negotiation served to lower the potential for conflict.

However, in relatively conflict-free times a defence force had to exercise and strengthen its muscles meaningfully.

"This does not imply war-mongering. What it does imply is that the SADF must be prepared for the unexpected, for any eventuality"

The lesson taught by Switzerland, for centuries at peace, was there to note — Sapa

State power plan alleged

By S'BU MNGADI

THE Human Rights Commission (HRC) believes the State has embarked on a new strategy of "orchestrated destabilisation" similar to the "total strategy" of the eighties (1981-1991).

In a special report released in Durban this week, the HRC said the explosion of violence since July last year was an orchestrated onslaught aimed at maintaining power (254/257).

HRC commissioner Dr Diliza Mji told the media his organisation examined records from July 1990 to June this year, focusing on security forces, vigilantes, hit squads and rightwing elements.

Compelling

"There is compelling evidence for believing that the State has embarked upon a deliberate strategy of orchestrated destabilisation and this raises the question of the origins and motives behind such a strategy," the HRC said.

According to the report, during the 12-month period

- Security forces were responsible for 238 deaths
- 4 211 people were arrested
- Vigilantes were responsible for 2 640 deaths or 83 percent of all politically-related deaths
- 1 004 deaths occurred in Natal, at a steady rate of about 80 deaths a month
- Vigilante-related deaths in the PWV region were characterised by dramatic swings, with 570 deaths in August 1990 and 13 in February 1991
- The rightwing was responsible for 14 bombings that killed 24 people and injured 246

Vigilante

"There seems to be a correlation between certain political events and the ebb and flow of vigilante attacks in the PWV area, and this pattern, combined with the apparent ability to deploy forces from one locality to another within the PWV, suggests a strong measure of orchestration," the HRC said.

"The overall toll on township life has been devastating, with more than 3 000 lives lost, about 10 000 injured and maimed, more than 8 000 arrested and tens of thousands displaced from their homes."

Arms find strains Yugoslavia links

By SEKOLA SELLO

EFFORTS to establish diplomatic links between South Africa and Yugoslavia were nearly torpedoed following the interception of arms intended for secessionist Croatians

South Africa's largest arms manufacturer, Armscor, was allegedly implicated in the shipment of 19 tons of weaponry for Croatian rebels fighting Yugoslavia's federal government

South Africa, which is at an advanced stage of establishing diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia, this week denied any involvement in the arms for Croatia deal

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's office said "the South African government had not authorised the sale or delivery of any arms" to Yugoslavia

A Foreign Affairs spokesperson said the affair had not jeopardised plans to establish ties between the two countries because Belgrade had accepted that

Pretoria was guiltless in this incident.

The weapons were allegedly procured in South Africa, re-routed via Mmabatho in Bophuthatswana and sent to Yugoslavia in an Ugandan-registered plane

The Weekly Mail on Friday reported a complex network of middlemen and companies which were established to buy the arms

Nationals from Canada and Britain were involved

According to the *Mail*, Anton Kikas, a Croatian Canadian, and Paul Restorick, a company representative, concluded the arms deal with Armscor through the help of Michael Carvalho, a British citizen resident in South Africa

The arms shipment was loaded on to a Boeing 707 at Mmabatho Airport and the plane departed for Entebbe Airport in Uganda. From there it was to fly to Slovenia, a breakaway republic bordering Croatia. However, it was intercepted by Yugoslavia officials

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clippers
8/9/91

Police 'take note' as SADF hitman names his bosses

8 Times 8/9/91 254

A SELF-CONFESSED hitman and informer, giving evidence at an inquest, this week named several members of the security police and SADF as his commanders

Sipho Madladla, 28, claims he was a member of a SADF hit-squad with security police connections who killed several people and carried out a number of attacks in Natal.

Mr Madladla, who disappeared after giving a dramatic newspaper interview in April, was escorted by ANC officials and police into the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Thursday and Friday. He was wearing a bulletproof vest under his shirt.

Giving evidence into the death of Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo, who was shot earlier this year outside his Maritzburg home, Mr Madladla told the court that he and other men in the SADF had operated from the military police offices in Stanger Street in Durban for more than four years.

Those he named in evidence were a Staff Sergeant Grobbelaar of the military police, and security police warrant officers Wolfgang Warber and Peter Scott.

Police spokesman Major Coert Marais said the

By RYAN CRESSWELL

police were "taking note" of the inquest. A spokesman for the SADF said "We are aware of this inquest."

Mr Madladla said he was paid R9 800 extra by the army for taking part in a number of attacks.

He said he started working as an informer for the military police as a teenager in 1977, but was later employed full time and received training in the use of R4 rifles, 38 revolvers, 9mm pistols and hand grenades.

In April, Mr Madladla confessed in a tape-recorded interview with the Natal Witness that he and four others shot Chief Maphumulo during an operation planned by Maritzburg police security branch officers and members of the military police from Natal Command.

He told Mr Justice NS Page and two assessors that he and a Mr Van Rooyen, a Mr Sabasaba, a Mr Gumede, and a man whose name he did not know were shown photographs of Chief Maphumulo and told to "get rid of him because he was a danger to the government and a bad influence on the general public."

Thursday, September 12 1991

Hani: Talks likely on new SA army

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani has told British television viewers he is confident South Africa's new Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer will involve the ANC in discussions on the role of the security forces in a future democracy.

And in the same programme, Mr Meyer, a former deputy minister of constitutional development intimately involved in negotiations with the ANC, confirmed that he believed negotiations were likely on a professional and non-political defence force

254 CT 12/9/91

Channel 4 news screened what it said was the first television interview with Mr Meyer, 44, since he replaced General Magnus Malan at the beginning of the month.

In it, Mr Meyer said the "prime objective of the defence force will be, should be, to protect democracy". Its role was "not to protect any political party as such, or to try to react against other political organisations".

He confirmed that he had had "frequent contact" with members of the executive of the ANC over the past year or more.

"Here I will probably also negotiate towards the

maintenance of a professional, dedicated, non-political defence force."

Mr Hani said: "If there's one minister who is conversant with the feelings of the black community as articulated by the ANC and other organisations, it is Roelf Meyer.

"It doesn't mean that there will be a sudden or immediate agreement on issues. But I think the big issue of the security forces in a democratic South Africa is going to come up, and I think Roelf Meyer and others are going to accept the need for an ANC input in discussing what is going to happen to the security forces once this country becomes a democracy."

Draft code withheld until Magnus left post - report

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Star
12/9/91

Government negotiators in the peace accord talks withheld their draft code of conduct for the SADF until outgoing Defence Minister General Magnus Malan changed ministries at the end of last month, according to the London-based bulletin Southscan

The bulletin's latest edition

reports that the code was produced secretly by senior officers without General Malan's knowledge and submitted to the National Peace Initiative (NPI) the day after he left office for the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

By contrast, a code of conduct for the South African Police — which contains tough measures to subject the police to independent multi-

party monitoring — was produced some time ago and was included in the recently produced draft of the National Peace Accord which is to be signed on Saturday

That draft noted that a code for the SADF was "still to be negotiated"

Top ANC sources confirmed yesterday that a draft SADF code of conduct had been drawn up by the SADF and shown to the ANC for

comment

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Government sources confirmed that an SADF draft had been drawn up, but were unable to confirm that it had been withheld until General Malan's departure

But they said this made sense, as it was generally known that he had a different style on these matters from his successor, Roelf Meyer — who has been involved in the NPI talks

Cuts force Armscor to realign itself with local industry

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By Day 13/9/91

FOR the past 15 years or more, the armaments industry has powered local research and development — and the slashing of defence spending could have a catastrophic effect on the technological development of SA

Not only has a large percentage of national R&D expenditure been poured into the development of military technology, but the industry has absorbed the attention of vast numbers of scientists and technicians and has given birth to private-sector manufacturing ventures

In addition, technological advances in armaments development have produced a diverse range of offshoots, with applications in every sphere of industrial and domestic life

From 1963, when the UN called for a voluntary arms embargo against SA, to 1989, real term expenditure on the SA Defence Force increased almost eightfold

Since then it has dropped steadily and steeply and the

decline is set to continue. Since the SADF is believed to have devoted almost 10% of its budget to R&D through Armscor, the cut in spending is having a major impact on the research community

This trend is not unique to SA

With perestroika blowing on the Cold War, international spending on the armaments industry — everywhere a focus of technological development — is plummeting

Potential

In SA, however, there is little else in place to take up the slack

Industry will have to move fast to provide new potential for technological development or we will lose priceless human resources while millions of rands worth of capital investment stands idle

Armscor has taken up the challenge to realign itself with the new SA

A spokesman says "Two years ago, we embarked on a three-point strategy

"We streamlined and restructured our operation and intensified our international marketing drive

"Today, we are SA's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and are recognised as world leaders in several niches of military technology

"The third phase, launched recently, is aimed at the reapplication of technology for the benefit of SA industry"

The new-look Armscor has abandoned its top secret image in favour of that of benevolent uncle

Industrialists and innovators are being invited to bring their problems and ideas to Armscor — which undertakes to bring the two together and back them with its full level of technological expertise

"When Armscor was established in 1977, its mandate was to meet the needs of the SADF as flexibly as possible while making the greatest possible use of the private sector

"Because research is expensive, we undertook most of it ourselves — investing

heavily in equipment in order to do so

"With the cutback in spending on armaments research, our subsidiaries and suppliers have excess capacity and our infrastructure is not being used to its potential

"The solution would be the development of dual-application technology, to support military and basic manufacturing industry"

High level

The advantage of armaments research is that it is pitched at such a high level of quality that its products can readily meet the needs of general industry

The availability of a sophisticated R&D infrastructure backed by a forum to unite entrepreneurs and innovators could give technological development in SA a vital shot in the arm

"Armscor must be regarded as a national asset, available to work in partnership with the private sector," the spokesman says



Business Day SURVEY

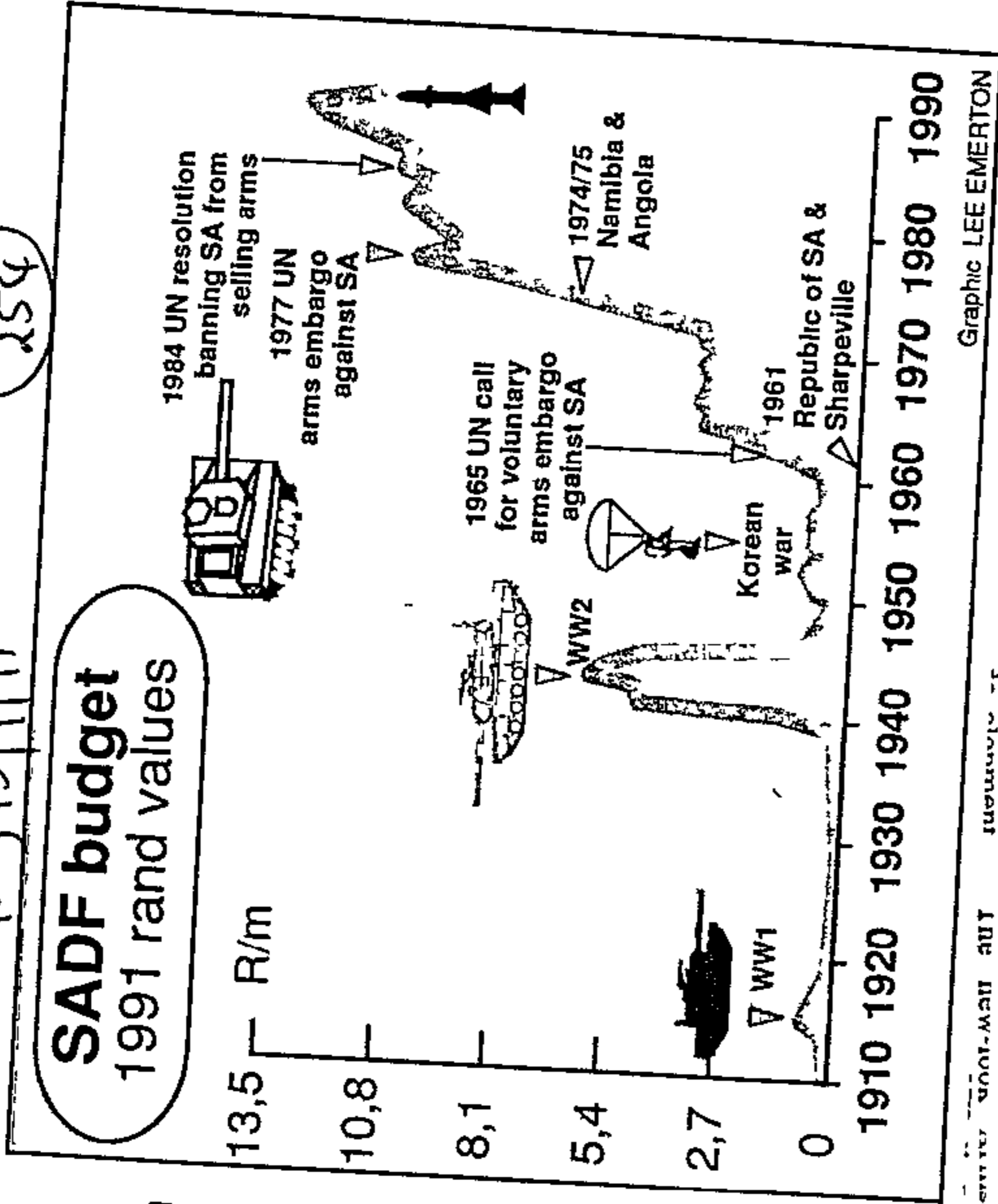
Government spending on research and development has been upstaged by the need for social upliftment. For the foreseeable future, the impetus behind R&D will have to come from the private sector. But the time, cost and money involved is considerable and can seldom be justified by the small local market. SA's would-be exporters face enormous risks taking on highly competitive international markets. VAL PIENAAR reports.

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Research an

13/09/91

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Graphic LEE EMERTON

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BILLY PADDOCK

Late-night work on peace accord

THE national peace accord preparatory committee and various working groups were working flat out yesterday to finalise the document for signing tomorrow

A source close to the talks said the parties had worked late into Wednesday night to reach agreement on a code of conduct for the SADF and on the sensitive issue of lethal weapons at political gatherings.

Apparently there were numerous amendments to a draft document that had been put forward by Inkatha, the ANC and government,

after they had consulted their constituencies

Meanwhile the PAC and Azapo have said they will not sign the peace accord or parts of it because it "legitimises the SADF and SAP"

Sapa reports PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said his organisation would, however, be present at the convention where the other parties will be signing the accord, as a token of its rejection of the township violence

PAC president Clarence Makwetu would present the meeting with a

written pledge that the organisation would do all it could to end violence

The PAC had decided not to sign the accord because, among other things, it gave legitimacy to the SAP and SA Defence Force and the NP government, co-opted the "liberation movement into the oppressive system", "demobilised the oppressed" before they had achieved the ballot, and suspended the armed struggle in a backdoor manner Azapo might sign its own peace declaration, information secretary Strim Moodley said

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Botswana probes SA military link with newspaper

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

THE Botswana government has announced it is investigating the Gaborone newspaper, *Newslink*, following *The Weekly Mail's* revelation of its links with South African Military Intelligence

The country's vice-president, Peter Mmusi, has assured the Botswana parliament that the government would conduct a full investigation, following appeals from MPs for a probe.

The newspaper is published by Magnum Press, but effectively controlled by Dixon-Soule Associates (DSA), an organisation with close links to South African Military Intelligence. Both companies are run by businessman Abel Rudman.

The entire senior staff of *Newslink* has walked out of the paper in the past two weeks, in protest over the company's failure to reassure staff on the allegations.

The editor, Douglas Tsiako, says that, following the exposé, he tried to get Rudman to issue a press statement giving his organisation's side of the story. He also asked Rudman to call a press conference to clear up "lingering doubts". Rudman did neither.

Tsiako confirmed that DSA controlled the entire production of *Newslink*, from typesetting through to editing, and were entirely responsible for regional and international news.

"I never understood why things had to run this way. But they always insisted on handling our copy. We would discuss over the phone how to handle certain stories, especially those of regional interest, but DSA always preferred to have things done their own way."

DSA's control of *Newslink* was first publicly revealed by *The Weekly Mail* following President FW de Klerk's curtailment of secretly funded projects. Managing editor Barry Baxter was suddenly dismissed, on the basis that *Newslink* could no longer afford him. He was paid his final salary from Rudman's personal bank account.

It is believed that *Newslink* is currently being put together almost entirely by DSA, following the resignation of all editorial executive staff, including chief sub-editor Rampholo Molefhe and news editor Eddie Kuhlmann. Only junior reporters remain on the staff

Did CIA allow SA to buy arms?

STimes 15/9/91. 254

THE CIA may have permitted violations of the UN arms embargo as a means of getting information on South Africa's nuclear and other weapons programmes between 1977 and 1987.

The suggestion emerged from investigations into a fraud case against Mr Robert Guerin, founder of International Signal and Control. The question raised is whether the CIA knowingly allowed ISC to deal with South Africa in exchange for the company passing on arms information.

A suspected CIA operation to maintain contacts inside South Africa's defence establishment, by providing it with embargoed technology, could be investigated this week when the Senate Intelligence Committee begins quizzing veteran CIA official Robert Gates, President George Bush's embattled nominee to head the agency.

By SIMON BARBER, Washington

What has been established so far is that ISC, based in Pennsylvania, was engaged by the CIA in the early 70s to help SA set up an advanced maritime surveillance system so that Pretoria could provide the US with data on Soviet ship movements in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

Denied

A former CIA deputy director, retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, confirmed to the Philadelphia Inquirer that ISC was the "cut out" in helping SA set up the system in 1975.

Former ISC executives say Mr Guerin took this as carte blanche to sell SA weapons and other sensitive equipment, so long as the transactions could generate intelligence for the CIA.

Admiral Inman denied any such deal. "There was never any authorisation for (ISC) to ship hardware of any kind, at any time, to SA," he told the newspaper.

President Jimmy Carter cancelled the joint naval intelligence programme and restricted further intelligence co-operation in 1977, the year the UN arms embargo was adopted. In 1978, Congress tightened control on US technology sales to SA.

However, according to court records and former ISC employees, the company continued to provide SA with missile, computer and other defence-related technology through a New York front company, Gamma Systems Associates. A former ISC executive told the Inquirer "A truck went to JFK (John F Ken-

edy Airport) every Friday and loaded out on to a South African 747 and there was never a question Guerin repeatedly said, 'Gamma is approved by Washington'."

Among the equipment allegedly shipped were seismic detectors that could be used to gauge underwater nuclear weapons tests, a subject in which the CIA was particularly interested after a US surveillance satellite detected what could have been a nuclear explosion in the South Atlantic in September 1977.

Lied

Admiral Inman confirmed that "Guerin did come in to volunteer information he obtained on the South African nuclear weapons programme Guerin's information was on track".

President Carter's assistant secretary of state for Africa, Mr Richard Moose, told the paper that "responsible officials in the agency sat in my office and lied to me about what was going on. The CIA felt their interests were best served by maintaining a collaborative relationship" with South Africa.

Ferranti International, a major British defence contractor, bought ISC in 1987 for \$670-million (£1.9-billion). After the sale, auditors could not trace millions of dollars of the firm's claimed assets, which included a sizeable income from South Africa.

The deal nearly sank Ferranti, which alleged that it had been defrauded. According to the Inquirer, Mr Guerin, who now lives in Florida, has agreed to plead guilty to fraud charges.

Armcor takes flak for tactics

SOME electronics companies have criticised state weapons producer Armcor for what they describe as "underhand" tactics in its drive to break into the private sector.

The companies claim Armcor's electronics arm, Kentron, is competing in the civilian market through a private company called Irengo.

Irengo operates from Kentron's head office in Irene. (254)

Adolph Numerical Controls MD Brian Newton says Irengo's bids for engineering contracts are supported by letters assuring customers that the company has state-owned Kentron's financial backing.

However, an Armcor spokesman said Irengo was not registered as an Armcor subsidiary and denied any knowledge of the company.

Competitors claimed Armcor could beat their prices because the research,

ROBERT LAING

development and other costs involved in completing products were paid by the state. Smaller companies, mainly in the radio telemetry market, said Irengo had beaten them to nearly every contract since it was set up about a year ago.

Istron Electronics MD Gary Schuller said it was common knowledge that Irengo was "Kentron in disguise".

Armcor's drive to replace lost military work with civilian contracts places most electronics groups in a precarious position because a former major customer has turned into a massive competitor.

Armcor is estimated to have accounted for about a quarter of the electronics industry's total sales of R12bn last year.

Of the electronics industry's total value of R3bn, about one-sixth is tuned to serving the defence industry.

Armcor's ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ new tactics 'underhand'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Some major electronics companies have criticised state weapons producer Armcor for what they describe as "underhand" tactics in its drive to break into the private sector.

The companies claim Armcor's electronics arm, Kentron, is competing in the civilian market through a private company called Irengo, which operates from Kentron's head office in Irene.

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Armcor is estimated to have accounted for about a quarter of the electronics industry's total sales of R12bn last year.

Of the electronics industry's total value of R3bn, about one-sixth is tuned to serving the defence industry.

Armcor claims to be SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods and employs 30 000 people.

**'We won't be
bulldozed to
early poll'**

skw 16/9/91 254

The Government would not be bulldozed by the Conservative Party into holding an election before its present term of office ended, President de Klerk said yesterday.

He also indicated that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), should be disbanded because it was not "in the spirit" of the Peace Accord.

Speaking on SABC-TV's Agenda programme last night, Mr de Klerk said the Government had a five-year term of office and hoped in that period to hold a referendum in terms of the existing constitution to approve the new negotiated constitution.

Concerning private and political armies, he indicated he had received "certain guarantees" days before the signing of the accord from the ANC regarding the future of MK.

In terms of the Peace Accord no private armies may be formed or continue to operate.

Mr de Klerk added it was "high time" that the ANC became a political party.

Questioned about the carrying of traditional weapons — especially at the Peace Accord signing ceremony — Mr de Klerk said the issue was a very emotional one, particularly for the Zulu nation — Sapa.

Nurses want right to strike

TANIA LEVY

THE SA Nursing Council wants the ban on strikes by nurses to be lifted

At a council meeting in Kimberley yesterday president Prof Wilma Kotze said the executive committee believed that the ban should be allowed to lapse.

She said the council would still be empowered to conduct disciplinary hearings when nurses left patients unattended without authorisation

Such behaviour would always be considered a transgression of professional ethics, said Kotze.

But "emphasis should be on nurses' own professional conscience instead of external control and prohibition," she said.

The recommendations for amendments to the Nursing Act will be debated by the full council and forwarded to government

NS 9644

Meyer lashes out at CP threats to hijack SADF

BILLY PADDOCK

DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday lashed out at the CP and said he would not tolerate the party trying to hijack or exploit the political sentiments of members of the SADF.

He said the CP had not only indicated at its Transvaal congress at the weekend that it intended to hijack the SADF, but also stated its intention to exploit political sentiments of members for revolutionary purposes

Reacting to threats from CP MP Koos van der Merwe, Meyer said. "It is vital that the SADF should not be dragged into party political debate — the SADF is not a political football, but a professional national security force that must be aloof from politics at all levels and at all times"

He said members of the force who defied discipline and abused the SADF for political purposes "will be severely dealt with"

"Neither I nor the SADF will tolerate party political interference in any aspect of defence force activity. I find Van der Merwe's remarks to be an insult to the professionalism and integrity of the SADF," Meyer said

He said he wanted to make it clear that contrary to Van der Merwe's statements, he had no intention of presiding over the demise of the SADF

"Similarly, I will not be dictated to by anyone on defence policy. The chief of the SADF, Gen Kai Liebenberg, and his senior officers are my chief advisers on policy matters. They have my complete confidence"

ew,

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Resolution on army issues 'close'

BILLY PADDOCK

GOVERNMENT and the ANC were close to resolving a number of issues relating to the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, sources said yesterday

The sources, close to the negotiations of the liaison committee set up after the D F Malan meeting early this year, said the issues of cadre infiltration and arms caches were close to being resolved

At the weekend President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela said the bilateral talks between government and the ANC on these issues were progressing well. At the signing of the national peace accord on Saturday, Mandela said Umkhonto was not going to be disbanded. The D F Malan Minute and talks flowing

from that and the Pretoria Minute took it out of the ambit of the accord, he said

It is understood Mandela was pressing ahead with decisions taken at the Umkhonto conference last month, when Umkhonto reaffirmed its commitment to negotiations on incorporation into a new SADF

(254) Government sources said yesterday a distinction had to be drawn between Umkhonto and its activities. The D F Malan Minute and the negotiations of the liaison committee were concerned with the activities of an army — training, infiltration and weapons accumulation inside the country.

SA's A-bomb secrets out?

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CT 17/9/91

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors are expected to arrive in South Africa soon to start examining all the country's nuclear installations

The international inspection procedure could help clarify the long-debated question of whether SA ever made a nuclear weapon

South Africa's ambassador in Vienna, Ms Cecile Schmidt, and the director-general of the IAEA, Dr Hans Blix, yesterday signed an agreement in terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) whereby nuclear material in South Africa is subjected to international safeguards

The SA government acceded to the NPT, on July 10 this year

A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria last night noted that a "safeguards agreement" should be entered into with IAEA within 18 months of accession to the NPT

IAEA spokesman Mr Hans Mayer said yesterday that South Africa had now signed a "framework inspections agreement"

following its signing of the NPT on July 10

Mr Mayer said in Vienna, where the IAEA is holding its annual conference, that South Africa had declared that the agreement would enter into force immediately

"This means we will be able to begin a full safeguard inventory and to send inspectors"

Mr Mayer said South Africa's Koeberg nuclear reactor at Cape Town was already subject to international safeguards but its nuclear fuel enrichment facilities were not

Fears

IAEA inspectors will also be entitled to examine all past records of the now defunct Valindaba pilot enrichment plant

United States nuclear experts have expressed fears in the past that Pretoria may have built a secret store of enriched uranium before its decision to accede to the treaty

It should now be possible for experts to establish from the records how much uranium was enriched at Valindaba and what be-

came of it

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said the framework inspections agreement was a formality following the decision to sign the NPT

Government spokesmen have in the past declined to confirm or deny widespread international speculation that South Africa had developed nuclear weapons

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha stated shortly before South Africa signed the NPT that this country had never tested a nuclear weapon but would not be drawn on whether such a device had been produced

The treaty commits the 146 member-nation signatories neither to build nor acquire nuclear weapons and to open facilities to periodic inspection

In return, the three nations that have acknowledged production of nuclear weapons — the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain — pledge to work towards disarmament and provide nuclear technology to other members

Mr Mayer said that the newly independent Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia had been admitted as members of the IAEA, as had Yemen

Talks on SA military fuel dump in Nam

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

More than one million litres of military jet aviation fuel, worth about R2 million and stored at the Grootfontein military base, is the subject of negotiations between the Namibian government and South Africa, the office of South Africa's representative in Namibia confirmed yesterday.

The government had decided to bring the fuel to South Africa, a spokesman said.

It had been stored at the former South African military base since 1989.

The subject of the negotiations was not the moving of the fuel but a visit by South African experts to the base, the spokesman said, without commenting further.

Namibia is understood to have no use for the fuel.

It has no military jet aircraft.

250 CT 17/9/91

SADF will not be hijacked — Meyer

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CT17/9/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday lashed out at the Conservative Party and said he would not tolerate the party trying to hijack or exploit the political sentiments of members of the SA Defence Force.

Reacting to threats from CP MP Mr Koos van der Merwe at the party's Transvaal congress at the weekend, Mr Meyer said "It is vital that the SADF should not be dragged into party political debate — the SADF is not a political football, but a professional national security force that must be aloof from politics at all levels and at all times"

He said individual members of the force who defied discipline and abused the SADF for political purposes would be "severely dealt with"

Mr Meyer said he would not be dictated to by anyone on defence policy

Killing fields of Namibia

Star 18/9/91

Hundreds of landmines left by the SADF around former strategic installations in Namibia pose a hazard, but there is a dispute over who is responsible for clearing them. DALE LAUTENBACH reports from Windhoek.

SOUTH Africa is alleged to be refusing to clear hundreds of landmines its armed forces laid around strategic installations in Namibia

As a result, the Namibian utility corporation, Swawek, has had to hire a private firm to lift the mines around its electrical and other installations

And the firm is hoping to get the job of lifting hundreds of other mines left by the South Africans around former military installations in Namibia

"Yes, we're angry," says Polla Brand, managing director of Swawek "We've got dumped with this problem"

He says the South Africans are responsible for clearing the 401 minefields they laid around the electricity pylons that bring power southwards from Namibia's Ruacana hydropower scheme on the Angolan border.

"We struggled for as long as Louis Pienaar was Administrator-General here to get them to clear those mines before independence," Mr Brand said

"Nothing happened The SADF reply to us is that we asked for those mines We didn't We would much rather have had the pylons guarded, but the SADF said they couldn't provide the people"

Mr Brand is angry that Swawek now has to pay more than R3 million to do the job

Swawek is subsidising tariffs by R10 million, the government by R6 million and the Namibian consumer is contributing R4 million in the form of a temporary surcharge

Once the minefields are cleared, another R4 million will have to be spent on repairing pylons damaged by sabotage during the war, Mr Brand said.

These repairs cannot be started until the minefields have been cleared

Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed

Police figures are not clear

Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed

Police figures are not clear on how many people have died in the minefields. Since June 1989, 55 people have been killed in Namibia by explosives but most of these have been cases of people handling the grenades and mortars and other weapons that still litter the country

Blasting

Namibia Blasting Agents is the newly formed company handling the mine-clearing job. According to Mr Johan de Beer, managing director, his team of former police explosives experts has cleared about 100 of the 401 fields in three months of work so far and expects to have the work completed by April next year

Each field is 30 m square and all of them contain R2M2 anti-personnel mines. In 300 of the fields there are also the more dangerous J69s or "jumping jacks", so called because when detonated they shoot their load of shrapnel about 1 m above the ground before blasting the shrapnel out in a radius of about 100 m

"It's a mean bastard," said Mr de Beer, whose company has developed a technique of shooting the mines down into the ground where they explode safely

Mr de Beer's company also has its eye on the job of clearing minefields around old military bases and installations in 11 Namibian towns

Estimating the cost of clearing these fields to be about R3 million as well, Mr de Beer says there are thousands of mines which were planted in 10 m fenced strips around the installations. These fences are now also gone, he says

Deputy Commissioner Koos Theyse, chief inspector of explosives in the Namibian Police, said the Ministry of Home Affairs had instructed his department in co-operation with the Namibian Defence Force to investigate clearing these fields

Commissioner Theyse insisted that the police and the military together have the means and that outside contractors would not be necessary. He said there was no question of the SADF being asked to help

"They had their chance to do it," he said, adding that the SADF did remove most of the mines before they left, using tanks, but there are indications it did not do a thorough job

During the transition to independence, Untag also tried to clear the mines, using bulldozers, but again this was less than adequate. "We've seen mines there on the surface," said Mr de Beer. "I wouldn't walk freely around any of those towns" — Star Africa Service □

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MK ~~is~~ staying alive or going into limbo?

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Star 18/9/91

THE national peace accord has focused attention on the ANC's underground Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) army, and raised questions about its future

Even before the ink had dried on the signatures of the contracting parties to the accord, President de Klerk was pressing for the dissolution of MK in its present form as a guerilla army

Its continued existence was contrary to the spirit of the accord, Mr de Klerk said on television at the weekend

The relevant clause in the accord reads "No private armies shall be allowed or formed."

A qualifying clause defines a private army as one which is formed on the basis of party or political affiliation

The pertinent clause was different in an earlier draft. It said simply "No private armies shall be formed"

The words "allowed or" were inserted in the final version, reportedly at the insistence of Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party, to extend the prohibition to MK

As a guerilla army which existed before the peace accord was drawn up, MK — which was made legal with the ANC and SACP after President de Klerk's speech on February 2 1990 — was not affected by the ban on private armies in the first draft

ANC president Nelson Mandela has, however, not made the same deduction as Mr de Klerk about the need to disband MK

"We have no intention of dissolving MK, either now or in the future," he said at a news conference after signing the accord. "It is a matter which is under discussion between the ANC and the Government. We are discussing it in a spirit of reconciliation"

At the same conference, Mr de Klerk drew attention to earlier bilateral agreements between the ANC and his administration, insisting that the peace accord supplemented rather than replaced them.

Three bilateral agreements are involved: the Groote Schuur Minute of May 1990, the Pretoria Minute of August last year, and the DF Malan Agreement of February 1991

In the Groote Schuur Minute, the ANC and the De Klerk administration undertook to end

PATRICK LAURENCE looks at the future of Umkhonto we Sizwe in light of the national peace accord.

the "climate of violence and intimidation", and to undertake a process of peaceful negotiations

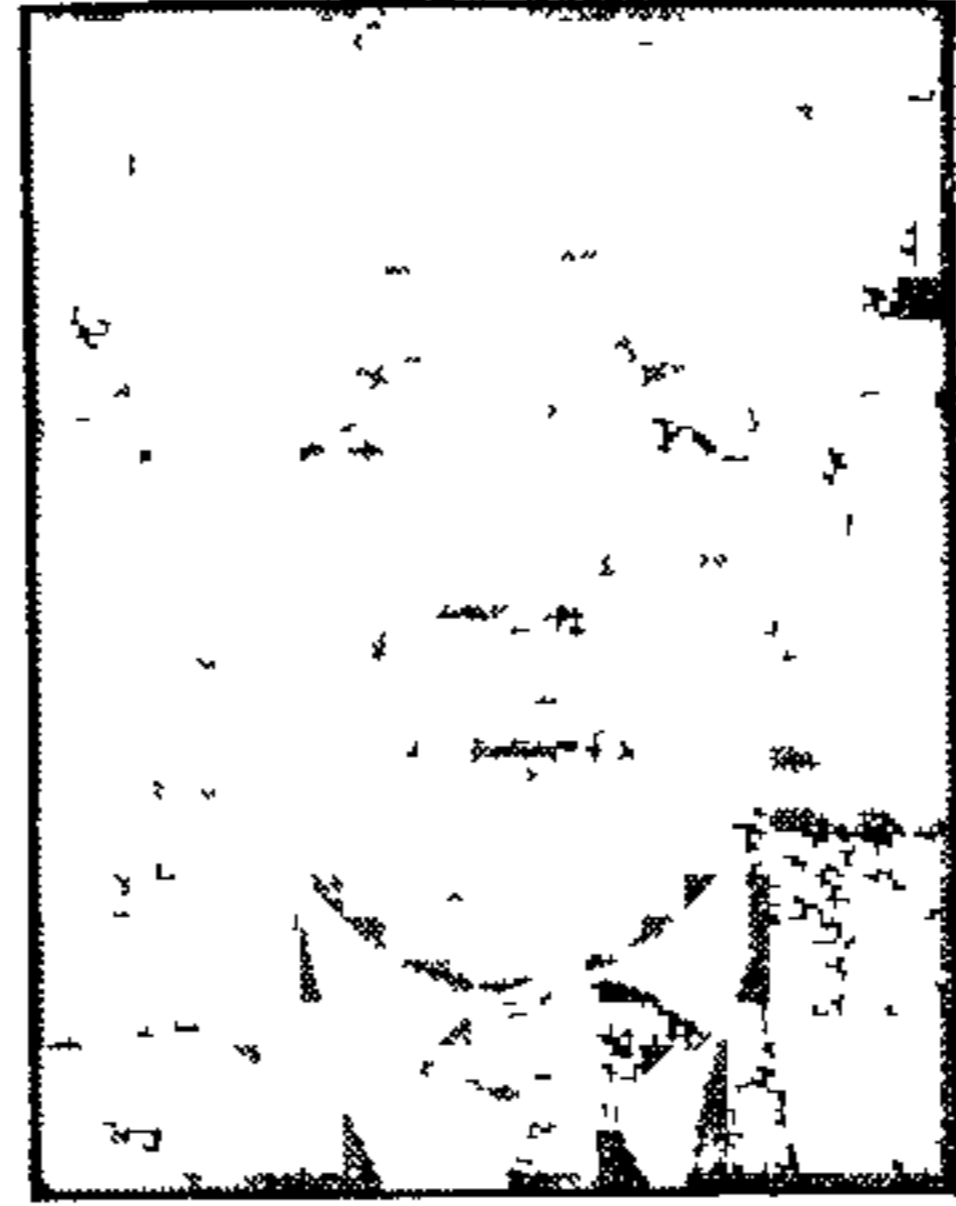
At the Pretoria Minute the ANC agreed to suspend its "armed struggle and related activities" as part of a quid pro quo for the freeing of political prisoners and the return of exiles by April 30 1991

The months after the signing of the Pretoria Minute were characterised by haggling between the ANC and the authorities over the meaning of the three words "and relative activities"

There were serious differences of interpretation over whether the ANC's agreement to suspend "armed struggle and related activities" merely meant a cessation of a direct act of war, or whether it precluded the ANC from recruiting and training guerillas or smuggling weapons into South Africa on assumption that the suspended war might have to be resumed at a later stage

These differences were largely, but not completely, settled at a meeting at DF Malan Airport in February. The interpretation which was agreed on represented, in large measure, a victory for Mr de Klerk's insistence that the Pretoria Minute bound the ANC to more than a mere moratorium of overt acts of warfare by MK guerillas

The ANC representatives



No intention of dissolving MK . Nelson Mandela.

concluded that the Pretoria Minute meant. An end to the infiltration of men and materiel into South Africa; a halt to the building of underground structures, a proscription on statements inciting violence and on threats of armed action, and a prohibition of the training of guerillas in South Africa

Looking back at the bilateral agreements at Groote Schuur, Pretoria and DF Malan Airport, one overall conclusion can be drawn: MK was in the process of being transformed from a guerilla army into an ancillary political force under the aegis of the ANC.

That process was, however, disrupted by the intensification of the township violence and the ANC's suspension in April 1991 of constitutional discussions with the De Klerk administration.

The national peace accord has put the process back on the rails and the demilitarisation of MK is once again on the agenda under the heading "No private political armies"

Whether the process will be completed depends on the discussions referred to by Mr Mandela, and on whether Chief Buthelezi's IFP can be prevailed upon to abandon its proclaimed right to carry "cultural weapons", a phrase which includes spears and knobkerries.

Assuming that the weapons issue is resolved — the peace accord bans the carrying of weapons to, from or at political meetings — the metamorphosis of MK into a political auxiliary of the ANC seems likely in the short term

One of its main functions will be to look after the welfare needs of the returning or unemployed MK soldiers

In the longer run, MK, or elements of it, may coalesce with the SADF and the armies of the four nominally independent black homelands, to form a defence force for the emerging new South Africa

In the interim, some trained MK fighters may serve in self-protection units. The units, unlike private armies, are allowed under the peace accord

They differ in three important respects from the prohibited private armies: their members may carry only licensed arms, they must not be recruited from one political party only; and they must liaise with the police □

'Overberg RSC evasive,' says counsel

Staff Reporter
Overberg Regional Services Council's failure to provide documents relating to the lease of land in Rooi Els, by Somchem — an Armscor subsidiary — was "evasive and deliberate," counsel said in the Town Council yesterday.
Supreme Court, which includes minutes, agendas and correspondence between the Overberg RSC and Somchem, are

necessary to the case of the town council, which questions the legality of Somchem's occupation of the land and its use as a weapons-testing site.
Earlier this year Mr Justice H. I. Berman ruled that if the documents and records were not revealed, certain Overberg RSC officials must be jailed for contempt.

In an affidavit, Mr Hilton Gischen, attorney for the legality council, challenged the continued occupation of land in public recreation and sought to oppose the erection of additional structures on the land.
The delay in supplying the records could only "delay and assist main application and assist Somchem in its opposition to the relief sought by the town council, on the artificial basis

that its building works and extensions of its installations on the site will have become fait accompli."
In an answering affidavit Mr Josias Maree, an official of the Overberg RSC, said he could not find any records other than those already filed. He knew of no other relevant documents and the RSC's possession and deemed that the court order had been ignored.
The hearing continues

Mr D de Villiers, QC, for the town council, said the RSC was "trying to hide information"

Boers' encouraged not to serve in SADF

By Guy Jepson (254)

Boerestaat Party (BP) leader Robert van Tonder last night called for a campaign to encourage "Boer sons" to refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Addressing supporters at a poorly-attended meeting at a school hall in Rodepoort last night, Mr van Tonder said the BP would lobby other right-wing parties and organisations to support the campaign and other "resistance actions".

"We must encourage all the Boer sons to refuse to serve (on the grounds of conscientious objection), he said.

"We refuse to serve in townships as referee (skedstregter) to two peoples who have been enemies for 200 years."

He said his supporters would also refuse to serve in an army in which 1 500 young lives were wasted in Namibia and Angola during a protracted war, or in which they would be deployed to shoot their own people, as at Ventersdorp.

Asked after the meeting whether he advocated a blanket refusal to serve in the SADF, Mr van Tonder said yes, because of the reasons he outlined in his speech.

He said the BP was in the

process of consulting with other right-wing groupings in a bid to launch the proposed strategy.

Another possible "resistance action" proposed by Mr van Tonder was to call on the Boer people to boycott payment of their TV licences.

The BP was also canvassing other organisations to support the proposed strategy which, he said, was sparked by the decline of the Afrikaans language in the broadcast media, its propagation of integration and its bias against right-wing organisations.

Mr van Tonder said his organisation was also consider-

ing requesting Conservative Party MPs to withdraw from the "Cape Parliament" and join other leaders in re-establishing the Boere Peoples Government in Pretoria as a symbolic gesture in doing this they would be demonstrating to the world that the "volk" wanted its land back, he said.

He said another strategy, already under way, was to send a "freedom deputation" overseas "to put the Boer's case".

Mr van Tonder said the names of the representatives who would petition for the establishment of an independent Boer republic at the highest levels of Government would

be announced on October 5. "The Boer State alternative is the only alternative to Pienk Frikkie's (President de Klerk's) integration," he said.

He said the Boer people needed to consider resistance strategies which did not necessarily mean armed insurrection in the face of the expected refusal of the State President to permit a white general election.

A referendum among whites, Mr van Tonder added, would only be acceptable to the BP if the media guaranteed all political parties absolute parity in coverage.

MK will not be dissolved, says Hani

Star 18/9/91

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Political Staff

The ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was not a private army and would not be dismantled, MK chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday

His remarks are likely to continue tensions between the Government and the ANC

Reacting to a statement by President de Klerk that MK was contrary to the spirit of the peace accord signed on Saturday, Mr Hani said calls for the dismantling of Umkhonto we Sizwe were attempts to marginalise it

"We will not be dismantled, and we will not be marginalised

"The arms caches belong to us and we will not surrender them to an undemocratically elected government"

Umkhonto we Sizwe would consider discussing with an interim government the handing over of these caches

Mr Hani said MK was not a private army but the liberators of the oppressed, and could therefore not be construed as a private army

The ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe subscribed to the principle that no political armies should exist in a democratic society, but South Africa was not a democratic country, he said

In terms of the D F Malan agreement reached between the ANC and the Government in February, the movement agreed that no political armies should exist

Referring to Mr de Klerk's statement, Mr Hani said "I am concerned about him pursuing that line of thinking"

He added that "the issue of MK" was a subject of ongoing negotiations in terms of the Pretoria Minute and the D F Malan agreement with the Government.

"We know that nothing has been finalised, but we also know there are binding agreements. We are still sticking to the suspension of military operations and related activities"

Contrary to the Government, the ANC argues that "related activities" did not refer to recruitment and training

In terms of the D F Malan agreement, both sides agreed there would be no attacks by means of armaments, firearms, explosive or incendiary devices, infiltration of men and materiel, the creation of underground structures, statements inciting violence, threats of armed action, and training inside South Africa

Mr Hani said these activities were clearly defined and centred on MK not infiltrating men and materiel as long as the agreement was in place

MK's activities were the subject of discussions by a joint ANC/Government working group set up in terms of the Pretoria Minute and by a liaison committee (established after the D F Malan agreement) to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

Mr Hani said MK was clearly not part of the peace accord, but a bilateral issue with the Government

"I can't see why MK is being dragged in. We have in all frankness not been involved in acts of violence because we are bound by the Pretoria Minute

"Furthermore, even the D F Malan agreement does not say MK should be dismantled."

The joint working group agreed that because Umkhonto we Sizwe was no longer an unlawful organisation, membership was not in violation of any of the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute, and the letter and spirit of the Pretoria Minute as a whole

He said Umkhonto we Sizwe was a lawful organisation which had to reorganise itself since its unbanning.

IDC 'told to privatise Arm Scor

JOHANNESBURG —
The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) said yesterday government had instructed it to privatise parts of Arm Scor

ET 19/9/91
IDC MD Carel van der Merwe was responding to questions about electronics marketing company Irengo, which began trading in the sector about a year ago. Competitors had alleged Irengo was a front for Arm Scor subsidiary Kentron and was engaged in unfair business practices.

Van der Merwe said Irengo was being used as a vehicle to privatise some state assets, including parts of Arm Scor subsidiary Kentron.

He said the IDC had another company similar to Irengo called HDP, formed to take over parts of the Atomic Energy Corporation.

Earlier this week Irengo MD Berthold Alheit said the company was in no way related to Kentron.

Irengo has apparently generated chaos in the radio telemetry market.

Adolph Numerical Systems MD Brian Newton said "I am seeking legal advice against Irengo—I cannot simply sit back and let the state put me out of business."

Larger groups Altron, Reunert and Grintek have declined to comment.

Hopes rise for all-party talks

End in sight to clash over ANC's army

B.10 am
19/9/91
~~S.A.A.~~ 254

THE dispute between government and the ANC over the status of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) is set to be resolved soon through a system of control over armaments and, possibly, by subjecting any MK "self-defence" activities to multiparty control

A source close to the ANC said yesterday this issue and the question of cultural weapons were the only remaining barriers to the convening of an all-party conference — which could still take place this year

The source said the cultural weapons issue would have to be resolved by President F W de Klerk when he issued a proclamation to clarify this "fudged" part of the national peace accord

He said the ANC — and particularly its president Nelson Mandela — was especially concerned about the matter. This concern had been aggravated by the armed Inkatha demonstration on Saturday at the peace convention

The working committee on armed action, established in terms of the Pretoria Minute — is likely to settle on a deal whereby the ANC supplies to government the serial numbers of all weapons cached inside the country

This arrangement would enable government to track down the origin of these weapons if their use for unlawful purposes was detected

De Klerk and ANC officials said recently the committee was making good progress

The source said it was possible the code of conduct to govern the SADF's activities — at present being negotiated to supplement the peace accord — or something similar could be made to apply to MK

ALAN FINE

A further possibility, in so far as MK personnel would be used in community self-defence structures, would be to put them under the authority of the multiparty local and regional dispute resolution committees established by the peace accord

At this stage, the source said, there was no question of MK disbanding or handing over its weapons to the state. The eventual integration of MK and the state security forces would be part of the negotiation process

He said the peace convention had served as a useful model for an all-party conference and there were now readymade solutions to organisational problems, like representation, that might otherwise have arisen

Meanwhile, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said in Durban yesterday the ANC's commitment to negotiations was resolute and, if all went according to plan, an all-party conference might get under way before the end of the year, Sapa reports

Speaking at an Idasa forum, Ramaphosa said the ANC wanted to "get moving" to restore stability in the country and added that an all-party conference before the year-end would be a "Christmas present" to all South Africans

The first phase leading to negotiations had come with the signing of the peace accord, Ramaphosa said

The next phase would be a patriotic front conference which the ANC hoped to hold in October, following which the organisation would be poised for the all-party conference

IDC is using Irengo to help privatise Arm Scor

8/02/91 19/9/91
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THE Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) said yesterday government had instructed it to privatise parts of Arm Scor.

IDC MD Carel van der Merwe was responding to questions about electronics marketing company Irengo, which began trading in the sector about a year ago. Competitors had alleged Irengo was a front for Arm Scor subsidiary Kentron and was engaged in unfair business practices.

Van der Merwe said Irengo was being used as a vehicle to privatise some state assets, including parts of Arm Scor subsidiary Kentron. "The IDC has been given the responsibility of making certain state assets attractive to private investors, and this is the main reason for creating companies like Irengo. Arm Scor created tremendous facilities which need to be brought into the private sector now that the war effort is declining."

He said the IDC had another company similar to Irengo called HDP, which was formed to take over parts of the Atomic Energy Corporation.

Earlier this week Irengo MD Berthold Alheit said the company was in no way related to Kentron.

Alheit said Irengo acted as a marketing

ROBERT LAING

organisation Kentron was one of the many companies it represented. He declined to name the other firms, but said Kentron was its only Arm Scor supplier.

Irengo has generated chaos in the radio telemetry market.

Adolph Numerical Systems MD Brian Newton said "I am seeking legal advice against Irengo -- I cannot simply sit back and let the state put me out of business."

Istron Electronics MD Garry Schuller alleged that Irengo had created an uneven playing field by trading on Kentron's expertise, which was funded by taxpayers.

Ommicon MD Pieter Jacobs said Irengo had beaten his company in various contracts and tenders by undercutting prices and trading on Kentron's name.

The larger groups, Altron, Reunert and Grintek, declined to comment.

Van der Merwe said the disruption that might be caused by bringing state companies into the private sector was unavoidable. The extent to which past government subsidies had helped them was academic, he said.

W/mant 20/9-26/9/71

... AND THE PEACE AGREEMENT DOES NOT COVER THEIR OPERATIONS

The Rhodesians were later absorbed into the other Recce regiments. For instance, a former commanding officer of 5 Recce is Colonel Bert Sachse who was trained at Sandhurst, then joined the Selous Scouts and later the Rhodesian SAS. One of his lieutenants was a Sergeant Major Pretorius, a former Rhodesian army NCO who was in charge of the detention barracks in Bulawayo.

Especially in the early days, others were drawn from Britain and America — such as former US special forces officer Major John Murphy who was seconded to 1 Recce and was killed in a mysterious parachute accident in 1983. At the time it was alleged he was an informer for the CIA.

While most former soldiers from the Angolan FNLA were later absorbed into 32 Battalion, some of their best men found their way into the Recces

5 Recce was initially comprised mainly of former Angolans, but later Zulus, Tswanas and Shangaans from Mozambique were added to their commandos

Two of these foreigners were Sergeant Felix Ndimane and Carlitos Joao Maria, who say they were abducted from Mozambique in 1982 and 1978 respectively, forced to join 5 Recce and used in assisting Renamo with attacks on trains and other terrorist operations in Mozambique, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland. Ac-

ording to Ndimane, 5 Recce was also involved in operations inside South Africa, including some of the recent train massacres of civilian commuters.

He also said several 5 Recce members have returned to Mozambique where they have purchased farms from which support for Renamo is channelled.

While the Recces are an autonomous force they enjoy close relations with SADF Military Intelligence (currently headed by Lieutenant General Witkop Badenhorst), with the CCB and with the security police.

Nowhere was the link between the Recces and Military Intelligence clearer than in the SADF's support for Renamo. According to several sources, throughout the Eighties 5 Recce was seconding several of its members to Renamo on a full-time basis. At least until the mid-Eighties Renamo was being run by an officer in the Military Intelligence Division, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, whose continued involvement was exposed in the late-1984 capture of the Vaz di-anes (several months after the Nkomasi Accord was signed)

The CCB also had close links with the Recces, from which several of its members were drawn

CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster is a former commanding officer of 5 Recce.

Senior CCB member Colonel Corrie Mee-

rholtz was former second-in-command of 5 Recce who worked closely with Ndimane.

And according to some CCB sources the CCB only moved out of the direct control of the Special Forces in 1988, but remained under the direct authority of Major General Eddie Webb as a "civilian" unit which could not be directly linked to the military

Since the CCB was disbanded last year several of its members have joined 5 Recce.

44 PARABAT BRIGADE 254

This elite army unit is currently headed by Colonel M Alexander and is based at Murray Hill outside Pretoria. The operational element of its activities falls under 1 Para in Tempe base near Bloemfontein, which is commanded by Colonel L Rudman.

The Parabats were involved extensively in Angola and Namibia. Some 370 parabats from 44 Parachute Brigade were responsible for the Cassinga massacre in May 1978.

According to several sources, after 1980 large numbers of former Rhodesian parabats joined 44 Parachute Battalion. Several CCB members were also recruited from the Parabats.

32 BATTALION

Described by *Jane's* South African military correspondent as "probably the finest light infantry in the world today", these "Buffalo Soldiers"

are almost all former Angolans from the FNLA movement

32 Battalion was formed in 1976 at the end of the Angolan civil war, and for over a decade was headed by Colonel Jan Breytenbach and was primarily involved in the SADF's war against Swaziland in Namibia. The SADF regards them as a highly efficient and courageous unit while to Swapo and the African National Congress they are the chief villains of the military. They have frequently been accused of atrocities — civilian or otherwise.

For many years they have maintained close links with the Recces and particularly with 5 Recce (which used 32 Battalion for much of its initial recruitment).

After Namibian independence in 1989 they moved to Pomfret in the Northern Cape, where they are currently commanded by Colonel M Delport.

They have recently been involved extensively in the black townships — in Natal and in the Transvaal (for example in quelling the violence at the Phola Park squatter camp).

● The official response from the SADF to a set of questions from *The Weekly Mail* about the Special Forces met with the following reply: "It is not SADF policy to divulge any information about its Special Forces".



APARTHEID BAROMETER

(254)

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

THE Defence Act 44 of 1957 does not make provision for compulsory national service for any race group except whites. Other race groups can join as service volunteers.

As such the SADF is "fully integrated", said a spokesman. However, only whites have reached the rank of brigadier, with the highest rank attained by other races being that of colonel. *W/Ment 20/9-26/9/91*

The SADF's permanent force officer corps up to the rank of colonel is divided as follows:

Indians: 0,19 percent of the total; one commander, three lieutenant-commanders, eight sub-lieutenants and two midshipmen.

Blacks: 0,34 percent of the total; two colonels, one commandant, 13 captains, three lieutenants and six second lieutenants.

Coloureds: 1,67 percent of the total; two colonels, 10 commandants, 23 majors, 24 captains, 59 lieutenants and five second lieutenants.

Whites make up the other 97,8 percent. The figures per rank of white officers is "classified information", the spokesman said.

ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY

OF the total permanent force members, the army makes up 41,52 percent, the air force 31,56 percent and the navy 11,24 percent. A further 7,66 percent are in the medical services and the remaining 8,02 percent are allotted to the various staff divisions.

New conscripts are allotted to the army, air force or navy in accordance with the requirements set by these arms of service. This requires 80 percent to be allotted to the army, 10 percent to the air force and 3 percent to the navy. The other 7 percent goes to the medical service.

MAINTENANCE

ON average it costs the SADF approximately R28 a day to feed, clothe and train a serviceman for 12 months.

THE SADF'S SPECIAL FORCES OPERATE IN TOTAL SECRECY ... w/Manif 20/9-26/9/91

THE Special Forces of the South African Defence Force have been accused of planning train massacres, of being behind political assassinations and of kidnapping foreign nationals and pressganging them into terrorist activities.

Several of their members were directly involved in the leadership of the now-disbanded hit squad operation, the Civil Co operation Bureau.

Yet they remain completely closed to public scrutiny and outside the ambit of the National Peace Accord, signed on Saturday by the government, the African National Congress, Inkatha and other parties to the conflict in South Africa. It is presumed, however, that their activities will be covered by the Code of Conduct for the SADF, which is currently under discussion by the National Peace Committee.

Yet there is a contradiction here: the Special Forces are by their very nature highly covert units. The SADF, for example, refused to respond to even the most general queries about the nature and composition of these mysterious units. How then are they to be monitored by the Peace Accord and its mechanisms?

The question is especially important as the Special Forces have been blamed, by defectors from within their ranks, for many of the train massacres and 'third force' attacks that have stoked up internecine violence in the townships.

In recent months several former Special Force members have begun to open the book on what they are about and what they've been up to. *The Weekly Mail* pieces together some of this information.

RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENTS

Technically speaking, these are the only true-blue Special Forces of the SADF — though other units such as the Parabats and 32 Battalion can be described as specialised forces.

The four Recce regiments are headed by the General Officer Commanding Special Forces, Major General Joep Joubert, who is answerable only to the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg (and ultimately to the minister of defence). The Recces have the authority to initiate their own operations provided these are approved by the Chief of Staff Operations.

1 Recce, based in Durban, is the original Reconnaissance regiment, formed as a Permanent Force unit in 1972. Its official role is to carry out "specialised research and development work for the Special Forces" and to do this it has a training wing responsible for all initial training of special force members.

2 Recce, based in Pretoria, was formed three years later as a Citizen Force regiment.

4 Recce, based at Langebaan in the Western Cape, specialises in seaborne operations. It was used extensively in Angola in the late Seventies

There is one major party to the violent conflict in South Africa which is not covered by the National Peace Accord: the Special Forces of the South African Defence Force.

By GAVIN EVANS and EDDIE KOCH

and Eighties. Among its members was Major Wynand du Toit, the SADF officer captured by the Angolans on a pro-Unita sabotage mission in the mid-Eighties.

5 Recce, based at Phalaborwa, consists mainly of foreign black troops, with white South African and former Rhodesian officers. It has operated mainly in Mozambique and Angola, but is reported to have also been involved in several operations inside South Africa.

It has several sections: 5.1 (Phalaborwa) and 5.2 (formerly the Caprivi Strip) are both commandos consisting of about 60 people each. 5.4 is responsible for intelligence and 5.5 for training and both have a core of about 15 people.

The Special Forces' description of their own mission is clear: "To inflict the maximum disruption on the enemy of the state by means of special actions", and their brief is to operate inside and outside of South Africa as the situation demands.

Over the past decade the Recces have relied

heavily on soldiers of foreign origin — Rhodesian officers and former Angolan and Mozambican troops. The reason, according to one former CCB member who spoke to *The Weekly Mail*, was because "foreigners have better access to foreign countries, are easier to use for underground work and there is deniability if they are captured."

4 and 5 Recce Commandos were formed in 1978 but, according to former *Africa Confidential* editor Steve Eltis, "the origin of 4 and 5 Recce is really the story of Rhodesians coming south after Zimbabwe gained its independence."

Hundreds of former members of the Rhodesian special forces trekked south in 1980 in what was known as Operation Winter. Each officer was then interviewed by Liebenberg and called to account for those under their command.

Two new Recce regiments were immediately formed consisting entirely of the former Rhodesians — 3 Recce (Phalaborwa) and 6 Recce (Durban). These, however, were soon disbanded. 6 Recce, for instance, was headed by ex-Rhodesian special force officer Garth Barrett, but he fell out with the SADF after a raid on Mozambique in which one of his men was killed — leaving Frehmo with clear evidence of South Africa's involvement in the civil war there.

Battle of ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ the sexes on parade

CT 21/9/91

Staff Reporter

A LONG-STANDING chauvinistic military tradition was turned on its head at Cape Town's Castle yesterday

Female soldiers took charge of their male counterparts on the parade ground for the first time ever at the WP Command Headquarters — and drilled the pants off them

The parade was watched over by the officer commanding the WP Command, Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, who commented afterwards "I was amazed — the men were better disciplined under the ladies than under the men"

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

QUICK MARCH .. The men of the Western Province Command Headquarters fell in step to the commands of their female counterparts at the Castle in a historic turnabout yesterday

Witness: I was in hit squad

(254) CT 21/9/91

MARITZBURG — Inquest witness Mr Siphon Madlala claimed in the Supreme Court here yesterday that he had been employed permanently in Durban from 1986 as a member of a hit-squad unit used by the SA Defence Force.

Mr Madlala was cross-examined by counsel for the Defence Force, Mr Christo Van Schalkwyk, at the inquest into the death of Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo, who was gunned down on February 25.

Mr Madlala admitted he had never filled in an SADF application form, a security questionnaire or a salary negotiation form, he never underwent any SADF fitness tests or appeared before a medical board, he never had any psychological or

psychometric tests, he also never appeared before an SADF selection board. He never received a uniform allowance because he did not wear a uniform and was never given a military identification card.

He told Mr Van Schalkwyk he was not given a rank but had the number 810 and was called either by this or by name.

When Mr Van Schalkwyk put it to Mr Madlala that every Permanent Force member was required to fill in forms and undergo tests, Mr Madlala said he had simply been told by a Sergeant Grobler, who paid him directly, that he was permanently-employed-by-the-SADF.

Mr Madlala also said he had seen a hit list which was kept in Sgt Grobler's office and that other people knew of their unit as "the killers". This was part of the Military Intelligence section, he said, and Sgt Grobler was in charge of the unit.

Earlier, counsel for the SA Police, Mr Kobus Booysens, SC, put it to Mr Madlala that none of the security policemen he had implicated, nor any other security policemen in Maritzburg, were involved in Chief Maphumulo's death as he claimed.

The policemen could not say otherwise, Mr Madlala responded.

The hearing continues on Monday — Sapa

'Spies still operate' - CP calls for FW's resignation

SECURITY surrounds the identity of the "prominent Conservative Party official" who allegedly spied for the National Intelligence Service (NIS) And CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg has called on the State President to resign because he was "still using taxpayers' money" for

secret projects Dr Hartzenberg yesterday claimed an investigation had exposed "a prominent CP official" as a paid agent of the NIS, but said his identity was being withheld for his own safety.

Upon being confronted, he said, the man had owned up to having collected information on political groups such as the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Democratic Party for the NIS since 1987.

He had also been aware of a NIS project against the CP, Dr Hartzenberg said

CP MPs yesterday refused to be drawn on the identity of the man However, a source said he was not a Member of Parliament

The CP MP for Brakpan Frank le Roux said it would not be fair to enlarge on the statement released by Dr Hartzenberg

21/11/94

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"This admission makes a farce of the State President's assurances that secret operations aimed at political parties have ceased

"The State President should resign, as he is still using taxpayers' money for these secret projects," Dr Hartzenberg said

(254)
21/9/91
A24

High pitch on parade

Weekend Argus Reporter

FOR the first time in the history of the Defence Force, women soldiers commanded a military parade of men at the Castle.

And if the commanding voices weren't as gruff as usual, the orders were as crisp and the soldiers went through their paces in impressive style.

Captain Erna Gerber, the parade commander, said afterwards: "I'm used to commanding parades of women, but this was the first time I've done it with men."

"It went fine, I think, except that I nearly forgot one of the commands right at the end. Women don't drill with rifles, you see."

The parade was conducted yesterday

in the presence of Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, Officer Commanding Western Province Command.

He said: "The ladies on parade have had a very good influence on the soldiers. For the neat way in which you've conducted this parade, thank you very much."

Neatness is close to the brigadier's heart. He then tore a strip off soldiers who were becoming sloppy.

"Yesterday, I saw a soldier driving his car with his beret beside him on the seat. He could at least have put it on. Then, I saw some soldiers waiting for the duty bus and one had a hand in his pocket and a cigarette dangling from his mouth."

"To crown it all, I saw two young soldiers make a dash across the road against the red lights."

"This is not good enough and you are not doing credit to the uniform or the image of the SADF."



Picture JIM McLAGAN, Weekend Argus
□ TEN-SHUN Parade commander Captain Erna Gerber brings the men to order

CP Correspondent

SELF-confessed Military Intelligence (MI) hitman Siphon Madlala has told the Maritzburg Inquest Court he did not sign any forms or receive any training when he joined the army in 1986

Madlala is giving evidence at the inquest into the death of pro-ANC Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo who was gunned down on February 25

Christo van Schalkwyk, for the SADF, put it to Madlala that no person could become a permanent force member

Why no questions — Madlala

without going through all the necessary procedures

Madlala said three other MI hitmen — a Gumede, a Van Rooyen and an unknown young man — also did not sign forms or receive training

Counsel for the SAP, Kobus Booyens, said W/O Wolfgang Warber and Det W/O Piet

Scott denied having had anything to do with the murder

Madlala then asked why he was not detained or interrogated when Scott fetched him from Durban on March 4, because they already knew he had information about Maphumulo's murder.

CP news 22/9/91
He said City Press had already reported on March 3 that he had telephoned the *Natal Witness*, saying he had information regarding the chief's murder

The inquest continues

NEWS ROUND-UP

SA welcomed back into nuclear family

STimes 22/9/91 (254)

SOUTH AFRICA has taken part in its first International Atomic Energy Agency conference after almost a decade of isolation, writes CHARLENE SMITH.

A resolution was passed by the conference welcoming Africa's first nuclear nation — a founder member of the agency and a former member of the IAEA governing board — back into the nuclear family

SA was also praised for signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in July, finally scotching rumours that it was developing nuclear weapons

Within the next few weeks inspectors from the IAEA will arrive to scrutinise SA's nuclear facilities, carry out an audit of local research and certify that the industry is limited to peaceful purposes

Foreign Affairs director general Neil van Heerden said it was important for SA to be a full member of the multilateral agency once again. He said "Our scientists can now go abroad and others can come here. The exchange of research and technology will mean we can expand peaceful research more rapidly"



Anna Dlamini of the Bahlaka Le Barwetsana Ba Morena Choir in full cry at *Sowetan's* "Prayers for the Nation" service at the Regina Mundi yesterday. See page 2.

Pic. LEN KUMALO

ANC calls for one army

Sowetan 23/9/91
 THE ANC has repeated its call for an integrated army while the Government reacted cautiously to revelations of a secret code of conduct for the South African Defence Force yesterday

Both were responding after newspaper reports yesterday exposed a sweeping code of conduct for the SADF which would effectively depoliticise the army - and which was seen as a step closer to integration of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, the SADF and homeland armies
 Drafted by the SADF, a copy of the code was

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**
 Political Staff

forwarded to the national peace initiative working group on security on August 7

The ANC's reply on the draft code was received by the SADF about 10 days ago and was

Top page 2

Merge armies - ANC

From PAGE 1

being considered for further discussions, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday

The code, which envisages a nonracial army, also calls for talks with the ANC's MK and homeland armies about future relations in terms of the national peace accord.

A main feature of the code details rights and obli-

gations of the individual soldier in which he can disobey orders that are illegal or in conflict with the constitution

Breytenbach said the subject of a code of conduct for the SADF had been dealt with in the working group set up in terms of the national peace initiative

In a statement Breytenbach said "The original draft was compiled by the SADF, discussed with the then Minister of Defence,

General Magnus Malan, and presented to the working group on security matters on August 7"

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said the document was being discussed at top level by Umkhonto we Sizwe and would later be tabled for further discussion and proposal by the ANC leadership

However, Niehaus said, it was important the SADF be included if the peace initiative were to succeed

Early agreement likely on SADF

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Agreement on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was highly likely within the next few weeks, despite the marked difference of emphasis between the ANC's and government's proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday.

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force" but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

ANC and government leaders yesterday remained officially tight-lipped, saying they did not want to

say anything that might bedevil the whole process.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said the SADF was still studying the ANC's counter-proposals, which had been received only about 10 days ago. He expected negotiations on the proposals to start within two weeks.

An ANC source said its counter-proposals were not in any way designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state.

"What we want as interim mea-

sures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try and open it to public scrutiny," he said.

The ANC therefore called for:

- The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces;

- The formation of a national defence commission appointed by the National Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters, and

- The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA

Police code of conduct, answerable to the National Peace Committee, to initiate and oversee military investigations into misconduct by SADF members.

The source said that if the special forces were not disbanded the ANC wanted clear mechanisms to guarantee that these forces were not involved in any destabilisation.

The negotiations for a code of conduct were being conducted within the broader negotiations of the Pretoria Minute and the incorporation

of uMkhonto weSizwe into the SADF.

It is understood that MK did not have any opposition to the SADF proposals, but the ANC negotiation committee saw shortcomings it wanted addressed more clearly.

The SADF proposals that the ANC has not contested include provisions that:

- Each soldier would be legally responsible for his own actions and entitled to disobey orders that are

illegal or contrary to the constitution;

- The SADF is answerable only to the constitution and not the governing party;

- Make allowances for alternative forms of service and other conditions governing conscientious objectors; and

- Provide for the appointment of a commission to draw up guidelines for the education, training and de-

ployment of a new SADF.

Mr Meyer said he had not been intimately involved with the defence working group during most of the peace initiative negotiations, as he was not then the minister.

The Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach, who was involved, said yesterday that the initial draft SADF proposals had been drawn up and submitted to the former minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, before being presented for discussion by the peace accord working group on security matters.

He said that until discussions were concluded it would be inappropriate for him to discuss further details

Job market badly hit by defence cuts

2511
CT 23/9/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Recent cuts in the defence budget have cost South Africa up to 50 000 jobs, many of them highly skilled, and could retard industrial development while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms-export market, a leading local analyst says

Jane's Defence Weekly's SA correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Römer Heitman, says the defence cuts should have been phased in slowly to allow development of arms-export markets and for Armscor to convert its expertise to commercial applications

The bulk of a 30% defence cut over two years has been absorbed by the arms-manufacturing sector, inhibiting its adaptation to the commercial sector, he says

The defence budget has been

slashed by R3,8bn in real terms since 1989. Armscor has retrenched more than 10 000 people, and its major contractors have laid off about 26 000 employees

The job losses and forced rationalisation in the arms sector will severely curtail SA's industrial capability and expertise, Mr Heitman says

Leading electronic and engineering technology developed for military application will be wasted

Mr Heitman says the defence industry will "die" if it does not continue to get contracts from the SADF

A steady flow of local orders could keep Armscor alive long enough to convert technology for commercial use and establish an international market

Weapons and armaments are SA's biggest export of manufactured goods, according to Armscor

Meyer has key role in talks

Political Staff

CT 23/9/91

DURBAN — The new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, has emerged as a key player in the all-party effort to overcome the problem of violence and the role of the security forces

His prominent role in negotiations was highlighted at the weekend by the draft SADF code of conduct — although Mr Meyer played down his own role in compiling the document.

ANC sources have described the proposals as "remarkably progressive", although they have called for a number of adjustments. Agreement on the new code is expected within the next few weeks.

It will then be included alongside the police code of conduct in the Peace Accord.

Although Mr Meyer was not involved in early negotiations, it is understood he has played a decisive role since becoming Minister of Defence at the beginning of this month.

There have been reports that he helped compile the draft before he took over the portfolio from General Magnus Malan, but Mr Meyer said yesterday that he had not been intimately involved before becoming minister.

ANC sources have suggested that the reason for the delay in compiling the draft — which was to be included in the Peace Accord signed on September

To page 2

● Early agreement likely on SADF code — Page 9.

From page 1

Army code

14 — was that the organisation was waiting for Mr Meyer to become involved in the talks.

Mr Meyer has in the past been praised by ANC leaders, among them MK chief of staff Mr Chris Hani, for his willingness to listen to their views.

As Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development he was deeply involved in behind-the-scenes talks during the earlier part of the year and made few speeches in Parliament.

Mr Meyer yesterday declined to comment on the reports, saying he did not want to bedevil negotiations. The draft was completed about a week before the signing of the Peace Accord.

However, the ANC's counter-proposals were received only two days before the Peace Convention and negotiation is still required before a final version will be signed.

First step to handing over Walvis Bay

PATRICK BULGER

SA's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave, Namibia's Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel said yesterday.

Ruppel was commenting on a statement by the SA Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure".

"We hope it's the first step towards realising what we hope to achieve — that is, Namibian sovereignty over Walvis Bay," Ruppel said.

SA's representative in Namibia, Riaan Eksteen, would not comment on speculation that the agreement was a step towards SA relinquishing sovereignty over the enclave.

Eksteen said a committee would examine which activities lent themselves to joint administration of Walvis Bay.

The committee would also examine the status of guano producing off-shore islands as well as the Orange River boundary between the two countries.

Agreement close on SADF

B1 Day 23/9/91
BILLY PADDOCK

AGREEMENT on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was likely within the next few weeks, despite differences of emphasis between ANC and government proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday.

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force", but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said government had only received the ANC counter-proposals on the code 10 days ago and the SADF was still studying these. He expected negotiations to start within the next two weeks.

An ANC source said its

counter-proposals were not designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state.

"What we want as interim measures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try to open it to public scrutiny," he said.

The ANC has called for

- The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces,

- The formation of a national defence commission appointed by the National Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters, and

- The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA Police code of conduct, answerable to the national peace committee to initiate and oversee investigations into misconduct by SADF members.

The ANC source said the

reason for demanding the disbandment of the special forces was concern over allegations that they were behind the current wave of violence.

If the ANC did not succeed in getting the forces disbanded, it wanted mechanisms to ensure that these forces were above criticism.

The SADF proposals, which the ANC has not contested, include provisions

- That each soldier will be legally responsible for his own actions and may disobey orders which are illegal or contrary to the constitution,

- That the SADF is answerable only to the constitution and not the governing party, and

- For alternative forms of service and other conditions governing conscientious objectors.

Pick 'n Pay

1991 year-end

Accounts published at the weekend show that despite a 15,6% turnover rise to R2,8bn (R2,4bn), interim results were down by 10,3% to R53,1m (R59,2m) at the operating level.

The operating profit was hit by the fact that retrenchments were delayed by agreements with the union. And, before year's end, between 1 000 and 2 000 people faced being retrenched unless the SA Commercial, Catering & Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) accepted the principle of "flexible" employment practices during the looming wage negotiations.

onwards, but the group had not been able to reduce expenses such as labour costs — about 60% of the total — quickly enough to keep them in line with this slide in sales.

Also, about R70m of the more than R100m invested by the group in scanning systems for VAT was included in expenses in the six months to end-August.

These problems contributed to the fact that while Pick 'n Pay's interim turnover rose, margins fell to 1,89% (2,43%) and trading income by 10,3% to R53m (R59m).

Investment income of R7,7m from insurance policies and a lower tax rate softened the bottom-line fall in earnings a share of

From Page 1

Defence cuts cost 50 000 jobs

254
JONATHON REES

RECENT cuts in the defence budget have cost SA up to 50 000 jobs, many of them highly skilled, and could retard industrial development while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms export market, a leading local analyst says.

Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed-Römer Heitman says the defence cuts should have been phased in slowly to allow development of arms exports markets and for Armscor to convert its expertise to commercial applications.

The bulk of a 30% defence cut over two years has been absorbed by the arms manufacturing sector, inhibiting its adaptation to the commercial sector, he says.

The defence budget has been slashed R3,8bn in real terms since 1989. Armscor

has retrenched more than 10 000 people, and its major contractors have laid off about 26 000 employees.

The job losses and forced rationalisation in the arms sector will severely curtail SA's industrial capability and expertise, Heitman says.

Leading electronic and engineering technology developed for military application will be wasted.

Heitman says the defence industry will "die" if it does not continue to get contracts from the SADF.

A steady flow of local orders could keep

□ To Page 2

Defence cuts

Armscor alive long enough to convert technology for commercial use and establish an international market

Weapons and armaments are SA's biggest export of manufactured goods, says Armscor, which last week held its first SA weapons demonstration, primarily for foreign customers

Armscor spokesmen confidently predicted last week the demonstration would lead to a marked improvement of international sales, making a significant contribution to a national economic recovery

Spokesmen at the show maintained Armscor's tradition of silence about SA arms sales and customers, but Heitman says Middle East and African countries

have expressed interest

The G6 155mm self-propelled artillery system was acknowledged as the best in the world, and the Rooivalk combat helicopter competed with the US Apache

He believes the Rooikat armoured combat reconnaissance vehicle is a class leader with only one competitor internationally, and that SA-made missiles are among world leaders

Seventy G6 systems have been sold to the United Arab Emirates, and the success of the G6 in Turkish artillery trials recently means that Turkey could be placing an initial order of up to 200 units, Heitman says

From Page 1

SA weapons on show

254 CT 23/9/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's armaments industry held its first local weapons demonstration last week under a veil of secrecy and tight security

Although the overt sale of locally produced weapons is still curtailed by the international arms embargo against this country, the six-day event indicated that Armscor and associated defence industries are looking ahead towards the relaxation of the embargo

Armscor, SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods, has already marketed its defence equipment to an estimated 50 foreign countries, sometimes using foreign countries, like Chile, as a marketing platform

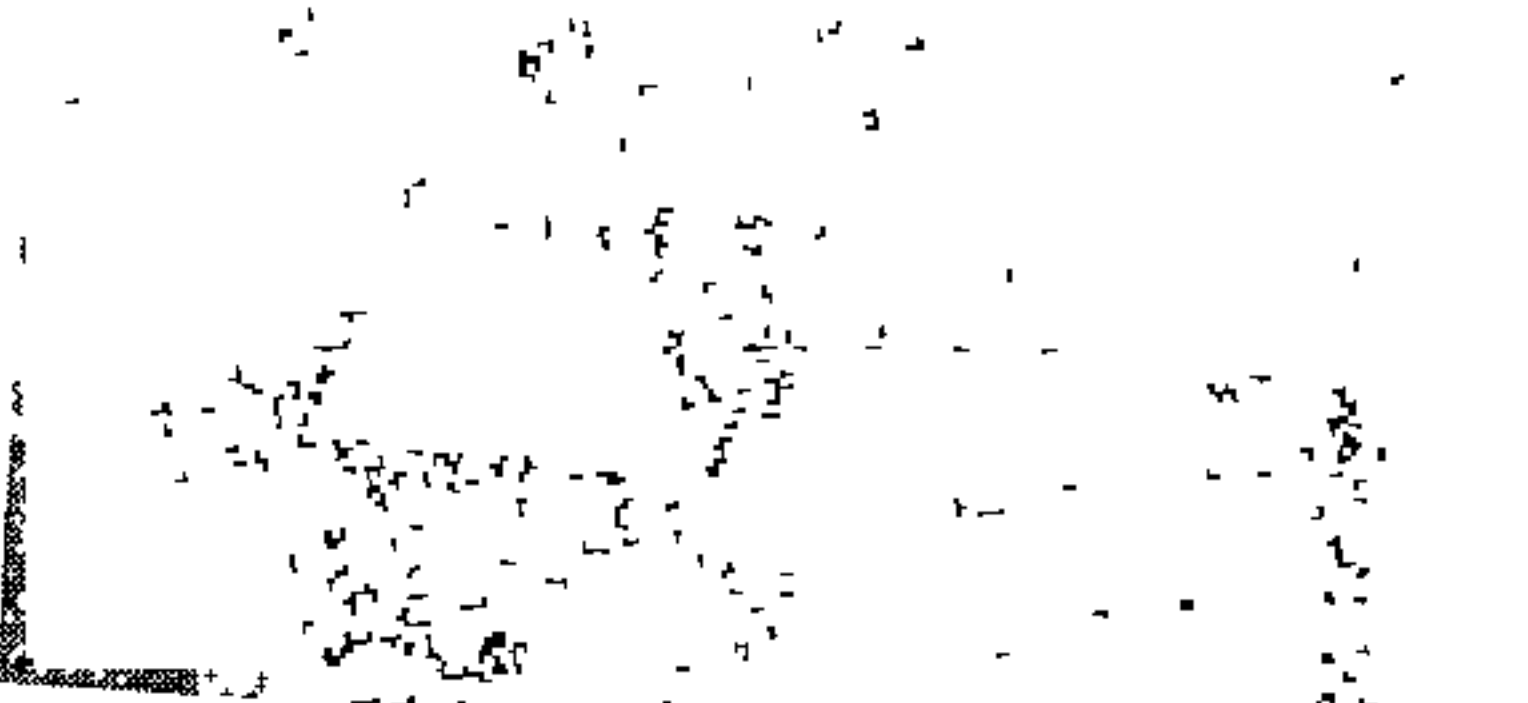
The authoritative military magazine Jane's Defence Weekly has reported that during the mid-1980's Armscor sold the 155mm G5 artillery system to Iraq and last year sold the G6 155mm self-propelled system to the United Arab Emirates

An Armscor spokesman made it clear at the demonstration, held at the Gerotek Vehicle Test Range west of Pretoria, that the giant armaments supplier would not be selling its state-of-the-art weapons to any willing buyer

The spokesman said potential buyers had to meet certain criteria, but refused to elaborate

An estimated 2 000 invited guests, including military attaches from the United States, South American countries, Transkei and Ciskei, attended the demonstration

Among the weapons which attracted attention were the Rooikat combat reconnaissance vehicle and the Rooivalk combat helicopter



DEADLY BEAUTY. The Rooivalk combat helicopter, which has a cannon that can fire 900 rounds a minute, attracted a great deal of attention at SA's first demonstration of local weapons last week

Picture AP

MK 'will be future SA army'

TZANEEN — ANC military wing uMkhonto weSizwe will be the future army of a democratic South Africa, Mrs Winnie Mandela said yesterday (54) 23/1/91

Addressing 10 000 people at the ANC Women's League rally at Nkowa-Nkowa stadium near here, Mrs Mandela, who heads the ANC's welfare department, said that despite the signing of the National Peace Accord with the Inkatha Freedom Party and the National Party, uMkhonto weSizwe would not be disbanded now or in the future.

"We will continue to recruit for uMkhonto now more than before," she told a cheering crowd.

Mrs Mandela said the ANC was committed to the National Peace Accord because it was the only way "to save the lives of our people", adding that the signing of the NPA was not a sign of weakness on the part of the ANC.

Revealed: Soldiers to get the right to disobey 'political' orders

REVEALS GOODER

SI Times 11/16/91
254

TRAWMERS SAADER

By EDYTH BULBRING
and MIKE ROBERTSON

THE SADF is to bind itself to a sweeping code of conduct which compels soldiers to disobey "political" commands that violate the constitution or the code itself.

The code, which envisages a non-racial army, also calls for talks with Umkhonto we Sizwe and the homeland armies about their future relationship. A draft copy of the code, which is in the possession of the Sunday Times, goes well beyond the normal right of soldiers to disobey unlawful commands. It obliges soldiers to disobey orders which would require them to intimidate civilians or advance or obstruct any party's political objectives.

The code, drawn up by the government, also proposes the creation of an ombudsman to handle allegations of army irregularities and suggests the appointment of a commission to draw up guidelines for the education, training and deployment of a new SADF.

Discussions on the code are continuing between the National Party, ANC and Inkatha and it is expected to be finalised within weeks. It will eventually become part of the National Peace Accord which was signed last week.

Police

Work on the SADF code meanwhile.

PHOTOGRAPH BY



**Super
Krugger
Park
will be
world's
biggest**

By CHARLENE SMITH

MOZAMBIQUE and South Africa meet this week to approve the first stage of a project to link the Kruger National Park and Mozambican parks into the world's biggest game reserve.

The superpark — it would be the size of Ireland — is attracting international interest. The

**EXCLUSIVE: THE PRIEST WHO
FELL IN LOVE WITH A NUN**





appointment of a commission to set up guidelines for the education, training and deployment of a new SADF

Discussions on the code are continuing between the National Party, ANC and Inkatha and it is expected to be finalised within weeks. It will eventually become part of the National Peace Accord which was signed last week.

Police

Work on the SADF code meanwhile, coincides with other important developments in the depoliticising of the security forces

● A long-awaited SADF report on conscription, the Gleeson Report, will be released within weeks — it is expected to widen opportunities for conscientious objection;

● The SA Police will soon announce the appointment of a senior officer specifically charged with the retraining of policemen to ensure they comply with the terms of the peace accord

The draft code of conduct document states that military professionalism alone, without an understanding of the ethical values required by military service within a democracy, was insufficient for a society in transition

It was therefore essential that members of the SADF learned to participate in a democratic society both as citizens and as soldiers with "self-knowledge, courage and knowledge of the values with which they are entrusted"

A member of the SADF will respect and defend the right of all to live in peace, freedom and justice

"As such they recognise human rights in the execution of their duties and shall accept personal responsibility both for the care and the legality of the conduct of their subordinates," the draft states

The recruitment, appointment and promotion of SADF members will be based on merit, adherence to the values set out in the SADF code and the National Peace Accord. It will also be representative of the composition of SA society

Mercenaries

The draft also states that soldiers will be protected against the abuse of military authority by the legal right to refuse orders which violate the SA constitution, national laws and the provision of the code

Every soldier will accept responsibility for his orders and their execution, but will equally enjoy the right of every citizen to be protected by the laws of the country

The SADF will be bound by those provisions of the National Peace Accord applicable to the security forces when acting under the command of the SAP

It will not allow its members to be used as mercenaries nor will it employ foreigners to perform military functions on its behalf

The code also proposes that an ombudsman be established to receive, investigate and monitor public complaints of army irregularities

A commission, made up of people suggested by the National Peace Committee, will be appointed to make recommendations on policy and SADF training

SA's security policy

□ To Page 2

SADF is tamed

From Page 1
will be governed by these principles

● The preservation of peace while maintaining freedom, independence and territorial integrity;

● Non-intervention in domestic affairs except when acting under the command of the SAP;

● Non-aggression to SA's neighbours;

● Effective defence if deterrence of aggression fails

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers this week revealed that a senior police officer would be appointed to take charge of the retraining of SAP members

Riot control units would be the first to be retrained to ensure they "understand the sensitivities of the communities they serve and

change the service they deliver" (254)

Mr Scheepers said another senior officer would be appointed to ensure that all aspects of the accord affecting the police were implemented. These included the setting up of two special squads to investigate political violence and police misconduct as well as the appointment of ombudsmen.

The finalising of the code of conduct for SADF members is expected to coincide with the release of the Gleeson Report on conscription

PIC



GREYVILLE
Only 5 winners
R73 280,70 each
1, 2, 6, 6, 1, 5

KENILWORT
One punter collected a payout
R197 941,80
Combinations 6 4
8, 11, 8, 12, 7, 1

TURFFONTEIN
320 winners collected a dividend
of R4 130,80 each
Numbers 5, 11, 12, 3, 1

~~877~~ 254
**MK army of
a democratic
SA - Winnie**

Star 23/9/91
Umkhonto we Sizwe would be the future army of a democratic South Africa, Winnie Mandela said yesterday

Addressing 10 000 people at the ANC Women's League rally at Nkowa-Nkowa stadium near Tzaneen, Mrs Mandela said that despite the signing of the National Peace Accord, Umkhonto would not be disbanded — not now, or in the future

Mrs Mandela said the ANC was committed to the accord because it was the only way "to save the lives of our people". But despite the accord, the ANC would look seriously at defending its members

"The type of arms we will use for defence will depend on the type of enemy"

● Mrs Mandela was yesterday expected at a rally in Alexandra where she was to have welcomed former political prisoners and exiles

National Executive Council member Popo Molefe addressed the meeting, welcoming 18 exiles and former Robben Island prisoners.

He urged them to continue fighting the struggle "on the last mile of our journey" — Sapa and Staff Reporter

(251) (274) CP 24/9/91

CP rejects code of conduct for SADF

JOHANNESBURG — The CP yesterday rejected the draft code of conduct for the SADF, which proposes allowing soldiers to disobey "political" commands, saying it would corrupt military discipline.

CP defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said it was ridiculous for soldiers to judge their orders. They ought to trust their commanders and obey instructions without question.

Meanwhile, right-wing groups yesterday rejected plans by Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder for a united right-wing front to oppose conscription.

The CP, HNP and AWB said young men should continue to report for national service as the SADF provided useful training.

● While welcoming proposals for a code of conduct for the SADF, the End Conscription Campaign has criticised the secrecy surrounding discussions on the plan.

In a statement released yesterday the ECC, which was banned a few years ago for opposing compulsory national service for white males, said it was concerned that the proposals appear to be the result of secret negotiations between the ANC and the government" — Sapa

Proposed SADF code will erode discipline — CP

JONATHON REES ²⁵⁴

THE CP yesterday rejected the draft code of conduct for the SA Defence Force which proposes allowing soldiers to disobey "political" commands, saying it would corrupt military discipline

CP defence spokesman Koos van der Merwe said it was ridiculous for soldiers to judge their orders. They ought to trust their commanders and obey instructions without question. *Monday 24/9/91*

- Meanwhile, right-wing groups yesterday rejected plans by Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder for a united right-wing front to oppose conscription

The CP, HNP and AWB said young men should continue to report for national service as the SADF provided useful training

Van Tonder said yesterday he hoped his call for young men to refuse to serve in the SADF would forge right-wing unity

He said the use of SADF forces to "shoot their own people" and as "referees between warring factions in townships" provided grounds for conscripts to apply for conscientious objector status

Van der Merwe urged conscripts to ignore Van Tonder's call "Remain faithful, obey orders and remain in the SADF. We built it, we need it in the future and we don't want it to go to the dogs. We love it"

Sapa reports that Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said he would not allow the SADF to be drawn into the "political ball-game"

He stressed that handling political violence was one of the most difficult areas of conduct for any defence force.

"We cannot allow politics to be drawn into the defence force directly," Meyer said in an SABC radio interview

Regarding the possible end to conscription, Meyer said it was too early to make a clear assessment of the situation

Witness tells inquest about secret explosives training

MARIZBURG — Inquest witness Siphon Madlala, who claims to have been a member of a secret military police hit squad, alleged yesterday that his unit had received clandestine training in the use of an explosive chemical at La Mercy beach

Giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Table Mountain chief Mhlambuzima Maphumulo before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Madlala said he and his colleagues had trained secretly in the use of R4 rifles, as well as 9mm and 38 firearms at a place in Hammarsdale

It was suggested to him by advocate Christo van Schalkwyk, for the SADF, that the shooting range he referred to at Hammarsdale was that of the Umkomaas Commando which was unsuitable or dangerous for the use of high

velocity firearms such as the R4

Madlala replied that his superior in the SADF, a Sgt Grobler, should be questioned about that

Madlala said he could not recall what types of 9mm or 38 firearms he had used in training

He said in his opinion his unit did not use the official military training areas because Grobler did not want others to be aware of the unit

He told the court that he and other members of his unit, the four he alleges were involved in the assassination of Maphumulo, were trained in the use of an explosive chemical known as M75 at a plantation at La Mercy beach at night

He testified previously that he had used the M75

chemical during a hit squad attack on the home of a Zululand University lecturer at Esikhaweni near Empangeni in 1989

Madlala protested yesterday when he was questioned about the rank insignia and uniform worn by members of the military police, saying he was not a member of the uniform branch although he was based at the military police offices in Stanger Street, Durban.

Van Schalkwyk said there would be evidence that Grobler was not a member of the SADF prior to 1984, and suggested to Madlala that he was mistaken in his version that he worked with Grobler in 1983

Madlala denied this and alleged it was part of a scheme by the SADF to discredit him

Own Correspondent

3/Day 24/9/91

(254)

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R. Daw

Group hits out at secret SADF plan 254

WHILE welcoming proposals for a code of conduct for the South African Defence Force, the End Conscription Campaign has slammed the secrecy surrounding discussions on the plan *Sowetan 24/9/91*

In a statement released yesterday the ECC, which was formed to oppose compulsory national service for white males, said it was concerned "that the proposals appear to be the result of secret negotiations between the ANC and Government"

The organisation would have preferred to have seen the code drawn up after public debate

According to the statement, the ECC believed the Government would try to present the proposals as a *fait accompli*

"We are also concerned that the Government may attempt to introduce certain provisions for the accommodation of conscientious objectors in the same manner"

INDIRECT

Survey shows whites favour army presence

Sowetan 24/9/91

254

WHITE South Africans are overwhelmingly in favour of the deployment of the South African Defence force in unrest areas, according to a survey by a market research group

In a statement yesterday, the organisation said the findings were based on personal interviews conducted in the last half of last year on 2 211 urban adults

Four out of every five people interviewed supported the use of soldiers

in unrest areas

There was hardly any difference between English- and Afrikaans-speakers on this issue, with 80 percent of English-speakers supporting SADF deployment, compared with 82 percent of Afrikaans-

speakers

Men were more in favour of this step than women 77 percent of women supported the move while 86 percent of men were in favour of troops being used in the townships - Sapa

Rooi Els case: RSC agrees on papers

Cr 24/9/91

254

Supreme Court Reporter

OVERBERG Regional Services Council yesterday in the Supreme Court agreed to hand over documents — which form part of a dispute over the legality of weapons testing near Hangklip — to the Rooi Els Local Council.

In terms of the order, by agreement between the parties, Overberg RSC has till October 8 to hand over the documents which include

- Any documents pertaining to the alleged approval by the then Caledon Divisional Council of a Somchem application to hire land;

- Any decision by the council to amend converting a lease of 34 hectares allegedly signed in 1979 into one for 397 hectares, and

- The alleged decision by the Council

on June 27, 1989, to accept Somchem's offer to buy a portion of the land and a decision to authorise building or construction work

Should Overberg RSC fail to comply with the order, the Rooi Els Local Council is permitted to ask for an order calling on the RSC and/or one of its officials, Mr Josias Maree, why he should not be jailed for contempt of court until such time as the order is complied with

Failure to make the documents available could also lead to the RSC being barred from opposing the order sought in the main application

The hearing continues on October

Army marches to right tune at last

Sowetan 24/9/91

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THE South African Defence Force has served the interests of whites and was accountable to the National Party, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback show said yesterday

However, most callers agreed that the code of conduct was a step in the right direction and it should be implemented

Disobey orders

The topic was chosen amid calls by the African National Congress for the integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe with the SADF

A code of conduct for soldiers, which calls for



rights and obligations of individual soldier to disobey orders that are illegal or in conflict with the constitution, was revealed over the weekend

Calling from Soweto, Thami said if we consider what the SADF has done to the oppressed people, then it should be disbanded

"But we have to concede that the code of con-

duct is a step in the right direction"

Themba from Diepkloof said the SADF has been protecting white people and their government

Positive step

"It is difficult to accept it as an army protecting all the citizens of the country even if it will be integrated with MK"

A caller, who wished to be unidentified, agreed that the code of conduct was a positive step but still incomplete

"The whole thing will be completed when the SADF and MK are integrated to defend the people"

Atomic inspection in October

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CT 24/9/91 Staff Reporter

INTERNATIONAL Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors are expected to arrive in South Africa in October to inspect nuclear installations at Koeberg and Valindaba after the government undertook not to build nuclear weapons.

Mr Nick Ligthelm, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Corporation, said yesterday that South Africa signed an agreement in July in terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treatment (NPT) whereby nuclear

material in South Africa is subject to inspection.

IAEA inspectors will be entitled to examine all past records of the now defunct Valindaba pilot enrichment plant, enabling them to establish how much uranium was enriched and what became of it

There has been concern that South Africa may have built a secret store of enriched uranium

Recently Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said South Africa had never tested a nuclear weapon but declined to say if it ever produced such a device

'SADF will approve code first'

Political Staff and Sapa

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer gave the SADF the assurance yesterday that it would have to approve a military code of conduct being negotiated with the ANC before the Government ratified it.

"The military is going to have to be happy with this," he said yesterday in response to leaks of draft codes to Sunday newspapers.

Agreement was possible, he said, essentially because the original was penned by the SADF's top structure. Government sources noted that the version of the code which leaked to the Sunday press contained the ANC's counter-proposals which still had to be negotiated.

The code envisages a non-racial defence force. According to reports, the draft code considerably extends the soldier's right to disobey unlawful commands.

It obliges him to disobey orders which would result in intimidation of civilians or advance or obstruct any political party's objectives. Speaking on an SABC radio interview yesterday, Mr Meyer said he would not allow the SADF to be drawn into the "political ball-game".

He stressed that handling political violence was one of the most difficult areas of conduct for any defence force. Regarding the possible end to conscription, Mr Meyer said this would depend on the demands the defence force had on its manpower levels and it was too early to make a clear assessment of the situation.

He dispelled any possibility of extending conscription to encompass the entire population, "while all of them do not have political participation or the availability to participate and for that reason we will probably have to maintain the present situation for the time being".

But, Mr Meyer said, this was under "internal consideration" and the defence force would, in time, give a "clearer picture" on the issue of conscription.

Furthermore, he said, the SADF should not have any particular relationship or "non-relationship" with any political party or group.

Mr Meyer indicated, however, that he, as the "political head" of the defence force, had a role to play in the political arena.

star 24/9/91
Troops favoured

White South Africans are overwhelmingly in favour of the deployment of the South African Defence force in unrest areas, according to a survey by a market research group. Four out of every five people interviewed supported the use of soldiers in unrest areas. (254)

Half have guns (254)

Nearly half of South Africa's white adults live in a household which possesses a firearm, according to a survey by a market research group. A total of 48 percent of white South Africans had a gun at home. star 24/9/91

RSC ordered to produce Somchem lease documents ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Overberg Regional Services Council has been ordered to produce documents concerning the lease of land near Hangklip to Armscor subsidiary Somchem

In the Supreme Court yesterday the RSC and the Rooi Els Local Council agreed that the documents be lodged with the court registrar by October 8

The Rooi Els Local Council needs the documents to proceed with an application to have the RSC's decision to lease land to Somchem reviewed. It has alleged that the RSC is withholding certain relevant papers.

Among others, the local

council seeks documents referring to the alleged approval by the then Caledon Divisional Council of a Somchem application to hire land in November 1978

ARG 24/9/91
It seeks documents relating to an alleged 1987 agreement converting Somchem's lease from 34 to 397 hectares

The hearing of the main application to have the lease reviewed continues on October 16

Mr Justice H L Berman is presiding. Mr D P de Villiers QC, instructed by Mallinck Ress Richman and Closenbergh, appears for the Rooi Els Local Council. Mr R S van Riet SC, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appears for the Overberg RSC.

Expert counts the cost of defence cuts

ARG 24/9/91 (254)
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Pretoria has borne the brunt of recent cuts in the defence budget that have cost about 40 000 jobs and could seriously retard technological development, according to a leading defence analyst

Jane's Defence Weekly's South African correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, said the cutbacks, most of them by Arms-

cor and its contractors, could have a serious effect on industrial development, while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms export market

The defence budget had been slashed by 30 percent — R3,8 billion in real terms — since 1989, and most of the cuts had been absorbed by the arms manufacturing sector, Mr Heitman said

Armcor and its subsidiaries

had retrenched more than 10 000 people, while its major contractors had laid off about 26 000. Another 6 000 SADF members had lost their jobs

"It's impossible to say exactly how many jobs were lost in Pretoria, but one has to bear in mind that Armcor and most of its subsidiaries are based in Pretoria. Also, most of Armcor's contractors, about 1 000, are based in Pretoria and Johannesburg"

Ex-soldiers to replace strikers

CT 25/9/91

FORMER soldiers from the crack 32 "Buffalo" Battalion have been hired to replace striking Fidelity Guards watchmen in the city, it was reliably learned yesterday

"Ninety-five percent of our staff are ex-military people," a company source said

The company had brought about 65 casual staff from Kimberley and Natal to Cape Town on Sunday to fill posts left vacant by striking watchmen, he said

"In an emergency — such as a strike — we are normally not too fussy about whom we hire," said the company official. But the company had a pool of former soldiers from which it could draw staff

However, Transport and General Workers' Union organiser Mr Nic Henwood yesterday accused the company of being "highly irresponsible by employing workers with a controversial past in wars in Southern Africa"

The move would increase tensions instead of moving towards a settlement, he said

"The company is prepared to bring these people to Cape Town, house them and fit them out with uniforms, but says it cannot pay our members R30 a shift"

The casual employees were paid R26 a shift, 99 cents less than the company offer to the TGWU members, he said — Sapa

I was a killer, ²⁵⁴ claims Madlala

MR SIPHO Madlala told the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Monday he had undertaken a number of drug and theft raids for the SADF and had killed on orders from his superiors

He said he participated in the murder of Chief Mfilabunzima Maphumulo at his Havelock Road home on January 25 this year

Under cross-examination by State advocate Christo van Schalkwyk during the inquiry into the chief's death, Madlala also said he had received death threats from his superiors after resigning as a "hit squad" member ^{Sowetan 25/1/91}

He continued to assert that he had been a paid assassin, employed by the South African Defence Force in the late 1980s ^{25/1/91}

Madlala said he had been employed by private companies, including CNA, Lodge Security and Panorama Shoes, while working "under cover" for the defence force

He was unable to give dates for his employment periods - Sapa

Wednesday, September 25 1991

Weapons-testing lease renewed

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE Overberg Regional Services Council yesterday decided to grant a new lease to Armscor subsidiary Somchem to occupy a piece of land near Hangklip for weapons testing

The decision was immediately criticised by chairman of the Rooi Els Local Council Dr Denis Cowen. He said it was "undemocratic" and a decision which may "widen" a present Supreme Court battle.

Dr Cowen had attended the meeting at which the Overberg RSC agreed to grant Somchem the lease of portion 186, the piece of land at the centre of Supreme Court proceedings to determine the validity of a previous Over-

berg RSC decision to grant Somchem a lease to conduct weapons testing on that portion of land.

"If the existing lease is valid, as Somchem claims, why grant a new one? Only to favour Somchem by forcing Rooi Els to attack not only the old lease but also a new one and thereby jump two hurdles," Dr Cowen said.

Cancelled

Mr Sas Maree, Chief Executive Officer of the Overberg RSC, confirmed the decision last night and said the main reason had been to eliminate problems experienced before.

He said that in terms of the new agreement Somchem's lease would be cancelled immediately if, among other things, the water

was made any less suitable for human consumption, the RSC decided to enlarge the Buffels River dam, the Supreme Court decision went against the RSC, or conditions for ecological conservation were not met.

Dr Cowen claimed that voting at the meeting was undemocratic because the Rooi Els Local Council was given half of the voting power while the Pringle Bay Local Council, the Kogel's Bay Land Owners' Association and the Betty's Bay Residents' Association — all objectors — had no voting power.

However, the two representatives of the Caledon Rural Council, which did not use Overberg RSC services and which had only advisory and not legislative powers, were given 17% of the vote.

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27/25/91

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A witness at the inquest into the death of Chief Maphumulo, Mr Siphso Madlala, denied yesterday that he was "debriefed" by the ANC after seeking its protection in April this year and said he was not working for the ANC.

Under cross-examination by Mr Christo van Schalkwyk for the SADF, Mr Madlala, who claims to have been part of a military police hit squad responsible for murdering the chief in co-operation with members of the security police, said his discussions with high-ranking ANC members, Mr Terror Lekota and Mr Jakob Zuma, were limited to Chief Maphumulo's death.

He said he had not discussed any other operations undertaken by his

Madlala ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ CT 25/9/91 denies ANC debriefing

"hit squad" with them because they did not question him further

He alleged that after Mr Lekota and Mr Zuma left he discussed other operations in which he was involved with "young" ANC members.

He claimed that when he revealed information about the other activities of the "hit squad" during

his evidence in court, Mr Lekota had wanted to know — via the instructing attorney, Mr Bheka Shezi — why he (Madlala) had not told the ANC about these matters

Mr Madlala said he had not spoken to or discussed his evidence with Mr Lekota or with anyone else while he was still in the witness box

Mr Madlala, who testi-

fied earlier that he lied to reporters when he had "confessed" to being one of the actual killers who shot the chief in April this year, said he had intended to tell the truth once he had left the country or was sure he was safely under the protection of the ANC.

Asked why in the four months he was in hiding prior to the inquest hearing he had not contacted the press to reveal the whole truth, Mr Madlala said he could not telephone as he was aware that the telephones of City Press newspaper and other media were "bugged".

Mr Madlala said he would not have risked his own life and that of his family by telling the court a fabricated story.

The hearing continues today

Umkhonto we Sizwe must help train youth

Sowetan

26/9/91

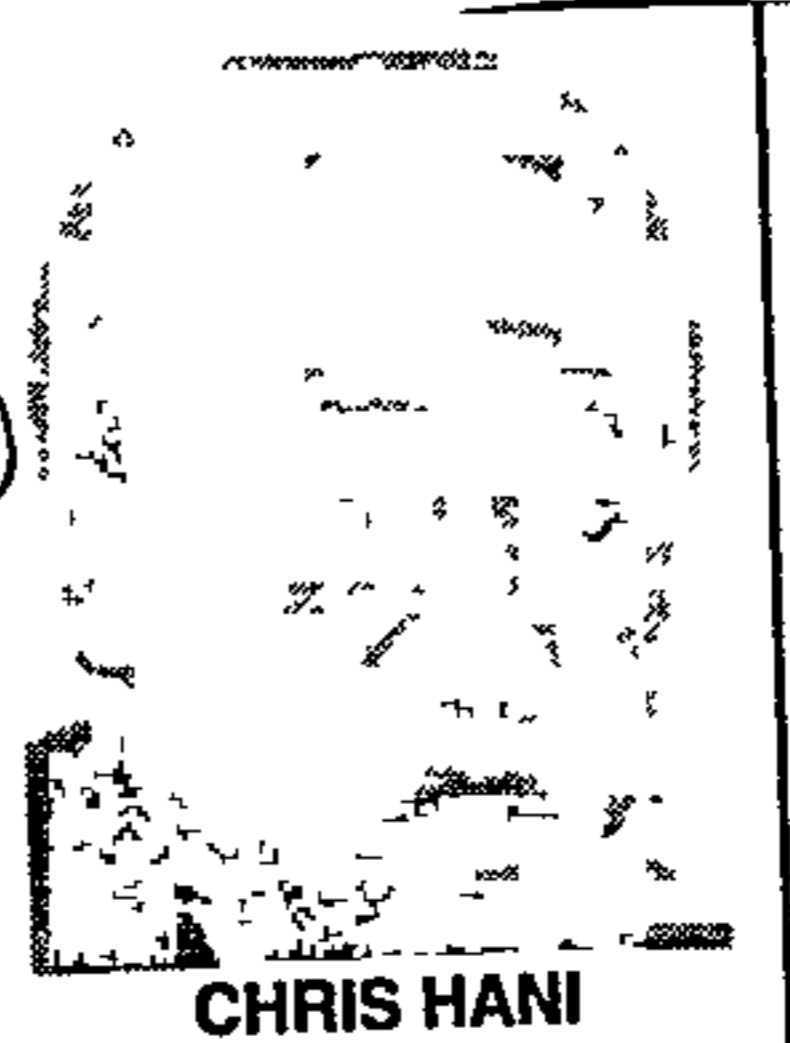
Hani

SOLDIERS of Umkhonto we Sizwe must help train township youths in combat tactics and set up defence units to retaliate against those who do not want peace, MK Chief of Staff

Mr Chris Hani said in Crossroads on Tuesday. Speaking during a visit to Crossroads to promote peace in the troubled Cape squatter camp, he said the MK programme would

emphasise discipline and would be aimed at helping the whole community.

He said defence units were necessary as people had a right to defend themselves - *Sapa*



CHRIS HANI



'Hit squad' members identified

TWO South African Defence Force men implicated in events surrounding the death of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo were correctly identified by inquest witness Siphso Madlala at an identity parade yesterday

Fourteen SADF men in civilian clothes filed into the Maritzburg Supreme Court and Madlala was asked if he recognised any of them

He named the second man in the lineup as Sabasaba, one of three men he alleges shot Maphumulo and who was a member of an alleged SADF hit squad unit

He named the last man in the lineup as a Sergeant Grobler, who he claims was in charge of an alleged SADF hit squad unit

Madlala has claimed Grobler knew about the plot to kill Maphumulo and gave the unit its orders on other operations in which people were killed

He also recognised a third man in the parade, who identified himself as a Gumede. Although Madlala has named a Gumede as one of the men who shot Maphumulo, he said this was not the same man

The hearing is continuing - Sapa

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~~254~~
~~254~~

Sowetan 26/9/91.

THE movement towards negotiation is now going ahead at such a pace that it hardly seems possible that anything could happen between now and the end of the year to stop it

Not even the furious controversy over the introduction of VAT next week seems to pose an insuperable obstacle, so strong is the drive to get a new constitution in place, restoring stability, confidence and economic growth

The leadership of all groups agrees that there is a desperate need to get the economy going again

The sad thing is that the stabilising reforms coming on stream are lagging way behind the need. The drive by the Independent Development Trust to provide housing, education and health care for the poorest of the poor should have been launched a decade ago, when the need was plain enough and rather more manageable than it is today

Those who are now screaming at the IDT to get the show on the road may well be asked, where were you 10 years ago? Did you stand up at the Carlton Conference in 1979 and tell Mr P W Botha the truth?

By 1979 the Botha era of repression and regional destabilisation was in full swing, demanding a huge and increasing share of the national budget, with millions upon millions going to surrogate forces in Angola and Mozambique to keep those unhappy countries in a state of upheaval. Yet in the constitutional referendum of 1981 most of business and important sections of the Press stood right behind Mr Botha

Slide to destruction

Apart from destroying the economic infrastructure of much of the region, Botha's persistence in the use of military force rather than negotiation brought his own country to its knees as well, undermining the confidence of investors. Yet nobody of any influence in the country seems to have had the courage to warn Mr Botha that his policy was a recipe for disaster. There were millions to be made out of Armscor contracts. Anyone who deplored the cosy relationship with the securocrats was letting down the side.

It was not until Botha's defiant Rubicon speech in 1985 that mutterings began to be heard. Yet still

Code to control SADF essential for peace in SA

(25) CT 27/9/91



Political Survey
By GERALD SHAW

nothing much happened to halt the country's slide to destruction until Botha had a stroke and faded off the scene in 1989, 10 years after striking an accord with business at the Carlton Hotel

A full accounting of the direct and indirect costs of the SADF's clandestine operations in that fateful decade has yet to be given. Disclosures of the deployment of Special Forces' prize creation, the CCB, have provided some insights into the reign of terror unleashed in the shadows. Yet we don't know the half of it.

For all these reasons the discussions now taking place between the ANC and the De Klerk government to frame an SADF code of conduct are of critical importance. A provision to confine the SADF to its proper role of defence against external aggression is essential, with the SAP and the (civilian) National Intelligence Service, under proper parliamentary control, taking responsibility for internal security.

Unlike the situation in grubby dictatorships such as General Mobutu's Zaire, Western democratic societies exclude the military from a domestic role. The Directorate of Military Intelligence, in particular, will need to be cleaned out and brought under firm control. And the sinister role of the Special Forces, with their clandestine killer squads and battalions

of foreign mercenaries, needs to be brought into the open and reviewed.

The ANC's erstwhile intelligence chief, Mr Jacob Zuma, who is now assistant secretary-general to Cyril Ramaphosa, said this week that there is no top-down involvement by the De Klerk government in the third force violence which is continually destabilising the townships. But key members of the security forces are involved, he says, men who are in command positions. If Mr Zuma is right — and I fear he is right — this is a horrifying state of affairs.

Punitive force

In any event, Mr De Klerk's cautious step-by-step exclusion of the SADF from its dominant role in the Botha era will mean a further shift of resources to a reformed SAP, we may hope, and a big increase in SAP manpower.

Traditionally the SAP has been expected to act the colonial-style policeman, using punitive force to teach the rebels a lesson. Now is the time for new standards of impartiality to be introduced. Specialist consultants are needed to modernise the curriculum at the Police Training College, doubling or tripling the time which a rookie policeman spends in training and educating him to serve and protect the public at large.

With the PAC and Azapo this week signifying their intention to take part in the multiparty conference, the Conservative Party and various ultra groups on the Right remain the only significant political formations still shunning negotiation.

The De Klerk government would do well to give thought to the alienation of the Right and its potential for mischief in the transition to a new South Africa.

Joe Latakgomo looks at the need for the police force to discard its tarnished image

It's time to wipe the slate clean

SEP 27/9/91

(254)

NOT unexpectedly, the Conservative Party has condemned the proposed code of conduct for members of the South African Defence Force. It has also condemned a code of conduct for the police, suggesting that President de Klerk had now submitted the police and defence force to ANC jurisdiction.

The peace accord provides a code for police that says, among other things, that there "is no place in the police force for policing practices based on personal or racial prejudice, corruption, excessive force or any unlawful actions". For the SADF, it allows for a soldier to disobey orders that are unconstitutional or in conflict with the constitution.

The intention of this is quite clear, but it could go well beyond the letter and spirit of the code. For example, the CP may exploit this provision by asking its followers in the security forces to disobey what they believe are orders in conflict with the constitution. The idea of a professional soldier, accountable to the public, can work only if he sees his role as defender of his country. Presently, the perception that the SADF is the military wing of the National Party is widespread enough. It seems, therefore, that such a provision cannot be imple-

mented until a new constitution, acceptable to the majority, is adopted.

CP spokesman J H van der Merwe suggests that trying to impose a code on the SADF through forums other than Parliament is unconstitutional, as the proceedings of standing committees are now being taken away. "The Government is moving further and further away from Parliament as an institution which approved or rejected such measures," he said in a statement.

There are several reasons why there is a desire to have a code of conduct for the security forces. These are the men who were charged with executing unpopular, unjust, racist laws. Blacks will not easily forget, for example, the statements from police officers who believed they were above the law. One such is Colonel Pieter Johannes Goosen — the man who kept Steve Biko naked in a cell for two weeks and refused to let him have treatment in Port Elizabeth, choosing rather to send him to Pretoria, 1 000 km away, where they had "outstanding facilities" (which turned out to be a mat on a stone floor, a drip and a vitamin injection) — who said that the security police "don't work under statutes". He was promoted to Brigadier for such profound ob-

servations

His colleague, the leader of the team that interrogated Biko, was promoted to head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape. Captain Dame Siebert, he of "I thought he was shaming" notoriety, was promoted to colonel. The district surgeon who admitted issuing a death certificate that was "highly inaccurate" and was found guilty of improper conduct by the SA Medical and Dental Council was promoted to Chief District Surgeon in Port Elizabeth.

Twenty-two years ago today, on Saturday, September 27, 1969, Imam Abdullah Haron died. It was a lonely death for a man who had dedicated his life to fighting injustice. Many will probably ask Imam who? That is the extent to which our society has been brutalised. That Abdullah Haron died 133 days after being taken into custody may just be a faint memory now. The post-mortem showed that the imam's body had 26 bruises, the seventh rib was broken, there was haemotoma (blood formation) near the base of the spine, and his stomach was empty. Inquest magistrate Mr S J Khun found "a substantial part of the said trauma was caused by an accidental fall down a flight of stone stairs. On the available evidence, I am unable to determine how the

balance thereof was caused."

But as Dikgang Mosenke says in the foreword to the South African edition of the book "The Killing of The Imam" by Barney Desai and Cardiff Marney, the story of the imam "is both tragic and heroic", and the book is a "profound and befitting tribute to a great African" and to the courage of all those who fell in police detention in the course of our struggle for liberation.

There are many who died in similar circumstances. Most of them have become part of the history of the struggle for liberation and justice. Who, for example, remember Looksmart Solwandle, who died in police hands in 1963? And yet there are thousands who have experienced detention. None of them will forget the experience. These are the men and women who come out of detention with great psychological scars, often anxious, depressed, irritable, emotionally distanced from family and friends. "People become extremely sensitive to anything that reminds them of detention," said a psychiatrist who worked with a support group that helped detainees.

The PAC's Pledge for Peace, which identifies the perpetrators of violence as "faceless professional hitmen", is based on general distrust of the police in particular and government in general. Says Desai: "The PAC has not been involved in the perpetration of violence, but we are maximally active in peace-related efforts in line with our slogan 'Peace among the Africans, war against the enemy'." In view of our policy of non-collaboration, we will not be serving in apartheid structures, which by their very nature are violent and contain elements which we are positively identifying as part of the perpetrators of violence," he says.

While the Security Police, as we knew them in the past, have gone, the spirit of the unit still remains. There is still a feeling that the police are not serving the interests of the community, and that to simply call for letting bygones be bygones is not going to remove the psychological scars the police have left on people.

The chilling account of Imam Haron's death, mostly reconstructed from accounts given by others of life in detention, shows just how much still needs to be done to create a feeling that the police are the citizens' friends. There may not have been any deaths in detention, at least not of prominent political figures, in recent times. However, the focus has now turned on the police role in the violence that is wracking the country. The police have been accused of complicity in attacks by Inkatha, allegations they vigorously deny.

The problem of course, is that if only one small part of the police force is guilty of such activities, people will paint the whole police force with the same brush. The danger, it seems, lies in making believe that such elements do not exist and in doing nothing. In future, whoever is in government will then have to deal with rebel police who will continue tarnishing the name of the police at every opportunity. It would be better to root out such characters now.

At the same time, efforts need to be made to make the country a generally safer place for its citizens. This week, a survey showed that just more than half of white South African families have guns in the home, and most have more than one. One can understand the fear, the desire to protect self and family from attacks by vicious thugs who believe in taking money and lives. But that clearly also contributes to the violent nature of our society, and therein lies a role for the police that can remove them from the realm of political police to law-enforcing police. □

A cleaner act

Can SA's powerful security forces — made up as they are of a heterogenous mass of individuals — change their spots? That's what it is required to do in terms of the two new codes of conduct for the SA Police and SA Defence Force, the former contained in the September 14 Peace Accord documents and the SADF code still in draft form and not yet officially public.

It will obviously take time to see any changes on the ground. But the process leading towards a more professional, publicly accountable and non-partisan force has been under way for some time and results are starting to show.

While the codes bring the security forces within the ambit of internationally acceptable standards for security personnel, they are a radical departure from the bad old days when both the army and police were seen as an extension of an apartheid government.

Effecting the transition by changing attitudes at the top, or removing those generals who won't change, is the easy part. Getting the message down to rank and file members, many of whom spent years working under apartheid ideology, is going to be much harder.

For the SADF, in the past not as directly politicised as the police — and under the conscription system consisting of a large, changing civilian component — the transition will probably be easier. Its new code, still subject to negotiation (and leaked to the press last week), contains elements which clearly attempt to place members outside political control, though head of communications Chris van der Westhuizen says much of

Continue

SORRY, LAWRIE

Lawrence Schlemmer's article on hostel-dwellers and violence (*Current Affairs* September 20) first appeared, in a longer version, in the latest *SA Foundation Review*. Through an oversight this was not acknowledged, and we apologise.

^{FM 24/9/91}

the draft code drawn up by the SADF is existing policy

Whether by design or not, parts of the code compelling SADF members to disobey overtly political orders and binding them to the constitution almost read like anti-coup measures

Van der Westhuizen says, however, the code must be considered a draft document that could change depending on negotiations and that while the ANC's comments on the draft are being looked at, the final code must be acceptable to the SADF

It is also clear, from both codes, that education and an element of retraining are considered essential by both the SAP and SADF to get the message home to members

The new SAP code of conduct contains at least two important principles that will largely change the character of old-style police activities. They are a commitment to protect all people "in a rigorously non-partisan fashion" regardless of their political belief or affiliation and the "prompt and efficient investigation and prosecution of its own members alleged to have acted unlawfully"

In this regard progress has been made and current court cases — like the trial of seven policemen, including two officers, in connection with the murder of 11 people at Trust Feeds, Natal, in 1988 — as well as several expected cases following the recent suspension of 24 policemen, are certainly having an effect

After almost being royal game under the State of Emergency regulations, the mere fact that some members now face charges is likely to keep any potential offenders in line.

Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, head of SAP special investigations, told the *FM* that dockets ranging from assault to murder had been handed over to the Attorney-General. "We have 25 units across the country investigating all allegations of violence. The investigations are ongoing and not only into matters relating to SAP members."

For example he says a number of individuals will probably appear in court soon in connection with violent incidents on trains and "people's courts."

Radley Keyes of the Democratic Party's unrest monitoring group in the Natal Midlands says high-profile court cases involving policemen are one of the main factors putting pressure on SAP members to follow procedure and not act illegally.

"The only option the police have is to clean up their act, otherwise they will never be

Continued on page 56

CURRENT AFFAIRS

^{FM 24/9/91}

Continued from page 53

trusted by township communities, which in turn taints the whole system of law and order and justice"

While Keyes notes a changing attitude in the police — especially among senior officers and what he calls the professional policeman who wants to pursue his career regardless of a new government — he says anti-ANC and anti-communist attitudes are still rife

"What's critical with the new code is that it is reinforced by an education programme"

Etienne Marais, of Wits University's independent policing research project, says he has seen a change in attitudes towards the SAP, though at this stage it seems limited to the leadership of organisations and communities. "The Peace Accord should make people more open towards the police and improve their credibility, not so much the code itself. What's important is that, by signing the accord, the police are now accountable to groups like the ANC and IFP"

DP regional director in Durban, Roy Ainslie, says his unrest monitoring group has been getting increased co-operation from uniformed police in townships and that recently the Durban riot unit has been outstanding in its handling of violent incidents. But he says the problem still seems to lie with members connected to what used to be the security police.

"The actions of some of these members tend to undo the good work being carried out by the uniformed branch. We get reports of incidents all the time and continually pass on the information to the special investigation units with little effect"

The KwaZulu police, who Ainslie says seem to regard themselves exempt from the new code, are also responsible for the poor perception township communities have of the police. "But we have seen changes and it gives us hope. We may all be surprised," he says

Continue

The smooth yuppie and the craggy old general

254

ON the surface at least, it's difficult to imagine a potentially rockier partnership than that of the two men entrusted with the immediate destiny of the South African Defence Force.

On one hand there's the tough and conservative 53-year-old career soldier — a man linked to the formation of hit-squads and support for foreign guerrilla movements, a protégé of General Magnus Malan handpicked by him to head the country's military machine.

On the other there's the urbane and boyish 44-year-old yuppie — a man known chiefly for his work as a deputy minister involved in planning the demise of apartheid and for his skill as a flexible negotiator, the choice of President F.W. de Klerk to oversee the downscaling of the military machine during the transition period to a new political order.

While the reality may be considerably more complex, there is little doubt that Defence Force chief General Kat Liebenberg and new Defence Minister Roelf Meyer are poles apart when it comes to political vision and style.

Already there is talk in defence circles that their two visions are starting to play against each other.

"Meyer's appointment has ruffled a few feathers at the top," a senior military source told *The Weekly Mail*.

"Many of the younger officers were happy to see Magnus Malan go because they realised he was an impediment to their future. But some of

must come to an end and that the option of a permanent force backed up by a volunteer component is more practical and politically feasible than a non-racial ballot system of conscription.

However, Liebenberg insists that such changes should only be made after a new constitutional dispensation comes into being, whereas Meyer is said to favour a solution in which changes in the military occur parallel to those in the political arena.

Military sources are quick to dismiss the notion that the hard-nosed general will be able to bully the young cabinet minister to see things his way. "Meyer is much tougher than he looks and he is answerable to the state president, not the SADF," said one. Added one of Meyer's

At the helm of the South African Defence Force are two men whose political vision and style are poles apart. The future of the military could be shaped by their personal chemistry, reports

GAVIN EVANS

the older officers, including Liebenberg, remain Magnus men to the core and are not entirely happy about the change.

"Liebenberg is a hardened soldier who can't get away from the idea of the African National Congress as the country's prime enemy, while Meyer seems to believe the right wing is more dangerous and he gets on well with most of the ANC leaders, including Chris Hani."

Democratic Party defence spokesman and former airforce chief General Bob Rogers notes significant political differences between the two men: "Like most other senior serving officers, Liebenberg would find the current political switch difficult to acclimatise to — the change from seeing the ANC as the enemy to a potential ally. I won't say he can't adjust, but he will find it difficult.

"Roelf Meyer is far more flexible, though he has strong principles. He's a good negotiator and a very good minister to have in this transition period."

tacks on civilian installations in Angola in support of Unita. Under his command the predecessors of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and other covert forces were formed.

But despite his past, military sources describe him as a realist who is not averse to change. They point out, for example, that he showed surprising flexibility and foresight in giving the thumbs-up to a remarkably enlightened draft SADF Code of Conduct recently.

Rogers says that if the personal chemistry between the two men is right, their political differences could be diminished. "Hopefully Meyer will help Liebenberg to adjust and will lead the way to a new look, while I'm sure Liebenberg will try to hold Meyer back," he said.



Career soldier ... General Kat Liebenberg

There has already been a shift in public rhetoric. While Malan used every opportunity to attack the ANC, and Hani in particular, one of Meyer's first public statements after his appointment was to welcome Hani's underwriting of the DF Malan agreement last year between the ANC and the government.

Meyer also launched a strong attack on the Conservative Party after its defence spokesman, Koos van der Merwe, called on CP members to "hijack" the SADF.

But Meyer has been quick to scotch suggestions of differences between himself and Liebenberg. "General Liebenberg and his senior officers are my chief advisers on policy matters. They have my complete confidence," he said.

According to defence force sources, however, there are significant differences in their attitudes to two key questions facing the SADF.

Liebenberg rejects any suggestion of an integration of the SADF and Umkhonto weSizwe, or even an absorption of the ANC's military wing into the SADF. Meyer is said to have "a much more open mind" on this issue.

Both men are said to recognise that the current



Flexible negotiator ... Roelf Meyer

former colleagues: "He's definitely no softy nice guy."

Though Meyer's stint in the SADF was limited to a year's military service at the airforce gymnasium in Pretoria, he is not new to security matters. He is known as a close associate of fellow University of the Orange Free State graduate Niel Barnard, who for the past decade has headed the National Intelligence Service.

He has also served for several years on the National Party's Defence Study Group and in December 1986 was picked by then-State President P.W. Botha as deputy minister of law and order. In this position he helped co-ordinate the state's secret National Security Management System and publicly defended detention without trial, including the detention of children.

This is mild stuff compared to Liebenberg's record. He has been a military professional for 36 years and has been directly involved in many of the shadier aspects of the military's past.

Between March 1982 and November 1985 he headed the country's special forces, at a time when they were involved in providing support

THE South African Defence Force has recently had direct involvement in the affairs of Zaïre, Angola, Mozambique, Rwanda, Botswana and Kenya, according to independent Africa specialists and recent international press reports.

Information on several of these countries has been verified by *The Weekly Mail*. Most of the reports have been denied by the SADF. This comes at a time when the government of the African National Congress are considering a draft Code of Conduct for the SADF whose provisions include non-aggression against neighbouring states and a ban on ADF members being used as mercenaries. These measures are being strongly proposed by the ANC but are being resisted by some elements in the security forces.

ZAIRE: An international relations consultant who travelled via Zaïre to Abidjan recently reported to *The Weekly Mail* that a group of ADF officers on his flight had disembarked at Kinshasa airport. And according to *Africa Confidential* sources "South African mercenaries" have recently been seen in Zaïre.

Military spokesman Commandant AH Louw confirmed that the SADF had trained a Zaïrean army infantry column in "basic conventional infantry tasks."

According to a recent SADF press release 15 instructors from the SADF's 44 Parachute Brigade spent six weeks — from May 6 to June 21 1991 — training the Zaïrean soldiers. Prior to the course, an SADF work team helped prepare unused living quarters for the company, and a "limited quantity of equipment and kit" was also supplied.

"This assistance follows the assistance which was given last year to the Zaïrean navy as part of the RSA's attempt to establish and strengthen diplomatic relations with its neighbours."

KENYA: Four senior South African military specialists arrived in Kenya at the end of June this year, according to a recent report from Kampala by the Lisbon-based news agency Inter Press Service. It said the men were based in Eldoret in Western Kenya.

According to Steve Ellis, of the Leyden-based African Studies Centre, there have been several reports recently that Renamo has transferred its external bases to Kenya. Ellis, a former editor of *Africa Confidential*, said he received reports that when Kenya took over the Renamo training in 1988, South African military intelligence officers travelled to Kenya.

According to the documents released by the Mozambican government, Kenya has been involved in providing direct support to Renamo rebels, at least since 1988. The papers, captured from a Renamo base in Sofala province in April, indicate that the Kenyan government — with the direct approval of President Daniel Arap Moi, has provided logistical and financial support for Renamo in collusion with Malawi.

The SADF 'reaches out' to its neighbours

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W/M 21/9 - 31/10/91

The SADF has continued to provide aid to defence forces and rebel movements in various African countries.

GAVIN EVANS reports

Recent reports suggest this has occurred under the direction of the director general of the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, Bethuel Kiplagat.

The SADF denies that it has been involved in liaising with the Kenyan government over the issue of support for Renamo or that any of its members travelled to Kenya recently.

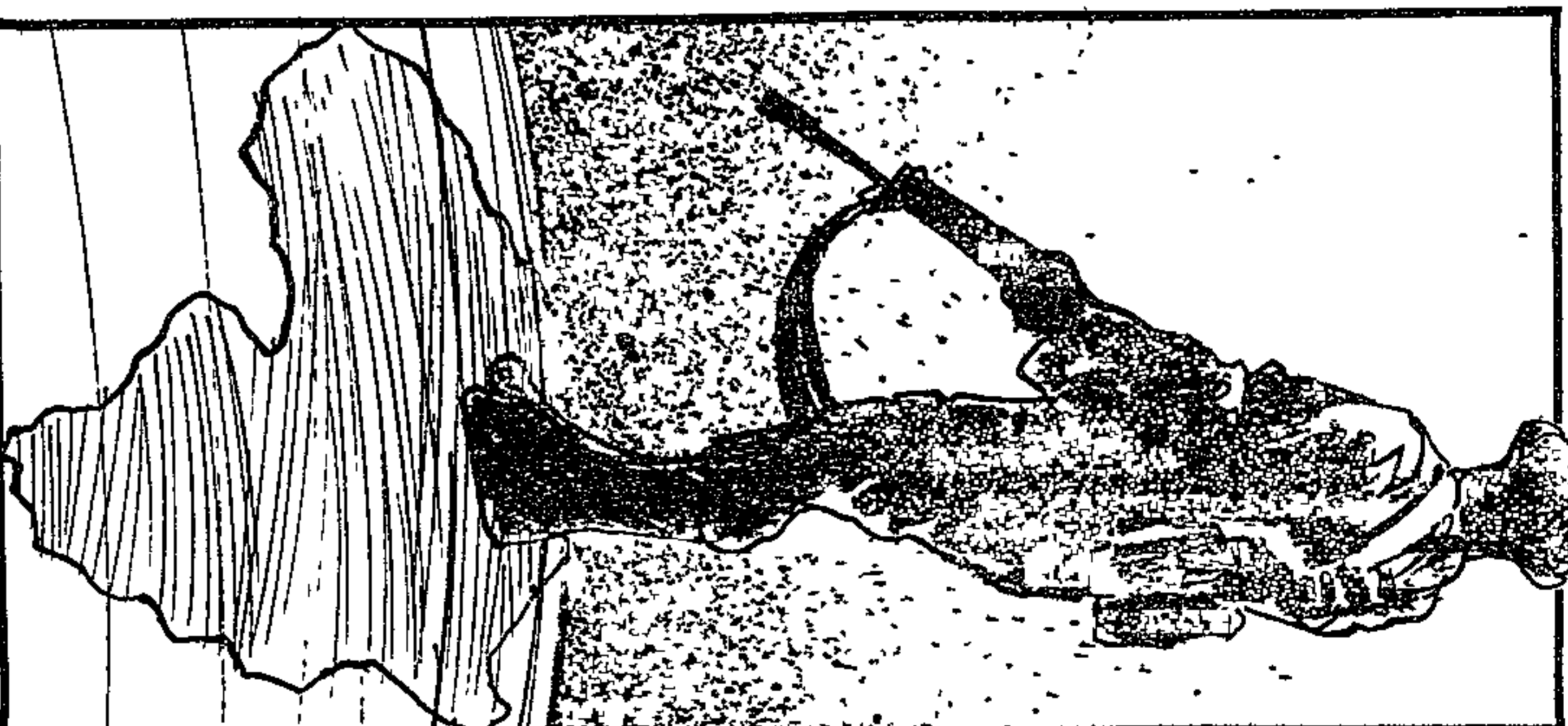
MOZAMBIQUE: Since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984 there have been frequent reports of continuing South African support for the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo. The most recent evidence that this support has continued came with last month's statement by former SADF special forces operative Felix Ndumene that he was abducted by the SADF in Mozambique, taken past a Renamo camp and forced to join 5 Recce battalion in 1982.

Ndumene, who resigned from the SADF seven months ago, said SADF special force members have bought farms in Mozambique to continue providing support for the rebels. He also said that up to 90 percent of the members of 5 Recce were foreign nationals, many of them abducted from Mozambique and other African countries after SADF raids.

And according to Carlos Joao Maria, a former SADF colleague of Ndumene's, 5 Recce were involved in sabotage attacks on trains in Mozambique, in support of Renamo. The claims have been denied by the SADF.

ANGOLA: At least until April this year, shortly before the ceasefire between Unita and the Angolan government, military aircraft from South Africa were flying over Botswana at night in what appeared to be a huge airlift of supplies to Unita.

The Weekly Mail obtained detailed information from sources in Botswana which corroborated Angolan government claims that South Africa had violated Botswana's airspace to fly war material to Angola. At the time Angola was claiming that South African Hercules C130 transport planes were dropping supplies at least twice daily into Angola to bolster Unita



forces engaged in a major offensive against the strategic town of Luena, in Moxico province. A member of a conservation team based in Botswana told *The Weekly Mail* he personally monitored Dakotas flying every night over his camp in Botswana, in the direction of Jamba, between March 8 and March 17. He said there were three flights a night, except on Sundays when there was one flight.

In response to questions from *The Weekly Mail* an SADF spokesman said in April they were aware of "humanitarian flights undertaken by relief organisations at Unita's request", and confirmed that the Botswana government had been in contact with the South African

government in connection with possible violations of its air space.

He said South Africa had a "small liaison contingent" in Jamba to facilitate communications between South Africa and Unita, and said that no military equipment was being supplied by South Africa to Unita.

RWANDA: IPS reports that South Africa is arming the government of General Juvenal Habyarimana in its war against the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF).

It says staff at Kigali airport have reported "unscheduled" South African planes making regular landings to drop military and medical supplies to the land-locked central African state. The RPF is close to the Ugandan government, while the Rwanda government is reported to be supported militarily by Kenya.

In an interview in the Ugandan newspaper, *The Weekly Topic* two months ago, RPF chairman Colonel Alex Kanyarengwe is quoted as saying that his movement had seized "considerable quantities of South African-made weaponry", including missiles, artillery pieces and machine guns.

Asked to comment, the SADF referred the question to Armscor. Armscor said it was their policy "never to comment on the international procurement or sales of arms."

BOTSWANA: The Botswana newspaper, *Newslink*, is a front for the SADF's Military Intelligence, *The Weekly Mail* has established.

The paper's former managing editor, Barry Baxter, told *The Weekly Mail* that *Newslink* was funded and controlled by military intelligence, through the Pretoria-based communications company, Dixon-Soule Associates. According to a former military intelligence major, Nico Basson, DSA is a government front company. It handles all press releases from the Bophuthatswana government. The SADF refused to confirm or deny the report.

● According to a recent IPS report from Kampala, South Africa may also be involved in support for Ugandan rebel groups.

A Ugandan military official is quoted as saying that his country was concerned that South Africa was assisting Kenya in arming rebels seeking to overthrow President Yoweri Museveni's government.

The report claims that South Africa's military interest arises from the fact that since early 1989 Unkthonto weSizwe has had most of its bases in Uganda. According to reports from sources close to British intelligence, the Ugandan government has been using MK guerrillas to fight rebels in the north of the country.

The SADF has denied any role in training or arming opponents of the Ugandan government, and there appears to be scepticism among African specialists about the claims.

In addition, South Africa's security forces have maintained close ties with Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

SADF wants Bruce — again

WIMCOY 27/9-31/10/91
By GAVIN EVANS (254)

CONSCIENTIOUS objector David Bruce, who last year completed a 20-month prison sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, was yesterday surprised to find army papers in his letter box, calling him up for a year's military service.

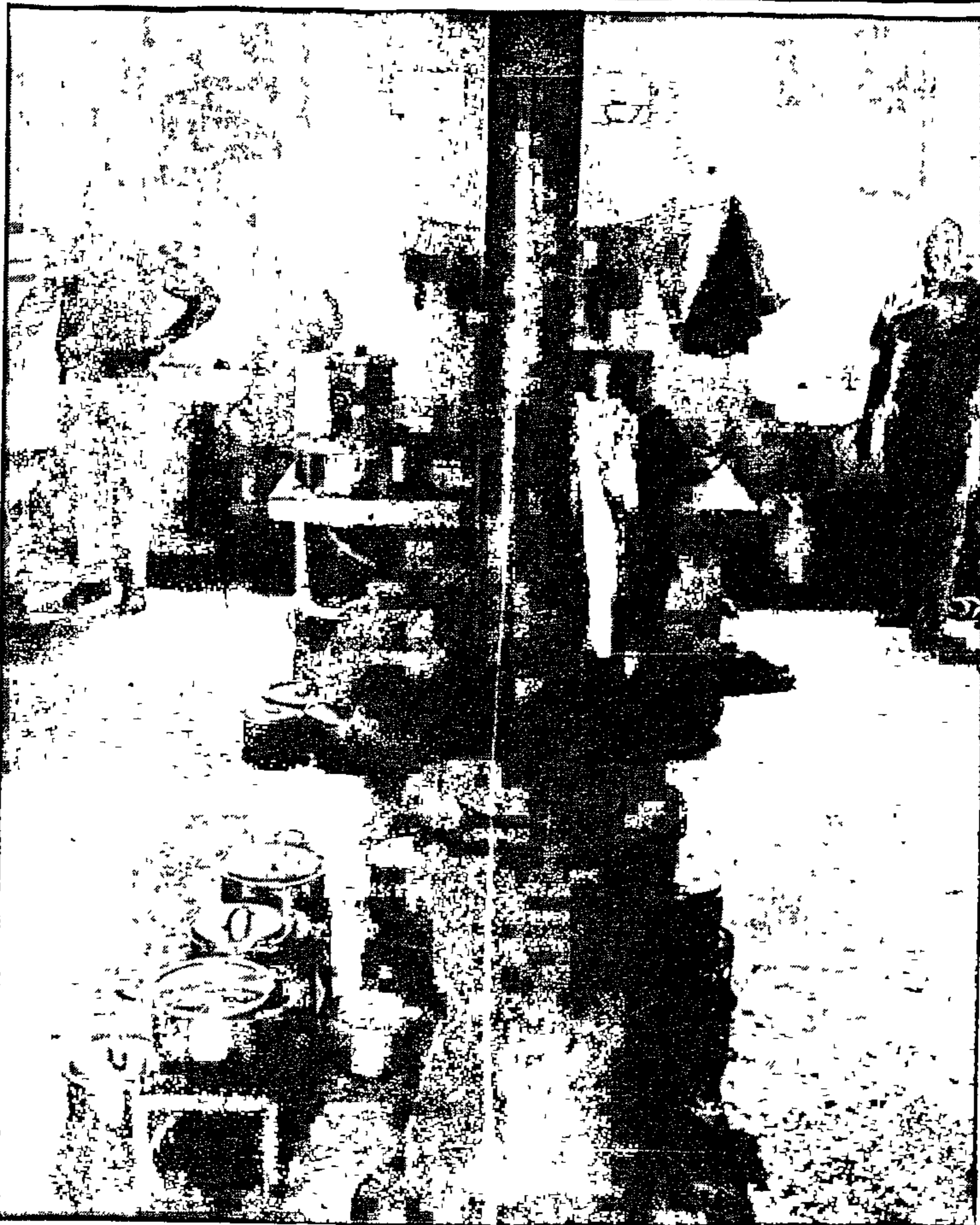
Bruce (27) said he'd received a January 7 1992 call-up for 1 South African Infantry in Bloemfontein.

"I'm a little surprised, but I certainly don't feel compelled to obey it," he said.

In 1988, Bruce was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, reduced to 20 months on appeal. He served his full sentence in Pretoria Central Prison.

According to Section 126A (6) of the Defence Act objectors who have served their prison sentences are exempt from further liability to the SADF.

"We've been receiving figures that in some areas only 40 percent of conscripts are turning up for their national service call-ups and only 10 percent for camps," commented End Conscription Campaign leader Chris de Villiers, "but we didn't know they were this desperate."



RAIDED ... The inside of Vanderbijlpark's KwaMadala Hostel where five Inkatha members were wounded when SADF soldiers allegedly opened fire this week. **■ Pic: MIKE MZILENI**

5 hurt as SADF, IFP clash

By SOPHIE TEMA

CONTROVERSIAL KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark - dubbed a stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party by Vaal residents - was allegedly attacked by SADF soldiers this week

Residents of the hostel claimed that about five IFP members were shot and wounded by soldiers raiding KwaMadala

Cmdt Riaan Louw of

the SADF's Media Liaison Section confirmed that SADF soldiers were involved in the incident, adding police were investigating

Vaal Triangle police spokesman Piet van Deventer said several charges of attempted murder and assault were being investigated

The injured were treated in hospital and discharged, said IFP secretary Siphon Zondi

An IFP member at KwaMadala hostel said a group of armed SADF soldiers arrived at the hostel and told a guard they were looking for someone

He said the guard was still talking to some of them when he heard gunfire and saw hostel inmates running from their rooms. He said he saw the soldiers open fire

Those injured were Enos Zulu, Vincent

Khanyile, Siphon Ntuli, Muntukhuluma Zungu and Nicholas Ntsele

Vitus Mvelase, IFP central committee member, said: "We are still baffled by the actions of the SADF as we do not believe there was any reason for the shooting

"If the SADF was looking for someone they could have approached us and we would not have hampered them in their duties"

clips 29/9/91

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Early retirement for general who controlled CCB

S/Times 29/9/91

By DE WET POTGIETER

SADF Military Intelligence chief, General Witkop Badenhorst, who controlled the shadowy CCB, is taking early retirement as a board of inquiry probes alleged irregularities into the finances of his department

And his controversial deputy, Major-General Joep Joubert, deputy chief of staff (intelligence), has been sidelined and appointed deputy chief of staff (operations)

General Badenhorst's surprise retirement — he is only 51 — was announced by Defence HQ this week. Retirement age is usually between 55 and 60

Replying to inquiries from the Sunday Times, a Defence Force spokesman confirmed that a board of inquiry had been convened

Two retired generals were appointed to probe "allegations of irregularities within the organisation of the intelligence section," said the spokesman

He pointed out the investigation had not been directed at General Badenhorst personally, but into alleged irregularities in his department

General Joubert came under intense questioning from Judge Louis Harms and Free State Attorney-General Tim McNally during the Harms Commission hearings into the SADF's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau last year

Costs

When an amount of R1 000, drawn from the special SADF fund, was queried, General Joubert said he had merely authorised the amount, he had to report to the SADF Chief of Finance — but only if payments were irregular

He had ordered the payment of the legal costs of former Selous Scout and CCB operative Noel Robey, suspected of involvement in the murder of Dr Fabian

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GENERAL Witkop Badenhorst ... probe into finances of his department

Ribeiro and his wife, because he felt the CCB should protect him

General Badenhorst also received a roasting, this time from Eberhard Bertelsmann SC, who represented the David Webster Trust. In his summary, Mr Bertelsmann said claims by General Badenhorst that he was unaware of the existence of the CCB were "virtually impossible" to believe

General Badenhorst's retirement has resulted in a major reshuffle of the senior echelons of the SADF's General Staff

The present deputy chief of the army, Major-General CP (Joffel) van der Westhuizen, will replace General Badenhorst as chief of staff (intelligence).

Major-General Chris Thirion replaces General Joubert as his deputy

Other changes are Major-General JA Klopper becomes new deputy chief of the army, and Major-General Daan Hamman succeeds General Klopper as Chief of Army Staff, Operations.

Brigadier Jan Erasmus, formerly attached to the State Security Council, is promoted to major-general and succeeds General Thirion on the staff of the Chief of the Defence Force

Democratic Party spokesman on defence, former Air Force chief General Bob Rogers welcomed the reshuffle as a significant move in re-establishing the credibility of the SADF



PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. - DEFENCE

1991

OCT. — NOV.

Don't disband MK

Star 1/10/91

For MK to be disbanded at this crucial stage, when blatant distrust, disloyalty and violence are still prevalent, would be suicidal, immoral and illogical with regard to the peoples' struggle

First of all, MK is the legitimate liberation army which fought the oppression of the indigenous inhabitants of this country. It has absolutely nothing to do with private armies which are busy slaughtering innocent and defenceless people.

To the best of my knowledge, the private armies which were impliedly referred to were (i) Defence units which are reportedly intended to be established, (ii) Inkatha commandos which were reported to have been trained by the SADF in Angola, Namibia, Northern Natal, Eastern Tvl etc, (iii) the CCB, and (iv) Askaris.

Secondly, MK has never been and is still no threat to Inkatha whose leader seems to be panicking.

(254) What actually prompted Buthelezi to equate private armies and so-called traditional weapons with MK, I just really cannot tell. MK is not involved in the current so-called political violence, whereas private armies and his cultural weapons are intricately entangled in butchering passengers in trains, buses, etc.

I advise him not to allow himself to be used as a bait by tempting and alluring satanic forces, after which he would find himself having drifted further and further away from his brothers and sisters to the point of no return.

Lastly the ANC is still a liberation organisation busy paving way to a genuine negotiation process. Every liberation organisation has an army. In no circumstances would we freedom fighters like to see MK being disbanded.

Thomas Majola

Alrode

Four-page

blitz from

Star 3/10/91

Armcor

(254)
LONDON — Armcor has launched a massive sales campaign for a wide range of its most successful products.

Full-colour Armcor advertisements take up four full pages of this week's issue of Jane's Defence Weekly

Under its slogan, the company says "As a totally independent, adaptable and reliable supplier, Armcor has a creditable record of providing proven combat solutions world-wide."

It cites as a "prime example" the G6, a self-propelled 155 mm wheeled gun, several of which are known to have been sold to the United Arab Emirates. Its predecessor, the towed 155 mm G5, was supplied in great numbers to both sides during the Iran-Iraq war in exchange for oil.

Other Armcor weaponry on offer are the Seeker mini-RPV surveillance system, the heavily armed Rookat, the Rooivalk combat support helicopter and the Valkiri multiple artillery rocket system —
Star Bureau.

5 000 to lose jobs at Armscor

254

ARG 4/10/91

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Armscor is to retrench 5 000 more workers countrywide at the end of the month — 500 at the head office here and at least 500 at its subsidiaries in the city

The retrenchments come as a result of rationalisation, changing the huge arms manufacturer into a viable undertaking.

Pretoria, Somerset West, Potchefstroom and Kempton Park are expected to be most seriously affected. Most Armscor subsidiaries are in these areas.

The 5 000 retrenchments bring to 15 000 the number of staff cuts at Armscor since 1981. Another 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, mostly at Armscor contractors.

Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren said today that the reduction of personnel would begin at the end of the month.

The personnel strength of the Armscor head office in Erasmusrand will be reduced by 500, while other retrenchments will be at Armscor subsidiaries throughout the country.

Among them are about 500 employees at Kentron, who have been told staff would be reduced at the end of October by a third. Kentron employs about 1 600.

Another 1 300 are expected to be retrenched at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park.

Mr Van Vuuren said the Defence Force had cancelled a number of projects because of cuts in defence spending.

Pik shoots down claim of nuclear links with Iraq

Star 4/10/91.

Political Reporter (254)

Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday denied that a Washington South African Embassy spokesman had made any statement implying nuclear co-operation between Iraq and Pretoria

"The South African Government reconfirms that it has adhered to UN embargoes with respect to military co-operation with Iraq, and further states that there has never been any co-operation with Iraq with respect to nuclear technology," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement

This follows a report in a London newspaper yesterday quoting a

spokesman for the South African Embassy in Washington as saying Pretoria might have supplied technology that helped Iraq develop nuclear weapons projects

Mr Botha, however, firmly denied it

"The Minister denies that the statements implying that nuclear co-operation with Iraq attributed to a spokesman of the SA Embassy in Washington were made," the spokesman said

The London Financial Times report said the embassy spokesman denied SA was involved in supplying the "nozzle" uranium enrichment process to Iraq but "left open" the possibility that

it may have aided Iraq's nuclear programmes

"To the best of my knowledge, we do not now supply Iraq with any nuclear technology and have not for at least the past year. It may be that we supplied Iraq with nuclear technology in the past," the spokesman was quoted as having said.

The Financial Times said a UN official in New York had confirmed that the possibility of SA having helped Iraq was being "looked at"

The report came as the UN inspection team examining Iraq's nuclear programme was about to announce the results of its probe in Vienna

Armcor

5 000 set for Star 7/10/91 jobs battle

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau (254)

Thousands of retrenched Armcor workers are about to encounter a closed labour market unable to absorb even the most highly skilled among them, economists say.

Armcor announced last week that it was to retrench a further 5 000 workers country-wide at the end of the month in its efforts to become a viable commercial undertaking.

The latest wave of retrenchments include a large number of highly skilled technicians, engineers and scientists, it is understood.

The retrenchments, however, affect workers of varying skill levels and of all ages.

There is currently an alarming oversupply of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in South Africa's labour market — with a shortage of skilled workers in certain fields.

Abe Bardin, a labour economist and director of research at the National Manpower Commission, said the present econ-

omy was not providing jobs even for people with highly developed skills.

"And if the skills are refined to a particular field, this will present an even bigger problem," he said.

One economist said the arms industry had been developed to a marked extent in South Africa and that many skills learnt by people about to be retrenched would be redundant in the new South Africa.

Armcor retrenchment victims would probably be extremely traumatised at losing such high-profile, well-paid jobs, he added.

SA Chamber of Business chief economist Ben van Rensburg said that even when the economy did begin to pick up as expected, this would not mean an automatic need for skilled workers.

"Businesses enter phases where they retain their skilled labour for the duration of the recession with the expectation that they can be put to proper use when the economy improves. Excess capacity also applies to skilled labour in businesses at the moment," Mr van Rensburg said.

FM 11/10/91

GETTING TO KNOW THE GENERAL

(254)

We have almost forgotten what it is like to have a civilian Defence Minister. For more than a decade, the man politically responsible for the SADF was General Magnus Malan, who had been a brilliant career soldier before being appointed to the Cabinet by his mentor, P W Botha (then Prime Minister).

Many senior officers now admit that it was a mistake to make Malan politically responsible for the SADF. It blurred the vital distinction between civil and military. While there is still enormous respect for Malan's professional abilities, and despite his own insistence that politics and military matters be kept separate, it is felt that his appointment further politicised the SADF. It became even more closely identified with National Party policy and, therefore, the defence of apartheid, and it probably curbed the professional independence of the general staff.

The new Minister, Roelf Meyer, appears to have already provided a much-needed correction in style. At 43, he is 10 years junior to the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, and the contrast between them is stark. Meyer, the cheerful and ambitious party man, loyal to the *hoofleier* and ideally suited to kissing the babies of the Afrikaner yuppies in his Johannesburg West constituency, Liebenberg, the grizzled old soldier with more than 30 years' service, moustache bristling and uncomfortable in civvies,

unfashionably a smoker (and of Lexington, not Dunhill Lights).

Between them they have some rehabilitation to do. The British tradition of political neutrality remains strong in elements of the SADF — especially among regular navy and air force officers and in some citizen force regiments. And the fact that two retired generals, Bob Rogers



Meyer

Liebenberg

(SAAF) and Wally Black (army), stood for the liberal Democratic Party in the 1989 general election, indicates that officers who have disagreed with government policy have not necessarily felt uncomfortable in the SADF.

But the attrition of four decades of NP rule has left its scars. In the Fifties, English-speakers were made distinctly unwelcome in the SADF, and the British regimental tradition was — quite deliberately — nearly destroyed. In the Sixties and early Seventies, the SADF was probably

as racist as any institution of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Paradoxically, the 15-year war in Namibia and Angola produced a more enlightened ideology in the SADF and its generals were among the first to accept that a political solution was essential and inevitable. But in the prosecution of that war, and especially in its domestic use in support of the police, the SADF came to be regarded as a brutal oppressor — an image strengthened by the Civil Cooperation Bureau "hit squad" scandal. The politically derived theories of "total onslaught" and "total strategy," always suspect intellectually, had many undesirable side-effects for the military.

Whether Meyer and Liebenberg get on personally (they seem to) is not the point. What is important is that they both seem to welcome the new clarity in the division of constitutional functions. Meyer's appointment is a reminder that the military is merely a part of the public service.

But Meyer makes it clear that Liebenberg is the professional head of the SADF and must run it as he sees fit. Observers believe that this will increasingly go down well with the generals, who are more accustomed to the brooding ultimate veto of Malan, once their professional superior. Liebenberg himself seems uninterested in politics and says a soldier's first loyalty is to his regiment.

It's a good start.

Cynical reaction to US sanctions

Star 13/10/91
254

David Breier

SOUTH African Government sources believe the latest United States sanctions on the proliferation of South African missiles is a US attempt to protect its own international weapons export market.

Foreign Affairs sources said they regarded the US clampdown on South Africa's "missile proliferation activities" and the resultant sanctions on Armscor, as a cynical example of American trade protectionism.

An Armscor spokesman, commenting on the latest US sanctions on Armscor affiliates, said: "Due to the armaments embargo (imposed by the United Nations in 1977), South Africa established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use.

"This includes ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles.

"As a result of the defence cuts, these programmes have been curtailed to a large extent, and further development will, in terms of the Armscor rationalisation programmes, be directed towards commercial applications."

While the spokesman did not spell out the commercial applications of South Africa's missile technology, the country is known to be involved in planning commercial satellites.

Asked for comment on speculation that the latest US clampdown on Armscor was the result of South Africa supplying Iraq, he said Armscor did not comment on the international procurement or sale of arms.

Don't underestimate US displeasure at Armscor missile sales, warns Hugh

Roberton

More than a slap on the

skw 19/10/91

054



Artist

THE dismissive public response of South African officials to the new sanctions imposed by the Bush administration in protest against the proliferation of missile technology by Armscor suggests that the signal from Washington has been badly misinterpreted in Pretoria.

Far from being irrelevant, or of little practical effect, the political implications of the sanctions could not be more serious or disturbing. Of all the several options open to the US government in dealing with the matter, the administration chose to use the harshest form of sanctions which current US laws permit.

And although the new sanctions are largely — although not entirely — duplicated by the existing arms embargo, the purpose of the exercise was not so much to strike at the South African economy as it was to send a powerful early warning of serious trouble ahead in relations between the two governments.

The proliferation of advanced weapons technology has become a potent political issue in the US ever since the Gulf War revealed the extent to which Iraq's huge military machine was supplied and serviced by Western countries, including South Africa and

even the US itself

The upshot was an arms embargo against Iraq and an understanding between major weapons producers to severely curtail the supply of weapons to all Middle East countries. It is an understanding which virtually all countries — except South Africa — appear to have adhered to.

Under US laws aimed at discouraging the proliferation of missile technology and weapons of mass destruction, punitive measures could be introduced in response to any transfer of technology after November 5 last year. According to the announcement

of the new sanctions against South Africa, the US determined on September 27 that Armscor's activities warranted such sanctions.

THE transfer of technology by Armscor thus has been very recent, and of a sufficiently serious nature, to warrant the most forceful sanctions permitted under the law. It also became known yesterday that the action was taken after an extensive investigation and after Pretoria was advised of the outcome. The US laws flow from the Mis-

sile Technology Control Regime, a set of voluntary guidelines agreed to by the seven major Western industrialised powers in 1987 to discourage weapons proliferation around the world.

Rocket systems capable of delivering a payload of at least 500 kg for a distance of at least 300 km are the "bottom line" focus of the guidelines, meaning that South Africa's missile proliferation activities probably involved major long-distance rocket systems larger than those specified in the "bottom line" definition. The imposition of sanctions on

South Africa is likely to open the way for the public portrayal of Armscor as something of an international threat to peace and stability — a highly damaging image at a time when the De Klerk Government supposedly is trying to get state, city and local sanctions lifted across the US. At the same time American companies traditionally have been reluctant to make new investments in countries involved in serious strategic or military disputes with the US government, and the sanctions aimed at Armscor are regarded as falling within that category. □

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Refugee flood puts SADF in a spot

(254)

**WELL over 3 000
refugees flood across
the South African
border from
Mozambique every
month. The SADF's job
is to stop them. If
they could just shoot,
life would be simple.
But life is never
simple. MARCO
GRANELLI reports.**

PROTECTING a country's border from external threat has always been the primary task of any defence force. But when the "threat" consists of women and children fleeing for their lives from Mozambique's 13-year-old civil war, the task is not so simple.

Caught in the middle of the problem is the South African Defence Force, whose duty it is to secure the border.

"We simply cannot accept these people into South Africa. They have no jobs and no money and would be a burden on the economy. If we could just pick up a rifle and shoot, it would not be much of a problem. But we do not — we respect Africa and its problems," said an SADF spokesman.

The problem is two-fold, he explained. Firstly the relative and perceived health of the South African economy draws the refugees to this country, and secondly the security situation in Mozambique forces hundreds of people to flee their homes every month to the safety of South Africa.

During a recent attack in Mozambique by Renamo rebels, more than 1200 refugees stormed the border begging for safety.

"We have lots of sympathy for these people but we simply cannot allow them to stay," says Major-General Hans Moller, officer commanding Eastern Transvaal Command.

Helping in the SADF's task of keeping unwanted aliens out is a 63 km electrified fence erected in 1986.

"We decided to switch to a non-lethal alarm current for humanitarian reasons. We are not unsympathetic to the refugees. In fact, if we hear about an attack in Mozambique, we switch off the fence and open the gates in the fence to allow people through. We keep them safe until the threat has gone and then let them back into Mozambique."

A spin-off of the refugee problem has been the creation of a squatter town in Ressano Garcia at the border post near Komatipoort.

About 3 000 refugees are caught every month and all are then expelled through the Ressano Garcia gate. This leaves little chance for those caught in the north near Pafuri to rejoin their families or villages, which are hundreds of kilometres from the gate. Hundreds now camp at the border post.

"This is a real problem which we are looking at, and we are trying to deport people close to where we catch them."

In the meantime, hundreds of refugees brave the electric fence and razor wire every day trying to get into South Africa. They pay "guides" up to R300 a crossing and then take their chances with the South African security forces rather than face their own people.

New body to watch over SADF

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

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A defence body — comprising private individuals and retired or former military officers who propose to act as watchdog over the SA Defence Force — was launched in Pretoria yesterday.

The Defence Institute of Southern Africa (Disa) was formed to pass "critical and constructive comment" on the actions and state of readiness of the SADF, the organisation's president, retired chief of naval staff Rear-Admiral Chris Bennett, said at the launch.

Admiral Bennett said any country needed a good quality defence force which was maintained in a state of military preparedness.

However, a defence force should also be used in the interests of the population, in a peacetime mode, at every available opportunity.

An SADF spokesman said Disa would be one of many channels of criticism and appraisal of the Defence Force, but declined to make further comment on its formation.

Disa was also concerned about the possible permanent damage to the technological competence of Armscor and related defence technology industries as a result of the current retrenchment of about 5 000 Armscor employees.

It was Disa's view, said technology spokesman Dr Kevin Kemm, that military technology developed with taxpayers' money should be re-directed to commercial enterprises as a matter of urgency.

Disa had no connections with the Government, Admiral Bennett said, adding that it had been informed of its formation.

SAP, army to step up security

By Brian Sokutu

A combined SADF and SAP force is to step up security at all Soweto railway stations, it emerged from a meeting at Soweto police headquarters yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the Defence Force, the SAP, Spoornet and the SA Commuter Association following train massacres at Soweto stations this week.

However, the police had told the Spoornet delegation, represented by general manager on security Cas Badenhorst, that they had insufficient manpower, according to Spoornet spokesman Durma Bosman.

Asked by The Star to elaborate on what measures security forces would introduce and when, Soweto police spokesman Colonel J de Vries said:

"We can't elaborate at this stage.

"The meeting, which was fruitful, involved planning.

"We'll do all in our power to step up security."

Ronnie Mamoepe, ANC PWV region spokesman welcomed the meeting.

He said the meeting would be fruitless if the issue of sufficient security measures was not addressed.



Sign here . . . two of the first batch of SA policemen put their names down at a Soweto ceremony to reinforce the National Peace Accord's code of conduct.
Picture: AP

Woman sent arms to SA

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CF 2/10/91

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — A 60-year-old secretary who insisted she only followed the boss's orders when she shipped missile parts to South Africa has been sentenced to house arrest and three years' probation.

Beverly Barratt, of Boynton Beach, must wear an ankle bracelet and leave her home only for necessities during the first six months of her sentence, a judge ruled on Monday.

US Customs agents have labelled Barratt's boss, Reginald van Rossum, a fugitive. They suspect that Mr Van Rossum, who is Dutch, is living in South Africa. He owns a business there, Telcom Industries, which received most of the shipments.

Mr Van Rossum and Barratt were indicted last year on charges of violating the Arms Export Control Act and breaking a US embargo against South Africa.

The two illegally sent missile guidance equipment from Mr Van Rossum's business, York Ltd, to South Africa during at least three

years, agents said.

Barratt pleaded guilty on Monday to one count of attempting to export technology deemed critical to the United States. She also agreed to testify against Mr Van Rossum if his case ever reached court.

Barratt's family and friends said the secretary was the unwitting "fall guy" and that agents used her to get to Mr Van Rossum.

Barratt told US District Judge Norman C. Roettger on Monday that she earned \$410 (about R1 230) a week as Mr Van Rossum's secretary and did only what he instructed.

Prosecutors contended that Barratt knew she was breaking the law. Her attempt to get York Ltd an export licence was rejected, but she continued to be the sole contact for American computer circuit suppliers, they said.

She told the companies the parts were bound for Holland, not South Africa, prosecutors said — Sapa-AP

All private armies must go, Hani told

Political Staff

THE government intended negotiating for the disbandment of all private armies, left and right, including the AWB, said Deputy Law and Order Minister Mr Johan Scheepers.

He was speaking last night at a debate in Pretoria between himself, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani and Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Mr Walter Felgate. The debate was organised by Lawyers for Human Rights and Idasa.

Mr Scheepers was replying

to a question why the government insisted on the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, being disbanded while it allowed rightwing private armies.

Mr Hani reiterated the ANC view that MK would not disband until a democratic government was in place.

Mr Hani was asked whether MK would be deployed if negotiations broke down. He asked in reply whether President De Klerk would not use the army and the SAP "to round up all of us" if negotiations collapsed.

"You must trust us to ensure that MK sticks to its agree-

ments in the same way that we trust the government to keep order in its security forces," he said.

Mr Scheepers said the government would return to the negotiation table if present negotiations failed and would not use the army or the SAP to settle constitutional disputes.

Mr Felgate said MK was the single greatest threat to the peace accord.

Policemen who refused to sign the police code of conduct under the national peace accord would not be allowed to remain in the SAP, Mr Scheepers said.

Mr Scheepers said 30 special police units — each with 16 men — had been established to investigate political violence and unrest as required by the peace accord.

A general had been appointed to take command of these units, he said.

Police training curricula had been adjusted in accordance with the police code of conduct, existing members of the police force would be retrained and all relevant aspects of the peace accord would be included in the curricula, he said.



Atlas to axe a quarter of its staff

6/10/91 3/10/91
ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Company would retrench about 1 300 employees — a quarter of its staff — during the next six months, company sources confirmed yesterday

It is believed that Armscor might announce further retrenchments in other subsidiaries tomorrow

Several sources last night confirmed that Atlas management had met the Atlas Staff Association and had told workers staff levels would have to be cut by 25% if the company was to survive commercially.

The Atlas cuts follow defence budget cuts, withdrawal of several aircraft types from Air Force service, and the cancellation and slowing down of several programmes originally necessitated by the SADF's Namibian and Angolan campaigns, and by the perceived threat from Soviet-backed Frontline states.

An Armscor spokesman would not comment on the Atlas retrenchments, but said

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LINDEN BIRNS
the state-run arms procurement and manufacturing corporation might make an announcement tomorrow concerning structural changes and retrenchments

"We do not want to make a piecemeal statement now as there are still a few grey areas to sort out," the spokesman said.

Sources said Atlas management had told staff on Tuesday that retrenchment package details were still being worked out, but that housing subsidies and medical aid would be covered for periods proportionate to each retrenched worker's length of service

Staff had also been told that their conditions of service would be revised with cuts in leave, sick leave and long service benefits, the sources said

A meeting to discuss changes to the Krygmed medical aid scheme — to which

To Page 2

Atlas

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all Armscor staff are obliged to belong — is scheduled for tomorrow

Staff are reportedly "up in arms" over the changes, which they claim impose a R30 000 ceiling on annual medical cover

Most of the retrenchments are expected to be at workshop level. One source said the quality control division was to be axed and its responsibilities taken over by pro-

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duction staff, raising fears that aircraft safety might be compromised

Armscor, which has had little success with its efforts to sell its Rooivalk attack helicopter abroad during the past 18 months, is to be transferred from the Defence Ministry to the Public Enterprises and Economic Co-ordination Department and its technology and skills applied to the civil market

Brits camp a base for

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A MYSTERY base near Brits in the Northern Transvaal houses former members of Koevoet, the notorious South West African counter-insurgency unit, who are alleged to collaborate with the security forces in operations against members of the African National Congress.

The Weekly Mail visited the base at Moordkop this week and was told by some of the residents — former Koevoet fighters from Owamboland and Angola — that they worked for police, received regular monthly salaries, that their work took them to far-flung corners of South Africa and that they underwent special training.

The fighters from Koevoet, a South African Police unit that achieved notoriety for atrocities committed against Swapo fighters and civilians during the war in Namibia, have allegedly been seen travelling around the local township in Hippos looking for members of the ANC-aligned civic organisation.

ANC intelligence clearly suspect the involvement of former Koevoet members in political killings. After the killing last weekend of civic leader Sam Ntuli, ANC president Nelson Mandela blamed the government for importing "the death squads that have been killing our brothers in Namibia. They have brought them here. They are operating here".

ANC activists from Harbeestontein, a township near the Koevoet base, this week alleged they were the targets of a harassment campaign being carried out by men from the camp travelling

Peace in Namibia supposedly signalled the end of the activities of the feared SA police unit Koevoet, but ex-members of the group have been discovered operating from a base in the Northern Transvaal.

GAYE DAVIS reports

in armoured vehicles, seeking out community activists.

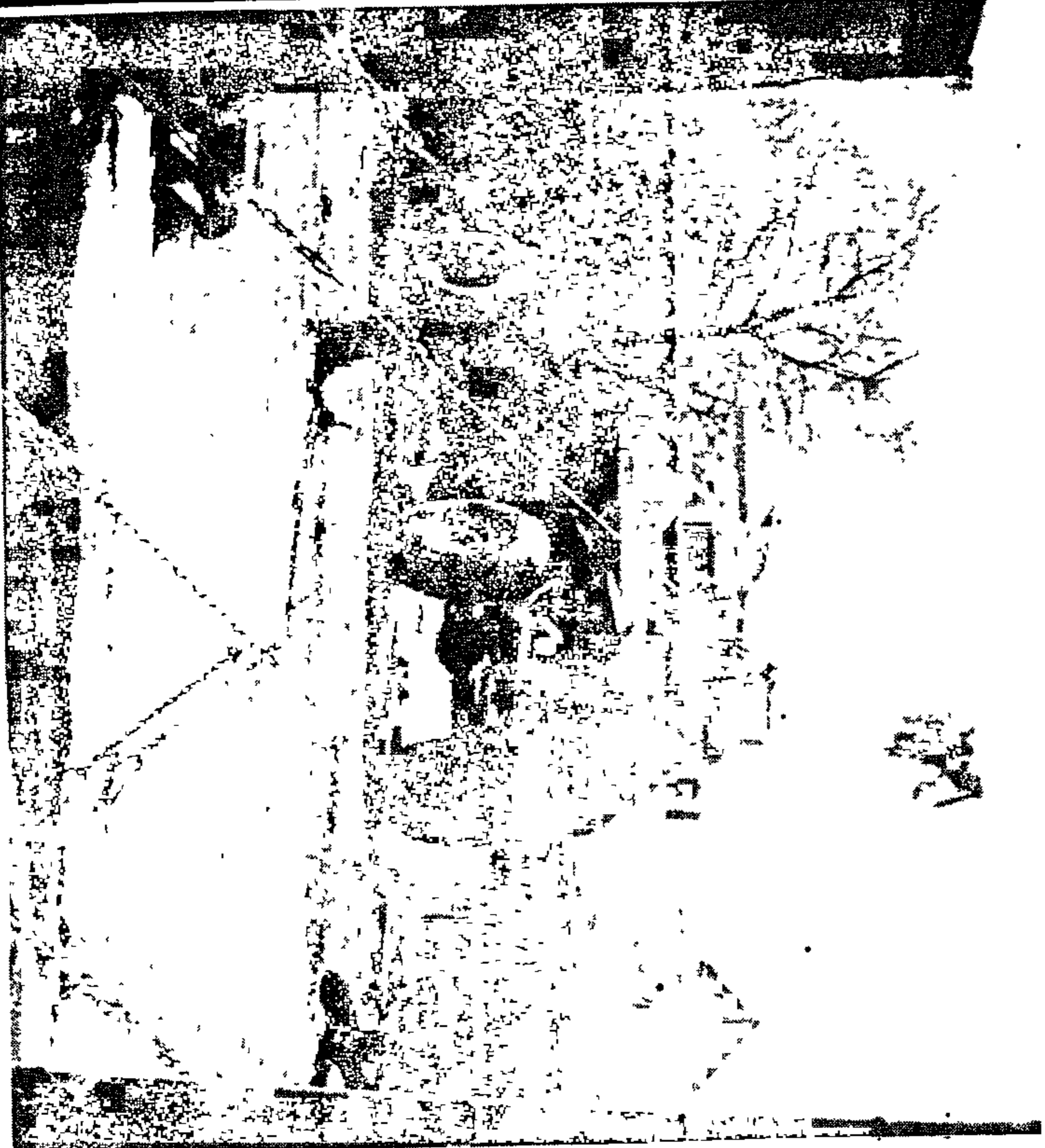
Harbeestontein's township manager, PJ Opperman, said he knew of the camp's existence but nothing further. Asked who was in charge, he gave the telephone number of Brits "security police".

Harbeestontein residents, who have opposed government attempts to be incorporated into Bophuthatwana, now fear that the men could be used to force them to comply.

"We suspect that the state wants to use them as vigilantes," said Solly Phetoe, general secretary of the Harbeestontein Civic Association. "If they want to incorporate us, they can use them."

"During night and day they are driving Hippos through our area. When they drink in the shebeens they are asking where the civic leaders are," Phetoe said. Attempts by the community to get clarity on the camp from local authorities had been fruitless.

Inside the camp this week, many of the camp's male residents were seen walking around in paramilitary uni-



Camp life ... A Hippo nestles between the rows of tents

Photo: GUY ADAMS

ex-Koevoet members

w/mail 4/10 - 10/10/91

forms of green khaki trousers, light-coloured shirts, boots and fatigue caps.

Members of the base, who live there with their families, said they were given South African passports — despite South African immigration requirements that foreigners need to live in this country for five years before applying for citizenship.

An Owamban who served with the South West African Territorial Force's 202 Battalion at Rundu, said he arrived at the camp earlier this month in the company of "seven Koevoet".

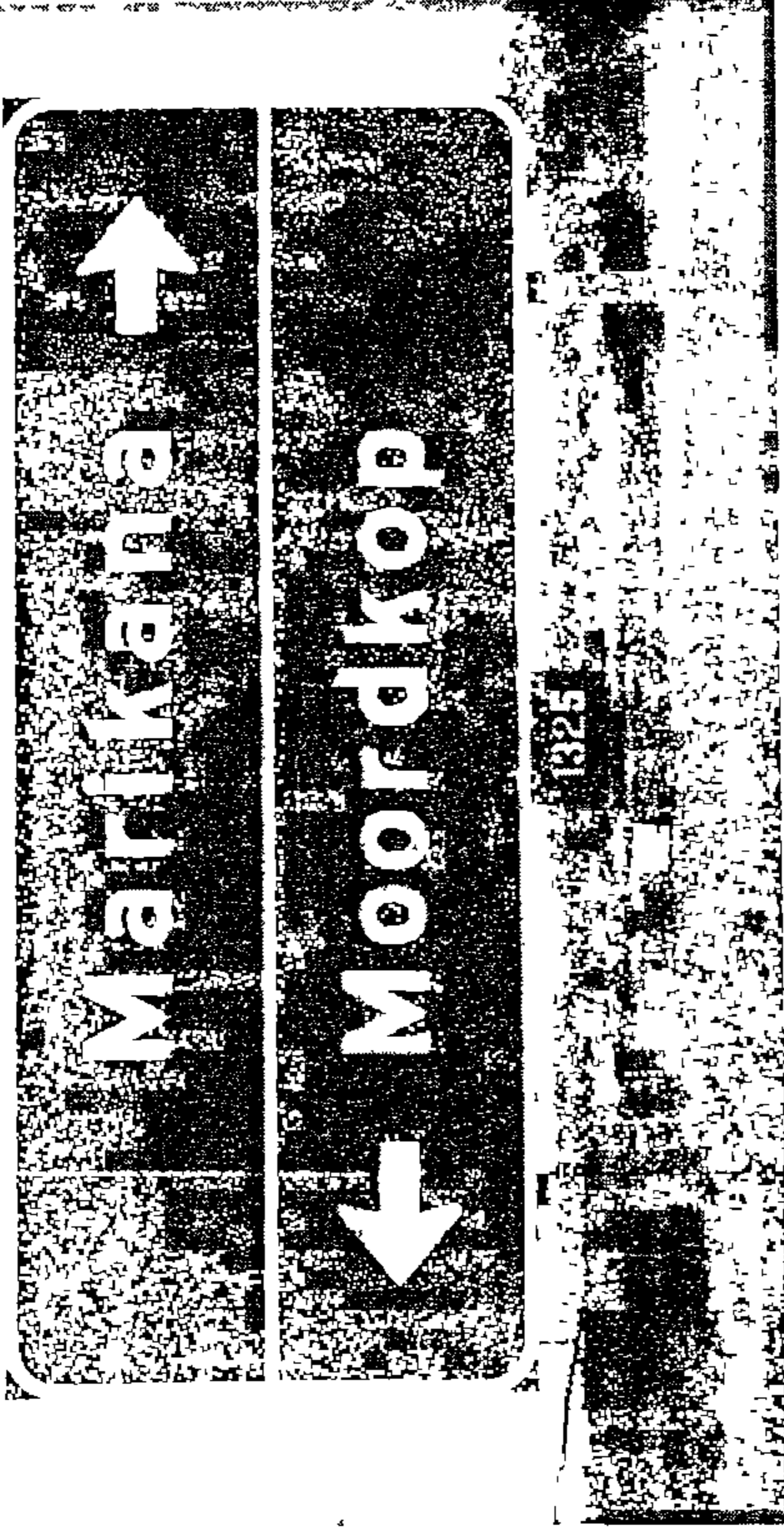
"Ultimately this is a Koevoet camp," he said. "When Koevoet people come here, they get jobs immediately because they were once with the police. They (the police) look after their own people."

The first contingent of ex-Koevoet members were brought to the camp in January 1989. The Owambo said he and his companions had come under their own steam, having learned of the camp and its whereabouts by word of mouth.

On arrival, he was told to report to a South African Defence Force base near Brits, but was being allowed to remain at the camp, he said.

"We are all refugees. The people at home hate us because they say we helped the South Africans fight against Swapo. If we stayed there, we would be killed. It is difficult for us here, but we have no choice."

He was hoping he would soon be issued with a passport so that he could return to Namibia to see his wife and children and possibly bring them back with him.



Telling signs ... The Owambo camp lies on the road to Moordkop near Rustenburg and Brits

Another camp member, an Angolan who speaks only Portuguese and Afrikaans, said he had crossed into Namibia in 1981 and had worked for the police ever since. He said his work now took him all over the country — "as far as Komatiport", he said.

Former SADF major Nico Basson said this week the deployment of former Koevoet and South West African Territory Force men formed part of a concerted strategy carried out by the special forces of the SADF and the SAP.

"Although they are police orientated, they are trained in special forces,"

At the time it was said to be disbanded, Koevoet ranks were estimated at 90 percent black, mostly locally recruited Owambos — many of whom were illiterate. They were paid about R500 a month — high by northern Namibian standards.

In March last year, on the eve of Namibian elections, details of Koevoet's widespread harassment of Swapo supporters emerged in the Windhoek Supreme Court — backed by claims by ex-Koevoet members that the unit was still in effective operation.

Approached for comment, the SAP Public Relations division in Pretoria said: "The South African Police are planning to inform the media fully about the task of the ex-Koevoet members presently employed by the SA Police. For various reasons, this will not be possible in the next two days."

Home Affairs officials were hastily despatched to Moordkop yesterday to check the passports and identity documents of residents of the camp.

Responding to queries from *The Weekly Mail*, a Home Affairs representative said: "The first we knew of the existence of this place was when we got your fax. We have sent out people to do an investigation but will not be able to give comment in time for your deadline."

He said there was an enabling clause in South Africa's citizenship act which "makes provision for people who served under the SADF in Namibia to become South African citizens" and that this had been employed in the case of members of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions who were brought back into South Africa after Namibian independence.

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Bus drivers back after promise of more police

PETER DICKSON
Staff Reporter

BUS services in Cape Town are back to normal today after meetings with City Tramways' drivers who refused to work following the fatal shooting of a colleague, Mr Rayman Hansen, in Khayelitsha yesterday.

Tramways general manager Mr Fred Mayoss said, after a meeting with drivers at the Arrowgate depot, that the company had met the police "at top level" and that a "stronger" police presence would be arranged in the strife-torn areas.

Drivers stopped work early yesterday, threatening to suspend all services to and through Khayelitsha until "better cab facilities" had been provided by the company.

Mr Mayoss said Tramways would also arrange "substantial" extra life insurance "to apply in the event of death as a result of violence".

"This cover is over and above the standard provision of three years' wages paid," he said.

"Although no amount of money can ever compensate for the loss of life of a breadwinner, it will provide some measure of peace of mind to the drivers."

The company also announced it would make an additional *ex gratia* payment of R70 000 to Mr Hansen's family. The driver, killed when his bus was fired at early yesterday on route to Bellville, had been with the company for 14 years.

Mr Mayoss said people had the right to safe and reliable public transport.

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5 000 to lose jobs at Armscor

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Armscor is to retrench 5 000 more workers countrywide at the end of the month — 500 at the head office here and at least 500 at its subsidiaries in the city.

The retrenchments come as a result of rationalisation, changing the huge arms manufacturer into a viable undertaking.

Pretoria, Somerset West, Potchefstroom and Kempton Park are expected to be most seriously affected. Most Armscor subsidiaries are in these areas.

The 5 000 retrenchments bring to 15 000 the number of staff cuts at Armscor since 1981. Another 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, mostly at Armscor contractors.

Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren said today that the reduction of personnel would begin at the end of the month.

The personnel strength of the Armscor head office in Erasmusrand will be reduced by 500, while other retrenchments will be at Armscor subsidiaries throughout the country.

Among them are about 500 employees at Kentron, who have been told staff would be reduced at the end of October by a third. Kentron employs about 1 600.

Another 1 300 are expected to be retrenched at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park.

Mr Van Vuuren said the Defence Force had cancelled a number of projects because of cuts in defence spending.

The Argus covers royal tour

Jim McLagan, The Argus picture editor, will be in Namibia next week to cover the tour by Queen Elizabeth. Look out for royal tour pictures in The Argus next week.

Jim McLagan

THE Government intended negotiating for the disbandment of all private armies on the left as well as on the right, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Johan Scheepers said this week.

Scheepers was speaking at a debate between himself, Umkhonto we Sizwe Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hanu and Inkatha Freedom Party official Mr Walter Felgate.

The debate, held in Pretoria, was organised by Lawyers for Human Rights and the Institute for Democratic Alternative of South Africa.

Hanu said MK would not disband until a democratic government was in place.

When asked whether MK would be deployed if the negotiations broke down, Hanu said "You must trust us to ensure that MK sticks to its agreements in the same way that we trust the Government to keep order in its security forces".

Scheepers said the Government would return to the negotiation table if present negotiations failed and would not use the army or the police to settle constitutional disputes.

He said policemen who refused to sign the police code of conduct under the national peace accord would not be allowed to remain in the force. He said 32 special police

All private armies must go - Minister

Political Staff

units - each with 16 men - had been established to investigate political violence and unrest as required by the peace accord.

Scheepers asked why the ANC persisted in justifying the existence of MK while the peace accord clearly stated that no private armies may not be formed or allowed.

Hanu said that during the transition the African Defence Force, homeland armies and other private armies should be confined to barracks while the police, under the control of an interim government, would be used to maintain law and order.

He said the Government had trained members of the Kwazulu security forces. Felgate retorted that the Government had never provided military training for IFP members.

Felgate stressed the need for an alliance between the IFP and the ANC to curb violence. Joint action could help to replace a culture of intolerance with one of tolerance.



CHRIS HANU

Arm Scor ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ splashes ^{Argus 10/91} out on sales campaign

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — South African weapons manufacturing giant Arm Scor has launched a big foreign sales campaign for a wide range of its most successful products.

Arm Scor advertisements — in full colour — take up no fewer than four full pages of this week's issue of the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly, including the entire centre spread.

Under the slogan "Before we designed our arms systems, we understood your combat needs", the company says "As a totally independent, adaptable and reliable supplier, Arm Scor has a creditable record of providing proven combat solutions worldwide"

It cites as a "prime example" the G6, a self-propelled 155mm wheeled gun, several of which were sold to the United Arab Emirates.

Before the Gulf War, there was much anxiety among Allied forces about the lethal effectiveness of the towed G5 sold en masse to Iran and Iraq but it was apparently never used after bombing.

Among Arm Scor's weaponry on offer are the Seeker mini-RPV surveillance system, the heavily armed Rooikat, otherwise known as the "Kalahari Ferrari", the Rooivalk combat support helicopter and the Valkiri multiple rocket system



RATPACK PRESENT . . . Major-General Hans Möller of the South African Defence Force presents a ration pack to Frelimo's Colonel Mateus Kida on the Mozambican side of the border yesterday. Picture PATRICK COLLINGS

Own Correspondent

GODLENI GATE. — The SA Defence Force on Monday briefly crossed into Mozambique and gave 18 000 ration packs to Frelimo soldiers in a move which is expected to further improve relations between the former opponents.

"I think this shows how relations (between the two countries) are improving," said Frelimo Colonel Mateus Kida.

Military officers at the handing-over of the rations, the third time since last March, said they believed the visible co-operation between the two forces would help dispel

SADF crosses the border to feed Frelimo

speculation that the SADF was assisting Renamo rebels opposing the Mozambique government

The rations will be used to feed Frelimo

soldiers being trained five kilometres inside the Mozambique border before they are sent to protect construction workers repairing the Cahora Bassa powerline

Each ration pack costs in the region of R10 and is designed to feed a single soldier for a day. To date Frelimo has received about 240 000 packs from the SADF.

The officer commanding Eastern Transvaal Command, Major-General Hans Moller, said Frelimo had been offered the same food quantity in bulk supplies but had declined the offer, choosing to continue receiving the ration packs.

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Soldiers tortured us, claim six men

w/maw 11/10-17/10/91
By CASSANDRA MOODLEY Durban
SIX north-eastern Zululand residents have formally accused members of the South African Defence Force of torturing and brutally assaulting them over an eight-day period last month

The victims allege in affidavits, now in the possession of the Legal Resources Centre, that soldiers placed plastic bags over their heads, beat and kicked them and gave them electric shocks, including to their genitals. They say the soldiers demanded guns but produced no search warrant.

The charges are so serious that the South African Police in kwaNgwanase and the military police in Jozini have launched an investigation into the allegations, says End Conscription Campaign worker Hayden Osborn.

Durban SAP liaison officer Captain Hamilton Ngidi confirmed that police were investigating eight cases of common assault and three cases of "very serious" assault.

LRC attorney Howard Varney says the SAP is investigating criminal charges, but the LRC is considering bringing a civil suit against the SADF.

At an identification parade last Thursday, at the kwaNgwanase police station, two victims and a witness identified four soldiers from the 121 Battalion base at Ndumu. One victim, Tusha Manzini, alleges that one of his attackers is an SADF captain

In his statement Manzini says he and other victims had asked soldiers at the Ndumu camp why they had been victimised. He was surprised to see that the soldier in charge was "one of the white soldiers who had been involved in the assault and was called captain".

The "captain" refused to take part in the identification parade, according to Osborn.

Another victim, Zondiwe Mthembu, also describes one of his attackers as "a white soldier with three yellow markings on each of his shoulders"

Mthembu says he recognised the vehicle that drove up to his house on September 14 as a Buffel.

He alleges that five soldiers were involved in torturing him. They began by "placing a black plastic rubbish bag over my face and then wrapped a piece of rubber tube around my head, making it impossible for me to breathe"

Mthembu then describes how the soldier with the "three yellow markings on his shoulders put wires on to my hands, tying them around my fingers. I saw him turning a handle on a machine that looked like a telephone".

Electric shocks, he alleges, were applied six times to his hands and three times to his toes. He says he lost consciousness eight times during the eight hours he was allegedly tortured

A third victim, Elliot Mthembu, also claims he was given shock treatment

seven or eight times. "At one stage I woke up and the wires were attached to my penis."

During his brief moments of consciousness he alleges he heard laughing. "I do not remember who it was or when it was but I remember thinking who could be laughing at this?"

Manzini claims "the soldiers repeatedly struck me on my body with four-pound hammers, used the plastic bag treatment and squeezed my testicles".

According to Osborn, "the most seriously assaulted victim is wandering around in a confused state suffering from brain damage or serious amnesia. No statement has ever been recorded from this victim"

Members of the ECC are worried that the "military police have been assigned half the SAP's caseload in the matter". They argue that the military police should assist in such a case but not have outright jurisdiction

"Since the victims are civilians, they should see justice running its course in a civilian court and not behind closed doors, as court martial are heard," says Hayden.

Staff Sergeant Taylor, of the Military Police in Jozini, declined to comment on whether his unit was investigating the matter. Commandant Marais, of the SADF in Jozini, also declined to comment. The office of the Natal Commandant was closed yesterday.

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Somewhere on the border

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How will the SADF be restructured — and who will serve in it?



Outside the office of the Chief of the SA Defence Force, in the elegant Defence Headquarters building in Pretoria, dating back to the time of Paul Kruger, there is a small display board

It lists the unbroken line of men who have headed the SA armed forces since 1912. There are 14 in all, starting with Brigadier General Collyer, taking in names like General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld and Admiral Hugo Biermann, and ending with the present incumbent, General Kat Liebenberg. The board represents a tradition that the SADF is desperate to uphold.

Not for the first time in its history, it is threatened by politicians.

The immediate worry is financial. Like any army after a war has been concluded, the SADF has suffered drastic budget cuts and it faces more. The navy and armaments manufacturer Armscor have been particularly affected.

The percentage of GNP spent on defence was never excessive, one of the lowest in the world — though there was always a hidden cost in removing skilled people from the economy. However, even if the defence budget was not unreasonably high, the country has such pressing needs elsewhere that the defence establishment must make sacrifices.

The second threat is a political one, more complicated and peculiar to SA. There is a perception, strongest among the former liberation movements, that the SADF has long been an agent of the National Party. The other major political player, the African National Congress, believes that the SADF cannot be allowed to survive in its present form, because for the ANC it is associated with apartheid, oppression and death squads. There is an argument that the SADF should be amalgamated with the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), to form an entirely new and supposedly more balanced force.

There is an understandable political motivation for this, but militarily it verges on nonsense. Even observers sympathetic to the ANC estimate that a maximum of 13 000 cadres have been trained by MK since 1976. About 6 000 were infiltrated into SA, about 700 of these were killed or captured by security forces, and the rest are believed to be "passive deserters" as Howard Barrell puts it in his book on MK. Barrell also admits that there was no revolutionary war, that MK offered "no serious armed or insurrectionary contention for State power." This is in huge contrast to Rhodesia, for instance,

where guerrilla armies effectively controlled half the country by 1978.

Of the MK cadres still outside SA — about 7 000, by Barrell's reckoning — it can be expected that many would not wish to continue as professional or part-time soldiers once a new constitution is in place. Therefore, when the question of amalgamation with the SADF arises, the total MK component is unlikely to be more than 5 000.

Contrast this with the SADF, which has been training thousands of men every year for nearly three decades. There is a Permanent Force establishment of about 30 000, apart from specialist professionals like pilots, this is essentially concerned with administration, command and training. There is only a handful of PF army combat units. The ordinary soldiering is done by the conscripted full-time National Servicemen (20 000 every year), and by part-time volunteers and conscripts in the Citizen Force (180 000) and Commandos (135 000). In addition there are on the Reserve 155 000 older men.

Thus, in theory, the SADF can call on over half a million trained men. Even though it would be impossible to call them all up at once, and many would be difficult to trace, this is the most formidable defence force in sub-Saharan Africa.

The manpower is combined with a substantial conventional capacity. The army can call on three part-time divisions, there is also a rapid deployment force which includes 44 Parachute Brigade (mainly CF) and 60 Brigade (mainly PF members and National Servicemen). This capacity has never remotely been tested. The largest conventional force deployed in Angola was the equivalent of a single brigade.

This is why MK cannot be taken seriously in military terms. It is an army only in the loosest sense and relatively small. It has no artillery, no tanks, no aircraft, no ships. Its limited successes in the field were almost entirely based on expertise in sabotage and small-scale guerrilla operations. As an army, MK at no stage took on the SADF.

So the question of amalgamation, militari-



Malan



Hani

ly, does not even arise. But it remains a political flashpoint.

The SADF itself would prefer to wait until a new constitution is negotiated, meanwhile maintaining its strength by continuing conscription of young white men. But within a year or two, change will be unavoidable. It is already unfair that only white men should be conscripted, but it would be impractical even to consider a universal non-racial conscription, the cost would be prohibitive.

One seductive option is to have armed forces composed entirely of volunteers, as is the case in the US and Britain. But there are powerful impediments.

Again, there is the cost factor. Full-time volunteers must be treated as career professionals, and competitive packages would have to be offered to draw enough people of quality.

On a more subtle level, a standing army can be a political threat, especially in an unstable country. As General Liebenberg himself points out, a large professional army (which has been suggested by the ANC's Chris Hani) is an invitation for a coup, a citizen's army is an automatic restraint.

Another option would be to combine a small PF element with a selective ballot, as was used to call up white men in the Fifties and early Sixties. Naturally such a ballot would have to be applied to all races, using a post-apartheid voters' roll.

In Namibia, the army's manpower has been doubled in order to alleviate unemployment. This option should be avoided. It would be highly inflationary, and dangerous — in an age of sophisticated weaponry — to arm people for the wrong reasons. If there is a need for a State-organised social services corps, let it be just that.

The SADF's most sensible route would probably be to attract more volunteers on a short-service or part-time basis. Structurally, it will in any case be essential to maintain the CF regiments and the Commando system.

Whatever method is decided on, a symbolic gesture will have to be made to accommodate remaining elements of MK. General Liebenberg refuses even to consider this while the ANC still reserves the right to resume "armed struggle." The SADF objects to negotiating with a body that owes allegiance to a particular political grouping, when the SADF's own members are forbidden any active political involvement beyond voting in elections.

Assuming "armed struggle" is ended, Liebenberg would have no political objection to MK members joining various SADF units, but he is nervous about the effect this could have on the morale of present members. This

is partly a problem of former enemies becoming colleagues — but it is not insurmountable. The old Union Defence Force managed to achieve reconciliation between Boer and Brit remarkably quickly.

What is especially worrying to senior SADF officers is the prospect of imposed affirmative action. Quite rightly, they reject the idea that a man trained essentially as a guerrilla could be appointed to a senior command position above the heads of officers with many years of formal training. It did happen after World War 2: certain Afrikaner officers who refused to serve were promoted to ranks that "they would have had had they seen active war service."

Another option being considered in establishment military circles is the formation of an MK unit within the SADF. This should be strenuously resisted. It would almost certainly cause more problems than it might solve. The same should apply when, as seems likely, the armies of the nominally independent "homelands" have to be incorporated into the SADF. Otherwise the potential for factional violence would be terrifying.

Perhaps the SADF could draw profitably on the running of the Indian Army under the British, who had a deliberate policy of mixing Hindu, Moslem and Sikh. Religious dif-

ferences came to be overridden by loyalty to the regiment.

The Zimbabwean experience is also instructive. After independence, British officers and NCOs were called in to help oversee the amalgamation of forces. Even though there is no comparable colonial power to help SA achieve this, there are traditional military links with the British, Portuguese and Americans (and, for MK, with the Soviets). It might just be worth the SADF swallowing its pride and asking for outside help.

Let us assume that the ANC comes to power after democratic elections. Its defence force will be essentially white, with important black combat components. Though the SADF seems weak in administrative and logistical capacity (this was shown in Angola in the late Eighties) and though some of its equipment is dangerously obsolescent (aircraft and ships in particular), it remains a potent military machine. Operationally it is tough and experienced and its military doctrine has honed the Boer tradition of mobility and quick reaction, along with the British legacy of regimental honour and discipline.

Like the Nats in the Fifties, the ANC will not be comfortable with the survival of "colonial" regiments like the Cape Town Rifles, Transvaal Scottish, Prince Alfred's

Guard, the Natal Carbineers and the Kaffrarian Rifles. Nor will the ANC be happy with Boer-derived units like Regiment Botha and the various Commandos.

But it must resist the temptation to tamper. A neutral SADF will be the safeguard for a fledgling democracy, and any traditions of neutrality must be built upon that fact.

There is, of course, an increasingly popular view that we no longer need a defence force. It assumes that, because apartheid was the dominant source of friction in southern Africa for so long, the demise of this ideology will remove all conflict.

This view is naive. It assumes that solidarity created by anti-apartheid feelings will endure regardless of other factors, and ignores the dangerous unpredictability of politics — especially in Africa.

Who can say what the geopolitics of the region will dictate a decade from now? Who can guarantee that SA will not be at war with one of its neighbours over land or minerals or food or water? And if a regional Saddam Hussein were somehow to come to power, who would stop him?

As the German philosopher Von Clausewitz argued, he who wants peace must prepare for war.

LEARNING Nation



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Organising Defence 8

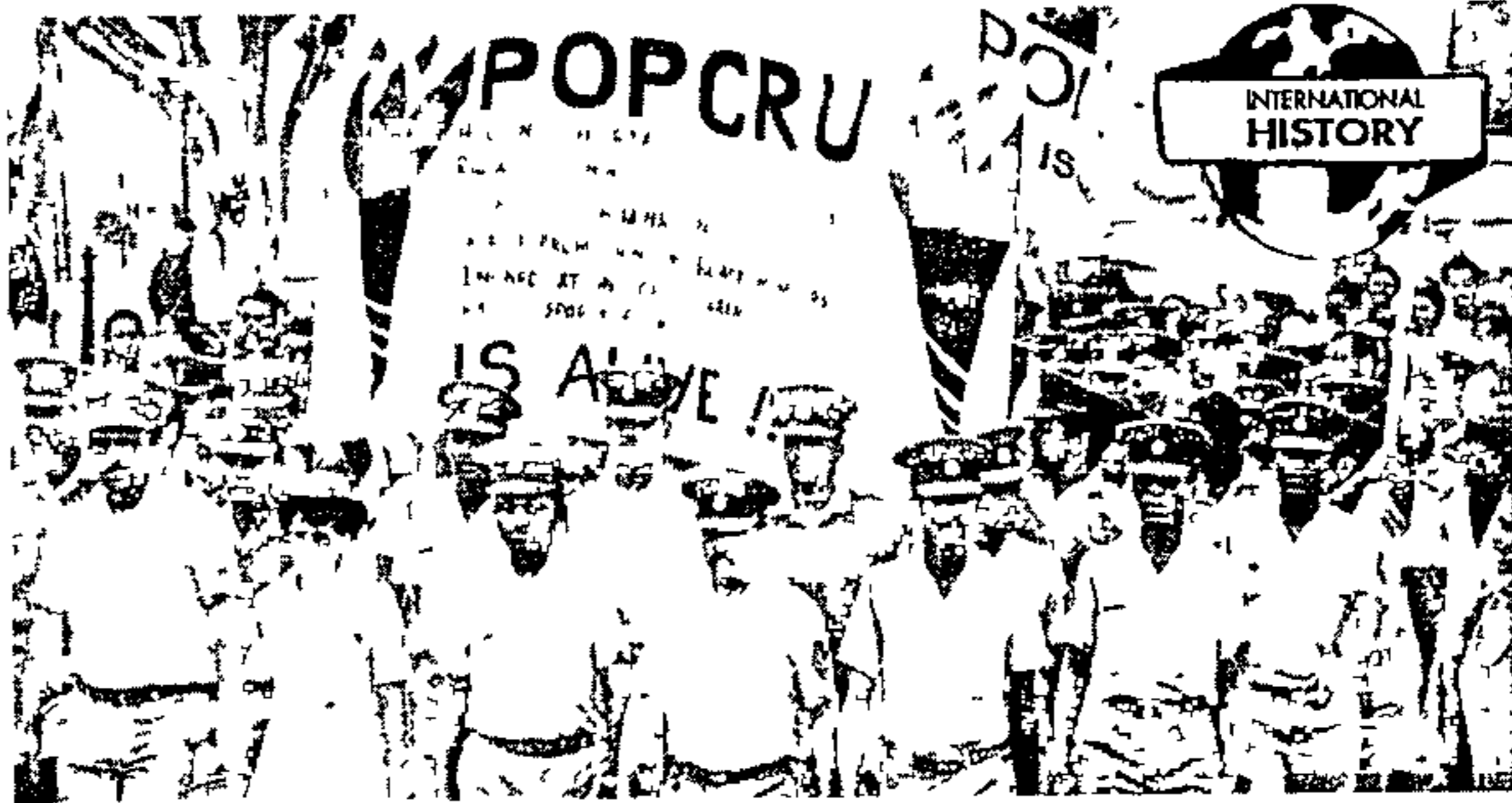
New Nation (Learning Nation) 11/10 - 17/10/91. (254) (254)

The Struggle for Defence Units in South Africa

This is the last article in our Organising Defence series. In our previous articles we looked at lessons arising out of the experience of German, Russia and Nicaragua. Some of these lessons were:

- * The importance of a clear identification of the sources of violence.
- * The relationship between defence, mass action and other political campaigns in general
- * How defence units should be built and what problems we can expect in this process.
- * How the building of defence units relates to the workers' struggle for power
- * How the struggle to build defence units relates to the emergence of a new kind of army and the defence of the gains of popular power.

In this article we will look at the implications of the German, Russian and Nicaraguan experiences for the struggle to build defence units in South Africa. The lessons gained from these countries must be applied in a way that shows that we are sensitive to the history and traditions of our struggle in South Africa and to the current conditions of struggle here.



Since the middle of 1990 there has been a fall in the level of mass action. Marches are attracting fewer and fewer people. There are fewer struggles at local level and in factories. One of the main weaknesses of the organisation of mass action has been poor coordination at a national level. Even the large-scale slaughter of people on the Rand has failed to produce any coordinated national response. Not only is this leading to demoralisation, but it also raises the following questions:

- * What must our approach be to the building of defence units in this period?
- * How do we ensure that the units do not substitute for weakening mass action?
- * Are people becoming reluctant to engage in mass action because they feel they cannot be defended against violence?

It is clear that any strategy to relate mass action to defence must look at how defence can make people confident of taking part in mass action, and also look at how the revival of mass action can ensure that defence is subordinated to the general political struggle. When mass action is weak it is easy for defence to lose its political direction and for defence units to be turned against the people.

Building the Units

A key political issue in the building of units is the need to break down political divisions within the working class. In the series we saw how a politically divided working class was defeated by right-wing violence. The coming Patriotic Front can therefore be seen as an important step towards unity. This will deprive the ruling class of its weapon of dividing the oppressed and setting various sectors against one another. The Patriotic Front will also make possible the formation of units that will draw in all progressive organisations. Strong organisation and a united front in the factories are important steps in the building of factory defence units. Such units are important not only to defend workers in the factories, but also in trains and busses.

In our series we saw that the problems of building units are not just confined to training, getting arms and preventing infiltration by enemy agents. The questions of the collection and control of arms, of security, of education and training in the units are themselves political questions. We also saw that the supply of arms is made easier if the revolutionary movement has influence in the armed forces and in the police. Our strategy for defence

must therefore be linked to efforts to organise in the army and in the police. In many townships in the East Rand during 1985 the municipal police engaged in militant struggles and linked up with the community in their struggle against the corrupt Black Local Authorities. During February and March 1990, the armies in some of the Bantustans joined the people in their struggle against apartheid and exploitation. Our struggles to build defence units and win support amongst armed forces are helped by the recent exposures by some army people of the role of the SADF in the violence.

Defence and the Struggle for Power

In our series, we also saw that the struggle for the defence of the working class against ruling class and middle class violence cannot be separated from the struggle for power. The fact that the De Klerk regime is opposed to majority rule and intends protecting minority privilege has clearly been shown by its latest proposals for a new South Africa. It is clear that the defence of the people cannot be separated from the struggle against apartheid oppression and capitalist exploitation. We learnt that although defence units begin by focusing on defence, they become important in the struggle against reactionary sections of the armed forces who will attempt to preserve minority interests violently. What this future role of defence units raises is the need to do political work in the armed forces.

The National Peace Accord

In the past few weeks the government, the ANC and Inkatha signed a National Peace Accord. The Accord has dealt with issues like a code of conduct for the Police and political parties and it has also dealt with the issue of social and economic reconstruction of areas affected by violence. The Accord has also set up structures to deal with violations of the agreement. The important question that faces our organisations is: Does the signing of the accord mean that we should no longer build defence committees?

As we know, the violence which erupted in Thokoza during the weekend of the 7-8 September, happened when the negotiation of the Accord was at an advanced stage. What this shows is that although the struggle for peace is important and that accords with the State and other vigilante forces can be useful in providing us with space to organise, the accords in themselves cannot bring peace. In our series Organising Defence we saw that our attitude to organising defence must be influenced by our analysis of the sources of the violence.

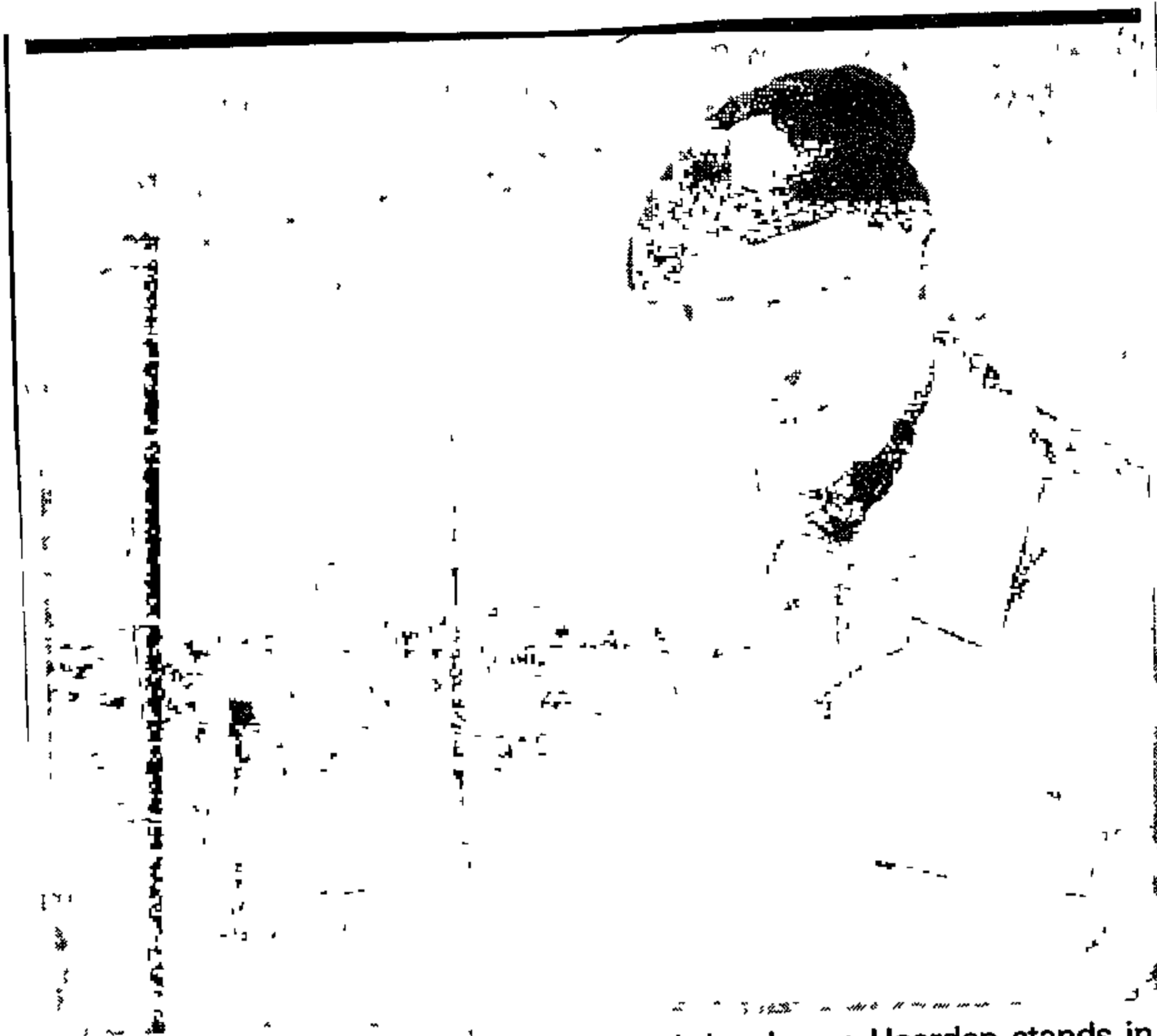
The building of defence units must therefore proceed side by side with the attempts to bring about real peace in the townships. The experience of our struggle with peace accords, like the one in 1988, confirms the fact that these must be seen as only part of our struggle against violence. The building of strong organisations, and functioning defence units is an important part of our strategy. This comes from the fact that the source of the violence is the ruling class's attempt to preserve the apartheid capitalist system itself.

Mass Action and Defence

Mass action has always been seen as an integral part of the struggle against violence. In fact, in South Africa most efforts have gone into organising mass campaigns against violence. Very little attention has been given to how armed defence is to be organised. In the period since February 2 1990, the state has attempted to prevent the formation of defence units and mass action by saying that they lead to violence.

In South Africa, there has been a lot of talk about the formation of a new army. Although the series did not look closely at this, we saw that in defending the gains of a revolution defence units can play a very important role. The role of defending a revolution clearly lays the basis for the emergence of a new kind of army. Because of the participation of ordinary workers and youth in defeating reactionary sectors of the army and in defending the revolution, it becomes possible to develop an army that is not separate from ordinary people. The armed people themselves become the army.

Did you find this series relevant? Write and tell us at:
Learning Nation, P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000.



REFUGEES' NIGHTMARE . Colonel Jacob van Heerden stands in front of the electric fence on South Africa's border with Mozambique. The fence, known in military jargon as the Caftan Line, is flanked by two conventional fences. Picture PATRICK COLLINGS

From PATRICK COLLINGS

KOMATIPOORT — Known in military jargon as the Caftan Line, South Africa's 62km electric fence on the Mozambican border claimed 81 lives during its six-year existence as Mozambicans risked its lethal current to escape war and starvation.

Its voltage reduced to a non-lethal level in February 1989, the 10 high-tension electric wires, running through a barrier of barbed-wire, now act as an alarm system alerting SA Defence Force patrols to illegal crossings.

Acknowledging that the non-lethal fence encourages Mozambicans to attempt an illegal crossing, Major-General Hans Moller, the officer commanding the Eastern Transvaal, said the fence may return to its lethal status.

Reluctant to say why the fence should again become a deadly barrier, General Moller hinted that the continued trafficking of weapons into South Africa from Mozambique might be sufficient reason.

The SADF says that while it is sympathetic to the plight of Mozambicans driven from their homes by 14 years of civil war, there is no way they will be allowed to stay in South Africa.

Each month the military rounds up and deports an estimated 1 000 Mo-

Electric border fence to be deadly again?

zambican refugees. SADF figures indicate that police and home affairs officials both deport a similar number each month.

Thousands more Mozambicans evade the patrols and make it to the self-governing homelands of Gazankulu and KaNgwane where they are treated as refugees.

Refugees also cross into South Africa through the Kruger National Park and Swaziland. Estimates of how many Mozambicans live in the Transvaal's lowveld vary between 50 000 and 300 000.

Military personnel are opposed to the idea of a United Nations-run refugee camp, saying that if international money is to be spent it should treat problems inside Mozambique.

Sergeant-Major Peter Pieterse, who controls the technical operation of the R20-million fence, said experienced crossers can lift the live wires with sticks and crawl under the fence in less than 90 seconds.

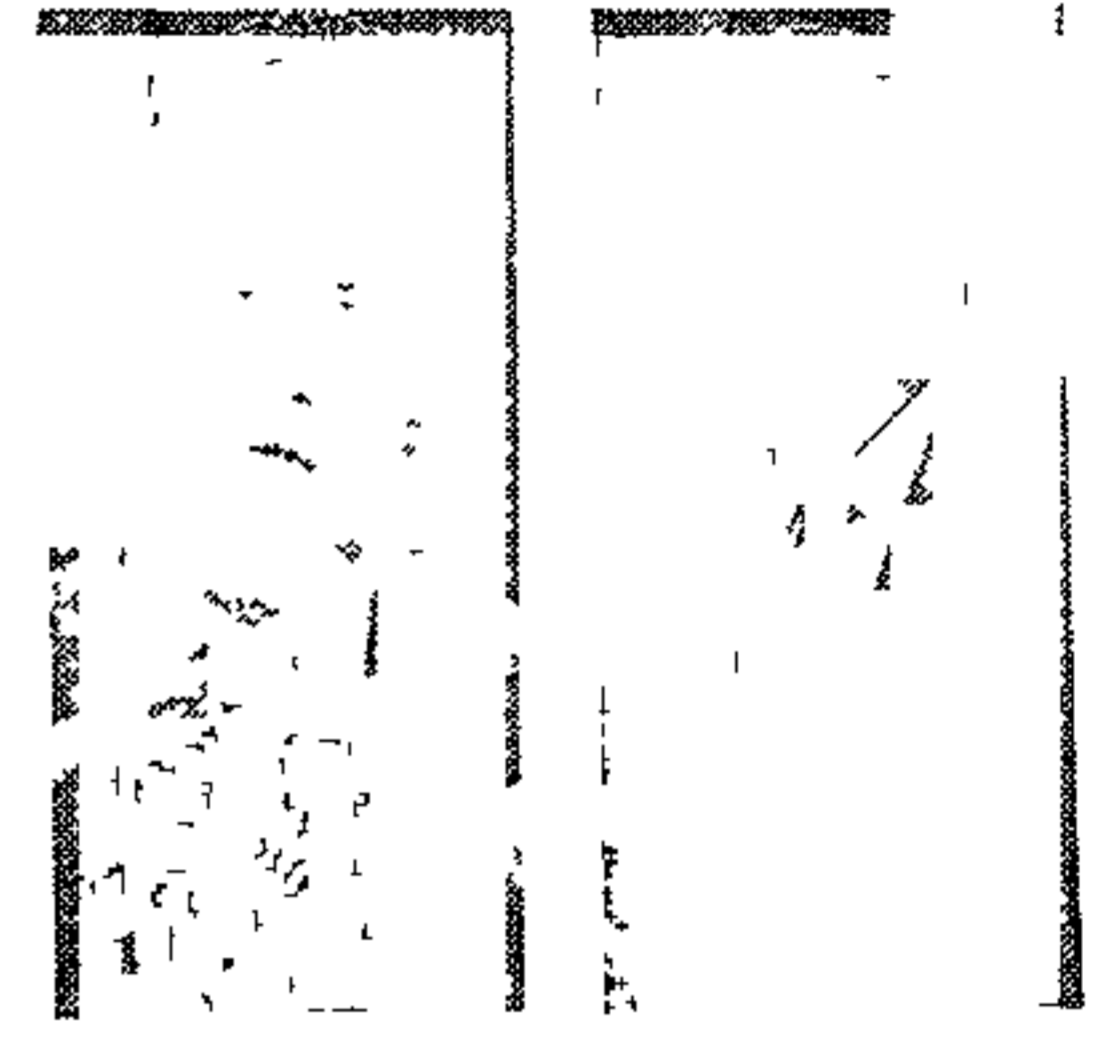
Shock sanctions over alleged Armscor deals

(254) ARG 12/10/91

SA missiles

for Iraq:

US acts



Bush: US will be consulting with SA

Botha: Sanctions 'a bit unfair'

HUGH ROBERTON

Weekend, Argus Foreign Service and Sapa

WASHINGTON. — The Bush administration, in a gesture of anger and frustration at the alleged continuing supply of advanced missile technology by Armscor to unstable governments around the world, has imposed new sanctions on South Africa.

The sanctions follow what is said to have been an extensive investigation into the proliferation of sophisticated weapons of mass destruction by Armscor and some affiliates. Well-informed sources said today that they believed Iraq and Yugoslavia had featured in the investigation.

But in its official announcement of the sanctions, the administration did not provide details beyond saying that the Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs had determined on September 27 that "missile proliferation activities" by Armscor required the US to impose trade restrictions.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha today denied that the new sanctions had anything to do with Armscor sales and said the move should not be perceived as being political in nature.

Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on his return from an eight-day visit to Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of China, Mr Botha described the sanctions as "a bit unfair" and said they had come at an "inopportune time".

Mr Botha said questions regarding sales of arms to Iraq and other countries should be put to authorities dealing with arms supply as he was "not in that business".

"The sanctions must not be perceived as sanctions against the South African government for having done anything of a political nature with which the United States does not agree

"It is directed worldwide against the proliferation of missile technology"

The new sanctions, which come into immediate effect and which will last for two years, prohibit

- The export to Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates of a wide range of goods produced in the United States,

- All US government contracts with Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates,

- The import of any products produced by Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates

While these restrictions might be narrowly targeted, and of limited impact because of the existing arms embargo, they are primarily intended as a political gesture of extreme displeasure by an administration which has gone out of its way to champion the cause of the De Klerk government in a climate where this has not been easy or advantageous.

A belligerent or cavalier response from South Africa is likely to make it even more difficult for the country to persuade state legislatures and major cities to lift the panoply of sanctions which still are in force at the local level.

In its announcement, the State Department said that "trade restrictions on entities that engage in missile technology proliferation are intended in part to further the US policy of encouraging countries to halt such proliferation activities." The announcement noted that recently South Africa had taken important steps regarding non-proliferation, including accession to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

- Armscor sources scoffed at speculation that the reason for the US move against South Africa was related to the sale of missiles and missile technology to Iraq.

They pointed out that while South Africa was developing missiles, it was hardly at the stage where other countries would buy them.

Nothing new in the latest US ban

By SIMON BARBER in Washington and CHARLES LEONARD

THE Bush administration has determined that Armscor is assisting Third World countries obtain missile technology and has announced a two-year ban on all US trade with the corporation.

While it represents serious US concern about Armscor's activities, the ban is redundant in that American firms are already barred from most dealings with Armscor as a result of the UN arms embargo and US regulations established to implement it.

"All this means is that an American company could not even sell Armscor toilet paper," a US official said yesterday.

The ban only applies to Armscor and implies no setback in the process of easing US sanctions on SA set in motion by President Bush when he lifted the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's trade bans last July.

Sources denied the decision was in any way related to recent allegations that SA has provided nuclear technology to Iraq.

The decision was required under the 1990 Arms Export Control and Defence Authorisation Acts, which set up new regulations to control the proliferation of missile technology under these Acts, the president is obliged to sanction any foreign country or entity "he determines to be involved in the export, transfer or trade of technology that 'has substantially contributed to the design or development or production of missiles' in countries that 'do not adhere to the Missile Technology Control Regime'".

Report

The MTCR is a set of principles designed to reduce the proliferation of missile technology in Third World countries.

Non-adherents include Israel, with which SA is known to have been developing military rocketry.

The president's action is seen as pressuring SA to signing the MTCR.

It is significant that the administration is chosen only to apply sanctions on SA as a whole rather than imposing them on SA as a whole a step it has been considering in the case of China.

The administration has formally promulgated regulations implementing its reasons for the report to Congress outlining its reasons for the Armscor ban.

Regulations implementing its reasons for the report to Congress outlining its reasons for the Armscor ban.

Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen said last week the arms embargo would be the last SA sanctions to fall and would remain in place until a new government is formed.

Reaching yesterday, the sanctions had not yet been implemented. Armscor's spokesman said it was not clear if the company's policy to comment on arms deals.

Own Correspondent

Arm Scor trade ban 'no big deal'

254 et 14/10/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The latest US trade embargo against SA, prohibiting US companies from trading with Armscor or any of its subsidiaries, was "no big deal", defence spokesman Mr Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

On Friday the US announced that it was banning trade between any US businesses and the Armscor group after it came to light that Armscor had been developing

medium-range ballistic missile technology

Although the defence ministry had not yet seen the documents outlining the latest sanctions, the embargo did not seem terribly serious, Mr Van der Westhuizen said

According to Jane's Defence Weekly's SA correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman,

the new embargo will not have any meaningful effect on Armscor.

He said the US announcement was routine. It appeared SA was merely being added to the US's list of countries with medium- and long-range ballistic missile capabilities that were actively pursuing programmes developing this technology.

"There does not seem to be anything new in this embargo that is not covered by the two standing UN arms embargos against the sale of arms to and the purchase of arms from SA," Mr Heitman added

It was unlikely that the embargo's objective was to punish SA for being caught out dealing with

countries which the US did not approve of.

Weekend reports suggested that the latest embargo might be a punishment for Armscor's sale of G-5 artillery to Iraq before the Gulf war.

Mr Heitman said the US and major powers were using the latest arms proliferation treaties to limit the nuclear

and conventional arms capabilities and development programmes of lesser powers.

Other countries thought to be on the current list were Brazil, Argentina, Iraq, India and Pakistan

An Armscor spokesman said the corporation had developed a range of missiles for SA's own

use, but that recent defence budget cuts had curtailed these programmes

Simon Barber, in Washington, reports that the ban applies only to Armscor and implies no setback in the process of easing US sanctions on SA.

The decision was required under the 1990 Arms Export Control and Defence Authorisation Acts, which set up new regulations to control the proliferation of missile technology

New US trade ban 'is not serious'

LINDEN BIRNS

THE trade embargo prohibiting US companies from trading with SA's armaments manufacturer and procurement corporation Armscor, or any of its subsidiaries, was "no big deal", Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

On Friday the US announced it was banning trade between US businesses and the Armscor group after discovering that Armscor had been developing medium-range ballistic missile technology.

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"There does not seem to be anything new that is not covered by the two standing UN arms embargos against SA."

It was unlikely that the embargo's objective was to punish SA for dealing with countries which the US did not like, he said.

Weekend reports suggested that the embargo might be a punishment for Armscor's sale of G-5 cannons to Iraq before the outbreak of the Gulf war.

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14/10/91
DPA

Firm fails in court move



Police, SADF probe on shooting at Langebaan

Staff Reporter

THE police and Defence Force are investigating an incident in which a Recce commando allegedly shot at a Cape Town man in Langebaan

Police yesterday confirmed that a complaint had been made and a spokesman for the Defence Force said an internal investigating had been started

Mr Frederick Pypers of Cape Town told police he had intervened at a party in Langebaan at the weekend at which two men had been arguing over a woman. A man, who he said was from the Recce unit nearby, had fired three shots with a pistol into the ground near his feet, pressed the gun to his head and marched him off the property. (754) CT 16/10/91

Custodians of peace are biding their time

MK waits to play a new military role

Sowetan 15/10/91

254

WITH its role as a guerilla force receding, the armed wing of the African National Congress is undergoing conventional warfare training so it can help form a new South African army.

Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), has been one of the weapons in the ANC's negotiating armoury since it was unbanned in February last year

Mr Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders at one time regularly threatened to return to the armed struggle if President FW de Klerk's Government proved duplicitous in talks on the country's future

But the armed struggle option has not been publicly aired for months. Instead the ANC has used sanctions, calls for mass protests and the threat of breaking off negotiations to press its demands.

Umkhonto we Sizwe used to wage a guerilla campaign of limpet-mine bombings and hit-and-run raids on police stations

Now it has adapted to the changed political landscape by preparing itself to form an important part of the regular army in a post-apartheid South Africa

"In terms of agreements we have signed with the Government, we have agreed not to train our people inside the country," MK official Mr Calvin Khan said in an interview

"But we have not said we'll stop our training for a regular army outside South Africa. So yes, we are training in countries like Uganda and other African countries"

MK refuses to say how many members are in training, but Khan



said the number was "significant"

"We are training a regular army in order to participate fully in the new army of a future South Africa - both in terms of professional ability and to ensure that the new army will not be swamped by an all-white officer corps."

Khan said an ANC government would insist that every officer of the new army undergoes an "orientation course" to ensure his commitment to a nonracial, democratic constitution

South African forces had been involved in illegal wars in Angola and Namibia and hit squads, he said

"Who is to guarantee they will not continue in this manner? We will not allow reactionary elements intent on destabilisation to remain within the defence force"

Khan said MK was maintaining its underground forces within South Africa in case negotiations with the Government on a new constitution breaks down.

"We have to ensure we are in a position to defend ourselves," he said

But he added that MK's capacity to resume the armed struggle had been compromised by the group's participation in the negotiation process

"We have actually gone so far in our attempts to create conditions



Nelson Mandela . . . has threatened to return to the armed struggle.

conducive to a peaceful settlement that it is extremely difficult for us to maintain that capacity"

Khan and other returning MK exiles had to give the Government full details of themselves to apply for indemnity

He said MK's willingness to put its military capacity at risk demonstrated its commitment to peace

"Far from this image that has been created by reactionary elements that MK is just a bunch of terrorists bent on creating havoc, it has actually been very responsible"

Khan, who heads a unit charged with ensuring the welfare of returning MK guerillas, said MK had an important responsibility to help communities defend themselves against the township violence in which 3 000 people have died in the past year.

"We don't see our role as forming defence units, but we'll assist

where we can in the defence of the people and the revolution"

He said MK would retaliate if the ANC came under attack from white rightwing groups

"If the rightwing thinks we will sit back if they begin to attack us, they have another thing coming. We will not hesitate to take appropriate action"

MK was still recruiting within South Africa for its training programmes abroad, Khan said, adding that the movement wanted to move its camps to South Africa as quickly as possible.

"Given the problems of Eastern Europe and their impact on African countries, conditions in the camps have become difficult.

"It is increasingly difficult to get the kind of material support necessary to maintain an army outside of South Africa," Khan said - Sapa-Reuter

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

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The business of running an air force base

ARKUS 16/10/91

254

JULY 1 1966 That was the day three helicopters from 17 Squadron, Ysterplaat, conducted a spectacular sea rescue after the SA Seafarer ran aground at Mouille Point

Within two hours, in full view of thousands of spectators, 70 people were plucked from the disintegrating ship

Twenty-five years later it would be Ysterplaat which would send five helicopters and 3 DC3 aircraft to assist in the rescue of 600 people from the sinking passenger liner Oceanos

In a mind-boggling display of airmanship, not a single person was lost in the operation which took place about 2km off the Transkei coast

In the 50 years that the base has been in existence, Ysterplaat helicopter pilots have carried out thousands of rescues on land and at sea

But if the zephyrs of change are blowing through South Africa, at Ysterplaat they have been blowing a full gale as the base takes part in a daring operation by the South African Air Force to run bases on a strictly business basis

The Officer commanding Ysterplaat, Colonel Des Lynch, has been charged with the programme called Project Bullion which is aimed at improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of individual air bases

Colonel Lynch said the South African Air force had committed itself to implementing the decentralisation policy according to which each unit would account for its expenses

Ysterplaat Air Base holds an open day this Saturday. Staff Reporter GRAHAM LIZAMORE glances at the past and looks into the future of the base.

In the past there was considerable duplication of effort and long delays in obtaining decisions owing to unnecessary centralisation, but Ysterplaat was now able to act independently, Colonel Lynch said

"This means I have a budget and a mission and must run this base as if it were 'Van Loggerenberg, Kriel and Sons (the Cape),' he quipped referring to the chiefs of the air force

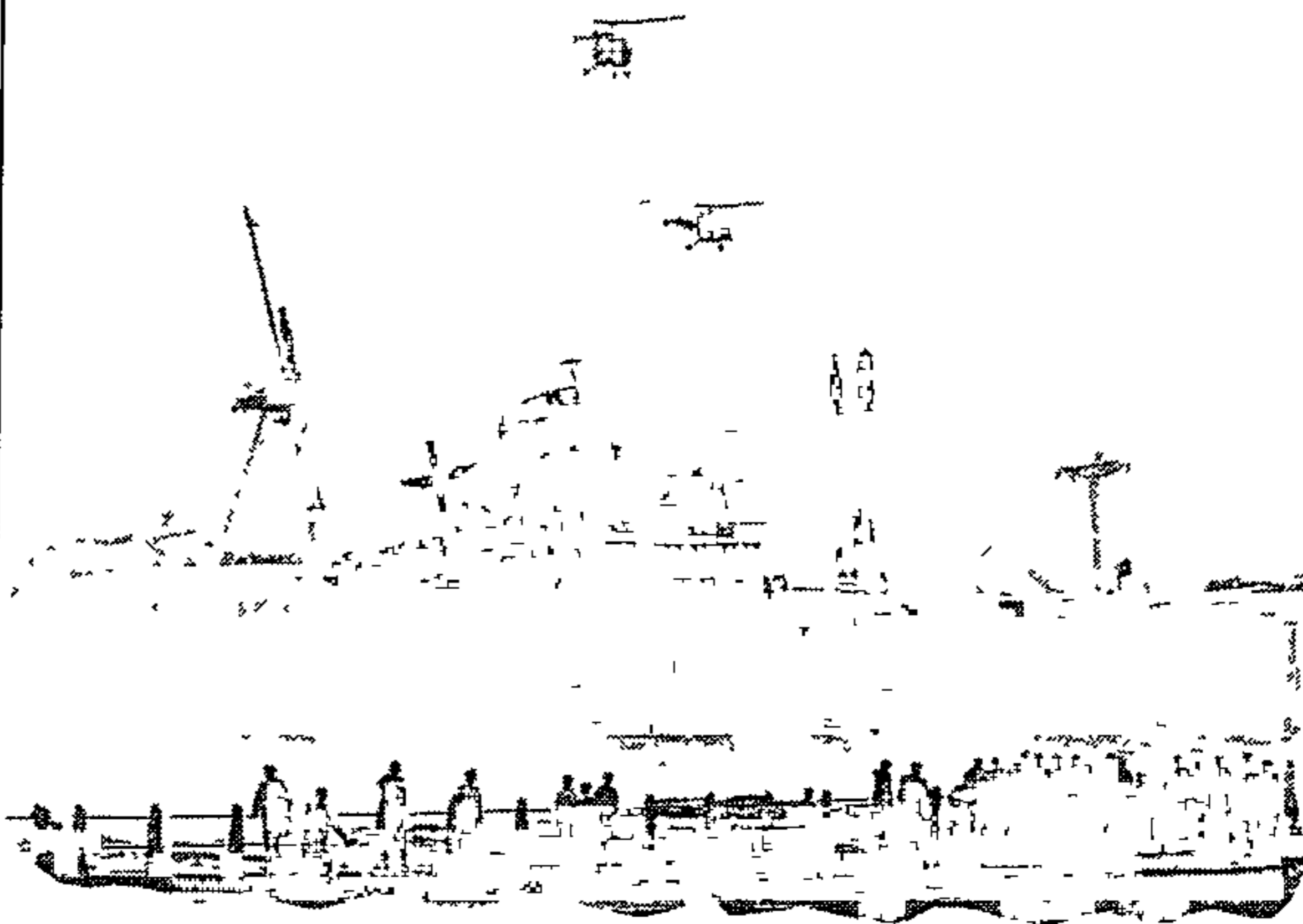
Already Project Bullion appears to be working. The base financial section was recently awarded a silver certificate for productivity while the personnel section won the air force and the defence force trophies for the best personnel section

And a production line has been set up to rebuild post-war Dakotas

Colonel Lynch said he believed the base was facing the future with "absolute realism and complete confidence"

But to let the public know what role Ysterplaat, and before that Brooklyn Air Station, has played in the air force, it will put on a spectacular air display and open day on Saturday

The venue is Ysterplaat Air Base and the show starts at 10am and ends about 5pm. Most of the morning air displays will be repeated in the afternoon



FLASHBACK: Helicopters hover over the SA Seafarer, which ran aground at Mouille Point in 1966.

Overberg RSC must pay costs

254

CT17/10/91

Supreme Court Reporter

OVERBERG Regional Services Council, which is involved in a legal battle with the Rooi Els local council over the legality of weapons testing near Hangklip by Somchem, an Armscor subsidiary, was yesterday ordered in the Supreme Court to pay all the local council's legal costs from July 10.

That is the date on which Mr Justice W A van Deventer, by agreement between the parties, ordered the Overberg RSC to give the Rooi Els local council a number of documents concerning Somchem's occupation of a portion of land.

If it failed to comply with the order the Overberg RSC had to show why the officials responsible for delivering the documents should not be jailed for contempt of court and why an order to pay costs should not be made.

Mr D P de Villiers QC, for Rooi Els, yesterday told the court the documents which the Overberg RSC did provide did not contain information needed. There had also been no explanation why the missing documents had not been furnished.

The conduct of the Overberg RSC had been in "flagrant violation" of the rules of court and the court order of July 10, he said.

After hearing argument yesterday, Mr Justice H L Berman ordered the Overberg RSC to pay the legal costs incurred by the Rooi Els local council on an "attorney and client scale".

The order made is widely known to be of a punitive nature.

Mr Justice Berman said that by non-compliance with the order, the Overberg RSC had put the Rooi Els local council to a lot of expense and trouble.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Fewer arms, more aid'

DEVELOPING countries that spend less than 2% of their GDP on arms should get special aid treatment, Belgium's finance minister told the IMF's annual meeting yesterday (254)

"Even if the application of this formula caused occasional difficulties, it would be a powerful incentive to reduce the waste of resources resulting from excessive armaments purchases by poor countries," said Philippe Maystadt *Blom 17/10/91*

'Help us back' plea

DESPITE a continuing fall in economic output and rising unemployment, the Czechoslovakian government was committed to its nine-month-old reform course, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus said yesterday *Blom 17/10/91*

He called on member nations of the IMF and World Bank to help "re-integrate" Czechoslovakia into the world economy by providing international support and opening up markets

\$18bn target

Blom 17/10/91
BRAZIL could raise up to \$18bn from privatisation and might reduce its external debt by even more through debt-to-equity conversions, Finance Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira said yesterday

Marques told reporters at the IMF annual meeting that Brazil aimed to privatise one state enterprise every two weeks over the next year

REPORTS Sapa-Reuter AP-DJ

Aid in the pipeline for Baltic states

BANGKOK — The G-24 rich nations were ready to provide financial aid to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and expected them to join the IMF next year, a senior official said yesterday.

Albania was also expected to get financial help, EC vice-president Henning Christophersen said

Christophersen chaired G-24 talks yesterday. He told reporters afterwards there was unanimous support for a plan for the Baltics and Albania that included transfers of money and help with balance-of-payments problems. An agreement would probably be finalised with Albania — which joined the World Bank and IMF on Tuesday — before the end of the year

Christophersen said the G-24 meeting in Bangkok was called to prepare for a ministerial meeting of the group on November 11. Solving Bulgarian and Romanian financing problems would be its priority

Next year Bulgaria and Romania would need \$1bn to \$2bn of assistance in the form of guarantees for credits raised on international markets. The G-24 was still \$500m short of its \$3.3bn goal to fund balance of payments loans this year. Albania, with average per capita annual income of \$600, would need "special treatment"

Christophersen called on other nations — especially the US — to increase aid

Yugoslavia urged the IMF and World Bank to take more risks to ensure its reforms did not grind to a halt.

National Bank governor Dusan Vlatkovic said failure to secure enough external financial backing for earlier reforms had helped worsen economic problems. — Sapa-Reuter

US predicts 3% growth next year

Blom 17/10/91
BANGKOK — Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont said yesterday the US was growing more optimistic in economic forecasts for next year

He said Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan expected "quite substantial" growth in the economy next year of around 3%

Lamont said Greenspan, while recognising that difficulties remained in the property and housing markets and in the financial sector, "is growing a little bit more optimistic"

Both men are in Bangkok for the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF.

Greenspan had given a "quite upbeat" assessment of the US economy at a meet-

ing of the G-7 nations, Lamont said

Of Britain's economic future Lamont told a news conference "We will see a modest upturn in the second half of the year"

He said G-7 finance ministers and central bank governors had discussed the IMF's forecast of 3% world growth next year and "didn't see the forecasts as unrealistic"

Lamont said he saw no reason for the G-7 to take concerted action now to boost the world economy.

He said the G-7 was worried about how the market viewed the Soviet economy "One of our main concerns is the Soviet Union should have access to Western credits" — Sapa-Reuter, AP-DJ.

Atlas staff in dark over layoffs

ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation has yet to inform staff precisely who will be retrenched at the end of the month in terms of Armcor's rationalisation programme announced recently.

In a statement earlier this month Armcor chairman Johan van Vuuren said 5 000 would be axed from the arms procurement and manufacturing corporation and its subsidiaries by the end of the year.

Atlas staff were informed by management that at least 1 300 would have to be retrenched, many of them by the end of this month, and all by early next year.

The retrenchments follow 10 000 Armcor redundancies in the last two years caused by the shrinking defence budget and a diminishing production rate.

An Armcor spokesman said yesterday that retrenchment notification was being

done company by company. He could not say when Atlas would be notified.

Sources at Atlas said that to date management had not yet informed any of the more than 6 000 staff members as to their future with the company.

They said many staff members had volunteered for retrenchment as management had told staff that as of next February new conditions of employment, with big cuts to long service and annual leave, would be implemented.

Staff are unhappy with some of the conditions of an Armcor policy document outlining retrenchment, including one that staff volunteering for retrenchment would not automatically receive severance benefits.

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Armcor medical benefits cut after R9m loss

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KRYGMED, Armcor's medical aid scheme, lost more than R9m between January and July this year, resulting in the amendment of rules and the cutting of some benefits previously covered, according to confidential Krygmed circulars.

Armcor employees — angered at the changes — said yesterday Krygmed management did not adequately consult them; they were simply told of the changes to the scheme at a meeting two weeks ago.

Krygmed manager Johan Janse van Rensburg yesterday refused to comment on the deficit, or to say whether Krygmed had consulted members' representatives

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on the changes or simply informed members of them

Andrew Levy & Associates labour relations consultant Johan Scheepers said Krygmed and Armcor "could be on thin ice" in terms of labour relations practice if a unilateral decision to change the rules had been taken. It was "prehistoric" to change contractual conditions without some form of collective bargaining, though there might have been "grounds for the changes based on the deficit"

Circulars — of which Business Day has obtained copies — were sent to Atlas Air-

craft Corporation, an Armcor subsidiary, outlining the new Krygmed medical aid scheme rules. The circulars said contributions would be increased from "10% to a maximum 15% of the declared regular income of members"

Some new rules came into effect at the beginning of this month. These included new annual limits on the number of times members may visit general practitioners, excluding hospital visits, and the scrapping of contraceptive benefits

Krygmed adopted the new measures after realising it could not increase members' contributions by the 133% needed to recoup the deficit

ANC's French connection linked to SADF

W/Maw 18/10-24/10/91
A Frenchman with past links to the SADF is now helping the ANC with military matters.

By GAVIN EVANS

A TOP-LEVEL African National Congress military delegation leaves for India today in a bid to get its soldiers trained in conventional warfare to prepare them for integration into a post-apartheid defence force.

The trip follows similar visits to France earlier this year, and the movement is also approaching Japan and Britain asking them for military assistance.

But in a bizarre twist it has emerged that one of the men helping them is Frenchman Alain Guenon, who has also made propaganda films for the South African Defence Force and has been accused of having close links with SADF Military Intelligence.

According to senior Umkhonto weSizwe representative Tokyo Sexwale, members of MK are currently being trained in conventional warfare in the Soviet Union and this has "not yet" been affected by the changes taking place there. Other MK officials are being trained in Cuba, he said.

The delegation to India includes Sexwale, MK chief of staff Chris Hani, Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa and one other, still to be named.

"We will be going to New Delhi for two weeks at the invitation of the Indian government. We are taking definite proposals with regard to training, and will also inspect a number of facilities. We will look at their ground forces, airforce and navy and see what they can offer," Sexwale said.

Holomisa and Sexwale both confirmed that Guenon had arranged their April visit to Paris, where they met French arms manufacturers, senior military officials and the Industries Minister Roger Fouroux, to discuss future French arms sales to South Africa and the training of MK cadres.



OFF TO INDIA ... Umkhonto weSizwe chief of staff Chris Hani



ANC DELEGATE ... Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa

Acting as a consultant for the French military industrial company, SAGEM, Guenon set up the visit to discuss the possibilities of re-establishing French military links with a post-apartheid South Africa. SAGEM paid all the delegation's expenses and for a follow-up trip in which Sexwale attended the Paris airshow.

According to ANC sources, the initial secret talks caught unawares both the South African embassy in France and the ANC's international relations department (whose head, Thabo Mbeki, was in Paris at the time), and caused "disquiet" in the French foreign ministry.

But despite a personal warning from French president Francois Mitterrand to ANC president Nelson Mandela about Guenon, the ANC has continued to deal with the South African-based Frenchman.

A former lecturer in medieval philosophy in Paris, he came to South Africa in the early 1980s and turned to film

and television production, establishing two companies, Ubeck and Good Ideas Company, with Roelof Frederik Botha, cousin of the cabinet minister, as co-director.

Good Ideas and Ubeck formed part of the filmmaking group Brigadiers, a company run by Albie Venter and his father, former security policeman Lieutenant General John Venter. According to former SADF intelligence officer, Major Nico Basson, Brigadiers made propaganda films on behalf of the SADF, and Guenon was frequently mentioned by SADF Intelligence as being "one of our guys".

"It was known in the government that Venter and Guenon were people who would do what the government wanted," said Basson.

Asked why the ANC delegation was dealing with Guenon, Sexwale said he was a South African representative of several French companies, "some of whom insisted he represented them on the French visit".

Government defence cuts shoot down armaments industry

THE South African armaments industry is collapsing under the weight of huge defence cuts and renewed pressure from the United States on exports of Armscor weapons systems.

"It's a massacre out there," said a consultant of the state-owned armaments corporation, reflecting on the massive job cuts taking place in the industry.

And, for once, Armscor and its erstwhile enemy, the African National Congress, are sharing each other's concerns.

"We are very suspicious about what the government is doing here," said senior ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe official Tokyo Sexwale.

"They want to ensure that a new, ANC-led government is not a strong one and are completely neutralising Armscor as a force. Our approach would not be to make cuts in a way that would not damage the country's strength. We agree with cuts that can help promote development and investment, but we must understand that the country still has to be defended — which means we need a strong, but not bellicose, defence force."

By the end of this month another 5 000 employees from Armscor and its nine subsidiaries will lose their jobs, company chairman Johan van Vuuren announced, which will bring to at least 45 000 the number of layoffs within the industry since early last year. This does not include jobs lost in the 900 sub-contracting companies, many of whose contracts have been cancelled or not renewed.

"The ripple effect on the general economy will be huge. We're talking about maybe 60 000 families who won't be buying refrigerators and the like this year," said South Africa's *Jane's Defence Weekly* correspondent, Helmold Romer-Heitman.

While the military-industrial complexes of most countries in the world have experienced cut-backs, few have been as severe as South Africa.

"Country's such as the US are starting with the clerks at the bottom, not the hi-tech guys, but here they're cutting from the top."

Thousands are losing their jobs as the government radically cuts spending on armaments.

By GAVIN EVANS

"They're killing off Armscor's think tank and many of its most skilled people are now looking for jobs overseas and will be lost to the economy. You can't expect a guy who's been working on missile-guiding systems to accept a job making china cups."

Armscor spokesmen put a brave face on the slaughter.

"Employees who are retrenched will receive compensation according to established Armscor policy. As in the past, retrenchments will be handled with responsibility and compassion and special personnel offices will be established to help those employees who have lost their posts," said Van Vuuren.

On Monday, retired SADF Rear Admiral Chris Bennet will launch a new organisation, the Defence Institute of Southern Africa, one of the aims of which is to lobby for better management of the cuts in the arms industry. But it may already be too late.

"This is not a conventional peacetime rationalisation, they're cutting off arms and legs and heads here," commented one Armscor sub-contractor.

The main reason for the mayhem is the major cuts in the country's defence budget over the last two years. The government was accustomed to spending about half of its defence budget on arms purchases and in addition has provided Armscor with about R3,5-billion in direct operating subsidies over the past 14 years. Much of this is now a thing of the past, with the result being that about 50 projects have been cancelled.

Most heavily hit have been new weapons systems that were still in the research and development stage.

According to Romer-Heitman, the navy "could well die by 1995 or 1996", following the cancellation of several projects and the loss of thousands of naval jobs.

ARMSCOR has admitted for the first time its involvement in the production of a range of advanced missile systems, following the Bush administration's decision to slap fresh arms sanctions on South Africa out of concern about the armaments corporation's "missile proliferation activities".

In 1989 Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha denied reports that South Africa had been involved in missile production and testing, in collaboration with Israel. But on Wednesday Armscor spokesman Johan Adler acknowledged in a statement to *The Weekly Mail* that South Africa had indeed been involved in missile production.

"Due to the armaments embargo South Africa established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use. This includes ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles," he said.

He added that as a result of recent defence cuts, these programmes had been "curtailed to a large extent".

But while Armscor has only admitted production of the weapons systems for internal use, the US government has expressed specific concern about the export of the missiles to other countries and the import of missile technology from the United States.

US government sources have specif-

Armscor finally admits: Yes, we make missiles

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cretely been sharing nuclear technology with South Africa since 1979 in exchange for the use of the Armiston test site and a supply of enriched uranium. Pik Botha said he had no knowledge of any such project.

However, on July 6 1989, the day after the first joint South African-Israeli test, Armscor issued a statement saying it had successfully fired a "test booster rocket" that marked a "major milestone" in the development of the test range.

According to a US State Department source, the ban applies "not only to weapons but also to militarily useful technology and items controlled under the Export Administration Act. It includes things like machine tools which could be used for arms production."

Helmoed Römer-Heitman, South Africa's *Jane's Defence Weekly* correspondent, said the move is a consequence of a crackdown of arms exports, and particularly those involving missile technology, by the Missile Technology Control Regime (a body comprised of the major Western missile producing countries).

"They are concerned about the sale of missiles to Third World countries, and the possibility that these can contain nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warheads. They want to limit ballistic missiles to those who already have them, although as far as I am aware there have been no actual sales of missile systems from South Africa."

Equipment smuggler convicted

THE American ban coincides with the conviction of a 60-year-old secretary from Palm Beach, Florida for her role in a three-year operation that illegally shipped ballistic missile parts to South Africa.

Beverly Barratt pleaded guilty on Monday to attempting to export technology deemed critical to the United States and agreed to testify against her boss, Dutch businessman Reginald van Rossum. She was sentenced to six months house arrest, followed by three years probation.

Associated Press reports that US customs agents say Van Rossum is a fugitive from justice, currently living in South Africa where he owns Telecom Industries, a firm that received the shipments before US Customs shut down the operation in 1990.

Barratt illegally sent computerised missile guidance equipment known as isolators and circulators to Telecom from another Van Rossum business, York Limited. AP quotes a US Customs spokesman as saying the parts were built for military use in large-scale ballistic missiles.

of various weapons systems..

In December 1989 *The Weekly Mail*

exposed the use of Armscor's Overberg Range near Armiston to test inter-ballistic and other missile systems. This followed reports from CIA sources that South Africa and Israel had been collaborating to make a long-range missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The reports were de-

nied at the time by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

A month earlier the US television agency NBC quoted US intelligence sources as saying that Israel and South Africa were involved in a "full-blown partnership" to make nuclear-tipped missiles and had jointly carried out their first successful test on July 5 1989. The reports stated Israel had se-

Unrest deaths pale beside crime statistics

White, black seek 'private armies'

AS VIOLENT crime becomes relentless, traumatised neighbourhoods from Sandton to Soweto are taking new measures to defend themselves.

Finding little protection in high walls and guard dogs, a string of northern suburbs are considering hiring security firms to provide around-the-clock patrols

While about 3 000 people died nationwide in unrest-related incidents in the 15 months up to February, an almost unbelievable 22 000 were killed in crime-related attacks. And up to 9 000 more incidents, from theft to murder, are being reported each month this year nationwide than in 1990

Banding together

With an overstretched police force throwing up its hands, a series of neighbourhoods have decided they must act on their own. One security firm, Paramed, says it has been approached by Killarney, Westcliff, Victoria Park and Douglasdale for price quotations in the past month. Gallo Manor is also discussing employing a security firm as well as building a wall around the area. Erimaneria residents have turned in desperation to their domestics, who have started a unique form of neighbourhood watch.

Star 19/10/91
WHILE leaders everywhere are searching for ways to stop the bloody political violence that has rocked the country, less thought has gone into stopping the crime wave. Yet according to police figures released last month, crime is a far greater killer. NINA SHAPIRO reports.

Meanwhile in Soweto, where the services of a security firm are beyond the reach of residents, community groups have banded together to mount a huge awareness campaign. Formed in May in reaction to a series of car hijackings in which drivers were killed, the Greater Soweto Anti-Crime Initiative is planning an educational workshop every two months, an in-depth television programme on crime, and the use of pamphlets and billboards with anti-crime messages and several practical tips.

The various neighbourhoods' moves reveal the deep fear of crime that has gripped black and white South Africans alike. Killarney, a compact suburb of Flats oc-

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cupied predominantly by affluent older people attracted by its pleasant, wide streets and close proximity to town, is a prime example. A string of car hijackings — one of a doctor, who had his medical bag stolen along with his car, another of a woman bringing a hot meal to her elderly mother — has terrified residents who feel that their age makes them easy targets.

Philip Botes (72) doesn't dare leave his Killarney home at night. "I'm afraid," says the former Magaliesburg farmer who came to Johannesburg to be near hospitals and doctors in his old age. "I can't stand up against these people running around with guns."

With the police pleading lack of resources, Mr Botes feels the only solution is a neighbourhood security firm.

Panic button

The idea is particularly affordable in Killarney, which is so densely populated that each of its 2 000 households would pay only between R15 and R20 a month each, according to Killarney/Riviera Residents Association chairman Harry van der Kleij. Occupants of each block of flats would chip in for a radio transmitter and each resident could buy a panic button which would operate within 70 m of the transmitter. "So you can push the panic button even when you're walking your dog," says Mr van der Kleij.

MUGGED, LEFT BLEEDING. Another victim of violent attacks which have become a frequent daily occurrence across the land. Police, already stretched by unrest, are barely coping and security firms are moving in to fill the gap. ● Picture: JOHN HOGG



While he does not blame the police for failing to protect Killarney adequately, Houghton/Killarney MP Tony Leon does

"There is an invisible police presence in the suburbs. They've got to do more," he says. "They were very good in their heyday at finding pass offenders and sending around vans to pick up blacks sitting on street corners. They were absolutely brilliant at that," says Mr. Leon. He asks why they aren't better in

fighting crime

But police say they simply don't have the manpower. "We cannot force people to join the force," says Witwatersrand police liaison Captain Eugene Opperman. In addition, political violence drains the resources that police do have, he says. Police applaud neighbourhoods' moves towards hiring security firms. "They're quite right to arrange for their own protection," Captain Opperman says

Others are disturbed "I worry about whole suburbs employing mini-armies to defend themselves," says Heather Reganass, director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention. Graeme Simpson, acting director of the Project for the Study of Violence, a research group based at the University of the Witwatersrand, equates security firms with township defence committees. "Ultimately they're the same thing - private armies." Critics of security firms

fear that their officers are trigger-happy

Paramed managing director Mark Flemmer says the industry is much safer now that legislation adopted in recent months requires prospective security employees to be checked out and registered with the Security Officers Board. Yet, while Mr Flemmer pledges that his employees shoot only in life-threatening situations, he says other firms allow their officers a freer hand on the

trigger

Gun-toting gangs of robbers are a fairly new phenomenon in the northern suburbs. They have been operating for far longer, however, in Soweto. There, in addition to political violence, residents have been subject to deadly attacks by thieves in shebeens, in shops and on the streets. Max Legodi, executive director of the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce, speaks of what drew him to the Soweto

anti-crime initiative

"As business people we couldn't solve the problem alone," he says. In the past two years, eight members have been killed in closing-time robberies. Other shop owners have had supply trucks hijacked and customers pickpocketed. In addition to its education campaign, the group plans to lobby the Government for the electrification and tarring of township streets to make the area safer

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STAR

19/10/91

SA firepower could evade US sanctions

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Star 19/10/91

SOUTH Africa's huge arms manufacturer has, like a mushroom growing in shade, thrived — despite stringent UN arms embargo and US regulations established to implement it

It has become not only self-sufficient in weapons and weapons technology, but also a notable exporter of highly advanced military hardware.

Now, even with the Bush administration's recent imposition of new arms sanctions on South Africa, there is no guarantee that South Africa will not continue to find and satisfy markets for its military innovations.

And technically, as South Africa is not a signatory to the Missile Technology Control Regime which lays out guidelines to discourage missile proliferation around the world, it would not be in breach of contract if it continued to export

Although Armscor has insisted that the development of its missile technology is for internal use only, the fact that the US has decided to impose the new arms sanctions has clearly exposed serious doubts

An investigation by the US into Armscor's dealings, which led to the new arms embargo, showed that the transfer of technology from Armscor was continuing until recently — and that the huge arms manufacturer had embarked on an advanced long-distance missile development programme

This week, Armscor spokesman Johan Adler acknowledged to a weekly newspaper that due to the armaments embargo, South Africa had established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use — including ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles

Interpretation of this month's two-year US ban on trade with Armscor has been varied, with some observers seeing the sanction as a serious political warning to South Africa not to become an international threat to peace and stability

However, according to US diplomatic sources, the ban

THE recent US arms sanctions against South Africa, designed to prevent Armscor from supplying dangerously unstable Third World countries with sophisticated military technology, may not work. HELEN GRANGE reports.

was little more than a technical decision required under the 1990 Arms Export Control and Defence Authorisation Acts, which set up new regulations to control the proliferation of missile technology

Under these Acts, the president is obliged to sanction any foreign country or entity he determines to be involved in the export, transfer or trade of technology that "has substantially contributed to the design or development or production of missiles" in countries not adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime

However, it has been conceded that the discovery that South African weapons were used by Iraq during the Gulf War has heightened US awareness of the danger, however small, of South Africa's arms-trading potential

Helmoed Romer-Heitman, South Africa's Jane's Defence Weekly correspondent, agrees with this view, saying the US adopts the same attitude towards other arms-producing countries such as Argentina, India, Israel and Pakistan

He further ventures that South Africa has not, and will not, sell its missile technology abroad, even though it continued to supply weapons of mass destruction to Middle East countries well after an agreement had been reached by major arms-producing countries last year to embargo the sale of arms to the region.

However, taken that South Africa abides by the spirit of the US ban and keeps its advanced missiles inside the country's borders, arms development will not be hampered, rendering South Africa itself a potentially dangerous nation

A WEEK ago, South Africa's headlines howled the news that the US had imposed new sanctions on the country to protest against the proliferation of missile technology by Armscor.

The breathlessly surmised reason was that Armscor had helped Iraq acquire weapons of mass destruction.

The facts are rather less incendiary.

First of all, the sanctions imposed are by and large redundant. The UN arms embargo already prohibits the US government from purchasing Armscor's main product line, and it's unlikely that baseball-loving Americans would be in the market for the cricket bats the corporation is supposedly manufacturing in place of rifle stocks.

As a matter of policy, the US does not license the sale to Armscor of items on the so-called Munitions List, though this became permissible after the termination of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's measures.

It is also inconceivable that the US would enter into contracts with Armscor.

So much for the new sanctions, at least in terms of their direct effect.

Of rather more interest, in political and diplomatic terms, are the reasons for which they were imposed.

Here, a little history is in order.

On April 16 1987, the Reagan administration and its key allies — the Group of Seven industrial countries — established what they called the Missile Technology Control Regime.

THEIR purpose, as a White House statement explained at the time, was to "control the transfer of equipment and technology that could contribute to nuclear-capable missiles".

To this end, they agreed upon a list of items (the MTCR Annex) whose export to third countries they agreed to restrict.

After Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait last year, the US Congress got into a panic about the proliferation of missile technology in general.

Lawmakers were alarmed that thugs like Saddam were laying their hands on rocketry that could deliver warheads of any kind — nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional — far from their own borders.

To reflect these con-



SIMON BARBER'S Washington Diary

cerns, they amended the Arms Export Control and Export Administration Acts in two basic respects.

First, they required the administration to provide semi-annual reports on the relevant activities of non-MTCR countries (with the exception of a few nations judged to be good citizens)

SECOND, they obliged the administration to impose unilateral sanctions on countries, entities or persons found to be involved in the transfer of Annex items between non-MTCR adherents.

After the legislation was passed, the State Department notified non-MTCR Pretoria that Armscor might fall into the net because of its by then well-publicised missile collaboration with non-MTCR Israel.

That is what has now happened. Though the details remain classified, nothing more nefarious is alleged.

Nor, as has been stated in some press accounts, is there any hue and cry here, although there might have been had the administration acted differently.

Congress required that sanctions be imposed in varying degrees, depending on the nature of equipment transferred and the use to which it was put.

From the degree of sanctions imposed in SA's case, one can deduce the following:

● The offending transfer — to give is as punishable as to receive — involved items in Category 1 of the MTCR Annex.

That is to say, they com-

prised either "complete rocket systems... capable of delivering at least a 500kg payload to a range of at least 300km", or individual rocket stages, or the major components.

● The transfer substantially contributed to the design, development and production of missiles" by the recipient.

This is entirely consistent with SA's relationship with Israel.

Not once, in interviews with US officials over the past week, has there been the slightest hint that anything else was being referred to.

Furthermore, all officials gave it to be understood that the administration did not see SA as a proliferation risk under current circumstances.

Rather, they were merely complying with law and would have handled things differently had they been allowed to do so.

They also stressed quite vigorously that the steps taken against Armscor carried no implication for the overall thrust of US policy towards SA, which was to normalise relations, economic and political, as expeditiously as possible.

Israel, which has recently signalled its intention to adhere to the regime, has not, of course, had sanctions imposed.

President George Bush exercised his waiver authority for reasons that should be obvious. It should be equally obvious why he did not do the same for SA. The usual suspects in Congress might have gone berserk. Unfair, yes, but also a practical fact of life.

THE difficulty lies in how to resolve the matter.

The short answer is that SA should become an MTCR adherent in much the same way that it finally agreed to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

However, there is no consensus within the US government on what MTCR adherence entails.

Some argue that Pretoria and Armscor merely need to abide by the regime guidelines. Others contend that SA must scrap its entire ballistic missile programme, regardless of whether the ultimate intent is simply to develop a peaceful space launch system.

Unfortunately, these are not questions addressed in the law. They will have to be a matter for negotiation.

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They also stressed quite vigorously that the steps taken against Armscor carried no implication for the overall thrust of US policy towards SA, which was to normalise relations, economic and political, as expeditiously as possible.

Israel, which has recently signalled its intention to adhere to the regime, has not, of course, had sanctions imposed.

President George Bush exercised his waiver authority for reasons that should be obvious. It should be equally obvious why he did not do the same for SA. The usual suspects in Congress might have gone berserk. Unfair, yes, but also a practical fact of life.

THE difficulty lies in how to resolve the matter.

The short answer is that SA should become an MTCR adherent in much the same way that it finally agreed to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

However, there is no consensus within the US government on what MTCR adherence entails.

Some argue that Pretoria and Armscor merely need to abide by the regime guidelines. Others contend that SA must scrap its entire ballistic missile programme, regardless of whether the ultimate intent is simply to develop a peaceful space launch system.

Unfortunately, these are not questions addressed in the law. They will have to be a matter for negotiation.

Call to enforce affirmative action

B/day 21/10/91

THEO RAWANA

THE Black Management Forum is to lobby for legislation which will force companies to adopt an affirmative action programme, says executive director Lot Ndlovu.

Along with political, labour and community organisations, the forum will press for acceptance of rules similar to those in operation in Namibia where an employment equity commission has been set up. The forum's membership includes the top black managers in the country.

Ndlovu said an equity commission would investigate complaints of discriminatory practices in employment and assist and advise employers who wanted to set up affirmative action programmes.

Employers, employees, trade unions and members of the public would be invited to submit comments to the commission.

A similar approach was suggested in a paper presented at the Black Management Forum's recent conference by Shell SA public affairs GM Humphrey Khoza. He highlighted similarities between the two countries, which had both experienced apartheid.

Khoza said the impact of apartheid in Namibia had been such that the country's Labour and Manpower Development Ministry had felt it necessary to set up an obligatory affirmative action programme.

The programme will be administered by an employment equity commission, which will in turn be attached (for administration purposes) to the ministry.

Ndlovu said the conference had resolved to embark on a programme for the development, management and promotion of black skills.

"This strategy is aimed at accelerating the development of managerial capacity

among blacks, since the forum, in its pursuit of affirmative action, is totally committed to merit and is completely against tokenism," said Ndlovu.

The key components of the strategy would be the establishment of a development fund, training and development investment by individual organisations, and guarantees from the developed managers.

The strategy would also include the management of skills importation and the creation and development — with appropriate placements — of black people to assume an effective role on companies' boards of directors.

Addressing the conference, outgoing president Don Mkhwanazi said: "When we talk of affirmative action we mean equalisation of equal opportunity. We mean a deliberate attempt to enhance the ability and capacity of disadvantaged masses to participate and compete on an equal footing with those who have benefitted immensely from apartheid and entrenched white advantage."

"Affirmative action refers to a sustained and deliberate strategy... to overcome the effects and damage of years of apartheid, colonial rule, economics of exclusion and social deprivation."

He added "By affirmative action we do not mean compromising standards. We do not mean reverse discrimination but positive empowerment of the disadvantaged, exploited and excluded masses. It is a systematic attempt to increase the capacity of self-reliance and the ability to participate unhindered in all endeavours of human life and in all sectors of the economy."

Ex-SADF men in military lobby

JONATHAN REES

A NEW military lobby group will be formed in Pretoria today to push for more professionalism in the SADF and encourage the conversion of military technology to commercial applications.

The Defence Institute of Southern Africa (Disa) will be headed by retired former deputy head of the SA Navy, Rear Admiral Chris Bennett, according to Disa spokesman Jakkie Cilliers.

Cilliers said the institute aimed to provide a forum for individuals and organisations to debate and influence SA and southern African military affairs in the interest of regional stability, the promotion of democracy and the furthering of economic growth.

Bennett said military technology developed with taxpayers' money should be urgently redirected into commercial enter-

prises. B/day 21/10/91
He said recent retrenchments of defence technology staff could cause permanent damage to the competence of companies which had a high potential for conversion to commercial applications.

Defence technology was used not only for defence equipment, but permeated other sectors and could be routed into daily non-military commercial enterprises to boost the national economy, Bennett said.

Another of Disa's objectives was to pass critical and constructive comment on the actions and state of readiness of the SADF.

Disa claims to have no links to government or any serving military officers, but has an extensive core of former senior SADF personnel.

Making an MK verbal sortie onto SADF turf

South 24/10 - 30/10/91

SOUTH deputy editor
RAFIQ ROHAN, a former Robben Island prisoner convicted of charges relating to MK activities, visited the SADF infantry base in Oudtshoorn. He spoke to Major Michael Jumat, the first "coloured" major in the SADF.

24/10 - 30/10/91



ENCOUNTER: Michael Jumat interviewed by Rafiq Rohan

RAFIQ ROHAN: As a black person joining the SADF with its reputation for suppressing your own people, did you not feel you sold out and played a role in perpetuating apartheid?
MICHAEL JUMAT: I felt that our people needed to be in the army, particularly the coloured people, because we had to also think about the security of our families and other people.
RR: I, as an MK soldier, saw my role as a noble one — to bring down a system that criminalised and dis-

franchised people because of the colour of their skin. A system which you and your army supported militarily. How can you possibly see your role as a noble one?
MJ: I'm not really politically oriented because my point of view is that we are not in the army for party political reasons.
We are working for the government of the day and if any other government must take over then I will still be in the army. I'm not part of any political interest.
RR: When I operated for MK I saw apartheid and its upholders as the enemy. You are training in this army now, who do you see as the enemy right now?
MJ: That's a difficult question — a very difficult question. At this stage I see no enemy around here, in the country.
I think the reason we are still going on with training is to prepare for war — no one can say when you must get

ready for war, so by the time there is war we must be ready.
RR: What do you consider the right time to be ready to actually go to war — what would precipitate you leading your troops into battle?
MJ: Any attack — not from within the republic but from the borders.
RR: You say "not from within" the borders but you have already been part of an army that attacked people within the borders. Your army has launched numerous operations against people in townships and elsewhere.
MJ: I think the whole strategy has changed. I think the army has to stabilise the situation. I think we are the big factor in that case.
RR: I bombed one of your army bases as an MK soldier. What's your attitude towards me right now? Do you see me as the enemy?
MJ: If you attack bases and all that stuff, ja, I think. I would work on orders. If I am given orders to attack and catch the people responsible, I'd do it. I mean, I'm a military man. I'm a fighter and I see it like that and I work with orders. If someone gives me a command I execute it.
RR: I want to know your attitude towards me right now, knowing that I have physically attacked your army.
MJ: Well, I'll first see if it's possible to get you without firing and get you to stop. Then I'll have a chat with you to find out what's the problem and the condition in which you did the things you had to do.
RR: Do you think the ANC was justified in the armed struggle?
MJ: My position here is to take care of the security of the land. That's my whole point and I think if all of us, no matter what political situation we are having, have this point of view then we have a better land.
RR: How do you feel about having defended apartheid? The government you defended has conceded that apartheid was wrong. You are now told you defended an unjust system.
MJ: I know that was wrong. I'm a coloured too. There were things that shocked me too but I think we can go through that and come out and see that things change.
RR: Surely these changes would have come about much earlier and there would have been less loss of life and bloodshed had your army not played such a significant role in ensuring that apartheid was, at times, so brutally implemented.
MJ: That's your point of view. Like I said, the reason I joined the army was that I was interested in the army

Were the 'manne' s'1 ge!

Sorted out from the 'raities'

South
24/10 - 30/10/91
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THE first line in the invitation proclaimed that Oudtshoorn was a "non-racial" infantry base and the press was invited to view soldiers completing the final stage of their basic training in a gruelling examination termed "Operation Vasbyl".

The base, in terms of what was visible all day, was not completely non-racial — multi-racial, yes, but definitely not non-racial — and Operation Vasbyl does indeed test the soldiers almost to the limits of their capabilities.

The colour factor has nevertheless changed radically within the army, but old-fashioned stereotyping is still all-pervasive.

● Question How do blacks (the army understands the term as only referring to Africans) fare in training with whites who have years on them in sophisticated army methods?

● Answer "Blacks are 'ou soldate' and are used to walking long distances from home so they are used to walking long marches. They have an unfair advantage over whites."

The answer came in a briefing by the commandant at the base, Tom Ferreira, the following morning.

Ferreira was at pains to explain why there were only a handful of coloured troops shoulder to shoulder with whites and an absence of African soldiers.

"The first blacks were introduced to the army in 1980. Their training is only for volunteers, not conscripts. They are based at the teachers' college in Oudtshoorn."

According to the officer, they are trained separately because of the language "problem". Zulus, Xhosas and



MULTIRACIALISM ON THE MARCH: SADF troops parade in Oudtshoorn.

PICT: RAFIQ ROHAN

Tswanas are trained in the language they understand.

The commandant, dressed in khaki with black, green and gold trimmings, said despite the language issue, which had led to separate training, all races at the base were together.

Ferreira also pointed out that students from the Transkei, Ciskei and Venda "come here for training." Except for one African soldier at the gate there was no sign of others during our foray at the base.

Attempts are being made to clean up the image of the SADF and a start, according to the briefing, is being made in the Junior Leader Training Programme in a section called formative training. Ferreira says the focus of this programme is on the way soldiers live together and get on together.

"That's part of junior leader training. That's what we are doing at this stage. It's up to the infantry unit to keep that level up to standard."

The rest of the day at the base was

spent seeing the soldiers through their paces in Operation Vasbyl — a three-day heavy duty endurance training test which sorts the "laaites from the manne", as one of the troopers said.

The soldiers start each morning at five and are given tasks with severe obstacles to perform. They only return to base once all the marching and tasks are completed — sometimes after midnight. Many do not last out the three days but those that do become the pride of the unit.

If the SADF is still not completely racially integrated and is still fraught with stereotyping. It's policies on the gender question are still far behind modern army developments.

● Question. Are all avenues of training open for men and women?

● Answer (from an officer in the cocktail bar at the base). "It is traditional that men take up the frontline in the army and the women serve as back-up so, yes, men and women are treated equally."

Arms workers to be told of future

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Sowetan

25/10/91

Sowetan Correspondent

ARMSCOR employees affected by the arms manufacturer's rationalisation programme will be informed about their future before the end of this month, an Armscor spokesman said yesterday

While the Armscor medical fund was experiencing "certain problems" because of the rising cost of medical care, the fund was able to meet all its commitments

The spokesman was reacting to questions put to the group following persistent rumours that the Armscor medical and pension funds were in trouble, and that employees facing retrenchment would be kept in the dark until the last moment

"Every employee who is going to be retrenched will be personally informed within the next week," the spokesman said

Armscor announced earlier this month that it would retrench a further 5 000 workers throughout the country as a result of massive cutbacks in defence spending and concurrent rationalisation of Armscor's operations

This would bring the total reduction of Armscor's staff since 1980 to 15 000. About 500 of the new retrenchments will be at Armscor's head office in Pretoria

The Armscor spokesman gave the assurance that the company's medical and pension funds were healthy and able to meet all their commitments

The actuarial evaluation of the pension fund was done every three years in accordance with legal requirements

Tukkies rightwing against conscription

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Sowetan 25/10/91

RIGHTWING students at the University of Pretoria have lashed out at national service, saying the National Party is "misusing" the Defence Force in defence of its own policies

In the October edition of *Dexter*, the mouthpiece of the "free Afrikaner at Tuks", a report said that a new organisation - Aksie Volkseie Weermag - had been launched and that rightwing students planned to refuse to do national service

Other reasons given for this were that the defence force discriminated against whites and that the "Angola experience" was a "political game which claimed many young lives".

The report said the AVW was of the opinion that the defence force was there to fight against an "external enemy" This was not the case in South Africa, where the defence force was being used by the National Party to force the New South Africa on the Afrikanervolk

"Blacks study with me but are also members of the military wing of one of the organisations which is stirring up violence As a result of this violence I am forced to do duty in his community to prevent this violence

"Then he comes and accuses me of stirring up the violence

"No, I am not at all prepared to extinguish the fires of violence created by political strife in other communities," the report quotes one student as saying

An SADF spokesman said the mere threat of refusing to do national service did not constitute an offence

"It is an offence only once the individual does not report for his national service and a court decides that he is guilty"

The End Conscription Campaign says it could not support the rightwing students at Tuks, but that their plans did show the impracticalities of maintaining conscription

"We predicted this sort of response but it has happened a little sooner than we expected Sort of pre-post-apartheid, if you will," said ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers

"We find it ironic, but it shows what a problem there will be in maintaining conscription and this just proves our point

"However, we could not support the students by virtue of the politics of their move"

The article said the ECC's goal was to break the security forces so that a "more complete onslaught" could be launched against the government of the day - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Defence cutbacks hit Grintek's GEL

DEFENCE cutbacks and restructuring costs knocked the respective results of Grintek's operating divisions, Grinaker Electronics Limited (GEL) and listed Siltek

Chairman Jack Saulez said in his annual review "Adverse general business conditions, compounded by unforeseen additional reduction in defence spending, resulted in a disappointing financial performance by GEL"

GEL, the leading supplier of radio equipment to Armscor, underestimated the extent of defence cutbacks, the year started with indications that major orders would continue. The firm limited its drop in turnover to 9% by broadening its non-military business, but margins suffered

This year's results disclosed the group's turnover for the first time — R253m compared with 1990's R278m

Pre-tax profit fell 47% to R18m (R34m). The unlisted subsidiaries' earnings were 37,8c (71,9) a share and dividends 10,3c (20c) a share

Progress was made in developing new electronics markets outside the defence industry and significant orders were received from Transtel (Transnet's communication division) for radio trunking systems and from the SABC for FM radio antennae

"Since it anticipates more intense

ROBERT LAING

competition from foreign companies, it has intensified its efforts to identify and form alliances with suitable overseas partners and principals," Saulez said

Siltek, the local representative of several leading international computer brands including Hewlett-Packard and Amdahl, closed a number of under-performing companies and divisions which resulted in an extraordinary loss of R24m, of which R14,5m was attributable to Grintek.

Siltek's turnover increased 12% to R822m (R738m), but lower margins and rationalisation costs resulted in earnings falling 34% to 60,1c (91,4c) a share, on which dividends of 20c (26c) a share were paid

Despite the disappointing results, the firm's liquidity remained healthy with its gearing dropping to 13,2% from 20,8%

Siltek contributed 74% of Grintek's R1,1bn turnover. The group's earnings were 14,9c (24,7c) a share and dividends 5,4c (7,0c) a share.

The share's net asset value dropped 7% to 79,2c (85,3c) as a result of the rationalisation of Siltek.

Saulez forecast Grintek would improve earnings this year as a result of the reorganisation of its subsidiaries.

**IN THE HEART OF THE WHORE:
THE STORY OF APARTHEID'S
DEATH SQUADS**, by Jacques Pauw
(Southern Book Publishers, R64,99)

JACQUES PAUW has written a comprehensive, thoroughly researched account of murder, intimidation and disruption at the hands of those struggling to defend apartheid against what they perceived to be a "total onslaught"

For those who watched the unfolding drama of state complicity in the assassination and disappearance of anti-apartheid activists, both at home and abroad, this book is an important collation of the volumes of information which were perhaps difficult to follow in the media.

As an investigative journalist, Pauw has arguably been more closely involved with the subject than anyone outside the security forces, and he writes clearly and simply as he reveals a chilling tale of

Chilling account of death squad saga

apartheid's death squads

The true story may never be told, he concedes. But in the Heart of the Whore, the result of a two-year investigation, goes further than any other work in its revelations of crime, corruption and indifference to human life among elements of the police, the military and their agents. Other books about the darkest side of apartheid are bound to follow. Crucial details might be revealed only by the death squad operatives themselves if they break ranks, confess, and document their stories.

But Pauw's book explores in as much detail as possible the evil empire that formed part of apartheid's defence mechanism — using his own interviews with surviving targets of death squads and their operatives, commissions of inquiry, court re-

records, academic research, newspaper files and the work of groups like the Human Rights Commission and the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression

It remains unclear how high in government complicity went. Pauw makes no accusations, but says "The language used by powerful people was sometimes revealing."

He says former Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok spoke in 1987 of the need to "eliminate" and "annihilate" those whom he termed revolutionaries. And he quotes former Defence Minister Magnus Malan as saying in 1988 "Wherever the ANC is, we will eliminate it."

Later that year Malan admitted that SA sometimes used "unconventional methods" to achieve its policy objectives. Pauw disputes claims by

Vlok and Malan that they were unaware of the clandestine activities of their surrogates, and makes no bones about "securocrat" P W Botha's involvement in the "total strategy" to counter the "total onslaught."

The book explores the secret and bizarre world of the death squads. It explains when and why they were created, who ran them, what methods were employed and who the victims and some of the perpetrators were.

The motivation and methods of the CCB, and its sordid story of abuse of state funds and "monumental incompetence" are told in some detail.

It tells who died, how they died, and in some cases, who killed them. Pauw reveals an insight into the psyche of a racist authority compared, he believes, to go to any

lengths to defend white supremacy. The book sets out to explain how the authorities attempted to cover up the issue, and how, despite all official efforts, the truth began to emerge.

Pauw explores in some detail the confusion surrounding the murders of Anton Lubowski and David Webster, and presents evidence pointing to state complicity in scores of unsolved murders.

In two annexes are documented the political assassinations, mostly unsolved, and disappearances of anti-apartheid activists. A collection of photographs shows some of the central figures — including named killers.

This is an important book and a compelling read for anyone interested in the shameful misdeeds of those lured into the underworld of apartheid's defence.

JONATHAN REES

Israeli link to Armscor missile programme

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By Hugh Robertson *Star* 28/10/91
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Israel has been drawn into the Armscor missile proliferation controversy which caused the Bush administration to impose new sanctions on South Africa earlier this month

The Washington Post reports US intelligence agencies are confident that Israel passed on advanced missile components to Armscor — the sort of proliferation which, under US law, would enable the administration to impose the same sanctions against Israel it imposed on South Africa

But Israel will escape sanctions because the administration believes any other course would threaten the US and Soviet-sponsored Middle East peace conference scheduled to begin in Madrid on Wednesday

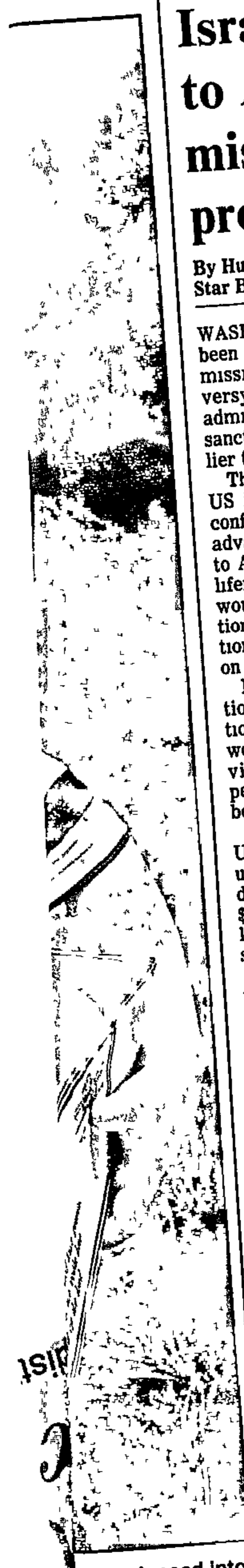
There is also concern that US-Israeli relations, already under strain because of President Bush's decision to suspend \$10 billion (about R28 billion) in loans to Israel, might worsen if sanctions were imposed.

The administration believes that Israel's agreement last month to adhere to the Convention for the Limitation of the Spread of Missile Technology — a set of guidelines adopted by the US and six other industrialised Western nations in 1987 — also diminishes the need for punitive measures.

Today an Armscor spokesman refused to comment on the report "It is Armscor's policy not to comment on the international sale and procurement of arms," he said.

The Washington Post said intelligence agencies have established that South Africa is involved in the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons

The paper said satellite photographs and analysis of "rocket plumes" from South African missile testing sites on the Cape south coast had shown striking similarities between South African and Israeli weapons systems.



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Israel escapes US sanctions in Arm Scor deals

HUGH ROBERTON
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Israel has been drawn into the Arm Scor missile controversy.

The Bush administration imposed sanctions on South Africa earlier this month in protest at the proliferation of missiles and missile technology by Arm Scor.

According to the Washington Post, United States intelligence agencies have learned that Israel passed advanced missile components to Arm Scor.

Under US law this sort of proliferation would enable the administration to impose the same sort of sanctions against Israel which it imposed on South Africa.

But Israel will escape sanctions because the administration believes that any other course would threaten the US and Soviet-sponsored Middle East peace conference scheduled to begin in Madrid this week.

The administration believes that Israel's agreement last month to adhere to the Convention for the Limitation of the Spread of Missile Technology — a set of guidelines adopted by the US and six other industrialised Western nations in 1987 — also diminishes the need for punitive measures.

It is understood that the US has informed Israel of its strong disapproval of the exchange of missile components with South Africa.

But the sanctions imposed against South Africa, although

linked to the supply of components from Israel, is believed to involve further proliferation by South Africa to third countries.

While the US sanctions imposed on Pretoria are limited to a two-year ban on US dealings with any Arm Scor company or subsidiary — a ban largely duplicated by the international arms embargo — they were intended as a political signal to South Africa of grave disapproval.

According to the Washington Post, the US intelligence agencies have established that South Africa is involved in the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons.

The newspaper quotes a special agent of the US customs service, Mr Lawrence O'Donnell, as having reported that the South African missile development required advanced technology from the US.

The newspaper said that US satellite photographs and analyses of "rocket plumes" from South Africa missile testing sites on the Cape south coast revealed striking similarities between South African and Israeli weapons systems.

They gave the first clue of complicity between South Africa and Israel and the supply of US components by Israel to South Africa.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Washington that US Secretary of State James Baker insisted yesterday that the US had not broken the law by failing to sanction Israel.

Probe into SA arms scandal continues

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Northern Ireland is continuing investigations into allegations that SA helped supply automatic weapons to Protestant terrorists in exchange for stolen British missile technology

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) yesterday dismissed the fears of opposition MPs that the "Blowpipe Missile" scandal was being whitewashed

An RUC spokeswoman said a meticulous investigation was under way into the activities of three Prot-

estant extremists given suspended prison sentences and released in Paris on Monday for their part in a plot to supply missile technology to SA. (254)

She could not comment on rumours that the three may flee to SA to avoid possible serious charges in Britain.

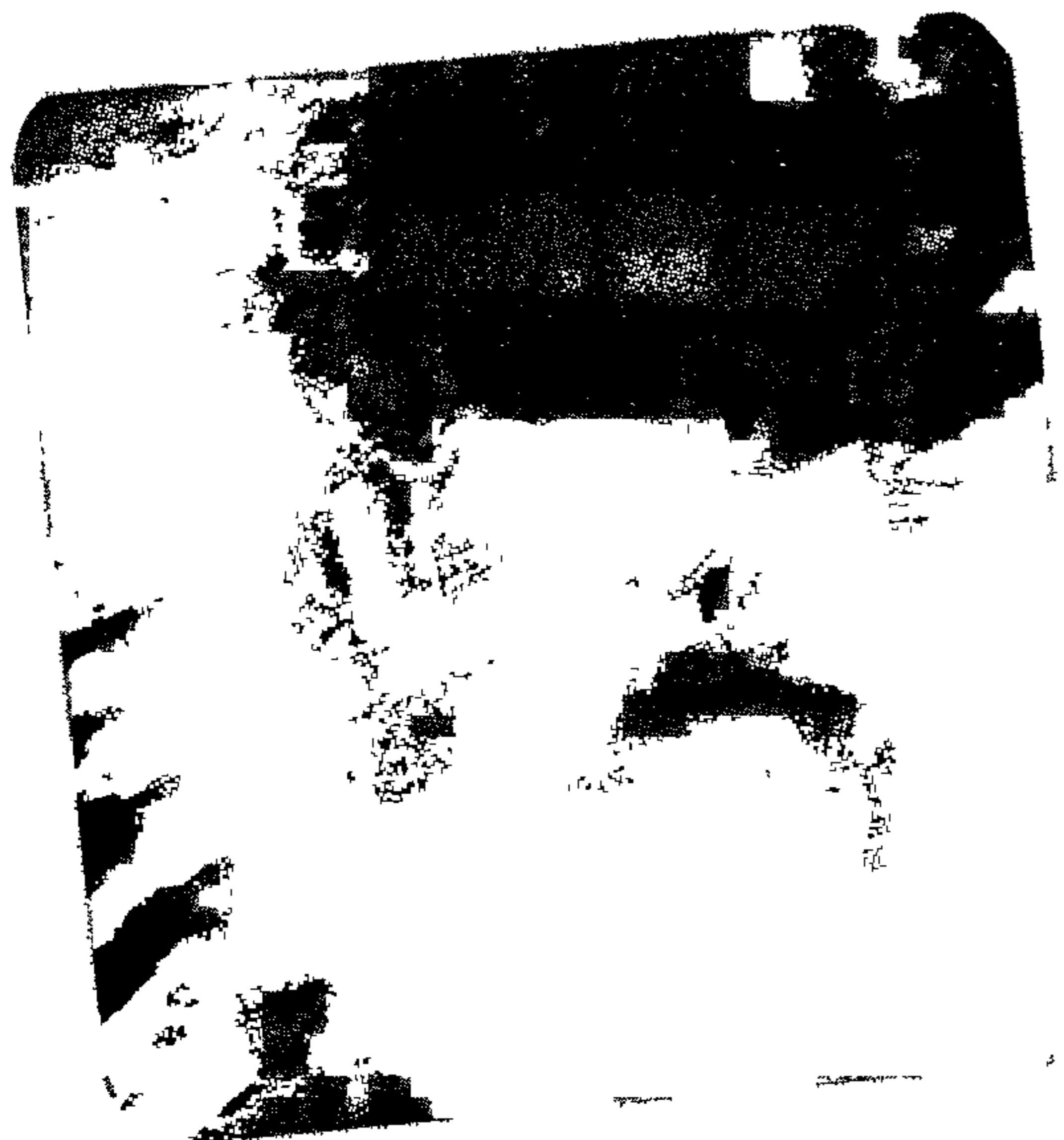
In Northern Ireland yesterday a spokesman for MP John Hume, leader of the main opposition group the Social and Democratic La-

bour Party (SDLP), said it was "imperative" to uncover any evidence of SA links to terrorist groups.

The spokesman said the exact role in something that may have brought more bloodshed to Northern Ireland must be fully established and the full force of the law applied

The three men are Noel Little, 41, Samuel Quinn, 43, and James King, 52

They were convicted of arms trafficking and associating with criminals involved in terrorism.



POACHING IN NAMIBIA: A conscript took this picture in the seventies of game-killing by SADF soldiers.

MAGNUS Malan took over as the new Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry on October 1. Malan's previous post as Minister of Defence prompted a range of environmental protests concerning the impact of South Africa's militarisation on water, forests and wildlife.

The SADF's track record for environmental sensitivity in all spheres under his command has been controversial as this catalogue of local and regional environmental disasters shows:

Polluting the seas

Until activities were phased down after the cuts in SADF spending recently, Somchem, the Armscor factory near Somerset West, was responsible for discharging chemical effluent in False Bay. The manufacture of military propellants, missile systems and explosives at the plant, resulted in effluent containing large amounts of undiluted nitric acid and sulphuric acid being discharged only one metre into the surf area of the bay every day for years.

Permission to dump this effluent was given by the Department of Water Affairs, according to the annual CSIR report on marine outfall.

Polluting a water catchment area

Somchem was permitted by the regional services council to occupy the dam site in the mountains behind Rooi Els where they now test propellants for weaponry. The site is in the heart of the proposed Kogelberg biosphere reserve, a world heritage site soon to be submitted to Unesco for recognition. A court case has been brought by the residents of Rooi Els to have the military evicted on environmental grounds. Another Armscor subsidiary, Houwteq, an armaments think-tank, has built massive headquarters in the Kogelberg forest reserve at the top of the catchment.

Mr Andy Gubb, chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society told South that he had been consistently denied access to the Kogelberg site and that it was impossible to conduct independent monitoring of the military's environmental impact.

"Somchem's environmental impact report is not independent, to say the least," he said.

"Where you have industrial activities that involve the use of chemicals, one may have water purity problems. The area is the major botanical core region of the Cape

floristic kingdom, one of the major natural assets of the Western Cape"

Weapons testing in vulnerable ecosystems

Armscor also tests weapons at another site on the coast popularly known as Waenhuisgrans, near Armiston, the so called Overberg test range which includes the De Hoop nature reserve. The area is home to a wide variety of fynbos vulnerable to the stresses of military chemicals. The military have helped one aspect of conservation work in the area, though, by removing extensive alien vegetation and promising to make documentation of fynbos available in the near future. Environmentalists fear that the frequent testing of explosives could disrupt the Southern Humpback Whale's breeding site off the coast.

The SADF maintains testing sites in vulnerable areas all along the coast although many of these now face closure due to a lack of funding. The controversial St Lucia testing site in the St Lucia Nature Reserve in Natal was closed earlier this year for this reason.

A mixed record on nature reserves

South Africa's game reserves were

BATTLE FOR OLD AND NEW GROUND:

Is this man fit to guard the environment?

South 31/10 - 6/11/91

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General Magnus Malan assumed responsibility for protecting the country's limited water and forestry reserves from October 1. However, as the former Minister of Defence, Malan has not exactly endeared himself to the country's conservationists. **DAVE LEWIS** reports on the SADF's environmental record:

used to secretly train members of the special forces in terrorist tactics, according to a former major in the SADF, Nico Basson. The SADF has maintained strong links with conservation administration in some cases even training members of anti-poaching units, according to press reports.

● The SADF and environmental destruction in neighbouring states:

ANGOLA

Destruction of teak forests

A report commissioned by the Commonwealth sponsored Southern African Research and Documentation Centre in January 1989, noted that the once great Angolan teak forests had been stripped and the timber carried off to South Africa to pay for the war against the Angolan government.

Tropical hardwoods were used as a form of reimbursement for arms sold to Unita.

In April 1984 the Windhoek Observer reported that "hundreds of tons of super teak" were piled at a railhead in northern Namibia.

"The trunks [are] so heavy and so aged, that they are not from South West Africa," the report said.

The devastation of the teak forests

in Angola is extensive enough to be visible in satellite photographs of the area.

Chemical warfare

The SADF used Agent Orange, a chemical defoliant, to strip the cover provided to Swapo by the Angolan forests, according to unconfirmed reports received by environmentalist Dr Jacklyn Cock. It is only now that the war in Angola has ended that such rumours can be checked. Plans are afoot among a Johannesburg-based group of environmentalists to send a monitoring group to southern Angola to carry out tests on these areas to establish whether chemical warfare was used on the Angolan forests.

Ivory trading

In southern Angola 40 000 elephants were slaughtered and the ivory carried south by Unita to pay for the war. The culled ivory, along with hardwood, was traded illegally on world markets in return for weapons. In 1988 South Africa exported 50 tons of ivory, of which only 14 tons could be accounted for from legal sources, according to a report by the Worldwatch Institute.

Although allegations of Unita's ivory poaching had been circulating

for years, it was only in September 1989 that they were irrefutably confirmed when a truckload of almost 1 000 tusks was intercepted by Namibian authorities — the world's biggest illegal shipment.

Two months later official secrecy was broken by a retired SADF colonel, Jan Breytenbach, who told the Sunday Times: "Elephants were mown down indiscriminately by the tearing rattle of fire from AK-47 rifles and machine guns. They shot everything — bulls, cows, and calves — showing no mercy in a campaign of extermination never seen before in Africa."

Breytenbach insisted, furthermore, that Unita had no way of moving the ivory out of Angola without the assistance of the SADF.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo's Ivory trading

Documents captured from Renamo in April this year disclosed the movement's intention to indulge in ivory smuggling due to financial problems. "I would like to know the price of every missile. I would also like to know the price of every kilogram of ivory. Renamo can arrange ivory," wrote a Renamo commander.

According to Mozambique's chief wildlife officer, Robert Zolho, the country's elephant population fell from about 55 000 in 1979 to no more than 17 000 in 1987 and may be half of that today.

The Worldwatch report on Apartheid's Environmental Toll, also made mention of a former Renamo member's testimony that South African aircraft had flown into Renamo bases with loads of arms and subsequently left loaded with ivory.

Deforestation

Refugees from the conflict in southern Mozambique in the 1980s have deforested a "fuelwood ring" 55km wide around Maputo. The national parks have been used as base camps by Renamo.

NAMIBIA

Deforestation has occurred in northern Namibia as a result of military activities. Large tracts of forest and vegetation were cleared by the SADF in Ovamboland, causing extensive damage to the area, according to a Namibian conservationist, Dr Allan Marsh.

The Namibian Department of Wildlife and Tourism refused to comment on the state of the environment in the country or on degradation caused before independence as such information was "diplomatically sensitive".

Reply to allegations on ecology

The pollution of False Bay is "simply not true", according to Mr D Henning, a spokesperson for Armscor.

"A recent CSIR test done on that stretch of beach confirmed that there is virtually no detrimental affect on the coastline," he said.

Regarding the Kogelberg and Houwteq area, Henning said "Our activities in this area have had no detrimental effect whatsoever on the Kogelberg catchment area."

An environmental control plan had in fact been drawn up by an independent Environmental Monitoring Committee prior to Armscor's acquisition of the area, although this document was classified and unavailable to the public.

According to Henning, the committee was still monitoring Armscor's activities on a regular basis. "Members include well-known environmental experts such as Dr Heydorn, Prof Charlie Boucher and Prof Manie van der Schijff. Our activities have in fact had a beneficial effect on the flora

of the Haasvlakte," he said.

Mr Henning added that Armscor was very proud of what had been achieved environmentally on the Overberg test range.

Armscor denied the accusation that its activities had disrupted the breeding site of the Southern Humpback Whale and referred to press reports showing that the whale population was increasing.

Armscor distanced itself from activities undertaken by the SADF. "We are an independent state corporation and do not fall under SADF control."

According to Commandant A H Louw the defence force was never involved in the transport of timber from Angola. "It is known that Unita made use of private contractors to transport and sell timber," he said. Regarding the use of chemical defoliants in Angola, Louw denied the allegation, but did not elaborate.

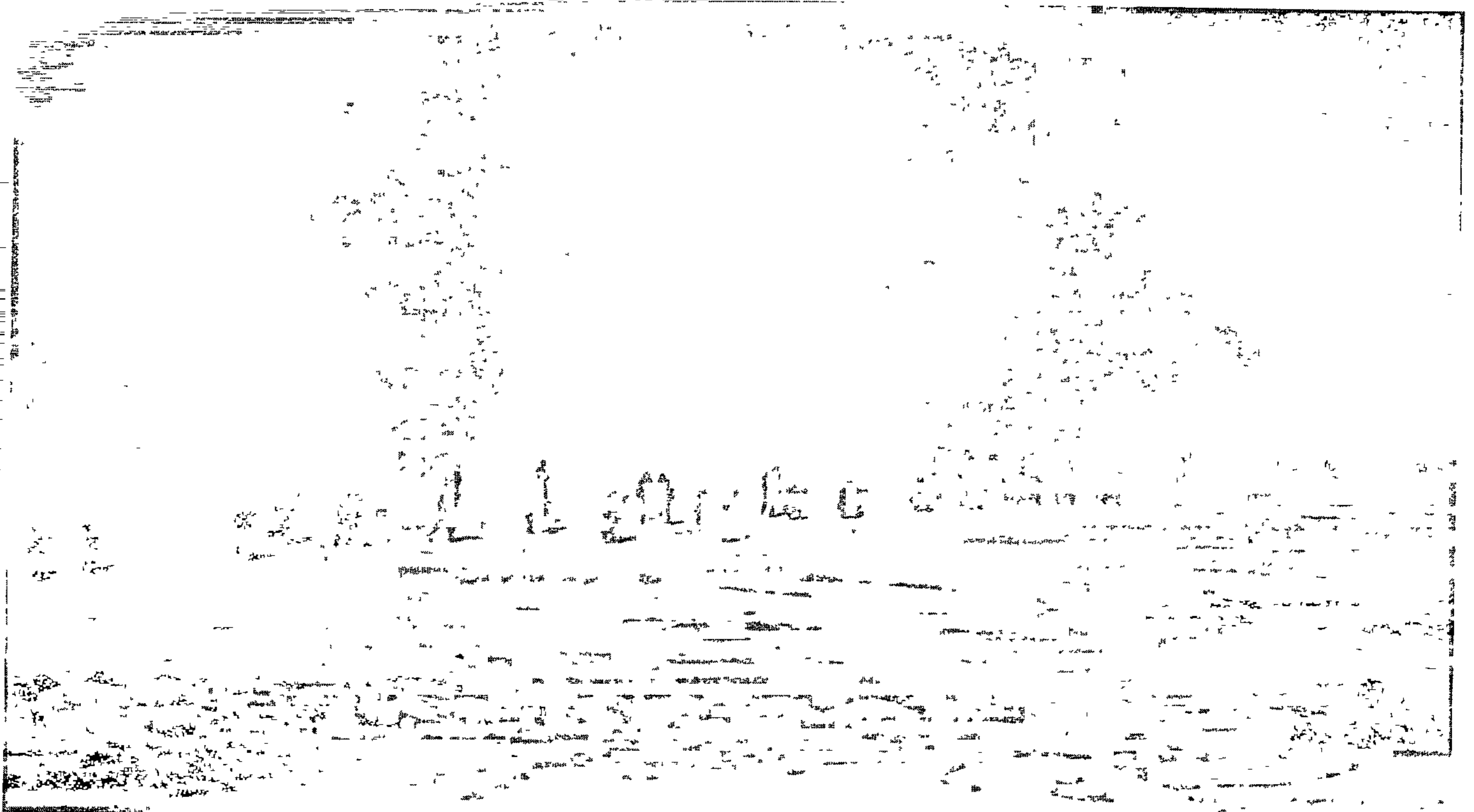
Regarding the misuse of ivory, SOUTH was referred to a press statement released by the SADF in

1988 which insisted that it was never involved in ivory trading. An SADF board of inquiry had found that "there was no evidence to prove that the defence force was responsible for or involved in the killing of elephants".

However, the statement also noted that "small quantities of ivory, captured by Unita from poachers and others in Angola, were transported by the SADF on behalf of Unita over an 18-month period from mid-1978 to the end of 1979".

Louw admitted that a 100m strip on the Namibian side of the international border between Angola and Namibia was cleared for security reasons in the 1970s and that an agricultural insecticide with a "temporary effect" was used as a defoliant in the area.

Louw could not comment on the alleged use of game reserves for military training but said that statements made on this subject by Mr Nico Basson were "at best questionable".



ON THE MARCH: Members of the Cape Corps on manoeuvres at Rooiberg in the barren Knersvlakte.

Rooiberg menaced by boys and their toys ...

South

31/10 - 6/11/91.

254 (SS)

By Bronwyn Davids

PHITT-swoosh-boom sounds shattered the morning air as the defence force bombarded the Rooiberg veld with mortars and rockets during a mock battle

Rooiberg in the Knersvlakte is an arid, inhospitable region stretching from Vanrhynsdorp in the south to Bitterfontein in the north, some 373km from Cape Town.

It is an environmentally sensitive area and rich in many varieties of succulents which thrive in extremely dry conditions. This is where the 2 South African Cape Corps battalion trains for four months of the year, using heavy artillery.

According to the SADF, Rooiberg is "not so sensitive". As a matter of course, impact studies on the environment had been done before the SADF moved in.

"The SADF considers itself as the environmental trustee for the land under its control. Sound environmental management is valued highly," according to an SADF statement.

A Cape Provincial Administration nature conservationist, Mr Kobus Kritzinger, who is based at Vanrhynsdorp, said the SADF had been asked to shoot only at a stretch of surrealistic bumps which were once an old gypsum mine.

"We asked them not to ride heavy vehicles or shoot at the koppies which are covered with rare succulent plants, endemic to the area," said Kritzinger.

CPA nature conservationists are hopeful that this will be the SADF's last training camp at Rooiberg and that the 12 000 hectares of land will be handed over for nature conserva-

tion. Botanists recently discovered unknown fish species in the Salt River while indigenous trees such as the ghawarrie and tamarisk can still be found there.

Vlakte tortoises, lizards, rabbits and small buck species still roam the quartz outcrops unique to the Knersvlakte.

Before the mock battle recently,

journalists who had been invited along, were told not to dig up the succulents as the SADF was trying to preserve the area.

As the forces gathered for attack, rabbits scurried across the dry veld, away from the danger.

Mortars and rockets rained on the old gypsum mine, soldiers crunched over the plains, shooting R4 rifles which spewed out spent shells over a three-kilometre stretch.

"The mortars actually create growth. The plants get blown and the seeds are spread over a wider area," said Major Malcolm Robertson of 2SACC headquarters.

"Rubbish," said Kritzinger, "bombs cause deep holes in the ground which completely uproot the plants."

Environmentalists continue to question the use of sensitive areas like Rooiberg for the use of army activities as these isolated regions have not been tainted by alien species.

"Rooiberg should be kept pristine as a contribution to nature conservation," said Stellenbosch University ecologist Professor Jan Gilmore.

A SADF public relations officer, Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk, said the soldiers go over the battle area afterwards and pick up the brass casings of small arms ammunition which are then sent to the Logistics Command in Pretoria.

The casings are then sold on tender for recycling. Larger casings and shells are sent back to the armaments factories for re-use.

BOMBS AWAY!: Training ground for the the Cape Corps battalion, under fire.

Atlas' R12m retrenchments

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation has set aside more than R12 million to cover the costs of possible legal actions brought against it by retrenched employees, Atlas sources claimed yesterday.

Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren announced a month ago that 5 000 employees would be axed from the corporation and its subsidiaries by early next year.

(25) CT 31/10/91

Atlas 'sets aside R12m' for legal battle

ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation had set aside more than R12m to cover the costs of possible legal actions brought by retrenched employees, Atlas sources claimed yesterday *B/day 31/10/91*

Armcor has denied this

Armcor chairman Johan van Vuuren announced a month ago that 5 000 employees would be axed from the corporation and its subsidiaries by early next year

The 6 000 workers at Atlas Aircraft Corporation were told that at least 1 300 would be retrenched, most by month-end

(254)
LINDEN BIRNS

The sources said management yesterday received the names of workers to be retrenched. Letters of notice would be given to those staff tomorrow morning.

One source said retrenched staff would have to leave immediately and would be given their severance pay on November 29.

A second source said staff were informed that some of those retrenched

To Page 2

Atlas *B/day 31/10/91*

would be able to return to work on a R50-a-day contract basis, but without pension or medical aid benefits. Sources said at least one person had been recruited to fill a management post, while two women had been employed in other positions.

An Armcor spokesman denied Atlas had set aside R12m to cover legal costs but confirmed that Atlas staff would be told tomorrow who would be retrenched.

Atlas and other Armcor subsidiaries would continue to use contract workers to

(254) From Page 1
complete work in the pipeline. These workers would be paid market-related rates.

In Atlas's case an outplacement and after-care office had been established and would remain in operation as long as necessary. Staff at this office would continue to seek alternative employment for those retrenched, he said.

A meeting between Atlas, social workers, community and church leaders would be held today to discuss the complete retrenchment programme.

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Defence code still awaited

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A code of conduct for the SA Defence Force has still not been agreed on — more than six weeks after such a code was mandated in the National Peace Accord.

Defence Ministry spokesman Mr Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday that the contents of the code were still being negotiated, adding that he was hopeful the process would be completed within weeks.

“There is an eagerness (to get the code completed),” he said.

ANC spokesman Ms Gill Marcus said the ball was in the government's court, as her organisation had submitted proposals for a code of conduct to them and was awaiting their response.

Earlier this month, reports said Ms Marcus had acknowledged that drawing up a code of conduct for the military would be complicated by the alleged existence of hit squads within the SADF.

The National Peace Accord signed on September 14 included the need for a code of conduct for the SADF.

Members of the SA Police began signing a police code of conduct last week. According to police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Bruce, the police code of conduct will be signed by every member of the force.

Mr Van der Westhuizen said it had not been decided whether the SA Defence Force's code of conduct would be signed by all its members.

Soldiers to patrol E Rand troublespots

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Scores of soldiers will begin patrolling "troublespots" on the East Rand this Christmas in the first anti-violence military operation on such a large scale on the Witwatersrand.

According to Colonel Koos Laubscher of Group 41 based in Germiston, national servicemen from six East Rand Commando units have been called up for December 1.

They will patrol white as well as black residential areas in an effort to combat crime and violence, which is expected to escalate over the Christmas period.

This follows the success of the deployment of members of the Rietfontein Commando from May in the Bedfordview and Edenvale area — where the crime rate dropped by 25 to 30 percent as a result, Colonel Laubscher said.

Members of the Alberton, Germiston, Kempton Park, Atlas, Rietfontein and Modderfontein commandos have been called up for 60 days.

They will patrol shopping centres, railway stations, taxi ranks, factories, mining hostel complexes and other expected troublespots.

National key points in the various East Rand towns would also be scanned on a 24-hour basis, Colonel Laubscher said.

"It is a pro-active measure, not reactive. We will be protecting everyone, black and white, from violence and crime in the area," he said.

Asked whether he expected a degree of non-attendance at the call-up, Colonel Laubscher said this problem was widespread.

"But in this case, it will involve national servicemen working to protect the areas they live in. That makes a big difference," he said.

Failing to respond to call-up instructions has become an increasing problem for the SA Defence Force, according to SADF spokesmen.

An SADF statement said the July 1991 reporting percentage was 94,4 percent of the previous August 1990 intake.

A spokesman said actual figures could not be released.

Chief of the SADF General Kat Liebenberg said at a press briefing recently that the growing non-attendance of

camps was largely the result of the economic situation.

Rationalisation meant many people were afraid of losing their jobs and were therefore applying more frequently to the Exemption Board for deferment.

About 10 percent more deferments were granted in July compared to January this year, he said.

General Liebenberg added, however, that failure to attend camps did not occur with every unit, and he had been told of turnouts above 90 percent in some cases.

The latest unit known to be affected by substantial non-attendance is the Pretoria Highlanders Citizen Force unit.

It is reported that only about half of the members called up reported for duty.

Star 1/11/91

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PROSECUTORS in the United States are preparing to charge Armscor, South Africa's embattled armaments manufacturer company, for smuggling out sensitive US military technology in breach of the arms embargo.

The news — which hit Armscor hard on the heels of fresh reports this week about the corporation's shady arms deals with Israel, Iraq and right-wing Irish extremists — is bound to have a serious impact on the ailing arms company.

The revelations, which come at a time when Armscor is struggling to contain the fall-out from massive defence job and budget cuts and tough sanctions slapped on it by the US government, stem from a series of arms embargo trials and new evidence provided to the US congress.

The Wall Street Journal this week quoted federal prosecutors in the US as saying that export-violation-charges are likely to be filed against Armscor soon because of extensive evidence that the corporation helped smuggle missile parts, gyroscopes and other military hardware into the country in violation of the arms embargo against this country.

The evidence stems from an investigation into an international arms-

US to charge Armscor with arms smuggling

W/M Mail 1/11 - 7/11/91. 254

Amid reports of weapons deals with Iraq, Israel and Irish right-wingers, Armscor may now be up against charges in Washington. By GAVIN EVANS and EDDIE KOCH

involved in an offer from South Africa to sell enriched uranium to an unnamed Middle Eastern nation, according to evidence given to a US senate sub-committee on October 18.

A US investigator in the case, James Dougherty, told a senate sub-committee hearing the country involved was "either Iraq or Iran". He said the deal fell through.

The attempted \$10-million transaction — involving 2 000 tons of South African enriched uranium — is reported to have taken place in December 1983.

Bilbeisi, a major client of the discredited Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), was also involved with illegal arms sales to Central American governments, money laundering and the smuggling of millions of dollars of coffee into the US, Dougherty said.

Further testimony was given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 1 by Washington attorney Jack Blum, who said Bilbeisi was a "close colleague" of BCCI's.

He cited a telex sent to Bilbeisi by George Pretorius discussing the delivery of the uranium, and said the arms dealer had also sold South African weapons to Jordan in the 1970s.

Earlier last month a report in the British Financial Times quoted a South African embassy spokesman in

Washington as saying that Pretoria may have supplied technology that helped Iraq develop nuclear weapons projects. Following investigations by United Nations inspectors about possible South African involvement in assistance to Iraq, the embassy spokesman was quoted as saying that Pretoria may have assisted Iraq's nuclear programme.

"To the best of my knowledge we do not now supply Iraq with nuclear technology and have not for at least the past year. It may be that we supplied Iraq with nuclear technology in the past," he was quoted as saying.

The report also quoted US law enforcement officials as saying they had "good reason to believe" that some US ballistic missile equipment, shipped illegally to South Africa between 1984 and 1988, was sent to Iraq.

The US government this week confirmed the involvement of Israel in shipping ballistic missile components to South Africa.

Since 1989 the Central Intelligence Agency collected evidence of Israeli-South African collaboration in missile tests at Armscor's Overberg Range near Armiston.

In a recent Florida trial, in which a US woman was convicted of illegally transferring electronic equipment for ballistic missiles to South Africa, US Customs Service special agent Lawrence O'Donnell said he was "aware of projects underway in South Africa relating to the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons".

These disclosures prompted the Bush administration to slap fresh arms sanctions on South Africa.

Administration officials have confirmed the Israeli involvement in the illegal ballistic missile technology transfer to South Africa, but denied that the decision not to implement similar sanctions against Israel was tied to this week's Middle East Peace conference in Madrid.

Three Northern Ireland Protestant extremists and an American arms dealer were convicted in France on Tuesday for trying to sell a British Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile to a South African diplomat two years ago. Noel Little, Sam Quinn and James King, all members of the right-wing Ulster Defence Association, and US arms dealer Douglas Bernhardt were all given hefty fines and suspended prison sentences.

ARTHUR GAVSHON reports from London that the British Foreign Office disclosed on Wednesday night that Britain had expelled three South African diplomats involved in the failed 1989 arms deal.

Ending a 30-month silence over the expulsions, a Foreign Office official said the British government had acted because of its "grave concern" over the actions and behaviour of the three.

AWB fury over gun control

Sowetan 1/11/91

Sowetan Reporter

NEW legislation limiting the number of firearms one person is allowed to own will result in "the most serious resistance ever" from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche issued this warning in Pretoria yesterday

The proposed legislation has become a rallying point for rightwing groups, which will hold a protest meeting and march in Pretoria on Saturday

For the first time, both rightwing political parties - the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party - will appear together with the AWB and the conservative Mine Workers'

Union

The Farmers' Crisis Action group has also voiced its support

The CP will be represented by MP Mr Koos Botha, the HNP by Mr Wilhe Rust and the MWU by its general secretary, Mr P Ungerer. The meeting will be chaired by the AWB, with Terre'Blanche as one of the main speakers

Terre'Blanche said the proposed legislation would penalise "law-abiding citizens" who would not be able to defend themselves against AK-47 attacks by terrorists

He said the Government

had capitulated to an African National Congress demand that whites be disarmed. The ANC, however, had refused to hand in its arms

"The circumstances in South Africa make it impossible for a man to own only one gun," he said

While Saturday's protest would focus on the firearm issue, further action by Rightwing groups against other issues would follow. The Government's multiparty conference would be the first target, Terre'Blanche said

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SA image hurt by ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ arms scam

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — A grand jury in Philadelphia has accused three South African companies, one of them Armscor, and seven South Africans of illegally shipping US military equipment to Iraq that enabled forces there to fire on US troops during the Gulf war

The series of indictments are considered certain to seriously harm South Africa's new-found political esteem in the United States

The three South African companies named in the 67 counts are Armscor, Kentron Pty Ltd and Fuchs Electronics

They are alleged to have conspired to smuggle the technology and military material to Iraq through South Africa

The indictments were disclosed by US attorney Mr Michael Baylson and FBI special agent Mr Wayne Gilbert after a three-year investigation

The South Africans named in the indictments are all connected to Armscor

They are Mr William Randy Meterlencamp, Mr Vern Davis, Mr Brian Scott (also known as Graham Craighness), Mr Bert Quinn, Mr Jan Lombard, Mr Jaco Budricks and Mr Gerritt (Boll) Pretorius

US prosecutors to indict Armscor ^{8/10 day 1/11/91} (254)

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors are preparing the first criminal charges accusing Armscor of smuggling sensitive US military technology to SA, say law enforcement officials.

The Wall Street Journal reported yesterday that in addition to Armscor, these officials say the US attorney's office in Philadelphia intends to seek a pair of indictments naming a host of individuals and smaller companies in a case involving illegal export of missile parts, gyroscopes and other military hardware for SA.

Prosecutors have targeted James Guerin, the disgraced founder of a former Pennsylvania-based global defence conglomerate, and a number of his associates.

Investigators, says one official, also intend to seek charges against an SA businessman who served as an important link between the military and Armscor during the 1980s.

The climax of the three-year probe by the US Justice Department, customs service and Pentagon criminal investigators, is expected to be the filing of export-violation charges against Armscor. Only a last-minute change of heart by prosecutors or the grand jury could change those plans, says one official involved.

Believed to be among the most sweeping international arms-smuggling and financial fraud inquiries in years, investigators in the US and elsewhere are still trying to unravel what they contend is a network of

front companies, 39 bank accounts and fraudulent profit reports used to create more than \$1bn in fake defence contracts.

The alleged scheme masterminded by Guerin almost destroyed Ferranti International plc, one of Britain's most respected defence firms, in the late 1980s.

Law enforcement officials also say that they have targeted more than 20 companies and individuals as potential defendants in the case, including R Clyde Ivy, one of Guerin's former confidantes. Ivy, according to persons familiar with the investigation, at one point served on Guerin's payroll while working for a missile-making subsidiary of Armscor.

In a telephone interview from his Lancaster, Pennsylvania, home, Ivy denied that he engaged in illegal conduct. He said during the 1980s he was regularly debriefed by the CIA on matters related to SA's military.

In addition, Ivy said that it was his understanding that shipments of sensitive equipment were made by a Guerin-connected company, Gamma Systems, to SA. One aspect of the broad-ranging investigation involved certain SA weapons Iraq acquired and then used during the Gulf war.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that an Armscor spokesman says it is not corporate policy to comment on the procurement or sale of arms. A Defence Ministry spokesman also declined to comment on the US developments — AP-DJ

Brokers ordered to pay back funds ^{8/10 day 1/11/91}

A BROKERAGE firm which takes deposits from the public for investment purposes has been ordered by the Reserve Bank to return all monies obtained or risk a winding-up order by the courts.

The firm, Selected Portfolio Brokers (SPB), a Parktown-based company made headlines last year when police were called in to investigate irregularities in a collapsible wheelbarrow venture it was promoting.

A Reserve Bank statement said yesterday that SPB had been found to be in contravention of the Deposit-Taking Institutions (DTI) Act after an investigation undertaken in terms of the SA Reserve Bank Act.

Following the inspection, SPB was directed to repay to investors all monies so obtained, including any interest or other amounts owing.

The statement said that June Schultz of

ROBERT GENTLE

chartered accountants Deloitte Pim Goldby had been appointed to manage and control the repayment of the money.

Her work would also include further investigation into the affairs of the company to establish "the true amount of money unlawfully obtained as well as the identities of all persons from whom such money was so obtained".

In the event of the company being unable to fully comply with the repayment requirements, the DTI registrar was empowered to apply to the court for the winding up of SPB.

Approached for comment, Schultz said she was still carrying out an audit and was not yet able to establish the amount that had to be repaid.

SPB officials were unavailable for comment.

It's true. SA, Israel exploded the bomb

W/Map 1/11-11/11/91. (254)

FRESH evidence of South African-Israeli collaboration in testing nuclear bombs has emerged from a new book published in the United States this week.

Author of the book is the respected investigative journalist and Pulitzer Prize-winner Seymour Hersh.

In *The Samson Option*, to be released in South Africa later this month, Hersh writes that former Israeli government officials confirmed that on September 22 1979 the Israeli and South African defence forces were involved in neutron bomb tests in the south Indian Ocean.

After the event, the Carter administration and US intelligence sources said the flash had been recorded by the VELA nuclear detection satellite, but were unwilling to produce conclusive evidence that this was a joint Israeli-South African nuclear test.

"The Israeli sources also said the event captured by the VELA satellite was not the first but the third test of a nuclear device over the Indian Ocean. At least two Israeli Navy ships had sailed to the site in advance, and a contingent of Israeli military men and nuclear experts — along with the South African Navy — was observing the tests."

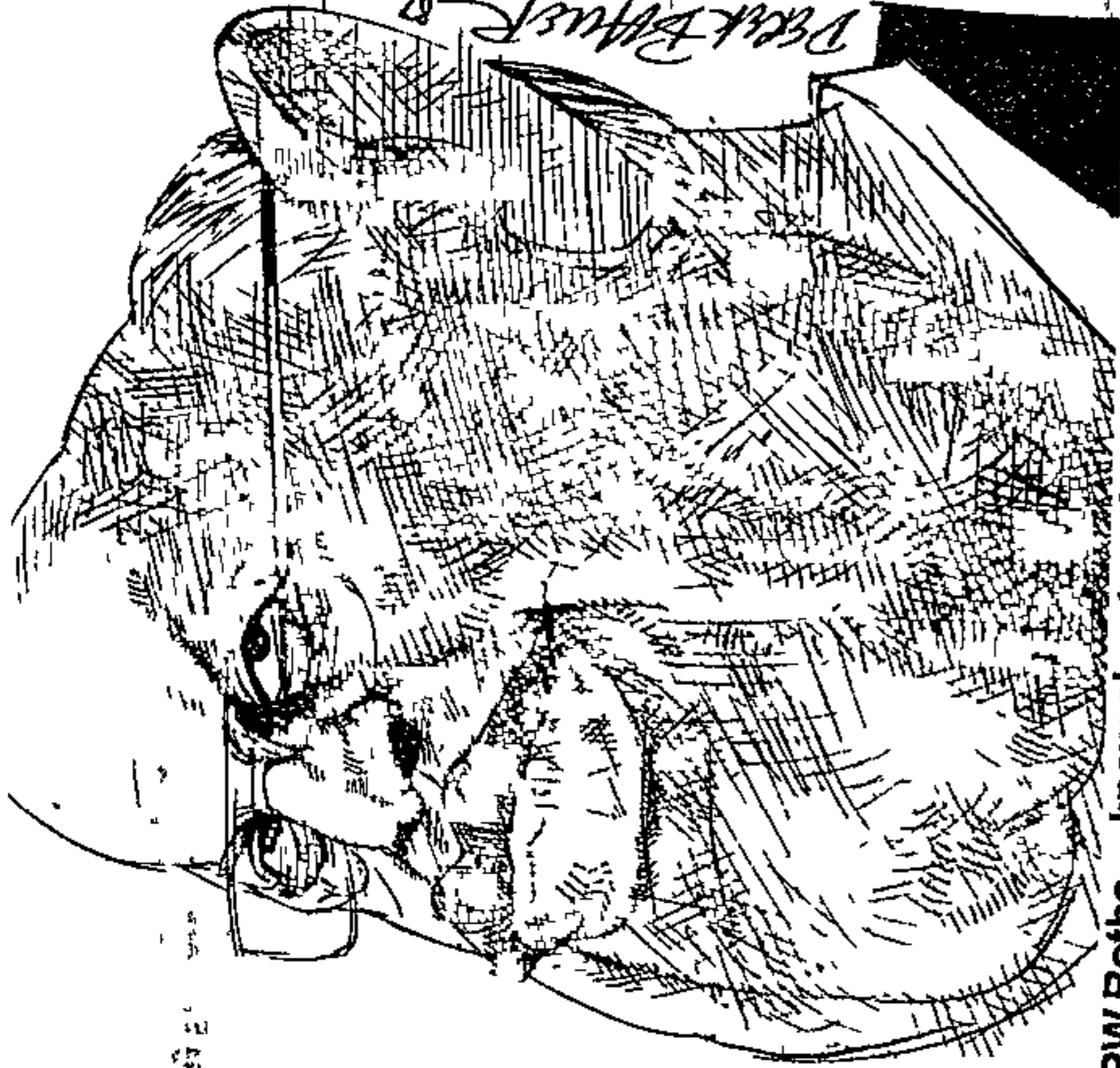
He says the event was estimated to have taken place off the coast of Prince Edward Island, about 2 500km southeast of Cape Town, halfway to Antarctica.

Hersh writes that the scientific evidence that the sighting was a nuclear explosion, carried out by Israel and South Africa, created a dilemma for the Carter administration.

"Carter had draped himself in the flag of non-proliferation, and if he did not get tough with the two pariah nations, he would be criticised for hypocrisy, if he did seek sanctions there would be political hell to pay." The Salt II arms limitation agreement and Carter's success at Camp David were a major part of his planned 1980 re-election bid, and he could not afford to upset the Israelis or to be seen as soft on those defying nuclear non-proliferation agreements.

They therefore ignored the fact the South African and Israeli flotilla had been tracked by the National Security Agency and other elements of the US intelligence community to the site of the explosion.

Hersh cites interviews with members of the US government's Nuclear Intelligence Panel, who said a "low-yield nuclear weapon most certainly



PW Botha ... knew about nuclear tests

had been detonated on September 22". One panel member, Louis Rosddis, told Hersh the test had taken place on a barge, or on one of the islands in the south Indian Ocean archipelago.

There was widespread knowledge of the test in Israel. In 1977, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent new defence minister Ezer Weizman to South Africa. Weizman returned and said: "We've promised these guys nuclear warheads," Hersh quotes former Israeli intelligence official Ari Ben-Menashe as saying.

The result was an agreement calling for the sale to South Africa of technol-

ogy and equipment needed for the manufacture of low-yield 175mm and 303mm nuclear artillery shells, and later the Indian Ocean test.

On September 25 1979, three days after the Indian Ocean explosion, Prime Minister PW Botha told the Cape National Party Congress that South Africa had and could produce sufficient arms to counter terrorism.

"If there are people who are thinking of doing something else, I suggest they think twice about it. They might find out we have military weapons they do not know about."

Rightwing fugitive asked ANC for aid

JUST before he jumped bail this week, right-wing murder accused Adrian Maritz tried to persuade the African National Congress to spirit him out of the country in exchange for information he claimed could bring down the government

In an interview shortly before he and fellow accused Henry Martin disappeared, Maritz told *The Weekly Mail* he had access to information which would make the Inkatha scandal "look like a non-event" — and that he was hoping to sell the ANC on the idea that they arrange safe passage for him in exchange.

The ANC, however, refused to take the bait. There were meetings with Maritz, but he insisted on first being flown out of the country before handing over any information, an ANC source said this week.

Aiding Maritz and Martin's escape was "out of the question" for the organisation. Instead, the ANC tried unsuccessfully to persuade President FW de Klerk to grant the men amnesty, so they could release the information they claimed to have — especially concerning their claims that they were National Intelligence Service operatives acting under orders.

Whether Maritz's attempt to do a deal with the ANC was a desperate last pitch or whether he is genuinely in possession of potentially explosive information is unclear.

In the tiny flat he occupied with his wife Karen and step-daughter Toni (13), Maritz showed *The Weekly Mail* a variety of documents, including

Claiming he had enough information to make Inkathagate "look like a non-event", right-wing murder accused Adrian Maritz attempted to enlist the aid of the African National Congress in fleeing the country. **GAYE DAVIS** spoke to him before he jumped bail

what he claimed were telexed "shopping lists" for illegal arms deals he was involved in and a contract purporting to cover the sale of a number of Northrop F5E fighter planes to the Republic of Taiwan.

He claimed he could solve the political murders of Anton Lubowski, David Webster and Fabian Ribeiro.

He claimed he could provide hard evidence surrounding the provision of arms and ammunition for Inkatha groups in the Transvaal. Specifically, he said he could supply documentary proof of the handover about two months ago of three truckloads of AK47s, pistols and ammunition to "an Inkatha group" at a warehouse in Selby Road, Booysens, and of the delivery in October 1988 of 10 000 R4s to Inkatha. He claimed he could supply the names and ranks of security force officers involved in the transaction.

Maritz also claimed the South African government was still providing Mozambique's rebel group, Renamo, with logistical and military support that arms were flown via Swaziland to an island off Mozambique, from where they were ferried to the mainland by high-powered speedboat. He said he could provide the registration number of the aircraft involved.

Maritz did make a statement to police while in custody, which he claims is false.

He believed their trial — to have started on Monday, but now postponed to January 27 — would have been conducted in camera, and that its outcome was a fait accompli. "We have already been sentenced," he said.

Maritz and Martin last reported to police in terms of their bail conditions last Tuesday and Wednesday and were next heard of when Maritz's wife Karen, who holds a British passport, telephoned a Sunday newspaper claiming the men were safe in the United Kingdom.

Police are now searching country-wide for the two fugitives, indicating they might not have left the country.

Perhaps they have found the help they sought. Maritz boasted about the right-wing's penetration of the country's security forces, saying: "Trying to root the right-wing out of the SAP and the SADF is like trying to take salt out of stew."

Fearful his Pretoria flat would be raided by security police, Maritz said he had deposited his most sensitive documents with Pretoria advocate Freddie Klein — the man appointed to defend him pro deo in his murder trial.

He claimed Klein's office had subsequently been broken into and his case file tampered with, but that the documents had not been discovered. This week Klein would neither confirm nor deny the incident.

Maritz told how his computer, confiscated by security police when he was first arrested in November last year, was allegedly deliberately damaged while in the hands of the police.

Both Maritz and Martin are skilled computer-systems analysts. The company they ran as partners installed computer networks for a range of companies, government agencies and anti-apartheid organisations.

He maintained that he was recruited by NIS in 1985 and was initially involved in information gathering — using his knowledge of computers — as well as arms deals, in which he claimed to later specialise.

Towards the end of 1989, he was given "a firm brief involving Maputo — not guns, but computers" (It is known that he installed computers at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University).

"I had to get into systems, find out what their computers knew about ours, spread disinformation and get names and addresses," he said. He carried out this task from Swaziland.

At the end of 1990 his brief changed — he was now to take part in a campaign to destabilise "black groups". This involved drawing up pamphlets geared to foment friction between the ANC and Inkatha which were then distributed by police in Reef townships.

Maritz claimed that Martin acted as an NIS mole in the Durban computer company, PC Plus, where Nick Cruse was killed by a parcel bomb on October 20 last year.

Initially, Martin and Maritz thought their arrest, along with co-accused Lood van Schalkwyk — whom Maritz referred to deprecatingly as "just a mule" — was just "a token, to draw the fire at first. Then when we didn't get indemnity we realised we were going to be buried because we knew too much."

He showed a sworn statement he made at the Akasia police station saying he feared he would be forced to make a false confession and that if so he would use a false signature to distinguish it. An example of the false signature he planned to use appears on the affidavit, alongside his usual signature.

**Weapons case can damage
SA's new esteem in the US**

By Ramsay Milne
Star Bureau

Star 11/11/91
(254)

NEW YORK — In a series of indictments certain to cause serious harm to South Africa's new-found political esteem here, a grand jury in Philadelphia has accused three South African companies, one of them Armscor, seven individual South Africans and 10 Americans of illegally shipping US military equipment that ended up in Iraq and enabled Iraqi long-range 155 mm artillery to shell US troops in the Gulf War

The three companies named in the 67-count indictments are Armscor, Kentron (Pty) Ltd and Fuchs Electronics, all of which are alleged to have conspired to smuggle the technology and military material to Iraq through South Africa

The indictments were disclosed yesterday after a three-year investigation

They allege the seven South Africans and three South African companies were part of a complicated international scheme to inflate the worth of a Pennsylvania defence contractor and the laundering of \$700 million (about R2 billion)

through various bank accounts
In Washington, FBI Director William Sessions described the indictments as the second major blow this week "against those who would knowingly put our troops at risk"

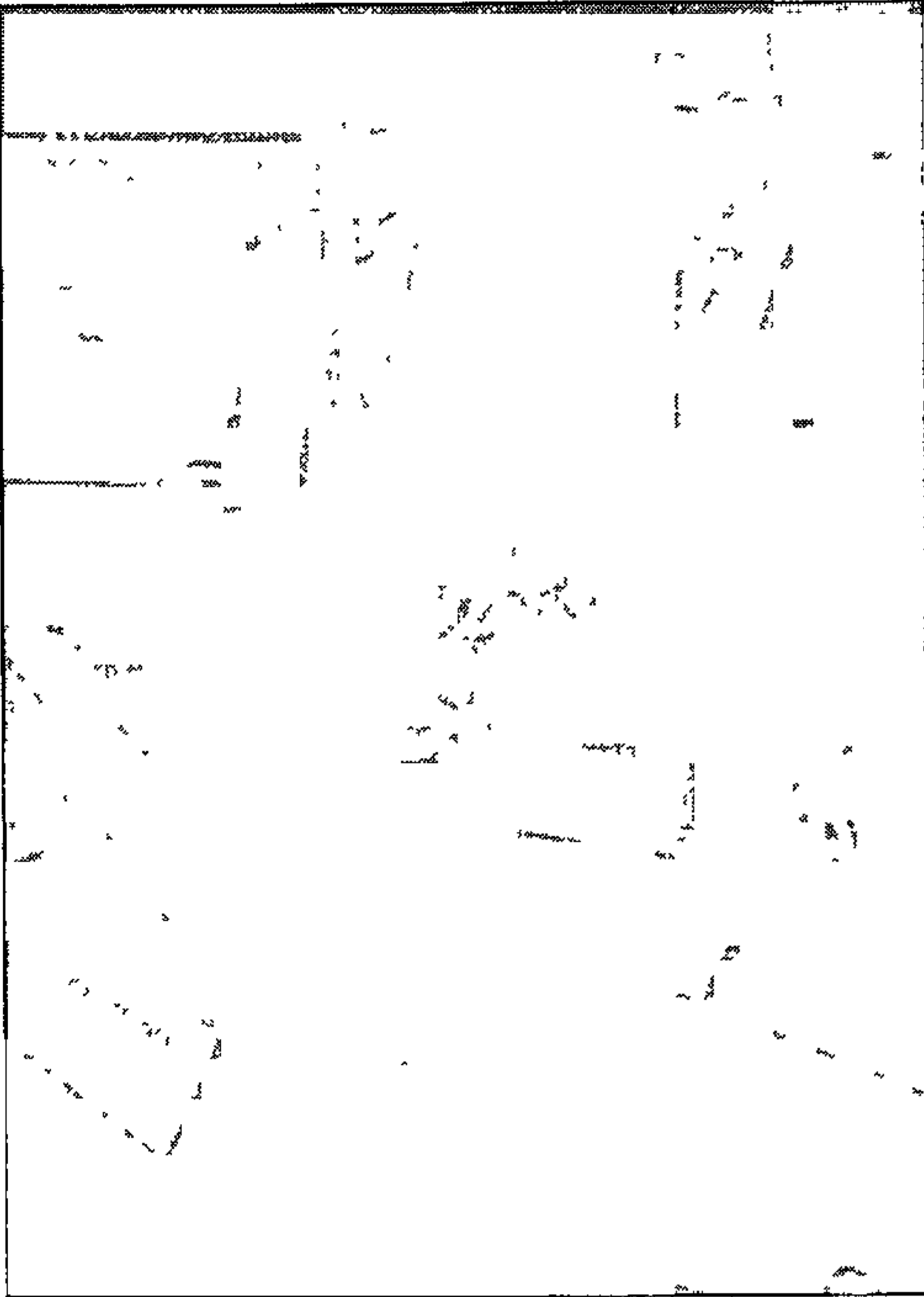
He added "This case is particularly disturbing because these arms were used against our own troops as they fought valiantly to free Kuwait"

In an earlier indictment this week, 10 people, including a retired US Army general, were accused of conspiring to defraud the US Defence Department and knowingly manufacturing defective munitions

Mastermind behind the scheme, say prosecutors, was American James Guerin (61) through his company International Signal and Control Group (ISC)

He has been charged separately with fraudulently inflating the value of ISC before selling it to Ferranti, Britain's giant defence contractor, for around R2 billion in 1987

The fraud almost brought Ferranti to its knees Two years after buying ISC, the British firm was forced to write off R1 billion from the deal



Weapons of war . . . rockets and shells that form part of the indictment that three South African firms were involved in breaking strict US arms sales bans. Picture AP

NIS denies spying on CP (254)

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) emphatically denied in a statement yesterday that it had launched any projects against any political party

Allegations were leveled by the Conservative Party that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman said the service did not involve itself with party politics but only with bona-fide security-related matters

The NIS conducted intelligence work under the Security Information and the State Security Council Act — Sapa

Hint that state security is threatened

F W admits: NIS is spying on CP

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ALAN DUNN and STAFF REPORTERS

PRETORIA — President de Klerk has admitted that National Intelligence Service agents are monitoring certain Conservative Party activities, which suggests that they may be officially viewed as a threat to the state.

In a startling response to CP claims that the NIS is spying on it, Mr de Klerk said yesterday that the service concerned itself with any instance, including CP activity, which endangered the safety of the state.

But he emphatically denied that it would do so for party-political ends. "It has got nothing to do with usual party politics," he said, noting that intelligence was gathered because of proven or suspected threats to the state.

Mr de Klerk's admission directly contradicts a denial by the NIS on Thursday that it was involved in projects launched against any political party.

The NIS issued the statement specifically in answer to CP charges that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman for the service said "In no manner can the normal working operation (*werkverrigting*) of the service be labelled secret projects or be equated with them. Likewise, there is no question of any projects being launched against any political party."

Last night the CP national secretary Andries Beyers said Mr de Klerk's startling admission meant he had lied to the country during the Inkathagate scandal when he said there was no covert monitoring of political parties.

By-election

Mr de Klerk was speaking at a lunch-time political meeting in Welkom in support of Mr Jack Kloppers, the National Party candidate for the Virginia by-election, set for November 28.

He was reacting in a carefully worded speech to charges by the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzberg, who has claimed that the NIS is using sophisticated bugging devices to spy on the

● TO PAGE 2.

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NIS

● FROM PAGE 1.

party and is using agents — virtually one to each of 41 MPs — to persuade them to join constitutional negotiations. Star 2/11/91.

Mr de Klerk said Dr Hartzberg was trying to create a false image of the NIS spying on the CP on behalf of the Government, and thus the National Party. This was an apparent attempt to breathe new life into the CP's "hate politics".

The NIS had nothing to do with the CP as a legal political party concerning itself with normal political activities.

Mr de Klerk said that while the NIS also had the primary responsibility of counter-espionage, it had an additional duty when it became a target for infiltration by other intelligence interests.

"It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but also a fact, that the CP boasts repeatedly of its own spies which spy on the state," he said.

On the undermining of state security and political espionage by political parties, he said those who instigated violence and unrest, or

were guilty of war talk and threats of violence, were in conflict with the law and exposed themselves to security attention.

Anybody spying on the state and trying to gather information illegally also exposed himself to investigation.

The NIS was required by law to timeously warn the Government of any threat or potential threat to the state — not the NP.

As in any democratic country, its activities included the maintenance of public order, the protection of the country against foreign intelligence services, the protection of leaders' lives, the combating of external interference in domestic affairs and the identification of revolutionary and radical political violence and those perpetrating it.

"The NIS is a national asset. It serves the country. It does not spy on other political parties to the advantage of the governing party."

However, CP MP Clive Derby-Lewis rejected as "far-fetched" Mr de Klerk's inference that the CP was a threat to the state. The NIS monitoring of the CP was an "abuse of state funds", he added.

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RAINY START. South African practice run for today's Nashua



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Arms fraud: assets of SA firms at risk

Star 2/11/91

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Armcor, two other South African companies, seven alleged South African defendants, and 10 Americans were this week accused in two indictments of a complex fraud and money laundering scheme. HUGH ROBERTON reports.

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned that it will employ the full force of its laws and influence around the world to seize those assets of South African individuals and companies which can be linked to the billion-dollar fraud indictment lodged this week against Armcor, two other South African companies and seven alleged South African arms dealers.

The warning, by US Attorney Michael Baylson, was followed by a lengthy statement from the US Justice Department which disclosed that, if the South African defendants in the case were convicted, they could face fines totalling almost \$100 million (R280 million) and that some of the individuals mentioned could be sentenced to 235 years in jail.

While the South African defendants are unlikely to face trial — there is no extradition treaty between the US and South Africa — whatever assets they may

have outside South Africa could be at risk for years to come. Individual defendants may also risk arrest if they venture outside the country.

The South African defendants, and 10 American defendants, were accused in two indictments this week of a complex fraud and money laundering scheme that involved \$1 billion (R2,8 million) in false contracts, the laundering of \$700 million (R2 billion) and the smuggling of weapons, munitions, restricted commodities and technology to South Africa and Iraq.

Forfeiture

Mr Baylson said the US was seeking real estate valued in excess of \$1,5 million (R4,2 billion), 72 bank accounts, including money held in South Africa and the Channel Islands, and certain other unspecified assets.

"Under federal money laundering statutes, the US government is entitled to forfeiture of assets, in whatever form, and wherever located, which derive from money laundering activities," Mr Baylson said.

This week's indictments named three South African companies and seven indi-

vidual South Africans as defendants, and the Justice Department's statement listed the maximum penalties which they could face if convicted. They were:

- The Armaments Corporation of South Africa Limited (a fine of \$11,5 million — R32 million).
- Kentron (Pty) Limited (a fine of \$3,5 million — R9,8 million).
- Fuchs Electronics (Pty) Limited (a fine of \$21,5 million — R60 million).
- William Randy Metelkamp (five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$250 000 — R700 000).
- Vern David (15 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,25 million — R3,5 million).
- Brian Scott, also known as Graham Craighness (125 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$12,25 million — R35 million).
- Bert Quinn (15 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,25 million — R3,5 million).
- Johan Lombard (15 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,25 million — R3,5 million).
- Jaco Budricks (235 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$23,25 million — R65 million).
- Gerrit "Bull" Pretorius (235 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$23,25 million — R65 million).

The Armscor

AMERICAN investigators, backed by British, Belgian and Italian police and intelligence services, have gathered startling evidence of how a major US defence contractor collaborated with Armscor to develop advanced weapons systems and market them to Iraq and China.

Details of the alleged teamwork between Armscor and International Signals and Control Corp (ISC) are contained in a 129-page indictment handed down by a Philadelphia grand jury and unsealed last week by the Justice Department.

So close was the relationship, according to the indictment, that in 1989 the two companies jointly submitted a proposal to Iraq's President Saddam Hussein to supply him with television and laser-guided glide bombs comparable to the weaponry the US would later use with such telling effect on Iraq.

The investigation began after British arms-maker Ferranti bought out ISC in 1987, only to discover that the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, based group and its chief executive, Mr James Guerin, had vastly inflated its assets. But what started as a fraud inquiry rapidly turned up evidence of an extraordinary, decade-long scheme to violate US export controls and sanc-

Grand jury indictment alleges joint bid with US firm to sell laser bombs to Saddam and missiles to China in secret partnership over 10 years

Report by SIMON BARBER, Washington

tions against South Africa through a thicket of front companies and offshore bank accounts.

This resulted in the Justice Department's announcement last week that it was bringing arms smuggling charges against not only ISC and its principals but also Armscor, its guided weapons subsidiary Kentron and Fuchs Electronics, a designer and manufacturer of "ordnance and explosive devices". In the unlikely event they are ever brought to trial, the three entities between them face \$36.5-million (£100-million) in fines. They also stand to forfeit whatever property the US can lay its hands on.

At the same time, warrants have

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been issued for the arrest of seven South Africans, including Wilhelm Metelerkamp, an Armscor agent previously named in connection with Armscor's aborted 1989 attempt to obtain the British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile technology.

Inventory

Assistant US Attorney Robert Goldman, who supervised the investigation and will lead the prosecution, said on Friday he was seeking extradition of the seven. Under US law, they may also be seized anywhere in the world and brought to trial by the US Marshall's Service.

The indictment spells out how ISC apparently worked hand in glove with Armscor to help it obtain whatever it needed "to design and manufacture fighter aircraft, missiles, helicopters armoured ground vehicles and ammunition" so that Armscor could enhance its inventory and market weapons systems to Third World countries.

The apparent lynchpin of the connection was Mr Robert Clyde Ivy, alias Greenleaf, former group technical manager of Kentron who in 1983 became president of ISC Technologies, the ISC subsidiary through which most of the South African trade was handled. Mr Ivy is one of 10 Americans charged in the case along with Mr Guerin.

His defence, he told the Philadel-

Connection

S/Times 3/11/91

phia Inquirer, would be that "we believed we had US government approval — we were contacted by various CIA agents" In response, Mr Goldman scoffed "The government is prepared to meet any defence raised"

Among the most astounding accusations in the indictment concerns the virtual co-development by ISC and Kentron of the Striker anti-tank missile

Joint work on the weapon is said to have begun in 1980, the same year Kentron was awarded the national prize of Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa for developing the Valkiri 127mm artillery rocket

In 1984, it is alleged, ISC helped Armscor obtain a \$300-million (R840-million) contract to sell Striker missiles and production facilities to China

However, the system had bugs which had to be worked out before delivery to Beijing To fix the problem, Armscor shipped various components to ISC in the US for testing Because this contravened the arms embargo, the parts were routed through Italy and Belgium which were claimed as the countries of origin

In 1987, South African engineers travelled to Buffalo, New York, to participate in wind tunnel tests of the missile The indictment does not state whether the contract was ever fulfilled

In 1986, ISC allegedly contracted to sell China PF-1 proximity fuses which enable a shell or warhead to explode over its target and thus "maximise the kill ratio", and which the firm had been developing since 1982

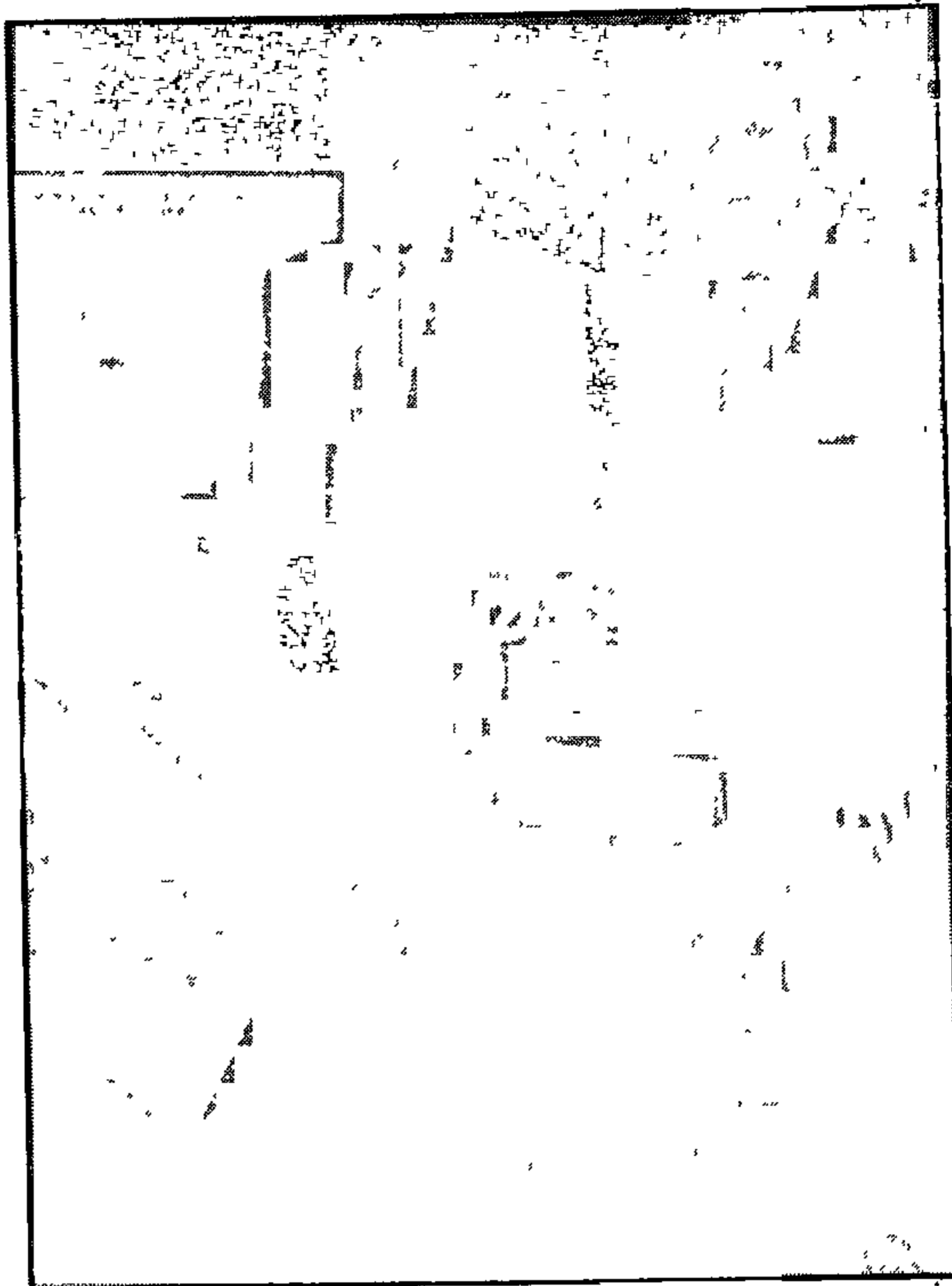
Smuggled

During pre-delivery testing, the fuses showed a tendency to detonate prematurely, so ISC turned to Fuchs Electronics for help — and 5 500 fuse casings were smuggled as "metal parts" to South Africa for modification and then smuggled back in working order

Later, ICS and Fuchs allegedly planned to team up with Industrias Cardoen Limitada, the Chilean arms conglomerate, to produce and market PF-1s for the Eastern Bloc and Iraq

Part of the plan called for ISC to supply Fuchs with up to 300 000 fuses for delivery to a Cardoen subsidiary which would then pass them on to Iraq Fuchs was to pay ISC \$33-million (R92-million) for the items, but only after it had itself been paid by the ultimate customer — Saddam Hussein — in crude oil

The indictment leaves it unclear



ILLEGAL ARMS . US investigators display examples of military equipment manufactured from technology smuggled from the US

whether this transaction was ever completed It states with more certainty that ISC sold Fuchs \$4.4-million (R12.3-million) worth of fuse components between 1985 and 1989 "to assist Fuchs fulfill its production requirements with Iraq" which needed the devices for its South African-supplied G-5 artillery

What is unequivocal is that US-made parts turned up in G-5 shells American troops captured in Iraq

Also identified in the indictment are a host of Armscor, Kentron and Fuchs front companies These include Macnay, RJ International, Varitech Engineering, African Technical Services, Pacific Management Enterprises, Darlon, Fosseway Engineering, Marnero Marketing, ESD and Swartklip Products, an Armscor subsidiary in the Western Cape

Though none have been charged, most are said to have helped conceal from US Customs the true nature of

military-related shipments Armscor and Fuchs were receiving from, and sending to the US

Mr Metelerkamp is described in the indictment as an agent of Macnay, RJ International, Marnero Marketing and Fosseway engineering

Of his six co-accused, Mr Johan Lombard, Mr Vern Davis and Mr Gerrit "Bull" Pretorius are listed as agents of Armscor and Kentron Mr Bert Quinn is identified as the manager of Kentron's inertial guidance group

Mr Brian Scott, alias Graham Craighness, is said to have been materials manager for Kentron and contracts manager for Tool Techniques Mr Jaco Budricks is listed as technical director of Fuchs

Mr Metelerkamp was not answering his telephone yesterday Mr Lombard was said to be on leave in Kuruman and the remainder could not be traced

Metelerkamp an old hand at being caught

By DE WET POTGELTER

ONE of the seven South Africans indicted in the US this week on charges of selling weapons technology to Iraq was involved in another arms scandal seven years ago.

Mr. William "Randy" Metelerkamp, 49, was one of the Coventry Four, arrested in London in 1984, along with fellow Armscor employees Mr. Hendrik Botha, Mr. Fanie de Jager and Mr. Koos la Grange.

Mr. Metelerkamp was arrested in a

STW 23

London hotel within hours of arriving in Britain by air on March 29 1984. He had just emerged from the shower when arresting officers burst into his room. "Are you armed?" one of them demanded.

"Does it look as if I'm bloody armed?" the naked Mr. Metelerkamp replied.

All four men were arrested and charged with arms smuggling.

They were released on R800 000 bail and allowed to return to South Africa after their bail conditions were eased.

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The Coventry Four never returned to London to stand trial.

On June 12 1984, the British government delivered a sharp rebuke to SA ambassador Denis Worrall over the non-return of the four Armscor officials.

Mr. Worrall was summoned to the British Foreign Office and told of Britain's "strong condemnation at the continuing failure to return the four".

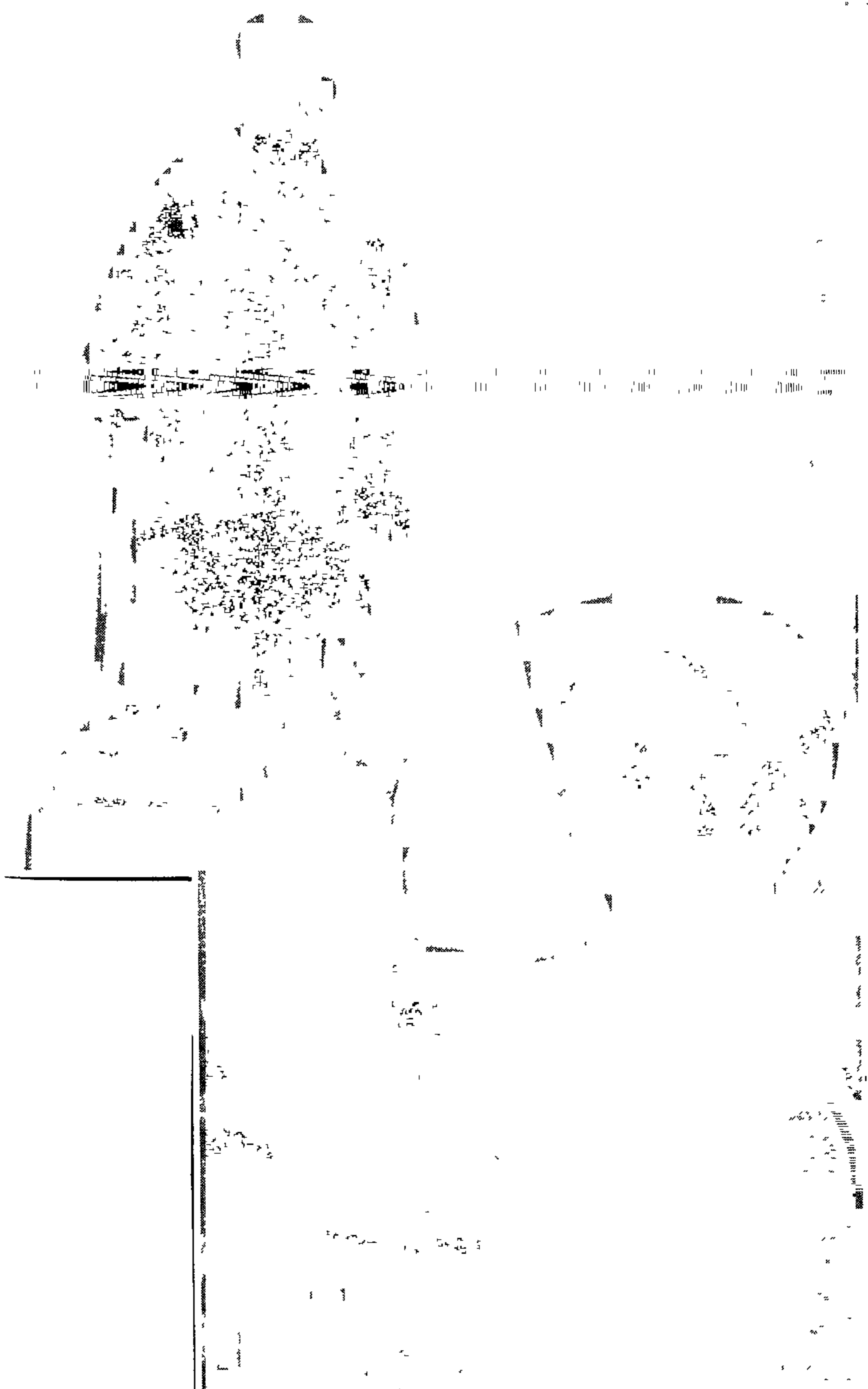
The British government also rejected South Africa's tit-for-tat rationale at the time for not returning the Coventry

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Four in retaliation for Britain's failure to remove six anti-apartheid protesters from its Durban consulate.

The South Africans named in the US indictment are William Metelerkamp, Vern Davis, Brian Scott, Bert Quinn, Johan Lombard, James Budricks and Gerrit "Bull" Pretorius.

A spokesman for Armscor on Friday declined to comment on the US indictment or to say anything regarding the status of the seven South Africans in the Armscor hierarchy.



IN FULL CRY . . . AWB supremo Eugene Terre Blanche, who urged followers to steal guns in the face of proposed new laws to limit private ownership

ET tells whites to to defy arms curbs

S/Times 3/11/91 254

AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche said yesterday he would order his followers "to steal weapons" if the government limited private ownership of firearms

Guarded by members of his heavily armed black-uniformed Aquila unit, Mr Terre Blanche rode on horseback in pouring rain from Pretoria's Church Square to Strijdom Square

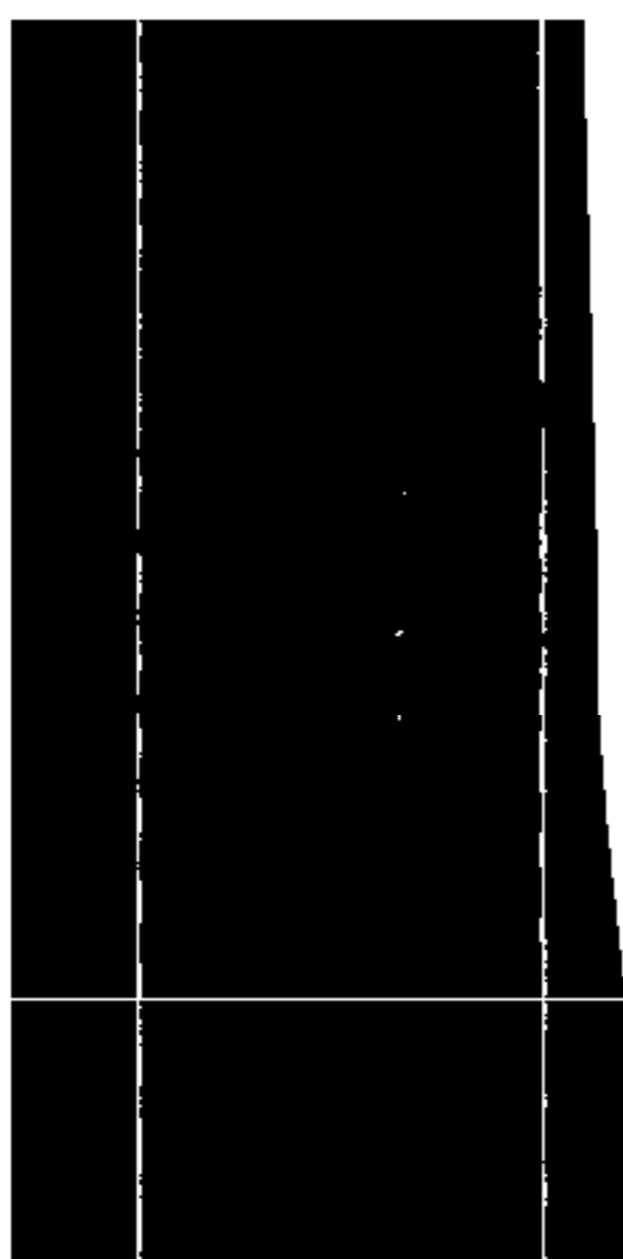
By DE WET POTGIETER

to hand a petition to the SAP's Brigadier Jumbo van de Wall against the proposed legislation.

Crowds of amused black and white residents — on their way home after a morning's shopping — watched as the procession moved down Church Street.

"Arm yourselves," Mr Terre Blanche told 1000 uniformed members of his movement. "Spend your last pennies on guns to fight for your land"

He added that the Boer and his firearm were inseparable and said it was the duty of every white man who wanted to survive in Africa to be properly armed.



Rifles (254) stolen Sowetan 7/11/91

FOUR men overpowered two South African Defence Force guards at their Walmansthal unit at the weekend and stole their weapons, police said

The four men confronted the guards on Sunday night with an R-4 rifle and a hand gun, according to police

The four then assaulted the two servicemen, took R-4 rifles worth R5 000 and fired five shots at the guards as they fled in a red Volkswagen Golf, police

said No one was injured

No arrests have been made

PF recruits to be tested for Aids

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force has introduced Aids testing of its Permanent Force recruits

The medical screening by the SADF — briefly raised at a seminar by Mr Jurie Wessels, deputy director of the Life Offices Association of South Africa (Loasa) yesterday — was later confirmed by Brigadier Tristan Dippenaar, director of the SADF Medical Service in Pretoria

The Loasa seminar highlighted the impact of the growing Aids pandemic in SA on the life assurance industry

Brig Dippenaar confirmed that blood tests for the HIV virus formed part of a large battery of voluntary medical tests — but Aids testing was undertaken only by short-term and long-term Permanent Force recruits who wanted to become career soldiers

Civilian applicants and national servicemen were not tested for Aids

Brig Dippenaar said any PF recruits who tested HIV-positive were given counselling in the strictest confidentiality before they were referred to one of the nationwide aids training and counselling centres

He said the SADF's rigid medical criteria for prospective career soldiers could not be compared with the health requirements in civilian life

He pointed out that any wounded HIV-infected soldiers could also infect other soldiers and medical personnel, and would be unable to donate blood during battlefield emergencies

... HOW THE ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY BUST THE ARMS EMBARGO

Council fires first salvo at Armscor testing site

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W/Mail 8/11-14/91

THE embattled Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) yesterday lost the first round in a new war building up in the Cape Supreme Court. What is at stake for Armscor is its rocket fuel testing site in the heart of an internationally recognised Kogelberg Nature Reserve in the Cape Peninsula — valued at R41-million by Armscor and R10-million by its opponents.

The Rooi Els Local Council is suing Somchem (Pty) Ltd (Armscor's rocket fuel subsidiary), together with the Overberg Regional Services Council (ORSC) and the administrator of the Cape. If the Rooi Els council wins, Somchem will be forced to close its operations in the reserve, which have been key to the development of its ballistic missile capacity.

Mr Justice Harold Berman yesterday gave the reasons for his October 16 judgment, in which he ordered the ORSC to pay all the Rooi Els Council's costs on a punitive (attorney-client) scale from July 10, for unnecessary delays in furnishing a number of documents concerning Somchem's occupation of the land. Papers are currently being exchanged between the parties, but judgment is not expected until the middle of next year.

The council, which is being sup-

ported in its action by several surrounding local authorities and ratepayers' associations, is claiming that the ORSC (and its predecessor) had no authority to lease the land (known as Portion 186) to Somchem, and is asking the court to review its decisions in this regard.

What has prompted the residents to take the armaments giant to court is the noise and air pollution they believed Somchem is responsible for. The site is set in a "floral kingdom" which is being submitted as sourthem Africa's first "biosphere reserve" — an area registered by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation because of its species diversity.

For years, residents have complained of frequent day and night explosions which are described as "shockingly loud, even several kilometres away".

On some occasions these "huge booms" have been followed by a "massive plume of white smoke rising nearly a kilometre up and leaving the

smell of chlorine in the air".

Until this case first came to court earlier this year, Somchem had retained total secrecy about its activities in the area. What is now acknowledged is that Somchem has two testing ranges on Portion 186 — one involving the use of a large calibre howitzer for testing muzzle velocity, and the other used for testing rocket propellants.

This site is one of four involved in the production of ballistic missiles of various descriptions. Armscor's think tank, Houwteq, is based in nearby Grabouw. Somchem's head office and factory in Somerset West is used for the production of the rocket components, while the missile testing site

European companies.

In 1989 the Rooi Els Council was formed as a forum for homeowners' complaints. Two factors brought matters to a head and led to the current legal action.

First, the Caledon Divisional Council (which had previously leased the 400ha land to Somchem for R25 a year) announced it had sold the plot to the company for R500. Then Somchem announced plans to expand its presence there (and indeed has started to build new facilities on the plot since the matter went to court).

The Rooi Els Council argues that one of the conditions set by the administrator in transferring the land to the Caledon Divisional Council (and subsequently the ORSC) was that there should be no building or sub-division on it. It was, in effect, held in trust for the local ratepayers as a water storage area.

In 1985 it was declared a mountain catchment area by the government, which meant that the Caledon Divisional Council was obliged to maintain it in a pristine state.

The Rooi Els Council is arguing that the ORSC, in leasing the land to Somchem, did not apply its mind to these obligations, and therefore the lease is invalid. They are asking the court not only to order Somchem to leave the area, but also to restore it to its previous state.

is situated at the Overberg Test Range in the De Hoop Nature Reserve.

The *Weekly Mail* has documents showing that in the mid-1980s huge amounts of missile-related technology was imported from the United States, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands.

One document, dated March 28 1984, and signed by Somchem official Johannes Stefanus Marais, details the import of two cases, weighing 149kg, containing "Oerlikon Pressure Test Barrels", and "Parts of Military Projectors", from Marchine Tool Works Oerlikon Buhrle Ltc, of Zurich, Switzerland.

Another, dated September 12 1983, involves the import of 165kg of "bomb calorimeter and accessories" from the Parr Instrument Company, Molne, USA. Eight months later the same American company sold 7,5kg in replacement parts for the bomb calorimeter. Other imports involved large quantities of chemicals (believed to be used for missile technology) from Shell and other US and

Major SA companies implicated

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By PAUL STOBER and
GAVIN EVANS

AT least 61 South African and 38 overseas companies were involved in importing and exporting thousands of tons of armaments for Armscor in the mid-1980s, official state documents in the hands of *The Weekly Mail* show.

The South African companies included seven Armscor affiliate companies and 55 private and public companies, including some major players in the South African economy. Among these are the following.

The Barlow Rand subsidiary, Sandock Austral, imported 12,3 metric tons of explosive resistant aluminium steel from Germany for Armscor. Despite extensive attempts to contact Barlow Rand, the corporation did not respond to *The Weekly Mail's* calls.

● Shell South Africa imported 5,7 metric tons of Isopopyl Alcohol from The Netherlands for use by Somchem, the Armscor subsidiary which produces rockets, missiles and rocket fuel.

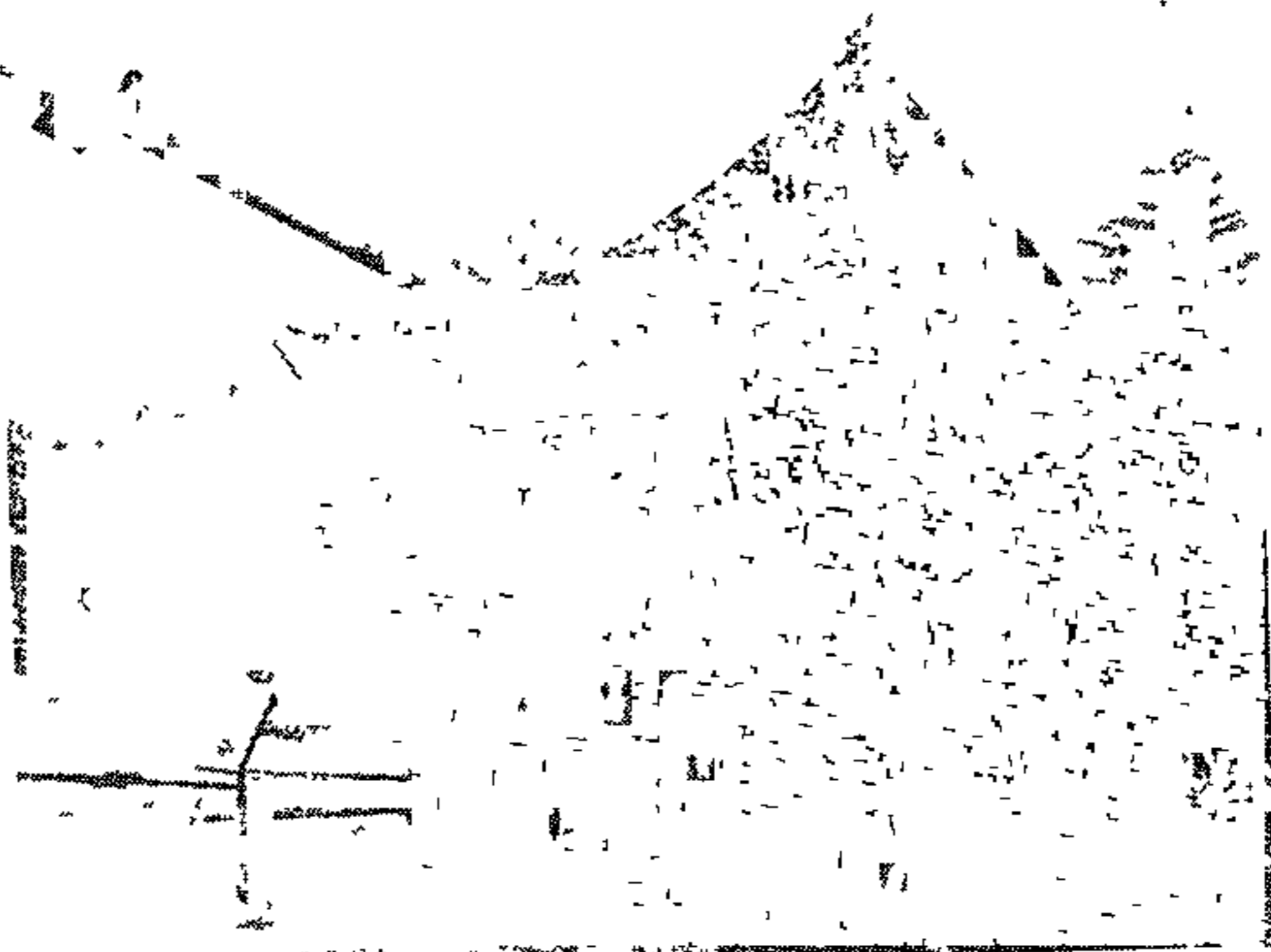
● Bayers South Africa imported 7,8 metric tons of cyclohexanone, also used in Armscor's Somchem missile company.

● Intertech (Pty) Ltd, which has branches in Cape Town and Pretoria, imported spare parts of artillery and military projectors for Somchem.

● Protea Holding (Cape) brought in parts of "bomb calorimeters" from the United States for the Armscor subsidiary.

● Nimrod International, the company listed in several transactions — including the sale of missiles, bombs, torpedoes and grenades to Iraq — could not be traced by either *The Weekly Mail* or MacGregor's *Who Owns Whom*. No evidence of the company's existence could be found, although a number of bills of entry for the export of South African goods give a Sunnyside, Pretoria, post office box address.

In several cases the carrier for the armaments was Rennie's



The South African-made G-5 cannon Photo JUSTIN SHOLK

Shipping

Other South African companies named in the documents are: Hubert Davies Electrical Engineering, Pretoria, Pretoria Instrument Makers, Tool Techniques (Pty) Ltd, Kempton Park, Protea Holding Cape; Brumco Metal Pressings, Pretoria, Hebox Textiles Ltd, Natal, Lew (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, Sparks and Ellis (Cape) (Pty) Ltd, TL Electronics, Randburg, Rust Enterprises, Pretoria, Delgi Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Sandton, Charles Generator Services, Pretoria, Photo Agencies (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, Africarriers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, AA Ball, Cape Town, The Tailored Man, Johannesburg, Cullinan Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, Prokura Diesel Services, Cape Town, Mega Plastic Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, Day Technical Products, Johannesburg, RSM Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria, Dart Communications (Pty) Ltd, Alberton, Holpro Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, Apecochem (Pty) Ltd, Match Trading (Pty) Ltd, New Germany, M and E Tools (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, Biolab Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Lynne East and Nicolas Yale,

Johannesburg

The following Armscor subsidiaries were involved: Atlas Aircraft Corporation, Eloptro, Kentron, Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors, Pretoria Metal Pressings, Somchem and Swartklip Products.

Foreign companies involved in exporting armaments, chemicals, equipment and technology to Armscor included the following: (West) Germany — Aylges, GMBH, Amco Chemie, Hoechst, Botek, Dragerwerk, Herman C Starck, Stucki, Elp Es-Chem, WP Johns and Sons, Italy — Provest, Fiar SRL, Spain — Star Boniface, Habia Fercable, Switzerland — Oerlikon, Chemische Fabric Oerlikon, Balzers Furstenum, Eastman Chemical International, USA — Charles Tennant and Company, Barium and Chemicals, Electronic Systems, Information Handling, Parr Instruments, Aerolyusa, France — Ofema, Bernardy Chimie SA; Austria — Bleiberger Bergwerker, Joseph Just, Japan — Mori Seiki, Highmount Co Ltd, Marubeni; United Kingdom — Plessey Radar, Armelite Body Armour, Neil Tools, Henri Gradel; and Australia — Alphar Chemicals.

By GAVIN EVANS
 THE *Weekly Mail* can today give details from official state documents of how companies in the United States, Japan, Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, Australia and Brazil have been engaged in large-scale covert arms sales to South Africa — most in violation of the United Nations arms embargo

In addition, South Africa exported large quantities of arms and military equipment in the mid-1980s to several European, American and African countries

Among the South African exports were

- 7 658kg of "bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof" to Iraq

- 4 760kg of 68mm rockets to Gabon

- 1 660kg of shotguns for Argentina
- 10 boxes of ammunition, and 100 boxes of other military equipment for Malawi

- 14 000kg of teargas powder, and 9 150kg of ammunition and other equipment for Chile

- Large quantities of aircraft and other military equipment parts to France

- 19 350kg of 90mm F1 cartridge cases and 300kg of 90mm ammunition for Belgium

- 196kg of practice grenades for Spain

- 160kg of the highly flammable chemical, guanidine nitrate, to the United States

The papers show that South African

Airways was frequently a carrier for this equipment. One plane used on several occasions was the SA Helderberg which exploded in mid-air, killing all its passengers, in 1987

The *Weekly Mail* has documentary evidence that the Helderberg was used for the carrying of dangerous chemicals, including 6 000kg of red phosphorus which is used for the manufacture of napalm

The *Weekly Mail* received more than 100 documents detailing these transactions from a government source. While most of the sales took place in the mid-1980s, the source said that most of the countries involved — including Iraq and Israel — had continued to trade with Armscor at least until last year

In most cases no customs duty was paid on any of these imports. The documents were signed by senior Armscor personnel, but Armscor frequently used private companies to import the arms — presumably to bypass sanctions

An indication of how the state attempted to disguise these transactions comes from an Armscor document relating to the import of military equipment from the Marubeni Corporation of Osaka, Japan. It is addressed to the importer, Hebox Textiles Ltd, Natal, and marked "Restricted": "For items partially or wholly procured from overseas, reference to Armscor, subsidiaries, SADF or any government department shall not appear on any containers nor appear on any overseas correspondence/documentation"

In addition to Armscor and its subsidiaries, several other major South African companies were involved in

these transactions, including Barlow Rand (through its subsidiary Sandock Austral Ltd), Shell South Africa and Rennies Shipping

Armaments and military equipment and materials imported by Armscor from overseas countries included the following

- 29kg of "Aircraft parts — other" from Aerolyusa, Westbury, New York, United States

- 165kg "Bomb calorimeter parts" for Armscor's missile production subsidiary, Somchem, from Parr Instrument Company in the United States

- 37kg of "Chemical preparations, other" from Electronic Systems Int Inc, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

- "Parts of military projectors" and "Oerlikon pressure test barrels", for Somchem, from Machine Tool Works Oerlikon Buhle Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland

- Spare parts of artillery weapons, other" from Oerlikon, Zurich, Switzerland

- 2 492,8kg of "aircraft parts — other" from Ofema, Paris, France, imported for Armscor by Oisino Services, Pretoria

- "Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits" from Plessey Radar Ltd, Surrey, England

- "Remote control box, Molynx" and other equipment from an unstated British company, directly for the Department of Defence in Pretoria

- 102kg "AVARC Graphite 87," from Charles Tennant and Co, London

- "Double barrel shotguns and Perazzi combo trap/trench 12g shot-

gun model mx3 with spare single barrel for ATA trap," from Italy (company not stated)

- Several hundred high calibre shotguns, 400 156 revolvers, pistols and other firearms and shotgun spares from Italy (company not stated)

- Large quantities of radar equipment from Fiar S and L, Milan, Italy
- Aircraft parts from Provest, Varese, Italy

- 110kg of "parts for pistols" from Josef Just, Ferlach, Austria

- 45kg of "other parts of arms (spotter tracers and diaphragm protectors) from Auz Gesellschaft fur Verrbr und Messtechn Gmbh, Graz, Austria

- 1 660kg of cartridge cases and a 492kg surfer planer from Rockwell DO Brazil

- 200kg of stontium oxalate from Alpar Chemicals, New South Wales, Australia

- 615 military binoculars from Highmount Company Ltd, Japan

- "Parts of other arms" from AYL GES, Dusseldorf, Germany

- Sidearms with scabbards and sheaths from Hurster Gmbh and Co, Solingen, Hamburg

- Gas masks from WP Johns and Sohn, Hamburg, Germany

- Gun drills from Botek, Germany

- 126kg of self-loading pistols from Star Bonifacio, Fibar, Spain

- "Metz Flashguns and accessories" from Metz Apparatewerke, Fuerth/Bay Germany, for SADF Military Intelligence

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday "It is well-known that Armscor exports products to many countries, but we do not say to whom we sell or from whom we buy."

New gun laws come under fire

254

By GAVIN EVANS
THE annual general meeting of the South African Gun Owners Association on Tuesday night was an angry affair.

W/Mca 8/11-14/11/91 of 150 a week.
The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging last month held a march and rally in Pretoria to protest against the new Bill, but the new group believes the gun-toting right-wingers are harming their cause.

suggestion already rejected by the Law Commission.
They are focusing their attention on the new Bill which will come before parliament early next year.

The main issue under discussion was gun control and the 300 enthusiasts present were having none of it. They objected to certain provisions in the new Laws on Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, which they believe will restrict their right to own as many firearms as they wish.

"We do not care for any action that could be seen as irresponsible that could affect our ownership of arms," said CAD leader Johan Vermeulen.

The Bill gives the power to the commissioner of police to turn down applications for the possession of firearms. CAD objects to this because they believe the police have a hidden agenda to limit the number of guns for self-defence to one per adult.

When the issue came to a vote, all but three of the delegates voted in favour of a motion of no-confidence in the minister and deputy minister of law and order, the commissioner of police and Brigadier Geysberg, the head of the South African Police's firearm section.

Their model is that of the American National Rifle Association and Vermeulen will be travelling there to consolidate links.
But while the NRA has succeeded in blocking gun control legislation through a provision in the United States Constitution guaranteeing the right to bear arms (and through vast resources), the South African equivalent has no such advantage.

"We have evidence from internal SAP documents which show that police will use the Act to restrict the ownership of guns. On a day-to-day basis the police will be able to change their policy on this issue which is unacceptable," says Vermeulen.

The Gun Owners Association, with 6 000 paid-up members, is the establishment organisation of the firearm fraternity. But two weeks ago it was joined by the more activist-oriented Campaign Against Disarmament (CAD), which claims to have attracted new members at a rate

Vermeulen, who is also Transvaal president of the Gun Owners Association, says the organisation's aim is to lobby for the right to bear arms to be included in the Bill of Rights — a

Those who own more than one gun may be declared "collectors" by the commissioner.
He says one of the aims of the new Bill will be to restrict further the right of law-abiding black citizens to own guns for self-protection



Army to pay costs to ECC

(254)

CT 9/11/91

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Defence and the former officer commanding, Western Province Command, were yesterday ordered in the Supreme Court to pay punitive costs to the End Conscription Campaign.

This follows an application in March 1988 by the minister and Brigadier A K de Jager that an application the ECC had brought against them for an order restraining the SADF from harassing and interfering with it be heard in camera, that publication of documents in both cases be banned and that the Registrar of the Supreme Court not make the documents available to anyone but the court and the lawyers.

Angola documents

The ECC and its chairman, Dr Crispian Olver, had offered in a letter on 28 March 1988 to omit sensitive information from papers but the minister and Brig De Jager persisted with the secrecy application.

The papers referred to the court martial proceedings of three SADF members convicted of having conspired to disclose "protected information" to unauthorised persons.

During his argument Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, for the ECC, said he had obtained two documents "Angola Update" and "SADF Involvement in Angola" released by the SADF to the press.

These documents gave details about enemy forces in Angola.

The press releases revealed that what the SADF alleged was classified information had in fact been made public, Mr Kentridge said.

The costs the minister and Brig De Jager were ordered to pay were on a party-to-party basis until March 28 and thereafter punitive costs on an attorney and client scale.

Armcor explosives shipped, not flown

S/Times 10/11/91. (254)

By CHARLES LEONARD

EXPLOSIVE chemicals purchased by Armcor in contravention of the UN arms embargo — and reported to have been carried on the ill-fated SAA aircraft Helderberg — were probably transported on a ship of the same name

This emerged yesterday from a close examination of official documents, obtained by the Weekly Mail, which detailed Armcor shipments to countries like Iraq, Gabon, Argentina and Chile. The documents also recorded imports of large quantities of arms from the United States, Germany, Britain, Switzerland, Japan and France

Among the shipments was 6 000 kg of red phosphorous — used to manufacture napalm — shipped from Rotterdam in the "Helderberg" from Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft in Germany to Armcor's Cape subsidiary, Swartklip Products, in May 1984

Malicious

Armcor vehemently rejected suggestions that the SAA airliner Helderberg — which crashed off Mauritius in 1987, killing 159 people — was used to carry such dangerous cargo

Armcor chairman Johan van Vuuren denied on Friday that his corporation transported explosive chemicals aboard the Helderberg on its fateful final flight

"The insinuation that Armcor carried red phosphorous on the ill-fated Helderberg is malicious," Mr Van Vuuren said.

When asked whether Armcor had ever used SAA to ferry dangerous substances, media spokesman Don Henning declined to comment

A close examination of some of the documents obtained by the Weekly Mail showed that the cargo of red phosphorus was probably sent by sea to Durban and Cape Town, but that SAA flights were

frequent carriers of arms and explosive chemicals to South Africa in violation of the arms embargo

Mr Eddie Bourhill, chairman of the Southern African Aviation Safety Council's dangerous goods committee, said this weekend that it was "perfectly legal" to carry certain categories of hazardous substances in aircraft, provided they were transported according to international rules and regulations

Among the shipments, evidently carried by SAA were 7 658kg of "bombs, grenades, torpedoes, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof" valued at R1,3-million. They were flown to Iraq in June 1985 by Armcor marketing subsidiary Nimrod

Export shipments included 4 760kg of 68mm rockets to Gabon, 1 660kg of shotguns to Argentina and large quantities of aircraft and other military equipment parts to France. During the Iran-Iraq war Armcor supplied arms to both sides in exchange for oil. Sales included more than 200 155mm G5 and G6 artillery pieces

Claims that South Africa continued to supply President Saddam Hussein with arms and ammunition even after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August last year have been consistently denied by Armcor

South Africa announced belatedly on August 23 — three weeks after the invasion — that it would observe the UN arms embargo against Iraq

But a record R2,7-billion trade surplus in "unclassified exports" — precious metals, oil and arms — in October 1990 gave rise to speculation by economists that South Africa had profited from the Gulf conflict for some months after the embargo was imposed

Supporters of political violence face gun ban

Times 10/11/91

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

THE police have recommended that known supporters of political violence be denied gun licences

The far-reaching proposal is made in a working document on guidelines for policemen, now awaiting approval by the Commissioner of Police

SAP legal adviser Captain Leon Kellerman said the document had been drawn up in addition to controversial proposed amendments to the Arms and Ammunition Act, and would serve as a guideline for senior police officers who issue licences.

The document also recommends that applicants be interviewed to gauge their attitudes towards other race groups and the use of violence for political ends

Applicants would be required to pass written tests on the ownership and handling of firearms from June 1 next year, and practical shooting tests could be introduced as well.

If the proposal is adopted, known supporters of

political violence would be barred from owning guns "unless they have good reasons relating to self-protection", said Captain Kellerman

He said the measures — which come in the wake of proposed law amendments that would limit the number of firearms owned by any one person — were aimed at applicants across the political spectrum.

But he emphasised that guns already owned by political figures would not be confiscated, provided the owners did not break the law.

Proposed gun licence restrictions were condemned by the SA Gun-owners Association (Saga)

at its annual meeting last week.

Saga adopted a motion of no confidence in the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police, saying the thousands of illegal weapons in circulation posed the real threat to South Africans.

"Responsible firearm owners see signs of a hidden agenda drawn up jointly by the government and the ANC and designed to disarm them," said a lobbyist this week.

Captain Kellerman said the SAP was not trying to disarm existing licence-holders.

"We want to ensure that firearm owners are responsible and competent. The 1,3-million licensed gun owners in South Africa own 2 795 838 weapons.

Those with a single firearm have proved to be the most negligent about their weapons, because serious collectors take far greater safety precautions," he said

Captain Kellerman said the controversial "one-man-one-gun" amendment was likely to be withdrawn following a storm of opposition from gun owners and a recommendation by the Department of Law and Order.

"There is no need for the clause, because existing legislation requires individuals to furnish good reasons why they need more than one firearm," he said.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the organisation was concerned about the number of whites building up large collections of weapons, and would like to see the number of firearms in circulation reduced.

"We are living in a society that is totally over-armed. We see no reason why individuals should have small arsenals," said Mr Niehaus.

CRACKDOWN ON DRUNKS

TOUGH new penalties for drunk and negligent drivers will be introduced in Parliament early next year, Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed told the Transvaal National Party Congress yesterday.

Proposed penalties include six years' imprisonment or R24 000 for drunken drivers and nine years or R12 000 for hit-and-run offenders.

Crash covered up, radio told

by **DESMOND BLOW**

A MAN who claimed he was intimately involved at a lower level of the crash investigation, phoned a radio station on Friday to support a *Weekly Mail* report.

The report stated that the SAA Boeing 747 Helderberg which mysteriously crashed near Mauritius in 1987, killing all 159 passengers and crew, had often carried dangerous cargo for Armscor.

The man who phoned Radio 702 gave the name of "John", but said this was not his real name.

He claimed the Helderberg had been carrying instable contaminated rocket fuel, adding several Cabinet Ministers were involved in the cover-up.

SAA could lose its international licence if it is proved that it carried a dangerous cargo in contravention of an IATA agreement.

Cross-examined by Radio 702's Jeremy Maggs, John admitted there was no direct evidence the fire was caused by contaminated rocket fuel, but stressed that indirect evidence, like the melting of graphite - which has a high melting point - in a consignment of tennis rackets supported his claim.

He also claimed

■ That the full version of the cockpit voice recording reveals the pilot cursing Armscor for putting the fuel on his aircraft.

■ That National Intelligence made those who did research on the crash sign documents and swear they would not reveal their findings.

■ That he had met Margo and the judge was aware of the evidence he could give. He said so were a number of Cabinet Ministers, including P. K. Botha.

City Press has also received reports from sources close to SAA that a SAA pilot was shocked to discover rockets being loaded aboard his aircraft in Israel, that the first three people flown to Mauritius after the crash were three top Armscor officials, and that a flight engineer had been threatened with being locked up when he wanted to testify before the commission.

Armscor charged on Friday that allegations it had transported explosives aboard commercial aircraft to circumvent the arms embargo were full of falsehoods, exaggeration and misleading speculation.

"The (*Weekly Mail*) report is a transparent attempt to embarrass the corporation and is wide of the mark. In its dealings with the media, Armscor has become accustomed to higher standards of journalistic ethics than that displayed in the report," Armscor said.

It said it had already rejected the allegation earlier.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber rejected this denial on Friday, saying his paper would release full details.

Four held over SADF arms theft in Pretoria

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

254

The SADF military police have arrested two national servicemen and two civilians in connection with the weekend theft of arms and ammunitions from SADF offices in Pretoria.

The liaison officer for

the northern Transvaal police, Captain Marietjie Louw, said six R-4 rifles, six magazines, 125 rounds of ammunition and a car were stolen from the Bank of Lisbon building between Friday night and Saturday morning.

Captain Louw said the military police launched

the investigations shortly after the theft was reported and they arrested four men on Saturday at about 12.30 pm.

She said all the stolen items were recovered.

The liaison officer for the army, Major Charles de Klerk, confirmed the theft and arrests.

Major de Klerk also

confirmed that the stolen items belonged to SADF.

He would not give details of the theft and the arrests except to say the arrests were made east of Pretoria.

He declined to comment further, saying police and the military were investigating.

TERRORISM and its effects on civil aviation will come under the scrutiny of leading African and Indian Ocean airline executives and aviation security officials at a confidential international seminar in Johannesburg today

The seminar, organised by MIB Aviation Insurance Brokers, will be led by the US-based organisation Air Incident Research (Air), acknowledged as one of the world's leading authorities on aerial terrorism and

Seminar will probe aerial terrorism

8 Day 12 11 9
LINDEN BIRNS

ways to combat it

All of the specific issues resulting from hostile acts against civil aviation, including the impact on an airline's viability, pressures inhibiting firm action against terrorists, crisis systems and reaction problems experienced by airlines, their personnel, incident survivors and next-of-

kin will be some of the topics discussed (254) in the last decade, he

MIB Aviation Insurance Brokers MD Henry Tours said Air had analysed mischief patterns, and had also made vital predictions on future aerial terrorism which airlines should be preparing for

Civil aviation was constantly under threat worldwide, with more than 800 hostile acts having been di-

rected against civil aircraft explained (254)

"Perhaps the most important aspect of the seminar will be Air's recommendations on actions to be taken by the aviation and protective communities, and how they should react in the best interest of their passengers, crews and the airline involved," said Tours



UNITRANS Limited

FW denies nuclear rumours

From CHRIS WHITEFIELD

JERUSALEM. — President F W de Klerk yesterday flatly rejected suggestions that South Africa might still have nuclear weapons secrets

He told Israeli journalists here that South Africa had recently signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and bound itself "to refrain from using nuclear power for other than peaceful purposes". "We are supportive of the need for control and restrictions

There is no longer any need for anybody to participate in all sorts of rumours and speculation," he said

UPI reports that Mr De Klerk planted trees in Galilee yesterday, visited Nazareth and sought to assure Israeli business leaders considering renewed investment in South Africa that a "new atmosphere" prevails.

South African Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha signed a memorandum of understanding yesterday with his Israeli counterpart, Mr

David Levy, renewing commercial links that Israel broke off in 1987 in protest at apartheid

Mr De Klerk received an honorary doctorate from Bar Ilan University, and met Prime Minister Mr Yitzhak Shamir.

The leaders found they agreed on several issues, particularly that they did not appreciate "the involvement of foreign elements" in their internal affairs, a statement from Mr Shamir's office said.

FW blames strike for violence — Page 6



FAMILY COUNCIL . . . President F W de Klerk and his wife Marika consult before signing the visitors' book at the Church of the Annunciation in Nazareth yesterday.

Picture AP

ET 13/11/91

8/0ay 13/11/91

Army urged to help end taxi wars

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Town peace committee has called on the SA Defence Force to patrol the main transport routes serving the city's townships, particularly Nyanga and Khayelitsha (215/77)

The appeal follows an urgent meeting of the committee after renewed outbreaks of violence in the taxi war (254)

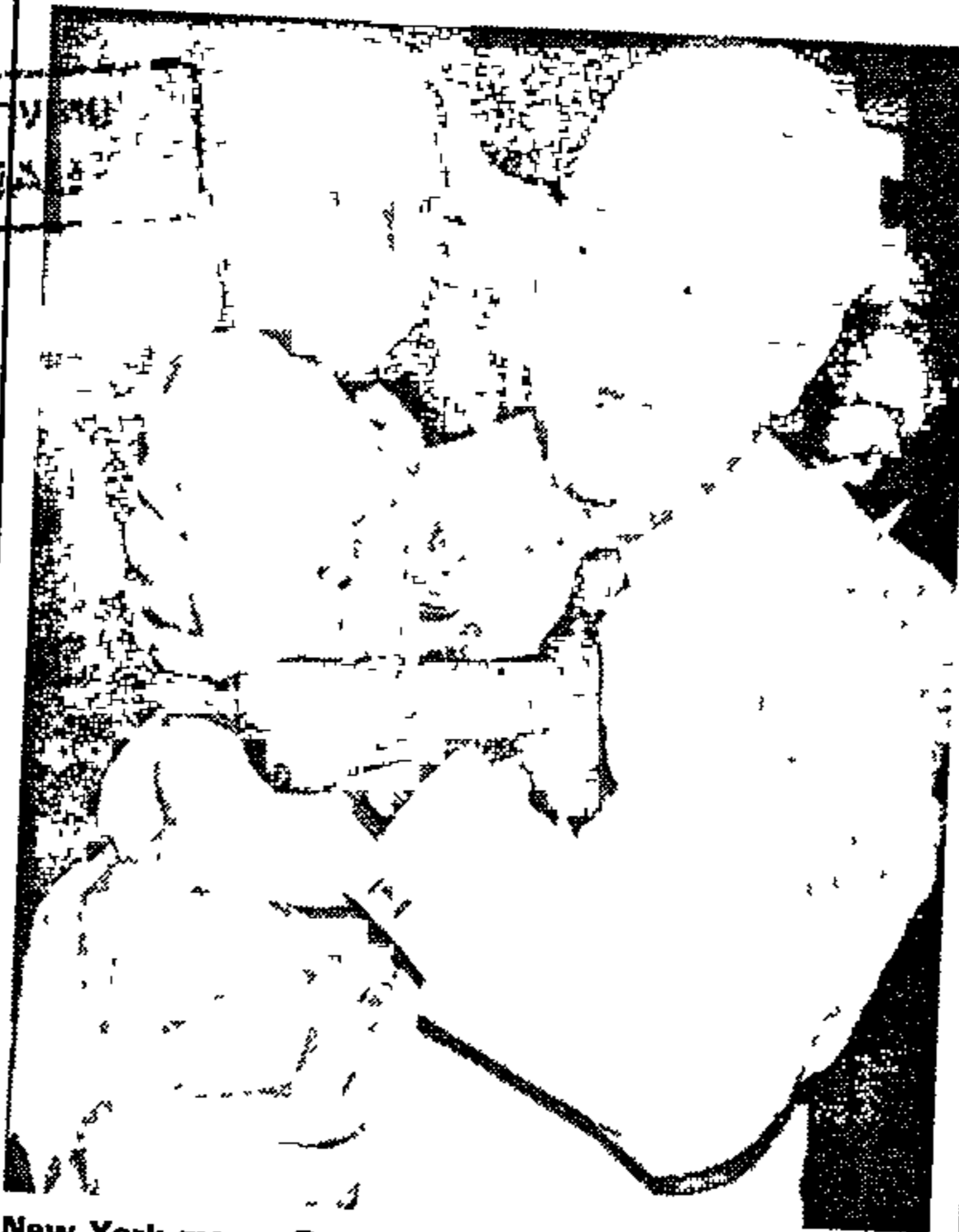
"This call reflects the peace committee's grave concern over the safety of commuters and members of the public in the escalating conflict," the committee said in a statement

It said roadblocks needed to be set up so that thorough weapons searches could take place

There was also a need for weapons to be confiscated from all members of the warring taxi associations

"Unless law and order are restored, other attempts to secure a lasting peace will be of little avail," the statement said

"The peace committee believes there is no longer an alternative to deploying the SADF in sufficient numbers to bring violence to an end" — Sapa



New York mayor David Dinkins embraces Sipiwe, 4, at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Restrictions in Alex lifted

Business Day Reporter (218)

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday lifted unrest area restrictions on the magisterial district of Randburg, which includes Alexandra township, after police said violence in the area had declined significantly.

The announcement of the withdrawal was carried by a special Government Gazette yesterday (8/0ay)

A police spokesman said restrictions still remained in force in eight other townships on the Reef — Soweto, Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Kathlehong, Vosloorus, Thembisa and Thokoza 13/11/91.

IFP threatens to establish own army

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

The Inkatha Freedom Party might consider establishing its own private army if other organisations such as the ANC continued to have private armies, IFP central committee member and Transvaal leader Musa Myeni warned yesterday.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Myeni said his party was aware of "continued efforts" by some organisations to recruit young men for military training inside and outside the country, and that the IFP was "the major target" of this training.

Military training, Mr Myeni said, was given to new recruits in countries such as Uganda, Cuba, Libya, Tanzania, Angola and Transkei

Accept

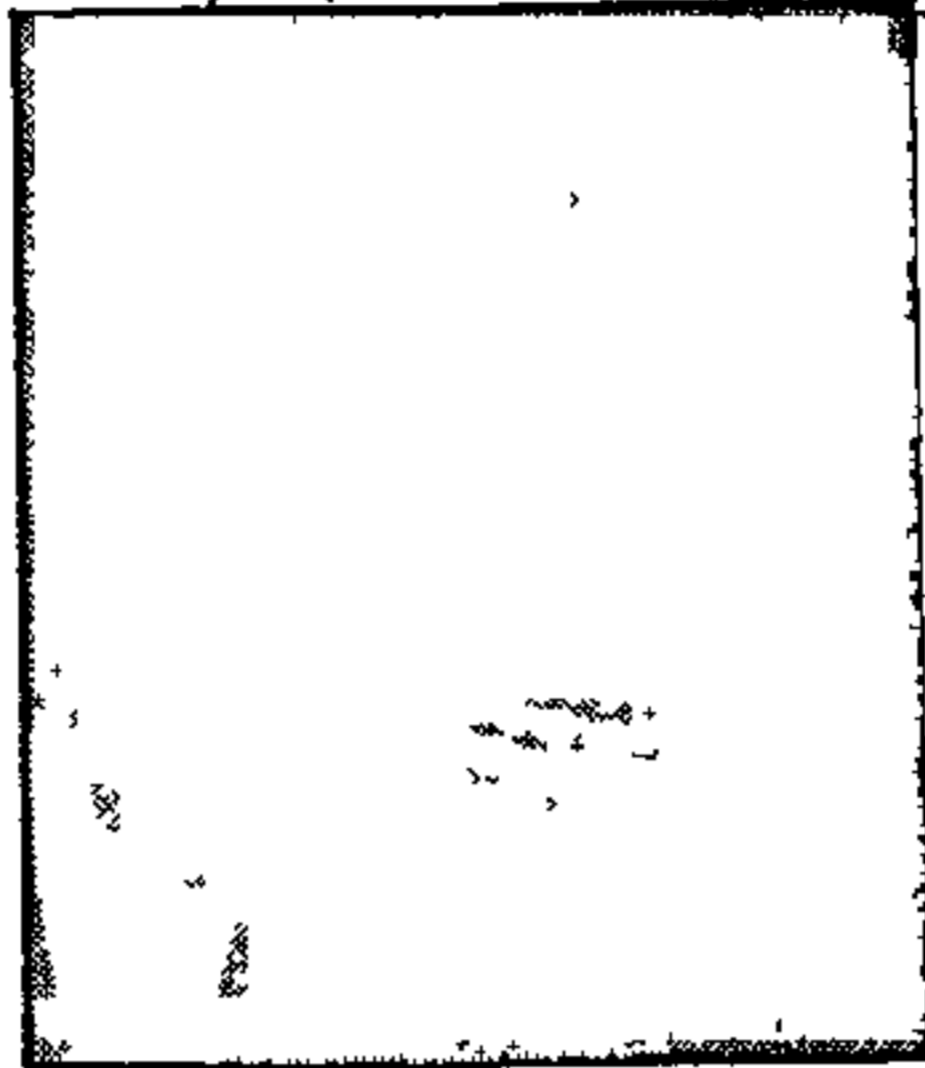
He called on the Government to "accept the consequences of this military training" and challenged South African Indian leaders to say where they stood on the Indian government's recent decision to provide military training to ANC recruits

The IFP leader said many other organisations, including the Conservative Party and "maybe even the National Party", had their own private armies, and asked why the IFP could not do the same

"The IFP has a right to defend itself. Its options are being narrowed and (we) cannot be bystanders for too long

"We may have to match every step taken by other major players," Mr Myeni said

He said that since the signing of the National Peace Accord,



Musa Myeni . Inkatha a major target

the IFP had "experienced gross violations of its integrity, dignity and the very physical existence of its members" in at least 16 incidents in the Transvaal alone

These incidents, he said, ranged "from irresponsible public statements to killings and aborted massacres", and he held the ANC-SACP alliance and black policemen responsible for most of these incidents

Mr Myeni, who accused black policemen of being biased against the IFP and in favour of the ANC, said his party had evidence of policemen brutally killing IFP members "as though they want to please those who have declared war on the IFP"

He said the IFP had, without success, sought an urgent meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel. The IFP had consequently warned that any confrontation which took place between the police and the IFP would be Mr Kriel's responsibility

"Our people have had enough. These political policemen, guilty of political hatred, should never think that our people are afraid of them. Our people have

so far been trying to be decent, giving authorities the respect we always preach

"If the State cannot deal effectively with its own undesirable elements, our people reserve the right to defend themselves at whatever cost. We therefore demand that bad elements within the police force be removed or else they would be matched at their game," said Mr Myeni.

He called on the head of the Commission on Violence and Intimidation, Mr Justice Goldstone, to investigate the continued training of "military operatives" in and around the Reef and Transkei, the "aborted massacre" of Merafe hostel dwellers by youths alleged to be ANC members at the weekend, and other incidents submitted to the commission

Spoke

Asked to comment yesterday, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said Mr Myeni's statements "spoke for themselves". She said the ANC, a signatory to the Accord, respected the right of every organisation to exist and espouse its policies

"Musa Myeni has clearly spelt out IFP policy for all who are willing to listen," said Miss Marcus

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said it was strange that the IFP, a signatory to the Accord, had chosen to go to the media with the allegations instead of placing them before the police and the Commission on Intimidation and Violence to be investigated.

Mr Myeni's allegations, Brigadier Mellet said, were serious "and one would expect a reasonable organisation to back them up with evidence"

New Armscor gun for export

CT 14/11/41
PRETORIA — Armscor is to release its new ZA-35 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun onto the international market, Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren announced yesterday.

According to a statement, the AZ-35 comprises a 35mm rapid-fire gun of new design, mounted on a Rooikat armoured car. (254)

NEWS IN BRIEF

SADF head office move

THE SADF confirmed yesterday it would move part of its headquarters from older buildings in the Pretoria CBD to the new Armscor building on the city's eastern outskirts (254)

An SADF spokesman said it had negotiated with Armscor and secured a section of the Armscor building at Erasmusrand for the use of some SADF sections. The move was part of the SADF's rationalisation programme.

B/Daw 14/11/91

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Big gun marketed (254)

ARMSCOR yesterday officially put its latest air defence system on the international market

The new system, known as the ZA-35 SPAAG (self-propelled anti-aircraft gun), was a 35mm rapid-fire gun mounted on a radar-equipped Rooikat armoured car, an Armscor spokesman said

The ZA-35 SPAAG would be complemented with an anti-aircraft missile-equipped vehicle if enough interest was generated

Revealed: a covert plot to destabilise the National Party's opponents FW—chief commander of 'third force' to maintain white rule

MY VIEW of the state president's involvement in the government's double agenda, based on my extensive involvement close to centres of power, is quite simple. He is not only aware of secret strategies and projects aimed at destabilising opposition to the Nationalist government — he is behind a sinister plan to maintain white minority rule.

President De Klerk is not the angel everybody thinks he is

He is an Afrikaner who passionately puts the cause of the Afrikaner first. In the context of the murderous violence that has unfolded over the past year, he is becoming a modern-day Hitler and his collection of Goebbels-like aides form an inner circle of brilliant people operating in secret task groups

My story starts in Namibia in 1989. Our president was then only a member of the cabinet and Swapo was the target for massive destabilisation

I was a part-time major in military intelligence and at the same time running my own communications company. I was called to Namibia in 1989 and given the task of planning the communications strategy for "Operation Agree"

My sources close to the cabinet informed me it took a decision, in late 1988 or early 1989, that different state departments should make sure all anti-Swapo parties were assisted, to ensure Swapo did not obtain the required two-thirds majority in the elections

OPERATION AGREE" was a massive operation executed in different areas. The thrust was funding, personnel and infrastructure assistance to all political parties opposed to Swapo, the use of hit squads, distortion of foreign radio broadcasts and broadcasting propaganda programmes by the SABC into Namibia, infiltration of the United Nations Task Group (Untag), the use of agents and front organisations and the involvement of the Administrator General in Namibia and other state departments which sided with anti-Swapo parties

A classic double agenda. To the world, an international treaty was signed in which the government promised to pull out of Namibia and leave local political parties to sort out their future. In secret, the government embarked on a destabilisation programme

During that operation I was in charge of media and received orders to report to my handler on a daily basis. He was Brigadier Ferdie van Wyk of military intelligence in Pretoria.

Van Wyk reported directly to the chief of the army and the chief of the defence force and they reported directly to the cabinet.

I was aware the cabinet was briefed in detail, on a daily basis, on the development of the campaign in Namibia.

A special visit was organised for De Klerk in 1989, just before the November elections, to visit Namibia for first-hand experience on the execution of "Operation Agree"

There was a deliberate effort to inform him about the double strategies to prepare him for what was still to come in South Africa.

Before the end of that year De Klerk became the state president. The results of the Namibian elections were out and the National Party sent a high-level delegation of MP's to investigate the election. They reported back to the cabinet in 1989.

After this post-mortem session the cabinet went into a bush summit in January 1990. They discussed the re-

South 14/11 - 20/11/91

A former major in the South African Defence Force and part-time member of military intelligence, **NICO BASSON**, below, disclosed the SA government's attempts to destabilise Namibia last year. This week, writing in the journal, *Work in Progress*, he charged that president FW de Klerk is personally repeating the strategy in South Africa:



sults of the Namibian elections.

Factors such as the crumbling of communism and the mounting economic pressure against South Africa were also taken into account. The result was a strategy for a new South Africa.

SO THE ERA of reform was born. On the one hand, the plan was to openly dismantle the so-called pillars of apartheid, negotiate with political enemies, unban illegal organisations and release political prisoners

However, reform itself, while designed to avert the threat of economic collapse, cannot ensure survival for the Afrikaner. Instead, it raised the possibility of a loss of power.

Thus brought about a supplementary strategy on another level to walk the tightrope between the twin threats of economic collapse and loss of power

The secret part of the strategy is the destabilisation of the National Party's political opposition, using the security forces, vigilantes and hit squads

“De Klerk — the same man who was briefed in detail in Namibia in 1989 on the secret Operation Agree — is running South Africa today, based on the same double agenda.”

to create and sustain violence, as well as creating negative propaganda.

It is a strategy rehearsed in Namibia, and the cabinet decided to adopt it for the new South Africa.

There are amazing similarities between the operation in Namibia and what is happening in South Africa. The same man briefed in detail in Namibia in 1989 on the secret "Operation Agree" is running the country today, based on the same double agenda.

Some of the similarities are.

• The DTA was a grouping of political parties and together with all mod-

erate parties was funded and assisted by the government. In South Africa today the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is funded together with other moderate political groupings

• The same front organisations and agents used in Namibia are being utilised in South Africa. An example is a communications company, whose name I have, controlling various smaller front companies with secret military funds who are the driving force behind Fida and Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope. They also produce various propaganda videos

for the SABC

• The same special forces of the defence force and the police that operated in Namibia to intimidate, are managing the violence in South Africa. Five Reconnaissance and Koevoet are but two of these groups.

In our country the cabinet is constitutionally the highest coordinating entity in the government hierarchy, with control over all government actions.

ITS COMPOSITION allows four cabinet committees — constitutional, economic, welfare and security matters — each headed by a senior minister, and assists the cabinet in policy-making activities

The state president chairs cabinet sessions when committees report on different issues

The security committee designs policies on the government's "total war" plan and this is part of the destabilisation programme to neutralise the government's opposition

Violence and the funding of possible political allies are the most overt manifestations of the secret strategy

The cabinet committees have powers to recommend and finalise, within their respective areas of jurisdiction, different policies and strategies, but always subject to confirmation by the cabinet.

The state president is thus always aware of all decisions taken and is informed on all progress reports

Some argue only "hard" documentary evidence will convince a doubting public De Klerk is an active participant in the township carnage

For those who doubt my story and my conclusions, consider the following

• There are close to 6 000 foreign mercenaries in the special forces in the defence force. They are all part of 5 Reconnaissance Regiment and 32 Battalion. What are they doing? Why can they not be demobilised and sent back to their countries of origin? Why can they not testify at the commission for intimidation?

• What is the defence force doing with the huge communication and propaganda departments it has? These people are all part of "Comops" which is completely separate from the perfectly legitimate public relations department

• Where is the secret defence budget of R4,1 billion going and what is happening to all the secret projects in the defence force and other state departments?

Anybody who rejects my theory on De Klerk must answer these questions before they prove me wrong

If De Klerk claims he is unaware of the existence of a third force in the government, why had his intelligence services in the military, police and national intelligence not received orders to investigate and produce answers?

The bottom line is that he is in charge of the country and therefore responsible for the violence and destabilisation

De Klerk is the chief commander of the third force in the government.

We need an interim government to stop him using state resources to manipulate the political process, using a highly professional third force and propaganda structures.

A SADF spokesperson replied. "The standing commission on violence and intimidation has been appointed to investigate the claims and allegations Mr Basson is making.

"Mr Basson's latest round of 'revelations' falls into the same category as his previous claims and the Defence Force suggests that Mr Basson place his evidence, if he has any, before Mr Justice R J Goldstone rather than trying to focus attention on himself"

FM 15/11/91

CURRENT AFFAIRS

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R50 000 a year plus benefits

On instructions from AEC, Conradie formed Eduguide which provided educational advisory services to various sectors in the eastern Cape "These services are concerned with national security," Conradie stated in his application

Both Conradie and his wife signed secrecy clauses under the Official Secrets Act

In a letter dated June 6 1988, Pasques wrote to Conradie telling him that he had been fired Pasques further reminded Conradie "Your attention is directed to the conditions of employment paragraph 1,7 which state that during your term of service or thereafter no information with regards to our activities may be made public to anyone "

However, in his reinstatement application, Conradie said that after receiving the letter he had "communicated in various ways" with AEC and that he "in fact continued to work for the respondent " He added "Due to the nature of the work done, the SA Defence Force, on behalf of the respondent, supplied the necessary funds "

Negotiations between Conradie and AEC followed. Conradie claimed that he had continued to work for them and that his salary continued to be paid On January 22 this year Conradie's attorney, Roger Hannington of McWilliams & Elliott, wrote to Pasques claiming payment for salaries owed to Conradie and his wife

Hannington wrote that Eduguide had been used as a means "to do work of a secret nature for reasons known to you " He wrote that Pasques had also been aware that funds for the services rendered by Eduguide had been provided by the SADF Copies of the letter were sent to Magnus Malan, Herbst and the head of the SADF

As a result of the letter, the SADF's General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, who testified before the Harms Commission, on February 20 entered into an agreement with Conradie "in his capacity as representative of Adult Education Consultants and the SA Defence Force (intelligence section) "

According to the agreement, an amount of R125 584 would be paid by AEC to Conradie to cover his overdrawn bank account

The agreement also stated that tasks which Conradie would have performed for the intelligence section of the SADF, AEC or Topman Management Services (another company) would be suspended pending an inquiry during which Badenhorst would investigate certain allegations of financial mismanagement made by Conradie

However, on May 14 Conradie was informed by AEC attorney Peet Pelsler (son of a former Minister of Justice) of Rorich Wolmarans & Luderitz that the inquiry had satisfied Badenhorst that Conradie had been lawfully dismissed

Pelsler instructed Conradie to cede his share in Eduguide to the other member of the corporation, Drikus Botha, and to hand over the assets of Eduguide to a representative of AEC within a week

Conradie opposed this and replied that

CURRENT AFFAIRS



Badenhorst acted on behalf of Defence Force

FM 15/11/91

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Botha had no legal right to act on behalf of Eduguide and that he (Conradie) refused to cede his share to Botha

After a conciliation board proposal had been refused by Conradie, he was reinstated But further action by AEC against him followed

On September 7 a disciplinary inquiry was held in his absence under the chairmanship of advocate Hennie Goosen of the Pretoria Bar Goosen recommended that Conradie should be summarily dismissed

In a letter to Conradie on September 13, Pasques said that he had accepted Goosen's recommendation and informed Conradie that "in the light of the interaction between AEC and Eduguide," his services with Eduguide were also terminated Pasques said that Conradie would be contacted to hand over all Eduguide's documentation and assets

However, Conradie refused to hand over the documents to Commandant Jan van der Merwe, an MI officer, and to attorney Pelsler

Conradie was not prepared to comment when the FM contacted him this week He confirmed, however, that he had instructed his attorneys to take legal action "In the light of this, I cannot comment any further," he said

Eddie Botha

SLUSH FUNDS

FM 15/11/91

Military education

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A retired Defence Force general, who featured prominently in connection with the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) during the Harms Commission of Inquiry, has been involved in secret Military Intelligence (MI) funding of an educational project A legal row has now broken out between an educationalist and the SADF over the MI funding of the project

MI's involvement with Adult Education Consultants CC (AEC, registered number CK 85/14969/23) came to light during an Industrial Court application in June this year According to documents in possession of the FM, Port Elizabeth educationalist Ben Conradie applied to the court for reinstatement to AEC's employ after he had been fired, as well as for salaries allegedly owed to him and his wife, Christie, who was employed by a separate CC, Eduguide (CK 86/19158/23)

Conradie, who holds a doctorate in education and earlier lectured on the PE campus of Vista University, was first approached to join AEC in 1986 when he met with its MD, Louis Pasques

Pasques also wrote to former Defence Minister Magnus Malan's spokesman, Das Herbst, recommending that Conradie be appointed Conradie's starting salary was

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 2703

15 November 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Hoofstuk III van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 2213 van 10 Desember 1971, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 507 van 29 Maart 1974, R 314 van 27 Februarie 1976, R 572 van 23 Maart 1978, R 832 van 21 April 1978, R 2203 van 24 Oktober 1986, R 542 van 16 Maart 1990 en R 585 van 22 Maart 1991, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur regulasie 5 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

“5 Die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier deur hom daartoe gemagtig, kan enige offisier wat ingevolge hierdie hoofstuk dien, aanstel in enige pos waarvoor sodanige offisier gekwalifiseer is. Met dien verstande dat niemand sonder die Minister se goedkeuring, as bevelvoerder in 'n pos waaraan die rang van brigadier of 'n hoer rang verbonde is, aangestel word nie.”

(b) deur regulasie 6 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

“6 (1) Iedere aanstelling as bevelvoerder van 'n Burgermagregiment of -eenheid of 'n kommando of kommando-eskader of as bevelvoerder van 'n kommandogroep of soortgelyke formasie geskied op proef vir 'n tydperk van 12 maande wat deur die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het, vir 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande verleng kan word

(2) Indien dit te eniger tyd gedurende 'n proeftydperk in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vir die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het, blyk dat die betrokke offisier nie bevoeg is om as bevelvoerder te dien nie, kan hy die betrokke aanstelling onverwyld beëindig

(3) Die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het kan aan die einde van die proeftydperk in subregulasie (1) bedoel, as hy die betrokke offisier gekwalifiseerd ag om die pligte verbonde aan die betrokke pos uit te voer, sodanige offisier se aanstelling bekragtig met ingang van die datum van sy aanstelling op proef

(4) 'n Bevelvoerder van 'n eenheid of formasie in hierdie regulasie bedoel, word nie vir 'n tydperk van langer as vyf jaar as sodanig aangestel nie. Met dien verstande dat die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offisier wat hy vir die doel aangewys het sodanige aanstelling, met inagneming van die behoefte van die SA Weermag en die ouderdom en fisiese vermoë van die betrokke bevelvoerder, kan verleng of dit te eniger tyd kan beëindig

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 2703

15 November 1991

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The Minister of Defence has in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

Chapter III of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated under Government Notice No R 2213 of 10 December 1971, as amended by Government Notices Nos R 507 of 29 March 1974, R 314 of 27 February 1976, R 572 of 23 March 1978, R 832 of 21 April 1978, R 2203 of 24 October 1986, R 542 of 16 March 1990 and R 585 of 22 March 1991, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for regulation 5 of the following regulation

“5 The Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer authorised thereto by him, may appoint any officer, serving in terms of this Chapter, to any post for which such officer is qualified. Provided that no person is appointed as officer commanding in a post linked to the rank of brigadier or higher without the approval of the Minister ”

(b) by the substitution for regulation 6 of the following regulation

“6 (1) Every appointment as officer commanding of a Citizen Force unit or a commando or commando squadron or as officer commanding of a commando group or any similar formation shall be on probation for a period of 12 months, which the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may extend for a further period not exceeding 12 months

(2) If at any time during the probationary period referred to in subregulation (1), it appears to the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, that the officer concerned is not competent to serve as an officer commanding, he may terminate the appointment concerned forthwith

(3) The Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may at the end of the probationary period referred to in subregulation (1), if he considers the officer concerned qualified to perform the duties applicable to the post concerned, confirm his appointment with effect from the date of his appointment on probation

(4) The appointment of an officer commanding referred to in this regulation shall be for a period not exceeding five years. Provided that the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may, with due observance of the needs of the SA Defence Force and the age and physical abilities of the officer commanding concerned, extend or terminate such appointment at any time

(5) Subregulasie (4) word, behoudens artikel 84 (1) van die Wet, nie so uitgelê dat dit magtiging verleen vir die voortsetting van 'n bevelvoerder se diens nadat hy die ouderdom van uitdienstreding soos voorgeskryf by regulasie 24 van hierdie Hoofstuk, bereik het nie "

(5) Subject to section 84 (1) of the Act, subregulation (4) shall not be construed authorising the continuation of the service of an officer commanding after he has reached the age of retirement prescribed by regulation 24 of this Chapter "

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DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 2680

15 November 1991

AGT-EN-VYFTIGSTE WYSIGING VAN DIE STAATSLUGHAWEREGULASIES, 1963

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 22 van die Lugvaartwet, 1962 (Wet No 74 van 1962), die Regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig

BYLAE

1 In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die Staatslughaweregulasies, 1963, soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 1974 van 20 Desember 1963, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R. 397 van 20 Maart 1964, R 2027 van 24 Desember 1965, R 943 van 23 Junie 1967, R 1031 van 26 Junie 1970, R 2233 van 11 Desember 1970, R 331 van 9 Maart 1973, R 1258 van 27 Julie 1973, R 1564 van 31 Augustus 1973, R 1677 van 14 September 1973, R 2443 van 21 Desember 1973, R 774 van 18 April 1975, R 142 van 30 Januarie 1976, R 1479 van 20 Augustus 1976, R 2512 van 24 Desember 1976, R. 2633 van 30 Desember 1977, R 441 van 10 Maart 1978, R 2544 van 22 Desember 1978, R 2784 van 14 Desember 1979, R 2820 van 21 Desember 1979, R 351 van 22 Februarie 1980, R 1992 van 26 September 1980, R 2567 van 22 Desember 1980, R 2628 van 19 Desember 1980, R 1771 van 21 Augustus 1981, R 2385 van 30 Oktober 1981, R 2801 van 24 Desember 1981, R 317 van 26 Februarie 1982, R. 846 van 29 April 1983, R 2603 van 2 Desember 1983, R 302 van 24 Februarie 1984, R 844 van 27 April 1984, R 2851 van 28 Desember 1984, R 59 van 11 Januarie 1985, R 60 van 11 Januarie 1985, R 442 van 1 Maart 1985, R 2668 van 29 September 1985, R 846 van 2 Mei 1986, R 2391 van 14 November 1986, R 2653 van 12 Desember 1986, R 1127 van 29 Mei 1987, R. 2120 van 25 September 1987, R 2881 van 31 Desember 1987, R 1246, van 1 Julie 1988, R 2585 van 23 Desember 1988, R 438 van 17 Maart 1989, R 1415 van 7 Julie 1989, R 1794 van 18 Augustus 1989, R 1968 van 15 September 1989, R 2766 van 22 Desember 1989, R 2767 van 22 Desember 1989, R 1708 van 27 Julie 1990, R 2344 van 5 Oktober 1990, R 2414 van 5 Oktober 1990, R 350 van 22 Februarie 1991, R 1416 van 21 Junie 1991 en R 1785 van 2 Augustus 1991

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 2680

15 November 1991

FIFTY EIGHTH AMENDMENT OF THE STATE AIRPORT REGULATIONS, 1963

The Minister of Transport has, under section 22 of the Aviation Act, 1962 (Act No. 74 of 1962), made the Regulations of the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1 In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Regulations" means the State Airport Regulations, 1963, promulgated under Government Notice No R 1974 of 20 December 1963, as amended by Government Notices Nos R 397 of 20 March 1964, R 2027 of 24 December 1965, R 943 of 23 June 1967, R 1031 of 26 June 1970, R 2233 of 11 December 1970, R 331 of 9 March 1973, R 1258 of 27 July 1973, R 1564 of 31 August 1973, R 1677 of 14 September 1973, R 2443 of 21 December 1973, R 774 of 18 April 1975, R 142 of 30 January 1976, R 1479 of 20 August 1976, R 2512 of 24 December 1976, R 2633 of 30 December 1977, R 441 of 10 March 1978, R 2544 of 22 December 1978, R 2784 of 14 December 1979, R 2820 of 21 December 1979, R. 351 of 22 February 1980, R 1992 of 26 September 1980, R 2567 of 22 December 1980, R. 2628 of 19 December 1980, R 1771 of 21 August 1981 R 2385 of 30 October 1981, R 2801 of 24 December 1981, R. 317 of 26 February 1982, R. 846 of 29 April 1983, R 2603 of 2 December 1983, R 302 of 24 February 1984, R 844 of 27 April 1984, R 2851 of 28 December 1984, R 59 of 11 January 1985, R 60 of 11 January 1985, R 442 of 1 March 1985, R 2668 of 29 September 1985, R. 846 of 2 May 1986, R 2391 of 14 November 1986, R 2653 of 12 December 1986, R 1127 of 29 May 1987, R 2120 of 25 September 1987, R 2881 of 31 December 1987, R 1246 of 1 July 1988, R 2585 of 23 December 1988, R 438 of 17 March 1989, R 1415 of 7 July 1989, R 1794 of 18 August 1989, R 1968 of 15 September 1989, R 2766 of 22 December 1989, R 2767 of 22 December 1989, R 1708 of 27 July 1990, R 2344 of 5 October 1990, R 2414 of 5 October 1990, R 350 of 22 February 1991, R 1416 of 21 June 1991 and R 1785 of 2 August 1991

SADF help a sensitive ²⁵⁴ issue ^{ANC}

^{W/M CW 15/11-21/11/91}
THE African National Congress has not endorsed a call by the Cape Town Peace Committee for South African Defence Force troops to be deployed in townships affected by the taxi war conflict, the ANC's regional publicity secretary, Mziwonke Jacobs, said yesterday.

However, the ANC acknowledged that certain communities affected by the on-going violence had "in desperation" asked the Peace Committee to request that the SADF patrol major township transport routes.

Jacobs was approached to clarify an earlier press statement by the ANC's Western Cape region in response to a call by the Peace Committee this week for the SADF to step in following another outbreak of violence at the Nyanga taxi terminus on Tuesday.

He said the call for SADF involvement in the townships was "a sensitive issue" which was being urgently discussed within local ANC structures.

Jacobs said the appeal for SADF involvement was made by communities in Nyanga-East and parts of Khayelitsha following community meetings in these areas.

He emphasised however that the call for the troops indicated a lack of confidence in the ability of the police to bring an end to the violence.

Jacobs said the role of the security forces in the violence reinforced the ANC's call for an interim government which would exercise independent control over the police and SADF —

Sapa

See PAGE 25

THE South African Defence Force has called up 80 Iscor hostel dwellers — believed to be Inkatha supporters — for a one day training camp at the Vaal Commando on November 18.

This was confirmed yesterday by the SADF after *The Weekly Mail* obtained a copy of the call-up paper sent to a Zulu-speaking migrant worker currently living at the kwaMadala hostel — an Inkatha stronghold which is widely suspected of being used as a base for attacks on ANC-supporting communities.

SADF spokesman Brigadier S Mulder said the Vaal Commando had sent "notes" to 80 black workers from the Iscor hostels requesting them to attend to a one day session on Monday.

"The advantages of being a member of the Vaal Commando will be

ISCOR hostel dwellers get SADF

explained to them, with the idea of recruiting one platoon of black workers from Iscor."

He said they would then be "full-time" but would be paid by Iscor. Mulder insisted the "note" was not a call-up, "but just something to show their bosses."

But a Corporal Vosloo of the Vaal Commando made it clear this was more than just a voluntary chat session. "They're being called up for one day's training," he said.

This is confirmed by the call-up instruction itself, signed by the Commanding Officer Vaal Commando, Commandant SJ Lombard, which makes it clear that it

is not voluntary

It includes the recruit's Defence Force number and status.

"1 You are hereby called up according to Article 22 (3) (b) referring to Defence Law No 44 of 1957, for duty as follows TRAINING

"2 Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution."

It further instructs the recruit "Produce this Call Up Instruction to your Departmental Head/Foreman and make the necessary arrangement for military leave"

Iscor workers — who live in a hostel accused of being a base for attacks on the ANC — have received call-ups from the SADF. By GAVIN EVANS

paper was employed at Iscor's Vanderbylpark works, but said that the company's personnel office had not yet received an application for military or any other leave from him.

Commando was situated on Iscor property and said the recruits would play a role in protecting this property. A Defence spokesman said that "the Defence Act does not make provision for call-ups for anyone other than whites".

Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, which is organising at Iscor, said the call-ups proved what the union had been saying all along about state support for Inkatha hostel-dwellers, and called on Iscor and the South African government to "come clean" about their support for Inkatha.

Iscor has always denied that these things were happening, but this shows that they have been colluding with the SADF.

"We suspect that the whole thing is linked to the recent killings of our people in that area. KwaMadala hostel has been used by Inkatha as a barracks and a training camp, and now it is clear who is behind them."

Vaal Council of Churches representative Sol Tsotetsi, who first alerted *The Weekly Mail* to the call-up, said that after a spate of Inkatha attacks emanating from the KwaMadala hostel, his organisation had made several approaches to the Iscor management, who had denied the hostel workers

were involved. "Now we have hard evidence that the SADF is calling up these same Inkatha members to report for training."

More than 300 armed men from the kwaMadala hostel attacked residents of Bopalong, near Vanderbylpark on July 15. At least one man was killed but police made no arrests and no attempt to disarm the attackers. Instead witnesses said they stood by and watched and later escorted the attackers back to the hostel.

The previous week the wife, daughter and grandson of Vaal Council of Churches official Reverend Ernest Sotsu were killed in an AK-47 attack, while Sotsu was attending the ANC conference in Durban. Several residents in the area said the man responsible was a kwaMadala hostel resident, known as Khehns.

OPROEPORDER/CALL UP INSTRUCTION

1. U word ingevolge die bepalinge van Artikel 22(3)(b) kragtens die Verdedigingswet No 44 van 1957, soos gewysig, opgeroep vir:

1. You are hereby called up according to Article 22(3)(b) referring to Defence Law No 44 of 1957, for duty as follows:

TRAINING

2. Gelewe daarop te let dat versum om hierdie Oproepinstruksie na te kom, sonder toestemming, kragtens die Verdedigingswet 'n oortreding is en dat u u blootstel aan vervolging.

2. Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution.

3. VERGADERPLEK: VAAL Commando..... TYD: 07:00

4. DATUM/DATE: 1991-11-18..... TIME: 07:00

COMMANDO CALL-UP... The "note" from the SADF received by a migrant worker living in kwaMadala hostel

15/11/91

Army calls up black workers

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w/Mail 15/11 - 21/11/91



POP personality PJ Powers takes time out from launching her latest album to interview the Soul Brothers, the country's top-selling band. PAGE 29 Photograph: JOHN HIGGINSON

BLACK residents of a hostel in the Vaal received a surprise from the local SADF commando: a call-up note instructing them to

report for a camp next Monday. The men, all Iscor workers, live in kwaMadala hostel, an Inkatha stronghold in a volatile area where violence has broken out several times. The SADF says that the Vaal Commando sent the notes to 80 black workers requesting them to attend a one-day session, where the advantages of joining a commando will be explained.

PAGE 2

2 South Africa's biggest industrial corporation has been caught arms-smuggling

SOUTH AFRICA'S leading industrial corporation, Barlow Rand Limited, has been hard-hit by a series of charges of involvement in secret arms deals — including allegations that it played a central role in smuggling artillery fuses to Iraq

Barlow subsidiary Fuchs Electronics (Pty) Limited and its technical director, Jaco Budricks, have been charged in the United States with conspiracy to supply Saddam Hussein with advanced weaponry between 1985 and 1989. Also charged are Armscor, its subsidiary Kentron, seven Armscor and Kentron employees, and seven US citizens

The Weekly Mail has received information — in addition to the allegations in the indictment — that Fuchs continued to be linked to the arms trade with Iraq at least until the middle of last year
Commenting on state documents

showing that another Barlow Rand subsidiary, Sandock Austral, was involved in arms deals with Germany for the South African Defence Force in the mid-1980s, the company's general manager, group public affairs, Ken Ironside, said Sandock-Austral was only acquired by the Barlow Rand group last year. He would not comment on questions concerning whether Sandock-Austral, Fuchs or other Barlow Rand companies were still involved in arms production or trade

Fuchs, an East Rand-based company, is listed in the US indictment as being involved in the design and manufacture of "ordnance and explosive devices for Armscor". It manufactures the electronic fuses for most of the bombs, mortars and rockets used by the SADF and also produces a wide range of radios, including the frequency-hopping radio which has been marketed extensively in the Middle East and Latin America

The essence of the charges are that Armscor and the International Signals and Control Corp (ISC) collaborated in developing advanced weapons systems both for South African consumption and for marketing to Iraq and China

Conspiracy to provide Saddam Hussein with weapons — that's the charge levelled against several South African companies and their employees **GAVIN EVANS** reports

Specific charges relating to Barlow Rand include the following

- Fuchs director Budricks was involved with Armscor officials in establishing front companies for Armscor and "procuring such munitions, military technical data and other commodities necessary for Armscor to design and manufacture fighter aircraft, missiles, helicopters, armoured ground vehicles and ammunition"
- This technology was then illegally smuggled to South Africa
- In about 1982 ISC developed a PF-1 proximity fuse — "a device designed to enable an explosive warhead to detonate above the target in order to maximise the kill ratio". Four

Barlow Rand hard hit by

P.T.O

(254)

15/11 - 21/11/91

Inkatha supporters get army call-ups

254 CT 16/11/91

JOHANNESBURG — The African Defence Force, which criticised the National Congress yesterday, criticised the South African Defence Force's serving of military call-up papers on the inmates of a hostel near Sebokeng.

An ANC PWV statement, which described the action as "suspicious and scandalous", claimed that the Kwamada Hostel, like many hostels in the area, had been at the centre of the controversy related to violence in the area for the past 12 months.

The statement added that the Sebo-

has "a copy of what appear to be official call-up papers for a black Iscor employee, M P Ndebele". Iscor had confirmed that they employed such a person.

The ANC has called on the SADF to publicly state its intention about the training of the hostel's inmates and to disclose its connection with the hostel.

Reacting to the ANC statement, a spokesman for the Witwatersrand Command, Major Andreas Jordaan,

said that because of an administrative error, military call-up forms were used to invite interested hostel dwellers to a recruitment briefing, instead of individual letters.

Similar notices had been sent to interested parties in all townships in the Vanderbijipark area, regardless of political affiliations or ethnic groupings.

The SADF regretted this misunderstanding, and it would take the necessary steps to ensure it was not repeated, Major Jordaan said — Sapa

SADF denies Renamo claims

By GUY OLIVER

A SPOKESMAN for the SADF said they ceased the supply of arms to Renamo immediately before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

This was in reaction to claims by a former national serviceman, Mr Roland Hunter, in a British television documentary this week that the SADF shipped arms to Renamo in Mozambique.

Mr Hunter, a former member of the Directorate of Special Tasks, was found guilty in 1984 of supplying information to the then-banned ANC.

He was the main source in Channel 4's Secret History series. In one episode, "The Hidden Hand", he claimed South Africa provided a million rounds of ammunition and 500 AK-47s a month. He also alleged South Africa supplied mortars, rocket launchers and a monthly R800 salary to Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Directed by Emmy award-winner Mr Nicholas Claxton, the documentary claimed South Africa supplied military hardware to Renamo, with the full knowledge of the cabinet.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said it was not the government's policy to supply weapons to Renamo.

(254) CT 16/11/91

Call-up of black hostel inmates administrative error SADF

IT was an "administrative error" that sent call-up papers to black residents of a hostel in the Vaal this week, the South African Defence Force said yesterday

Call-up papers were received by 80 mostly Inkatha-supporting workers at Iscor's KwaMadala hostel, requesting them to attend a one-day session, the SADF said, confirming a report in the Weekly Mail

The forms received state the purpose of the call-up as "training" and include a warning that failure to respond to a call-up is a contravention of the Defence Act

"Instead of individual letters inviting people to a recruiting briefing, the wrong form was used." a

HELEN GRANGE

spokesman for Witwatersrand Command said

The intended letters were part of an recruitment drive to inform people of the benefits of volunteering for the commando system

"This system provides for community and area protection over and above the safeguarding of national key points in this highly industrial area

"As an integral part of the SADF, the commandos are apolitical in accordance with SADF policy and have no connection with any political party or organisation," the spokesman said

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16/11/91
Recipients of the call-up forms at the Iscor hostel were told they need not take any further action on the "call-up"

"The SADF regrets any inconvenience caused due to this error and will ensure that the necessary steps are taken to prevent any such recurrence," the spokesman said

The current Defence Act makes no provision for call-ups for anyone other than white men.

Call-up papers are currently being received by scores of Citizen Force members who will patrol "trouble spots" on the Witwatersrand over the Christmas period

Jailed over

bid to sell

SADF rifle

By Philip Zoio

A teenage national serviceman, who was caught red-handed trying to sell an SADF rifle which he had stolen, cried openly in the dock after being sentenced yesterday in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to an effective five years in prison.

A girlfriend, who was also not able to control her tears, tried to comfort him.

Magistrate H J du Toit found that on August 29 last year, 18-year-old Wayne Weinstein removed an R-5 automatic rifle from the locker of Andrew Savvas, a bungalow mate at Valhalla air force base, south of Pretoria

Guilty

Weinstein then took the rifle to the house of a suspected drug dealer in Jeppe, Johannesburg.

At about 3 30 pm, policemen who were conducting surveillance on the house found Weinstein trying to sell the firearm to the suspected drug dealer.

They then arrested Weinstein.

Weinstein, of Cyrildene, Johannesburg, pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm but denied he had stolen the weapon or that he was trying to sell it

He told the court that he thought the weapon was his own, and that the suspected drug dealer, to whom he had shown the weapon, was a friend of his.

Mr du Toit sentenced Weinstein to two years for stealing the rifle.

Acquitted

He also ordered Weinstein to serve concurrently two three-year terms, one for unlawful possession of a firearm and another for attempting to sell the weapon.

● The afternoon also ended in tears for the wives of two Soweto men who were jailed for 10 years for unlawful possession of 11 AK-47 assault rifles

Magistrate S P Janse van Rensburg acquitted Dumiscin Sibiya (45) and Steven Mkhize (38) on charges of possessing two VZ-26 submachine-guns, 375 AK-47 rounds and 45 VZ-26 rounds.

Sibiya had two previous convictions for unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Mkhize had been convicted on other offences.

US, SA arms case begins

FIVE Americans pleaded innocent in Philadelphia last week to charges that they participated in a scheme to smuggle weapons and arms technology to SA. (254)

Four of the five are former officers of International Signal and Control Corp (ISC), a US defence contractor whose founder allegedly masterminded an international fraud and smuggling ring.

ISC Founder and former chairman James Guerin will plead guilty to charges and is co-operating, his lawyer has said.

A grand jury on October 31 indicted 10 Americans and seven South Africans with export violations. Also charged were three SA firms, including Armscor.

B/Daw 18/11/91

Grant right-wing fugitives indemnity - ANC

By Brian Sokutu Star 18/11/91

The ANC was prepared to approach the Government about granting fugitive rightwingers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz indemnity from prosecution and allowing them to give evidence before a commission of inquiry, a spokesman for the organisation, Carl Niehaus, said yesterday.

"We are more than willing to facilitate their indemnity in order to clear the political air," said Mr Niehaus.

He was reacting to numerous claims made by Mr Martin and Mr Maritz to a Sunday news-

paper correspondent in London that their activities were part of a campaign orchestrated by the security forces to fan township violence.

Orde Boerevolk members and former hunger strikers Mr Martin (50) and Mr Maritz (44) jumped bail on the eve of their trial for murder last month and fled to Britain using stolen passports.

They had earlier approached the ANC for assistance to leave South Africa "and we told them we would not like to be involved in an illegal move", Mr Niehaus said.

Referring to the men's

claims, Mr Niehaus said "This information should come into the open before the commission of inquiry to expose who is behind the violence. It has been clear for a long time that the Civil Co-operation Bureau, also mentioned by Mr Martin and Mr Maritz, was involved in the township violence.

"We call for a total multi-party commission of inquiry reopening of the case against the CCB". He said the CCB was still operating, though the Government claimed to have disbanded it.

But Sapa reports that an SADF spokesman in Pretoria

reiterated last night that Mr Maritz and Mr Martin never had any links with Military Intelligence or the CCB.

In the interview in Britain, the men admitted planting two bombs in bins close to a taxi rank in Bloed Street, Pretoria, in August last year.

One of the bombs exploded during rush hour, injuring 15 people.

They denied placing another bomb which killed a white ANC supporter in Durban, and claimed that a security policeman was responsible.

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SAA 'carries cargo for Armscor'

SAA passenger jets do carry cargo for Armscor and some of these could be "dangerous goods" as defined by the International Air Transport Association (Iata), an SAA spokesman said at the weekend

He would not say what the freight was, but said all transportation nevertheless adhered strictly to Iata regulations

Reports have claimed that quantities of red phosphorous, used in the manufacture of matches and napalm, were flown on SAA's Boeing 747 Helderberg, which caught fire and crashed off Mauritius four years ago. It was subsequently pointed out that the phosphorous was shipped to SA on the container ship SAS Helderberg

However, the airline's chief media liaison official Leon Els said SAA "has and

LINDEN BIRNS

does" transport goods for Armscor.

"It's not for us (SAA) to divulge the contents of any of our clients' cargo consignments, be they Armscor or Pick 'n Pay," he said

Els said consignees were compelled to divulge the contents of cargoes in writing to airlines

A leading aviation researcher said SAA could face commercial repercussions over dealings with Armscor. Its safety and non-military image could be tarnished, said the researcher, who asked not to be named

Els said SAA was not worried by such implications as it always carried freight in accordance with Iata rules, as did other reputable airlines

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Warning on defence units

Star 19/11/91

(254)

The National Peace Accord attempts, in its section on general principles governing the activities of the security forces, to defuse the highly contentious issue of "self-defence units" being formed in the townships

ered private armies"

The Accord says all existing structures called "self-defence units" shall be transformed into "self-protection units" which will operate in terms of agreed principles, including one ensuring that the police remain responsible for the maintenance of law and order and may not be hindered in executing their task by any self-protection unit

While recognising the right in law of "all individuals to protect themselves and their property . . . including the right to bear licensed arms and to use them in legitimate and lawful self-defence", the Accord insists that "no private armies shall be allowed or formed" and no political organisation shall establish self-defence units on the basis of party or political affiliation, such units being consid-

With many of the structures envisaged in the Peace Accord having only recently been put in place, there is little available evidence of a transformation in the role of defence units — but this is still considered a priority by the signatories.



Picture LEON MULLER, the Argus

FOR YOUR EARS ONLY: Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, officer commanding Western Province Command, listens as Cape Town Mayor Mr Frank van der Velde talks to soldiers before they leave Wingfield to support police in areas affected by the taxi war. (254) ARG 19/11/91

Township soldiers 'must be impartial'

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

THE effectiveness of soldiers in black townships depended on whether they could show communities affected by the taxi war that they were impartial, said Cape Town's Mayor, Mr Frank van der Velde.

He spoke to troops at Wingfield yesterday just before they embarked on their peace-keeping mission.

Journalists, who were invited to attend the ceremony by the SADF, were barred from reporting Mr Van der Velde's address to troops.

But last night Mr Van der Velde said he had told soldiers it was "vitally important for the Peace Committee to mediate and negotiate peace".

But the violence stood in their way. "I told them that the community had asked the SADF to come in to protect them against the warring factions and that their presence would depend on whether they were impartial and not taking sides," Mr Van der Velde said.

The townships affected by the taxi war have been covered by a 24-hour SADF security net.

Troops, drawn mainly from the Cape Corps and armed with R4 rifles and tear-gas, moved into the trouble spots yesterday.

They will be on duty around the clock and the length of their stay would be determined by the "actual security situation", said SADF spokesman Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk.

He said the 100 men had been re-trained in crowd-control techniques for three days.

"They have been trained in search techniques and basic riot control procedures. Their instructions are to show courtesy and act in a disciplined manner."

Lieutenant Van Schalkwyk said city council public relations officer Mr Ted Doman had told him yesterday that press coverage of the mayor's speech would be fine.

But 45 minutes before Mr Van der Velde was due to speak, his office informed Colonel Koos van Deventer, officer commanding Group 40, the press was unwelcome.

Cape Times, Tuesday, Novem

SAAF used ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ 'smart bomb'

CT 19/11/91
Staff Reporter

AIR Force jets used a "smart" bomb to sink a naval target off Cape Point recently, the SAAF revealed yesterday

The new chief of the air force, General James Kriel, said the bomb had been carried aboard one of several Cheetah fighters based at Hoedspruit air base in the Lowveld

The target was a redundant boat 45 nautical miles off Cape Point

"Smart" bombs are electronically guided to their targets and were used with great success by allied aircraft in the Gulf war. An air force spokesman said South Africa had possessed "smart" bombs "for a couple of years"

The Cheetah aircraft had remained in the air for five hours by taking on fuel from a Boeing 707 of 60 Squadron

General Kriel also gave details of the air force's air-to-air refuelling capability yesterday

D. J.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
South African Airways
yesterday denied that
any of the Armscor cargo
it carried endangered
the safety of its planes or
contravened the Inter-
national Air Transport
Association's (Iata) safety regulations

SAA denies
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Armscor
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cargo unsafe

Refusing to confirm whether it had ever used SAA to transport its cargo, an Armscor spokesman said that if the organisation had used or might still use SAA or any other airline the cargo would conform to Iata regulations

Reports have claimed that red phosphorous, used in the manufacture of napalm, was transported on SAA's ill-fated Helderberg aircraft. Armscor has said the phosphorous was transported on the ship SA Helderberg



TAXI TROOPS . . . The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, addresses 100 Cape Corp troops before they were deployed in Khayelitsha and Nyanga East to protect residents threatened by taxi violence.

Picture ANNE LAING

By CHRIS BATEMAN

CAPE TOWN was pinning its hopes on 100 troops to restore stability and peace and to protect township residents affected by the taxi war, the Mayor, Mr Frank van der Velde, told soldiers yesterday

Addressing the specially retrained C Company of the Cape Corps before their deployment in local township taxi trouble spots, Mr Van der Velde said impartial action and courtesy were crucial to success

The SADF had been specially requested by the affected communities to protect them from the violence

"That is very different from when your commanding officer or the government has ordered you into the townships — you must remain friends of the people you are to protect. If one troop doesn't follow this line he can destroy the whole peace process," he warned

City pins hopes on 100 troops

Mr Van der Velde was speaking at the invitation of the Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, after conveying the community request for SADF assistance to him

He told the troops, equipped with teargas and R4 rifles and whose 24-hour tasks will include vehicle patrols of inter-township taxi routes, road blocks and searches, that "criminal elements" were causing the violence

Journalists invited by the SADF to the parade yesterday were asked not to report either the mayor's presence or his speech because Mr Van der Velde feared "it may create the impression he's siding with the SADF"

An SADF spokesman said a misunderstanding between the council's public relations division and the mayor had created the confusion after the SADF had cleared issuing press invitations with the council's PR chief

Reporters were ushered into a room while the mayor spoke but the Cape Times remained outside and reported his speech

Contacted afterwards, Mr Van der Velde said he was asked to give a confidential troop briefing by Brigadier Lamprecht.

Surprised

He had therefore been surprised to see the press and thought it best for 'relations, "between all parties concerned" that he ask them not to be present.

"As it turned out the SADF had no such sensitivity and that's why I'm prepared now to give you a statement and allow reportage," he added

He rejected the SADF liaison officer's contention that he feared a perception being created that he was siding with the SADF

● Murder arrest as SAP-SADF strike — Page 2

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Murder arrest as SAP-SADF strike

Crime Reporter

MEMBERS of the newly established joint SAP-SADF mobile taxi unit yesterday raided a Mitchells Plain taxi rank, arresting a man suspected of murdering a taxi-driver and another for having an unlicensed pistol and confiscating three pangas

The deployment of the unit followed the announcement yesterday morning by Brigadier Frik Kellerman, SA Police Western Cape regional head of operations, that a unit had been formed to counter taxi-war violence in strife-torn Peninsula townships

The new unit, which will operate in shifts to keep the members of arch-rival taxi associations Lagunya and Webta apart, will concentrate on snap roadblock searches for firearms and patrol township taxi routes

A convoy of police vehicles with about 170 members cordoned off the Eastridge (Mitchells Plain) taxi rank and bus terminus where a large number of Webta taxis were parked

A man suspected of having murdered a taxi-driver on the corners of Dunefontein and Landsdowne roads on December 10 was arrested

Another man was arrested for illegal possession of an unlicensed 9mm Star pistol and six rounds of ammunition. Three pangas were confiscated from parked taxis

Lieutenant-Colonel Christiaan Loe-



SEARCH . . Members of the new joint SAP-SADF mobile unit search a taxi for weapons at the Mitchells Plain Town Centre taxi rank in Eastridge yesterday

dolff, second-in-command of the Peninsula Riot Unit, described the operation as a success given the short notice and the fact that reinforcements from Oudtshoorn had had to be trained and issued with firearms within hours of reaching Cape Town yesterday morning

Brigadier Kellerman said each unit would consist of equal numbers of policemen and SADF troops, with the troops acting purely in a supportive capacity while police carry out searches and arrests

Units will consist of 72 men, who

will be highly mobile while they patrol trouble spots mainly in Khayelitsha and Nyanga, the brigadier said

"With the units we will be able to search every taxi for firearms. There are still many illegal firearms in the townships"

He said an additional deployment of between 100 and 200 extra policemen and troops into the townships this week would also increase numbers from about 800 to about 1 000

"At the moment we have between 700 and 800 policemen working on the taxi issue. By the end of the week we should have about 1 000 men in total"

"They will operate in shifts, with between 200 and 300 men being on patrol at any one time in the townships. They will also disarm groups of residents who gather with cultural weapons"

Following meetings with both Lagunya and Webta last week, it had become clear to him that both sides were anxious for the dispute to be resolved

One way to help defuse the current situation was strictly to police both organisations' taxi ranks and routes and keep members apart, while the city council and other authorities sorted out problems about permits and routes

"At the end of the day, however, the solution to the conflict will lie with both taxi organisations," Brigadier Kellerman said

CT 19/11/91

SADF (254)

forming
et 19/11/91.
township

platoon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
The SADF expects to sign 41 black volunteers to form the core of a "home and hearth" commando platoon based in the Vaal Triangle townships surrounding Vanderbijlpark

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said yesterday 41 potential recruits had been given service volunteer papers after a low-key "word-of-mouth" recruitment drive.

Recruits will undergo a condensed 12-day basic training programme.

Maj Jordaan said the Defence Act only allowed that voluntary commandos be called up for 12 days a year. But over a few years they would be able to undergo advanced training.

Most of the 41 would-be volunteers were Zulu, Maj Jordaan said. About half lived at Iscor's Kwamadala and Kwamatiza hostels in Sebokeng, and the balance were non-hostel residents

Other township platoons were being planned

Last week the Weekly Mail reported that Sebokeng hostel dwellers had been sent SADF call-up papers. The SADF later said this was an administrative error.

LINDEN BIRNS

THE SADF expects to sign 41 black volunteers to form the core of a "hearth and home" commando platoon based in the Vaal Triangle townships surrounding Vanderbijlpark

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Maj Andreas Jordaan said yesterday 41 potential recruits had been given service volunteer papers after a low-key "word-of-mouth" recruitment drive launched several weeks ago

Recruits will undergo a condensed 12-day basic training programme where they will learn drill, military discipline and salutation procedures

Jordaan said the Defence Act only allowed that voluntary commandos be called up for 12 days a year. But over a few years

Black commando for Vaal Triangle

they would be able to undergo advanced training and be used for tasks for which they might have a special talent, such as chefs, drivers and clerks," said Jordaan

Most of the 41 would-be volunteers were Zulu, Jordaan said, although there were also South Sothos, Xhosas and Tswanas. About 20 of the men lived at Iscor's Kwamadala and Kwamatiza hostels in Sebokeng, while the balance were non-hostel residents in Sebokeng, Evaton, Boipatong and Vanderbijlpark

Jordaan said volunteers of any race were free to join, but added that no other

□ To Page 2

Commando

township platoons were being planned. The commandos would be deployed in protecting their own residential areas, as well as national key points and industrial installations in the Vaal Triangle

Last week the Weekly Mail reported that Sebokeng hostel dwellers had been sent SADF call-up papers. The SADF later

said this was an administrative error. "Only after a volunteer has been selected for commando service, will he be sent call-up papers," Jordaan said. While in uniform recruits would be obliged to act in a non-political way, although in their spare time they could practise the politics of their choice.

□ From Page

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANC anti recruitment

THE ANC yesterday slated the SADF's recruitment of Vaal Triangle hostel dwellers for area protection commandos as "highly irresponsible" and "provocative" and called on it to stop recruitment immediately (254)

This followed confirmation on Monday that 41 Zulu, South Sotho, Xhosa and Tswana residents from Sebokeng, Vanderbijlpark, Evaton and Boipatong, had applied to the Vaal Commando unit

16/11/02 Gads

SADF 'training drive' adds to Vaal tensions, says ANC

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

(254) ~~252~~
Star 20/11/91

The African National Congress has called on the SA Defence Force to stop recruitment campaigns in hostels in the Vaal Triangle, calling the move "highly irresponsible and provocative".

The ANC's comments follow the handing out of forms to residents in and around Sebokeng last week, requesting their attendance at an SADF recruitment briefing.

The forms sent out quoted "training" as the objective, and warning that prosecution would follow non-attendance.

However, the SADF later said there had been an administrative error and that the wrong forms were distributed. It was intended that letters of invitation to a briefing be handed out.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said "This is an area (Vaal Triangle) where there is considerable tension between township residents and hostel dwellers. Many residents have already died in attacks that have been launched from hostels."

"For the SADF to send papers to hostel dwellers, as they did at the Kwa-Madala hostel in Sebokeng, and to start a recruitment drive is highly irresponsible and provocative."

The question could be asked whether the SADF was now involved in a process of training and arming people who had been implicated in serious acts of violence. Such a situation could only contribute to further tension and violence, the ANC said.

"We call on the SADF

to act responsibly and to immediately stop these recruitment campaigns. Let us all abide by the spirit and mechanisms of the Peace Accord and honestly work for peace in our country."

A spokesman from Wits Command said the ANC's comments were unfounded as there had been invitations to briefings sent to a diversity of people of different ethnic groups.

"They were only handed out after interviews had taken place."

"Of the 43 we invited, 41 reported for the briefing — and just over 50 percent of these people were hostel dwellers," he said.

The briefings were to explain the benefits of joining the commando system and to give people the opportunity of becoming volunteers.

Black commando platoon is slammed by the ANC

PLANS to create a black commando platoon to be based in townships at Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal Triangle have been condemned by the African National Congress as "irresponsible and provocative" *Sowetan 21/11/91*

The South African Defence Force expects to sign up about 40 black volunteers to form the core of a "hearth and home" unit following a recruitment drive begun several weeks ago.

The men, about 20 of whom live at Iscor hostels at Sebokeng, are mostly

Zulus

South Sothos, Xhosas and Tswanas are also represented, according to Major Andreas Jordaan of Witwatersrand Command, to protect their own residential areas as well as national key points and industrial installations

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said the recruitment programme "can only contribute to further tension and violence in these communities" The SADF, it said, should stop the recruitment campaign immediately - *Sapa*

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What stories he must have.
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 for daga? What stories he must have.

Satour expects rise in British tourists to SA

KIN BENTLEY

LONDON — Satour expects the number of British tourists visiting SA next year to be up 10% on this year, as tour operators capitalise on the country's growing reputation for nature conservation.

The SA Tourism Board (Satour) will present the country's potential to the global tourism industry during next week's world travel market at London's Olympia exhibition centre.

Satour's UK-based tourism promotion officer Alison Whitfield said yesterday between 1986 and 1990 the number of British tourists visiting SA grew from 85 251 to 135 404.

While tourism to SA this year was affected negatively by the Gulf War and British recession, it was still expected to equal or surpass last year's figure. Next year, she said, an 8% to 10% increase was expected.

Satour has exhibited at the world travel market since its inception about eight years ago.

Thirty-nine representatives from 34 SA companies — including travel agents, tour operators, car-hire firms, private game reserves and hotel groups — will be at the Satour stand during the show, which opens on Tuesday. They will be joined by British tour operators selling their products in this country.

The world travel market is attended by the cream of the major tour operators, travel offices and airlines. Whitfield says the Satour stand will also introduce the "green" theme, aimed at raising awareness of SA's conservation record.

SADF rationalisation 'cannot include further land disposal'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The SADF was completing a rationalisation process which included scaling down certain units, Defence deputy minister Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

Presenting environmental conservation trophies to SADF units at Swarzkop Air Force Base, he said the rationalisation created the impression the land needed for training and other activities could also be scaled down.

This was not the case.

The size of training areas was determined by the nature of training activities, not by the number of people using them.

However, the SADF was sensitive to the need for land for other than military use, and re-evaluation of the SADF's land needs was continuous.

During the past five years, he said, about 31 000ha valued at R55m was handed to other authorities.

This included the farm Greefswald, part of the Vhembe nature reserve, which was given to the Transvaal Provincial Administration, and the use of the greater St Lucia area given to the Natal Parks Board. If the land was not properly managed it

might deteriorate to the extent that its suitability for even military purposes could be reduced, said Breytenbach.

This underlined the increasing importance of effective and professional environmental services within the SADF.

To position the SADF for the increasing demands of the future, a strategic environmental planning process had been launched.

Discussions with interested departments and organisations were taking place to broaden co-operation between the SADF and these organisations on environmental matters.

The SADF was considering allowing the public controlled access to some of its properties. However, this was ruled out in many areas because of security and safety considerations.

The SADF was conducting a survey of all military buildings older than 50 years. Details of these buildings would be recorded and would form the basis for further conservation activities.

Special SADF course ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ for black staff

THE South African Defence Force in Grahamstown has sent its black workers on a course which explains recent changes in the country.

South African Infantry Lieutenant C Du Toit said

Sowetan 22/11/91
this week the three-day course - attended by 86 workers - was run by "a well-known firm of consultants" in Port

Elizabeth this month.

The course covered laws which had changed in the country plus what should be expected from future socio-economic, educational and technical realities.

Other issues included over-population, human rights, basic needs and ongoing violence.

Du Toit said his army base felt workers needed to be informed on what was "going on in the country". They were awarded certificates after the course - *Ecna*.

Front companies used for illicit arms deals

By GAVIN EVANS

FURTHER documentary evidence of South Africa's arms-related deals with the United States, Argentina and several European countries has been received by *The Weekly Mail*.

The documents, which all cover the period between 1984 and 1986, throw further light on the nature of the secret contracts, which involved the transfer of weapons, planes, technology and chemicals for the arms industry.

As with the state documents previously exposed by *The Weekly Mail*, these indicate that many of the deals involved the use of private companies as importers, and of an apparently fictitious Armscor front company "Nimrod International" as the main exporter. According to MacGregor's On-Line Information, publishers of *MacGregor's Who Owns Whom*, there is no record of Nimrod's existence.

An example of an export detailed in the latest documents is "STC Two Cases Cartridges", weighing 1 660kg, and with an export value of R62 438 to Argentina, via San Juan, on a ship from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 21 1985. The document is marked "Defence" and the export

Shell denies Armscor chemical imports

SHELL South Africa has not sold any chemicals to Armscor or its subsidiaries for at least five years, the international oil company said in a statement this week.

Responding to a *Weekly Mail* article earlier this month, which said that Shell imported large quantities of Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA) for Armscor's missile and rocket fuel subsidiary, Somchem, in 1984, Shell said it had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the documents, but its records did not go back that far.

According to Shell, IPA is a "general purpose solvent and chemical intermediate". Its main uses in South Africa are in oil seed extraction, printing inks and fabric softeners. "According to the documents, the total

amount of the chemical sold in the two instances amounted to some 13,12 metric tons. These sales would thus have been a small part of the 458 metric tons of IPA imported by Shell South Africa in that year."

The statement added that the documents only showed that "drums of IPA were taken from a bonded warehouse upon sale to Somchem", and not that they were imported for Somchem by Shell.

According to the documents a total of 80 164kg of IPA was imported from the Netherlands in April 1984. They state the owner was Shell South Africa, and they were transferred from the Shell warehouse in Cape Town to the Armscor/Somchem warehouse in Somerset West.

company is Nimrod International. Other documents showed exports of military-related equipment to Chile and France.

Imports included the following:

- "Aircraft spare parts", weighing 29,8kg from Ofema, of Paris, France on December 11 1984. The importing company is listed as Olsino Services of Pretoria, and the document is signed by C Millard and J Neil of Armscor. The price is listed as R21 862.

- "Aircraft parts — other", weigh-

- ing 5kg, from Provest, Varese, Italy in on March 12 1985. It was imported by Armscor's Atlas Aircraft Corporation and signed by JJ van der Westhuizen of Atlas.

- 504 pump action, single barrel shotguns of a calibre exceeding 10,67mm, from an unlisted Italian company on November 23 1984. The customs value is listed as R110 331. The guns arrived in Bloemfontein and were transferred from the warehouse of the Armscor subsidiary Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors in

- 13kg of Microfiche from Information Handling SVC, of Colorado, USA on March 20 1985 and 14,5kg of "microfilm, being film for optical projection" on July 7 1984. In both cases the importer is listed as the Armaments Board, Pretoria.

- 965kg of specialised electric cable from Habia Fercable, Barcelona, Spain on April 4 1984. It was imported by Electro Cables and Mining of Sandton, for the Department of Defence. Its customs value is R4 559.

- "Spares for sand-blasting unit" from CWP Industries, Basing, USA on April 4 1984. It was imported for Armscor by Dart Communications, of Alberton.

- 300kg Lanthanum Oxide" from Auer-Remy, Hamburg, Germany on November 20 1984. It was imported by the Eloptro plant of the Armscor subsidiary Kentron, and its customs value is listed as R7 984.

- 7,7kg of "Other Tungsten Metal Powder" from Herman C Stark, Berlin, Germany on September 17 1984. It was imported by the Armscor subsidiary Swartklop Products (Pty) Ltd.

- 3 000kg of Barium Nitrate from Barium and Chemicals Inc, Ohio, USA on March 16 1984. It was imported by the Armscor subsidiary Swartklop Products and signed by Armscor official JC Heunis. Its customs value is listed as R10 085.

- 315kg of "Other sulphides being Antimony Trisulphide" from Bleiberger Bergwerker Union, Austria on March 17 1985. It was imported for Armscor and its subsidiary Pretoria Metal Pressings, by Delta G Scientific, Boksburg and its customs value is listed as R4 148.

- 8 547,63kg of "Nicylic Polymer Stref" from a chemical company in Hamburg, Germany whose name can't be deciphered from the document, on October 2 1985. It was imported by RSM Chemicals, Pretoria for Armscor's Rocket and Missile fuel plant, Somchem.

- 1 000kg of Isophorone Dinsogyanate from Huls of Germany on May 4 1984. It was imported by Apecochem of New Germany for Armscor's Rocket and Missile plant, Somchem.

- 544kg of Cellulose Acetate from Eastman Chemical International, Switzerland on May 27 1984. It was imported by Holpro Analytics, Johannesburg for Somchem with a customs value of R 1 954.

- 100kg of Peroxide of Strontium from Bernardy Chemie of Vierton, France on March 15 1984. It was imported for Armscor by Swartklop Products.

So you wanna be a kitskommando? Sign here, please

W/M and 22/11-28/11/91 (254)

THE colonel was discussing the issue of shooting people when we entered the Vaal Commando lecture hall on Monday

"We will train you when to shoot, how to shoot and when not to shoot," he told the 41 would-be black "kitskommandos" from Iscor

It was perhaps an inopportune moment to make our entrance, and caused a slight flurry among the South African Defence Force officers. The point Colonel FJ van den Berg was making was one about the army's commitment to the use of minimum force

"It is our job to defend the rights of people," he said, noting that it was better if this goal could be achieved by talking to people — and that he had never shot anyone

"But if it becomes necessary, you will have to shoot"

The recruits had the day off from their jobs at Iscor in order to hear about the Commandos, why they should join and what will be required of them once they sign up

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said the men first heard about the Commandos through a "word of mouth" recruitment drive, and had come to the SADF to find out more. The idea was that they would then be sent "notes" for their employers

Instead, the captain responsible illegally sent them official SADF call-up instructions which included a clause saying "Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution"

The prospective volunteers were also allocated false SADF numbers — before they had even signed up for the job

Major General WG Kritzing, officer commanding Witwatersrand Command, said an "administration error" occurred and the "Iscor Hostel" recruits were sent the "wrong form"

The army 'call-up' of Iscor workers, reported in The Weekly Mail last week, was an 'administration error'. **GAVIN EVANS** went along to find out what those who showed up for commando training were taught

"The SADF regrets any inconvenience caused due to this error and will ensure that the necessary steps be taken to prevent any re-occurrence"

The officers went to considerable lengths to stress to the recruits that their presence was entirely voluntary. It was hardly necessary, however. All 41 who arrived filled in their forms and signed up

Commandant SJ Lombard, the commanding officer of the Vaal Commando, described this as a pilot project, aimed at drawing blacks into the SADF to help protect their own communities. The idea is to form a full company (about 120 soldiers) of black commandos

"They understand the circumstances of the black people in the townships and in the hostels. It's easier for me to use people from the community in the community. We cause the problems in the Vaal therefore it is for us to solve them," Van den Berg added

These new kitskommandos will undergo an initial 12-day training period, which the SADF believes will be sufficient to make soldiers out of them. They will be trained in discipline, drill, shooting and in conducting patrols

They will then be required to do a minimum of 12 days a year, where some will specialise as drivers, chefs and guards, but most will be used in SADF patrols. They will not have access to their SADF rifles when not on duty

One of their roles, says Kritzing, is the protection of national key points in the area. As Iscor is a national key point (and the Vaal Commando is situated on Iscor property) it is clear that protecting the Iron and Steel



Your country needs you .. SADF recruitment officers sign up an aspirant kitskommando

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

Corporation will be one of their main tasks

The SADF officers present stressed that the men were not all Zulus and that they were drawn from the entire Vaal area and not just the hostels

Speaking to the men afterwards it appeared that most were Zulu-speaking, though there were also some Southern Sotho, Tswana and Xhosa-speaking volunteers. About half live at Iscor's kwaMadala and kwaMaseza hostels — both known as Inkatha strongholds — while the rest live in the surrounding townships

The SADF officers said there was no way they could determine whether the men were Inkatha supporters, but stressed that once they were in uniform they were soldiers required to

protect the entire community

"I explained to them that in the SADF we are apolitical. The engine of the car has to do its work no matter who the driver is, and no matter what kind of oil he uses," said the colonel

Clearly, however, not everyone in the community is satisfied by this explanation. The African National Congress and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa have called for an immediate halt to the campaign

The ANC described the recruitment drive as "highly irresponsible and provocative", saying that many residents from the surrounding communities had been killed by residents of the Iscor hostels

SA arms offered by UK company

Own Correspondent (254)

JOHANNESBURG — A British company is selling South African-made bombs, rockets, tanks, riot-control vehicles, radar systems and missile fuses.

The weapons are made for Armscor by Reunert, in the Barlow Rand group, but Berkshire-based DTS Technologies, which advertised the arms in Jane's Defence Weekly, does not disclose where they are made.

Yesterday DTS could not be reached on its advertised telephone number.

An Armscor spokesman said he could not explain why SA weapons were being sold by the British dealer.

Barlow Rand chief executive Mr Warren Clewlow and Reunert managing director Mr Tony Ellingford said they had never heard of DTS.

A British embassy spokesman Mr David Slinn said the British Foreign Office is to investigate whether DTS's activities violate the arms embargo against SA.

All the items featured in the DTS brochure were shown by Armscor at an open weapons demonstration outside Pretoria in September.

DTS's brochure uses the same photographs as those used by Armscor in the individual product brochures given out at the weapons show.

British firm markets SA-made weapons

8104 22/11/91
A BRITISH company is marketing SA bombs, rockets, tanks, riot control vehicles, radar systems and missile fuses around the world

The weapons are made for Armscor by Reunert in the Barlow Rand group. However, Berkshire-based DTS Technologies, which advertised the arms in an insert to a recent edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, does not disclose where they are made.

Yesterday DTS could not be reached on its advertised telephone number.

An Armscor spokesman said last night DTS was not one of the corporation's subsidiaries. He was at a loss to explain why SA weapons and components were being

LINDEN BIRNS

sold by the British dealer.

Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow said he had never heard of DTS. Asked whether Barlows or Reunert had agents in the UK, Clewlow said: "It is not the sort of thing one would want to talk about as the issue is sensitive."

Reunert MD Tony Ellingford said SA law prohibited SA arms manufacturers marketing their products independently without Armscor's permission. He said DTS could be an agent or subagent for a Reunert subsidiary, but he had not heard of the British arms dealer.

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The UK Foreign Office is to investigate whether DTS's activities are in breach of the arms embargo against SA.

British embassy spokesman David Slinn said in Pretoria that technically DTS might not be breaking the embargo, which prohibited only the supply of arms to SA.

All of the munitions and military systems featured in the brochure were demonstrated by Armscor at the Gerotek test facility outside Pretoria in September.

DTS's brochure used the same photographs as those used by Armscor then DTS is also selling the products under the serial names used by as Armscor.

□ To Page 2

SA weapons

8104 22/11/91
254
One military analyst said it was possible DTS was set up as a marketing company to enable Armscor's primary contractors to sell their products without having to go through Armscor.

Some of the products advertised are manufactured by Reunert subsidiaries Fuchs Electronics, OMC-Aserma, ESD and Sandock-Austral. Others are made by Armscor's Kentron subsidiary.

Included in the brochure are the ESR 200 mobile radar system, several types of multirole air bombs, electronic fuses for air bombs, radio proximity mortar and artillery fuses, and sea-skimming missile fuses. A modular package for upgrading battle tanks and complete tanks which had already been upgraded are offered, as is "the supply of experienced consultants and skilled manpower to assist in establishing

similar manufacturing facilities anywhere in the world".

Also featured is the Modular Fire Directing System (MFDS) 2000, a computer-based ballistic firing control system for use in current and planned armoured fighting vehicles.

In its sales blurb, DTS describes itself as a "major supplier of defence systems, subsystems and components of interest to armies, navies and air forces".

The brochure says these are just some of the products available.

SA's Valkiri multiple artillery rocket system, the Ratel armoured infantry fighting vehicle and a riot control vehicle, both built by Sandock Austral, are shown on the front cover of the brochure.

Jane's Defence Weekly staff were unable to shed any light on DTS.

□ From Page 1

Sinister Armscor ties denied in murder (254)

Own Correspondent ET 23/11/91

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor yesterday said there was nothing sinister about its association with a slain East Rand doctor whose body was found in the boot of his car on Monday night

An Armscor spokesman said murdered 40-year-old Dr Raymond Kobrin had been one of many advisers linked to Armscor's medical scheme, Krygmed, and that Dr Kobrin had no other links with Armscor

Police liaison officer Captain Ida van Zweek has also dismissed as speculative articles carried yesterday morning by certain newspapers which gave prominence to Dr Kobrin's ties with the arms manufacturer

A post-mortem performed on Thursday on Dr Kobrin revealed he had been murdered and had not committed suicide as was originally speculated

Police, however, refused to say how Dr Kobrin had died, saying such a disclosure would prejudice their investigation

Cops snore as in combat gear

CP Reporter

SOLDIERS of love

That's what residents of two Natal townships call SADF members who have wooed and won many local girls

At Hambanathi in Tongaat on the North Coast, residents claim SADF members who have girlfriends in the township provoke and assault local youths for proposing love to their girlfriends

Tham Kaunda is one of them. He says he did not report the attack to the police because he feared for his life. In Bruntville, near Mooi River, ANC activists claim the Riot Squad recently ordered the army out of the township because many of them were involved with local girls.

Local activists said the ANC Women's League had even held a meeting to discuss this because they feared hostel dwellers might launch further attacks

CP Press 24/11/91

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Youths 'assaulted' for wooing troops' girls

on the residents if the SADF pulled out

But a spokesman for the Natal SADF, Lieutenant Johan Lubbe, said "The SADF is still deployed in Bruntville in support of the SAP, and there was never any withdrawal of the troops from the township

"The SAP investigated allegations against the soldiers and found that they were not true"

Tongaat, ANC chairman, Busi Nene, said ANC Youth League activists reported that local youths had been assaulted and stabbed by the soldiers. "I told them to produce them, so that a charge could be laid against the

soldiers, but they did not come back

"I then contacted Sergeant Wilkinson at the SADF base in Tongaat and set up a meeting between him and the youths, but the youths did not turn up there either," said Nene

She added that Baba Mazibuko, owner of Muna's Tavern - where the soldiers hang out after hours - met Wilkinson the following day

Nene said Wilkinson told her that even in Cape Town - where most of the soldiers come from - girls flocked to the camps to make friends with the soldiers, and they could not stop them doing this

"I advised local youths that they

should not confront SADF members who were going out with their girls. It would be better if they sorted it out with their girlfriends," she said

Nene said the SADF camp was always packed with township girls especially at the end of the month when the soldiers were paid

Tavern owner Mazibuko said the soldiers were disrespectful and dangerous. They carried weapons and threatened to harm his patrons

He said when he tried to intervene between a patron and the soldiers recently they turned on him and he had to run for his life to phone the police

He claimed they once raided his shebeen and helped themselves to food and liquor and stole R3 000

In an attempt to resolve the problem, members of the SAP, SADF, the town council and the residents' committee had held a meeting, but nothing had been achieved, he said

'SADF letters sent in error'

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CIPress

24/11/91

By THEMBA KHUMALO

THERE was nothing sinister in recruitment letters sent by the army to hostel inmates at Kwa-Madala Hostel near Vanderbijlpark. Major-General Wessel Kritzinger, commanding officer of the SADF Wits Command, said this week.

Kritzinger said there was an error in the wording of the letters and the army was in fact responding to applications by 41 hostel men.

He was reacting to recent reports that the army had sent the hostel inmates letters ordering them to report for military training.

The reports triggered the ANC to warn the SADF to stop recruiting the hostel inmates. The organisation described the move as "highly provocative and irresponsible".

Kritzinger said similar letters had been sent to other applicants of all tribes in the Vaal townships.

"People of all race groups other than whites have been recruited on a voluntary basis into the commando system since the mid-80s. There is nothing new and sinister in this recruitment drive," Kritzinger said.

He said necessary steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the error.

Children told 'bomb is safe'

CT 25/11/91

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Children who found a mortar bomb on a range at Mtubatuba on Saturday were told it was safe, a survivor claimed. Then it exploded, killing two people and injuring at least 14.

Some of the survivors face months of treatment. Three are still in intensive care at Empangeni's Lower Umfolozi Memorial Hospital.

The SADF have announced they will hold an investigation into the tragedy.

"A board of inquiry has already been convened, and we will be co-operating closely with the police," said spokesman Lieutenant Johan Lubbe.

He added the Bisley shoot was held on a range in the Dukuku

Forest adjacent to the range used by the army for training with live ammunition.

"This area is clearly demarcated and there are 'No Entry' signs posted," he said.

Fourteen-year-old Shaun Caulkett suffered a severely damaged foot and shrapnel in his lungs.

Shaun's mother Mrs Belinda Caulkett of Richard's Bay, who lost a sister in the blast, said she was serving hamburgers to hungry shooters and their families when she noticed children playing with the bomb.

"They had been roaming around, as boys will, and must have picked it up somewhere.

"I told them to put it down, and they pointed to a man saying he had already examined it and told them it was safe.

"I paid no more attention to them and turned to get a cold

drink. There was a massive explosion and I woke up on the ground," Mrs Caulkett said.

"My sister, Mrs Debbie Jamieson, 25, was killed in the blast," she said.

Mr Roy Malcolm-Campbell, 58, of Chase Valley, Maritzburg, was also killed in the blast.

The Bisley shooting event was organised by the Tugela Commando Rifle Club, and competitors and their families were having lunch when the disaster took place.

While a few people with minor injuries were treated at Mtubatuba, 14 people were admitted to Empangeni Hospital, 50km away, after the disaster.

Staff — many still in civilian clothes — were summoned back to the hospital and many worked through the night tending to the injured.

Namibian Minister warns over SADF

Sowetan 24/11/91

(254)

THE future South African Defence Force should include a balanced composition of the SADF, homeland guards and liberation army units such as Umkhonto we Sizwe

This was said by Namibia's shadow Minister of Defence, Mr Alois Gende, yesterday at a conference on "Southern Africa Security Relations Towards the Year 2000", at the University of Pretoria.

Gende warned that a country could face a period of social unrest if legitimate demands of the poor and underprivileged were not met

"This could easily pose the major threat to stability and democracy," he said

Outlining his experience in his country, Gende, spokesman on defence for the official opposition party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said he was concerned about the low-level of discipline within the Namibian Defence Force

By MONK NKOMO

Meanwhile, Dr Jakkie Cilliers, director of the Institute for Defence Politics and a former SADF artillery officer, told the conference that there was no practical alternative to South Africa having only one military force built around and upon the SADF as it existed today, reports Sapa

He said there were no forces that could replace the SADF or the South African Police

The slogans of "creating a new national defence force for South Africa" in effect masked at best the absorption of Umkhonto we Sizwe members, who so wished, into a military which very closely resembled the existing SADF

"In the process a "new" defence force would be created, but it would still be run by whites," he said

Call for probe of UK firm selling SA arms

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the UN Security Council have been asked to investigate the promotion and sale of SA-manufactured weapons, ammunition and other military equipment by a UK-based firm

This follows Business Day reports on DTS Technologies of Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire, which placed a supplement in Jane's Defence Weekly, advertising military hardware, most of it manufactured by Barlow Rand subsidiaries in SA

The Oslo-based and partially Norwegian government-funded World Campaign

LINDEN BIRNS

against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, asked Hurd to initiate an urgent probe into DTS's activities

Campaign director Abdul Minty, also Anti-Apartheid Movement honorary secretary, said the sale of SA military equipment in the UK violated the Security Council's 1984 embargo (to which Britain was a signatory) on arms imports from SA. DTS might also be guilty of contravening EC and Commonwealth sanctions, he added. Minty said he had sent urgent messages

to the chairman of the Security Council's arms embargo committee, and the UN special committee against apartheid asking them to ensure the case was fully investigated and all facts made public

Although Britain had signed the 1984 UN resolution which had strengthened the earlier UN ban on arms trade with SA by including imports, Britain had opposed moves led by the Dutch to have the resolution made mandatory, added Minty.

On Tuesday a DTS spokesman said from Slough the company was UK-based and all its directors British

15/10/89 28/1/91

(254)

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'Western aid drying up'

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

SMY
28/11/91

The bad fact is that Africa can expect more moral support than funds from the West over the next decade — as more assistance will be ploughed into the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, a Nato representative said in Pretoria yesterday.

Colonel Rolf Hallerbach, Nato representative for the magazine European Security, speaking at a conference on southern African security relations towards the year 2000, said that in Europe and America "nobody feels in the mood to spend a single penny for more socialist-type experiments"

"Those who can't stop dream-

ing should consider the fact".

If countries in southern Africa could establish a self-contained regional trading block, inter-regional trading would be enhanced and a climate created for foreign investment, acting deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Dereck Auret, said

South Africa's trade with the region could also be greatly improved if the buying power of its neighbours could be enhanced through development.

South Africa, he said, currently exported between 25 and 33 percent of its manufactured goods to Africa.

Speaking on methods of integrating the military into a new South Africa, the director of the Institute for Defence Politics, Dr Jakkie Cilliers, proposed that the defence budget be dis-

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cussed in public and approved by Parliament — thereby determining the manpower, structures and objectives of the forces

There should also be no restriction on members of the armed forces or police force joining any legal political party. Although the armed forces and police were accountable to the constitution, they should not simply serve the government of the day.

He warned that with the dramatic cut in the defence budget, the SADF could easily end up as a low technology counter-insurgency force, suitable for little else but border control and support to the police.

"This would, in my opinion, not only be a tragic development for our country's stability."

Conference looks at future role of SADF

Handwritten: 254, 29/11-5/12/91, Mail
EVEN by "new" South African standards it was a gathering which could accurately be described as unique

For the first time ever representatives of the South African Defence Force, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the homeland armies and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation sat down together on South African soil to discuss the security of the sub-continent.

Tuesday's one day conference, entitled "Southern African Security Relations Towards the Year 2000", was a joint project of the newly formed Defence Institute of South Africa (Disa) and Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies

Among the 120 delegates at Pretoria University were about 40 SADF officers, four senior representatives of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the Congress of South African Trade Unions' "little" Jay Naidoo, embassy officials, defence industry specialists and a range of other interested parties

In a keynote address, defence analyst and former SADF commandant Dr Jakkie Cilliers said the effect of recent dramatic declines in the defence budget had been to decimate the SADF's capital expenditure while leaving its operating expenditure essentially unaffected.

"Without exercising a deliberate choice in this matter, the SADF could very easily end up as a low-technology, counter-insurgency type force, suitable for little else but border control and support to the police. This would not only be a tragic development for our country's stability in the future, but could also be highly destabilising in the longer term."

What is required, he said, is a "smaller, more professional, highly trained but more flexible military suitable to a variety of tasks".

This should be subject to multi-party

Members of the South African Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and others sat down together this week to discuss the security of the sub-continent

By GAVIN EVANS

control, rather than that of the government of the day. He added that the issue of military conscription need not await a final negotiated settlement.

"The SADF has had to adapt in a very short time from a military machine on almost permanent active duty to a peacetime organisation no longer at the centre of national events

"As a result many officers and career soldiers are uncertain of the future. The result is that a proud and battle-proven fighting machine is losing expertise and personnel at an alarming rate"

Cilliers said the defence force of a future South Africa would be built around the SADF as it exists today, but would require affirmative action and changes in doctrine and practise

Venda leader Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana said the future of his homeland's armed forces was directly linked with that of all other military forces in South Africa

"To my mind the integrated security forces should be neutral and be free from any political involvement. The integration mechanism should be worked-out by all the role-players — and in the final analysis such principles should be entrenched in the constitution."

He added that these forces would have to be de-politicised

One of the roles of a future defence force would be to "protect the country's northern borders against the unlawful influx of people from Zimbabwe and Mozambique"

Department of Foreign Affairs official Derek Auret said South Africa had a vital interest in the stability of its neighbours.

STAR 29/11/91

Armcor set

to split into

two divisions

254

Directors of Armcor have completed an investigation into the restructuring of the arms manufacturer, recommending the creation of two separate entities — a commercial concern and another to provide logistical support to the security services

The board of directors said they had handed the report on their four-month investigation to the Defence Minister and to the Minister of Economic Co-operation for consideration

After this, the recommendations would be submitted to the Cabinet for approval

The directors said Armcor should be divided by April 1 1992. — Sapa

Directors want Armscor restructured

ARMSCOR directors have recommended that the arms manufacturer be split into two separate entities — the one a commercial concern and the other to continue providing logistical support to the security forces. *610 29/11/91*

The Defence and Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises ministries said in a joint statement yesterday it was recommended the state initially retain all shares in the new industrial company which will represent Armscor's industrial interests. *29/11/91*

The acquisitions company would con-

Business Day Reporter

tinue to be known as Armscor and be answerable to the Defence Minister

It was proposed that the restructuring come into effect on April 1.

The statement said it was recommended that Armscor retain its current location in the Armscor building and that vacant accommodation in the building be rented out to the SADF. *(254)*

The recommendations are being studied by the two Ministers before being forwarded to Cabinet for approval

PUBLIC SECTOR-GOVT. DEFENCE

1991 - DECEMBER

Hundreds laid off at Armcor subsidiary

(254)
B. W. 3/12/91
ARMSCOR's missile-manufacturing subsidiary Kentron had retrenched 600 people, a source close to the company said yesterday.

The source, who asked not to be named, said the retrenchments took place on Friday.

An Armcor spokesman confirmed yesterday that retrenchments had taken place at Kentron, but said there had been only "about half" the number claimed by the source.

They formed part of Armcor's rationalisation programme, the spokesman added.

In September Armcor

**VERA VON LIERES
and LINDEN BIRNS**

chairman Johan van Vuuren said 5 000 employees at Armcor and subsidiary companies would lose their jobs by early next year.

This follows the recent announcement of 1 300 retrenchments at Kentron's sister company Atlas Aircraft Corporation. More than 10 000 Armcor employees have lost their jobs in the past two years after cuts to the national defence budget.

Kentron was incorporated into Armcor in 1978.

Arms factory axes 5 000

THE axe has finally fallen on 5 000 Armscor employees ending months of uncertainty and anguish

An Armscor spokesman confirmed today that all 5 000 employees to be retrenched as part of the huge arms company's rationalisation plan have been informed

Retrenched employees would be leaving in stages

He said the last of those affected by the retrenchment had been informed on Friday

Armscor first announced its intention to retrench 5 000 workers on October 4, sparking off speculation and uncertainty among employees fearing for their future

Employees

One of the last groups to be informed were hundreds of employees at Armscor's missile subsidiary, Kentron, who were told of their retrenchment on Friday

A source close to Kentron said about 600 people had left the company

However, an Armscor spokesman said the number was only "about half" the number claimed

The latest retrenchment of 5 000 workers brings to about 15 000 the number of staff layed off from Armscor and its subsidiaries since 1981. A further 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, many of them at Armscor's contractors

The retrenchment programme comes as a result of far-reaching rationalisation measures brought about to change Armscor into a viable commercial undertaking

Armcor workers laid off

STAFF
4/12/91
Pretoria Correspondent

The axe has finally fallen on 5 000 Armcor employees to be retrenched by April next year — ending months of uncertainty and anguish which began in early October when Armcor first announced its intended cutbacks.

An Armcor spokesman confirmed yesterday that all 5 000 employees to be retrenched as part of the huge arms company's rationalisation plan had now been informed.

Retrenched employees would be leaving in stages with the final personnel leaving at the end of March.

He said the last of those affected by the retrenchment programme had been informed on Friday.

Armcor first announced its intention of retrenching 5 000 workers on October 4, starting weeks of speculation and uncertainty among employees fearing for their future.

Packed

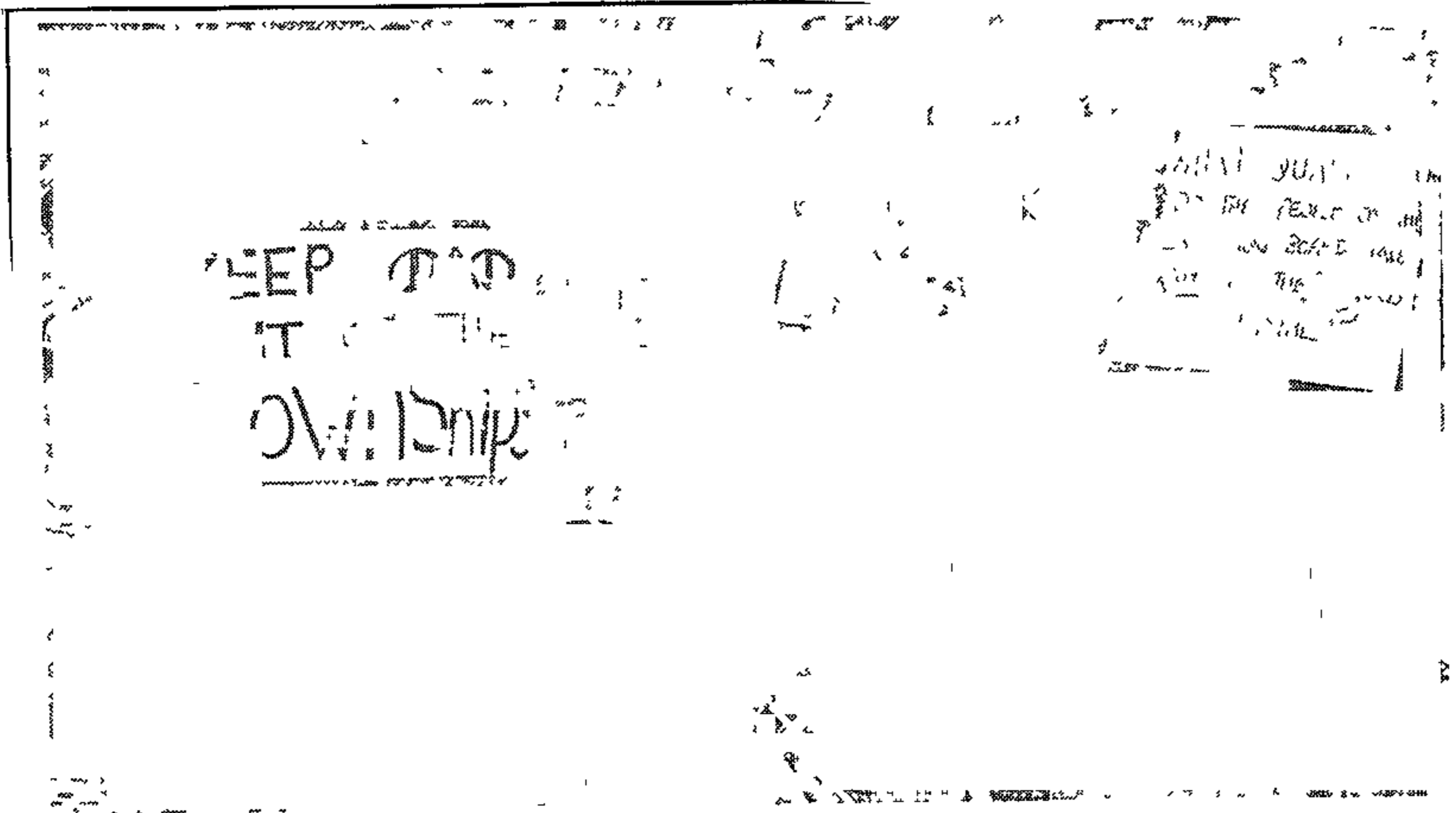
One of the last groups to be informed of their future were hundreds of employees at Armcor's missile subsidiary, Kenetron, who were told of their retrenchment on Friday.

A source close to Kenetron said about 600 people had packed their bags and left the company after hearing that they had been retrenched.

However, an Armcor spokesman said the number was only "about half" that.

The latest retrenchment of 5 000 workers brings to about 15 000 the number of staff laid off from Armcor and its subsidiaries since 1981. A further 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, many of them at Armcor's contractors.

The retrenchment programme comes as a result of far-reaching rationalisation measures brought about to change the huge arms manufacturer into a viable commercial undertaking.



Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus

CALL-UP PROTEST: Mrs Paula Marnitz, second from right, holding baby Anton, and, from left, Michael, 11, Christine, 12, Nicholas, 22 months, and her father, Mr Desmond Welthagen, outside the Castle yesterday 254 12/91

Call-up protest: Wife in chains

VIVIEN HORLER, Staff Reporter

A VREDEHOEK mother of four chained herself to the barrier outside the Castle to protest against her husband's call-up over Christmas

Mrs Paula Marnitz, with baby Anton in her arms and children Christine, 12, Michael, 11, and Nicholas, 22 months, her father Mr Desmond Welthagen and a friend, Mrs Nicky Conings, stood outside the Castle yesterday

They carried placards reading "Keep Dad out of the townships", "We want our Dad home for Christmas" and "The exemption board is a farce — the army does not care"

Mrs Marnitz said husband Wolfgang, a lieutenant in the Citizen Force, had been ordered to report to Wingfield on Monday for a six-week camp, in spite of two appeals to the exemption board.

She added "I have four young children, two of them under two I have been in psycho-therapy for the past six years, and I had severe post-natal depression after the birth of my third child

"A qualified psychologist has told the exemption board I cannot cope without my husband for six weeks, but they aren't interested"

Mrs Marnitz said an appeal had been made on the grounds of her own mental state, the fact that Mr Marnitz, who works for an electronics manufacturing firm, gets his annual leave over the call-up period and that he was planning to use part of the leave to study for Unisa exams in February

"If all that wasn't bad enough, a woman at Wynberg Battalion said my husband would be going to

the townships and he doesn't feel morally right about that

"He has five people dependent on him for financial and emotional support, and it's my baby's first Christmas

"I'm sorry for the people in the townships who have to face the danger there every day, but surely it would be better to send in the regular army, the people who believe in the army and who've chosen to wear a uniform and carry a gun

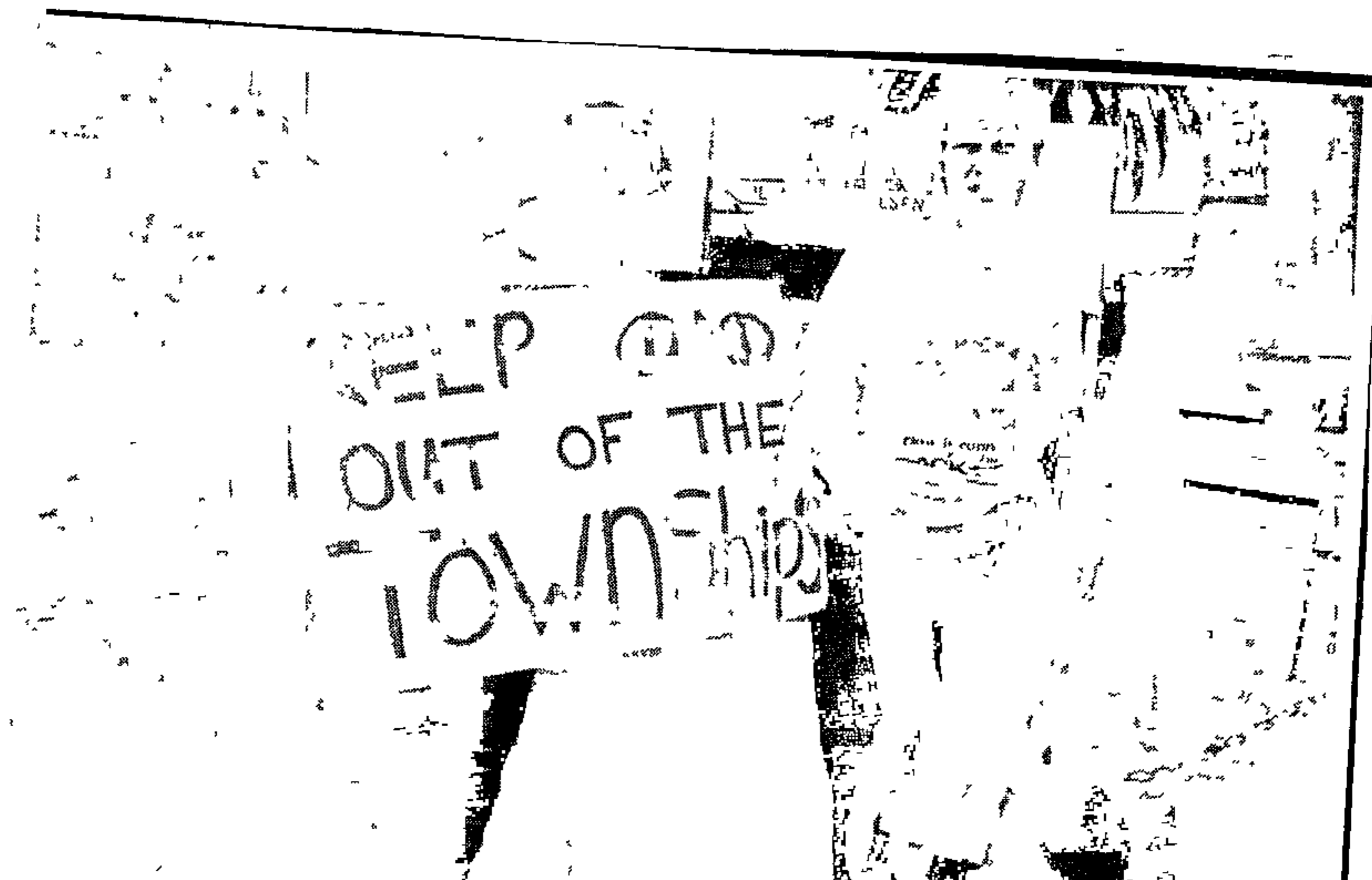
"My husband had two years of training years ago, yet they're asking him to go and possibly face an AK-47 or maybe to shoot someone when there is a well-trained and experienced standing army

"The exemption board is a farce They might as well do away with it I am going to take a stand against this bureaucracy on behalf of all the women who don't want their husbands called up over Christmas"

Western Province Command spokesman Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk said he did not know the details of Mr Marnitz's case, but once the national servicemen had "cleared out" just before Christmas the army relied on citizen force manpower until mid-January

"I have all the sympathy in the world with this family, but the Permanent Force just does not have enough men — it's a small corps and we rely on men who have done their national service

"We don't call up people just for the sake of it — the situation and our needs are constantly evaluated I can assure Mrs Marnitz her husband won't be kept a day longer than necessary"



SOLIDARITY . . Mrs Paula Marnitz, chained, and her four children at the entrance of the Castle yesterday afternoon where they protested against an SADF decision to call up her husband for a three-week camp in the townships. Embarrassed army officers promised to look into the matter. From left are Michael, 11, Christine, 12, holding her five-month-old brother Anton, Mrs Paula Marnitz and 20-month-old Nicholas

(254) CT 5/12/91

Picture BENNY GOOL

Woman chains herself at Castle

Staff Reporter
 A 34-YEAR-OLD Vredenhoek woman chained herself at the Castle entrance yesterday afternoon to protest against her husband's three-week army call-up "for township duty" over the festive season.
 Mrs Paula Marnitz, 34, of Bedford Street, with her three sons, her daughter and her father, Mr Des Welthagen, displayed placards denouncing the SADF's exemption board and another imploring "Keep dad out of the townships".
 She said the protest was a "last resort" after her husband, Wolfgang, 29, endured weeks of brush-offs from military

authorities, the exemption board and one from the office of the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer.
 The family demonstration paid off when embarrassed SADF officers confronted Mrs Marnitz at the Castle entrance and promised "to look into the matter".
 Mrs Marnitz said problems first started about two months ago when her husband, a lieutenant attached to Wynberg Battalion, received call-

up papers for a three-week camp in the townships.
 "The camp is essentially one for students and my husband wrote to the battalion explaining he was no longer a student but a production manager with an electronics company.
 "The military authorities exempted him but then changed their minds when they found out he was studying industrial psychology through Unisa. They

said that because of this he could not be exempted as he was a student," Mrs Marnitz said.
 She said the problem was further compounded when the exemption board refused to reverse the decision, saying her husband had not done a camp while at UCT.
 This was after she sent a written report from a clinical psychologist detailing that she suffered from depression, she said.
 "My standpoint is that I am not going to the townships to separate two warring taxi factions. I refuse to go where I am not wanted and where I am an open target," Mr Marnitz said.

SA anti-nuke suits offered

Own Correspondent (254)

LONDON — The South African defence industry has widened its product range to include nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protection equipment, according to a report in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly.

The report says topping the list is a two-piece NBC protective suit with integral hood.

The product range also includes decontamination powders and solutions, a fire extinguisher-type decontamination dispenser and chemical detection kits.

'No attempt to disarm public'

STHR 5/12/91

Crime Staff

(254)

rights of licensed firearm owners "In fact, the Amendment Bill could extend firearm ownership in certain cases, giving collectors greater opportunity to acquire firearms"

The Government's controversial Draft Amendment Bill on Ammunition — which will come before Parliament in the new year — was not an attempt to disarm the public, says deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers

In a statement Mr Scheepers said despite repeated efforts by the ministry to clarify the Bill, it was clear from the extensive comments received on the proposed legislation that "public misperceptions still exist"

"I must again emphasise that the intention or practical effect of the Amendment Bill is not and will not be, the disarming of the public, the implementation of a so-called "one man one gun" system or the restriction of firearm ownership in any way whatsoever," Mr Scheepers said

The deputy Minister categorically denied that the proposed legislation would in any way affect the existing

The Amendment Bill would therefore receive the necessary attention into early 1992, with the aim of finalising and introducing it to Parliament

Mr Scheepers said he would also shortly be signing two Government Notices on firearms. The first concerned the validity in South Africa of firearm licences issued in the TBVC states and Namibia

Subject to certain conditions, these licences will be recognised as valid authorisation to possess a firearm or firearms inside South Africa — with the exception of automatic firearms such as AK-47 rifles

Mr Scheepers said the second notice would effectively "declassify" certain air rifles and pistols, meaning that owners would no longer require licences

SADF razed Tokoza shack 'under pretext'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Phola Park leader Prince Mhlambi yesterday told the inquiry into political violence in Tokoza how SA Defence Force members had demolished the shack of a man "under the pretext that they were searching for ammunition"

Commission chairman Solly Sithole pointed out to a defence force observer that "the interests of the SADF have been touched by this witness".

The SADF had no legal representative at the commission, which is sitting in Pretoria. Mr Sithole ruled that all cross-examination on Mr Mhlambi's extensive evidence would be postponed "so that all interested parties — even those not here today" should have time to prepare for the questioning

Conflict

In a 25-page statement, detailing about 70 events in the wave of political conflict that gripped Tokoza from August 1990 onwards, Mr Mhlambi made numerous allegations against the police and several against the SADF

Some allegations relate to the period after the massacre of Inkatha members in Tokoza on September 8.

"Almost every day (from September 17) the SADF would arrive with Casspirs in Phola Park and conduct searches on a house-to-house basis. Many people were arrested during that period for various offences," Mr Mhlambi said

He alleged that on September 26 "an informer who has been staying in Phola Park since last year and who is known to me as Sammi was suddenly seen in SADF uniform in Phola Park. He pointed out the houses of various important community members and defence committee members

who were suspected of carrying firearms, and a number of people were arrested."

Later that day the SADF demolished the shack of an arrested man known as Joseph "under the pretext that they were searching for ammunition", and opened fire on residents in A section, said Mr Mhlambi

He also related how accords reached between his committee and the police and SADF to the effect that members of the forces would report at the Phola Park advice office before entering the community were repeatedly flouted — ostensibly on the instructions of senior officers

He added that his residents' committee was convinced that the police had killed a Zulu-speaking Katlehong man, Cecil Mdluli, on October 5 and had tried to create the impression that Phola Park residents were to blame

"Some of us went to have a look at this body and found the wheel prints of a Casspir right next to the body..."

Witnesses at Mr Mdluli's family home said they saw a police Casspir and a policeman breaking down a door of Mr Mdluli's house some hours before his body was found about 150 m outside Phola Park

"To our surprise we found a police report in The Star the next day which said the police had found the body in Phola Park. I believe that the police made this report as inaccurately as they did to cause further violence in the area"

Mr Mhlambi also mentioned that before the assassination of civic leader Sam Ntuli on September 29, an anonymous pamphlet appeared in Phola Park claiming Mr Ntuli and Catholic priest Father Peter Hortop were responsible for the Inkatha massacre

(S) (254)

Botswana to free SADF commandos

STAR 5/12/91

Botswana was yesterday preparing for the release of 15 prisoners, including captured South African Defence Force commandos as well as members of the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress, a senior government official confirmed.

Information director Ted Makgekgenene said from Gaborone he was awaiting word from his country's police special branch on the imminent release of the prisoners.

He said the prisoners included four commandos of the SADF, four ANC and seven PAC members. Mr Makgekgenene could not immediately give details of their offences.

South African Foreign Affairs spokesman Coen Bezuidenhout said he was awaiting detailed information on the matter before comment would be issued.

According to a Reuters report quoting a Radio Botswana news bulletin, President Quett Masire personally ordered the release of the 15 prisoners, following requests from anti-apartheid groups and the South African Government — Sapa

Troops for ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Hillbrow

ARG 6/12/91

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force is to send troops into Hillbrow before Christmas to help the police curb rampant crime.

A Witwatersrand Command spokesman said the decision was made after police met Johannesburg councillor Desiree Simpson.

Crime had increased to alarming proportions. Thousands of people were living in the streets or in overcrowded flats, Mrs Simpson said.

"Pools in parks are being used by vagrants as baths and there are grown men sitting naked washing themselves completely unchecked, in the open in recreation areas," Mrs Simpson said today — Sapa

DAILY ARGUS

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Commandos for Hillbrow but not before Christmas

ET 7/12/91

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JOHANNESBURG — There is little likelihood that SADF commando units will be deployed in the Hillbrow area before Christmas, a spokesman for Wits Command said late yesterday but a Johannesburg city councillor feels action must be taken immediately

Reacting to a proposal that commandos be used as backup for the police, Democratic Party MP for Hillbrow Mr Lester Fuchs said the DP "enthusiastically supports" the move

"I am particularly pleased that East Park Commando has agreed to provide a presence of their troops in Hillbrow shortly and have no doubt that we will see a drastic reduction in the crime rate"

He added that crime in the area had reached "unacceptable levels" and the police "cannot adequately deal with the plague"

"Crime and violence have to be regarded as public enemy number one"

Witwatersrand Command public relations officer Major Andreas Jordaan said there had been meetings to discuss area protection in Hillbrow and Joubert Park with members of the town council and East Park Commando under whose jurisdiction the area falls

"Area protection would mean members of the community would have to contribute to the safety and protection of their own neighbourhoods," he said

"The recruiting and training of

the commandos that will take place is part of an ongoing process and it is therefore unlikely it will be implemented before this Christmas"

Commando action under an area protection scheme would not be seen as taking over from the police but being in support of it, Major Jordaan said

He said there had been an "escalation in commando efforts in recent months to involve community members in the protection of their own areas"

"Area protection is by law a function of the commandos," he added

"There has been continuous liaison between the SAP and SADF but so far the status quo remains" — Sapa

UK arms sales probe

LINDEN BIRNS

(254)

THE British Embassy in Pretoria said yesterday it would soon report to the its government on whether UK-based DTS Technologies was breaking the arms embargo by marketing SA-made weapons systems

Embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams said the foreign secretary had been notified of DTS's activities by the Oslo-based World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, and that an investigation was under way. *BIDAW 10/12/91*

Last month DTS, of Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire, placed an eight-page glossy supplement in Jane's Defence Weekly advertising, among other items, a range of missiles, bombs, fuses, military radars and electronic surveillance and communications equipment. The majority of the products were manufactured by subsidiaries of Barlow Rand's Reunert group of companies

World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration and its SA director Abdul Minty — who is also the UK secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement — appealed to British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and to the chairman of the UN Security Council's arms embargo committee to investigate whether DTS was contravening the embargoes

Minty alleged that DTS could be breaking the UN's 1984 embargo as well as Commonwealth and EC embargoes if military hardware was actually sent to DTS clients by way of Britain.

"We can confirm the receipt of Mr Minty's letter. We are looking into the points he raises and we will report on our findings in due course," said Adams

No township duty after wife's protest

CT10/12/91 Staff Reporter (254)

A 29-YEAR-OLD Vredehoek man — whose wife chained herself to the Castle entrance last week to protest against him, doing township duty — will not be in the front-line of the taxi war

Yesterday Mr Wolfgang Marnitz reported to Wingfield for a four-week army camp with an undertaking from the SADF that he would not have to do township duty

Mrs Paula Marnitz, 34, staged her protest after the SADF's exemption board refused to consider a report from a psychologist which said that she was prone to bouts of depression because of the city's high crime rate and a fear for her husband's safety in the townships

After reviewing the matter, military authorities said Mr Marnitz was still eligible for a camp but he would not be posted to Peninsula townships where troops and police are keeping warring taxi associations apart

South

12/12 - 18/12/91

254 MK

'Hani's shoes can be filled'

By Rehana Rossouw

DESPITE losing their charismatic leader to the South African Communist Party (SACP), Umkhonto we Sizwe officers are confident the position can be filled by a younger soldier.

Last weekend Mr Chris Hani was elected general secretary of the SACP, an appointment which could lead to him resigning his post in MK.

He said while he believed he could still play a role in MK, he doubted he could continue serving the organisation as chief of staff.

According to MK sources, Hani could be heading for a more prominent national political role in the SACP.

Already, his new post could see him leading the party's delegation to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codessa) talks.

Although MK has not yet officially discussed the implications of Hani's new position, sources say that, while his departure would be a loss, it is also a positive development for young officials of the armed wing and Hani's political career.

Described as a "reluctant soldier", Hani has indicated frequently in the past few months that he sees himself as a politician rather than a soldier and would welcome an opportunity to play a role in the forthcoming negotiations.

His willingness to serve the SACP in a fulltime capacity is also seen as an indication that the party's role is regarded as more important than MK's in the present political climate.

Finding a replacement chief of staff will be a "process" which has both organisational and political implications for MK and the ANC as a whole. "Obviously we recognise his leaving MK is going to affect the organisational capacity of the leadership structures of the army," said a senior MK official. "His contribution has been incredible at that level and it will be important to ensure that his successor plays the same political role in MK as he did."

All indications are the ANC and MK will not be rushed into finding a new chief of staff.

While MK officials are reluctant to name a likely successor, two contenders for the post could be Mr Siphwe Nyanda, Operation Vula commander and former Robben Islander Mr Tokyo Sexwale.

The strongest contenders, sources say, are Mr Ronnie Kasrils and Mr Lambert Molo.

"What must be understood is that choosing a new chief of staff is a political decision," said the MK source. "The future of MK must in no way be marginalised. Having Chris Hani take up a senior position in a

political organisation in a way ensures that MK is continually placed on the political agenda."

The chief of staff fulfils a key organisational role in MK and has the responsibility of overseeing the day to day functioning of the army.

The chief of staff's duties include attending the welfare of MK members, their deployment and setting up the army's infrastructure.

"There are many young people in the army who are ready to fill this gap. Given the opportunity, they can fulfil the political role as well," said the MK source.

"We must not create an institution of Chris Hani. Despite his incredible contribution, things will not grind to a halt because he is leaving."

Because Hani's successor will be a political appointment, the decision will be taken by the ANC's national executive committee, with input from the military leadership as well.

By Rehana Rossouw

A SPEAR will be carried across the Peninsula this weekend as ANC members celebrate the 30th anniversary of their organisation's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Members will run with the spear and a shield from Khayelitsha, through Guguletu, Heideveld and Bonteheuwel before handing them to MK chief of staff Mr Chris Hani in Langa. Hani will address a rally at the Langa Stadium which starts at 12 noon on Monday December 16.

MK's history will be recalled this week at a three-day celebration in the Western Cape.

The ANC launched its military wing on December 16, 1961, with bombings at government offices and installations in Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth. The blasts signalled the ANC's departure from solely non-violent resistance.

One of the first campaigns of MK was to fight alongside the Zimbabwean freedom fighters in the late sixties.

Codenamed the Wankie Campaign, MK soldiers in the Luthuli Detachment were sent to assist the Zimbabweans and find routes into South Africa. MK commander Mr Joe Modise and Hani were among those who saw action in this campaign.

The seventies saw MK sending cadres into South Africa to build underground structures under more favourable conditions following the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and the intensification of the war in Zimbabwe.

Then came the "armed propaganda" phase. Sasol, Koeberg and Voortrekkerhoogte were attacked following the establishment of bases inside the country.

The improved capacity of MK led to attacks against police stations, army

ANC army celebrates 30 years of struggle

South 12/12 - 18/12/91



MARCH OF THE SPEAR: MK soldiers practise drill during the 1967-68 Wankie campaign

PIC: FROM THE MAYIBUYE CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

barracks and several government installations

As retribution, the SADF raided Lesotho, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland, resulting in some ANC members being killed and many being captured

Although MK has suspended its armed struggle as part of the negotiation process, the army has not disbanded

It continues to recruit members and upgrades their skills to prepare them to form part of the regular army in the post-apartheid South Africa.

On Saturday an exhibition of material depicting the history of MK will be opened at the University of the Western Cape auditorium by ANC national executive committee member Prof Kader Asmal.

The exhibition, prepared by the

Mayibuye Centre for History and Culture in South Africa, will portray the role of MK from the early sabotage actions to the development of the strategy of People's War.

There will also be speakers on the Wankie Campaign and the role of women in MK

On Saturday a "gumba" kicks off at the Guguletu Civic Centre at 2pm with a range of cultural events.

'SADF aimed at demoralising ANC'

South 12/12/91 - 18/12/91

DURING THE RUN-UP TO democratic elections, the SADF will continue to influence events "through coercive methods of intervention"

This is the sinister prediction in a paper by Mr Rocky Williams, "Back to the Barracks: The SADF and the Dynamics of Transformation"

"This will include the use of 'death squads' by the Department of Military Intelligence/Special Forces faction to derail, obstruct and neutralise the activities of the ANC," says the paper. "Its aim is to foster a sufficient level of fear and civil violence to demoralise ANC supporters and divide its power base"

Williams is not only wary of these "hard war" functions but also expects the DMI/Special Forces to use their extensive "soft war" or propaganda, its substantial funds and network of front organisations to influence the "hearts and minds" of voters

A worrying scenario is the prospect of independent groups in the SADF derailing or obstructing negotiations

"As is the case with the South African Police it is often locally-based SADF Commander units and Citizen Force regiments who share the conservative sentiments of the area from which they are drawn who use this influence against the democratic organisations in their area.

"This problem is exacerbated when one considers that 200 militia-type SADF rural commandos exist — potentially numbering some 400 000 men.

A former national serviceman and MK member, Mr Rocky Williams, has considered the SADF's role in the transition period **QUENTIN WILSON** reports:

"Already these units or their members have launched right-wing attacks against returning exiles and have harassed local community leaders"

Although disruption to negotiations is expected, Williams does not envisage a SADF-led coup during transition. He lists seven unlikely conditions the SADF would have to fulfil for a coup to succeed:

- The real centre of political power within the country has to be located
 - Party leaders and bureaucratic heads have to be subordinated
 - Business support must be ensured
 - Trade unions, civic organisations and grassroots organisations have to be neutralised
 - Opposition has to be neutralised
 - Local government has to be neutralised
 - The unity and morale of the coup's own armed forces has to be ensured and sufficiently loyal troops have to be obtained to execute the coup.
- Although not completely ruling out a successful coup by renegade SADF elements, Williams considers factors against intervention.
- One factor is the SADF's primarily conscript nature. Permanent Force personnel are not deployed in combat

positions, which "limits their ability to galvanise a conscript army in support of their objectives"

The paper suggests surprisingly few SADF generals and admirals belong to Broederbond ranks and assumes senior officers, apart from having a reasonably professional ethic, generally seek the same direction as the "new" Nats and the Democratic Party

Williams considers too "whether the Permanent Force or any of its command levels possess the administrative and technical ability to govern" should they succeed in a coup

Although identifying dangers in the fight to establish an accountable and representative national Defence Force, the paper is peppered with cautious optimism on the prospect of armed force integration

He says the SADF recruitment drive across racial lines during PW Botha's time has irritated the army's downfall as a whites-only affair

During the height of its illegitimacy, the SADF was forced to appoint able black, Indian and coloured people to leadership positions

The paper recognises that although it would be naive to expect an instant swing of loyalty from these troops to

a democratic government, "they clearly constitute contested terrain". "The sentiments of the vast majority of the homeland defence forces and of their personnel have indicated that their sentiments lie more with the democratic movement than they do with Voortrekkerhoogte."

The combined total of these defence forces is cited between 9 000 and 10 000 personnel

Bearing in mind the heterogeneous nature of the SADF, Williams discerns a shift in the army to promoting allegiance to the government of the day rather than its own political agenda

Williams argues for a merger of SADF/MK/homeland forces that creates "a new corporate identity within the SADF that respects the primacy of the political institutions of society and acknowledges the SADF's accountability to both parliament and the people. It is suggested that the British 'model' of the army would benefit a post-apartheid Defence Force

"Whilst acknowledging that the armed forces of any country invariably reflect the historical, cultural and socio-political peculiarities of that country, this model sees the armed forces as 'standing above politics'"

"Married with MK's notion of the armed forces as a 'people's army', it can be hoped that a suitably South African corporate identity can be created"

Williams also puts forward a case for "a volunteer and professional Defence Force which will witness the abolition of all forms of conscription".



ON THE MARCH: SADF recruit

No plans to drop call-up

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25/12/91

DURBAN — Compulsory national service over twelve months will not be scrapped in the foreseeable future, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday

Speaking during a ceremony at Natal Command where he was paying a Christmas visit, he said South Africa could not afford a purely volunteer Defence Force in the foreseeable future

"We intend to continue with the present arrangement, whereby a nucleus of Permanent Force members are complemented by national servicemen, the Citizen Force and the Commandos"

He said while compulsory national service could not be extended to all South Africans until full constitutional rights were available to all, substantial numbers of volunteers were joining the force from all sections of the community

Mr Meyer also announced a further rationalisation of the SADF in 1992

This would make particular demands of SADF top management

CADRES of uMkhonto weSizwe and SA Defence Force troops are set to meet face-to-face on Monday in several townships across the country when the ANC's military wing holds mass rallies to celebrate its 30th anniversary.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgryn said yesterday MK had booked the Soweto's Orlando Stadium. An MK member said senior ANC members would address the rally, which would be "one of the most important ones".

He said the government was moving towards repositioning the Defence Force as a symbol of nationhood of which all South African citizens could be proud

"I must emphasise that the SADF is an apolitical, professional, national defence force which is not open to party political interference. It is neutral and outside of party politics"

The government would not allow the SADF to become a political football

NO CHANGE ...
Roelf Meyer

Mr Meyer said that while it was true that the role the SADF was currently playing in the protection of internal stability and security in support of the SA Police was not the ideal role of a defence force, it would continue to do so for the foreseeable future

"For the foreseeable future, and while the domestic situation requires a Defence Force contribution, we will continue to do all that we can to restore law and order" — Sapa

Armcor's restructure hopes

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Armcor has submitted proposals to the government for its "radical restructuring", according to the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Under the proposal, Armcor will be split into two separate businesses.

One will be an "acquisition and logistic support" company,

which will retain the Armcor trading name and will continue to report directly to the Minister of Defence, Mr Reolf Meyer, says Jane's.

The other will be an industrial company, answerable to the Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises, Dr Dawie de Villiers, but which will trade as an ordinary profit-making enterprise

Quoting "company sources", Jane's says the state will "retain full control of the company, at least for the time being".

It says this company's objective will be to commercialise its technology and expertise in armament design and development. "This will include exploiting technology for a range of applications in the civil and military field."

National service to stay in light of new Defence Force

THE Defence Force budget would be cut again next year, making it impossible for the SADF to become a purely volunteer army, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

During a visit to Natal Command, Meyer said no amendments to the Defence Act in respect of compulsory national service and the prescribed period of 12 months were currently envisaged.

SA would not be able to afford a purely volunteer Defence Force in the foreseeable future, he said. The present arrange-

ment, whereby a nucleus of Permanent Force members are complemented by national servicemen, the Citizen Force and commandos, would continue, he said.

This arrangement was flexible and enabled the Defence Force to "cover the wide spectrum of SA thinking", he said, hinting that a volunteer army would be more prone to a coup threat.

Compulsory national service could not be extended to South Africans of all races until everyone enjoyed equal constitutional rights, he said, adding that substantial numbers of volunteers were joining the

TIM COHEN

SADF from all sections of the community.

"This happens to the extent that we have today a fairly balanced picture of soldiers in uniform. Currently there are more soldiers other than white deployed across the country."

No changes to the current period of compulsory service for part-time forces could be expected, he said. However, members of the commandos, who are obliged to serve 1,000 days over a 20-year period, normally spent far less time in the Defence Force

than they were technically required to. Meyer did not specify by how much the budget would be cut, but it is expected to be not less than 5% of Defence's share of this year's Budget was cut by R3,6bn to R9,2bn.

Meyer said the role of the SADF was changing and members were playing a far greater role in providing internal security. "This is not an ideal role for a defence force, you are primarily soldiers and not policemen."

SADF training did not equip members for police work. "We will not allow the Defence Force to be used for the routine per-

formance of essentially policing functions. We are, however, obliged by the Defence Act to support the SAP when requested to do so."

For the foreseeable future, the SADF would continue to do all it could to restore law and order, Meyer said.

Sapa reports that Meyer said government was moving towards repositioning the Defence Force as a symbol of nationalhood of which all South African citizens could be proud.

Government would not allow the SADF to become a political football.

budget cut

National service stays at 12 months

STAR 12/12/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau (254)

Twelve months will continue to be the period of compulsory national service in the foreseeable future, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Mr Meyer, speaking at a ceremony at Natal Command II, said no immediate amendments to the Defence Act in respect of compulsory national service was envisaged.

The current period of service in the part-time forces would also remain the same, namely 1 000 days over a period of 20 years for the commandos.

Nucleus

Mr Meyer said that South Africa could not afford a purely volunteer defence force for the time being, and the present arrangement whereby a nucleus of permanent force members was complemented by national servicemen, the citizen force and commandos would continue.

He added that while compulsory national service could not be extended to all South Africans until full constitutional rights were available to all, substantial numbers of volunteers were joining the SADF from all sections of the community.

Mr Meyer further announced another rationalisation of the SADF in 1992 — "which will make particular management demands on the top management of the defence force"

"We will continually have to reflect on the balance between healthy preparedness and unnecessary financial expenditure."

However, the primary task of a defence force, which the SADF had succeeded in, remained not to make war but to render it unnecessary.

Mr Meyer said the role of the defence force was changing. The SADF was currently playing a greater role in the protec-

tion of internal stability and security, in support of the SA Police.

This was not the ideal role for a defence force, and the SADF would not be allowed to be used for the routine performance of essentially policing functions.

"We are, however, obliged by the Defence Act to support the SAP when requested to do so. For the foreseeable future, and while the domestic situation requires a defence force contribution, we will, however, continue to do all we can to restore law and order," he said.

Mr Meyer added that the Government was repositioning the defence force as a symbol of nationhood of which all South African citizens could be proud.

"I must emphasize that the SADF is an apolitical, professional, national defence force which is not open to party political interference."

Democratic Party (DP) spokesman on defence General Bob Rogers agreed that a small permanent force, augmented by voluntary citizen force units was still needed — especially in the light of the "tremendous problems of violence in the country at the moment".

Shortfall

"Once everybody has the vote, there will be more than sufficient volunteers."

"Meanwhile, the national service should be made up of volunteers and any shortfall could be made up through a ballot system."

A spokesman from the End Conscription Campaign said the organisation would like to see an end to conscription.

She said that camp call-ups were causing a major disruption to the economy, as people had to leave their jobs and businesses to honour their call-up instructions.

She added that the ECC was hoping there would be some change in legislation following the yet-unreleased results of the Gleeson Committee on Conscientious Objectors.

No army plans for blacks yet

Sowetan 12/12/91 (254)

THERE were no immediate plans to conscript black people into the South African Defence Force

For the time being conscription and the period of national service would remain unchanged

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said this should not under emphasise the need for an apolitical army

While black people had no constitutional rights it would be unfair to expect them to accept conscription

"At the moment we do not envisage any amendment of the Defence Act in respect of compulsory national service (for whites only), and the prescribed period of 12 months will not be changed

Obligation

"This is our obligation and what the nation has the right to expect of us. Compulsory service cannot be extended to all South Africans until we have full constitutional rights for all," Meyer said

Speaking at the Natal Command in Durban, Meyer said the defence force was playing a vital role in backing the police in the ongoing violence

"This is not the ideal role for a defence force, you are primarily soldiers and not policemen

"Your training does not equip you for police work and we will not allow the defence force to be used for the routine performance of essentially policing functions

"We are, however, obliged by the Defence Act to support the SAP when requested to do so," he said

LINDEN BIRNS
and TIM COHEN

Army, Umkhonto to meet

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UMKHONTO we Sizwe cadres and SA Defence Force troops are set to meet face to face on Monday in several townships across the country where the ANC's military wing will be holding mass rallies to celebrate its 30th anniversary

Umkhonto will release details of Monday's planned activities at a news conference later today

Soweto SAP spokesman Lt-Col Tienie Halgryn said yesterday that Umkhonto had booked the township's Orlando Stadium. An Umkhonto member said senior

ANC members would address the rally, which would be "one of the most important ones".

Halgryn said a strategy had been drawn up to ensure effective policing of the area near the stadium.

"However, we will defi-

nitely be calling on the SADF for assistance and support," he added

Umkhonto will also stage a full military display in Umtata on Saturday. Umkhonto chief of staff and recently elected SA Communist Party secretary-general Chris Ham and Winnie Mandela are expected to speak

SADF paid R7-m to Inkatha - Mail

Political Staff

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SADF 13/12/91

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has received paramilitary training and more than R7 million from SA Defence Force Military Intelligence front organisations in the past three years, according to a report in the Weekly Mail today.

IFP spokesman Walter Felgate said today he did not want to "comment on what is obviously an attempt to smear the IFP on the eve of Codesa".

No comment was available from the SA Defence Force at the time of going to press.

The Johannesburg-based weekly newspaper, which first disclosed Government funding for the IFP a few months ago, said Military Intelligence (MI) paid for the training of an "elite" IFP hit squad unit and for the equipment and maintenance of a secret camp at Mkuze in Natal.

The paper said the MI paid R2,25 million for the salaries of "these Inkatha men" at Mkuze.

The Weekly Mail said the conduits for MI money to the IFP were two front organisations, Creed Consultants in Pinetown and Adult Education Consultants in Pretoria, whose representatives allegedly ad-

ressed an IFP central committee meeting in 1989.

Chief Buthelezi, who strongly denied any knowledge of Government-funding for the IFP, was present at the central committee meeting addressed by the two front organisations' representatives.

This is according to the Weekly Mail's informant, "a senior Inkatha source who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's life".

The paper said the informant was the same man who had told it that police had funded an IFP rally at Mzumbane on the South Coast early this year, despite the Government's insistence that all secret funding to the IFP and its trade union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa, had stopped.

The police have since confirmed the SAP funding for the rally, but claimed that, although the rally was addressed by Chief Buthelezi, it had been organised by local chiefs in the area.

MZ Khumalo, the man who resigned as Chief Buthelezi's personal assistant at the height of the "Inkathagate scandal", is said to be the link between the IFP and the two MI front organisations.

Armcor, CSIR unveil prototype for SAAF

ARMSCOR and the CSIR announced yesterday they had built a two-seater aircraft with an airframe made entirely of composite carbon fibre materials

The project was launched in 1986 to enable Armcor to develop and test technology for future SAAF requirements

Last week SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said the current fleet of Harvard trainers would be withdrawn and replaced by modern turbo-prop trainers by 1996

The prototype was built by Armcor sub-

LINDEN BIRNS

subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation and the CSIR's Aeronautical Systems Technology division

Its development marks a milestone for SA's aviation industry in that it is the first time an airframe has been made locally entirely from composite materials

The use of composites in aircraft production has increased world-wide recently, especially in the military aircraft sector.

1/11/91
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India agrees to train MK cadres

Sowetan 13/12/91 *254*

By JOE MDHLELA

THE military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will send its cadres to India to prepare them for a regular army to be installed at the installation of a democratic government in South Africa.

According to MK Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani, Umkhonto will be given the option of joining the new army. Elements within the South African Defence Force, agreeable to the new democratic order, will



CHRIS HANI

merge with the new "People's Army of South Africa" - an ideal name for the new defence force.

Hani, addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday to launch MK's 30th anniversary to

be held countrywide on Monday, said the SADF had been loyal to the white minority Government.

"We will accept only those elements within the SADF who will be loyal to the cause of a democratic government," Hani said.

With the undermining of socialism in the Eastern Bloc, Hani said India was receptive to training combatants in modern warfare.

The MK rallies will be held at the following venues: Orlando Stadium, Rylands Stadium in the Western Cape, Dan Qeque Stadium, Port Elizabeth,

Curries Fountain Stadium, Durban, Philip Smith Hall, Welkom, Tulamahashe Hall, Nelspruit; Middelburg, Umtata Independence Stadium, University of the North, Thabazimbi.

Additional police and defence force troops are being moved into Soweto to watch over Umkhonto at Orlando Stadium, reports Sapa.

This was revealed yesterday in a statement by the district commissioner of police for the Soweto region, Major-General Kobus Malan, who asked for the co-operation of all

participants in the rally to avoid violence.

"The SA Police have, at great cost, acquired reinforcements from outside Soweto, as well as from the SA Army, to do everything in the security force's capabilities to avoid violence," Malan said.

He said the security forces did not want to "put a damper or restrictions" on the rally, but requested the organisers and participants to behave within the parameters of South Africa's laws, "and not create a situation for violence."

Have nothing to hide, says Pasques

11/11/1987 13/12 - 18/12/91 254

MYSTERY man Dr Louis Pasques was behind a radical shift in the South African Defence Force's campaign to win hearts and minds in Namibia and has close links with the secret Inkwaner nationalist organisation, the Broederbond.

And Pasques was seconded to the office of former state president P.W. Botha in 1985 — a fact which he conveniently omits from his official curriculum vitae.

This emerged from an interview in Cape Town, in which Pasques was loosely questioned about his alleged ties with Military Intelligence (MI) and role in funding Inkatha and a network of "Christian cultural" organisations spreading government propaganda in coloured communities, via an alleged MI front, Adult Education Consultants (AEC).

A former high-ranking MI officer interviewed by Elnews this week said the AEC office in East London was known as Dynamic Teaching and was run by Basie Oosthuizen, who staged summer and weekend camps in coloured communities.

Oosthuizen, the source said, had had direct contact with Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and had last year run a week's training course "with a hidden anti-African National Congress and anti-communist message" in Stutterheim for all black officers of the Ciskei Defence Force.

He had also been instrumental in organising Gqozo's African Democratic Movement from the outset, after being drawn in by South African-based International Researchers, later Ciskei Intelligence Services.

The source confirmed allegations, also made by renegade SADF intelligence officer Major Nico Basson, that Pasques had close links with the army's communications operations (Comops) section "I am quite certain he is an intelligence officer and did work for Comops," Basson told *The Weekly Mail*.

Denying he had ever been an MI officer, Pasques told *The Weekly Mail* in his interview that he was responsible for all the training done by Comops, as well as its "entire communications action".

Dr Louis Pasques, the man at the centre of the web of Military Intelligence and secret funding allegations, defends himself in a wide-ranging interview with *The Weekly Mail* by **GAYE DAVIS**, **DREW FOREST** and **Elnews**.

Comops, which had previously been "handing out sweets" to local people in Namibia, underwent a significant shift at this time, he said.

Pasques told how in 1985 he was "seconded" to the office of former state president P.W. Botha, to whom he was directly responsible. But this secondment does not appear on the curriculum vitae he supplied to the Labour Party, for which he has acted as a consultant. Instead, it reflects that he was the "director of Youth Opportunities (*Jugendangeleenthede*)" at the time.

He said that AEC, founded in 1986 on his retirement from the Department of National Education after 48 years of continuous service, was granted a number of contracts by the SADF, involving the training of national servicemen deployed as teachers in Namibian schools.

Pasques confirmed that as head of AEC, he had addressed a 1989 meeting of the Inkatha central committee. But he denied offering R11-million for the launch of a separate, non-political, Zulu-based organisation by Inkatha, as alleged by *The Weekly Mail's* top Inkatha source.

Pasques said he was merely engaged in marketing his company, which had earlier conducted two "leadership and communication courses for Inkatha

However, he went on to say that he used the occasion to try to persuade Inkatha not to transform itself into a political party, as this would hamper it in raising funds overseas. Instead, he suggested Inkatha launch a non-party political organisation "committed to democracy", which would then be able to raise funds.

Asked why an education consultant should make suggestions about Inkatha policy, Pasques said he hoped to become the new organisation's adviser. He said he was a personal friend of MZ Khumalo, Mangosuthu Buthezi's former aide who resigned



Photo GUY ADAMS

'I did only good' .. Dr Louis Pasques
in the wake of the Inkatha funding scandal earlier this year.

He added that his desire to see foreign funds flow into Inkatha stemmed from the difficulty he had experienced in securing payment for his services to the organisation.

Last week, *The Weekly Mail* reported Pasques' denial of direct government funding for a web of "Christian cultural" organisations allegedly spreading National Party propaganda

Europe, as chairman of the Pretoria-based SA Board of Trustees, the conduit for channeling what appears to be millions of rands into the SA Christian Cultural Organisation and its affiliates.

He said the board had established the Central Co-ordinating Control Company (CCCC) in Pretoria, which supplied vehicles to the "cultural" organisations. The CCCC was responsible for governing trust spending and would close down in February next year because of lack of funds, he said.

"Consultancies" which trained the "cultural" organisations — such as Dia-Plus in Kimberley and Go High in Cape Town, neither of which is listed in the phone book — were established as spin-offs of AEC to help deal with the workload, Pasques said, adding that they ran feeding schemes, youth projects and literacy programmes. Pasques said he knew of the existence of PineTown firm Creed Consultants, which *The Weekly Mail's* Inkatha source says funded a secret training camp at Mkuze and was in turn controlled and financed by AEC, but denied any relationship.

Pasques admitted knowing Creed's managing director, Guy Boardman, saying he was "the link" between Pasques and Ullundi and had approached Pasques for help in running training courses for Inkatha members. Formerly employed at the Glenmore Veldskool in Natal, Boardman once worked for AEC but left "a long time ago", Pasques said.

Referring to his Namibian involvement, Pasques said he first began training national servicemen in the early 1980s, before his task broadened "I did the Comops training in the SADF," he said. "It was purely communication training, how to get information across to other cultural groups."

Before his arrival in Namibia, "the perception was that the army was heavy-handed" with regard to local populations, Pasques said. "In my opinion Comops had to conduct dia-

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logue with people to reduce friction

He described his approach as one of "*ploeg en plant* (plough and harvest)" and said as a result, apartheid was dismantled in Namibia with "far less trauma and friction than we are experiencing here".

It was absurd to suggest that he was promoting National Party policy, Pasques said, although he was a member of the NP. He was interested only in bringing people together — and believed this was why he was awarded the Order of the Star of South Africa in 1987 for his contribution to national security.

"I've got nothing to hide. I did only good," he concluded.

S.S.

THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Secrets of hit squad camp revealed

(254) w/mal 13/12-18/12/91

Two trainees from the Inkatha camp in Mkuze reveal that it was used for training hit-squads
By DREW FORREST and CASSANDRA MOODLEY

THE South African Defence Force trained Inkatha members in Namibia in urban and guerrilla warfare, demolition, using mortar-bombs, limpet mines, anti-personnel mines and hand grenades

This information is contained in affidavits from some of those who received training

After completing their seven-month training programme at the Hippo camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1987, the 200 men were divided into four units "offensive" (elsewhere described in the affidavit as "the attackers"), "defensive", "contra-mobilisation" and "aides", it adds

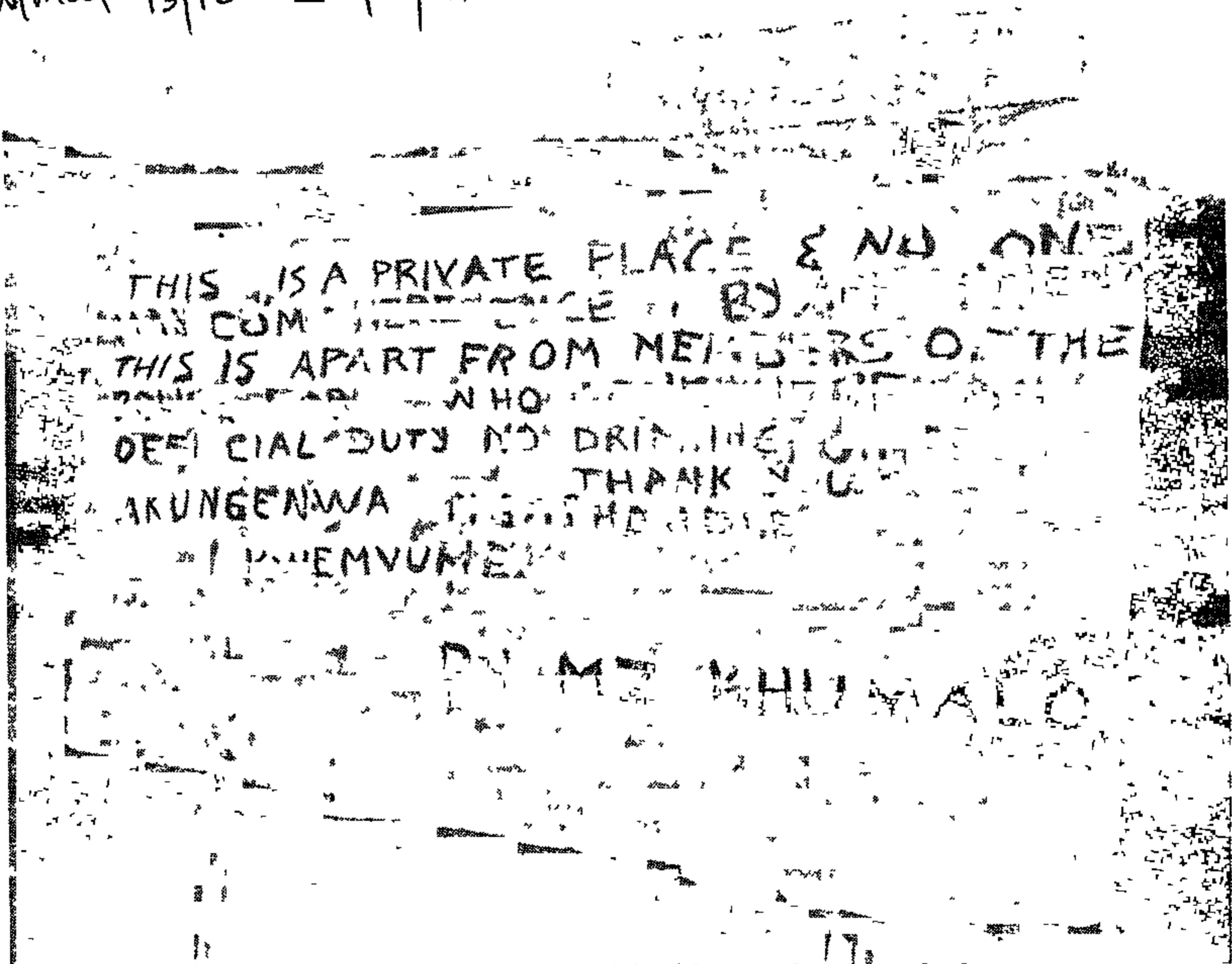
The Weekly Mail has seen and transcribed two affidavits by trainees and knows the names of the men who made them. They have asked to remain anonymous because they fear for their lives

When The Weekly Mail first broke the story of the Hippo camp in September last year, drawing on unnamed sources, it was denied by the SADF. After the Inkathagate scandal President FW de Klerk admitted the training had taken place, but insisted it was purely for "security and VIP protection"

Our highly placed Inkatha source confirms that the secret Mkuze base, where the Hippo trainees were moved after their return to South Africa, was used for hit squad training. He says they were told on their return that their task was "to kill Inkatha opposition, to propagate its policies and to recruit and mobilise for it. Some were also trained as aides"

Inkatha bases at Mkuze and Secunda are described in one of the affidavits as "hideouts for people who have committed offences in terms of the law"

The IFP source says the hit squads, subsequently based at Ulundi, carried out operations for kwaZulu minister Samuel Jamile, and that when the lat-



TRESPASSERS BEWARE ... a sign at the gate to the Mkuze training camp

Photo GUY ADAMS

ter was arrested on murder charges, they took refuge at a safe house in Welkom in the Free State. Jamile was convicted of murder last year

Since their return to Ulundi, the squads had carried out at least two assassinations, including that of a Pan Africanist Congress sympathiser at the University of Zululand, the source alleges

One of the affidavits by Hippo trainees contains details of an exchange in which Jamile requested the assassination of a certain Nyembezi and a Phiri. Two Clermont men, Aubrey Nyembezi and Richard Phiri, survived assassination attempts

The other affidavit claims there are two squads based at Ulundi, one under the control of kwaZulu deputy police commissioner SM Mathe and a certain Captain Hlengwa, and the other under

the command of a Captain Langeni

The Hlengwa squad is said to include three former African National Congress guerrillas, named as Constable Qedukwazi Cyril Ngema, Constable Zweli G Dlamini and "Swanepoel" Mchunu. These were used "to attack UDF activists in all Natal areas, either as part of Inkatha members or separately"

The affidavit says eight minibuses are used by the Ulundi-based hit squads. The registration numbers of three of them are given as ND453070, ND435064 and ND155070. The latter, The Weekly Mail has established, is a 1984 Toyota registered in the name of "National Cultural Lib Ltd"

Claims involving alleged hit-men in the affidavits include

●Vela Mchunu of the "offensive" unit was involved in the killing of peo-

ple at Mphopomeni, Howick

●Members of the "offensive" and "contra-mobilisation" units, who were first drafted as "kitskonstabels", underwent a six-week training course in Cape Town posing as school-leavers to "enable Inkatha to identify its targets"

●At least two members of the "offensive unit" were posted to all kwaZulu police stations. Zweli Dlamini, mentioned as a former ANC guerrilla, is named as Jamile's body-guard

One of the affidavits also states that there is a standing instruction that Inkatha members should not be arrested by the kwaZulu police. "When an Inkatha person is arrested, a phone call is made to Ulundi and an instruction conveyed for the release of that person," it states

The evidence that backs us

W/Mon 13/12-18/12/91
THE Weekly Mail's exposé of the extensive link between the South African Defence Force and Inkatha are the result of a month-long investigation. It is based in information from:

●A senior Inkatha member who witnessed much of it himself, but who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's safety. Some of his claims about police funding of Inkatha have been confirmed by the South African Police.

●Affidavits from some of the Inkatha members who received "hit squad" training through a military intelligence front.

●An investigation into the two front organisations, Adult Education Consultants and Creed Consultants, including visits to both of their offices and interviews with Dr Louis Pasque, who confirmed many of the details of the story.

●Interviews with a number of military intelligence experts, including some previously involved with the SADF.

●Visits to the secret Mkuze camp in Northern Natal.

●Company searches and checks on car registrations.

Some of this information has been placed before Mr Justice R Goldstone, head of the standing commission of inquiry into violence and intimidation.

STAR 13/12/91

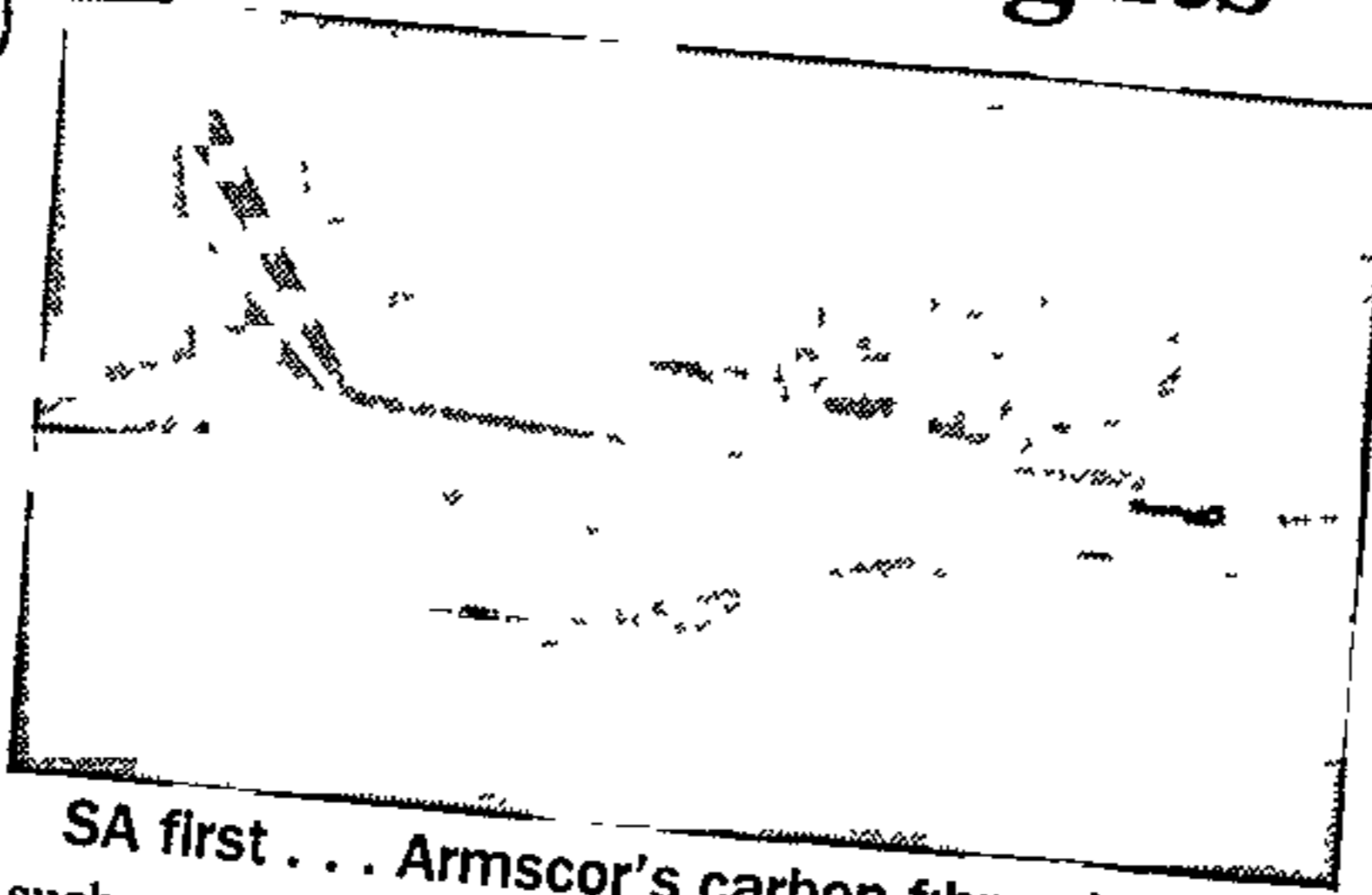
Armcor reaches new heights

By Helen Grange (254)

Armcor yesterday unveiled a technological breakthrough in the form of a carbon fibre two-seater fixed wing aircraft — the first of its kind to be made in SA

The aircraft is the result of a project launched by Armcor and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to develop sophisticated composite materials which will have major technological advantages for SA

Composite material refers to the application and binding of fibre in



SA first . . . Armcor's carbon fibre aircraft.

such a way that particularly high ratios of strength to mass are attained. Besides this advantage over steel and aluminium, the material is also rust-resistant

The project was begun in 1986 as a result of a mutual commitment of the SA Defence Force and Armcor to making provision for future technological requirements

Retrenched

miner lives on the edge

STAR 13/12/91
By Thabo Leshilo

Gladman Nqwiliso fears the prospect of waking up one day to find that he and his family are without a roof over their heads

The father of three young children is one of about 60 residents of Khuma township, Stilfontein, who live under the threat of losing their homes because of the closure of the Stilfontein Gold Mine

The former catering worker now depends on a monthly unemployment benefit payout of R724 and has to pay a monthly bond of R850 on his 5½-roomed house

Mr Nqwiliso, like many others, blames Genmin, owners of the Stilfontein mine, for his predicament, saying Genmin should have foreseen the demise of the mine and not "encouraged" him to buy the house. The mine should pay his bond

Gengold managing director Gary Maude denied the company had encouraged the miners to buy houses even though it had been aware the mine would close

"There is no way anybody could have known the price (of gold) would fall," he said

So far, 2 600 miners have been retrenched

Two more of Sharpeville Six to be released today

By Shirley Woodgate

Court by Mr Acting Justice Human

Two members of the "Six", Diniso and Khumalo, were released in July this year after sentences of the five men and one woman were commuted to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 to 25 years

Mr Khumalo, who planned to pick up Mr Mokoena at Leeuhof Prison this morning, said the prisoner was being freed on his birthday

"On the one hand, two more of the Sharpeville Six are being released, but, on the other, two are still sitting in jail."

They are Reid Mokoena and Theresa Ramashamole, who were found guilty of murder with Oupa Diniso, Joshua Khumalo, Reginald Sefatsa and Don Mothosi exactly five years ago in the Pretoria Supreme

Prizes for a poster

Calling all young Star readers . . . you can win super cash prizes up to R200 in our new Peace Poster Competition

If you are between six and 14 years old and can draw, even just a little, don't miss out on your chance to top up your piggy bank

All you have to do is design and colour a poster aimed at promoting the cause of peace in South Africa

Think you would like to give it a try? Full details are in the Saturday Star's Weekend section tomorrow

STAR 13/12/91
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Govt arrogant over call-up - Hanı

Political Reporter

STMR 13/12/91

The ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, have strongly criticised the Government's decision to maintain the 12-month period of military national service for white males

MK chief of staff Chris Hanı said yesterday the decision, announced by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, reflected the arrogance of the Government "when dealing with serious matters"

With multiparty constitutional negotiations formally starting next weekend at the Convention for a Democratic

South Africa (Codesa), he would have expected the Government to have negotiated all matters regarding the defence forces with the ANC and other liberation armies

The head of the ANC's department of information and publicity, Dr Pallo Jordan, said continued conscription for one racial community was alarming

"In its conception, structure and whole ethos, the SADF is not a defence force of the people but the military arm of the dominant white minority," he said

Addressing a press

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conference in Johannesburg to publicise details of MK's 30th anniversary celebrations on Monday, Mr Hanı added that MK would never amalgamate with the SADF

A new defence force would have to be formed, including elements of all armies, including the SADF, MK and homeland armies, once a new government was in place

Mr Hanı added that MK commands had been set up in several regions of the country to exercise control over the army and soldiers returning from exile

13/12/81 254
SADF REMAINS TIGHT-LIPPED ABOUT SECRET TRAINING PROJECTS

THE following is the South African Defence Force's response to *The Weekly Mail's* questions related to Military Intelligence links with Inkatha and the secret training camp at Mkuze. The SADF was also questioned about MI's role in the South African Christian Cultural Organisation and its affiliates:

"With reference to your questions about the training of Inkatha members by the SADF in 1986 in Namibia, the Defence Force addressed this issue in a statement

given to your newspaper on August 8 1991. Details about the training were provided and the SADF has nothing to add to that statement.

As far as your questions about Sacco are concerned, the SADF wishes to provide the following perspectives in this regard:

● In July this year, the state president made a full statement about covert projects and the government's decisions in this regard.

● At the same time he also announced the appointment of a

committee to advise him on specific aspects about special covert projects.

● In addition, the minister of finance said in a statement on July 31 1991 that it was never the intention of the government to disclose full details of all special covert projects. The SADF has since then submitted all its covert projects to this committee.

As far as the training of some of these Inkatha members in Israel is concerned, it is suggested that you

approach the Israeli authorities for comment. (254)

Furthermore, concerning the allegation that the Mkuze trainees were absorbed into the KwaZulu Police as "hit men", again we suggest that you approach the KwaZulu government for their comment.

In the light of the above, the SADF is not prepared to comment in any way on allegations and speculation about covert actions which were authorised and carried out in the national interest."

HOW IT PROPPED UP INKATHA

From PAGE 1

Hit squads are currently based at the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi and have carried out at least two assassinations in recent months, one of a student at the University of Zululand, the source said.

Affidavits by two of the 200 Caprivi Strip trainees, inspected by *The Weekly Mail*, list a number of killings and other criminal acts by hit-squad members, some of whom are named.

Questioned on the allegations, the state president's office referred *The Weekly Mail* to the National Party and the SADF. By the time of going to press, Inkatha had not responded to 10 questions on the issue put to it early yesterday.

In a statement during the Inkatha funding scandal in August, President FW de Klerk admitted the training had taken place but said it was designed to provide VIP protection and security.

The source also said that on their return to South Africa after up to eight months' training in 1987, the 200 trainees were first sent home and went to Ulundi only once a month to collect pay. They were later based at an IFP youth camp in Amatikulu and, from 1989, at a secret camp on the farm Etshanini at Mkuze, before being absorbed into the kwaZulu Police. *The Weekly Mail* revealed the existence of this camp earlier this year.

The R700 000 required for the establishment of the Mkuze camp, as well as the payment of a R900 monthly salary for each trainee, was provided by Creed Consultants, under the direction of Guy Boardman, Greg Dawson and Mike Davis. The source said the camp was equipped by the SADF and items carried SADF markings.

The money for the trainees' salaries — which would total R180 000 a month — was collected from Creed Consultants by MZ Khumalo, a former Bureau of Information staffer and Buthelezi's closest aide, who resigned after the Inkatha funding scandal. Khumalo, who came to Inkatha from the discredited South African Department of Information, appears to have been the link-man between Ulundi and Pretoria.

Creed is also alleged to have bought vehicles for the Mkuze camp and to have "donated" vehicles to various individuals, including Khumalo. The source said Buthelezi is presently using vehicles provided by Creed.

The source said that in order to disguise the true nature of the relationship, Inkatha made over cheques to Creed for consultancy services but that these were never banked. Creed's parent organisation was, according to the source, another MI front Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants, controlled by Dr Louis Pasques.

Last week *The Weekly Mail* lifted the lid on a network of "Christian cultural" organisations used to spread government propaganda in coloured communities. Pasques' Adult Education Consultants was involved in setting up, funding and training these organisations.

Former intelligence officer Nico Basson, who revealed details of SADF 'dirty tricks' in Namibia, told *The Weekly Mail* Pasques was an intelligence officer closely tied to the army's communications operations (Comops) section, which is concerned with propaganda, indoctrination and "contra mobilisation".

Another intelligence source said Pasques took part in the contra-mobilisation training of 200 Inkatha men in Namibia. A former high ranking MI officer in the eastern Cape described him as the brains behind Comops' and Adult Education Consultants as a 100 per cent military scheme.

Pasques has denied being an intelligence officer but confirms he did work for Comops.

Our IFP insider revealed that Pasques and Creed's Boardman had addressed an Inkatha central committee meeting in 1989, where they said that R11 million was available for the launch and professionalisation of a parallel Zulu-based democracy movement which would find it easier to raise foreign money than the IFP. Asked where the money would come from, Pasques had said: "Don't you worry about that."

The source, who was present at the central committee meeting, suggests the offer was not taken up because Buthelezi feared losing control of the proposed organisation.

In command of the Mkuze camp was an officer named as a Captain Langeni, who is singled out in one of the trainee's affidavits as the current commander of one of two hit squads based at Ulundi. Members of his squad are said to have been supplied with police-reservist documents to enable them to carry firearms.

According to the affidavit, the other squad is under the control of kwaZulu's deputy commissioner of police, Brigadier SM Mathe, and a certain Captain Hlangwa. Containing three highly trained former ANC guerrillas, this squad is alleged to have carried out attacks on United

How the SADF helped train Inkatha hit-squads

Democratic Front activists throughout Natal. Mathe is also said to have been drawn into the administration of the Mkuze camp.

Some of the hit squads' operations are alleged to have been ordered by senior kwaZulu cabinet minister and notorious Inkatha "warlord" Samuel Jamile, who was convicted of murder last year. Also briefed on the hit-squad activities, the source said, were Inkatha leaders such as Chief Khawula, kwaZulu MP for Mzumbe, alleged Sweetwaters "warlord" David Ntombela and VB Ndlovu, kwaZulu's deputy minister of works.

One of the affidavits states bluntly that both Buthelezi and Khumalo knew of the secret training. It recounts how the two leaders, accompanied by Mathe, met a group of trainees at Nhlungwane when they returned to Natal.

It also says that two of the Mkuze graduates were assigned to police stations in kwaZulu

Special constables assigned to guard IFP members are used to obtain arms and ammunition from police stations when an attack is planned, it adds.

Also featuring prominently in the IFP source's claims is Bhekithemba Thomson Xesibe, who was seconded to the Mkuze planning committee by Ntombela and who is alleged to have been the link between the Mkuze camp and Ulundi.

Xesibe, a former liaison officer for the KZP and now the head of the IFP's communications department in Ulundi, is said to have received military training in Israel. He is alleged in one affidavit to have commanded a base at Secunda for hitmen "on the run after hitting targets". Our IFP insider said that in mid-1989 Xesibe was assigned to Secunda, at the request of Sasol, to discourage strikes and restore "stability and law and order".

Sasol said yesterday it did not have sufficient time to respond to the claim.

Members of the Inkatha Central Committee were aware of the existence of the camp as some had attended leadership courses there, the source said, but most were unaware of its true purpose.

Vehicles purchased for the IFP for use in the training project included four "Super-14s", bought by MI in 1989, the source said. He also gave the registration numbers of three minibuses used on the project: NUB2856, NUB2857, NUB2858. All three vehicles have been checked by *The Weekly Mail* and were found to be registered in the name of MZ Khumalo, residential address Etshanini — the name of the farm on which the Mkuze camp was situated.

Another minibus alleged by our source to have been used at Mkuze, registration number ND434099, was previously registered under the "Etshanini Leadership Development Project".

Details of Mkuze vehicles supplied by our source have given rise to an extraordinary coincidence. He said that in 1987 a minibus was purchased for the camp with the registration number ND155070. This vehicle, registered in the name of a mysterious "National Cultural Lib Ltd", is named in the affidavit of one of the Mkuze trainees as having been used by Ulundi-based hit squads.

THE LIGHT CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

Rothmans

EXTRA

Lights

SETTING THE NEW STANDARD IN LIGHT SMOKING - WORLD WIDE!

Arm Scor aids its jobless

LINDEN BIRNS

(254)

ARMSCOR has recommended to its retrenched workers that they contact a Pretoria-based consulting agency for retraining in other careers

Pamphlets advising workers to contact Mandevco Consultants in Sunnyside accompanied the retrenchment letters given to several hundred Arm Scor employees recently, a spokesman for the agency confirmed

For a fee of R1 000, retrenched Arm Scor staff would be able to use training facilities at Mandevco's Job Success Centre which is to be opened in January, Mandevco director Janneke Erasmus said

Arm Scor has allocated R1 000 to each retrenched staff member for further training. The money is available for three months after the severance date

Erasmus said the Job Success Centre would operate between January 6 and March 30 1992.

In September, Arm Scor chairman Johan van Vuuren announced that 5 000 staff members were to be axed by April 1992

CCB agents threaten De Klerk:

PAY UP OR WE TELL

5 Times 15/12/91 (254)



DIAL UP ANDREA'S SECRETS

FROM today you can get in sizzling shape by phone. Former Miss South Africa Andrea Stelzer launches a programme for the Sunday Times CallNet service, revealing all the secrets of a top beauty queen, starting today. Learn how to keep tummy, bottom, waist, legs and bust in tip top bikini shape. Full details in the Magazine. Dial now — and get in shape with Andrea's Bikini Hotline. CallNet (Pty) Ltd. Calls charged at R2 20 a minute including VAT.



EMBETH IS HOLLYWOOD'S NEW PRETTY WOMAN: P20



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A GROUP of dissident former secret agents of the SA Defence Force's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau threw down the gauntlet to the government this week: Pay us for our silence.

The agents have rejected as too low the retrenchment packages offered to them after the CCB was disbanded in July last year.

This week, a spokesman for the dissidents handed documents to the Sunday Times which contain an unmistakable ultimatum to President FW de Klerk to meet their demands or risk having state security endangered.

The dissidents also provided a sample of what sort of information they have in store — details of the involvement of former Danish Interior Minister Knud Enggaard in a CCB project to buy a boat for spying purposes. They say they do not want to compromise secret projects or individuals.

But they claim former agents in possession of material that could threaten state security could only be persuaded to turn it over in return for the money they believe is due to them.

Files detailing CCB activities were removed from the organisation's Pretoria headquarters before the Harms commission of inquiry into hit squads convened, and have not been recovered.

Skeletons

To ensure their silence, the dissidents are demanding

● Appointment of an independent committee to deal with their claims because they have lost confidence in the SADF's "steamroller" approach to their problems.

● Settlement of their claims "before more skeletons come out of the cupboard" and, in particular, before a new government comes to power.

● That an office be set up for "a time" to ensure feedback from all former CCB members and "those with whom they may have contact, for example SAS members, Selous Scouts, Special Forces, Koevoet, the ANC and the PAC" and to ensure that all documents in members' possession be returned.

Contracts

● Channelling of payments from the SADF through lawyers acting for the group so that "members can be influenced to come forward honestly with any material that could endanger state security".

They also propose that the newly appointed ombudsman, Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, should be given the authority to examine the CCB's Personnel and Financial Plan and individual employment contracts.

The dissidents claim that the CCB has not been disbanded, and that certain projects are still active, with front companies

By DE WET POTGIETER

continuing to operate on behalf of the government.

They also allege that a number of SADF members in key positions — including generals — have a secret agenda and are bent on derailing the negotiating process.

Describing these SADF members as "some kind of third force", the spokesman for the dissidents said information about a series of "extremely sensitive issues" would be leaked to selected media in the next few months as part of a carefully designed plan to embarrass President De Klerk and the government.

Proof that this was already happening was the revelations about Inkatha funding, he said.

"Information about police funding of Inkatha rallies was never leaked from within the inner circles of the SAP. It came from people inside the SADF," he claimed.

At the same time — in what appears to be the first leak of information by the dissidents themselves — they claim to be concerned about the handling of Project Crawler, which involved the purchase of a foreign-registered ship, the Margit Rye,

by the CCB for surveillance purposes.

According to their document, the ship was "one hundred percent an external project" channelled through legitimate business and government organisations abroad.

"Our information is that opposition parties in Denmark are making a political mint of this information, which has recently come to light. It is unacceptable that the SADF has so little grasp of the international implications of their actions," the document said.

Seized

The dissidents claim that SADF bungling has led to the embarrassment of people who were involved in helping South Africa.

In February, the South African Navy seized the Margit Rye in Durban.

The Durban Supreme Court ordered two weeks later that the ship be returned to its registered owner, named as a Mr Andre Welhelmus.

In papers filed with the court, former CCB agent Kobus Pienaar said Mr Welhelmus had also been a

□ To Page 2

Viva Hani's ha

By BILL KRIGE

THE ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, goose-stepped into the open in Umtata yesterday in its first public parade.

But in place of the "full military display" promised earlier in the week by ANC official Nat Serache, the 3 000-strong crowd in Umtata's Independence Stadium saw a mere 24 unarmed men in uniform stumbling through an elementary drill routine.

The strongest military presence was that of the Transkei Defence Force and its band, which played Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

The rally, to mark MK's 30th birthday, started 90 minutes late,

when Mrs Winnie M. chief of staff Chris H. in battle fatigues — that entered the stadium at speed and threw clenched fists at the assembled square.

As the squad followed instructions were by an officer in camouflage ANC insignia.

The troops, wearing black berets and arms, appeared confident as they changed positions. The left foot forward was the right, and the gours of the goose-step sustain for more than a time before lap

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Agents: Pay up or we tell

From Page 1 (250)
CCB agent, and had bought the ship for the CCB with R2,5-million provided by the CCB S/Time 15/12/91

This week, an application by 16 former agents — including two women — was thrown out of the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Justice MC de Klerk on the grounds that they had not filed an earlier application seeking permission to sue Defence Minister Roelf Meyer under their CCB codenames

They claim the SADF

owes them nearly R14-million in outstanding medical aid benefits, leave pay and pensions

The dissidents' document, titled *The Handling of the Final Disbandment of the CCB by the SADF*, has not been officially handed to the government, but a spokesman for the dissidents said it had found its way "unofficially" to top government officials, including President De Klerk

Former CCB managing director Joe Verster told the Sunday Times this week that President De

Klerk had told him he "saw no point in discussing the matter with me"

Mr Meyer said he had refused to meet Mr Verster, "because I did not feel it would be correct, as the dispute is being dealt with by the SADF's attorneys on the one hand, and attorneys representing the former CCB agents on the other" 15/12/91

He said the SADF had taken into account the possibility that disgruntled agents could divulge information about secret projects when it made them a settlement offer

Viva Hani's half-mast army

By BILL KRIGE (254)

THE ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, goose-stepped into the open in Umtata yesterday in its first public parade

But in place of the "full military display" promised earlier in the week by ANC official Nat Serache, the 3 000-strong crowd in Umtata's Independence Stadium saw a mere 24 unarmed men in uniform stumbling through an elementary drill routine

The strongest military presence was that of the Transkei Defence Force and its band, which played Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika

The rally, to mark MK's 30th birthday, started 90 minutes late,

when Mrs Winnie Mandela and MK chief of staff Chris Hani — both clad in battle fatigues — leapt from a car that entered the stadium at high speed and threw clenched fist salutes at the assembled squad

As the squad formed into ranks, instructions were barked out by an officer in camouflage uniform with ANC insignia

The troops, wearing khaki fatigues and black berets but bearing no arms, appeared confused by the rapid-fire changes of pace, putting the left foot forward when it should have been the right, and finding the rigours of the goose-step too much to sustain for more than a few metres, at a time before lapsing back into a

walk It took five minutes for three of them to untie a stubborn knot around the ANC flag When it was finally hoisted, alongside that of the SA Communist Party, it flew just above half-mast

ANC marshalls — who far outnumbered the soldiers — said the squad had been trained in East Germany, Russia, Angola and Cuba.

The only AK-47 on view was carried by an MK supporter who fired several bursts into the air in tribute to "fallen comrades".

In a fiery speech, Mr Hani said the Transkei Defence Force — trained and equipped by the SADF — was an ally in the freedom struggle

● Picture — Page 2

Pik denies plans for UK to train soldiers

PRÉTORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, denied a London-based newspaper story at the weekend claiming his department had received a report from the British government on proposals to train military personnel.

The story, published on Friday in The Independent in London, quoted unnamed British sources as claiming that Britain was drawing up plans to train soldiers in a new post-apartheid South African army.

Mr Botha said "Sufficient training facilities exist within South Africa for all public service facilities to train personnel without any discrimination";

The report claimed the impetus had come from the ANC, which had suggested that training might begin with existing members of uMkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's military arm.

The report said British plans envisaged a much broader-based programme — Sapa

ET 16/12/91 (254)

ANC plans to expand army

DAHIUS SANAI

UMKHONTO we Sizwe commander-in-chief Joe Modise said yesterday that the ANC's military wing would upgrade and expand its forces as it prepared to form part of a new SA national army.

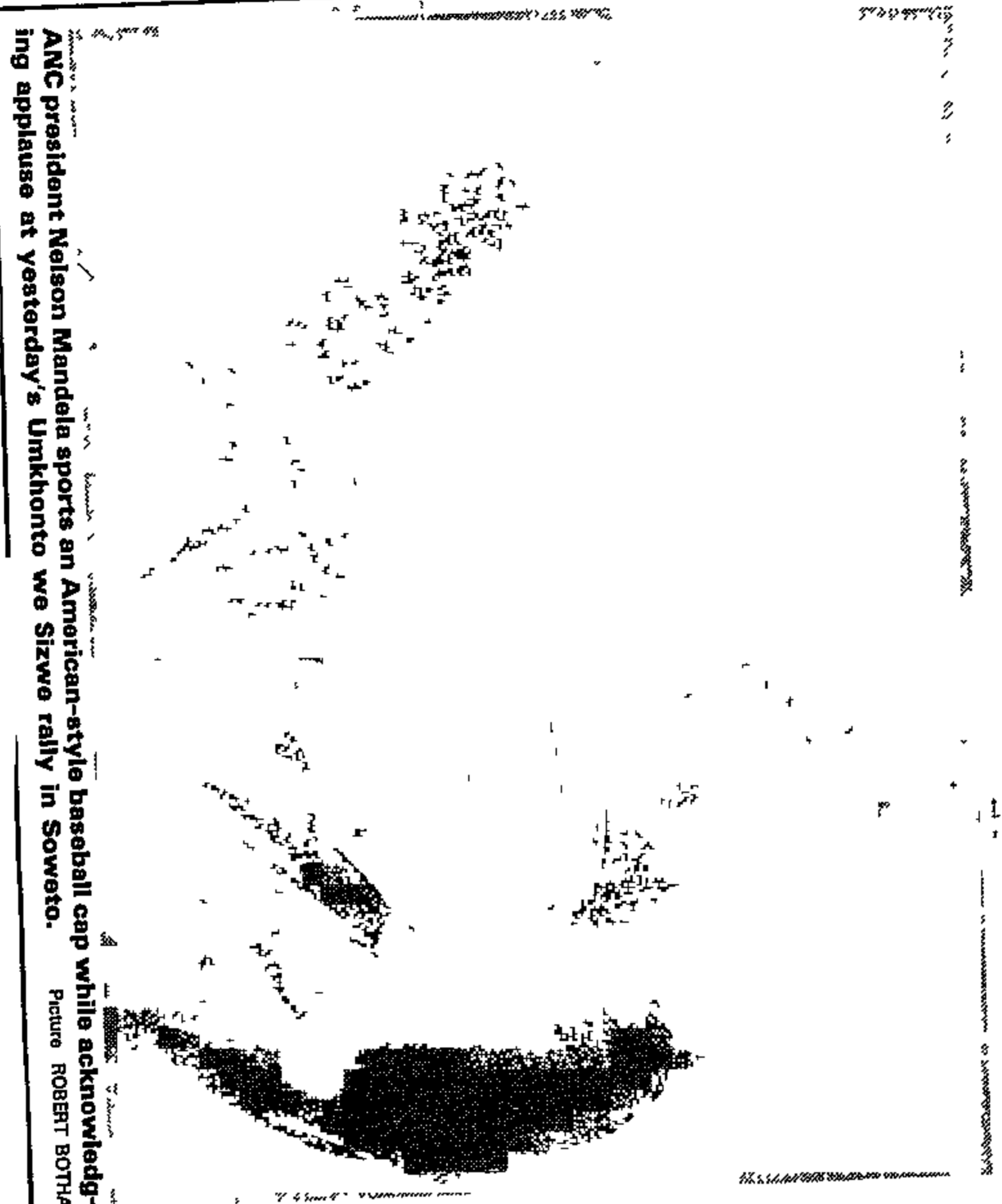
Modise, speaking at a rally at Orlando Stadium, Soweto to celebrate Umkhonto's 30th anniversary, said Umkhonto would not be dictated to in its decision to continue training officers.

A tense atmosphere prevailed and there was heavy security. Speakers included ANC president Nelson Mandela and ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo.

Modise said Umkhonto was a people's army, readying itself for the role of becoming a defence force for SA, not a private army as its critics suggested.

It reserved the right to upgrade and expand its forces as part of the process of change in SA. Many young officers were undergoing training in modern military techniques in a number of countries in preparation for Umkhonto's future role in a revamped defence force for SA, he said. Tambo warned that the apparent inability of government to stop the current violence could only lead to "a further poisoning of the political atmosphere".

He said he felt a sense of pride and vindication that Umkhonto had grown into "a formidable army of liberation that strikes fear into the hearts of oppressors". Modise and Tambo called for all remaining political prisoners to be released. The Matikeng Anti-Repression Forum, a group campaigning for the release of political prisoners in Bophuthatswana, said last week there were 11 political prisoners remaining in the homeland. But Modise said yesterday there will still "many MK cadres" being kept in jail in the homeland, and accused government of acting with the "utmost arrogance" in refusing to release remaining political prisoners. Sapa reports only about 18 Umkhonto members took part in a parade around the stadium which was supposed to have been the highlight of the proceedings.



ANC president Nelson Mandela sports an American-style baseball cap while acknowledging applause at yesterday's Umkhonto we Sizwe rally in Soweto. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Transkei army promises to support MK

Sowetan 17/12/91

254

THE Transkei Defence Force, sponsored and trained by the South African Government, has pledged support to Umkhonto we Sizwe in the event of national negotiations failing

This was said by TDF acting commander Brigadier Themba Matanzima at MK's 30th anniversary rally at Umtata's Independence Stadium on Saturday

The TDF and MK "would go back to the bush together in the struggle for freedom" if negotiations failed, Matanzima said

The TDF fully supported MK's initiatives in training soldiers of both armies abroad and in Africa to upgrade military

skills so these forces could take their rightful place when South Africa's armies were integrated, Matanzima said

Apartheid planners were to blame for homeland soldiers not receiving adequate training which matched the professional standards of the SA Defence Force, he said

The days when the SADF infiltrated the TDF to suppress the activities of MK were gone, he said. Matanzima spoke of growing up with many MK cadres who had died in struggles against the SADF

He praised dead MK commanders like Mr Zola Dubane and Mr Attwell Maqhekeza - *Sapa*

A guard of honour performs a march at a rally to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe at Orlando Stadium, Soweto, yesterday.

Modise warns of ruin in SA

Sowetan 17/12/91 (254)

UMKHONTO we Sizwe leader Mr Joe Modise yesterday warned that "our brothers and sisters in the SA Defence Force, police and the homeland armies that identify with the forces of violence and destabilisation will only bring ruin to our country"

Modise was speaking at a rally of about 3 000 MK supporters at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto to commemorate MK's 30th anniversary

He accused the security forces of collaborating with vigilantes and said the failure of the State to take ac-

tion against them "demonstrates quite clearly that violence forms part of the overall strategy of the regime to weaken the democratic forces"

Modise warned MK could not sit idly and that it was its duty to defend the people, the National Peace Accord and free political activity

He called on his people to take the initiative to ensure their self-protection against vigilantes, and said MK would always strive to impart the necessary skills to community efforts

The continued incar-

ceration of MK combatants such as Robert McBride, Mthetheli Mncube could no longer be tolerated and a massive campaign should be launched to demand their release

In Cape Town, a 21-gun salute was fired by an unseen MK cadre shortly after chief of staff Mr Chris Ham had addressed a rally at Langa Stadium

Hani had just finished reading out the names of fallen MK cadres from the Western Cape when a burst of shots was heard from behind the podium

Front newspaper for South Africa in Botswana closes

(254)

Sowetan
GABORONE - A Botswana-based newspaper which was exposed recently as a front for the South African Government was closed at the weekend and all its equipment spirited out of the country in three huge trucks

Newslink Africa, together with its printing arm, Magnum Press, was closed on Saturday morning. Its expensive printing presses and furniture were transported to South Africa in huge trucks

15/12/91

But the trucks were stopped at the Tlokweng border post by Botswana immigration officials at the instruction of the commissioner of labour. They were only allowed to leave after all employees had been paid.

Newslink was exposed recently by a former SADF officer, Major Nico Basson, as an ambitious project by South African military intelligence to influence Southern African countries.

All the editorial decisions were

taken in Pretoria by the SA Troop Information Unit, of the SADF.

Basson said: "Newslink is a front paper for the South African Government with the aim of destabilising Botswana."

Newslink, a weekly, used to sell at 50 thebe (about 37c), but after its South African connection was exposed, it was given away free of charge - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

South 19/12/91 - 15/1/92

Squatter shot dead

THE HRC reports a man was shot dead on November 28 after police and the SADF opened fire in a squatter camp after chasing an allegedly stolen mini-bus. Mr. Samuel Thethu was shot and killed as he came out his shack in the camp. Another resident, Mrs Fezeka Tyiki, was seriously injured. The police say a policeman was injured when the police were shot at in the camp. Police and the SADF returned fire and later found the body of a man.

Air force cuts back as 71 officers asked to retire

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The South African Air Force has asked another 71 senior officers and non-commissioned officers to take early retirement as part of the rationalisation process towards a smaller air force

According to a spokesman the process is being handled delicately and sympathetically

"This is not a nice thing to do as the pension is not very

much. Anyone leaving will have to find another job," he said

"We have been doing this for two years now and it is an ongoing process. Each case is being handled individually."

The spokesman said that personnel near the end of their careers are identified for early retirement by their commanding officers in conjunction with the planners of the new air force

He said the whole process took some time as each case was handled individually with each member interviewed and questioned

"Requests to stay are treated with great sympathy. There has not been one case of someone who has been forced to accept early retirement

"Everyone who receives a letter sending them on early retirement has already said

they would go," the spokesman said

The personnel are aged from 50 to 55 and the process is expected to continue for another year

The cut-backs have resulted in many positions becoming redundant and while many people were moved to new posts, the rationalisation of the air force meant that there were no longer posts for everyone, the spokesman said.

ON THE RUN: Umkhonto relay runners carry two spears through the streets of Bonteheuwel on their way to the Langa Stadium

PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED

MK ready to embrace

SADF — Chris Hani

South 19/12/91 - 15/1/92

By Rehana Rossouw

THE South African Defence Force insinuated that Umkhonto we Sizwe was not a real army, yet the SADF sent soldiers across the borders to wipe out the ANC's armed wing, MK chief of staff Chris Hani said this week.

However, MK could afford to be magnanimous and embrace the SADF despite the pain and suffering it had unleashed.

Hani addressed 3 000 people at Langa stadium on Monday on the 30th anniversary of MK's founding — the culmination of three days of celebrations to mark the army's history.

Across the country, MK soldiers marched and drilled before thousands of South Africans for the first time.

In Cape Town, they not only goose-stepped and saluted, but fired a 21-gun salute from an AK-47 to honour fallen cadres, despite a heavy police and army presence outside the stadium.

Dressed in army fatigues, 41 soldiers marched into the stadium. Shortly before they appeared, 40 runners who had carried two spears from Khayelitsha to Langa handed them over to Hani.

In his keynote address Hani said he saluted with pride the men and women who took the bold decision to challenge the ruling class which was armed to the teeth.

"Those who believed apartheid was immutable or God-ordained thought we were indulging in games or playing hide and seek," he said.

"Today, our people in their thousands are observing the day of Umkhonto. Which other army in this country can solicit that admiration?"

"MK is an army fighting for freedom and democracy and it is there-



COMMANDING THE TROOPS: Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani and commander James Makhaya at the MK celebration at the Langa Stadium

fore not surprising that it is loved and admired by people."

Hani read a list of 31 Western Cape MK cadres who had "died in action", including Ashley Kriel, Anton Fransch, Michael Mapongwana and Pro Jack.

He slated former security policemen in the Cape, like Warrant-Officer Jeffrey Benzien and Captain William Liebenberg, who he alleged tortured MK cadres at their headquarters in Culemborg.

"Let's hope that as we move into the new South Africa the Liebenbergs and the Benziens will become relics of history.

"There will never be torture of human beings in this country again,"

Hani vowed.

"We will entrench a clause against torture in the new constitution of this country."

Hani said the SADF had also caused "endless pain" for the people of South Africa. The country had come through a life of terror, a nightmare because it was ruled by a "government of outlaws" which trained surrogate armies like Unita and the MNR.

He said "The SADF has nothing to be proud of. Can it be proud of having murdered Angolan civilians?"

Hani said MK was optimistic and confident about the future.

"We have shed blood, we have sacrificed, but we are alive and the new South Africa cannot be stopped."

Report alleges SA has atomic bombs

LONDON — SA could have as many as 30 atomic bombs, according to the latest edition of South, a London-based magazine focusing on the developing world. *BID 1911241*

In a feature on the demise of nuclear weapons and civil power, South says for the past 10 years SA has been "able to produce at least 50kg of highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium a year, using the stationary-walled centrifuge process".

It says observers estimate it may have stockpiled up to 30 atomic bombs.

There were early signs of a South African nuclear capability in 1977 when a nuclear test site was identi-

**KIN BENTLEY and
LINDEN BIRNS**

fied in the Kalahari desert by US and Soviet satellite surveillance, the report says "After intense diplomatic pressure, this was dismantled

"A mysterious double-flash, observed by satellites in the South Atlantic two years later, was thought to have been a small, atmospheric nuclear test conducted by SA, possibly with help from Israel, although both countries denied any joint programmes."

Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen last night said it was easy for someone to speculate what SA had the potential to produce, but that it

was "extremely reckless" to speculate that SA was in possession of atom bombs

"We are no longer in that business now that we have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," he added

QSL
"Anyone who suspects that we are sitting on stockpiles is welcome to come and have a look for themselves," he said

Winemaker opposes terms ban

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The prohibition on the use of French place names and terms in the marketing of SA wines placed severe obstacles in the way of developing an export market, vineyard owner Timothy Hamilton Russell claimed yesterday.

He called for an amendment to the regulations issued in terms of the Wine Products Act.

Hermanus-based Hamilton Russell was fined R500 on each of two counts by a Paarl magistrate last week for the unauthorised use of French names such as Bordeaux and Burgundy to describe his wines in a newsletter, order form and other publications. The fines were conditionally suspended for four years.

Hamilton Russell said yesterday the legislation prohibited the use of 261 French terms, names and descriptions of towns, villages and areas connected with wine. The legislation emerged out of a 30-year-old agreement between the French and SA governments which allowed SA to export crayfish to France on condition that it prohibited the use of French terms in wine promotion.

Hamilton Russell said he believed the way the legislation was being interpreted and enforced went against the intention of the French government.

"Clearly the French government would not object

to a statement that the best red wines in the world are made in Burgundy — one of the prohibited names."

He added it was also never the intention to place a blanket ban on the names and descriptions when related to the selling and advertising of SA wines.

"The use of certain terms, without in any way wishing to pass off SA wines as French wines, are of great value in assisting producers to firstly export their wines, as well as to describe the quality of their wines in accordance with international norms and usages."

He quoted the phrase "Pinot Noir being the noble red grape of Burgundy"

SADF-Inkatha link to violence alleged

BILLY PADDOCK

INKATHA members who allegedly underwent secret SADF military intelligence training have been directly involved in violence, the Weekly Mail reports today.

According to the newspaper, five military intelligence trainees were being sought by police for their involvement in violence in Natal.

Apparently one has been linked to the murder earlier this year of tribal leader Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo. One of the men involved in his murder told the Natal Witness newspaper about his involvement 8104 19/12/91.

Since then he has been protected by ANC members who have worked out a deal with the police to ensure his safety. He has been providing information in tracking down others involved in the planning and killing of the chief.

The Weekly Mail will also publish fresh evidence of covert Military Intelligence involvement in political matters including court records showing that the front organisations that ran and equipped the secret training camps for Inkatha, and paid the salaries of the hit squad trainees, were a military intelligence front.

It will also provide details of other military intelligence fronts that have been involved in similar activities, and more evidence on an Israeli connection. The newspaper says it has evidence at least some of the Inkatha trainees involved in hit squads were trained in Israel.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber said he could not divulge further disclosures at this stage, but said this was not the last of the Weekly Mail's information on covert SADF operations involving Inkatha. He said the newspaper would reveal much more evidence in the new year.

French eye historic Cape buildings

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The French government has approached the Cape Town City Council to buy some historic buildings for an embassy and consulate.

The properties are in a block bounded by Hout, Bree, Shortmarket and Buitengracht streets. The French have offered R433 000 for the properties which are valued at R900 000, but has undertaken to spend at least R3m restoring and renovating the buildings.

The council's executive committee has recommended the council accept the proposal subject to the Cape Administrator's approval as the properties have been formally reserved for a parking garage. It has also recommended the properties be sold subject to the French government abiding by development guidelines for the properties.

One of the buildings, in an advanced state of decay, was built between 1788 and 1795 and modernised early in the 19th century.

If the French government took over the building it would have to carefully protect a vine claimed to be the oldest in Cape Town.

Two other buildings on the site were built in 1783 and later used as a funeral parlour before being expropriated by the council in the early 1980s.

The fourth building was built in the late 18th century and is in a structurally sound condition.

The council has recommended that the building be retained in its present state, but would be open to proposals which "imaginatively re-use the existing structure and spaces", say council guidelines.

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ISRAEL DENIES TRAINING HIT-SQUAD MEN

By DREW FORREST (254)
THE Israeli army had provided no military assistance to any foreign country, Israel's ambassador to South Africa, Zvi Goy-Ari, insisted this week *wilman 19/12/91-2/1/92*

His curt comment, conveyed through his secretary, was in response to *Weekly Mail* information that some of the 200 Inkatha members based at Mkuze had previously undergone training in Israel.

Both affidavits in *The Weekly Mail's* possession and a highly placed source in the Inkatha Freedom Party affirm that the training was for hit-squad purposes. After their instruction in Namibia and Israel, the 200 were allegedly divided into four units: "offensive", "defensive", "contra-mobilisation" and "aides".

Approached by *Business Day* this

week, the South African Defence Force would not comment on allegations regarding the training of Inkatha members in Israel (254)

South African Police sources say that four former Mkuze trainees now being sought in connection with murder and attempted murder underwent training in Israel. (See PAGE 3.)

A former Mkuze trainee alleges that a Matthew Sibanda was active in recruiting Inkatha youth for training in Israel. After resigning from the Inkatha leadership and working briefly for the Old Mutual and Metropolitan insurance companies, Sibanda is alleged to have been arrested and charged with arson.

Also mentioned as having received Israeli training — between March and October 31 1986 — is Mkuze graduate Zweli Dlamini. He is named

in an affidavit as a member of an Ulundi-based hit squad commanded by Captain Hlengwa "used to attack UDF activists in all Natal areas"

Well-placed sources say reports of Israeli training for Inkatha hit squads began circulating at the end of 1986 in Mandini, northern Natal, amid a heavy onslaught on members of the Metal and Allied Workers Union

Another alleged beneficiary of paramilitary training in Israel is the head of the IFP's communications department in Ulundi, Bkekithemba Thompson Xesibe. He is alleged in one affidavit to have commanded a secret base at Secunda where members of the "offensive" and "defensive" units took refuge "after hitting targets".

Xesibe said he would not answer any questions

Inkatha hit-squad trainees wanted

AT least five Inkatha members trained at the secret Ghost Mountain training camp in Mkuze are being hunted by the South African Police for alleged murder and other crimes

Four of them, according to police sources, were previously trained in Israel by arrangement with the South African Defence Force. None of them appears to be on record as a member of the kwaZulu Police, but some appear to have KZP identity documents — suggesting that these were falsely issued.

Information at the disposal of *The Weekly Mail* also suggests a connection between the Mkuze camp and this year's unsolved assassination of Chief Mhlabanzima Maphumulo, a traditional leader in the Table Mountain area of the Natal Midlands who was sympathetic to the African National Congress.

Last week *The Weekly Mail* revealed that Military Intelligence, working through front organisations Creed Consultants and Adult Education Consultants, funded the training of Inkatha hit squads at a camp at Mkuze established in 1989. About 200 Inkatha members based at the camp underwent training three years earlier at an SADF base in the Caprivi Strip and in Israel.

President FW de Klerk has admitted SADF involvement in the Namibian training exercise, but has claimed that the training was purely for VIP protection and security purposes. After the training was completed, he said, the men were absorbed into the KZP.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has significantly not denied the existence of the Mkuze camp, but has denied that it was used for hit-squad training.

The Weekly Mail is in possession of two lists of Mkuze trainees, one provided by a man who himself underwent training at the camp and the other by a police source.

Among the 40-odd names listed are those of five men suspected by police of murder or attempted murder. They are:

● **MANDLA MCHUNU**, aged about 28, from Madadeni. According to our police source, he was issued with a fake ID document by the KZP, signed by deputy commissioner Brigadier S Mathe. He is wanted in connection with two murders, one at Melmoth and one at Nyoni, and in connection with the possession of unlicensed firearms.

In a sinister sequel to the alleged murders, a skeleton of a man was found in April 1990 at Harburg, near Wartburg, with the ID document of Mchunu nearby. A pathologist studied the remains and concluded that the man was much younger than Mchunu — his death appears to have been faked and he is still on the run.

The investigating officer was a Detective-Sergeant PL Mthembu in Wartburg.

● **VELA MCHUNU**, aged about 26, from Imbali near Pietermaritzburg. He is a suspect in the unresolved murders of three BTR-Sarmcol workers — Phineas Sibiba, Simon Ngubane and Flomena Mnikathi — at Mphophomeni, Howick, in December 1986 and in another murder in Mpumalanga (case number CR 84/12/87). The Sarmcol killings were a key trigger of Pietermaritzburg's endemic political violence.

Mchunu, who is still on the run, is described in an affidavit by a former Mkuze trainee as a member of an "offensive" unit in which some of those trained in Israel and Namibia were placed. Together with Chief Khawula, kwaZulu MP for Umzinto, and a certain Ndlovu, MP for Hammarsdale, he is named as having killed the cattle of Clermont businessman and prominent member of the Clermont Advisory Board, Zazi Khuzwayo.

He is almost certainly the "Vela" named in last year's murder trial of kwaZulu cabinet member Chief Samuel Jamile. According to the court record, Jamile instructed "Vela" to kill Khuzwayo. "Vela", described as a kwaZulu policeman, also accompanied Jamile in the attack in which Joseph Khumalo was killed on the night of April 5 1987.

● **MYONI HLONGWANE**, aged about 30, from Mpumalanga. He is wanted for the rape and murder of two girls in Mpumalanga in 1988. The investigating officer is a Sergeant Duma at

Among the Inkatha members who underwent secret hit-squad training are five men wanted by police for alleged murder and other crimes

By **DREW FORREST** and **CASSANDRA MOODLEY**

Mpumalanga

Hlongwane's police ID is thought to be in the docket at Mpumalanga police station.

● **DAVID DLAMINI**, aged about 30. He is wanted for the attempted murder of an SADF soldier at Edendale in 1987 or 1988. There was much ill-feeling between Inkatha and the SADF on the ground in Natal, causing IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at one stage to call for the SADF's withdrawal from the area.

Dlamini's police ID is understood to be in a docket at the Plessislaer police station.

● **CYRIL QEDUKWAZI** ("End of knowledge") **NGEMA**, originally of Meadowlands, Soweto. A former ANC guerrilla, he is alleged in an Mkuze trainee's affidavit to be a member of an Ulundi-based hit squad commanded by a Captain Hlangwa, and to have undergone training at both the Mkuze camp and a KZP training camp at



Chief Mhlabanzima Maphumulo

Amatukulu

Ngema was charged this year with the murder of kwaMakutha residents Raphael Mkhize, an ANC leader, and Winnie Mkhize. His co-accused were KZP constables Patrick Mbamba, Wellington Mncwanga and Mohumae Qhu.

Released on bail, Ngema disappeared, and murder and attempted murder charges are still pending. He was found guilty in October of unlawful possession of firearms.

Also on our list of Mkuze trainees — described as "a killer" — is Zambi Shabangu, from Mpumalanga, who is said to work with a certain Daluxolo Luthuli, a former Umkhonto weSizwe fighter.

Before his assassination this year, Chief Maphumulo claimed a professional Inkatha hit squad was operating in his area and specifically named Luthuli.

He also alleged that an Inkatha hit-squad member trained in Israel had been planted at the *Hanga* newspaper as a photographer and had been sent to "eliminate" him.

The name of this "journalist" appears on *The Weekly Mail's* list of Mkuze trainees. *Hanga's* editor, TJ Mthembu, yesterday confirmed that the "journalist" in question had worked at the newspaper as a trainee photographer but was now based at Ulundi. He said the man had worked on kwaZulu government periodicals.

● See PAGE 4

NOW

The Mild Family

COURTLEIGH

» **SATIN LEAF** «

IN A NEW 20's PACK

COMPACT · CONVENIENT · SPILLPROOF

* ULTRA MILD

* ABSOLUTE LIGHTS

LIVERY ARRIVING FROM COURTESY OF LONDON. MARKED BY THE WORLD'S MOST EXCLUSIVE ORGANIZATION.

MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Weekly Mail would like to wish its readers a happy Christmas and peaceful New Year. The next edition of the newspaper will be published on Friday, January 2, 1992.

Evasions, threats, but no denials

254

W/M on 19/12/91 - 2/1/92

THE government is likely to be forced to deal with *The Weekly Mail's* revelations of extensive Military Intelligence links with Inkatha at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) talks this weekend.

The Weekly Mail last week reported that Inkatha had received massive injections of money and paramilitary training from South African Defence Force MI fronts.

So far, response from both government and Inkatha has been limited to evasions or threats, with no denials of the major thrust of the story. However, it is understood that organisations such as the African National Congress and some international observers at the Codesa talks intend to raise the matter with the government. The ANC will use the issue to drive home the need for interim government arrangements that put the security forces under neutral control.

Inkatha at first refused to respond to the story, dismissing it as an attempt to smear the organisation. Later, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied that his organisation had trained "hit squads" and threatened to sue *The Weekly Mail*.

He did not deal with allegations of extensive links with MI, ignoring such questions as why MI men addressed his central committee or suggestions that they had provided cars and had set up and run a training camp for his men. The SADF "was not prepared to comment in any way on allegations

and speculation about covert action".

Asked about companies named as MI fronts, Major Charl de Klerk of the SADF said the Defence Force has submitted details of all its covert organisations to the President's Committee appointed in July to gather specific information on special covert projects.

He declined to comment on allegations that the SADF had organised training in Israel for Inkatha members and that Inkatha men trained at Mkuze were taken into the kwaZulu police as hit-squad members.

Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods has threatened to sue the newspaper over reports that he was a police informer and over quotes attributed to him.

The newspaper responded by pointing out that the allegation that Woods was a police informer was made not by *The Weekly Mail*, but by the police themselves. It was contained in a document written by Major Lous Botha, the man at the centre of police funding of Inkatha.

On the "fabricated" statements, the newspaper said it had taped its conversation with Woods and would play this to a judge if this was the course Woods wanted to pursue.

Bhekithemba Xesibe, head of Inkatha's communications department in Ulundi and named by *The Weekly Mail* as one of those who underwent MI training, said he was not prepared to answer questions.

New Military Intelligence link to Pasques

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19/12/91 - 2/1/92

Wim

DR LOUIS PASQUES was being less than frank when he denied any links with the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence (MI) in an interview with *The Weekly Mail* last week.

A month before *The Weekly Mail* unmasked Pasques as the man at the centre of a web of MI and secret funding allegations involving Inkatha, the *Financial Mail* carried a report of an industrial court action clearly linking Pasques' company, Adult Education Consultants (AEC), to MI.

Papers in the industrial court action also describe a key role played on behalf of AEC by retired SADF General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, a high-ranking intelligence officer who testified before the Harms Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Also mentioned in the industrial court action was a Pretoria management consultancy, called Topman Bestuurdienste Bpk, which *The*

the documents, he said, adding "I also fear .. I don't know what — but I'm afraid of what perhaps could happen"

He declined to comment further, except to confirm details of his industrial court application, the involvement of Badenhorst, and the fact that he had now instructed his lawyers to launch a civil action against Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the SADF for payment of salaries owing him.

Conradie's involvement with AEC began in 1986. On Pasques' instruction he formed a close corporation called Eduguide, ostensibly to provide "educational and advisory services" in the Eastern Cape.

In his application to the industrial court, Conradie said these services were "connected with national security. Due to the nature of the work done, the SADF, on behalf of the respondent (AEC), supplied the necessary funds."

After Conradie was fired in June 1988, negotiations between him and AEC continued. On January 22 this

year his lawyer, Roger Hannington, wrote to Pasques claiming payments for salaries owed to Conradie and his wife Christie, who was employed by Eduguide. In his letter, Hannington noted that Eduguide had been used "to do work of a secret nature for reasons known to you" and that Pasques knew that funds for Eduguide's services had come from the SADF.

Hannington's letter, of which copies were also sent to then defence minister, Magnus Malan, Malan's spokesman, Dás Herbst and the head of the SADF, prompted Badenhorst's entry into the affair as a mediator acting on behalf of AEC.

Badenhorst entered into an agreement with Conradie "in his capacity as representative of Adult Education Consultants and the SA Defence Force (intelligence section)".

In terms of the agreement, AEC was to pay Conradie R125 584. In addition, certain tasks Conradie would have carried out for military intelligence, AEC or Topman Management Services would be suspended pending an inquiry headed by Badenhorst aimed at discovering whether or not Conradie was guilty of alleged financial mismanagement.

Conradie was later informed by AEC's attorney Peet Pelsner that Badenhorst had found Conradie's dismissal was lawful.

Conradie was ordered on May 14 to cede his share in Eduguide to the other member of the corporation, Drikus Botha, and to hand over Eduguide's assets to an AEC representative. Conradie refused to do so, after proposing a conciliation board hearing, he was reinstated.

Dr Louis Pasques

sources, was a Jacob Pieter Willem van Eden Koen, of Pretoria.

The industrial court action was launched by Port Elizabeth educationist Dr Ben Conradie who was seeking reinstatement after being fired by AEC. Conradie this week told *The Weekly Mail* he had been visited by MI officers seeking certain documents. He was refusing to hand over

However, on September 7, Pretoria advocate Henne Goosen chaired a disciplinary hearing — which Conradie refused to attend. Despite Conradie's absence, Goosen recommended his summary dismissal.

Pasques wrote to Conradie on September 13, saying he accepted Goosen's recommendation and that Conradie would be contacted to hand over Eduguide's documents and assets. Conradie was approached on December 9 by Pelsner and a MI officer, Commandant Jan van der Merwe, but refused to hand over any documents.

Conradie is preparing to sue Meyer and the SADF for salary owing him.

It has been established that after Conradie was fired, his Eduguide partner, Drikus Botha, launched Dynamic Teaching in Port Elizabeth, which has a branch office in East London. Botha was a former member of AEC and Dynamic Teaching was formed to replace Eduguide. Botha then established MMD Makelaars in Pretoria.

● Pasques could not be reached for comment.

SOUTH AFRICA BY NUMBERS

SADF LEGAL FEES

Four lawyers used by the South African Defence Force during the Harms Commission of Inquiry were paid R2,25-million.

SECURITY FORCES

Almost a third of the 111 500-strong police force are permanently engaged in combating political violence, 60 000 SADF members have been deployed since the beginning of this year for the same purpose and 130 police officers have died and 888 have been injured since January 1990.

Since the beginning of this year, 5 950 people were arrested for involvement in violence, unrest areas were declared in 27 townships and 548 politically-motivated attacks on police occurred. During the same period police confiscated more than 2 300 rifles, including more than 1 000 AK-47s, 3 000 hand guns, 12 000 rounds of ammunition and 250 cases of grenades, limpet mines and explosives.

ATTACKS ON THE SADF

Since May 1 1990 to July 31 this year there were 254 unprovoked attacks on soldiers in township violence in which six soldiers died.

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19/12/91
W/m



I won't leave when things go wrong. I will leave on the crest of a wave. I'm a fighter, remember.

Magnus Malan responding to calls for his resignation

Police are openly helping ANC supporters eliminate IFP supporters. I am a man of peace. It breaks my heart to be called to identify corpses after a clash between ANC and IFP supporters.

Themba Khoza, Transvaal leader of Inkatha Youth Brigade

The commission neglected to make one final recommendation, namely that there should be a provision made to buy a dustbin into which the Bill will be thrown after a black government takes over.

Robert van Tonder, Boerestaat Party leader on the South African Law Commission Bill of Rights

AS 1991 draws to a close, most of South Africa's military men find themselves in a position considerably weaker and more precarious than at the end of last year.

The year will be remembered, in military terms, for the departure of General Magnus Malan, the exposure of the role played by South African Defence Force military intelligence in providing training for Inkatha, the spate of overseas trials of South African arms dealers and the new United States arms embargo against South Africa, for a significant breakdown in the conscription system and, perhaps most significantly, for the drastic cuts in defence spending, armaments projects and Armscor jobs

For the SADF itself it was 12 months of embarrassing exposés. It started in January with revelations in parliament that months after Malan had announced that the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau network had been disbanded, the CCB continued to receive millions of rands of taxpayer's money, approved by senior SADF generals

And it ended with the threat of more to come. Some of the CCB operatives tried to blackmail the government with the threat that unless they received generous severance packages, they would rattle more skeletons in the cupboard — such as further details about SADF officers destabilising the country

Along the way there were a string of nuggets that must have made the securocrats cringe:

- The most dramatic was *The Weekly Mail's* exposure of the Inkatha funding scandal, which led to the government's admission that SADF military intelligence had trained 150 Inkatha soldiers — something the SADF had previously denied

The government and Inkatha claimed the men were merely trained as "guards" but in its December 13 edition *The Weekly Mail* provided hard evidence that they were trained as an elite hit-squad unit and funded to the tune of R2,25-million a year. Additional training was provided in Israel under the SADF's auspices

- Democratic Party MP Jan Van Eck shocked parliament in March with revelations, which he said came from "reli-

The year the SADF would like to forget

exposés

254

W/Mail 19/12/91 - 2/1/92

In the past 12 months the SADF has been rocked by the Inkatha funding and arms-deals scandals, the departure of Magnus Malan and cuts in the defence budget and Armscor. **By GAVIN EVANS**

able sources within the state", about a "fifth column" of securocrat MPs and state officials (including Malan, Barend du Plessis and new Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel) who were part of a cabal opposed to some of President FW de Klerk's liberalisation moves

- Two former members of 5 Recce regiment, Felix Ndimane and Carlitos Joao Maria, provided evidence in August that the SADF special forces had been directly involved in train massacres in Mozambique and South Africa, and that 5 Recce members were purchasing farms in Mozambique in order to continue channelling arms to Renamo

- Last month *The Weekly Mail* exposed an SADF Vaal Commando recruitment drive, aimed at drawing scores of Iscor workers, most of them Zulu-speaking and half of them residents of Iscor's Inkatha hostels

1991 was also a year in which hard evidence about South Africa's secret arms deals began to pour out through trials, press exposés and US government investigations

- Most damaging has been the US indictment listing Armscor, its subsidiary Kentron, and Barlow Rand subsidiary Fuchs Electronics, as being involved in an arms-smuggling network. According to the charges, not only did the companies break several US laws,

but they were also involved in smuggling sophisticated arms to Iraq

- Testimony given to the US Senate has indirectly linked South Africa to the notorious Bank of Credit and Commerce International, as part of an arms-smuggling deal which involved the sale of enriched uranium to Iraq

- Earlier in the year hard evidence was published by *Jane's Defence Weekly* and other publications that South Africa had sold 200 G5 artillery systems to Iraq in 1990, at least 70 G6s to the United Arab Emirates and a smaller number of G5s to Bahrain.

- In October the US government slapped fresh arms sanctions on South Africa following CIA evidence of joint SA-Israeli ballistic missile tests in Armiston near the Cape

- Later that month Pulitzer Prize-winner Seymour Hersh published a book providing hard evidence that South Africa and Israel had carried out a nuclear bomb test in the south Indian Ocean 12 years ago

- Also in October a US woman was convicted in Florida of illegally attempting to export military technology to South Africa

- Three Northern Ireland rightwing extremists and a US arms dealer were convicted in November for their involvement in an abortive deal to sell a

British Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile to South Africa in 1989.

- Last month *The Weekly Mail* published details of over 100 documents revealing a massive arms trade between South Africa and scores of countries in Europe, the Americas, the Middle and Far East and Africa in the mid-1980s. Included in the list was the sale of 7 658kg of bombs, torpedoes, mines, guided missiles and other arms to Iraq, 4 760kg of 68mm rockets to Gabon, 110 boxes of military equipment to Malawi and 23 150kg of teargas powder and ammunition to Chile

- Armscor is facing the potential loss of its R10-million Somchem rocket-fuel testing site near Root Eils in the Cape Peninsula, if it loses a legal battle against the local council taking place in the Cape Supreme Court

Changes taking place within the SADF have been no less dramatic in their effect

- At least 45 000 defence industry jobs have been lost since last year — mainly as a result of huge cuts in defence expenditure (in real terms nearly 25 percent in 1991)

- One effect of the cuts is that over 50 Armscor projects have been cancelled and the navy is now in danger of extinction. Armscor, in turn, has tried to limit the damage by entering the civilian market.

Another recent development has been that the system of military conscription has started to look a little frayed at the edges. Since June this year conscripts who, for politically related reasons, fail or refuse to report for initial service or camps, have not been charged. One reason for this seems to be that following the repeal of the Population Registration Act it is not certain that the whites-only call-up has legal validity — and the SADF is not keen on a test case

Conscription lawyers say that on average only 30 percent of conscripts are turning up for their military camps and 60 percent for national service, while the End Conscription Campaign says it is receiving an average of 600 calls a month asking for advice on how to get out of military ca¹¹. 75

Weekend celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) again highlighted the difficulties involved in creating a defence force for the new SA

MK chief of staff Chris Hanu (recently elected general secretary of the SA Communist Party) insists that the organisation can't simply be swallowed up by the SADF. In an attempt to avoid this, MK personnel are due to attend conventional army training courses in India. On the other hand, senior SADF officers have repeatedly insisted that the two forces won't simply merge. Suitable members of MK will be recruited and retrained.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said last week that the SADF needed to be repositioned as a symbol of nationhood. At a function in Durban he contended that the SADF was apolitical, professional and not open to party-political interference.

The ANC disputes this view and has repeatedly accused the SADF of acting like the military wing of the NP. But MK, according to Hanu (who is to relinquish his post as chief of staff once a replacement is decided), is not a private army but a "people's army."

For the time being constitutional talks will dominate the agendas of both the ANC and government. The future defence force will be dealt with later.

In a recent paper published by the University of the Western Cape's Centre for Southern African Studies, Laurie Nathan, author on war resistance in SA and a critic of the SADF, says the "new defence force will probably be dominated by white SADF officers. A kind of dual power may exist after apartheid with formal political power held by the ANC while the military and police institutions effectively remain in the hands of the incumbent security establishment."

In contrast to Zimbabwe and Namibia, where the numerical strengths of the opposing armies were about equal, the SADF is "generally regarded as the most formidable force in Africa." He says it is estimated to have an active force of 77 400 and reserves of 425 000.

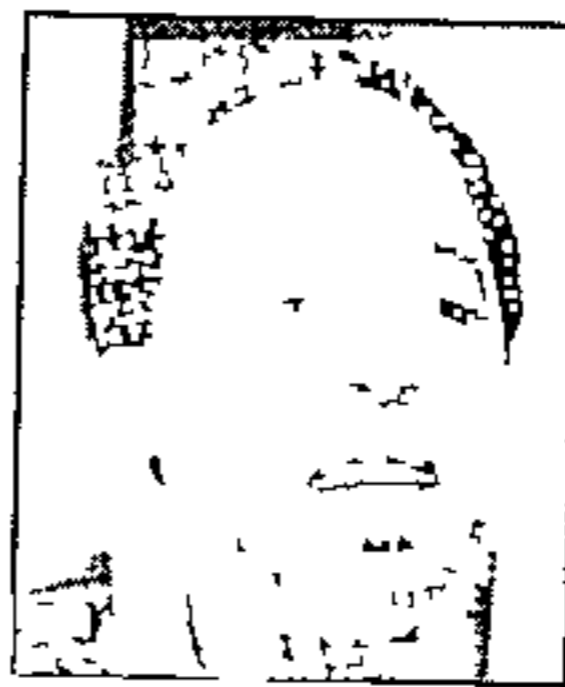
MK on the other hand is "a comparatively ill-equipped and ill-trained guerrilla army" which some analysts estimated to be 10 000-strong. Those analysts will presumably have

revised their estimates after the pathetically small turnouts (fewer than 100 in total) at three MK "parades" over the weekend.

In interviews in Lusaka, MK members told Nathan they did not see themselves as career soldiers and did not expect to join a post-apartheid defence force.

Nathan says that in spite of MK attempts to address the imbalance between its capabilities and those of the SADF, through more sophisticated foreign training, it was likely that MK soldiers would be absorbed into the SADF after apartheid.

"Some of these soldiers may be placed in top posts in the new defence force for political reasons, but for practical reasons most of the senior and middle positions will be filled by white SADF officers with the skills and



Hanu



Meyer

experience to manage a large and complex organisation."

Such an arrangement could also pay political dividends for the current government. Quoting Canada-based SA-watcher Herbert Adam, Nathan says in return for giving up political control, Afrikaner nationalists are likely to insist on a "security fallback" in case constitutional guarantees are violated.

Nathan concludes that the new government's overriding consideration in restructuring the defence force may be the need to avoid antagonising the white officer corps — "to ride the tiger without ending up inside her."

The military establishment's hand will obviously have been strengthened by the weekend's evidence that MK exists almost entirely in the minds of ANC propagandists. ■

Van with copies featuring exposé hijacked en route to Botswana

SADF front rival paper vanishes

Stm 21/12/91

A PRINT-RUN of a Botswana newspaper carrying an exposé of links between the SADF and a failed rival newspaper disappeared after the van carrying them was hijacked this week.

It was alleged in The Reporter/Mmegi that rival publication Newslink Africa was a front company for the SADF, and was part of its "dirty tricks" campaign.

The panel van transporting the copies of Reporter/Mmegi from Pretoria to Gaborone was stolen from a house in Thabani near Rustenburg on Wednesday.

The front-page story of the hijacked edition of Reporter/Mmegi carried the story of the closure of Newslink.

The alleged SADF front's closure has left 80 people unemployed.

Mmegi carried pictures and the story of the removal of machinery and office equipment from Newslink's premises in Gaborone.

The van, loaded with 15 000 copies of the weekly, printed by Saturday Star sister paper the Pretoria News, left Pretoria on Wednesday evening for Gaborone.

Botswana journalist Methaesele Leepile said that soon after the two van drivers left Pretoria they noticed they were being followed by two vehicles, a maroon BMW and a white 1400 Nissan Bakkie.

He said the drivers were followed to a Rustenburg petrol station.

Fearing they were going to be attacked, they decided to stay the night at a friend's home in Thabani.

Mr Leepile said the BMW and the bakkie disappeared when their drivers drove to Thabani.

The theft was discovered the next morning.

Fortunately the Pretoria News had the original plates and was able to print another load.

Through a chartered aircraft, we were able to distribute Mmegi on Thursday afternoon," he said.

"I'm unable to tell if our papers were hijacked or if it was just ordinary theft.

"The drivers said the two vehicles following them were quite persistent.

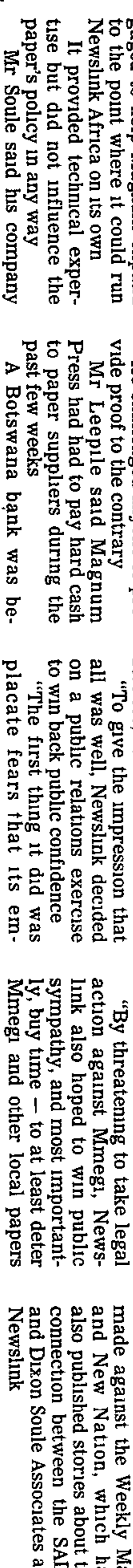
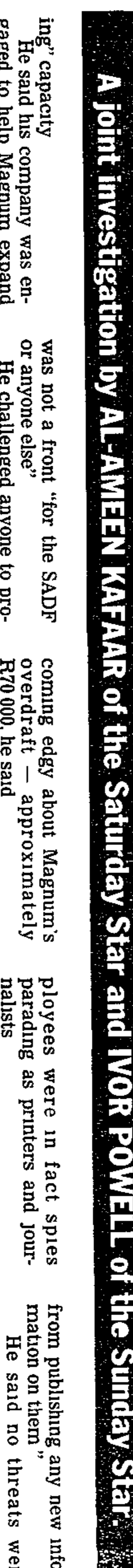
"Whenever they reduced speed, the tailers did the same," Mr Leepile said.

A Western Transvaal police spokesman said he was not aware of the incident.

Cover blown
Mr Leepile said the theft had been reported to the Thabani police. He gave the case number as CR 129/12/91.

The controversy surrounding Newslink started in August, soon after the Inkathagate scandal broke.

It was alleged that Newslink was a front for SADF propaganda.



A joint investigation by AL-AMEEN KAFAAR of the Saturday Star and IVOR POWELL of the Sunday Star

ing" capacity. He said his company was engaged to help Magnum expand to the point where it could run Newslink Africa on its own. It provided technical expertise but did not influence the paper's policy in any way. Mr Soule said his company was not a front "for the SADF or anyone else". He challenged anyone to provide proof to the contrary. Mr Leepile said Magnum Press had had to pay hard cash to paper suppliers during the past few weeks. A Botswana bank was becoming edgy about Magnum's overdraft — approximately R70 000, he said. "To give the impression that all was well, Newslink decided on a public relations exercise to win back public confidence. "The first thing it did was placate fears that its employees were in fact spies parading as printers and journalists. "By threatening to take legal action against Mmegi, Newslink also hoped to win public sympathy, and most importantly, buy time — to at least deter Mmegi and other local papers from publishing any new information on them." He said no threats were made against the Weekly Mail and New Nation, which had also published stories about the connection between the SADF and Dixon Soule Associates and Newslink.

An SADF spokesman last night referred the Saturday Star to President de Klerk's statements, made at an international press conference. Mr de Klerk told reporters he would appoint an independent committee from the private sector to advise him on existing special secret projects. The SADF spokesman said she was not aware that the newspapers had been stolen.

Dirty tricks alleged
A truck being loaded with machinery in the Magnum Press warehouse at the start of the pull-out of Newslink Africa. This week a vehicle loaded with 15 000 Botswana newspapers carrying an exposé of links between the SA Defence Force and a failed rival paper was allegedly hijacked — and the papers are missing. The Reporter/Mmegi claims that rival publication Newslink Africa was a front company for the SADF, and was part of its "dirty tricks" campaign.

Inset: the truck leaving the warehouse. Photographs: The Reporter/Mmegi

Let's give the economy, and SAP, a boost by scrapping defence force

STAR 21/12/91

THE time has come to disband the defence force

I offer this suggestion not out of any misguided sense of pacifism, nor out of any wish to hand the nation over to Umkhonto we Sizwe, but simply because the SADF has become a costly anachronism

In other words, its time has come and gone

With the communist hordes in Angola and Mozambique pressing at the gates, there was certainly a need for a large, well-trained and well-equipped army

But where is the threat now?

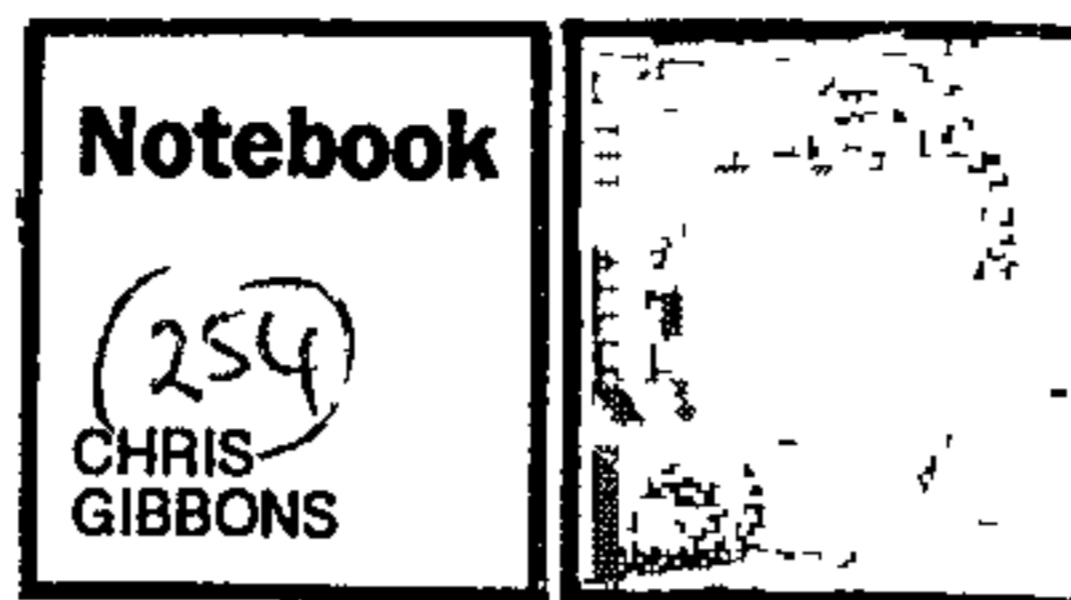
Not from Namibia, completely absorbed with founding a new nation
Not from Zimbabwe, where Mugabe is already digging in for the fight against democracy

Elsewhere on the continent. South Africa is forging new links of friendship, rather than making new enemies

The Soviet Union, so often the hand behind the military puppets, is disintegrating, and an invasion from further afield (Cuba? Europe?) would hardly be tolerated by the rest of the world

So there is no obvious or immediate threat

To those of you waving frantically and pointing to the African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe, let me suggest immediately that an ANC government for South Africa is a racing certainty in the not-too-dis-



tant future anyway, so don't waste any time fighting the inevitable

At the same time, the cost of the defence force to both the national Budget and the economy is enormous

It chews up money, obviously, and the system of camps places a heavy and totally unnecessary burden on often hard-pressed companies which have to surrender their skilled personnel

Families, too, suffer when fathers and husbands are called away

Indeed, a far more productive form of national service might be to use the skilled and the well-educated to teach and upgrade the less privileged, but that's a debate for another day

Perhaps the most important element of scrapping the defence force would be to free vast sums of money, which could be far better used elsewhere

The police, in particular, ought to benefit enormously from such a proposal

No, I'm sorry, but I do place

greater emphasis at this time in our history on good policing than on other vital areas like schools and hospitals

There has never been a greater need for good police officers

The current force is ludicrously small for the task in hand, which, incidentally, includes not just apprehending housebreakers, but also guaranteeing and underwriting democracy in the new South Africa

A massive infusion of funds to the SAP from a defunct SADF would be a very great boon for the nation, and it is also likely that many of the high-calibre officers involved might swap their brown uniforms for blue, thereby boosting the force's management capacities

In addition, work might also be created for the idle hands at Military Intelligence, who seem to have nothing better to do than dream up schemes like the CCB and the funding of Inkatha

Of course, one important adjunct to this suggestion would be for the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, assorted bantustans *et al* to scrap their military wings/defence forces/liberation armies

But given the historical addition of Africa to guns, uniforms and the trappings of power, this is, regrettably, a most unlikely scenario

● Chris Gibbons is head of news, sport and talk shows on Radio 702

Fiery first round as leaders clash over MK

STAR 21/12/91 (254)

AN extraordinary gloves-off exchange between State President FW de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela at the opening session of Codesa is being seen as the opening shots in the battle for control of South Africa.

Their confrontation has proved in the most dramatic way that old style politics are dead and the new has arrived.

In a confrontation unprecedented in South African politics, stunned delegates and dignitaries heard Mr Mandela publicly harangue Mr de Klerk for nearly half an hour in the closing session of the first day of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

The issue was the continuing existence of Umkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's armed wing, which Mr de

SHAUN JOHNSON Political Editor

Klerk had attacked in his opening remarks at Codesa on behalf of the Government Mr de Klerk had issued an apparent ultimatum to the ANC to dismantle its armed wing, or disqualify itself from entering into binding agreements

Drama

The drama began after the signing of the Codesa Declaration of Intent by 16 of 19 delegations, when Mr Mandela requested permission from Codesa co-chairman Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed to "raise a matter of national importance"

He took the podium and accused Mr de Klerk

personally of using the last speaking slot granted to him by the ANC to "launch an attack on the ANC, and in doing so he has been less than frank".

"He has abused his position because he thought I would not reply," said Mr Mandela. "He was mistaken, because I am replying now."

A calm but icy Mr Mandela said "even the head of an illegitimate, discredited minority regime (Mr de Klerk) has certain standards to uphold..."

Mr Mandela said Mr de Klerk had given no indication in a telephone conversation the night before Codesa that he would raise the issue in such a way.

The ANC leader, using

● TO PAGE 2.

Mandela, FW clash

● FROM PAGE 1.

the angriest language to pass publicly between himself and the president, said Mr de Klerk had to "forget (the idea) that he can impose conditions on the ANC."

Mr Mandela said the Government spoke from a position of weakness because it had failed to stop violence in the country, and berated Mr de Klerk for trying to undermine the ANC.

The ANC realised that neither it nor the NP should undermine each other, Mr Mandela said, because that would not be in the interests of the country.

Mr Mandela said the president had distorted the situation about Umkhonto, and claimed that confidence had been broken about ongoing discussions on the subject. The ANC would not "commit suicide" by disbanding Umkhonto now, he said.

"He can do what he likes. We are not going to disband Umkhonto weSizwe."

He also lambasted the Government for "using taxpayers' money to fund certain political organisations", and contemptuously dismissed Mr de Klerk's recent statement that he "had not known" about official money for an Inkatha rally in January.

"If he didn't know, then he isn't fit to be the head of a government," Mr Mandela said.

He paid indirect credit to Mr de Klerk as a reformer, but said he had to "work together openly" with the ANC.

Mr de Klerk, who

heard the protracted attack in silence, was eventually granted the right of reply by co-chairman Mr Justice Piet Schabert.

"I do not intend to attack Mr Mandela," he began "I prefer to play the ball and not the man." (254)

A visibly charged Mr de Klerk then launched into a rebuttal of Mr Mandela's accusations, saying it was a vital matter of principle that no party should have a private army.

Mr de Klerk said he had reluctantly raised the issue at Codesa because no progress had been made in extended meetings with the ANC on the subject.

He said he had no intention of apologising for his words.

"Yes sir, I said it ... (We cannot have) a party with a pen in one hand and claiming the right to hold arms in the other"

Mr de Klerk said the disagreement was an example of "how democracy should really work", adding that he "hoped that having cleared the air in the best interests of South Africa, we will find a way to resolve the problem".

He then made an impassioned plea for goodwill at Codesa

Mr Justice Mahomed attempted to defuse the tense situation when closing Codesa's first session, saying "no one believed the journey would be easy. But it is a journey we must make. Let the exchange of the last half hour or more not detract from what the Declaration of Intent has said"

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F W, Mandela clash over disarming of ANC

STAR 21/12/91

IT WAS unacceptable for State President de Klerk to insist that the African National Congress hand over its arms to those regarded by the people as responsible for the ongoing massacres, ANC president Nelson Mandela said yesterday

Speaking at a press conference after the first day of Codesa, he said that the perception still existed among blacks that innocent people were being murdered by elements in the security forces.

"No political organisation can commit suicide as he (Mr de Klerk) is recommending," he said

Mr Mandela said death squads continued to prowl the country and the right-wing was arming itself

"It is therefore unacceptable for him to insist we hand over our arms to those regarded as responsible for the massacres"

Mr de Klerk's remarks at Codesa had been unaccept-

able, as he had raised issues which were unresolved and were the subject of ongoing bilateral discussions between the government and the ANC

Asked if Mr de Klerk's actions would affect their relationship, Mr Mandela said "The incident occurred, it is past and I have forgotten about it"

Despite the acrimony, the ANC agreed to sign the declaration of intent drawn up by Codesa

Mr Mandela revealed that it had agreed to do this despite reservations by the national working committee of the ANC.

He said the NWC had wanted him to insist on an amendment proposing that all political parties and the Government should give legal effect to decisions taken by the convention.

"Mr de Klerk persuaded me not to press this demand," he said — Sapa

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'SADF FRONTMAN' ON CODESA TEAM

S/Times 22/12/91
Sunday Times Reporters

AN EXECUTIVE in two companies linked to a Botswana newspaper allegedly funded by an SADF slush fund was an adviser to the Bophuthatswana delegation at Codesa this weekend.

He is Mr Gary Dixon, director of Q Group Dixon Soule Associates — the Bophuthatswana government's official media consultants.

Mr Dixon refused to comment on reports that 80 employees of the Gaborone newspaper Newslink Africa and its printing arm, Magnum Press, had been left destitute by the sudden closures last weekend.

He also refused to comment on a telephonic threat to "get" journalists who were working on the story this week.

On Thursday night, Sunday Times

reporter Cas St Leger asked Mr Dixon when Newslink chairman Abel Rudman had resigned as a director of Q Group.

Mr Dixon said. "You guys have got the knives out now — all of you. Now it's time for me to get the knives out"

He added: "I have certain secret information about all you journalists, including you, and I will use it. I'll get every one of you"

Govt and Inkatha make progress over weapons issue

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk was likely to announce a breakthrough on the issue of carrying traditional weapons at political meetings when he opened Parliament next month, it was predicted yesterday.

At the same time, government would be pressing hard for an agreement with the ANC on the "neutral" registration of arms caches brought into SA by members of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

These are two of three issues outstanding from the national peace accord agreement which remain to be resolved. The third is a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force, which has not yet been finally approved.

TIM COHEN

Government was expected, after the signing of the peace accord, to conduct separate consultations with Inkatha and the ANC to determine whether the ban on weapons envisaged in the accord should include "cultural" weapons.

The peace accord states that dangerous weapons may not be carried or displayed by members of the general public attending any political gathering, procession or meeting.

Inkatha leaders have denied that this ban affects the carrying of traditional weapons and have drawn a distinction between

political and cultural gatherings.

De Klerk said a proclamation would be issued once the issue had been resolved in bilateral talks with Inkatha.

Signatories to the accord agreed that government would introduce a proclamation banning weapons from political gatherings.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate said yesterday several meetings between his party and government on the cultural weapons issue had taken place and progress had been made.

Felgate said Inkatha and government had produced a draft proclamation on traditional weapons and he was convinced

agreement could be reached on the final wording. He declined to comment on the contents of the proclamation.

A government source said yesterday the parties were close to resolving the issue and De Klerk was expected to use the opening of Parliament to make the proclamation known.

Government intends negotiating the disbanding of private armies but will face stiff opposition from the ANC, which says it will not consider the neutral registration of arms caches until an interim government is in place.

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Weapons

It was this issue that sparked a fierce exchange between ANC president Nelson Mandela and De Klerk at Codesa at the weekend although Mandela did, in an off-the-cuff part of his speech, confirm that the issue would continue to be discussed.

Although signatories to the peace accord pledged themselves not to form private armies, the ANC has been adamant that it will not disband Umkhonto, which it regards as a liberation army.

The carrying of dangerous "cultural weapons" has effectively been banned in Natal by the recent judgment by Mr Justice Diddcott, and human rights lawyers have challenged government to extend the ruling nationwide.

The issue of Umkhonto weapons will be further negotiated at one of the working groups set up by Codesa and a report is expected to be submitted in March.

□ From Page 1

Sunday Times Reporter

AN ALLEGED South African military intelligence front organisation in Ciskei will be exposed before the homeland's courts early next year when a Pretoria-based private intelligence training firm sues military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Alan Lindner and Associates accuse the homeland of reneging on a contract to train intelligence operatives in a month-long course costing well over R100 000.

Instead, Mr Lindner believes, Brig Gqozo set up an SADF MI front unit — initially called International Research and later renamed International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Services — to fulfil the required functions.

The unit was headed by Colonel Anton Nieuwoudt, whom Mr Lindner knew when both served in MI in the early '80s.

Ciskei allegedly shut down IR-CIS several months ago after discussions in Bisho with SADF chief Kat Lieben-

berg and Foreign Affairs trouble-shooter Rusty Evans — strengthening suspicions of South African involvement.

It is reliably understood that Pretoria demanded that Ciskei disband the unit, which was threatening to become a major embarrassment.

Last week news reports linked a political adviser to Brig Gqozo and alleged IR-CIS associate Basie Oosthuizen to Dynamic Teaching — the East London branch of the recently exposed MI-linked Adult Education Co-ordinators.

IR-CIS, described by well-informed intelligence sources as a

"typical MI front", first emerged in the homeland last August.

Its establishment coincided with a dramatic swing in Brig Gqozo's attitude from pro to anti-ANC.

At that time Mr Lindner's company, specialising in covert intelligence training, had negotiated a training package worth R120 400.

The deal fell through after the Ciskei government claimed it had run out of money.

Yet IR-CIS funding appeared virtually limitless: one document records a government payment to the unit of R200 000 in June, and reports that unit members were paid

R120 000 a year have not been challenged.

Ciskei has a R100-million defence budget.

Mr Lindner claims that IR-CIS took over the activities in which he was to have trained Ciskei Defence Force personnel. Independent Ciskei military sources have concurred.

In documents filed with the Supreme Court in Bisho, Mr Lindner outlines the course on offer, which would "emphasise counter-intelligence with a view to preserving security and giving your government room to manoeuvre and perform".

He claims that Ciskei had agreed

Lawsuit threatens to expose alleged SADF front organisation in Ciskei

to a three-module course beginning on August 7 1990.

Module one dealt with "security tactics and procedures, VIP protection, surveillance and vetting", part two with "intelligence procedures" and the 10-day third module with "information-gathering and threat assessment".

Mr Lindner charges that the CDF accepted all three modules as well as a computer record-keeping service at a cost of R100 000.

In replying papers, the homeland maintains it had agreed only to module one, and had paid the full cost for it — R26 000.

Mr Lindner says he completed five days of the 13-day module-one course before pulling out for not being paid.

Ciskei's former military intelligence chief, Colonel Gert Hugo, who fled the homeland in July this year claiming threats to his life, said IR-CIS had persuaded Brig Gqozo that the ANC and Transkei government were out for his head.

Col Nieuwoudt was on the ANC desk of MI in the eastern Cape, according to varied intelligence sources. Col Hugo has said that Col Nieuwoudt maintained "free and open liaison" with MI.

The sources claimed this week that, after Brig Gqozo had announced the disbanding of IR-CIS four months ago, Col Nieuwoudt had been offered his "old job" with MI.

But Mr Lindner alleges he never severed the MI ties. Col Nieuwoudt and fellow-CIS chiefs Clive Brink and Paul Oeschger have been seen around Bisho and are still living in the East London area.

hotels are well positioned to meet the ex-

PAC wing no real threat, says SAP

B10CW

30/12/11

JONATHON REES

THE military wing of the PAC, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), constituted a threat to the negotiation and peace processes, but had no chance of achieving real success in its armed struggle, police said at the weekend

Apla was also a potential threat to the SAP, but had shown no indication of aiming for civilians or other "soft targets", spokesman Maj Ray Har- rald said

Apla has claimed responsibility for the killing of five policemen in recent months, as well as for several attacks which police say never happened.

In the latest incident, a man claim- ing to be from Apla, Karl Zimbiri, telephoned a local news agency to claim responsibility for the killing of a Soweto policeman in an ambush on Monday night

Zimbiri, claiming to be Apla's PWV leader, has called several news-

papers in recent months with claims of Apla attacks on SAP members

Police believed they had the threat under control, and acted against Apla members the same way as they would against any individual com- mitting a crime, the police spokes- man said

A Law and Order Ministry spokes- man said armed struggle was "mor- ally and politically bankrupt", and that organisations attempting to use violent means to achieve their aims would find themselves "politically smashed and physically outflanked"

Sapa reports that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Friday the PAC's refusal to distance itself from the killing of policemen would be viewed with disgust by all law- abiding South Africans

Speaking through his spokesman

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Capt Craig Kotze, Kriel was reacting to a report quoting PAC general sec- retary Benny Alexander as saying he would neither condemn nor condone killings claimed by Apla

Kriel said "If the report is true, every law-abiding person will view the statement with disgust

"Murder remains murder, and the PAC's view illustrates clearly that the politics of armed struggle are morally bankrupt and offer no solu- tion to SA's problems," he said

The only path to lasting peace and prosperity was through negotiations, he said

Alexander, who confirmed the link between the PAC and Apla, said he would not comment on the Apla- claimed killing of a Soweto police- man until he knew the exact circum- stances

So far this year, 144 SA policemen have been killed.

PAC, ANC slam Government over AWB camps

Double standards

AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche

THE Government was applying double standards by allowing the AWB's secret army to continue, the African National Congress said yesterday.

It was reacting to disclosures that the rightwing organisation was training a crack unit for guerrilla warfare at a secret base.

The ANC also said civil war would be inevitable if foreign mercenaries were allowed to train secret

By **THEMBA MOLEFE, Political Staff**

armies, such as the AWB's Ystergarde (Iron Guard), inside the country

This followed the publication of exclusive photographs by the Sunday Star yesterday of the AWB's elite Ystergarde training at an undisclosed location in the Free State

The newspaper reported that many of the Ystergarde recruits were trained in the South African Defence Force's elite Recce units and were

being helped by foreign-professional soldiers, including an Irish national trained by the British Special Air Services

ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said it was ironic that the Government made an issue of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) whose cadres had been disarmed and its arms confined to "neutral bases"

She said "if the whole question should be seen in terms of what is legal, we can only say the Government is displaying double standards

"It will be highly regrettable if this is allowed to go on and civil war, instigated by hired mercenaries, erupts," said Marcus

Indeed, it was the MK question which led to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela launching a scathing attack on State President Mr FW de Klerk at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa at the World Trade Centre on December 20

Pan Africanist Congress executive committee

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Soweto 30/12/91

Anger over AWB base

● From page 1

member Mr Mark Shinnars said the Government had all the means at its disposal to stop the rightwing

"It is not surprising to us, therefore, that this group is not stopped because in the end it is the white minority which will benefit

"This means the African people should be more vigilant and strengthen their defence," Shinnars said

The PAC itself came under pressure from the Government after it refused to distance itself from the killing of a Soweto policeman

The PAC's military wing the Azanian People's Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the attack

Azanian People's Organisation general secretary Mr Don Nkadameng said "The Government is

soft-peddalling the rightwing

"This is an open challenge to the Government and this does not bode well for the future of the country if racist private armies, especially those that want to maintain the status quo, are not stopped

"There is a difference between armies which fight for democracy and which want the maintenance of the present system," Nkadameng

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said Ystergarde was receiving special South African Police scrutiny

He said, however "As long as they do not break the law, for instance by training with automatic weapons, there is not much we can do"

Kotze compared the Ystergarde with Hitler's sinister SS battalions

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AWB's Iron Guards likened to Hitler's SS

By Susan Smuts and Guy Jepson

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's elite unit, the Ystergarde (Iron Guards), would fight to protect every man, woman and child from the onslaught of revolutionaries and communists, AWB chief secretary Ernie van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

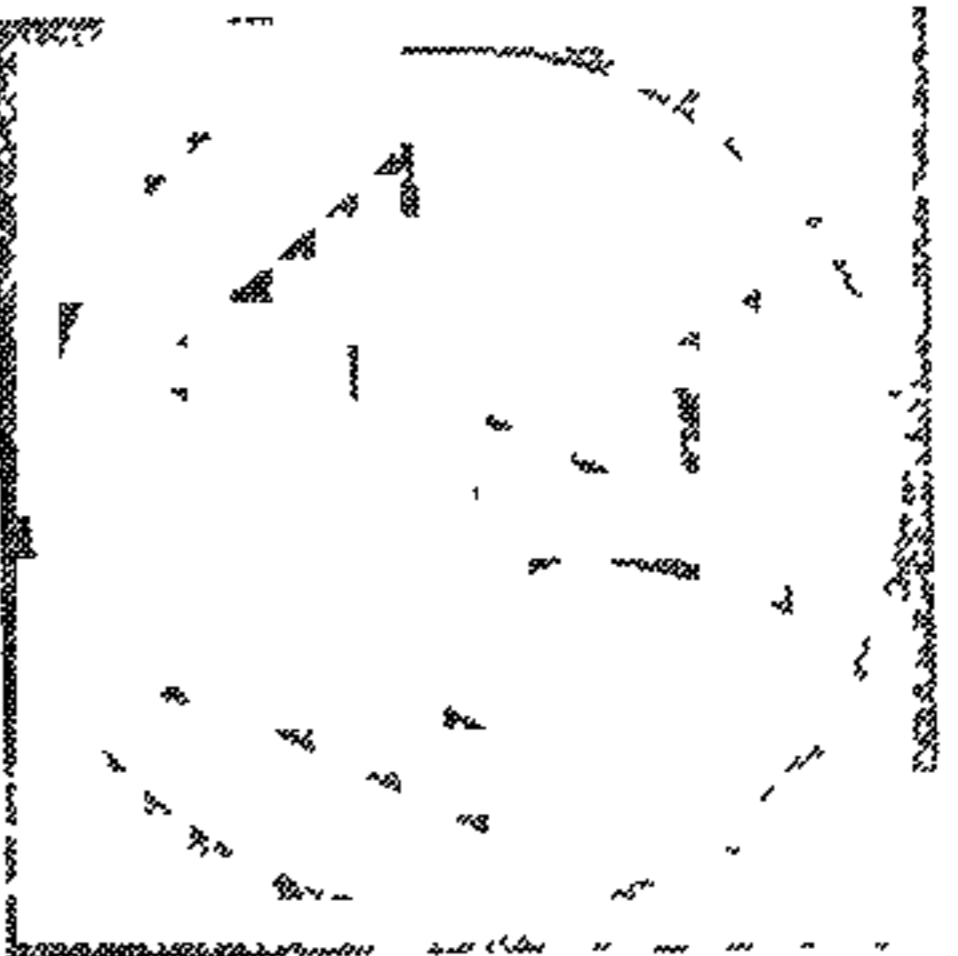
He was responding to a Sunday Star report on the unit, which has been compared by a Law and Order spokesman to Hitler's SS.

The Ystergarde was one of several specialised units in the AWB's Wenkormando, Mr van der Westhuizen said. Other units, such as the dog, fire and other emergency units, also received specialised training.

Asked whether the Ystergarde's role was purely defensive or whether it would operate offensively in certain circumstances, Mr van der Westhuizen replied "The Wenkormandos were established to protect house and heart. The day the revolution comes, they will look after property, women and children."

"We won't let terrorist groups slaughter our people. That is why we are training every man, woman and child."

Mr van der Westhuizen dismissed yesterday's reports as "sensational-seeking", adding that news was scarce at this time of the year.



The Sunday Star reported that Ystergarde members were trained in covert war tactics, including assassination, at a secret camp in the Free State.

Foreign mercenaries, including an Irishman trained by the British SAS, as well as a Holander had trained the Ystergarde, the report said.

The Ystergarde recruits include former SADF recces, former policemen, right-wing sympathisers and former South West African Special Forces members.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze announced last night that the SAP would smash any attempt at armed insurrection in South Africa.

He said in an earlier statement that the police were carefully monitoring the Ystergarde, which was "to the AWB what the SS was to the Nazis".

"We are opposed to all private armies. Armed struggle is a doomed option — politically and militarily," he said. Lieutenant-Colonel Reg Crewe of the police public rela-

tions division in Pretoria said that unless Ystergarde members committed any offence, action could not be taken against them.

"To fire 2 000 rounds in the countryside or stage a baton drill is not an offence," he said.

He said the question of private armies had been addressed at state president level, but the issue remained a complex one.

"There's MK, there's Apla — if you act against one, you've got to act against the lot."

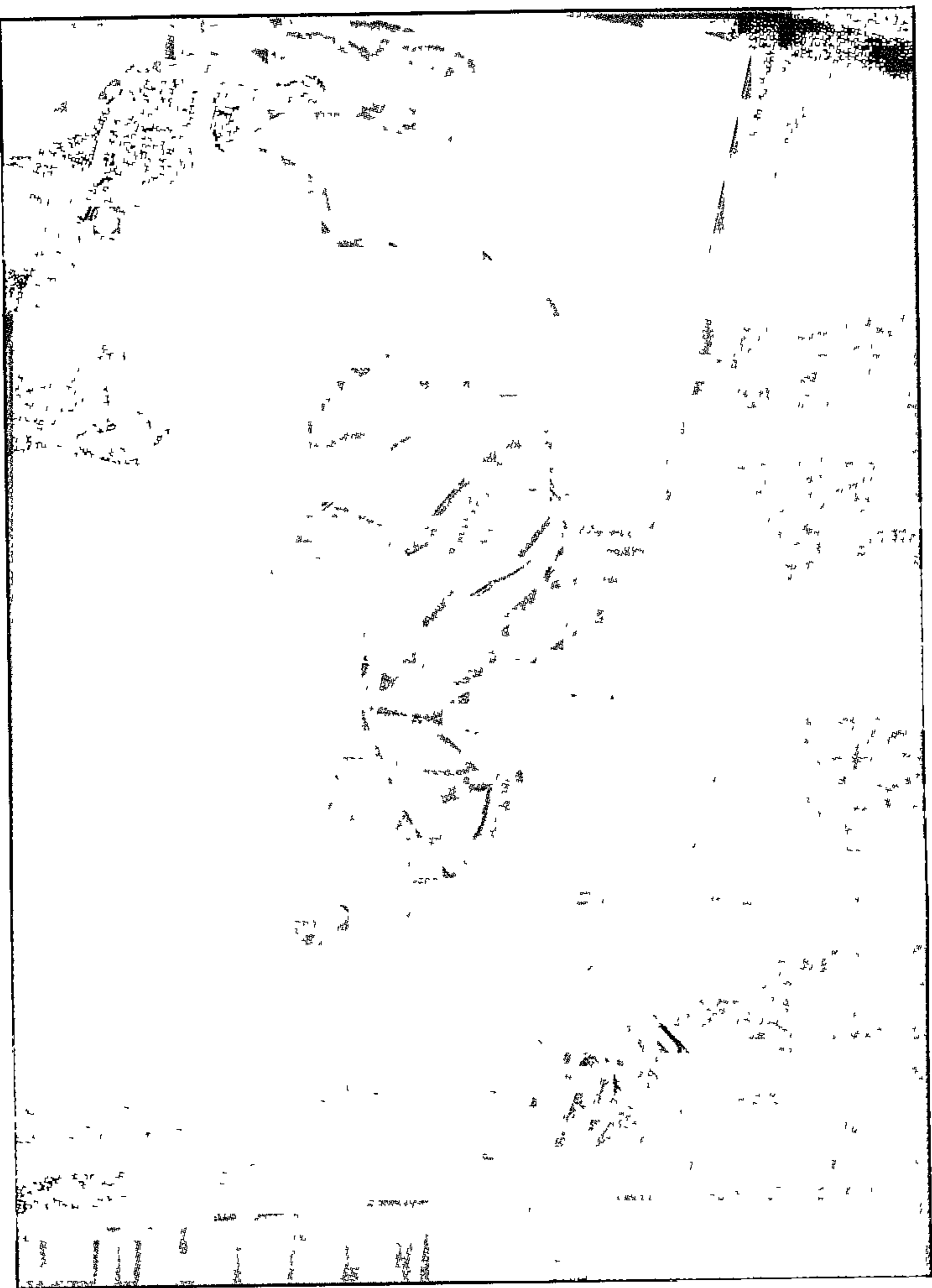
Any organisation which posed a threat would be closely monitored, Colonel Crewe added.

Spokesmen for both the ANC and PAC, which have come under pressure for maintaining military wings, have criticised the Government for allowing the Ystergarde to operate unhindered.

An SADF spokesman yesterday said he could not confirm whether Ystergarde members were former Reconnaissance Commandos members. Once their obligations were fulfilled, the SADF did not keep tabs on them, the spokesman said.

Only one member of the Ystergarde, Leon van der Merwe, was prepared to be identified in the report.

Sunday Star photographer Ruvan Boshoff and American reporter Anthony LoBardo were blindfolded and taken to the camp, about 90 minutes' drive from Bloemfontein, where they witnessed recruits training.



Iron men . . . the elite Ystergarde have pledged themselves to defending their people and property from attacks by communists and revolutionaries. The Ystergarde is one of several specialised units in the AWB's Wenkormando. Other units, such as the dog, fire and other emergency units, also received specialised training. Picture: Ruvan Boshoff

UK firm marketing SA artillery fuses

UK-based armaments marketing firm DTS Technologies has begun selling SA-manufactured low-cost artillery altimeter fuses for use in shells that can be fired from a wide range of field guns and cannons *biday 31/12/91*.

Jane's Defence Weekly published a profile on the fuse in its December 7 edition.

Last month the UK foreign office began investigating DTS Technologies's activities to determine if the firm is breaking any of the arms embargoes against SA.

The UN has also been asked to launch an investigation into the firm.

According to Jane's, the fuse can be used

LINDEN BIRNS

to trigger the deployment of smoke, explosive cargo, illumination and cluster-type explosive rounds at pre-selected heights between 150m and 1 000m *(254) (E)*

The fuse can be installed in artillery projectiles in the 105mm to 203mm calibre range. Jane's reports that the fuse has a reliability rate exceeding 93% and that it has a 10-year shelf life *(etc)*

Most of the products marketed by DTS Technologies are manufactured by subsidiaries of Barlow Rand's Reunert group.

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Reaction to double standards criticism

Sowetan 31/12/91

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IT IS not the Government or the SA Police who have the double agenda, but organisations with private armies who continue with the armed struggle Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by the ANC and other organisations that the Government was applying double standards by allowing the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging's alleged secret army, Ystergarde, to continue

He said the Government and police were clear on the matter and their view completely unambiguous

"In principle there is no difference between the private army of the ANC and that of the AWB or the Pan Africanist Congress. They form part of the same phenomenon

SA Press Association

"They feed off each other and each uses the existence of the other as justification for its own existence

"They thus create ideal conditions for conflict and ultimately civil war"

The solution to this problem was simple. All private armies should be disbanded immediately in the interests of peace, Kotze said

He said the police did not act against the Ystergarde as an organisation for exactly the same reason it did not act against Umkhonto we Sizwe as an organisation

Both were legal organisations

Where individuals broke the law police did not hesitate to act against them

"Prime examples of this are Ventersdorp against the AWB and the smashing of the ANC's Operation Vula," Kotze said

New twist in row over private armies

STAR 31/12/91

(254)

It was not the Government or the SA Police, but the organisations with private armies who had double agendas, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday

He was reacting to criticism by the ANC and other organisations that the Government was applying double standards by allowing the alleged Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's secret army, Ystergarde, to continue its operations

Captain Kotze said the view of the Government and the police on this matter was clear and completely unambiguous.

"In principle there is no difference between the private army of the ANC and that of the AWB or the Pan Africanist Congress. They form part of the same phenomenon

"They feed off each other and each uses the existence of the other as justification for its own existence. They thus create ideal conditions for conflict and

ultimately civil war"

The solution to this problem was simple. All private armies should be disbanded immediately in the interests of peace, Captain Kotze said

"How many lives must be lost before it is realised that armed struggle in all its forms and all private armies are political and military dinosaurs, completely unnecessary and do not stand a hope of succeeding?"

He said the police did not act against the Ystergarde as an organisation for exactly the same reason it did not act against Umkhonto we Sizwe as an organisation. Both were legal organisations

There was, however, ample evidence to prove that where individuals broke the law, the police did not hesitate to act against them

"Prime examples of this are Ventersdorp against the AWB and the smashing of the ANC's Operation Vula," Captain Kotze said

The Conservative Party yes-

terday accused Captain Kotze of making political statements and said it proved the SA Police was still being utilised to further party political ends

CP spokesman on Law and Order Moolman Mentz said Captain Kotze's latest statement was disturbing

"Our advice to Captain Kotze is Shoemaker stick to your trade. It is action of this sort that damages the image of the SAP and which plays directly into the hands of the real enemy of the police."

Mr Mentz said. "His (Captain Kotze's) threat that the AWB — which, it is alleged, has brought its own army into existence — will be destroyed if they break the law is in sharp contrast to the failure to take action against Umkhonto we Sizwe, the private army of the ANC which has openly and defiantly broken the law," said Mr Mentz.

The CP demanded that Captain Kotze's "bravado" be proven in the form of action taken against the ANC — Sapa