

Public Sector Govt. - DEFENCE

- 28 -

1993

Year	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN	AFRICAN	TOTAL
1989	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
1988	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	29
1987	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
1985	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
1983	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	39
1981	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
1979	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11
1977	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.0%	51
1975	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5
1973	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-

2.30 Women as a percentage of Total Apprentices

Year	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN	AFRICAN	TOTAL
1989	11.5%	28.5%	13.8%	46.1%	347
1988	3.4%	30.2%	34.6%	31.8%	529
1987	15.9%	68.1%	10.4%	5.5%	182
1985	14.5%	59.3%	8.7%	17.5%	538
1983	9.2%	47.3%	9.8%	33.7%	1251
1981	19.8%	37.1%	22.4%	20.6%	848
1979	17.9%	62.9%	10.7%	8.5%	803
1977	18.9%	73.9%	7.0%	0.2%	1013
1975	19.8%	74.5%	5.3%	0.5%	642
1973	14.1%	77.5%	8.4%	0.0%	717
1971	16.2%	76.1%	7.8%	0.0%	1483
1969	8.4%	85.5%	6.0%	0.0%	1280

2.29 Percentage Distribution of Apprentices

Year	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN	AFRICAN	TOTAL
1989	40	99	48	160	347
1988	18	160	183	168	529
1987	29	124	19	10	182
1985	78	319	47	94	538
1983	115	592	122	422	1251
1981	168	315	190	175	848
1979	144	505	86	68	803
1977	191	749	71	2	1013
1975	127	478	34	3	642
1973	101	556	60	0	717
1971	240	1128	115	0	1483
1969	108	1095	77	0	1280

2.28 Total no. of Apprentices by Population Group

Year	WHITE		COLOURED		ASIAN		AFRICAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1989	40	0	99	0	48	0	160	0
1988	18	0	160	0	183	0	139	29
1987	29	0	124	0	19	0	10	0
1985	78	0	319	0	47	0	94	0
1983	115	0	569	23	122	0	406	16
1981	168	0	315	0	190	0	175	0
1979	143	1	495	10	86	0	68	0
1977	191	0	701	48	68	3	2	0
1975	127	0	473	5	34	0	3	0
1973	101	-	556	-	60	-	-	-
1971	240	-	1128	-	115	-	-	-
1969	108	-	1095	-	77	-	-	-

FURNITURE

2.27

Probe into '89 car bomb reopens

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police have re-opened their investigation into the car-bomb explosion in which three security policemen and an informer were killed near here in 1989.

These deaths have been linked to the 1985 murders of activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli and Mr Sparrow Mkonto.

It has been alleged that a powerful bomb was used to kill policemen Mr Amos Faku, Mr Desmond Mapipa, Mr Mbabalala Ngoduka, and informer Mr Charles Jack because they were about to disclose vital information on the Goniwe murders.

No arrests have been made in the new investigation, the investigating officer said yesterday.

Deputy attorney-general Mr Mike Hodgen asked for the investigation to be re-opened.

Signal 'could have been a mistake'

PORT ELIZABETH — There was a "50-50 chance" that a military signal about the permanent removal of political activist Mr. Matthew Goniwe could have been sent by mistake, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday. Retired SA Defence Force chief in Eastern Province Colonel Lourens du Plessis said in evidence in the reopened Goniwe inquest that he stuck to his opinion that the words "permanent removal" meant "to kill", and that he had correctly understood instructions by his former

Command General Joffel van der Westhuizen, now chief of Military Intelligence, to recommend in the signal that Matthew Goniwe was to be killed. "But I am human, it is possible that I could have interpreted the instructions

wrongly," Col Du Plessis said. "I carried his orders out immediately I didn't think of discussing it with him. I thought I had understood my instructions. I didn't doubt that I understood them."

Earlier yesterday the judge was surprised when SADF legal adviser Mr. Anton Mostert said he did not accept "a great deal" of evidence previously given by SADF Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg. Gen Van der Westhuizen is expected to start giving evidence today.

1/19/93
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General denies 'death note' link

PAT CANDIDO (24)

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The head of military intelligence, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, today emphatically denied that he had ever seen or authorised a signal calling for the death of Matthew Goniwe and two colleagues.

General Van der Westhuizen was giving evidence at the Supreme Court inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto whose bodies were found in bushes in 1985.

At a resumption of the inquest today Anton Mostert, for the SADF, said two aspects of an affidavit made by General Van der Westhuizen should be classified and privileged, and that he would not answer questions on these aspects.

He said the general would not answer questions regarding Operation Katzen or questions relating to claims that "other people" be killed.

Mr Mostert said the general was claiming this protection under the statute which protected a witness from incriminating himself.

George Bizos, appearing for the families, objected to the whole affidavit not being acknowledged and admitted as evidence.

"In his affidavit he (General Van der Westhuizen) proudly says that 'I have never ordered the killing of anyone'."

Mr Bizos said cross-examination should be allowed as the general had "made his bed and should sleep in it".

There was heated objection from Mr Mostert who told Mr Justice Zietsman that he had not explained his rights to the witness.

The judge eventually ruled that the inquest could continue and that he would deal with as-

Arg 11/9/93

Car bomb deaths: Fresh investigation ordered

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Investi-

gations into the Goniwe murders have been taken a step further with the re-opening of an investigation into a car bomb explosion in which three security policemen and an informer died.

During the inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto it was suggested that the four people who died in the blast might have known something about the Goniwe murders.

pects raised by Mr Mostert as they occurred.

General Van der Westhuizen said that, from 1982 to 1986, he was in charge of EP Command and chairman of the East Cape Joint Management Committee.

During 1984/85 the Eastern Cape was a flashpoint for anarchy. He had 30 000 members under his control and his area stretched from Ciskei/Transkei and the Eastern Cape to the North Eastern Cape.

He said when the signal in New Nation signed by Colonel

Mike Hodgen, Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape, said he had asked for a new investigation into the deaths of policemen Amos Faku, Desmond Mapiya, Mbabalala Ngoduka and informer Charles Jack.

Mr Hodgen said he had decided to ask for a fresh investigation immediately after evidence in the Goniwe inquest had been given by security policeman Major Gideon Nieuwoudt and other witnesses who blamed the car-bomb killings on the ANC.

Lourens du Plessis came to his attention he recognised the name of Mr Goniwe, a teacher at Cradock who was planning alternative structures for the area. This was known as the "G-plan" for Goniwe.

He said it was decided that Mr Goniwe should be transferred. He said he did not remember Mr Calata or Mr Goniwe's brother Mbolele.

He said he did not remember the signal sent by Colonel Du Plessis calling for their "permanent removal from society".

He was definitely not the author of the signal. During that period people were recommended for lengthy detention.

The security police were responsible for these detentions. He said at a meeting of the East Cape Joint Management Committee it was recommended that Mr Goniwe either be transferred or never be allowed to teach again.

"I deny I ever suggested that Goniwe, Mbolele or anybody else be killed nor did the East Cape Joint Management Committee."

He said he could not remember any telephone conversation with Brigadier Johannes van Rensburg regarding the signal and he was certainly not the author of the signal. (Proceeding)

NEWS

Goniwe witness admits he may have been wrong

'I could have misread signal'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — Former army officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis has told the Supreme Court that there was a 50 per cent chance he might have misunderstood the meaning of the call for the "permanent removal from society" of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe.

During extensive cross-examination at the Goniwe inquest yesterday, Du Plessis stood by his testimony that he was instructed by his commanding officer at Eastern Province Command, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, to send a signal to Pretoria which was tantamount to a death warrant for Goniwe and fellow activists Mbulelo Goniwe and Fort Calata.

Cross-examined by Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, he

A KEY witness in the Goniwe inquest says there is a good chance his commanding officer did not order the activist's death

agreed that the phrase "permanently removed from society" could be open to other interpretations, but insisted that he would not deviate from his original testimony that it was a warrant of execution.

"I will not say what Mr Mostert wants me to say," he said. When the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, asked whether there was a possibility that Van der Westhuizen had perhaps meant

that Goniwe should be detained, he replied there was a possibility that he could have mistaken his meaning.

"If this is so, why did you not discuss the signal with Van der Westhuizen to find out explicitly what he meant?"

Du Plessis: "After I spoke to him I immediately carried out his order. I did not even think of going to discuss it with him."

"There was no doubt. That is why I immediately went to carry out the order. Nobody queried it after I had sent it and-asked about the intention."

Asked how great the chance of a misunderstanding was, Du Plessis said after a long pause "A 50 percent chance"

Under cross-examination by Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodgson, he said if there had been a complaint

about the signal, it would have been the first such complaint.

He said members of the Cabinet and General Magnus Malan — then Minister of Defence — had flown to Port Elizabeth at midnight to discuss eastern Cape unrest.

Malan had crassly told Van der Westhuizen that he had better do something or his position could be on the line.

Du Plessis said Van der Westhuizen had told him that former army officer Brigadier Johannes Janse van Rensburg had indicated in a phone call that he could help with the "Goniwe problem".

The gist of the signal was to confirm the telephone conversation, provide the names of the relevant activists and give some idea of the possible implication of the action contemplated

Star 1/9/93 (254)

Intelligence chief refuses inquest query

Biday 2/19/93

Own Correspondent

Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen refused yesterday at the Goniwe inquest to answer questions about a statement he had made to the police.

Van der Westhuizen wanted "protection" from answering questions on Operation Katzen and from answering questions about a statement he made in an affidavit that he never ordered the killing of Matthew Goniwe "or anybody else".

Head of the Eastern Province Command at the time of the Goniwe killings, Van der Westhuizen said he could not remember authorising a military signal to the State Security Council in Pretoria recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe.

If he had been responsible for sending the signal, he would have made "more specific recommendations", he said.

Asked by Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodgson if he had seen the signal before it was published in the New Nation newspapers, he said he had not.

He denied an accusation made by retired SADF colonel Lourens du Plessis that he had ordered the killings.

He said he might have had a telephone conversation with Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg in Pretoria on the day that the signal was sent, as alleged by Du Plessis, but he could not remember.

State President F W de Klerk instructed that evidence about Operation Katzen, the

SADF plot to overthrow former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe, be excluded from the inquest.

But Judge-President Neville Zietsman has brought scraps of information about Operation Katzen to light in questions put by himself.

He ruled yesterday that the admissibility of Katzen-related matters would be dealt with in the course of Van der Westhuizen's evidence.

Van der Westhuizen answered questions on the SADF's controversial Hammer Unit in Port Elizabeth, describing it as the equivalent of the elite US Green Berets. It has been alleged that the Hammer Unit had links with political killings.

Van der Westhuizen said he had ordered the Hammer Unit to be created when unrest in the Eastern Cape was rife in 1985. But it was "not a hit squad" and the name Hammer may have been coined by the media.

"The purpose of the unit was to enable a quicker response in anti-insurgency tasks, in protecting VIPs and national key-points and in dealing with landmines and other explosives," he said.

"It was a reaction unit, but not of a secret nature. It was not composed of permanent members of the defence force but members of the citizen force and the commandoes," he said.

The inquest continues today.

New alternative to jail term mooted

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — An alternative to imprisonment, victim-offender mediation, has been mooted by the Human Sciences Research Council to provide restitution to victims while keeping offenders out of the criminal justice system.

Following the successful completion of a pilot project by the Cape Town branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), an HSRC report said the system gave offenders "the chance to make right the wrongs he or she caused".

Victim-offender mediation allowed for victim and offender to meet face to face under the control of a neutral party to negotiate a settlement.

"It is less expensive than many other forms of sentencing such as imprisonment, and is particularly suited to juvenile offenders and first offenders involved in property crime," the HSRC said.

The system gave victims the opportunity to participate actively in the criminal justice process and empowered a community to resolve its own conflicts and problems, it said.

Offenders were also given the chance to take responsibility for their actions and to propose ways of compensating the victims.

Bid to curb hospital conflict

KATHRYN STRACHAN

found to improve security

Attempts would be made to involve all parties, including Nehawu, Baragwanath's management, the TPA, the United Workers' Union of SA and the peace committee in drawing up the strategy. A date date had yet to be set for a meeting on this.

By offering voluntary retirement packages to workers and finding alternative posts, the TPA had succeeded in reducing the number of workers to be retrenched from 3 000 at 26 hospitals to 619 at only three hospitals, Van Wyk said.

The hospitals involved were Johannesburg, Tembisa and Garankuwa.

The TPA would continue to try to place the 619 workers in suitable posts before the cut-off date at the end of the month, he said.

A PLAN to reduce conflict over retrenchments at Baragwanath Hospital, Soweto, was being devised between all players involved, including the Wits Vaal Peace Secretariat, Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) spokesman Jan van Wyk said yesterday.

Plans to retrench 475 hospital workers had been scrapped as the administration had succeeded in accommodating them by readjusting post structures and introducing voluntary early retirement packages.

Tension surrounding the retrenchment of workers hired during last year's National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) strike had led to the deaths of five union members and the injury of another 13.

Van Wyk reported that some shop stewards still felt threatened while on the hospital's premises. A strategy had to be

Goniwe: MI chief defiant

02/9/93

PORT ELIZABETH — A defiant General Joffel van der Westhuizen, head of Military Intelligence, yesterday refused to answer certain questions put to him in the Goniwe inquest on the grounds that they could incriminate him

His lawyer, Mr Anton Mostert, said he had advised Gen Van der Westhuizen not to answer questions on some aspects of an affidavit he had made to police in which he claimed he had "never planned or approved the murder of anyone" and on questions relating to "Operation Katzen"

Operation Katzen was the South African Defence Force operation which sought to overthrow former Ciskei leader Mr Lennox Sebe

In the plans, of which Gen Van der Westhuizen is the alleged author, reference is made to the "permanent disappearance" and "elimination" of certain people loyal to Mr Sebe

The Katzen documents were submitted as evidence to the in-

Refuses to answer questions

quest some months after Gen Van der Westhuizen submitted, in his first affidavit in May last year, that neither he nor the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, of which he was chairman, had ever planned or approved the killing of anyone

It has been alleged at the inquest that in June, 1985 Gen Van der Westhuizen ordered that a signal be drafted and sent to the State Security Council in Pretoria recommending that Mr Matthew Goniwe and two other activists be killed

Counsel for the families of the deceased, Mr George Bizos, ar-

gued that Gen Van der Westhuizen should be made to answer questions on his affidavit

"He has made his bed and now he must sleep on it. The issue is whether he ordered (Mr) Goniwe's murder or not. He has made an affidavit in which he piously claims he never ordered the murder of anyone. He cannot now change his mind because evidence to the contrary has come to light"

Mr Bizos argued that he was entitled to questions on the entire affidavit, and that the general should be obliged to answer.

Judge-President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman ruled that the inquest could continue and that he would deal with aspects raised by Mr Mostert as they occurred

Gen Van der Westhuizen denied an accusation made by an earlier witness, retired SA Defence Force Col Lourens du Plessis, that he (Gen Van der Westhuizen) had ordered the killings

The inquest proceeds today

I would have queried Goniwe signal — Joffel

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth. — Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen said yesterday he would have questioned the contents of the signal ordering the "permanent removal" of Matthew Goniwe if he had seen it before it appeared in the press.

He was giving evidence at the inquest on the deaths of Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlawuli.

The inquest has been told by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, staff officer at Eastern Province Command in 1985, that Van der Westhuizen, then a brigadier, ordered him to send the signal to Pretoria ordering the permanent removal of Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Calata.

Van der Westhuizen denied in an affidavit that he had ordered the activists' deaths. He said he had not seen the signal until it appeared in New Nation.

He told the inquest yesterday that he could not remember having spoken to Brigadier Johannes Jansen van Rensburg of the State Security Council on June 7 1985, the day the signal was sent. He later conceded he might have spoken to him.

In his affidavit, Van der Westhuizen denied that he had ordered the men to be killed and said he had meant only that they should be detained.

He agreed with George Bizos, SC, representing the activists' families, that the men had been killed in an "unconventional manner". He also agreed that the unconventional methods could fit the approach of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

During cross-examination Van der Westhuizen was asked to leave the court several times.

While counsel argued about the admissibility of certain questions, Counsel for the SADF, Anton Mostert, SC, said he had advised him to claim protection from answering questions which might incriminate him.

Asked by Bizos whether he would have objected to anything if he had seen the signal, he said he would never have allowed such vague terminology.

The inquest continues.

Star 2/9/93

UK in arms talks with govt, ANC

LONDON — Britain said yesterday it held discussions with the ANC and the South African government on the possibility of arms sales

"We have had contact with them," a Ministry of Defence spokesman said. "But nothing can be done until the arms embargo is lifted."

Similar meetings have been held with other EC governments to modernise and strengthen South Africa's security forces through the difficult period after the April 27 elections next year.

It is believed that British teams at the secret talks were led by Defence Procurements Minister Mr Jonathan Aitken, an expert on Southern African affairs.

The ANC's initial interest is understood to be in naval equipment, including off-shore patrol craft, maritime patrol aircraft and helicopters.

Sapa-Reuter, Own Correspondent

Farmers sign up for defence

FORTY Bottelary farmers responded yesterday to a Western Province Command recruitment drive amid growing fears for farmers' safety near Wallacedene and Bloekombos squatter camps

Once enlisted in the Tygerberg Commando, farmers who have a legitimate need can be supplied with R1 and R4 service rifles free of charge

Group One commanding officer Colonel Koos van Deventer envisages group training sessions to teach farmers and their wives to handle the high velocity firearms.

"We will give them firearm training and practical self-protection hints learnt in the Eastern Cape, Border and Zimbabwe as it can be half-an-hour before someone comes to your aid if you are attacked on a farm," he said

Good results

Farmers performing routine farm watch patrols, approved by the commanding officer, can draw part-time force wages and will also be able to claim petrol costs when military vehicles are not available.

Any citizen without national service commitments may apply to become a voluntary member of a commando unit. There are four units in the Western Cape

Recruitment drives in the Tygerberg Commando, which includes most of the northern areas, have had "good" results

Farmer's wife Mrs Annette Bosman, who enlisted yesterday, said several of her woman friends were eager to join the commando given the violent times and proximity of the squatter areas. Her neighbour has been burgled twice in the past two weeks

Farmer Mr Nico Kruger said he enlisted out of a sense of duty to his friends and the community

British defence chiefs in arms talks with government and ANC

LONDON — The British Defence Ministry said today it had discussed possible arms sales with the African National Congress and the South African government ahead of the expected lifting of the worldwide arms embargo (254) APR 21 1993

"We have had talks with the South African government and the ANC in recent months which suggests South Africa will be a market for the future," said a ministry source speaking on condition of anonymity.

"Discussions are at a very early stage and mean nothing until the embargo is lifted and there is a new government," the source said.

"The ANC are likely to be partners

in any South African government of the future," the source said.

The London newspaper, The Independent, said the talks also involved British arms companies.

Jonathan Aitken, the defence procurement minister, said in a speech yesterday that in 1992 Britain became the world's second largest arms exporter after the United States, providing one-fifth of global arms sales.

British arms exports in 1992 were worth more than R20 billion.

The ANC and the South African government are thought to have opened discussions with a number of foreign governments on military sales — Sapa

Top dogs disagree on Goniwe

C Press 5/19/93

IT was "astounding" that two generals and a commandant could give conflicting evidence of events surrounding the drafting of the Goniwe signal, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court was told this week.

The submission was made at the re-opened Goniwe inquest by Advocate George Bizos (SC), counsel for the families of the "Cradock Four", during his cross-examination of Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen.

The signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two others, was sent from East Province Command to the Secretariat of the State Security Council on June 7 1985, 20 days before the deaths of

Goniwe and UDF colleagues Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauh.

At one point during the cross-examination, after a suggestion that the phrase in the signal did not refer to Goniwe's detention, Van der Westhuizen denied that he knew what the words meant. In earlier evidence, the general stated that the phrase meant long-term detention.

He denied it was a death order issued on his instructions as earlier alleged by retired Colonel Lourens

du Plessis, the man who drafted the signal while a commandant at Eastern Province Command.

General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, a seconded officer to the secretariat to whom the signal was addressed, earlier testified that he called Van der Westhuizen, then a brigadier in charge of Eastern Province Command, on that day to get input for a task group deciding on Goniwe's future as a teacher.

Van Rensburg also said he asked Van Der Westhuizen to spell out the security implications if

Goniwe, who was a thorn in the flesh of the security forces, was re-appointed to his teaching post at Cradock.

In what Bizos described as "conflicting" (teenstrydig) evidence, Van der Westhuizen said what he did remember of the discussion was that he was asked for "alternatives" on how to deal with Goniwe.

He said the "alternatives" to his already stated view that Goniwe "never, ever" be appointed to a teaching post included the activ-

ist's detention and his transfer from the Cradock area.

In reply to a further question Van der Westhuizen said there could have been a misunderstanding between him and Du Plessis. Du Plessis was under pressure and could have made a mistake (when he drafted the signal in the way he did).

(254)

Van der Westhuizen could also not explain to the court why the names of Goniwe's brother Mbulelo and Calata appeared on

the signal when the considerations were around Goniwe and whether or not to re-appoint him to a teaching post.

He told the court the signal was not written or signed by him and he did not know why Du Plessis added their names.

He could also not explain to Judge Neville Zietsman why Du Plessis added the names of the other two to the signal if neither he nor Van Rensburg had talked about anyone else but Goniwe.

Van der Westhuizen said there was a "vague possibility" he spoke to Du Plessis about the other two after earlier evidence created this impression - Ecna

Goniwe: General 'cannot recall feelings or signal'

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ARCT 2/19/93

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Head of Military Intelligence Joffel van der Westhuizen said today he could not remember his personal feelings about Matthew Goniwe during 1985

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizos, SC, appearing at the Supreme Court inquest for the families, General Van Der Westhuizen said he could not recall the signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Mr Goniwe from society at all, nor could he remember his own feelings about Mr Goniwe.

The general was giving evidence at the inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli in 1985

After he said he could not remember the signal or his feelings, the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, intervened "This was a very important problem. It had to be decided what to do with Goniwe

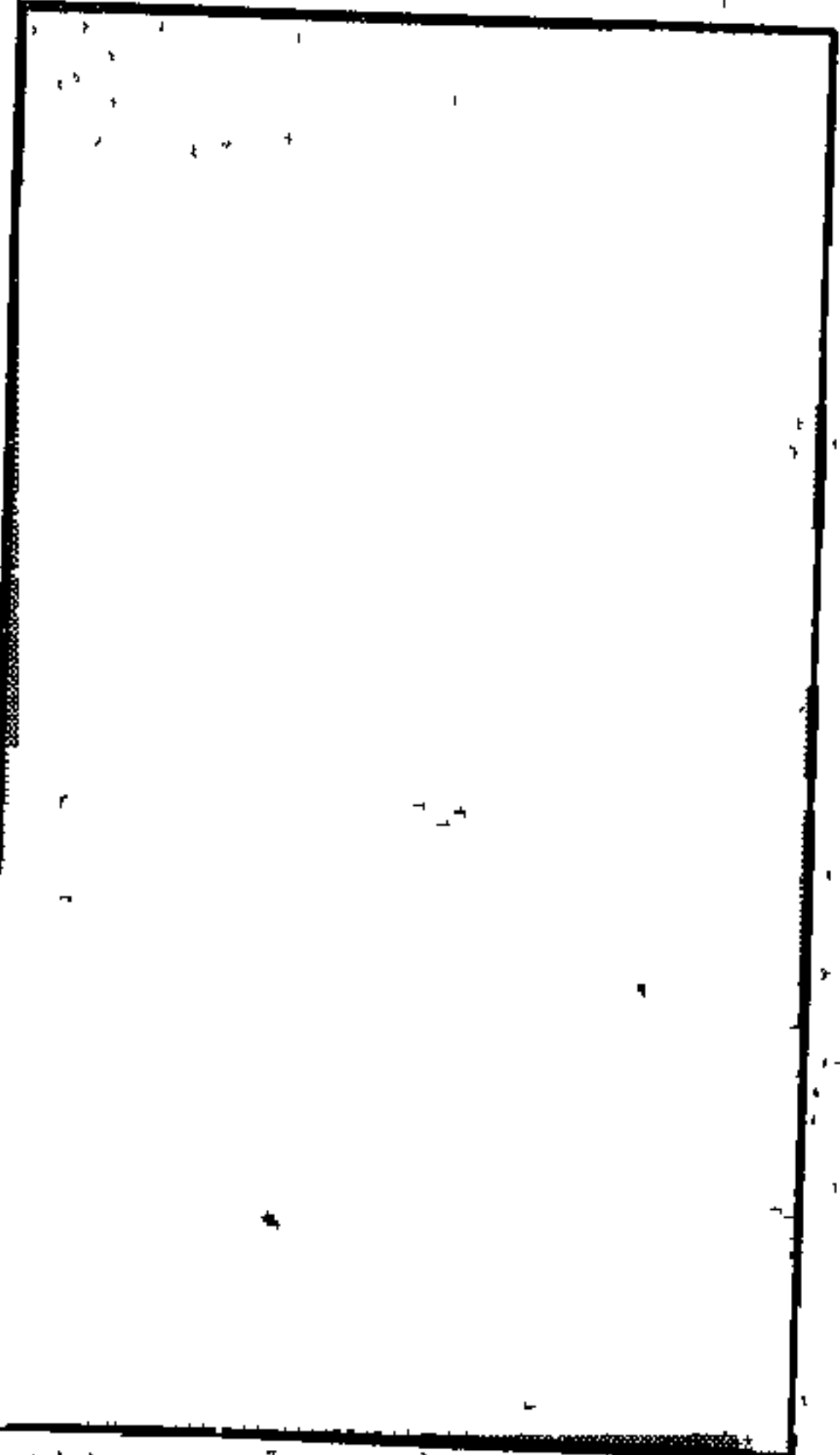
"You cannot remember about a conversation you had with General Van Rensburg, the signal, what you might have told Du Plessis or what the order was"

General Van Der Westhuizen replied that Mr Goniwe had nothing to do with his department. The only connection was through his (General Van der Westhuizen's) involvement with the East Cape Joint Management Committee

"I do not remember problems because they did not touch me directly. Most of the time I was in Pretoria

"I was very busy. We were preparing plan Strelitzia, which dealt with the upliftment of the people and I was extremely busy. I cannot be expected to remember details from eight years ago"

Mr Bizos said it was accepted that



**General Joffel
van der Westhuizen**

Mr Goniwe was under the scrutiny of the security police. But political pressure was being put on the Defence Force to bring the unrest under control because there were plans to make the area ungovernable

General Van Der Westhuizen replied that this was the very reason he was busy with strategic plans to resolve the unrest problem

Mr Bizos: I want to put it to you that when you say that you cannot remember June 7, 1985, your evidence is totally untrue

General Van Der Westhuizen: I deny this

Mr Bizos: It was known that Mr Goniwe was a thorn in the flesh of the security forces and 20 days after this signal he and his colleagues are dead

General Van Der Westhuizen said he learnt of their deaths only after returning from holiday in July

Mr Bizos said the signal had obviously been drawn up in "veiled language" because no officer and gentleman would have wanted to be directly concerned with what was simply murder

That was why murder was a word not used openly by the security forces. General Van Der Westhuizen denied this.

Mr Bizos said that when the signal referred to the disappearance of the Pebco Three in May 1985 it seemed as if the person who had drawn up the signal knew that they had disappeared

At that stage there was widespread speculation that Qaqawuli Godolozu, Siphon Hashe and Champion Galela had been seen in the presence of the police

General Van Der Westhuizen said he could not have understood why anybody would have wanted to kill Mr Goniwe because it would have simply turned him into a martyr

Mr Bizos said Mr Goniwe was considered an enemy of the State. While General Van Der Westhuizen insisted that it would have been senseless to kill Mr Goniwe, it would have been quite reasonable provided that after they died their bodies had disappeared

He said the vehicle in which they were travelling was so badly burnt that it was hardly recognisable and the bodies of the four men were never meant to be found. If they had simply disappeared no great fuss would have been made about it

It was quite by accident that the investigating officer had found a number plate which he could connect to the car. A false number plate had been used on the car

Mr Bizos then asked whether the "murder" of the men, known as the Cradock Four, had not obviously been done in a very professional manner, in a way to make it appear that these men had disappeared

General Van Der Westhuizen: It looked professional, but it was strange if anyone thought they could have hidden it

(Proceeding)

ing killings • Professor investigates 'home loans'

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General denies Goniwe signal

Sowetan 2/9/93

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Sowetan Correspondent

■ STATEMENT QUERIED Military

chief afraid to incriminate himself:

THE HEAD OF MILITARY intelligence, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, yesterday emphatically denied that he had ever authorised a signal calling for the death of Matthew Goniwe and two colleagues

Van der Westhuizen was giving evidence at the Supreme Court inquest on Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto whose bodies were found in bushes in 1985.

At the resumption of the inquest yesterday Mr Anton Mostert, for the SADF, said two aspects of an affidavit made by Van der Westhuizen should be classified and privileged.

He said the general would not answer questions regarding Operation Katzen or questions relating to claims that "other people" be killed.

Mostert said Van der Westhuizen was claiming this protection under the statute which protected a witness from incriminating himself.

Zietsman that he had not explained his rights to the witness

The judge eventually ruled that the inquest could continue and that he would deal with aspects raised by Mostert as they occurred.

Van der Westhuizen said from 1982 to 1986 he was in charge of EP Command and chairman of the East Cape Joint Management Committee.

During 1984/85 the Eastern Cape was a flash point for anarchy. He had 30 000 members under his control and his area stretched from Ciskei/Transkei and the Eastern Cape to the North Eastern Cape.

He said when the signal in *New Nation* signed by Colonel Lourens du Plessis came to his attention he recognised the name of Goniwe, a teacher at Cradock who was planning alternative structures for the area. This was known as the G-plan for Goniwe.

ble for these detentions.

He said at a meeting of the East Cape Joint Management Committee it was recommended that he either be transferred or never allowed to teach again.

"I deny that I ever suggested as stated in the Press that Goniwe, Mbulelo or anybody else be killed nor did the East Cape Joint Management Committee"

He said he could not remember any telephone conversation with Brigadier Johannes van Rensburg regarding the signal and he was certainly not the author of the signal.

He said he wished to place on record that the so-called reaction unit, known as the Hammer Unit, was never a hit-squad force.

He said the unit had been established to assist with counter-insurgency problems and was not part of the special forces.

Mr George Bizos, appearing for the families, objected to the whole affidavit not being acknowledged and admitted as evidence.

"In his affidavit he (General Van der Westhuizen) piously says that 'I have never ordered the killing of anyone'."

He said cross-examination should be allowed as he had made his bed and should sleep on it.

There was heated objection from Mostert, who told Mr Justice

He said it was decided that Goniwe should be transferred. He said he did not remember Calata or Goniwe's brother, Mbulelo.

He said he did not remember the signal sent by Du Plessis calling for their "permanent removal from society".

He was definitely not the author of the signal. During that period people were recommended for lengthy detention.

The security police were responsi-

He had established the unit and the nickname had stuck in much the same way as the Green Berets in America.

He said there was an urgent need for better trained troops who could operate more quickly and professionally with regard to counter-insurgency and the immediate follow-up of any enemy infiltration and sabotage.

Recruits were volunteers from civilian and commando forces and started their training in 1983.

They were first used in 1985.

THE NEW ARMY

Fri 3/9/93

Educated soldiering

(254)

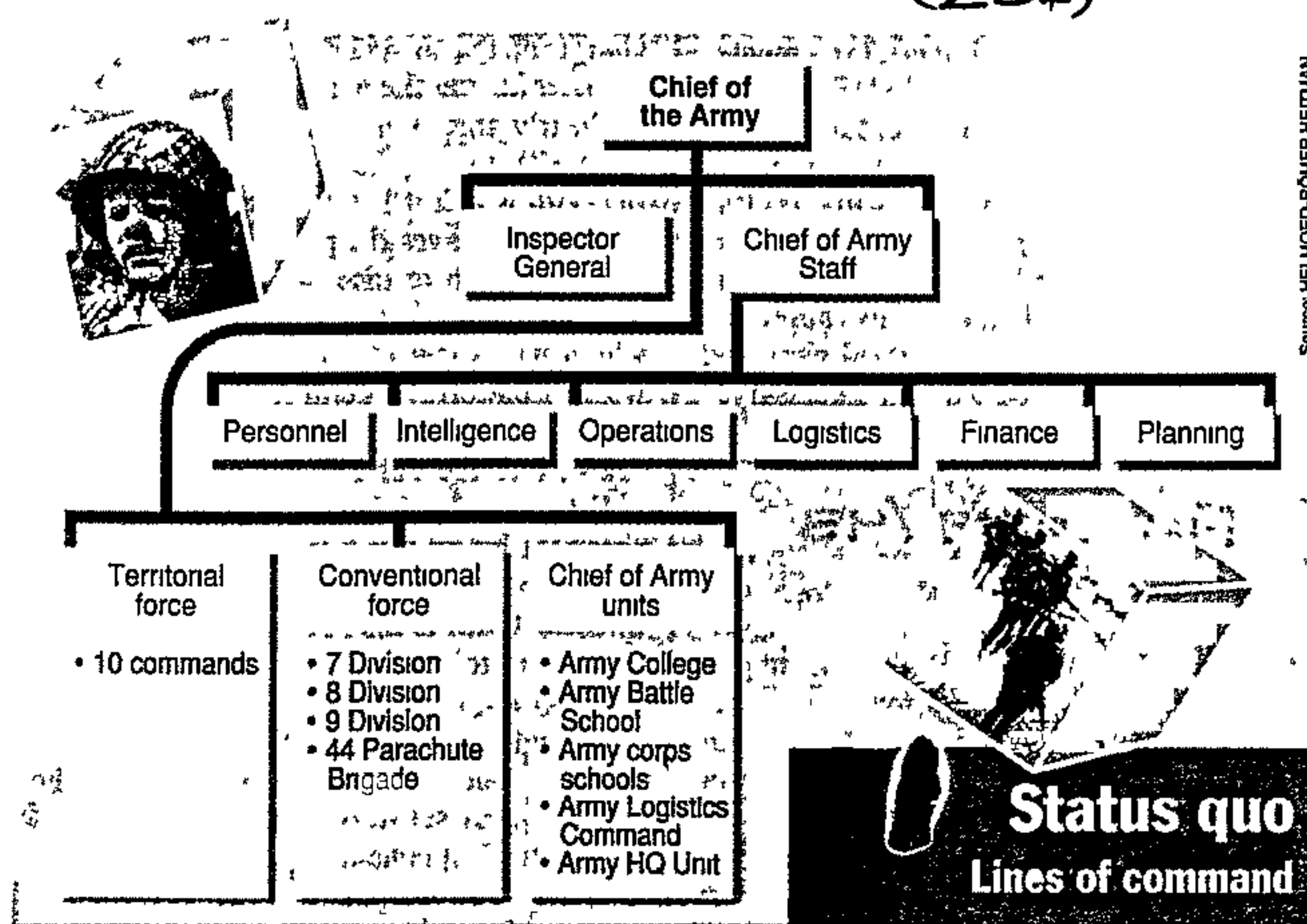
The immediate effects of the abolition of white conscription are important. For the first time since 1966, close on 30 000 men will not be reporting for duty next year. Around 20 000 would have gone to the army, and about 10 000 of those would have been assigned to the infantry (Both the air force and navy depend more on specialist full-timers, and will therefore be comparatively unaffected by the ending of the call-up.) Given the demands of training, leave and rotation of duties, the army has been able to make available some 3 000 national service infantrymen at any given time for township duty in support of the SA Police.

We must assume that the army will still be required for this role after December, when the last intake of national servicemen clears out. Therefore, until a new recruiting system is devised and operational, those 10 000 men will have to be drawn from the Citizen Force (CF) and the Commandos, at present the only other sources of military manpower. The Permanent Force (PF) consists mainly of staff officers, specialists and instructors.

For the past 30 years or so the CF has been the backbone of the army. It consists of more than 100 part-time units, of varying quality and staffed with uneven enthusiasm. Some of the traditional imperial regiments, such as Prince Alfred's Guard and the Natal Carbineers, have histories stretching back to the last century.

They have been sustained by a hard core of enthusiastic officers, often volunteers, and by the stream of more reluctant conscripts produced by national service. The Commandos have been staffed in much the same way, except they are generally rural and area-bound.

There is no reason to suppose that the average CF member will be keener to serve a Transitional Executive Council than he was to answer a call-up by the National Party government. Some will object on political



Source: HELMOED-RÖMER HEITMAN

Status quo
Lines of command

grounds, others will not relish being in personal danger for such a risky and nebulous process.

What will happen to CF and Commando members who refuse to report for duty? Will they be prosecuted? As defence expert Helmoed-Romer Heitman points out, future CF call-ups will still be on the whites-only principle — and would therefore run the risk of being ignored by thousands of whites.

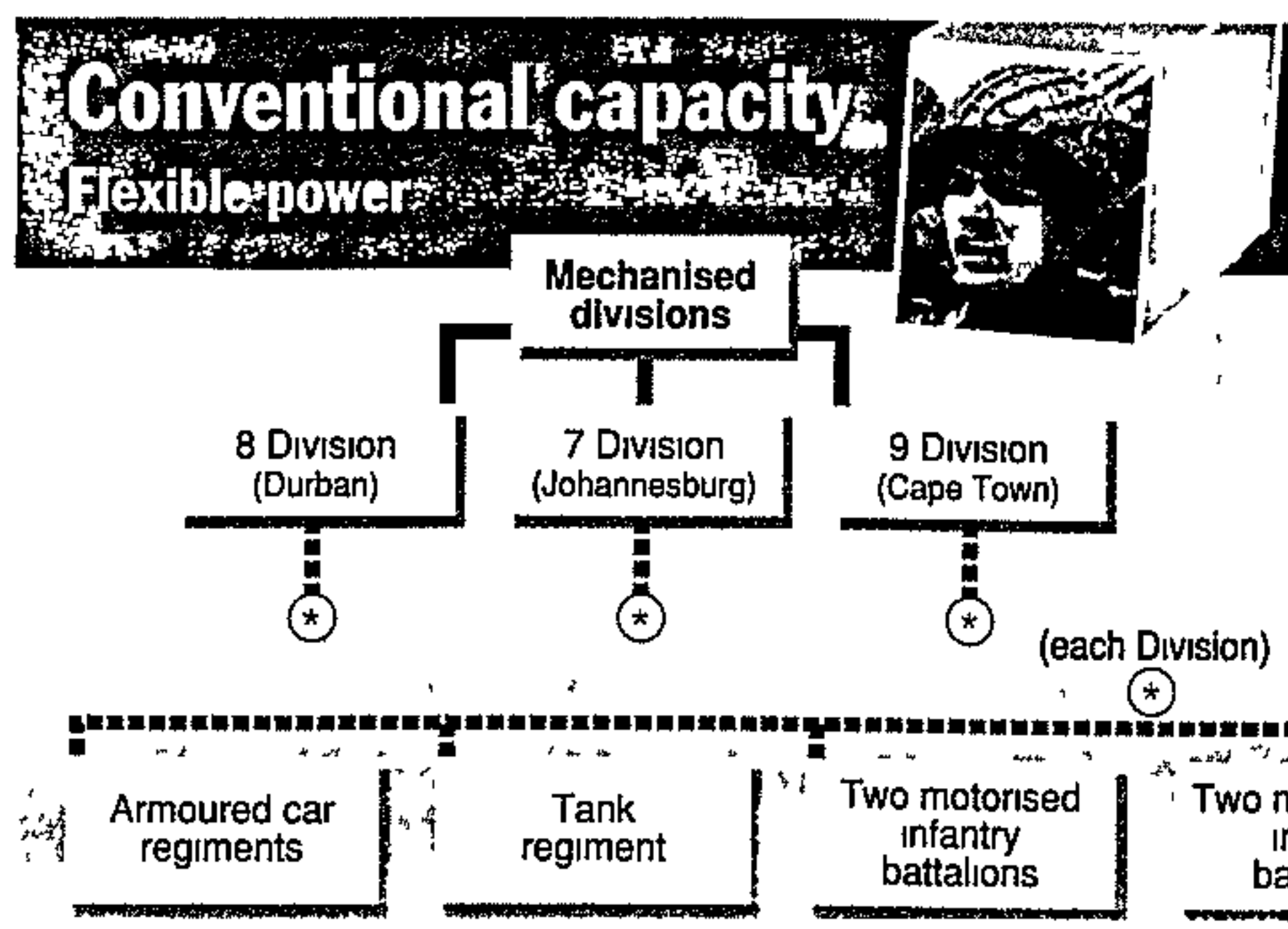
The abolition of conscription will also have the important long-term effect of cutting off the source of manpower to the CF. The CF in theory can carry on with its present manpower for a year or two, but after that it will need to get recruits from elsewhere. One possible source will be trained soldiers who have completed their service under the new short-service volunteer system (which offers terms of two, four and six years). Another source will be opened up if the CF is allowed to recruit directly among all races.

This latter option is being promoted enthusiastically by the Citizen Force National Council, which has been formally constituted since September last

year and represents about 100 regiments from Cape Town to Pietersburg. According to council chairman Ian Deetlefs, himself a colonel in the CF, the member regiments subscribe to an apolitical SADF and have committed themselves to defending a new constitution formed by democratic process.

The regiments are pushing for a say in the structure of the new SADF. Discussion has already taken place with the SADF top command as well as the major political parties. It is argued that the new army should continue to depend on the CF rather than a volunteer standing force — which would be more expensive and politically dangerous. One of the strengths of an essentially citizen army is that it is not capable of being organised to mount a coup. An all-volunteer professional army, as in the US and Britain, is a potential threat to civilian government in all but the most stable and mature democracies.

It may be surprising to those with memories of what damage the National Party did to the traditional regiments in the Fifties, but the signs are that the SADF in a democratic SA will not look very different from the present structure. Once the fog of political emotion has cleared, SA's strategic and tactical imperatives will remain constant, given our long coastlines and borders, and the nature of our terrain and infrastructure. We will need flexibility, mobility and fire



Source: HELMOED-RÖMER HEITMAN

Cont. P.T.O.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fm 3/9/93

(254)

power

The army structure will continue to have a PF high command, senior staff officers and a core of instructors. The territorial force, essentially rural and trained for counter-insurgency, will be mainly Commandos; the conventional force of three mechanised divisions will be almost entirely staffed by the CF, including the traditional imperial regiments.

With resources limited, SADF insiders expect only 7 Division to be brought up to full strength, with the other two being topped up if and when the money is available. But CF units attached on paper to 8 Division and 9 Division would still be able to train at brigade level and below. This approach would provide a core conventional capacity, with the option of expansion if necessary.

'Goniwe problem did not affect general'

PORT ELIZABETH — It was strange that Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen could remember nothing of the circumstances of the signal which recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe, the judge presiding at the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth said yesterday.

Judge Neville Zietsman told Van der Westhuizen that in June 1985 Goniwe's lot was being discussed by the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, which was chaired by the general. Van der Westhuizen had told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that he had no knowledge of the military signal.

According to a note attached to the signal, it was sent to Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council in Pretoria by Van der Westhuizen on June 7 1985 to confirm a conversation between the two men earlier that day.

"I remember the problem and the discussion surrounding Goniwe but it did not affect me personally," said Van der Westhuizen. However, the conversation did not "stand out" in his memory.

"It happened nine years ago I was very busy then. To remember a telephone conversation is asking too much."

Twenty days after the signal was sent, Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlauhi and Sparrow Mkonto were murdered near Port Elizabeth. (254)

Van der Westhuizen said he could see no relationship between the signal and the murders. He said he did not remember the signal or the telephone conversation with Van Rensburg, but assumed that Van Rensburg had asked him to make a recommendation on what the management centre felt should be "done with Goniwe", who was seen as an enemy of the state.

He said it was likely that one of the alternatives he would have given was that Goniwe be detained. He agreed the signal's meaning was not clear and said if he had seen it before it was sent he would have complained about its "vague" language.

The author of the signal, retired SADF colonel Lourens du Plessis, had testified that he drew up the signal on Van der Westhuizen's orders, and said it meant the activists should be killed.

Van der Westhuizen said he could think of no reason why Du Plessis would have used the vague term "permanently remove from society" instead of "detain".

"I doubt they were my words."

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Umkhonto's woes to top agenda

SERIOUS problems within the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will be among the topics discussed at a two-day special MK conference at a secret venue near Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal starting today.

MK's role in the period before and after the April 27 election and serious problems concerning members' welfare were expected to top the agenda.

A group of MK members recently occupied the ANC's Durban offices in protest at the way they had been treated since their return from exile. The issue was defused only after ANC president Nelson Mandela

intervened personally.

The media would be allowed to attend only the opening of the conference, by Mandela, and the closing.

The ANC said yesterday issues to be discussed included:

- MK's state of organisation;
- Its role during the transition and preparations for joint control;
- The organisation's role in a national peacekeeping force;
- Its position in the new national defence force and its role in the integration process; and
- Welfare issues — Sapa

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Gwala admits
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Goniwe: general 'resorted to euphemism'

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who headed the security operation in the Eastern Cape during the 1985 unrest, had a strange reluctance to use the words "murder" or "kill", and had resorted to euphemisms, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of Cradock activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlawuli at the Inquest

on their deaths, was cross-examining Van der Westhuizen, head of Military Intelligence.

Van Der Westhuizen said he could not personally recall any details of cross-border or hot pursuit raids in which people had been killed. He said this was possible in a war situation.

Citing references in a book on revolutionary warfare, earlier referred to as the "Bible" of the SADF, Bizos said that if soft targets were to be taken out, the decision had to be taken at

the highest level to ensure the operation did not boomerang.

Bizos also referred to a record of a Civil Co-operation Bureau meeting which referred to attacks on individuals not being deemed "murder".

"If anybody needed to kill Goniwe, this person could not have done it if he did not have permission from the head of the SADF?" Bizos asked.

Van der Westhuizen said the document was written later.

Van der Westhuizen, former Eastern Cape Command com-

mandant, said he could not recall the signal — sent by his staff officer at the time, Colonel Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the commandant's orders — as a death warrant.

He denied that he and Du Plessis had used veiled language to cover the murder.

Bizos: "If you and Du Plessis had said 'Kill them', you could never have denied what you meant. But you used a euphemism so that you (could) say it was not a death warrant."

The Inquest is proceeding.



Turning swords into ploughshares (and more swords)

Armcor's autonomous manufacturing arm, Denel, is coming to terms with its new role, writes **Mondli Makhanya**

THERE are few companies that reflect South Africa's thorny political transition as aptly as arms manufacturer Denel.

Caught between a dark past of producing weapons to defend apartheid and a future of doing the same for apartheid's erstwhile opponents, Denel has been trying hard to adjust to new world realities.

The future of the company is likely to be a hot potato once negotiators have thrashed out constitutional issues. Everyone from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa's (Numsa) Bernie Fanaroff to army bureaucrats agree that Denel is a national strategic asset. It's R1,9-billion asset base was built with public funds and the company commands respect for the quality of its products and technological capacity.

Denel is a product of last year's breaking up of Armcor into two autonomous units. Denel, which is a

manufacturing company, was commercialised and put under the Department of Public Enterprises, and it now pays tax to the state. Armcor is still under the Defence Department and its task is to procure arms for the security forces and grant marketing and exports permits for hi-tech companies wishing to export military-related equipment.

On the surface Denel seems to have had a remarkably good first year of commercialisation. It earned a net-profit of R235-million in its first financial year from a turnover of R2,8-billion. This earned it a ranking as the 63rd biggest arms manufacturer by American magazine *Defence News* last week.

But, as Institute for Defence Policy director Jackie Celliers points out, "Denel only has 0.3 percent of the international arms industry".

However, Denel's market share may increase significantly with the falling away of the international arms embargo against South Africa.

At home Denel is beset with a declining defence budget. Denel's five component companies have for the past year been trying to shift away from military products to commercial goods.

But while Denel is undergoing this process of turning weapons into ploughshares and spending millions on marketing its corporate image, it is being viewed with suspicion in many quarters. Competitors in the electronics field insist Denel should have been privatised immediately after the breakup of Armcor since it is unfair competition to have to compete with a parastatal. This unfair competition becomes more pronounced when it comes to government contracts.

Also of concern has been the still cosy relationship between Denel's management and Armcor and South African Defence Force hierarchies. Until last month, Armcor and Denel each had a board member sitting on the other's board, something they explained by saying it was a "smoothing process".

Other dissent emanates from left-wing circles and other bodies involved in shaping defence policy. Most of this concern centres on Denel's desire to go private and list itself on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange — possibly by 1995.

Military Research Group co-ordinator of the military technology committee Chippy Shaik comments:

"Here you have a company that is run by white Afrikaner males, many of whom are ranking officers in the SADF. They are all from the past and cannot change their morals overnight. The idea (of commercialising and privatising) is to get the company as far away from the liberation movements as possible."

Amid all this painful change, private sector catch-words like affirmative action and social investment are new concepts with which Denel is still trying to come to terms. Several black appointments have been made but these have been largely insignificant. A number of community projects have also been embarked on.

But one area where the company can claim credit is in benefits paid to employees, which are in line with other public sector companies.

Numsa and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union have begun organising at Denel and recognition agreements are imminent. But they have not had an easy ride.

"They are very slippery," says a unionist. "At least when you are dealing with private sector bosses you know what you are up against. They are also still very touchy about security issues."



Paul Holtzhausen ... Costly change

According to the company's annual report, non-military goods now account for 19 percent of turnover. The bulk of the income, 55 percent, came from state military orders and the rest from arms exports.

Denel corporate communications executive Paul Holtzhausen says this is proving a costly exercise since a lot of the material is very specific to the defence industry.

Defence analysts say with the present infrastructure, the best Denel can achieve is to have 30 percent commercial goods complement

SADF ditches allies to save top brass

Louise Flanagan

The South African Defence Force's chief of Military Intelligence, Lieutenant General Joffel van der Westhuizen, finally took the stand in the reopened Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth this week, with all indications that the state will do its utmost to save him from disgrace

In a surprise move, Van der Westhuizen told the court he would not answer questions on certain sections of an affidavit he made last year which denies he ever planned or authorised the murders of anybody, on the grounds he might incriminate himself. He also declined to answer any questions on Operation Katzen, details of which were revealed in March

Van der Westhuizen is one of the three witnesses in the inquest linked to the military signal which resulted in the inquest being reopened

The signal names Van der Westhuizen, then Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command, as ordering it and General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, then of the Secretariat of the State Security Council, as its recipient. Colonel Lourens du Plessis drafted and signed it

The signal was sent 20 days before activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata and two friends were murdered on June 27 1985 and refers to the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and Calata. The evidence of those three officers is thus critical in deciding whether or not the signal was indeed a death order

Indications are that the state intends to protect Van der Westhuizen at the expense of all others. Du Plessis was dropped by the SADF legal team only days before the inquest started in March, on the grounds of a possible conflict of interests. Du Plessis subsequently told the court the signal meant murder and produced the Operation Katzen documents — which detail Van der Westhuizen's plans to get rid of then Ciskei president Lennox Sebe

Du Plessis did admit this week there was a "fifty-fifty chance" he got Van der Westhuizen's order wrong, although he drafted the signal believing it was a death order

Van Rensburg gave evidence in March, when he said he remembered the signal but that it meant long-term detention

He also confirmed the telephone conversation he had had with Van der Westhuizen to which the signal refers. Van Rensburg contradicted himself several times in his evidence

This week, in a surprise move, SADF counsel Anton Mostert told the court he would later challenge Van Rensburg's evidence. "Are you going to believe Van Rensburg, because we don't," he stated. "I find that very interesting," remarked Justice Neville Zietsman

The SADF already indicated it will sacrifice former allies in attempts to save its top brass, when Mostert offered evidence of police involvement in the December 1989 car-bomb murders of four of their own colleagues in an alleged cover-up of the Goniwe murderers. This issue occupied the court for some time and has now resulted in the inquiry into those murders being reopened

This week Mostert crossed swords with the judge, when he told Zietsman he was not discharging his role as a judge properly and so he, Mostert, would do it for him, during discussion over how Van der Westhuizen's affidavit would be dealt with

The inquest continues — Ecna

'Vague' memory VOSUE

PAT CANDIDIO

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —

Suave and well-spoken, the head of military intelligence, Joffel van der Westhuizen, made his long awaited appearance in the witness box this week at the Goniwe inquest.

But his memory did not seem to be much better than other police and army officials who have given evidence in the inquest on Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlawuli, whose burnt bodies, riddled with bullets, were found in 1985.

Known as the Cradock Four, they were returning from a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth when they disappeared on their way back to Cradock.

Last year New Nation printed a signal, signed by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, staff officer to General Van der West-

huizen who was then a brigadier in charge of Eastern Province Command in 1985.

Colonel Du Plessis said the signal "calling for the permanent removal from society of Mr Goniwe, his brother, Mbulelo, and Mr Calata" was an order to kill, drawn up on the instructions of his superior.

This week both George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of the deceased, and the Judge-President, Justice Zietsman, referred to General Van der Westhuizen's vague and contradictory evidence.

The court heard that the military signal, of which General Van der Westhuizen has refused all knowledge, could not have referred to Mr Goniwe's possible detention or reappointment to his teaching post.

Mr Goniwe was a thorn in the flesh of the government and the topic of top-level discussions in Pretoria with a special committee of the State Security Council (SSC) being established in Pretoria to sift

through the opposing views within the security establishment over what action should be taken.

Retired general J Janse van Rensburg told the court in his evidence that he was seconded to the SSC in 1985 and had asked General Van der Westhuizen about the views of security officials.

He said the military signal was a response to the telephone conversation he had with the general.

However, General Van der Westhuizen could not recall the conversation and said that if there had been one it would have been about the reappointment of Mr Goniwe as a teacher.

He could not say why the signal also referred to Mr Goniwe's brother and Mr Calata, who had also been suspended from his teaching post.

He said he could only assume Colonel Du Plessis had inserted the names.

The judge asked why the col-

onel would do this.

Judge: "It is not his signal. It is yours. It refers to a conversation with Van Rensburg. If there was no mention of anybody else in the conversation, how do you explain that Du Plessis would have added the names?"

General Van der Westhuizen "I don't know."

Mr Bizos: "The signal on June 7 — was it perhaps to let the people in Pretoria know Goniwe had to be detained if the emergency regulations were not introduced?"

General Van der Westhuizen "No."

Mr Bizos: Could it then have been a confidential list for the security police naming people who should be detained when the emergency was declared?

General Van der Westhuizen: Detention was one of the possibilities.

Judge: Is it possible that would have been the possible solution to the problem that these people be detained under Article 28? Would you not have



□ **JOFFEL:** His memory was not much better than other police and army officials who have given evidence.

foreseen that as the best solution?

General Van der Westhuizen: If Colonel Du Plessis said that, then he did not carry out my instructions.

■ At the start of his evidence Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, said General Van der Westhuizen would seek protection from answering certain questions relating to two affidavits he had made.

Arms Payoff

Lecturers

may get protection

CT 4/9/93

By MELANIE GOSLING,
JACKIE CAMERON
and GUY OLIVER

HAVELITSHA'S Good Hope College of Education and community members may offer white lecturers protection from township violence by using "sweepers" — cars to drive ahead to ensure the route is safe. This emerged after an emergency meeting yesterday with college staff and community members to discuss what action to take after the armed attack on two of their lecturers who were on their way to work in a car.

The lecturers described yesterday how bullets narrowly missed their heads when gunmen in military-style trenchcoats opened fire on them with automatic weapons near the college.

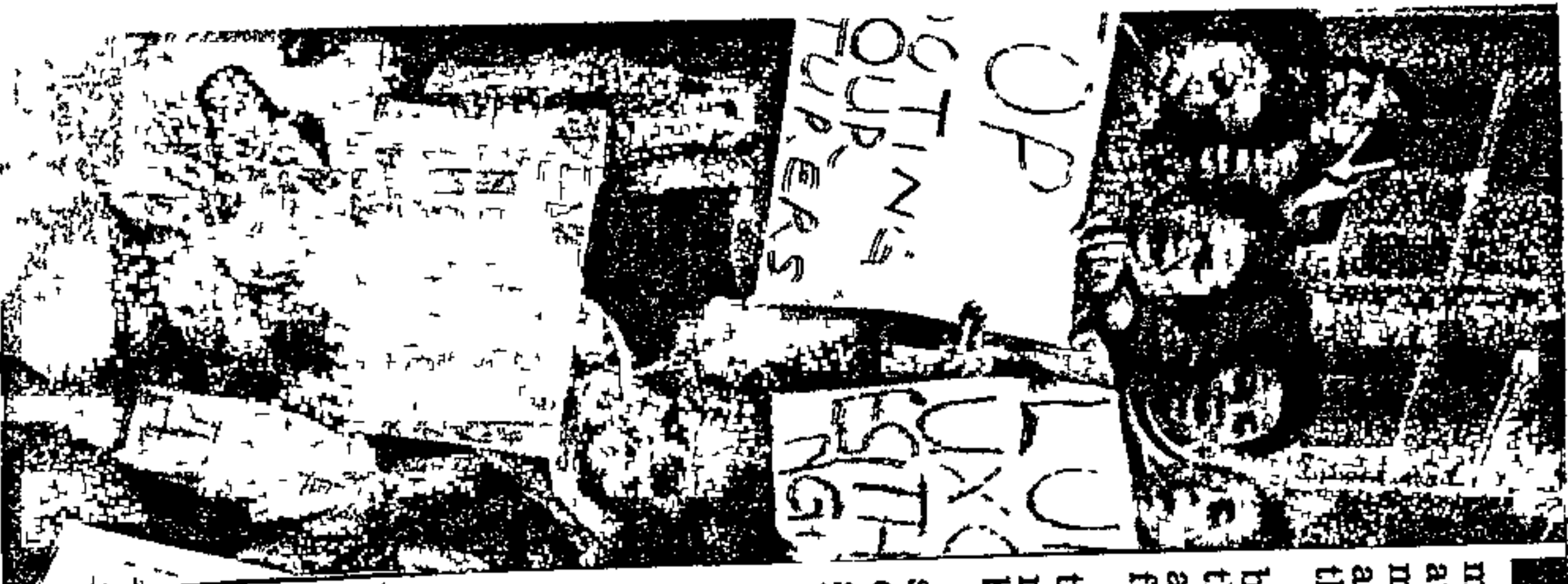
Mrs Martha Koets, 37, a mathematics lecturer, was with Mr Corne Pienaar, 41, a science lecturer, when they were attacked at the intersection of Lansdowne and Spine roads around 8.30am yesterday.

Two bullets smashed through the windows, one entering a side window before "flashing" past Mr Pienaar's face and piercing the windscreen.

Another bullet ricocheted off the car close to Mr Pienaar's head as the car swerved.

Shortly after the attack, scores of students bearing posters expressed their outrage.

One poster read: "You've shot a black man Mr



From page 1

moves along, it detects and marks them. Once a mine has been detected, a message is relayed to the convoy commander.

A trailer with wheel-bases is towed behind the vehicle to activate any mines missed in the first sweep.

Sometimes two or three trucks with blast-resistant cabs are used behind the vehicle.

Its wheels are designed to blow off in an explosion. The MOV has spare wheels and wheel-bases.

Another South African system is the Jakkals remote-controlled mine-sweeping jeep.

The jeep, sent along a mined road by remote control, lays down two plastic sausages about a kilometre wide on either side for about 100m.

The sausages are filled with a fuel and air mixture and the bags are exploded, which sets off the mines between them.

The advantage of this is the Jakkals can be air-dropped to clear mines in inaccessible terrain.

South Africa has also developed ways to train dogs to detect mines — particularly non-metal ones — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent,

Chance for SA to earn millions

CT 4/9/93

By ANDRÉ KOOPMAN
SOUTH AFRICA could be earning millions soon by cleaning up landmines in the trouble spots of the world.

The mine-sweeping technology developed in the decades-long bush war with its neighbours is set to pay off in a big way as the UN and the US are poised to snap up mine-sweeping vehicles and use techniques which they regard as the best in the world.

Once the UN arms ban is lifted, the South African technology could become a major foreign revenue earner given the extent of the problem — about 85 million unexploded landmines in 62 countries which kill or severely injure about 150 people a week.

These vehicles and techniques could soon be in use in Bosnia and Somalia, where heavily mined areas are severely hampering the delivery of aid.

International contractors charge more than R3 000 a mine in clearance operations. But they have hardly made any impact.

Officials say South African mine clearance systems are not only rel-

able, but cheap at a time when getting rid of the hidden killers has been identified as one of the most serious international security problems.

A new report by the Office of International Security Operations at the US State Department says unexploded landmines are a challenge to achieving key US foreign policy goals.

The report says that Africa is the most mined region in the world, with about 18 to 30 million mines laid in 18 countries — about nine million in Angola alone and two million in Mozambique.

While most countries have developed the ability to clear vast minefields, South Africa has perfected the ability to clear roads and land fast of "nuisance mines" — mines placed at irregular distances.

According to Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, South African correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, the country has developed three unique mine-sweeping methods.

Many countries are interested in the mine-sweeping vehicle called the MOV ("Mynopsweepingsvoertuig"). The vehicle has low ground pressure to avoid setting off mines. As it

To page 3

SADF denies Zulu recruiting

JOHANNESBURG — Witwatersrand Command yesterday denied ANC accusations that it was recruiting Zulus from East Rand hostels for its 21 SA Infantry Battalion.

A senior ANC official had reportedly accused the command of recruiting specifically Zulus.

An SADF statement said recruitment for the black battalion was done from the Witwatersrand and from as far afield as Pietersburg and the Free State.

"No preference is given to any ethnic grouping," — Sapa

Star 4/19/93

Joffel's 'problem' evidence

254

Judge queries reason for Goniwe signal

ADRIENNE CARLISLE

PORT ELIZABETH — The contents of the signal recommending the "permanent removal" of Matthew Goniwe and two other activists were not reconcilable with Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen's evidence on the possible circumstances which gave rise to the signal's existence, the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth heard yesterday.

Senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, and Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman said they had "problems" with Van der Westhuizen's explanation of the circumstances which predated the drafting of the signal on June 7 1985.

Van der Westhuizen, who was then head of Eastern Province Command, has claimed he could not recollect exactly what happened on that day but has accepted evidence that

- The signal was sent on June 7 by an officer, Colonel Lourens du Plessis, on his orders to confirm, in written form, an earlier telephone conversation with General Johannes Janse van Rensburg from the State Security Council

- Van Rensburg's testimony that the reason he telephoned was to ask Van der Westhuizen to give a written submission, on behalf of the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, to the Geldenhuys Commission, which was to decide what action should be taken regarding Goniwe

- Van Rensburg's further testimony that the submission should include the possible security implications of reappointing Goniwe to his position as headmaster at the Cradock school from which he had been suspended

International reaction

Mr Justice Zietsman said that if this were true, the signal was "altogether incorrect" in that it did not meet any of Van Rensburg's demands.

"It does not confirm the telephonic discussion you had, the wording is wrong if reappointment was to be discussed, no implications are spelt out and it gives information that was not discussed or asked for."

The signal called for the permanent removal from society of Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and another prominent United Democratic Front activist, Fort Calata. It also spelt out the likely national and international reaction to this "removal".

Bizos submitted that the future of only Matthew Goniwe was at stake as far as the commission was concerned and no mention need have been made of Mbulelo and Calata.

"The Geldenhuys Commission had not asked about Calata or Mbulelo. If your evidence is correct, Calata's name should not be there."

Van der Westhuizen agreed, but said he had not seen the signal after it had been drafted by Du Plessis, who he assumed had added the names for his own reasons.

Mr Justice Zietsman "Why would he do that? He was carrying out your instructions. The signal was to refer to the conversation between you and General van Rensburg and it was sent on your orders."

Van der Westhuizen said he could not explain the signal's contents because the matter had taken place eight years ago and he could not remember details.

Du Plessis said he had drafted the signal on Van der Westhuizen's instructions and that it meant that the three men were to be murdered.

Twenty days after the signal was sent, Goniwe, Calata and two other activists were killed.

The inquest continues on Monday when Mr Justice Zietsman will rule on whether Van der Westhuizen has the right to refuse to answer questions on sections of his affidavit — Sapa



GETTING HIS TEETH INTO ET: With a measure of relish, Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo bites off the jelly head of AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche

They are sweet, soft and famous

MANDY JEAN WOODS

WHAT do you do if you don't like your member of Parliament? "Bite his head off," suggests Mister Sweets managing director Darryl Senior, "and then really chew him out."

Senior is the brain behind the launch of "Multi-Party Politics", a new sweet bearing the faces of leading South African political figures.

"Have you the constitution for Multi-Party Politics?", the packaging reads.

Politicians whose faces are featured on the sweets include Cyril Ramaphosa, Pik Botha, Eugene TerreBlanche, Jay Nal-

doo, Magnus Malan, FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and, complete with spectacles, Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

"I spotted a similar idea in Germany last year. They were

very popular and I decided it would be a good thing to do here as well," Senior says.

"It's really an attempt to inject some lightness and humour into the whole negotiating process and so far we have had a very good response."

Senior, together with his ad agency, Media Graphics, ar-

ranged to hand the first packets of "Multi Party Politics" to negotiators at the World Trade Centre on Tuesday.

"It was really good fun," World Trade Centre catering executive director Lucia Swart says. "There was a great deal of laughter from the delegates once they saw what it was." Some politicians, she says, even came afterwards to ask for extra packets because they wanted specific "sweet faces".

Senior says packets of "Multi-Party Politics" will be in stores around the country within the next few weeks.

Star 4/19/93

Invest in tomorrow, Mandela tells MK

NELSPRUIT — ANC president Nelson Mandela told Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres yesterday to consider investing in their future and to allow the ANC to suggest how to do it.

He was referring to the R10 million raised to address the armed wing's welfare problems.

At a special MK conference in KaNgwane, Mandela said "Cash handouts might sustain you for a few

ESTHER WAUGH
Political Correspondent

of MK cadres have returned to South Africa requiring assistance to reintegrate into civilian life," he said.

"We have spent many painful moments agonising on how to spread what was available to maximum effect. It has been particularly painful

Star 4/19/93

Things go bitter with Coke at Pepsi threat

DAVID CANNING

THE threat of a return to the country by PepsiCo has been listed among reasons for a huge push by Coca-Cola into undeveloped markets.

In a campaign increasingly becoming a role-model for other large South African groups, Coca-Cola franchiser Amalgamated Beverage Industries (ABI) has pumped more than R3 million into the informal areas around Durban alone to build goodwill and close any possible loopholes to PepsiCo.

Like the cleft-stick messengers of old, each day

MI chief's evidence challenged

254
CT 4/9/85

PORT ELIZABETH — The military signal recommending Mr Matthew Goniwe's "permanent removal" was irreconcilable with Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen's evidence on the possible circumstances in which the signal was written, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday.

Mr George Bizos, for the Goniwe family, and Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman, queried Gen Van der Westhuizen's explanation of the circumstances in which the signal was drafted on June 7, 1985.

Gen Van der Westhuizen, who was then-head of Eastern Province Command, said he could not recall precisely what happened but had accepted:

- That the signal was sent on his orders on June 7 by Colonel Lourens du Plessis to confirm an earlier telephone conversation with Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg of the State Security Council,
- Gen Van Rensburg's testimony that he telephoned to ask Gen Van der Westhuizen for a written submission to the Geldenhuys Commission, which was considering action on Mr Goniwe, and
- Gen Van Rensburg's testimony that he said the submission should include the security implications of reappointing the suspended Mr Goniwe as headmaster at a Cradock school

Judge Zietsman said if this were true the signal was "altogether incorrect" in that it did not meet any of Gen Van Rensburg's demands "It does not confirm the telephonic discussion you had, the wording is wrong if reappointment was to be discussed, no implications are spelt out and it gives information that was not asked for," he said

Assumed

The signal called for the permanent removal from society of Mr Goniwe and two others and detailed likely public reaction

Mr Bizos said only Mr Goniwe's future was being considered by the commission and no mention need have been made of Mr Goniwe's brother, Mbulelo, and prominent United Democratic Front activist Mr Port Calata

Gen Van der Westhuizen agreed, but said he had not seen the signal after it was drafted by Col Du Plessis, who he assumed had added the names for his own reasons

Judge Zietsman "Why would he do that? He was carrying out your instructions. The signal was to refer to the conversation between you and Gen Van Rensburg and it was sent on your orders"

Gen Van der Westhuizen said he could not explain the signal's contents as the events occurred eight years ago and he could not recall details

Col Du Plessis has testified that he was called in by Gen Van der Westhuizen and told of the call

He said Gen Van der Westhuizen had said Gen Van Rensburg had offered to help them "get rid of the Goniwe problem" but had wanted written confirmation of the action to be taken

Col Du Plessis has said he then drafted the signal on Gen Van der Westhuizen's instructions and that it meant the three men were to be murdered. The inquest continues on Monday

Accord on ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ unified army

NELSPRUIT — Negotiations for a new army were almost complete and in reaching agreement uMkhonto we Sizwe had not made any concessions, the commander of the ANC's armed wing, Mr Joe Modise, said at the weekend ^{CT619193} end. uMkhonto we Sizwe's conversion from a guerrilla to a regular force had been completed and officers were being trained in Uganda and Tanzania, Mr Modise said.

His statements were contained in a confidential report to an MK conference in KaNgwane

Chief of staff Mr Siphwe Nyanda said MK had "more than 16 000 cadres" in South Africa — Sapa

Goniwe

PAT CANNIBO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — General Joffel van der Westhuizen made no effort whatsoever to discuss the authenticity of the signal with any of the other officers involved after it was published in the Press, according to his evidence today.

General Van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence, was giving evidence at the inquest on Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sitele Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto.

A special team had been appointed to investigate the matter. He made no effort to contact either General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, who

inquest: No effort to check signal

received the signal calling for and that it was sent on your instructions and received by General Van Rensburg. I find it difficult to understand why General Van der Westhuizen had sent the signal. Mr Bizos: Did he say anything to you about being unhappy with the words on the signal? General Van der Westhuizen: No, he did not. Mr Bizos: The reason you cannot remember this discussion six months ago is because neither you nor Van Rensburg are prepared to tell the court why this signal was sent? General Van der Westhuizen: Yes, I did not do so myself. When Mr Bizos said an inquiry team had found that the files and registers of the East Cape Joint Management Centre were not kept in a proper manner and that files were missing, the general said he accepted that

bered correctly General Van Rensburg had said the signal meant the detention of Mr Goniwe and his friends. Mr Bizos: You are totally wrong. The judge asked whether he had ever asked Colonel Du Plessis about the sending of the signal. He said he had not. Mr Bizos: Did you give an order or try to find the original copy of the signal? General Van der Westhuizen: I did not do so myself. When Mr Bizos said an inquiry team had found that the files and registers of the East Cape Joint Management Centre were not kept in a proper manner and that files were missing, the general said he accepted that

(Proceeding)

Biday 7/9/93

General refuses to reply at Goniwe probe

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Goniwe inquest what he meant when he wrote that former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe should be "removed" or "disposed of".

Cross-examined by senior counsel for the Goniwe family, George Bizos, on the documentation on Operation Katzen, an SADF plan to topple Sebe, Van der Westhuizen took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might incriminate him (254)

While he admitted he was the author of much of the documentation on Operation Katzen and that he put his signature to it because he supported the ideas behind it, he refused to say what the terms used in the documents meant

The documents, read out in part by Van der Westhuizen to the court, said Sebe was an "embarrassment" and it had become necessary to "get rid" of him

The documents said Sebe would have to be "disposed of" and "replaced", possibly by means of a coup d'etat.

It recommended that Sebe and his "colleagues" be "removed from the political scene" through covert SADF action and that Charles Sebe be sprung from jail by similar means

Van der Westhuizen's legal counsel, Anton Mostert, also claimed privilege on his client's behalf on questions on what Bizos termed the similarity between the "veiled speech" used in Operation Katzen and that used in the military signal recommending

the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and other eastern Cape anti-apartheid campaigners.

The signal was sent on June 7 1985, 20 days before Goniwe and three other campaigners were murdered.

Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the signal, which was allegedly transmitted to the State Security Council on his instructions

Bizos suggested that the veiled speech used in the signal and Operation Katzen documents had sinister meanings, and that the words used in the Operation Katzen documents meant Sebe and the others should be killed

"I submit that the words used in the notorious signal as well as those used in Operation Katzen had the same meaning, and that the intention of the signal was that Matthew Goniwe, (his brother) Mbulelo Goniwe and Fort Calata (a United Democratic Front campaigner) be killed," Bizos said

After lengthy argument, Judge Neville Zietsman ruled that Van der Westhuizen was also entitled to refuse to answer questions on sections of his affidavit in which he claimed he "never planned or approved" the killing of anyone

Van der Westhuizen made the affidavit before Operation Katzen papers were produced as evidence Bizos argued that he should not be allowed to claim privilege just because evidence which contradicted his affidavit had come to light

The inquest continues today — Sapa.

Rethink on election list

ERICA JANKOWITZ

CONCERN in both Cosatu and affiliate circles that the federation could not afford to lose both general secretary Jay Naidoo and his assistant Sam Shilowa to the ANC election platform had led to a serious rethink on the list, sources said Biday

A Cosatu spokesman confirmed discussions had been held recently on the issue, but said it had not been resolved 7/9/93

Cosatu would meet again on Thursday, prior to the special congress starting on Friday, he said (254)

Affiliates believed Cosatu would be disrupted and damaged if both Naidoo and Shilowa took up Cabinet positions.

Another source said Shilowa would stay and Enoch Godogwana, Numsa border regional secretary, would become assistant. However, he said, "nothing has been finalised".

Other unionists said to be on the list included SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union president Duma Nkosi and his Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association counterpart Kgabiso Mosunkutu.

Goniwe: MI chief stays silent

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Goniwe inquest what he meant when he wrote that former Ciskei leader Mr Lennox Sebe should be "removed"

He took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might in-

criminate him. He declined to answer about 10 questions, all relating to Operation Katzen, a South African Defence Force plan to topple Mr Sebe.

While he admitted he was the author of much of the documentation on Operation Katzen and that he signed it, he refused to say what the terms used in the documents meant.

The documents, read out in

part, said Mr Sebe was an "embarrassment" and it had become necessary to "dispose of" or "replace" him, possibly through covert SADF action.

He also declined to answer questions relating to the similarity between the "veiled speech" used in Operation Katzen and that used in the military signal which recom-

mended the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Matthew Goniwe and other activists.

It was submitted by counsel for the Goniwe family, Mr George Bizos, SC, that the speech used in the signal and Operation Katzen documents meant they "should be killed".
Continuing — Sapa

CT 11/9/93

54 25 324

'Only security forces had means to kill Goniwe'

Biday 8/9/93

PORT ELIZABETH — Only the security forces had the capability to carry out the June 1985 murders of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock anti-apartheid campaigners, Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen said at an inquest into their deaths yesterday.

Van der Westhuizen testified he knew of no other body, organisation or authority, other than the security forces, which had the capability to carry out the murders, which had been committed in a sophisticated and professional manner.

He dismissed as "highly unlikely" the police theory that the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) had been responsible.

While the organisation might have had the motive to murder the four men, because of its conflict with the

United Democratic Front at the time, it did not have the planning, reconnaissance and executive capabilities to do so.

Van der Westhuizen further conceded during cross-examination by counsel for retired army colonel Lourens du Plessis, Glen Goosen, that in 1984, 1985 and 1986 the security forces in principle accepted "extra-legal options".

He said the "elimination" of campaigners was one of the weapons in the security forces' arsenal.

However, Van der Westhuizen said he believed that "taking out" campaigners was counter-productive.

Goosen asked whether a strategic decision such as the killing of an activist would have had to be taken at the highest level. Van der Westhuizen said: "Yes, at the very highest level — probably ministerial."

Goosen. Do you agree that the cir-

cumstances existing in June 1985, when there was conflict between the UDF and Azapo, was an ideal cover for the security forces if they had wanted to kill a United Democratic Front member and make it seem part of that conflict?

Van der Westhuizen agreed.

Goosen added: But the denial of involvement by the security forces was plausible? (254)

Van der Westhuizen: For a long time. ~~(254)~~

Goosen commented: "For eight years, general — a very long time."

The general said it was only when the inquest was reopened last year that he had become aware of the details surrounding the murders and had realised Azapo could not have committed them

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

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Peace committee plans... Gunmen kill the



Goniwe inquest: MI chief makes shock admission

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — The Goniwe inquest took a dramatic turn yesterday when the head of Military Intelligence admitted that only the security forces had the manpower, equipment and capability to carry out an operation like the killing of the Cradock Four.

General Joffel van der Westhuizen had said earlier that the murders of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli could have been a covert operation, but denied that the army had the capability to carry it out.

But under cross-examination by Glen Goosen — counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who said he had signed the controversial signal calling for the removal of Goniwe on the general's orders — Van der Westhuizen said that on reflection and from what he now knew, only the security police or the army would have been able to carry out a covert operation of this nature.

He said that, after attend-

ing the inquest, he doubted a previous statement that the four could have been killed during fighting between Azapo and the UDF.

In retrospect, he realised that Azapo could have had the intent, but not the means.

Earlier, Goosen put it to him that whoever killed the four needed to have equipment, vehicles, explosives, petrol, false number plates and a large number of people. The bodies were spread over a wide surface and their faces burnt with the obvious intent to prevent identification. Van der Westhuizen agreed.

Escape

Goosen said they also had to know the area and the easiest escape route.

Asked what institutions could have carried out this type of operation, Van der Westhuizen said it could only have been the police or the SADF. He accepted that the murders were well planned, well thought out and well perpetrated.

Goosen: "Did elements of the

security forces want Mr Goniwe dead?"

"Yes," replied the general Goosen. "Would they do it? Could they do it?"

"Yes."

Goosen added that *Modern Warfare*, the book by McCuen on counter-revolutionary strategies regarded by several officers as their "bible", dealt with organisation, terrorism, and guerilla and mobile warfare. The book also mentioned annihilating the enemy and reference was made to operations "above the law".

"Was it possible that during 1984 to 1986 security forces could have embarked on extra-legal operations, like this?"

"I am sure they would have carried out such operations, especially in the psychological area," the general replied.

Goosen: "Some extra-legal operations could have been beneficial in eliminating key figures in the insurgency and at the same time sowing suspicion?"

"Yes, in principle."

The hearing continues

Arms business could rocket

ARGUS 19/93
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There will be jobs for 40 000 people in the export business when the arms embargo is lifted, Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee predicted.

He told a Pretoria armaments industry audience the value of arms exports could rise from the present R500 million to R2 billion a year, but South Africa would have to compete with surplus armaments from all over the world" (254)

New SADF appointments

PRETORIA — SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg yesterday announced various new SADF appointments

Major-General F A Botha has been appointed deputy chief of the army. Major-General P O du Preez has been appointed deputy chief of staff logistics at defence headquarters. Major-General Julius Kriel is the new chief of air force staff.

(254)
Brigadier G N Opperman has been promoted to major-general and appointed to the office of the chief of the army. Brig P P J Coetzér has been promoted to major-general and will serve as chief of army staff logistics — Sapa CT8/9/93

COURTS

Killing of Goniwe an 'ideal solution' to unrest

Intelligence chief says he cannot remember signal

AKC 8/9/92

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The killing of Matthew Goniwe in a covert operation which deflected the blame from the security forces would have been the ideal solution to the mounting unrest problem in the Eastern Cape, the Supreme Court here heard today.

This was the view of counsel Glen Goosen, for Colonel Lour-ens du Plessis, at the inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli.

Colonel Du Plessis, a staff officer at EP Command in 1985, said that he signed the signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Mr Goniwe on the instruction of General Joffel van der Westhuizen.

Mr Goosen was cross-examining General Van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence, who in 1985 was a brigadier in charge of EP Command.

Mr Goosen said that after



General Joffel van der Westhuizen

the signing of the Nkomati Accord there was a decrease in the number of terrorists infiltrating South Africa from Mozambique.

The African National Congress decided that one of the best ways to advance the struggle would be to get the

support of local communities in South Africa.

This was done by setting up alternative structures which included street committees, stay-aways, consumer and school boycotts.

General Van der Westhuizen agreed that Mr Goniwe was an Eastern Cape leader in this regard.

He also accepted that they were part of the strategy of the revolution and that Mr Goniwe was one of the most important figures in the armed struggle.

He also agreed that groups of militant youths, known as the Comrades, had taken the struggle into the townships with petrol bombs, shootings, necklacing and other deeds of violence.

Referring to the signal, General Van der Westhuizen said he could not remember anything about this but accepted that it had been sent.

He said Colonel Du Plessis was a loyal and competent staff officer and they were on very good terms. It was pos-

sible that Colonel du Plessis had misunderstood his orders that Mr Goniwe be detained — if he had actually given those instructions.

Mr Justice Zietsman "You say there could be a suggestion of misunderstanding, that when you suggested detention he misunderstood that order that it meant that men must be killed?"

General Van der Westhuizen said he did not know what Colonel Du Plessis had meant with those words.

Judge: "Do you think that if you and Du Plessis understood each other so well as it is possible that you could have told him to send a signal that Goniwe must be detained and that the signal said to kill?"

General Van der Westhuizen said he could not say, but it was possible.

Mr Goosen said the signal meant just that — that people had to be killed.

General Van der Westhuizen: "I cannot accept that."
(Proceeding)



likes General's evasiveness • Assistant nurses demand upgrading

Officer 'vague' on death signal

Sowetan 8/19/85

THE judge presiding over the Goniwe inquest yesterday rebuked Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen for his "vague" answers to questions on the controversial Goniwe signal.

Van der Westhuizen was giving evidence in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court at the inquest on the June 27 1985 deaths of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three United Democratic Front colleagues.

The meaning of the wording of the signal, which called for the "permanent removal" of Goniwe and two others, has been the focus of the hearing. The signal was sent from Eastern Province Command, then under Van der Westhuizen's command, to the State Security Council Secretariat on June 7 1985.

At one point during yesterday's cross-examination of Van der Westhuizen by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the

families of the slain activists, Eastern Cape Judge-President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman said the general was "vague" in answering questions around the signal.

Van der Westhuizen told the court he could not remember discussing the signal with Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, to whom the signal was sent, during a meeting in Port Elizabeth earlier this year.

He said he could not remember personally speaking to Van Rensburg who is now retired — about the signal at the hotel meeting, but that he accepted that there was general discussion about the signal.

At this point Mr Justice Zietsman said he found it difficult to accept Van der Westhuizen's saying "I don't know" when the signal was of such importance.

— Ecna



Garankuwa strike

By McKeed Kotlolo

ABOUT 600 striking assistant nurses at Garankuwa Hospital yesterday occupied the hospital's nursing administration block. *Sowetan 8/19/85*

The nurses are demanding that they be trained as enrolled nurses and that the hospital recognise their nursing auxiliary committee.

They are demanding an explanation from the South African Nursing Asso-

ciation and the South African Nursing Council of why the two bodies take assistant nurses' yearly subscriptions "if they cannot upgrade us or train us"

The nurses have given the authorities until today to respond. The hospital is also faced with a problem of 427 temporary workers who turned down a re-trenchment package and demanded permanent posts.

The hospital's PRO denied that nurses were on strike



Goniwe killing 'professional'

CT 8/9/93

357
254

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — Only the security forces had the capability to execute the June 1985 murders of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists, Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen said at the inquest here yesterday.

Gen Van der Westhuizen testified that he knew of no body, organisation or authority, other than the security forces, which had the capability to carry out the murders, which had been committed in a sophisticated and professional manner.

He dismissed as "highly unlikely" the police theory that the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) had been responsible for the murders, as it did not have

Security forces 'had capability'

the planning, reconnaissance and executive capabilities.

Gen Van der Westhuizen further conceded that in 1984/85 and 1986 the security forces in principle accepted "extra legal options" such as the "elimination" of activists as one of the "weapons in their arsenal".

Although this was accepted in principle, a strategic decision putting it into effect would have had to be made at the highest level and he personally believed that "taking out" activists would

be counter-productive.

Mr Glen Goosen, for retired army Colonel Lourens du Plessis, asked: "A strategic decision such as the killing of an activist, if it had taken place, would have had to be at the highest level?"

Gen Van der Westhuizen replied "Yes, at the very highest level, probably ministerial."

Gen Van der Westhuizen agreed with Mr Goosen that the circumstances existing in June 1985, when there was conflict between the UDF and Azapo, was an ideal cover for the security forces, if they had wanted to kill a UDF member and make it seem part of that conflict.

But, he said, in the case of the Cradock Four the professional manner in which the operation had been executed had detracted from what he termed the "Azapo smokescreen".

The hearing continues. — Sapa

Jobs if arms ban is lifted

Star 9/9/93

■ BY NORMAN
CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

Jobs for 40 000 people will be created when the arms embargo is lifted, Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee predicted this week.

He told a Pretoria armaments industry audience that arms exports could rise from the present level of R500 million to R2 billion a year but that South African expertise would have to compete with "surplus armaments from all over the world". (254)

Coetsee, who speculated that the boycott could be lifted sooner than expected, said: "The lifting of the arms embargo, and the arms boycott, will pose new opportunities and challenges for the local armaments industry. The lifting will normalise South Africa's position in the international market.

"Our market share at present is only half a percent, but it could increase to 2 percent. The impact such a development will have in the economic and social spheres should not be underestimated."

The armaments industry currently employed 80 000 people, of whom 70 percent were in the private sector.

He added that Armscor was being urged to continue with "certain critical projects".

MI head denies signal was a *Star 9/9/83* 'death warrant'

Port Elizabeth — Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday denied that the controversial Goniwe signal was a death warrant and his solution to security problems posed by the Cradock activist.

Van der Westhuizen was being cross-examined at the reopened Goniwe inquest by Glen Goosen, counsel for retired SADF colonel Lourens du Plessis. Van der Westhuizen was a brigadier at Eastern Province Command from where the signal, ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and two others, was sent by Du Plessis on June 7 1985.

Du Plessis has testified

**MI CHIEF
General Joffel van
Westhuizen is
cross-questioned
about the Goniwe
signal** *(254)*

that the signal was a "death order" and that it was issued on Van der Westhuizen's instructions — an allegation which has been repeatedly denied by the MI chief.

Matthew Goniwe and UDF colleagues Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli were killed 20 days after the signal was sent.

Van der Westhuizen yesterday denied a submission by Goosen that he had circumvented es-

tablished channels, such as the EP Joint Management Centre, by ordering Du Plessis to send the signal which, Goosen claimed, was his solution to the Goniwe problem.

The general said it would have been "unproductive" to kill Goniwe.

In reply to Goosen's submission that it would not be unproductive if the activist were killed in such a way that the murder could not be linked to security forces, he said one could not yet say who had killed Goniwe.

Sapa reports that the inquest has been postponed until Monday.

The former head of the SADF's Cradock Command, Commandant Botha Marais, will then testify. — Eena.

Skeletons rattle in top security cupboards

254
ARCT 9/9/93

□ Roles reversed as MI chief is grilled

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Skeletons have rattled in the cupboards of some of South Africa's top security personalities during the Supreme Court probe into one of the greatest unsolved political crimes of the suppressive P W Botha era.

This week the spotlight fell on General Joffel van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence one of the most powerful men in the country, a man more accustomed to the shadowy world of intelligence than being grilled in court about covert operations.

As one of the top negotiators in the transition process, his appearance as a witness in the inquest on Cradock United Democratic Front leader Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto, attracted considerable interest.

In 1985, when the bullet-riddled, burnt bodies of the four were found on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, he was a brigadier, officer commanding Eastern Province Command and head of the region's Joint Management Centre — a key part of the security apparatus which tried to crush the violence racking the Eastern Cape.

In fact, then President Botha and members of his Cabinet were so concerned about the situation they visited the Eastern Cape and put considerable pressure on General Van der Westhuizen and his staff to get things under control.

SADF and security police officers have told the inquest that the charismatic and enterprising Mr Goniwe was a thorn in the side of the security forces, an enemy of the state who caused trouble wherever he went.

On June 27, 1985, Mr Goniwe and his friends went to Port Elizabeth for a UDF meeting. They left for Cradock that night, but never got there.

Their bodies were later found spread over 1,7km of bush. The burnt out shell of their car and their bodies told a story of brutal murder. Their faces were burnt to make them unrecognisable, their hands were chopped off and they were riddled with bullet and knife wounds.

At the original inquest, Arthur Chaskalson, who represented their families, said they must have been killed by people "constituting themselves, as it were, into a squad, stopping, killing and then disappearing". Rumours abounded.

Then, eight years later, New Nation published an SADF signal, leaked by Transkei ruler Bantu Holomisa, calling for the permanent removal of Mr Goniwe from society.

The signal was sent on June, 7, three weeks before their disappearance.

President De Klerk ordered the inquest reopened.

This week the suave but watchful general could recall very little about

the signal or events leading up to the deaths of the four men.

He refused to answer questions about Operation Katzen, a covert operation which called for the death of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Then there were gasps of surprise when the man, who often drew criticism from the presiding Judge Mr Justice Zietsman for his lapses of memory or inability to remember, suddenly did an about turn during cross examination by counsel Glen Gosen, for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, staff officer at EP Command in 1985.

General Van der Westhuizen admitted that only the security forces could have had the equipment, men and capability to execute a covert operation of the nature of the Goniwe murders.

And, he said, any decision to "eliminate" a political activist would have been taken at the highest level — possibly the head of the Defence Force or the Minister of Defence.

He even conceded that in retrospect he could not blame feuding between the UDF and Azapo for the killings.

He said he realised he could not give this much credence when he realised the way the men were executed.

He agreed that covert operations were characterised by absolute secrecy surrounding the identity of the originators of the plan, who always ensured they had a plausible denial for any involvement. It was clear that the operation had been well planned.

Earlier Colonel Du Plessis said he had signed the signal — a death warrant — on the instructions of General Van der Westhuizen.

At the start of Mr Gosen's cross examination the general disagreed with earlier evidence by security policeman Colonel Eric Winter that the army could have murdered the four men.

He later virtually conceded the security forces were the only people who could have done it.

He also agreed that political conflict and bloodletting involving the UDF and Azapo provided the perfect cover for the operation.

But he insisted he had no recollection of ordering his staff officer to send the signal.

He said Colonel Du Plessis could have misinterpreted the order because he had been under pressure and tended to be a little scatterbrained.

But, he said, Colonel Du Plessis was an excellent and loyal officer with whom he had a good understanding. He said he could not recall any prior occasion when Colonel du Plessis had misunderstood his instructions.

Judge Zietsman: Is it possible you said to Du Plessis he must send a signal that Goniwe should be detained and he misunderstood your order and sent a signal that Goniwe must be killed? — It is possible.

The inquest continues on Monday

SADF draws up shopping list

Star 10/19/93

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African armed forces have drawn up a shopping list of equipment to provide for the country's defence capability into the next century, senior officers have told The Star.

Billions of rands is involved in the proposed purchases, some of which are expected to only become available when the United Nations arms embargo is lifted, possibly next year.

In some instances orders will be delivered only in the first decade of the next century. They are designed to maintain SA's armed forces, which will be fully integrated by then, as leader in

sub-Saharan Africa.

"All one can do is prepare for war during peace," said Commodore Anthony Howell, Chief of Naval Staff, Planning. "If we do not put in our orders now, we will be caught napping if ever there is a confrontation."

"Placing orders now for materials which will be delivered six to nine years hence is a risk that one has to take, but I do believe that South Africa will maintain its high-tech capability as well as research and developments programmes which will ensure that the purchases are not redundant before they arrive here."

A shortened, non-classified list of requirements has been ob-

tained from the SADF.

The Navy is to replenish its ageing fleet with new ships. It is seeking four 1 800-ton Corvettes with helicopter carrying capability, as well as fourteen 800-ton strike craft. Also required is a new submarine flotilla by 2008.

The Air Force requires a replacement for its locally manufactured Impala jet trainers after 2003 and a replacement for the Cheetah sub-sonic fighters between 2003 and 2007.

High on the Army's list is the upgrading by 1995 of the tank fleet based on the Centurion tank, known as the Olifant Mk1B main battle tank.

► See special SADF survey inside today.

Put 'lost' youth in army, says Sexwale

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's new government should launch a mass recruitment campaign to draw the "lost generation" into the army to keep them off the streets and use them for reconstruction projects, says ANC PWV regional leader Tokyo Sexwale.

Addressing a "Positively Speaking" conference in Camps Bay today, he suggested the new recruits could be boarded out to companies for training and working on essential socio-economic projects, including building houses, roads, bridges and dams.

South Africa had to acknowledge that the military was popular among the youth.

"These young people love Umkhonto we Sizwe, so the answer is to recruit them. Tell them they can bring their weapons, because many of them are carrying them. And I say that within two weeks the streets will be clean. They'll come."

Mr Sexwale said the army would discipline them, they could be given training — possibly even abroad — and be released back into society with skills enabling them to play a constructive role.

He said the Israeli army provided a model for turning street urchins into disciplined individuals.

In a wide-ranging and well received address, Mr Sexwale said one of the most positive things about South Africa was the "illogicality" of the situation.

Goniwe: 254 Widows ARG 10/9/93 suing state for R1,6 m

JOHANNESBURG — The widows of the four United Democratic Front activists who were murdered in 1985 are suing the government for R1,6 million

The Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee on behalf of Nyameka Goniwe, Nonbuyiselo Mhlawuli, Nomonde Calata and Sindiswa Mkhonto. Summonses have been issued.

The activists, known as the Cradock Four — Matthew Goniwe, Sicelo Mhlawuli, Fort Calata and Sparrow Mkhonto — were murdered in June 1985 while going to Cradock after attending a UDF meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Their mutilated and burnt bodies were found near Blue Water Bay outside Port Elizabeth.

The claims arise out of evidence heard during the reopened inquest into their deaths.

President De Klerk reopened the inquest last year when a newspaper, the New Nation, published the contents of a top secret military signal in which the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata was recommended.

Military Intelligence boss General Joffel van der Westhuizen this week told the court he believed only the security forces had the capability in 1985 to carry out the murders.

The State Attorney in Port Elizabeth could not be reached for comment.

The government has not yet indicated whether it will dispute the claim.

Department of Defence spokesman Das Herbst said the department had "taken note of the civil claims" but was unable to indicate what action would be taken — Sapa

The army's retiring boss ²⁵⁴ ponders tomorrow's military

WM 10-16/9/93

As South Africa enters a new era, the face of the South African Defence Force is changing. General Kat Liebenberg speaks to **Stephen Laufer** about the future of the SADF

GENERAL Kat Liebenberg is widely seen as a covert-action bogeyman, the most prominent survivor of the total strategy era

The South African Defence Force's top man, due to retire in November, he commanded the country's troops during several foreign adventures and was active in the dirty war against those fighting apartheid

But in a recent interview in his glass and oak-panelled office inside Armscor's "spaceship" on the N1, he also showed generals can adapt

Today, planning for a democratically-controlled SADF, he regularly meets his erstwhile opponents — he prefers not to term them "enemies" — to negotiate questions of transition and integration

Dressed in a civilian suit and chain smoking, Liebenberg contemplated a defence force forged in the divisive conflicts of the past and facing the challenge of multi-ethnic unity in the future. The SADF, said its chief, was proud of its tradition as a non-political force, with a custom of loyalty to the government of the day. It was not their choice that only one party had been in power since 1948, he implied

Among the most important points Liebenberg made about the future of the defence force were

●A new government will set new priorities, but a future defence force should be made up of roughly 25 percent permanent force soldiers and 75 percent part-timers

●The SADF will continue to have an important internal stability role in the months until the election, despite the creation of a national peacekeeping force. "It is not realistic to think there will be an entirely peaceful situation, the best we can hope for is that most are satisfied, with unrest coming only from the extreme left and right"



General Kat Liebenberg

●The likelihood is that the SADF will have to provide up to 10 000 men — as it does now — for internal stability duties for several years to come. These troops should be drawn from a standing force of professional soldiers

●The army should have a permanent force mechanised brigade for use as a rapid deployment unit maintaining both internal and external stability. It should be possible to mobilise larger part-time or Citizen Force units within 72 hours to 30 days if necessary

●South Africa should not be looking for a role as regional policeman, but security pacts with neighbouring countries could contribute to stability in sub-Saharan Africa

●The primary task of the SADF will be to prevent war. The best way to guarantee this is the maintenance of a credible deterrent to potential aggressors, including submarines, fighter aircraft, and sophisticated armoured vehicles. These forces can be small, but abolishing any of them completely would be a serious error because the defence force would then lose skills which take years to replace.

●The SADF faces stiff competition for resources with other departments such as housing and education. But money spent on equipping the military will reap export dividends in areas where South African technology is on the cutting edge internationally — artillery, wheeled armoured vehicles, helicopter gunships and communications

Turning to affirmative action and

the integration of the SADF with other military formations, Liebenberg said the SADF would be flexible in absorbing officers from other armies, but was determined not to lower its standards. If an Umkhonto weSizwe cadre, for example, had done a colonel's or brigadier's course, he would be able to sit proficiency tests at rank. Should he lack skills, he would be sent on courses equipping him to take command at the appropriate level.

Homeland officers should have little difficulty integrating, as many of them were products of SADF training courses and staff colleges

Black officers were progressing through the ranks of the SADF, but it would be a number of years before any would be experienced enough to hold senior command. The SADF had remedial programmes at Stellenbosch University for black recruits who showed aptitude but lacked formal schooling. These programmes could be extended to officers coming from other military formations.

Asked about the past, Liebenberg was at pains to point to the difficulties of assessing past actions against the backdrop of today. He said "The CCB and other covert activities were born out of the need to respond unconventionally to an unorthodox enemy"

Military Intelligence, he insisted, had been tarnished largely by rumour. "It had and has a legitimate function," Liebenberg said.

Liebenberg conceded that the outcome of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Military Intelligence would have to be awaited before a full assessment of the legitimacy of its past activities was possible

Asked about meeting MK chief Joe Modise, a hint of the camaraderie of the officer's club whisked across Liebenberg's face. The two have no problems on a personal level. "We have a professional relationship of mutual respect — I don't see him as a politician."

With just two months left in the SADF's top job, Liebenberg says he is contemplating several job offers. He refuses to be drawn on detail, except to say with a big smile that he will not be going into politics

Selling weapons for Armscor is out too, as is farming. "It will just exhaust my pension." And he'd rather fish and play bridge.

Ja, no. Maybe we'll go

WM 10-16/9/93 (254)

Coup insurance is perhaps the most forceful argument for a volunteer reserve manpower system in South Africa, reports **Stephen Laufer**. But that means overcoming the 'Hell, no! We won't go!' mentality

CONSCRIPTION has for three decades been a source of much pain for young white men in South Africa — as it was in the United States for the Vietnam generation, when the rallying call became "Hell, no! We won't go!"

National service, say its critics, robs young people of the fundamental right to choose. For others, its tragedy lies in forcing radical choices such as prison or emigration upon those determined not to don military uniform.

So the abolition of the all-white call-up last month in favour of a multiracial volunteer system has been celebrated as a victory by the End Conscription Campaign and other long-time opponents of compulsory service in the South African Defence Force.

But should that be the end of the debate? Was the *Mail & Guardian* editorial two weeks ago arguing for the draft as a force for democracy and accountability in the armed forces a heresy, as some readers have suggested? Or is there more to consider when it comes to national service?

Military experts agree that an across-the-board draft is dead in South Africa, never to be resurrected in peace time. Institute for Defence Policy director Jakkie Cilliers says that, as much as anything, the country simply cannot afford national service — even if it was only for a short period like three months.

"Calling up all 18-year-old males would create a force of more than 500 000 at any one time. Even if servicemen's pay was negligible, there could be very little to justify the huge expense of training bases, equipment and salaries for skilled instructors."

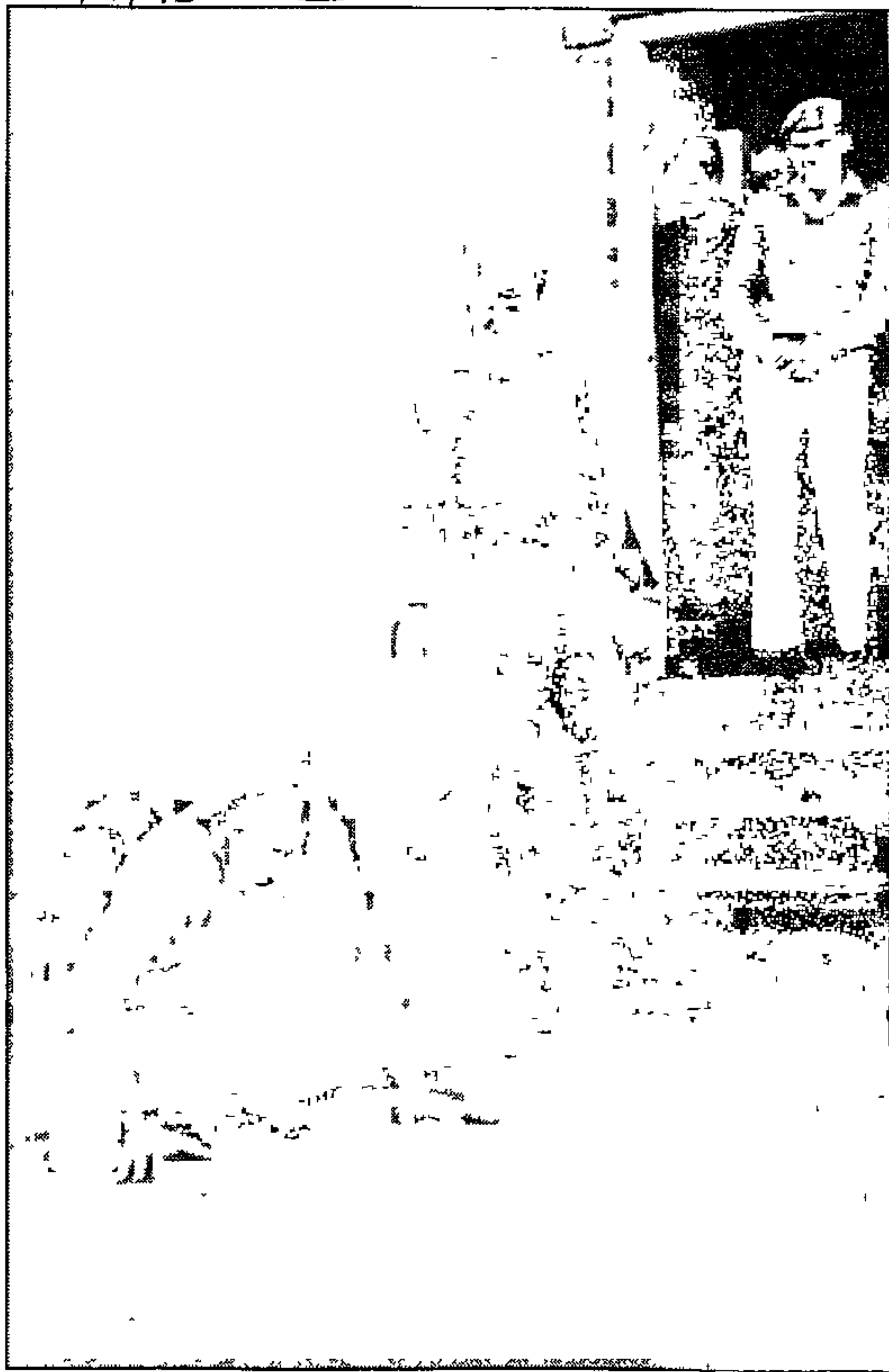
The cost of national service goes beyond the purely military, argues Military Research Group director Rocky Williams.

"The repeated extraction of skilled personnel from civilian society often has a damaging effect on the economy. And the administrative and logistical cost of maintaining non-operational citizen force and commando units drains the defence force budget."

But the benefits of a part-time component to the military can be substantial, agree the experts. Besides providing such skilled personnel as doctors and dentists at a fraction of the cost of full timers, these are largely political.

"Few developing countries can afford a regular standing army," says Williams. This is not just because of the economic cost, but because of "the cultural isolation from civil society which impels the armed forces in a praetorian direction."

Large standing armies, especially those with little to do because of the absence of an external threat, often become arrogant. In the developing world, their origins often lie in the colonial era, when they were deliberately structured as an elite divorced from the wider society in



Pressing problems ... These have come to an end now that conscription has been abolished

PHOTOGRAPH ERIC MILLER, SOUTHLIGHT

which they operated.

Contrasting the innate order of the military with the apparent disorder of democracy, the inclination for senior officers to take charge can be overwhelming, says Williams. "As innumerable coups and putsches in Latin America, Asia and Africa testify, the experience of large standing armies is not good."

The answer, agree military planners from across the political spectrum, is a system which attempts to combine the democratising features of a citizen's army with the choice of a voluntary system.

Many countries, including the United States and Britain, have perfected structures incorporating voluntary short-term full-time military service with reserve duty. The new system of voluntary military service followed by reserve duty unveiled by the SADF last month goes a long way to creating such a system.

"The long-term objective," says Cilliers, "must be to make the armed forces broadly representative of society at all levels."

This will take a good 30 years, he believes, because of the nature of the current armed forces — the SADF, TBVC homeland armies, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) and others.

The SADF is still white Afrikaner male-dominated, with only a single Zulu battalion besides troops from other ethnic groups. MK, the Ciskei and Transkei forces are all Xhosa-dominated, says Cilliers. "Only an affirmative action programme, with goals rather than quotas to preserve professional standards, will alter the balance."

In the meantime, short courses for blacks wishing to become junior officers and non-commissioned officers in the reserves must help water down the all-white citizen force,

says Williams.

"It must become more representative quickly — as must the commandos, the vast majority of which are in rural areas."

The main function of the commandos is police support and the fear is that they are, and could remain, a rightwing power base in many parts of the country.

"The commandos are a militia," explains Williams. "It is urgent that they be reformed to better reflect the make-up particularly of rural society."

Drawing new recruits to the volunteer reserves means that both the necessary full-time service which precedes duty in the reserves and conditions in the part-time units must be attractive.

Countries such as the US offer educational, medical and other incentives to men and women willing to sign up full-time for at least four years, or in the National Guard in Britain, previous military service or membership of the part-time Territorials is usually a good recommendation for a civilian job.

Says Williams "There is a strong volunteer tradition in South African military history, which is alive in the ethos of many SADF regiments and of MK."

"We need to mobilise these traditions as a contribution to nation building and to legitimising the role of the armed forces in the eyes of the community."

Coup insurance, agree the experts, is perhaps the most forceful argument for a volunteer reserve manpower system in a country facing the prospect of political instability for some time to come.

Says Williams "As with a conscript army, it remains a powerful anti-coup device and remains accountable to the citizenry through the presence of innumerable citizens in uniform."

SADF soldiers 'hired for war'

CT 11/9/93

Staff Reporter

(254)

AN organisation from outside South Africa was actively trying to recruit members of the SA Defence Force for alleged mercenary activities in Angola, South African Army chief General Georg Meiring said yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that former SADF special forces members were in, or on their way to, Angola to be used as mercenaries for the government's "final onslaught" against Unita.

Gen Meiring said "These men are apparently being recruited to provide security services for a company in Angola. My information is that this is a cover for alleged mercenary activity."

To date, a few army members had resigned, apparently to accept contracts of this service.

Gen Meiring said he was "diametrically opposed" to this recruiting, and warned that in terms of the Defence Force Act, members could not sign contracts to be mercenaries.

Defence analyst Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman said the statement was probably issued after recruitment attempts within the SADF were reported, and to pre-empt accusations that the SADF was involved in the recruitment.

'Assurance' on security forces

254

CT 11/9/95

JOHANNESBURG — The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) will not create joint political control over the security forces, President F W de Klerk assured the NP yesterday.

Opening the Transvaal party congress at Esseen Park here, he said the council introduced power-sharing and insurance against the abuse of power and domination in accordance with the NP mandate.

The council was not an interim government and it did not render the NP government subservient to any other party or subject the police and the Defence Force to multi-party control.

NP: 'No reason to apologise'

KEMPION PARK. — Sept 10 SapaThe National Party had no reason to hang its head in shame for its past apartheid policies because its intentions had been good, Transvaal MEC for housing Mr John Mavuso said yesterday.

Announcing his NP membership at the party's Transvaal congress, Mr Mavuso said: "If the NP is to be criticised, it is for being apologetic for what the

party stood for in the past." He said he was absolutely convinced the party had exercised a policy it thought would be in the best interests of all.

"What is most remarkable is that the NP has been able to make a complete U-turn from the politics on which they gained power 40 years ago," he said. —

"I, as president, the various ministers, the Chief of the Defence Force and the Commissioner of Police remain in control of these forces."

He said it was clear confusion was setting in about the council.

"The council will not be a super Sapa

government or parliament. It will level the political playing field for the elections.

"It will not have decision-making powers and the government and Parliament will retain executive and legislative authority." —

4 widows suing for R1,6m

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Four widows, whose lives were turned upside down when their activist husbands were assassinated in the Eastern Cape in 1985, are suing the government for R1,6 million.

Nyameka Goniwe, Nombuyiselo Mhlawuli, Nomonde Calata and Sindiswa Mkhonto have instructed the Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown to institute civil claims against Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetzee.

Mrs Goniwe and Mrs Calata are suing for more than R500 000 each, Mrs Mhlawuli for about R300 000 and Mrs Mkhonto for about R92 000. LRC lawyer Gerald Bloem confirmed that summonses had been issued.

The unexplained deaths of Cradock United Democratic Front leader Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli are being investigated by the Supreme Court — after President De Klerk ordered the reopening of the inquest in March.

This is yet another twist in one of the most notorious unsolved political crimes in the history of South Africa.

Mr De Klerk's order followed a public outcry after the publication of a top-secret signal from the military in Port Elizabeth to the State Security Council calling for the "permanent

removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Mr Calata.

Staff officer Lourens du Plessis, who signed the signal while he was stationed at EP Command in 1985, told the court he had been authorised by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, then brigadier in charge of EP Command, and now head of military intelligence to send the "death warrant".

Colonel Du Plessis, now retired, has been granted indemnity from prosecution.

At a time of brutal repression during the PW Botha era, Mr Goniwe stood out as a charismatic leader.

Security police officers and he was SADF admitted in court that he was a thorn in the flesh of the state, an enemy who helped the African National Congress with the installation of alternative structures in opposition to those supported by the government.

For the four women, it has been a long and bitter ordeal since their husbands disappeared on June 27 1985, after attending a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth.

After weeks of suspense and anxiety their worst fears were realised when a road worker found the burnt-out wreck of a car hidden in bush near Blue Water Bay.

A CAT (Cradock) registration number found near the wreck sparked off the search. One body was found

the identities of their husbands' killers.

The summons claims that on June 27, at or near Port Elizabeth, the four men were wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally killed by, or at the instance of, members of the South African Defence Force, or by, or at the instance of, members of the South African Police, or by, or at the instance of, members of the SADF and SAP acting in concert.

It is also alleged that at all times the SADF and SAP members, whose identities are not known, were acting within the course and scope of their employment with the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Law and Order.

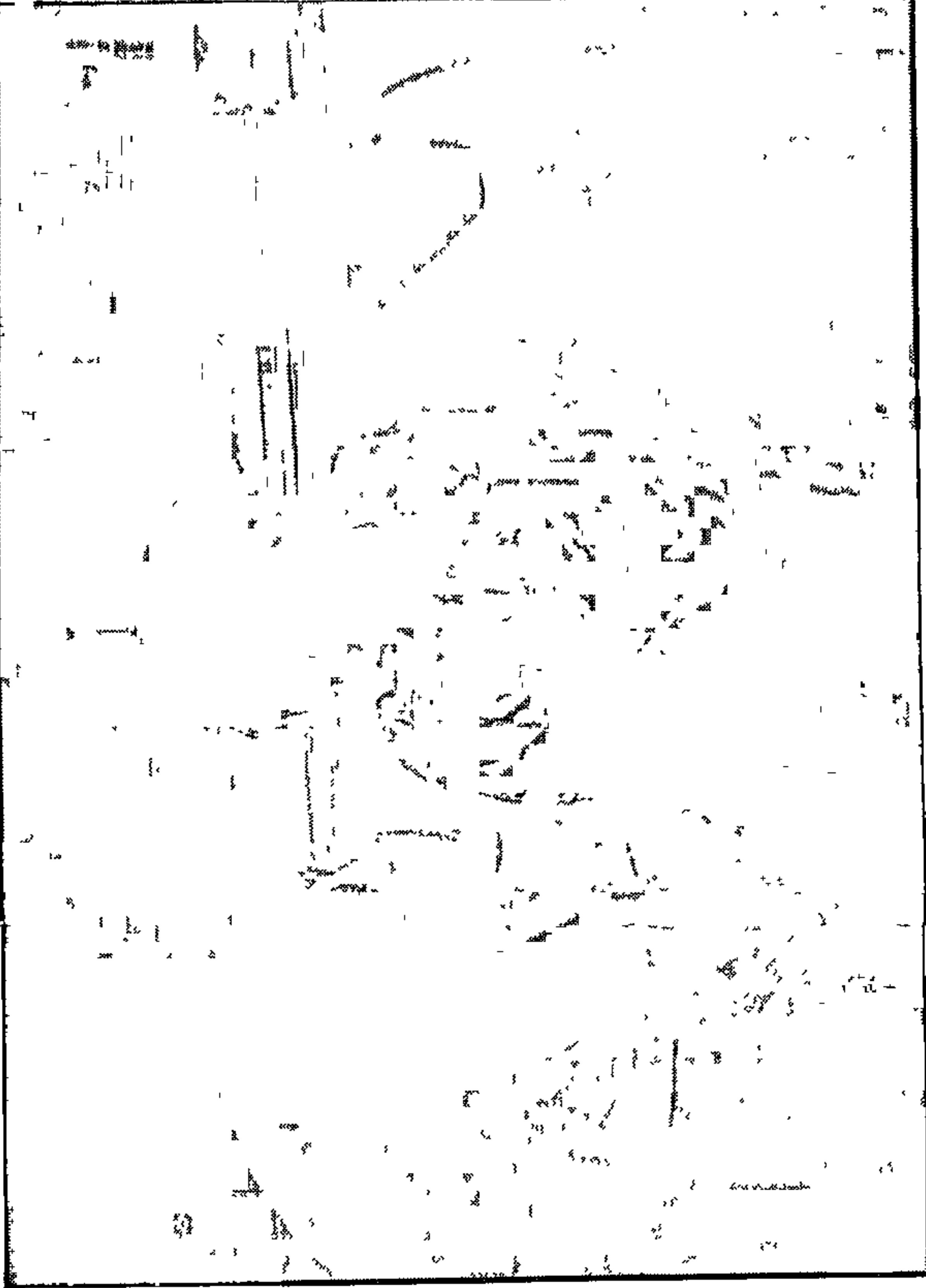
Mrs Goniwe, a mother of two, is claiming R241 876 in her personal capacity for loss of support and R121 309 and R213 126 on behalf of her children. *AKG 11/9/93*

Mrs Mhlawuli is claiming R148 466 in her personal capacity and R91 348 and R141 984 on behalf of her two children. *(254)*

Mrs Calata is claiming R375 449 in her personal capacity and R79 147 and R95 457 on behalf of her children.

Mrs Mkhonto is claiming R58 484 in her personal capacity and R32 772 on behalf of her child.

A Legal Resources Centre spokesman said the Ministers had not indicated yet whether they would defend the claims in court or not.



□ **'CRADOCK FOUR' WIDOWS:** The government is being sued for R1,6 million for loss of support by the widows of the Cradock four. They are, from left, Nombuyiselo Mhlawuli, Nomonde Calata and Nyameka Goniwe. Missing from the picture is the fourth widow, Sindiswa Mkhonto.

NORMAN CHANDLER
Defence Correspondent

AT LEAST 30 highly trained SA Army officers and troops have resigned from the SADF recently — allegedly to join a crack unit of mercenaries bound for Angola.

A former Congo mercenary confirmed that the group — which includes a commandant and other ranking officers from the former special forces, infantry and anti-tank units — had already resigned from the army but were still serving out their resignation periods.

Investigation

According to SADF terms of employment, officers in the SADF must give three months notice and other members one month.

However, the source also said that some members of the team had already gone to a training camp near Luanda.

The force is allegedly being formed by the same group which hired "security officers" to protect oil fields in Angola from UNITA attacks earlier this year.

The recruiting drive is already under investigation by the SADF.

SA Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring confirmed the resignation of "a few members of the SA Army apparently to accept contracts for service in Angola."

In a statement released yesterday, Meiring said he had information that an outside organisation was actively trying to recruit members of the SADF, primarily in the army, for alleged mercenary activities in Angola.

In the statement, Meiring said "These men are apparently being recruited to provide security services for a company in Angola."

"My information is that this is a cover for alleged mercenary activity."

To date, a few army members have resigned apparently to accept contracts of this service in Angola, Meiring's statement said.

He added "I am diametrically opposed to this recruiting system." (254)

Meiring warned that in terms of the Defence Force Act, members could not contract themselves for service as mercenaries.

On conviction they could be sentenced to a fine of R5 000 or two years in prison, or both.

The Act is applicable to all members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force, the commandos, including national servicemen, the Permanent Force Reserve, the active Citizen Force Reserve and the National Reserve.

"Furthermore any person who tries to influence a member of the Defence Force to contract themselves for service as a mercenary can, on conviction, be sentenced to a fine of R10 000 or five years imprisonment, or both."

Legal advice

However, a source close to the recruitment company described it as "a legitimate South African company" which was indeed recruiting personnel for "contract work" in Angola.

The source stressed the company had taken legal advice on its activities and was confident it was operating legitimately and within the laws of South Africa.

The source said anyone was welcome to challenge the company as it was confident everything was above board.

Asked how big the recruitment drive was, the source said "a large number" had responded so far.

Some already training
in camp near Luanda'

Star 11/9/93

SADF men join 'merc

enary' unit

Cradock Four widows to sue

Staff Reporter

THE widows of the four UDF activists who were murdered in 1985 are suing the government for R1,6 million

The Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Law and Order Minister Mr Her-nus Kriel and Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee on behalf of Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, Mrs Nonbuyiselo Mhlawuli, Mrs Non-monde Calata and Mrs Sindiswa Mkhonto.

Summonses have already been issued

Yesterday, Mrs Goniwe said she and the other widows had decided to sue because "it has become clear (during the re-opened inquest) that our husbands were murdered, and we should be compensated"

Social worker Mrs Goniwe said the four of them had had to raise their eight children single-handedly "R1,6 million is a very small amount for what we have been through with our families, and anyway,

no amount of money can make up for the loss and pain of all the years

"We have also wasted a lot of time away from work to attend hearings and there has been a lot of stress on our families," she said.

CT 11/9/93
The activists, known as the Cradock Four — Messrs Goniwe, Sicelo Mhlawuli, Fort Calata and Sparrow Mkhonto — were murdered in June 1985 while en route to Cradock (254) (254)

The government has not yet indicated whether it will dispute the claim

Fund's archives have saved the story of the struggle in pictures

ROWS and rows of grey filing cabinets in the University of the Western Cape's library basement are home to the most complete pictorial record of South Africa's recent political history.

By NAZEEM HOWA

finding the market increasingly hostile. "Another factor that made us realise the importance of the photographic archives was the government's decision to declare a state of emergency. Suddenly we were one of the premier purveyors of images to leading international newspapers from South Africa. We made more than £40 000 a year in commission."

Funds

The IDAF began its collection in London about 30 years ago to raise funds.

Following the unbanning of the African National Congress and other liberation movements in 1990 the IDAF moved its publications division to the Mayibuye Centre at the University of the Western Cape.

When the IDAF closed its office in London in July 1991, three former staff members were given posts by UWC.

"Initially, the IDAF did not consider photographic archiving a priority," said Gordon Metz, a former IDAF staff member now employed at the Mayibuye Centre.

"Our primary aims were to raise funds for political trialists' legal fees and to offer financial support to the dependants of political prisoners."

"Initially our commission from pictures ran to a few thousand pounds. In the early 1980s we found we needed to counter the government's propaganda as our fundraisers were

Most items in the collection were produced clandestinely in South Africa and smuggled to the IDAF's London office.

In an effort to win the propaganda war, the IDAF broadened its activities to include publishing.

Focus

"A lot of our more factual work was published through IDAF Publications, while our literary work was brought out by Klapnet books," said Barry Feinberg, IDAF's former head of information and publications in London and now a Mayibuye staff member.

The organisation's focus was not confined to South Africa.

"Before the independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe, IDAF believed it had a responsibility to help the entire region."

A result was that IDAF made a significant contribution to Zimbabwe's archives in its war for independence. A similar project is underway in Namibia.

Mr Feinberg said IDAF had co-produced



several books with the United Nations.

"In addition to 15 new titles, we have reissued 32 and business has been brisk," Mr Feinberg said.

Two book launches are in the offing — *Liberation Chabalala*, culled from Alex la Guma's work, and Brian Bunting's *A Political Biography of S P Bunting*.

In addition, a video is being made on the role of women in the resistance struggle in South Africa.

Mayibuye staff mem-

bers are committed to ensuring that the IDAF's resources are put at the country's disposal.

"The collection contains valuable lessons and we need to ensure that as many people as possible have access to it."

More importantly, the collection fills the vacuum left in South Africa's history by the state of emergency, under which the recording of confrontations between police and protesters was prohibited.

PROTEST
This is the sight, above, that awaited former president P W Botha on his 1984 visit to London. Picture: ANDREW WIARD (Reprinted courtesy of MAYIBUYE) IN HAPPIER TIMES
Nelson and Winnie Mandela on their wedding day, right. Picture: ELI WINBERG (Reprinted courtesy of MAYIBUYE)



PRISON MARCH . Police lay into United Democratic Front supporters during a march to Pollsmoor Prison in August 1985. Picture: GIDEON MENDEL (Reprinted courtesy of MAYIBUYE)

'Generals plotted to murder Goniwe'

THE eastern Cape Judge President this week criticised Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen for his "vague" replies to certain questions at a Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest.

Van der Westhuizen said on Tuesday he had done nothing to find out the origin of the June 1985 military signal which had recommended that Matthew Goniwe

and other activists be "permanently removed from society" even after it had been published in *New Nation* last year.

The newspaper had alleged the signal was sent to General Johan Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council in 1985 on the orders of Van der Westhuizen.

Asked by senior counsel for the deceased's families, George Bizos, if he had bothered to investigate the origin of the

signal after publication, the general said he had made an affidavit to his legal advisers ^{12/9/93}

Bizos asked if he had used his intelligence sources to trace copies of the signal ^{CIPress}

Van der Westhuizen said "No General Kat Liebenberg (former army head) appointed someone to investigate the signal"

He could also not recall whether he had asked Van Rensburg how he had interpreted the signal

in 1985.

Judge Neville Zietsman then told him that given the newspaper's interpretation it was difficult to accept that he could not recall if Van Rensburg was ever asked in his presence what his interpretation had been ^(S21)

Van der Westhuizen "It is possible the question was asked"

Zietsman: "That is difficult to understand Your answers are too

vague."

Bizos submitted the general claimed not to remember because he and Van Rensburg "had chosen to bypass the usual structures and had planned to murder Matthew Goniwe, Mbulelo Goniwe and Fort Calata" ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

■ The widows of the four murdered activists are suing the government for R1,6-million - Sapa-Ecna

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Cheap housing rates 'among the poorest'

ROBYN CHALMERS

THE quality of low-cost housing in SA is among the poorest of nine countries with similar income, according to previously unpublished data from the World Bank's housing indicators' programme **B/Day**

The study compared low-cost housing in Johannesburg to that in Bangkok, Tunis, Istanbul, Amman, Kuala Lumpur and Rio de Janeiro **13/9/93**

It estimated that about one-third of black households had plot access to water and nearly half were living in structures built of impermanent materials

The study estimated commuting times to be about one hour each way for blacks living in the PWV area, while housing quality and commuting times among whites were on par with international norms

The report showed that investment in housing amounted to about 2,6% of the GDP in SA, compared to 8,5% in Malaysia, 7,4% in Tunisia and 3,9% in Thailand

"Housing investment is low relative to GDP in part because effective demand is low in the white population due to static incomes and population, and poor in the black community because apartheid has squeezed household budgets and quashed incentives to spend voluntarily on housing improvements"

Business Marketing Intelligence head Llewellyn Lewis said it was essential that the black community had access to finance in order to upgrade housing quality, but that financial institutions were unlikely to re-enter the market on a broad scale until the risk of bond boycotts diminished

New mechanisms needed to be developed, such as greater use of employer deductions on housing, graduated payment mortgages which lower default risk in the early years of mortgage repayment and third-party guarantors

Pension funds and life insurance companies could also play an increased role in making resources available to low-income housing, which could take the form of secured lending against life insurance or pension equity values to policyholders, said Lewis

"The importance of innovative financing mechanisms lies in the fact that the affordable housing market in the future will be stimulated via subsidies to create initial affordability."

More people would be able to attain sites and there would be increased need for small loans to upgrade housing and to leverage the subsidy allocation for those who could afford more, he noted

Water levels drop further

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Water levels at reservoirs and dams continued to drop this week in many parts of the country, the Water Affairs Department said yesterday

According to the department's weekly summary, dams in the Vaal River area, the eastern Transvaal, the western Transvaal, the upper Orange River region, the eastern Cape and Natal all registered slight weekly decreases in water volumes

The Vaal Dam is at 19% of its full storage capacity — down from 20% last week — and the Vaal River area has slumped to 39% of capacity compared to 52% in September 1992

Many other regions also reflected a decline in storage volumes. But western Cape dams retained a healthy average of 82% capacity, while the lower Orange River region registered 100%

Armcor happy after discussions with ANC

DIRK VAN EEDEN

PRETORIA — Armcor had held talks with the ANC and was confident about its future, Armcor spokesman Henry Abdoll said at the weekend **B/Day**

Armcor was an apolitical organisation and would continue to serve the government of the day, no matter who comprised that government, he said.

Abdoll said ANC president Nelson Mandela was on record as saying SA would continue to need a company committed to research and development of arms and ammunition.

Many products developed by Armcor to provide for the needs of the SADF in the Angolan bush war were recognised by international experts today as the best of their kind **(254)**

Apart from the internationally acclaimed G5 and G6 cannons, wide interest had been shown in Armcor's mine sweeping equipment. US officials had

said SA landmine equipment is reliable and cheaper than other systems. They were anxious to buy this equipment once remaining sanctions were lifted **13/9/93**

Abdoll said the cost effectiveness of SA mine-sweeping equipment could make it instrumental in helping rid the world of an estimated 85-million un-cleared land mines in 62 countries. It had been estimated that landmines killed or severely injured about 150 people a week

Many products developed by Armcor were "human friendly", non-weaponry items which would help ensure the company's future, Abdoll said

Technology used in the Mamba, or Iron Dove, armoured vehicles used by the Wits Vaal Peace monitors were developed by Armcor, he said

Truth to tell . . . yes, but who is telling it?

Star 13/9/93

At the epicentre of the Goniwe inquest is the question of who, between two witnesses, is telling the truth about the 1985 SADF signal instructing the "permanent removal from society" of eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe and three others.

Former Eastern Province Command staff officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis has testified that the signal was sent by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, then Eastern Province Command CO, now Military Intelligence head, and that its meaning was "to kill".

Van der Westhuizen has denied he ever issued a "death warrant" for Goniwe. He has testified that he had never seen the signal until it appeared in the New Nation newspaper in 1991, six years after it was allegedly sent by him.

The signal, dated June 7 1985, was sent 22 days before the burnt bodies of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli were found on an eastern Cape roadside.

Van der Westhuizen's testimony under cross-examination has been characterised by denials and an apparent failure of memory around the Goniwe affair. He could not remember speaking to Brigadier Johannes Janse van Rensburg, then a member of the State Security Council, about the "Goniwe problem" nor could he remember the signal.

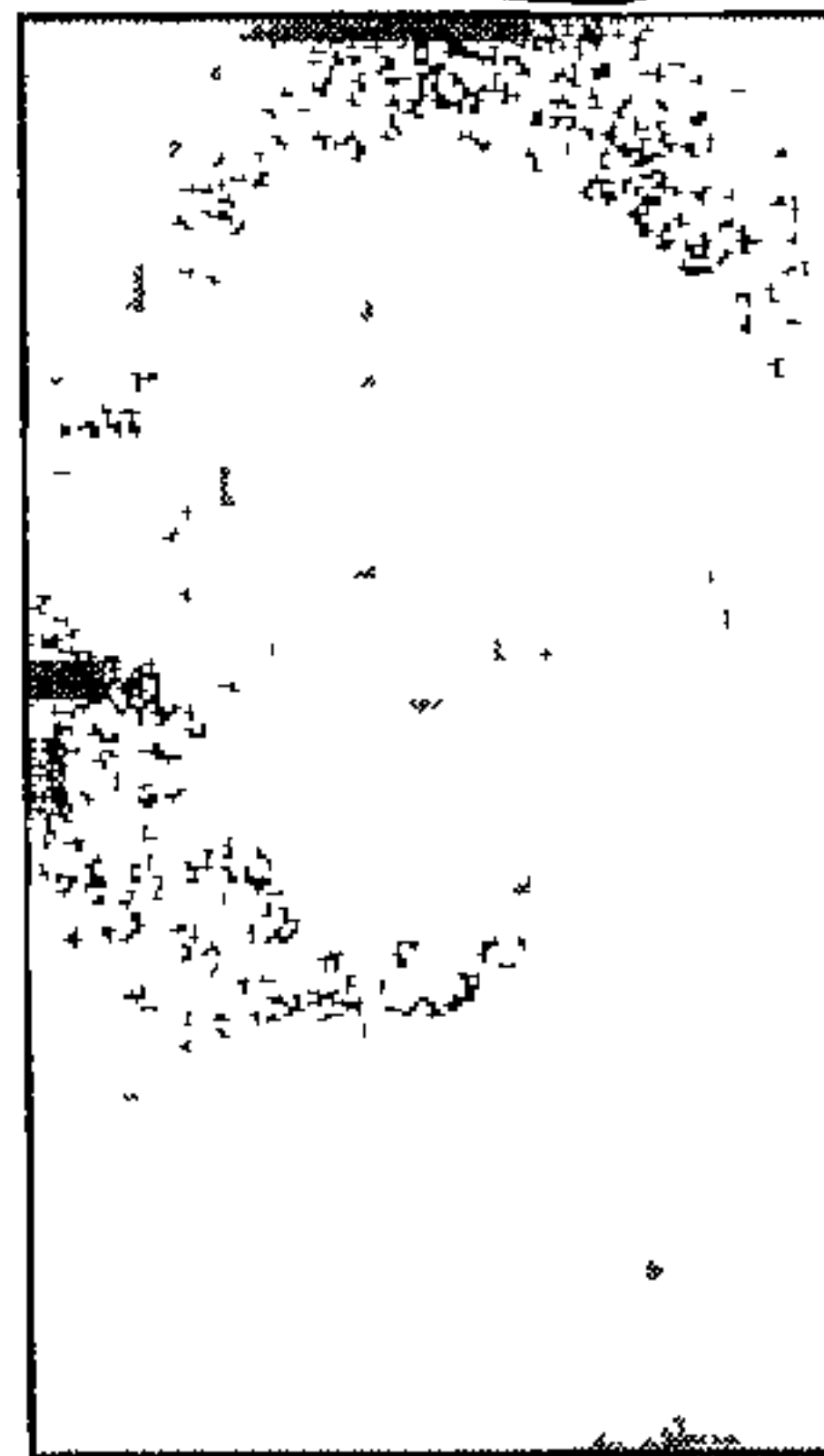
Van Rensburg, who was the first witness at the reopened inquest when it started in March, testified that he remembered both a discussion he had with Van der Westhuizen about Goniwe and the signal sent to him

EVIDENCE at the inquest suggests that the security forces alone could have killed Matthew Goniwe and three other activists. Eight years later, the question is who is lying about the SADF signal. Getting hard evidence on who was responsible remains the most difficult task. Helen Grange reports

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Joffel van der Westhuizen . . . denies death warrant.



Matthew Goniwe . . . murdered eight years ago.

(Van Rensburg) afterwards.

Van der Westhuizen has told the inquest that if he had seen the signal, drawn up by Du Plessis, he would have queried its "vague terminology".

Yet in top-secret documents handed in to the inquest on an operation Van der Westhuizen himself hatched in 1986 — called "Operation Katzen" — terminol-

ogy such as "permanent removal" and "elimination" occasionally appear.

Van der Westhuizen has taken refuge in his privilege not to answer anything which could incriminate him, and has thus refused to elaborate on his meaning in using this kind of terminology in "Operation Katzen".

He has, however, agreed that

the security forces as a question of "principle" did not exclude the option of "killing" insurgents or activists.

But in his affidavit on the Goniwe affair, Van der Westhuizen has claimed that he meant only that Goniwe should be detained.

Du Plessis, on the other hand, has insisted that the instruction he received from Van der Westhuizen and relayed to Van Rensburg did mean "to kill" — although he conceded there was a 50 percent chance he could have misinterpreted Van der Westhuizen's instruction.

SADF counsel Anton Mostert, SC, has tried to discredit Du Plessis by painting him as a bitter and financially ruined career soldier.

Whether or not a recommendation to prosecute Van der Westhuizen is made by the inquest will rest heavily on Mr Justice Zietsmann's assessment of Du Plessis's credibility, among other factors. If he finds that Van der Westhuizen's testimony was contradictory or unreliable, it will strengthen Du Plessis's case.

Little light has been shed on who Goniwe's actual murderers were. However, the military witnesses and, in particular, Van der Westhuizen have all conceded that only the security forces had the means.

Du Plessis has ventured that the SADF Special Forces unit "Hammer" — long suspected to be the culprit — could not have done it alone. It would have had to be a joint operation, possibly with the security police.

Mostert has implied that the security police alone committed the murders, hoping to deflect the spotlight from the SADF.

Goniwe: 'Security forces wanted action'

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Unrest in Cradock reached such serious proportions in 1985 that the security forces felt discussions and words were of little relevance, Commandant Botha Marais told the Supreme Court here today

He was giving evidence at the inquest into the deaths of Cradock activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli, who were killed in June 1985

Commandant Marais, head of Cradock Command in 1985, said it became clear that the United Democratic Front, African National Congress, Cradock Residents Association (Cradora) alliance was trying to polarise the situation

At the forefront was Mr Goniwe

Schools and businesses were being boycotted, municipal councils were seen as puppets of the government and every effort was being made to get rid of

government by whites

He said millions of rands were being wasted in trying to get the situation under control

The security forces wanted positive action and felt schools should be closed and people who did not pay for services such as electricity and water should have their supplies cut off

He said the security forces were instructed not to talk to members of affected organisations or leading activists

He said Cradora "just wouldn't go and lie down, and stronger actions were needed"

Cabinet ministers of various departments visited Cradock but Mr Goniwe did not want to talk to them

He said the mini Joint Management Centre in Cradock had discussions about real and imaginary grievances. There was nothing more to talk about, he said

Questioned by Mohammed Navsa, representing the activists' families, he said he did not know why Colonel Eric Winter of the security police had told the inquest he was busy with dialogue because he felt it was only through talking that the situation could be resolved

Commandant Botha said Colonel Winter might have had dialogue as a security police officer, but dialogue was officially banned

He said he had never seen the signal published in the New Nation newspaper calling for "the permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe

On February 3, 1985 the Cradock Joint Management Centre officially recommended to the East Cape Joint Management Centre that neither Mr Goniwe nor Mr Calata ever be reappointed to teaching posts

(Proceeding)

SADF officers 'joining mercenary unit'

Weekend Argus Reporter

PRETORIA — At least 30 SA Army officers and troops have resigned from the SADF recently — allegedly to join a unit of mercenaries bound for Angola

A former Congo mercenary confirmed that the group — which includes a commandant and other ranking officers from the former Special Forces, infantry and anti-tank units — had resigned, but were still serving out their resignation periods

According to SADF terms of employment, officers must give three months' notice and other members one month

However, the source said that some members of the team had already gone to a training camp near Luanda

The force allegedly is being formed by the same group which hired "security officers" to protect oil fields in Angola from Unita attacks earlier this year

The recruiting drive is being investigated by the SADF SA Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring confirmed the resignation of "a few members of the SA Army, apparently to accept contracts for service in Angola"

In a statement released yesterday he said he had information that an outside organisation was trying actively to recruit SADF members, for alleged mercenary activities in Angola

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Goniwe inquest ⁽²⁵¹⁾ told of June ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ 1985 roadblock ^{ARG 14/9/93}

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — A Somerset East woman told the Supreme Court today that she clearly remembered driving through a roadblock on June 27, 1985

Doris Butters could not remember any other details of the day that the burnt out car of Matthew Goniwe was found.

She said she had heard reports about the disappearance of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli, and had "just felt inside" that the roadblock meant something

She was travelling to Port Elizabeth as a passenger in her bakkie which was being driven by her driver on June 27.

She could not remember seeing the roadblock in the morning because she always did her correspondence, while travelling to the city to deliver vegetables.

On the way home that evening there had been a roadblock between Markman township and Blue Water Bay.

Military vehicles were parked beside the road and she

could not say if the men in uniform were police, military or both

The next Tuesday she mentioned the incident to the late Bishop Bruce Evans, who was a close friend

She had not done anything at the first inquest because she did not want to get involved.

In 1990 Bishop Evans's son Gavin, a journalist, had approached her about the incident

Put to her that there had been a roadblock on the three previous Thursdays but not on the 27th, she said she still believed there had been a roadblock.

But she could not recollect exactly or specifically where she had been, what she had done or why the roadblock should have stuck in her mind.

Both JP de Bruyn, for the police, and Anton Mostert SC, for the SADF, said they were not challenging her honesty but her memory.

There were too many other things she just could not remember to make her memory of the roadblock feasible

Officer won't talk of secret operation

PORT ELIZABETH — A second SADF officer testifying in the Goniwe inquest has refused to answer questions relating to Operation Katzen, the secret army plot to manipulate Eastern Cape-Border-Kei politics

Potchefstroom-based Commandant Gerhardus Botha Marais is a former head of the Cradock Commando Unit and worked in army covert operations under retired Col Lourens du Plessis, who testified earlier

Cmdt Marais was the army's top man on the ground during the turmoil surrounding the suspension of Cradock teacher and activist Mr Matthew Goniwe in 1985

He transferred to Eastern Province Command in July 1985 — shortly before the mutilated bodies of Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were found on a deserted road near Port Elizabeth

Cmdt Marais initially refused yesterday to answer questions on covert operations but conceded later he did work on these under Col Du Plessis at EP Command

He also confirmed that such operations included the use of false number plates

Inquest told of laws on official secrets

But when questioned by counsel for Col Du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, Cmdt Marais refused to answer questions on Operation Katzen, citing official secrets laws

Former EP Command chief and current Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen last week also refused to answer questions on Operation Katzen

Col Du Plessis has testified that Operation Katzen was formulated, on Gen Van der Westhuizen's instructions, to create a vast Eastern Cape-Border-Kei region. It also provided for the murder of former Ciskei president Chief Lennox Sebe

Cmdt Marais said yesterday the image of a strong government in control of unrest was undermined by the way officials "jumped around" to concede to the de-

CT14/9/93

mands of Cradock residents in the 1980s.

He claimed Mr Goniwe had fuelled unrest in Cradock by inciting violence

He also claimed that the Cradock Residents' Association (a United Democratic Front affiliate led by Mr Goniwe) advocated violence to bring about change

Cmdt Marais, who headed Cradock's mini-joint management centre (JMC), said he had told a JMC meeting it would be naive to think unrest could be resolved by giving in to residents' demands

But he said he had also warned against JMC action which would martyr Mr Goniwe. Such action would include killing him, detaining him for a long time, or delays in deciding whether to reinstate him in his teaching post

Cmdt Marais said it was his view that strong action, rather than "too much talk", had been needed to end civil disobedience in Cradock.

If schools were boycotted they should be shut, and if municipal services were not paid for, facilities should be withdrawn.

Cmdt Marais started what is expected to be the final round of evidence at the re-opened inquest, which adjourns later this month. — Sapa

(254)

Officer refuses to give answers

Sowetan 14/9/93

A SECOND army officer before the reopened Goniwe inquest has refused to answer questions relating to "Operation Katzen", the secret plot to topple the former Sebe government in Ciskei.

Commandant Gerhardus Marais is a former head of the Cradock Commando Unit and worked in army covert operations under retired Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who testified earlier at the inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

Teacher and activist

Marais was the army's top man on the ground during the political turmoil surrounding the suspension of Cradock teacher and activist Mr Matthew Goniwe in 1985.

He transferred to Eastern Province Command in July 1985 shortly before the mutilated bodies of Goniwe and fellow activists Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo

Mhlauh were found on a deserted road near Port Elizabeth.

The army officer initially refused to answer any questions relating to covert operations but conceded later he worked on covert operations under Du Plessis at Eastern Province Command.

He also confirmed that such operations included the use of false number plates.

Official questions

However, questioned by counsel for Du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, Marais refused to answer any questions relating to "Operation Katzen", saying he was bound by the law on official secrets.

Marais said yesterday the image of a strong government in control of unrest had been tarnished by the manner in which officials had "jumped around" to give in to the demands of Cradock residents in the 1980s.

The inquest is continuing. Sapa.

~~254~~ 254



Call-up may include blacks

Cape Town — A ballot system and scrapping of legislation limiting national service to white men are included in the provisions of the Defence Amendment Bill which was debated in Parliament yesterday

The Bill's aim is to provide part-time SADF manpower and ensure that it has the necessary numbers available

"The time has also come to recall the provision excluding non-whites from national service," said Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee

He said new intakes to the Citizen Force would be restricted to matriculants under 26

If insufficient volunteers applied, the Bill made provision for a bal-

lot system. All male pupils in Std 10 had to be registered and school principals would be obliged to forward their particulars to the registering officer to make a list for an electronic ballot

(254)
The Bill also provided for a reduced liability for Citizen Force members. Service would be no more than one year with camps no longer than 30 days a year for eight years. The periods of service could be extended by the Minister under exceptional circumstances

Currently, Citizen Force members would not serve more than nine years. Service during any of their remaining years would also not be more than 30 days a year — Sapa.

COURTS

Colonel showed 'anxiety' after death of Goniwe

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The Goniwe inquest took a dramatic turn today when a former security policeman told of great anxiety shown by the head of the security police in Cradock, Colonel Eric Winter, the day after Matthew Goniwe's death

Fred Zilindile Koni said he was a sergeant in the police security branch based in Cradock from 1978. He left the force in 1991.

He said that over a period of about six months before the deaths of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto, four policemen arrived in Cradock from Namibia.

They were Colonel Winter, Sergeant George Lorentz, a Sergeant Roux and a Warrant Officer Hough. All were former members of Koevoet.

He said the Cradock security branch was responsible for Cradock, Adelaide, Bedford, Somerset East and Cookhouse.

Sergeant Koni said it was his job to monitor telephone calls and letters between activists.

The technician who tapped telephones was a security policeman from Port Elizabeth called Hattingh, who would dis-

ARG 15/9/93
guise himself as a post office worker

Mr Goniwe was regarded by the Cradock security police as their biggest security problem and was often referred to as a terrorist.

His file was at least six volumes.

He said Mr Goniwe was under surveillance almost constantly, mainly through informers and handlers.

If he went anywhere, every effort would be made to have him followed.

There was also a bug in his house.

Sergeant Koni said that at the beginning of June 1985 Colonel Winter instructed everybody to intensify the monitoring of Mr Goniwe.

Sergeant Koni said it was practice to inform Port Elizabeth if Mr Goniwe was going there.

On June 27 1985 Derek Swarts telephoned Mr Goniwe about a meeting.

Sergeant Koni said the information was on a tape.

He said he transcribed the tape and reported the conversation to Colonel Winter, who made a call.

Soon after Colonel Winter, Warrant Officer Hough and a Sergeant Labuschagne left Cra-

dock and he did not see them until the next morning.

On June 28 the three returned. Colonel Winter was unusually anxious about what had been heard on the telephone tap at Mr Goniwe's house.

That day Colonel Winter "came to me repeatedly during the morning" to inquire about what I had heard.

"He came to my office about every 10 minutes. That was most unusual and is the reason for my saying he was anxious."

He later had a telephone call from Warrant Officer Fanie Els of the murder and robbery unit in Port Elizabeth who asked Sergeant Koni if he knew who in Cradock owned a Honda car.

"I told him the only Honda I knew belonged to Mr Goniwe."

Warrant Officer Els told him the car had been found burnt out.

He said he reported this conversation to Colonel Winter, who went into his office. He emerged an hour later and said "Azapo got them."

Sergeant Koni said security policemen from Port Elizabeth used to visit Cradock regularly.

He remembered specifically a conversation with a Sergeant Faku who had said the only solution to the security problem would be to kill Mr Goniwe and others like him.

(Sergeant Faku was one of the policemen who died in a bomb blast at Motherwell, Port Elizabeth, in 1989, and it has been alleged he, two colleagues and an informer were killed because they might have known something about the Goniwe killings.)

Sergeant Koni said: "The Cradock branch of the security police held regular Monday morning meetings. Colonel Winter regularly exhorted us to obtain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction against Mr Goniwe, and a long-term jail sentence."

(Proceeding)

Army chief in call for 'apolitical' soldiering

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25/15/93
Staff Reporter

NATIONAL colours were presented to nine commando and part-time Western Province Command units at the Castle last night

Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring presented colours to 8 Engineer Regiment, Koeberg Battalion, 19 Reception Depot, Calvinia Commando, Karoo Commando, Knysna Commando, Piketberg Commando and Valsbaai Commando

He urged soldiers to be apolitical and to set aside personal political beliefs while soldiering

Bill signals end of conscription

CT 15/9/93 (254)
Political Staff

PARLIAMENT sounded the death knell for white conscription yesterday after more than three hours of debate on the Defence Second Amendment Bill.

Once the bill is voted on next week and signed into law by President F.W. de Klerk it will provide a volunteer army and a ballot system for all males with matric to make up any shortfall in volunteers.

Only the Conservative Party opposed the bill, with its spokesman, Mr. Wilhe Snyman, saying the CP could not support a system in which the PAC and ANC became part of the SADF.

Introducing the bill, Defence Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee described changes in the legislation as "fundamental, unavoidable and correct" and stemming from the constitutional developments about to take place.

The minister said it was expected that by the time the January 1993 intake had completed its service at the end of this year, they would be replaced by volunteers.

He said the intake would be restricted to matriculants over the age of 26 years, and all males in matric would have to register. Any shortfall would be made up through the ballot.

Goniwe inquest told of roadblock

PORT ELIZABETH —

There was a security force roadblock on the freeway near the Bluewater Bay off-ramp on the night Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists were brutally murdered nearby, the Goniwe inquest here heard from two witnesses yesterday.

Somerset East farmer Ms Barbara Butters and her driver Mr Ntonti Vusani said they came across the roadblock when they drove to Port Elizabeth to deliver farm produce on June 27, 1985.

While roadblocks were not unusual in the Eastern Cape, it stood out in her memory as the biggest she had ever seen, said Mrs Butters.

She said she recalled the date she saw the roadblock as June 27, 1985 because she later linked it to the disappearance and murder of the four United Democratic Front activists.

The mutilated bodies of the Cradock four as well as Mr Goniwe's burnt-out car were found near Bluewater Bay.

Mrs Butters said she had visited the late Bishop Bruce Evans and told him her "thoughts" on the matter.

Police denied there was a roadblock near the Bluewater Bay off-ramp on June 27, but said there was one there the week before, on June 20

Cradock widows sue for R1,6m: Govt to defend

PORT ELIZABETH — The government will defend in court civil claims amounting to R1,6 million instituted against it by the widows of the four Cradock activists who were brutally slain in 1985.

State advocate Mr Johan Coetzee said yesterday he had been instructed to defend the claims and would file notice to this effect with the Grahamstown Supreme Court next week.

Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, Mrs Nonbuyiselo Mhlauli, Mrs Nomonde Calata and Mrs Sindiswa Mkonto are suing the government for the deaths of their husbands in 1985.

The Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel and Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetzee on behalf of the widows. — Sapa

Mrs Butters denied she had mixed up the dates. CT 15/9/93

Asked by senior counsel for the defence force, Mr Anton Mostert, why she had not reported her suspicions to the police, Mrs Butters said she had not wanted to get involved. (254) (25)

At one point Mr Mostert accused Mrs Butters of "looking to a cleric" in the public gallery for guidance before answering his questions. (25)

Mr Vusani said he had never seen a roadblock near Bluewater Bay before and he remembered it was on the day that Mr Goniwe was reported missing. The inquest continues — Sapa

Big vote for end to call-up

PARLIAMENT yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of ending 26 years of whites-only conscription (254)

Only the Conservative Party voted against the Defence Second Amendment Bill which was passed by 110 votes to 34 in the Assembly after a division. The other two Houses were unanimous in their support for the legislation (16/1/73)

DP MP Mr Bob Rogers said the party supported the bill because it removed all reference to race and ended conscription (16/1/73)

Of the seven bills passed today, one was the Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Bill which brought domestic workers under the ambit of the act.

Security police 'often posed as businessmen'

ARG 15/9/93

□ Goniwe inquest told of 'total cover'

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Security policemen who had "total cover" often posed as businessmen in the community, a retired security policeman told the Goniwe inquest here today

Fred Koni was produced as a surprise witness by George Bizos SC, counsel for the families of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlawuli.

Known as the Cradock Four, their bodies were found near Blue Water Bay on June 27 1985

Sergeant Koni was being cross-examined by J P de Bruyn, for the South African Police, on the difference between informers and handlers

Sergeant Koni said handlers were usually security policemen.

Sometimes they had "total cover" and worked as businessmen. No one knew they were actually policemen.

They usually had informers whose identities were protected and who reported only to them

He said he did not know how many policemen had total cover

Asked by Mr De Bruyn why he happened to have such a good memory, Sergeant Koni replied "I agree I have a good memory. If something happens to make you remember, then you can remember"

Asked about the taps and bugs on activists, he said a Mr Hattings, a security policeman from Port Elizabeth, would come to the Cradock office and ask which phones had to be tapped

Once he had a list he would put on his jacket, which was similar to those worn by post office staff, and then go out

When he returned he would tell them that the tap was operational

Asked about "A files", which were opened for people considered top security risks, Sergeant Koni said he could not recall how many there were but it could have been about 80.

He said he had worked in the office and did not know the different informers.

He had no knowledge how many "tamaties" — listening devices — had been placed in the home of Mr Goniwe

But when he listened to the recordings, he could hear a spirit stove being used in the kitchen

A "tamatie" recorded everything for a period of 24 hours

Sergeant Koni said he did not know how many police vehicles there were in Cradock but he knew Major Eric Winter had a blue Ford Sierra.

He said when Colonel Winter, Sergeant Chris Labuschagne and a Warrant Officer Hough had left the office on June 27, he did not "peep outside" to see which car they had left in

Asked by Mr De Bruyn why he had suddenly decided to give evidence, he said he had first been approached by members of the team representing the families in August last year.

However, he had had to travel to Botswana and had been busy with his "own thing"

At a later stage, he had again been approached by Clive Plaskett of the Legal Resources Centre.

He had decided to give evidence because the State President and the Judge President of the Eastern Cape had appealed to people to come forward with the whole truth

The inquest has been adjourned until Monday

Threat from extremists 'will last 10 years'

SA WOULD experience armed struggle from left- and right-wing extremists for the next 10 years, a former SADF military intelligence officer said yesterday

Maj-Gen Chris Thirion, one of a group of SADF officers dismissed last December by President F W de Klerk for irregular activities, was speaking at an Institute for Defence Policy seminar on the intelligence community's role in a future SA

He said military intelligence would have to be actively involved in dealing with extremist violence inside SA, as well as assessing external threats

PATRICK BULGER

"Any future government will unfortunately have to deal with a very unstable situation B1 Day 17/9/93

"We will have to cope with violent organisations to the left and the right who would like to derail the democratic process. Armed struggle from both is going to be part of our society for the next decade," he said

Arms were flowing in from across SA's borders, Thirion said. While weapons smuggling was an illegal activity and

therefore fell under police jurisdiction, the police alone could not deal with the problem and military intelligence needed to be involved (234)

While it was important that military intelligence retained a capacity to act within SA's borders, it was as important that it had a clearly defined mandate and served the interests of the government of the day

Thirion said new terminology applied to the intelligence community did not detract from the fact that training and operational methodology would be exactly the same

Inquest delay after surprise claims

PORT ELIZABETH — The Goniwe inquest was postponed yesterday until Monday to give legal counsel for the SA Police, Mr Dup de Bruyn, time to prepare cross-examination of a last-minute witness, former Cradock security policeman Mr Fred Koni, who made several surprising claims on Wednesday

Mr Koni claimed police in-

tensified their surveillance of United Democratic Front activist Mr Matthew Goniwe shortly before he was murdered in June 1985 and if normal tailing procedures had been adhered to on the night of his murder police should have known who killed him.

He testified that on the day Mr Goniwe and three other activists were murdered, the

head of the Cradock security branch, Col Eric Winter, and two other officers left the office and did not return until the next day. CT 17/9/93

Mr Koni said Col Winter was sure that Mr Goniwe was going to Port Elizabeth on June 27 because he personally handed him a transcript of a telephone call between Mr

Goniwe and another activist, Mr Derek Swarts, on June 24 in which mention was made of the fact that Mr Goniwe would travel on June 27 instead of on June 26 as planned

On June 28, when Col Winter returned to the office, he was "unusually anxious" and constantly asked what had been heard on the tap at Mr Goniwe's house, he said — Sapa

Bill opens way for joint intelligence service

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A SIGNIFICANT breakthrough in negotiations for co-operation and control of all intelligence services — including those of the government, the ANC and the PAC — has been achieved in the draft legislation for transitional government. This follows intense secret negotiations, involving police intelli-

gence, military intelligence, the National Intelligence Service and the intelligence wing of the ANC's military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK).

While the government and the ANC have been reluctant to provide details of the behind-the-door negotiations, they have both confirmed their respective intelli-

gence services have been meeting on the basis of their agreement to co-operate has been incorporated in the Transitional Executive Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The bill provides for the establishment of a sub-council on intelligence to "monitor and liaise with all services" to promote its objects, which will include the adoption of a set of basic principles on intelli-

gence to serve "as a basis for the creation of a national intelligence capability in a new democratic dispensation".

The sub-council will also be empowered to acquaint itself with "the nature, objects and functioning of every intelligence service or structure in South Africa".

Effectively, in terms of the bill, the intelligence wings of the

government, the ANC and the PAC will co-operate, as long as they agree to join the interim government, and eventually merge if they are all part of the transitional government.

The bill provides for the formulation of a code of conduct "which will be binding on all members of all services during the period of transition".

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CT17/9/93

NEWS MI chief won't say what he meant • East Rand man trapped in his blazing shack

Sowetan 7/9/93

General stays mum

MILITARY Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Goniwe inquest what he meant when he wrote in a document that former Ciskei leader Chief Lennox Sebe should be "removed" or "disposed of".

Van der Westhuizen took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might incriminate him. He was being cross-examined in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court by senior counsel for the Goniwe family, Mr George Bizos, about documents on "Operation Katzen", a South African Defence Force plan to topple Sebe.

During an hour of cross-examination, the general refused to answer more than 10 questions put to him by Bizos. While he admitted he was the author of much of the documents on "Opera-

tion Katzen" and that he put his signature to it because he supported the ideas behind it, he refused to say what the terms used in the documents meant. The documents, read out in part by Van der Westhuizen to the court, said Sebe was an "embarrassment" and it had become necessary that they "get rid" of him (264).

The document said Sebe would have to be "disposed of" and "replaced", possibly by means of a coup. It recommended that Sebe and his "colleagues" be "removed from the political scene" through covert action by the SADF and that his brother, Mr Charles Sebe be sprung from jail by similar means.

Van der Westhuizen's counsel, Mr Anton Mostert, also claimed privilege on his client's behalf regarding ques-

tions which Bizos termed the similarity between the "veiled speech" used in "Operation Katzen" and that used in the military signal which recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Matthew Goniwe and other activists.

The signal was sent on June 7 1985, 20 days before Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli were murdered.

Van der Westhuizen's name appears on the signal, which was allegedly transmitted to the State Security Council on his instructions.

Bizos submitted that the veiled speech used in the signal and "Operation Katzen" documents had sinister meanings.

"I submit that the words used in Operation Katzen meant that Mr Sebe and the others should be killed," said Bizos.

Sowetan 7/9/93

Peace hopes dashed

AROUND 3am yesterday Mr Samson Kabeli lay trapped in his burning shack at Thintwa Section in Tokoza on the East Rand.

There was very little he could do to escape as groups of men went on the rampage, burning down houses and shooting at residents while looking for firearms and money during a pre-dawn attack in the area.

Kabeli was shot dead as he tried to escape. The attackers fled to nearby Tokoza Hostel. Residents alleged they were escorted by white policemen travelling in a Casspir.

Police have, however, denied the allegations. Police spokesman Captain Wikus Weber claimed there was a campaign by certain politicians against the police, especially white policemen.

He said there was no way the police could help criminals.

The attack coincided with yesterday's stayaway in Katlehong, Vosloorus and Tokoza.

Kabeli was one of four people killed in renewed violence in Tokoza and Katlehong.

Thousands of residents stayed away from work to attend a mass rally at Huntersfield Stadium in Katlehong where they demanded that white policemen withdraw from the area.

One person was shot dead and another wounded while on their way to attend the rally, residents said.

Police confirmed the killing of the man but denied he was killed by police. Police said three other bodies were found in Katlehong yesterday morning.

These latest attacks have dashed hopes of peace on the East Rand, which has been relatively quiet following the launch of the National Peace Campaign.



MK women ready for gender battle

WM 17-23/9/93

What role will women have in the new, integrated army?

Pamela Dube spoke to women members of MK and the SADF

THAT'S out. It's patronising. Women should not be made window-dressing in any field," snaps the chief communications officer of Umkhonto weSizwe, Jackie Molefe

Tough and straight-talking, 50-year-old Molefe is the most senior woman in MK, having been a member for 29 years. Her tart comment was directed at the SADF, whose policy is not to use women in combat.

It underscores one of the hidden snags in the proposed integration of a guerrilla and a regular army. Although Molefe declines to give details, she took direct part in military operations when MK was on a war footing. She and other MK women will not allow themselves to be sidelined into "support musterings" in a future SADF.

Typical of MK's battle-hardened female cadres is soft-spoken 55-year-old Elizabeth Nhlapo, who operated inside the country for 14 years. She was arrested in 1978 for recruiting for the ANC and on her release six years later continued training underground. "It was frustrating being in the country and not being able to communicate with my children. Fortunately they understood."

SADF policy states that women cannot be used "in the face of the enemy". Currently they are confined to traditional women's jobs such as catering, medical services, office work, telecommunications, personnel and public relations, as well as intelligence, radar operation, fire-fighting, logistics and the military police.

They make up 14,7 percent of the SADF's permanent force, says SADF media liaison officer Colonel Margaret Neethling. It took 57 years for the SADF to draft women in the army — the first intake was in 1970. Twenty-three years later there are 156 top-ranking women officers — 136 commandants, 14 colonels and two brigadiers.

Neethling stresses that SADF women have to undergo the same military training as men in similar positions. She experiences no discrimination, but adds: "Due to the operational requirements of the defence force, some practices may seem discriminatory."

The SADF's Lieutenant Talita Nothard is "comfortable" with the current policy: "I feel we are contributing enough as office workers to the army. I wouldn't want to be there in an explosive situation on the ground. In South Africa, traditionally women are not seen as fighters but peacemakers."

Nothard (24) was influenced by a soldier friend to sign up with the SADF in 1987. "But soon after joining, I realised there is nothing I enjoyed better than being a soldier."

The MK women concede that their equality



Jackie Molefe ... Chief communications officer of MK

PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAL

was hard-won. "At first it was difficult for some MK cadres to accept us as equal partners," said Molefe, who joined MK in 1964 at the age of 20, was trained in the Soviet Union and later moved to Tanzania, specialising in communications. "But when they realised that we're as capable as they are, attitudes changed and we fought alongside our male colleagues."

"It also goes back to the policy of the organisation you are working for. In the ANC, the gender equality question has long been addressed. Many MK women hold powerful positions."

MK's chief-of-staff, Siphwe Nyanda, agrees that the army should not categorise military duties according to gender. "MK is an army of volunteers, we have no hiring system. Everyone who feels capable of doing the military work was trained regardless of gender. We are not dealing with statistics here, only soldiers." He cites the case of Thandi Modise of the ANC Women's League, who was arrested in South Africa while carrying out an MK operation during the 1980s.

MK women had always taken part in ground operations, and this should continue, Nyanda said.

Both sets of women agree on one thing: they see a larger role for themselves in the integrated army of the future.

"I suppose it will be an extremely interesting exercise," Nothard says. "I'm aiming for a higher position."

Even though Molefe and Nhlapo do not see themselves taking combat roles in the future, because of their age, they are ready to work as advisers.

Molefe says women soldiers should be involved from the outset in drafting policy for the new army. "I would definitely like to see many women footsoldiers in the future."

For her the war for gender equality in her chosen profession is not over. "We have to start fighting for our participation at all levels. We've won the battle with our male colleagues in MK — now we have to fight the repressive regulations of the SADF where women are concerned."

Millions 'spent secretly'

Sowetan 21/9/93

Sowetan Correspondent

NEARLY R1 billion of taxpayers' money has been spent on Armscor, Auditor-General Mr Henri Kleuver revealed yesterday.

Kleuver also revealed in a probe into the Special Defence Account that R92,4 million was spent on a secret South African Defence Force account — Project Kampong.

It is understood the project was a "hearts and minds" campaign launched during the mid-1980s unrest.

It is believed some of the money was spent on the training of Inkatha Freedom Party members in the Caprivi Strip.

Kleuver declined to give details, saying he was legally bound to confidentiality.

The figures are revealed in his report on "appropriation and miscellaneous ac-

counts" for general affairs for 1991/92. It focuses on the secret Special Defence Account.

The report said a total of R970,1 million had been made available to Armscor and its subsidiaries from April 1 1989 to March 31 last year for "cancellation costs on contracts and staff retrenchment costs". (254)

This was as a result of "curtailment of the expenditure of the SADF".

Sizeable chunk

It is understood a sizeable chunk of the figure was spent on dismantling the country's nuclear capacity.

The figure included R337,9 million on staff retrenchment packages, R302,3 million on dedicated fixed assets which had become "non-usable or under-utilised" and R241,1 million on the cost of "write-off of customised and strategic

stock". Another R38 million was paid off for a "preparedness premium" and R10,5 million on "cancellation costs".

Kleuver said another R166,5 million was owed by Armscor to eight suppliers who had "incurred costs on orders" which were varied or cancelled because of the SADF rationalisation programme.

He said a staff member had been suspended for "irregular conduct" which could lead to possible losses of R2,9 million.

He expressed concern at the growing value of "outstanding items" — ordered but not yet received — which stood at R1,4 billion on March 31 1991.

Turning to the Special Defence Account, he said R92,4 million had been spent on "Operation Kampong" from 1985/86 to 1991/92.

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'Discrepancies' in Goniwe evidence

CT 21/9/93 (254)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A former security policeman admitted in the Supreme Court here yesterday that he might have made mistakes in a statement he had made under oath about several aspects surrounding the death of Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe in June 1985.

The re-opened Goniwe inquest sat through an entire day of cross-examination of retired Sergeant Fred Koni by counsel for the SA Police Mr Dup de Bruyn, SC.

Mr De Bruyn pointed out several discrepancies between Mr Koni's sworn statement and his testimony in court last week when he was called as a surprise witness by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Goniwe family. Mr Koni testified in great detail last

week how Mr Goniwe was followed and kept under constant observation whenever he left Cradock. He admitted yesterday that he had never taken part in such operations but had come to conclusions on how they were done from what he had heard at meetings and seen in reports.

Mr De Bruyn put it to Mr Koni that his testimony about the "constant following" of Mr Goniwe by security police was untrue. Mr Koni replied that police would otherwise not have known where Mr Goniwe was going.

Mr De Bruyn said informants could have provided the information.

Mr Koni admitted he might have made a mistake in his statement about the date he had retired from the police and dates he was supposed to have worked with certain colleagues. The inquest continues today.

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SADF spent nearly R1bn on retrenchments and cancelled contracts

CAPE TOWN — The auditor-general disclosed yesterday that the SADF had paid out nearly R1bn in retrenchment packages and cancellation costs on contracts in the past four years.

And a further R92m, which had been spent on a secret project codenamed Project Kampong, could not be adequately audited because of lack of information.

In a report on the SADF's secret special reference account, tabled in Parliament yesterday, Auditor-General Henri Kluever said R969m had been spent on retrenchments and cancelled contracts between

1989 and 1992. R378m was for staff retrenchments. The account was allocated R3,7bn this financial year.

On Project Kampong, an audit opinion had to be withheld because of uncertainties, as well as shortcomings and mistakes.

The accounts of the Civil Co-operation Bureau had been partially audited and reporting had been suspended "until the litigation has been finally completed". All CCB package payments had been made and recovery of assets finalised.

In his introduction Kluever said he was left with no alternative but to suspend the

auditing of the remainder of the projects. Replies to audit queries were still outstanding and certain contractual obligations and related legal actions involving discontinued projects were continuing.

Of the R969m spent on retrenchments and cancelled contracts, R302m was spent on unusable or underutilised fixed assets, and R241m on writing off stock.

About R169m was lost after Armscor contracts were changed during the 1991/92 financial year. The contracts were altered

without "enhanced due performance". This included R166,6m on eight cases where suppliers had already incurred costs on orders which were varied or cancelled on instructions from the SADF.

About R2m was spent on five cases where circumstances beyond anyone's control had resulted in increased costs.

Armscor had reported irregular conduct by a staff member which could lead to a loss of R2,9m. The staff member had been dismissed and police were investigating. A R775,000 interest-free loan for the production of a film was written off. It was

financed from the special defence account for the former Information Department. It has been decided it would not be cost effective to try to recover the money.

Our political staff reports that sources said Project Kampong had included the funding of the Inkatha Freedom Party and its associates between 1985 and 1991. The secret funding to Inkatha and the United Workers' Union of SA was suspended by President F.W. de Klerk after the Inkatha-gate scandal in July 1991. Kluever said he could give no details. "I wish I could say more, but legally I am muzzled."

Bill provides stiff penalties for possessing arms

CAPE TOWN — Tough legislation providing heavy penalties for the possession of dangerous weapons or replicas was tabled in Parliament yesterday **21/9/93**

The Dangerous Weapons Amendment Bill provides for a fine, or jail for up to two years, for the possession of any dangerous weapon or anything that resembles a gun and is likely to be mistaken for one **(254)**
The onus is on the person in possession to

Political Staff

prove he had no intention to use the weapon or replica for any unlawful purpose.

The Bill also provides penalties for manufacturing weapons or replicas — a fine or jail for up to three years. The changes are in line with recommendations by the commission of inquiry into public violence

Bill could limit private armies

Political Staff

(254)

AKG 2/19/93

THE storming of the World Trade Centre by rightwingers on June 25 has given rise to legislation designed to crack down on public displays of power for political objectives

The provisions of the General Law, Fifth Amendment Bill could also significantly limit the activities of private armies

A clause in the omnibus Bill, tabled in parliament today provides for the prohibition of the organisation, training, equipping or arming of people if this is done "for the use

or display of power in order to promote any political objective"

A memorandum on the objects of the Bill says the clause — which will amend the Criminal Law, Second Amendment Bill — arises from proposals made by the Goldstone Commission's inquiry into the storming of the World Trade Centre

In that incident armed rightwingers marched on the building and then drove an armoured vehicle through its plate glass front entrance before occupying the negotiating chamber

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Nearly

R1 billion of taxpayers' money had been spent on cutbacks at Armscor, the Auditor-General has revealed in a probe into the Special Defence Account.

He also revealed that R92,4 million was spent on a secret SADF project — Project Kampong — but could not give an audit opinion because of several shortcomings and mistakes encountered in its accounts.

It is understood that the project was a "hearts and minds" campaign launched in the mid-1980s unrest and that some of the cash may have been spent on training Inkatha members in the Caprivi Strip.

Auditor-General Henri Kluever declined to give details when contacted by Star last night. But he was legally bound to confidentially

The figures are revealed in his report on "appropriation and miscellaneous accounts" for general affairs for 1991/92. It focuses on the secret Special Defence Account (254).

The report said a total of R970,1 million had been made available to Armscor and its subsidiaries from April 1 1989 to March 31 last year for "cancellation costs" on contract and staff retirement costs.

This was as a result of "curtailment of the expenditure of the SA Defence Force". It is understood that a sizeable chunk of the figure was spent on dismantling the country's nuclear capacity.

The figure included R337,9 million on staff reinforcement packages, R302,3 million on dedicated fixed assets which had become non-usable or derutilised, and R241,1 million on

on the cost of "write-off of customised and strategic stock". Another R38 million was paid off for a "preparedness premium" and R10,5 million on "cancellation costs".

Kluever found that this spending was "regular". He also pointed out that another R166,5 million was owed by Armscor to eight suppliers who had incurred costs on orders which were varied or

cancelled because of SADF rationalisation. He expressed concern at the growing value of "outstanding items" — ordered but not yet received — which stood at R1,4 billion on March 31 1991.

Turning to the Special Defence Account, he said R92,4 million had been spent on Operation Kampong from 1985/86 to 1991/92, a task set by the Department of Defence. Uncertainties, shortcomings

R1 billion spent on Armscor cutbacks

Star 21/9/93

and mistakes prevented an audit opinion but a special investigation had taken place and a full-scale audit will soon commence.

The Auditor-General also revealed that that the State had written off a R775 000 interest-free loan financed from Special Defence Account funds for the production of a film.

The State Attorney indicated on November 22 1991 that "further efforts" to recover the money would not be cost-effective and that the amount had been written off as irrecoverable.

BY CHRIS WHITFIELD

MK units on the move

ARC 22/9/93 (14) 054
HARARE — The ANC is preparing to move personnel of its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe into assembly points, according to a report here following the meeting between leaders of MK and the PAC's Apla.

The Herald, quoting MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda, said the party was preparing to send its cadres into assembly points within three weeks of the passing of legislation to establish the Transitional Executive Council.

Mr. Nyanda said: "There is no question of us joining with the SADF... Only after elections will there be a measure of armed forces integration"

MK may assemble at SADF camps

CT23/9/93

THE assembly points to which uMkhonto weSizwe cadres will be returning in coming weeks could include SA Defence Force camps, Defence Ministry spokesman Dr D A S Herbst said yesterday

However, he emphasised that a final decision on the nature and siting of such assembly points would have to be decided by a committee of experts appointed by the plan-

ning committee of the multi-party negotiating process

This committee would only be set up once the Transitional Executive Council legislation had been promulgated

Dr Herbst was responding to a statement by Mr Sipiwe Nyanda, MK chief of staff, who said in Harare yesterday his guerilla cadres were ready to be "sent to assembly points"

The semi-official Herald

newspaper quoted Mr Nyanda as saying the bill was expected to be passed this week "and the ANC would be ready to move to assembly points three weeks later"

Mr Nyanda was in Zimbabwe for a meeting with the PAC's armed wing, Apla. According to news reports the focus of the meeting would be on a unified command

The talks reportedly collapsed when the MK delega-

tion refused to back away from their "working relationship" with the SAP and the SADF and the PAC refused to halt the armed struggle (254)

However, Mr Nyanda denied that he and Apla chief of staff Mr Barney Mzolo discussed a unified common structure

"Because we both have armies we are trying to find common ground" — Political Staff, Own Correspondent

Kasrils reveals MK secrets

By BARRY STREEK

Political Staff

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THE ANC's military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), infiltrated the SADF, obtained maps of bases and gathered detailed intelligence about its conventional forces, says MK's former intelligence chief, Mr Ronnie Kasrils.

CT 23/9/93
MK cadres volunteered for

service in the SADF's permanent force and one even graduated from the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay, he says in his forthcoming biography, *Armed and Dangerous*.

Mr Kasrils is a member of the ANC's national executive and the SA Communist Party's central committee.

His book, due to be published in November, provides for the

first time an indication of MK's intelligence operations.

He says MK acquired information covering almost the entire infrastructure of South Africa.

Mr Kasrils also discloses that former Cape Town journalist Mr David Rabkin, who was reported to have been killed in a car accident in Mozambique in 1984, had in fact died in an explosives accident in Angola.

Umkhonto man gets top Armcor post

STEPHANE BOTHMA

ANC member and former Umkhonto we Sizwe fighter Yacoob Abba Omar was yesterday appointed Armcor chief public relations manager. **Biday**

Abba Omar, 32, who has been a manager in Technikon RSA's corporate communications division since April, will join Armcor on October 1. He replaces Johan Adler who recently left the company to head Telkom's communications department.

Abba Omar is part of the Military Research Group — an independent organisation working on guidelines for the transformation of SA's security services.

He became well known in SA shortly after the unbanning of the ANC as one of the first spokesmen in the information and publicity department. **(FIB) (254)**

Last night Abba Omar said he planned a more open approach to communicating Armcor activities — a move in line with Armcor executive GM Tielman de Waal's stated intention that the parastatal should be more transparent and accountable.

Abba Omar accepted the position as "his own man", not as an ANC representative, although he was a member of that organisation. He said many people were moving into positions of responsibility in "institutions and companies belonging to the people of SA". **24/9/93**

He fully believed in the future of Armcor as an important foreign currency earner and was particularly interested in the parastatal's commitment to commercialise some of its technology.

"An important part of my job will be to assist in the process of transition and to look after the interest of SA contractors in the defence industry," he said.

With prospects of peace in the world and in SA increasing and no more ideological battles to be fought domestically, Armcor's role in regional issues could now be explored.

After years in isolation, Armcor had developed a high-technology industry and carved a few niche markets which should also be developed.

However his personal favourite in weapons was a catapult which he bought in the Hogsback on his honeymoon recently.

EX-MIK guerilla gets top Armscor PR job

JOHANNESBURG — ANC member and former UMKhonto weSizwe fighter Mr Yacoob Abba Omar has been appointed Armscor's chief public relations manager.

Mr Abba Omar, who has been a manager in Technikon RSA's corporate communications division since April this year, will replace Mr Johan Adler, who recently left the armament procurement com-

pany to head Telkom's communications department.

Armscor said initially that an official announcement would be made today, but released a media statement about Mr Abba Omar's appointment late yesterday.

Mr Abba Omar is part of the Military Research Group — an independent organisation working on guidelines for the transformation

of South Africa's security services. He became well known in South Africa shortly after the unbanning of the ANC, when he was one of the organisation's first spokesmen in the ANC's Information and Publicity Department.

In an interview last night, Mr Abba Omar said he planned to have a more open approach to communicating Armscor activities — a

move in line with Armscor executive general manager Mr Trelman de Waal's stated intention that the parastatal should be accountable

“There is currently a lot of moving into institutions and companies that belong to the people of South Africa,” Mr Abba Omar said.

He had accepted the position as “my own man” and not as an ANC representative, although he was an

ANC member.

He believed in the future of Armscor as an important foreign currency earner and was particularly interested in its commitment to commercialise some of its technology.

Mr Abba Omar, 32, who has a BA Hons degree from the University of Durban-Westville, will join Armscor on October 1.

25/9/93 24/9/93

Army reports on Castle 'use'

THE use of Cape Town Castle for non-military activities had been investigated and a report submitted to the cabinet, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

His announcement followed an attack on the SADF for its handling of the historic Castle by the Western Cape Region of the Museums' Association

The association's regional

vice-chairman, Mr Owen Kinahan, had said it was inappropriate that so much of the Castle's specialised space was occupied by a military bureaucracy that could be equally well-housed in other public buildings of a less sensitive nature

Mr Kinahan expressed "unhappiness" about the "lack of consultation" by the working committee appointed under

the chairmanship of the deputy minister of defence to investigate the use and function of the Castle

(254) CT 25/9/93
He added that it was "a crying shame that over R30m in the taxpayer's money has been spent on a meticulous restoration to which he is denied full access"

Mr Kinahan said the association did not want the military to

get "out of the Castle" but simply to recognise that the Castle also had a civil role

Mr Coetsee said a working committee had been appointed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, to investigate the use of the Castle

Mr Coetsee said the working group's recommendations would address most of Mr Kinahan's concerns

PAC aim for joint control

CT 27/1/93
JOHANNESBURG. —
The Pan-Africanist Congress announced on Saturday that it would embark on a nationwide campaign to demand joint control of the security forces.

The campaign would take the form of pickets of government offices and other public places, protest marches, and general civil disobedience actions, including rent boycotts and work stoppages. — Sapa

SADF to step up its aid to the MPLA

CAPE TOWN — SA will soon step up training and advice to the Angolan defence force — but not at the expense of its former Unita allies, the government said yesterday.

Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said co-operation between the SADF and the MPLA could be stepped up following an invitation to the Angolan navy and military intelligence chief to

Political Staff

visit SA. *Biday*

It is understood that the Angolan defence force chief has also expressed interest in visiting SA but no invitation has been sent.

Malan said SA had a military representative in Luanda and that liaison had become "routine".

"But there is no question of SA getting involved in

the war against Unita."

Training of MPLA soldiers would be for non-offensive purposes, he said.

It was reported earlier that Angolan chief of staff Gen Joao Baptista de Matos said the two countries were close to concluding an agreement that would lead to Angolan soldiers being trained in SA and SADF "advisers" being used in the war against Unita. (254)

'Strange' that general forgot signal details

PORT ELIZABETH — It was strange that Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen could remember nothing of the circumstances surrounding the signal which recommended the permanent removal from society of Matthew Goniwe, the judge presiding at the Goniwe inquest here said yesterday.

Mr Justice Neville Zietsman told Gen Van der Westhuizen, who is testifying at the inquest, that in June 1985 Mr Goniwe's "101" was being discussed by the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, of which the general had been chairman, and it was strange he could remember nothing of the signal.

Gen Van der Westhuizen has told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that he had no knowledge of the military signal or the telephone call it claimed to confirm.

According to a note on the signal, it was sent to Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council in Pretoria from Gen Van der Westhuizen as written confirmation of a conversation between the two men earlier that day.

Gen Van der Westhuizen said he could think of no reason why Col Du Plessis did not use the word "detain". The hearing continues — Sapa

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CT 3/9/93

Right-wingers face charges

MARIÄNNE MERTEN

WORLD Trade Mart executive chairman Cornelis Swart yesterday told the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court that right of admission to the centre was reserved because the premises were privately owned. *BIDA 7/10/93*

Swart testified at the trial of nine right-wingers who pleaded not guilty to trespassing charges related to the centre's occupation on June 25. *7/10/93*

Swart said World Trade Mart, which owned the World Trade Centre, was apolitical.

He said the right-wingers had trespassed on June 25. They had not sought access to the premises in a normal way when they smashed an armoured vehicle through the centre's glass front.

Accused Johannes Dippenaar said in cross-examination that no signs restricting access to the centre were displayed and nobody controlled entry to the premises.

The trial was postponed to January ~~1993~~.

In a separate trial, the court ordered warrants of arrest for Guillaume Loots and Frans Gericke who failed to appear. In another trial, Johan van der Linde failed to attend because he was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Albert Saunders said he would pay an admission of guilt fine.

SADF could still draft servicemen

BIDA 7/10/93

THE SADF would introduce a draft system if too few candidates volunteered for the new national service system.

SADF manpower provision director Brig Joan van der Poel said yesterday a massive drive would be launched to recruit young people of all races for the new system which would come into effect next year.

Legislation provided for a ballot or draft system for male citizens in matric and this group would have to register with the SADF.

"Registration of this total manpower source will have to take place so that an equal-opportunity electronic ballot can be implemented."

There would only be a ballot if there were too few volunteers.

The Exemption Board and the Board for Conscientious Objection remained to consider any representations for release from service.

Exemption would be given to people who wished to complete their studies.

Brig Van der Poel said nobody would be drafted in 1994.

People aged between 17 and 27 with a matric or equivalent qualification would be accepted as volunteers. Race and political affiliation would not be taken into account.

Pay would be similar to salaries

STEPHANE BOTHMA

received by existing short-term volunteers, between R10 000 and R12 000 a year. *(254)*

The system was flexible and would be governed by the availability of funds and requirements for trained manpower to strengthen the Citizen Force.

For next year, 5 000 volunteers would be accepted for the army, and 200 for the navy. The air force and medical services would not need any volunteers, Van der Poel said.

The first recruits would be taken in early next year and application forms were available at military units.

Selection started on November 19 and successful candidates would receive their call-up instructions early in December.

Operational deployment could take place only with ministerial authorisation.

The new system included:

- A period of continuous training for a maximum of one year;
- Thirty days' training per year for eight years after basic training;
- Emphasis would be on weapons handling; and
- Special units for a limited number of women.

Politics taboo in new SADF

Star 7/11/43
BY NORMAN
CHANDLER

Political affiliations and ethnicity have no place in the new South African Defence Force

Personnel Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans told a media briefing in Pretoria yesterday that the new voluntary military service (VMS) was open to all, including women. (254)

"The SADF is apolitical and will remain so. There is no political affiliation as far as the SADF is concerned," Wolmarans said in reply to a question.

"No member of the SADF can take part in the activities of any political organisation, trade union or political party," he said.

He called for an initial 5 200 male volunteers — "good men and drug-free" — to begin service next year. After the first year's live-in training, they would serve eight more years' reserve duties.

If there were to be insufficient volunteer numbers in the future, then a ballot system — which will bring Std 10 schoolboys into the SADF — will come into operation.

All welcome in new defence force

Sowetan 7/10/93

■ VOLUNTARY SERVICE 5 200

POLITICAL affiliations and ethnicity have no place in the new South African Defence Force

Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans, Chief of Staff for personnel, told a media briefing in Pretoria yesterday that voluntary military service (VMS) — the successor to the previously all-white national service — was open to all, including women

He also called for an initial 5 200 male volunteers — “good men and drug-free” — for the army and the navy to begin service next year and which, after the first year’s live-in training period, will make them liable for reserve duties for eight years

“The SADF is apolitical and will remain so in the service and management of people. There is no political affiliation as far as the SADF is concerned,” Wolmarans said in reply to a question about whether or not ethnicity

or race would play a role in choosing volunteers (254)

“No member of the SADF can take part in the activities of any political organisation, trade union or political party, and in addition while they are on 30-day annual service during their eight years reserve duties, in terms of VMS, they are also prohibited from participation in political actions or expressing sentiments for a particular political creed”

No distinction

Wolmarans made it clear there was “no distinction between the races” in the defence force

Names of potential servicemen —

who must all have matriculated and be under 27 years of age — are needed by November 19 for one year’s service starting in January to meet 1994 requirements

If there are insufficient volunteers in the future, then a ballot system — which will bring Standard 10 schoolboys into the SADF — will come into operation. From next year it is obligatory for school headmasters to register every matric class schoolboy with the SADF. They will be liable for training any time up until they reach the age of 27

Volunteers will initially be paid between R10 000 and R12 000 a year —
Sowetan Correspondent

New army open to all races

By BARRY STREEK

THE wraps were taken off South Africa's new-look volunteer army yesterday.

The South African Defence Force disclosed that it would recruit 5 000 volunteers of all races and sexes, mostly for the army — but gays would be barred.

The SADF would also not use political criteria to vet candidates for voluntary service, personnel chief of staff Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans said at a briefing in Pretoria.

If there were not enough vol-

unteers, a draft system would be used and all male matriculants would have to register Applications for the new volunteer army would have to be submitted by November 19.

The Democratic Party's defence spokesman, General Bob Rogers, said the requirement of 5 000 volunteers should not present a problem because of high unemployment.

Although the DP agreed that a quota system should not be applied, steps would have to be taken to make the SADF more representative of the country's population.

General Rogers also said the divisive and negative effects which membership of a labour union could have on the security forces had already been demonstrated by the actions of Popercu in the police force.

Similar action in the defence force must be avoided. The establishment of a volunteer army follows the scrapping of conscription for white men over the age of 18 on August 24 this year.

At yesterday's press conference, SADF manpower provision director Brigadier Joan van der Poel said the SADF

would not apply racial or sexual discrimination in its selection — but pointed out the army's facilities provided for the training of only 500 women.

The navy would also require 200 volunteers next year, but other divisions of the SADF would not need any.

General Wolmarans said homosexuals would not be allowed in the armed forces. The SADF had no provision to distinguish between candidates according to their race or political sentiments.

However, no SADF member was allowed to take part in po-

litical activities or belong to any political party or labour union. Brigadier Van der Poel said the entry requirements for volunteers, who would receive a "competitive" salary and perks, would be a matric qualification, medical and psychological fitness, and they would have to be between 17 and 27 years old.

They would receive a year's training in conventional, modern weaponry and, if accepted, could continue training for the officers' corps.

"We are looking for people who are drug-free, fit, clean and healthy."

(254) CT 7/10/93

Soldiers ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ for SA: Jurists call on govts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The International Commission of Jurists will ask foreign governments to provide soldiers for an international peacekeeping force for next April's general election.

Commission team member Mr John Macdonald, QC, said yesterday approaches would be made to the UK and Scandinavian governments and India to provide a battalion each for a peacekeeping force that would be answerable to the Independent Electoral Commission.

Indigenous

The force would be under SA command. The governments of Canada, Australia and the Netherlands would be asked to fund the force.

The commission met a wide range of political leaders.

SAP Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe told the commission that an indigenous peacekeeping force, drawn from all parties, would number between 3 000 and 7 000.

• Sapa-AFP reports that the Security Council decided yesterday to increase the number of UN observers in SA from 60 to 100.

Ajoia's Evidence shows raid may have been 'massive blunder'

Freeview's Ezweni's

ACCEPTANCE
AUTHORISED BY
ID No. 216

Weekend Argus Political Staff
PRETORIA. — Indications are that yesterday's South African Defence Force raid on an alleged Apla house in Umtata could have been a massive blunder — but the government maintains it was a "political success".

And Apla has warned that it viewed the strike as a "declaration of war" and would hit back at "the regime"

Two children and three teenagers died in a hail of bullets in the pre-dawn raid in Umtata's Northcrest suburb, leaving the government firmly on the defensive as it tried to counter growing outrage yesterday

■ Early yesterday no government department was prepared to comment on the raid following the initial statement by the SADF. The president's spokesman, Dave Steward, said Mr De Klerk was waiting for further information from the SADF

Yet at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee and senior police and SADF generals said the strike had been authorised by Mr De Klerk and senior cabinet ministers

■ The government maintains that the house, "an Apla facility", was used as a safe house for Apla cadres and says the soldiers opened fire "against a target they believed to be dangerous"

Yet they killed two children aged 12 and three teenagers — one of 19 and twins of 16. The twins, Sadat and Samora, and their 12-year old brother were the children of the owner of the house, Sicelo Mpendulo, an admitted PAC member. The other victims were their cousins Tando, 19, and Sxeshe

Mr Mpendulo said he had no doubt the raid had been aimed at killing him

■ Mr Coetsee said the five were killed after they had "offered resistance" — but could not say what form of resistance. Army Chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring said "arms were brandished" but "as far as we know, no shots were fired by the occupants of the house"

The PAC claims the children offered no resistance — they were in their beds

■ The government claimed the house had been used to store arms and said a number of weapons and documents were confiscated. Pressed for details, General Meiring said one AKM rifle, one R-1 rifle, a pistol and homemade weapons were found in the house

The PAC said there were no Apla documents in the house and the soldiers had confiscated schoolbooks

Describing the background to the raid, Police Commissioner Johann van der Merwe said an Apla member arrested in September pointed out the house as an "Apla facility" where weapons were stored

The information had been verified after extensive monitoring by the South African Police, he added

Mr Coetsee said the objectives of the strike — to disrupt Apla plans for further attacks in South Africa — had been achieved

General Meiring said the raid was carried out by 12 SADF troops. Nine entered the house and spent 15 minutes inside

Mr Coetsee said the raid was "a correct political decision in the best interest of the country and its citizens"

"The message to Apla is that they cannot continue to attack our citizens. If that message reached Apla, then we have achieved our objective"

At a Johannesburg Press conference PAC deputy president Johnson Mlambo confirmed that the house belonged to PAC member Sicelo Mpendulo.
He said the children had been shot in the head by SADF soldiers using Uzi sub-machine guns fitted with silencers

■ To page 3

(2574) ARG 9/10/93

P.T.O.

Youngsters shot in bed says Apla

■ From page 1

There were no PAC or Apla files in the house

"This is war," Apla chief information officer Johannes Majozi said from Dar es Salaam.

"It is not enough to condemn Obviously, we condemn any act of this nature We don't just condemn, we hit This is war

"We believe they (the SADF) know what the repercussions will be They will be very bad, actually"

Apla would review plans to meet the South African government on October 28, he said

Apla's representative in the Eastern Cape have also hinted strongly that Apla would take retaliatory action

"We won't take this lying down We'll respond in a manner which will be felt by the enemy," said spokesman Peter Mayende

Speaking outside the home in which the killings took place, Dr Mayende said the SADF attack meant that proposed talks with the SA government were now cancelled "War is under way in South Africa," he said

In the Transkei army units

and police have been mobilised to patrol major road routes and white resorts and homes in Umtata in anticipation of possible retaliatory attacks

Dr Mayende denied the youngsters were in any way connected with Apla But he did acknowledge that they were members of Paso (the PAC's student organisation)

He also denied any arms or PAC documents had been taken from the house "The boys were studying for exams All that the killers took away with them were school books," he said

Dr Mayende alleged that Apla had "conclusive evidence" that the attack had been co-ordinated by the South African Embassy in Umtata He said vehicles used by the attackers had come from the embassy

Late yesterday South African Ambassador Horace van Rensburg presented his "apologies" and said he was unavailable to speak to the Press about the allegations

Mr Mpendulo, who found the bodies, said he had no doubt the raid had been intended to

kill him "They had been looking for me for some time," said the veteran PAC activist, an executive member of the PAC in the Transkei and an ex-Robben Island prisoner

Transkei's ruling military council has expressed shock at the raid, saying it would send "an appropriate protest note" to the SA government

The ANC strongly condemned the raid and called on the South African government to account for the attack ANC president Nelson Mandela described the attack as "an act of thuggery" but said the peace process would not be derailed by such acts He expected similar incidents in the future

The South African Communist Party said the raid could not be justified and underlined the need to place all armed formations under multiparty supervision

Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa reacted angrily, accusing President De Klerk of having authorised the attack

ARCT9/10/93

254

MI 'waging campaign'

CT 15/10/93 (254) ②

JOHANNESBURG. — A company recruiting former SADF members to train Angolan government troops claims Military Intelligence is waging a smear campaign against it

It was reported yesterday that an Antonov 12 plane ferrying the former SADF soldiers to Angola was grounded at Lanseria airport and its eight Russian crew members arrested.

Executive Outcome officials said that since they began the Angolan

operation, the company had been targeted by certain SADF "elements".

In a news release shortly before the plane was grounded, Executive Outcome said they were being branded mercenaries — a claim they denied.

The firm also claimed death and other threats were levelled at them.

The arrest of the Russians was immediately denied by the SADF, which said the Russians were asked to accompany them to the air force mess to settle accommodation fees.

Ban on gays

'goes against rights bill'

Staff Reporter

BLANKET discrimination against any group of people is contrary to the spirit of the proposed Bill of Rights, an association representing gay interests said yesterday

Commenting on the SADF decision not to have gay people in the army, a spokesman for 6010 Community Centre — formerly known as the Gay Association of SA — said exclusion on the basis of sexual orientation was unjustified

A human rights advocate who preferred not to be named said yesterday there did not appear to be any rational reason for the SADF's decision

The decision may be unlawful, he said

KILLERS:

KOR

JUST

KIDS

Clarens 10/10/93

(254)

ACCUSATIONS flew thick and fast yesterday in the wake of the SADF attack on an alleged Apla house in Umtata on Friday morning.

The government claimed that the deceased were all either Apla members or collaborators, but the family claimed they were innocent teenagers.

Various claims have also been made about the ages of the victims.

Deputy-Minister of Law and Order Gert Myburgh yesterday claimed three of the five youths killed in the raid were trained Apla terrorists.

Two of the three were the Mpendulo twins, whom, he said, were aged 19. Indications were that the third was aged 17.

Myburgh produced a photograph of a firearm application by the father of the dead boys, Sigqibo Agreement Mpendulo, showing that the twins were aged 19.

However, a relative of the de-

Minister must go,

say churchmen

ceased, Nobuntu Mpendulo, yesterday stuck to the family's version of the ages of the victims.

She said the twins, Samora and Sadat were 16 and that they would be turning 17 later in the year. Their younger brother, Mzwandile Mfeya, was 12 and their two cousins, Sxeshe and Tando, were 12 and 19 respectively.

The Minister said investigations by the police positively identified three of the victims as members of Apla who had undergone military training in the Transkei.

He said investigations into the age and status of the other two were continuing.

False number plates, weapons and ammunition, including AK47s

and 9mm pistols, were also seized, he said.

As the controversy raged, church leaders rallied behind a call for Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee and the generals behind the bungled raid to be fired.

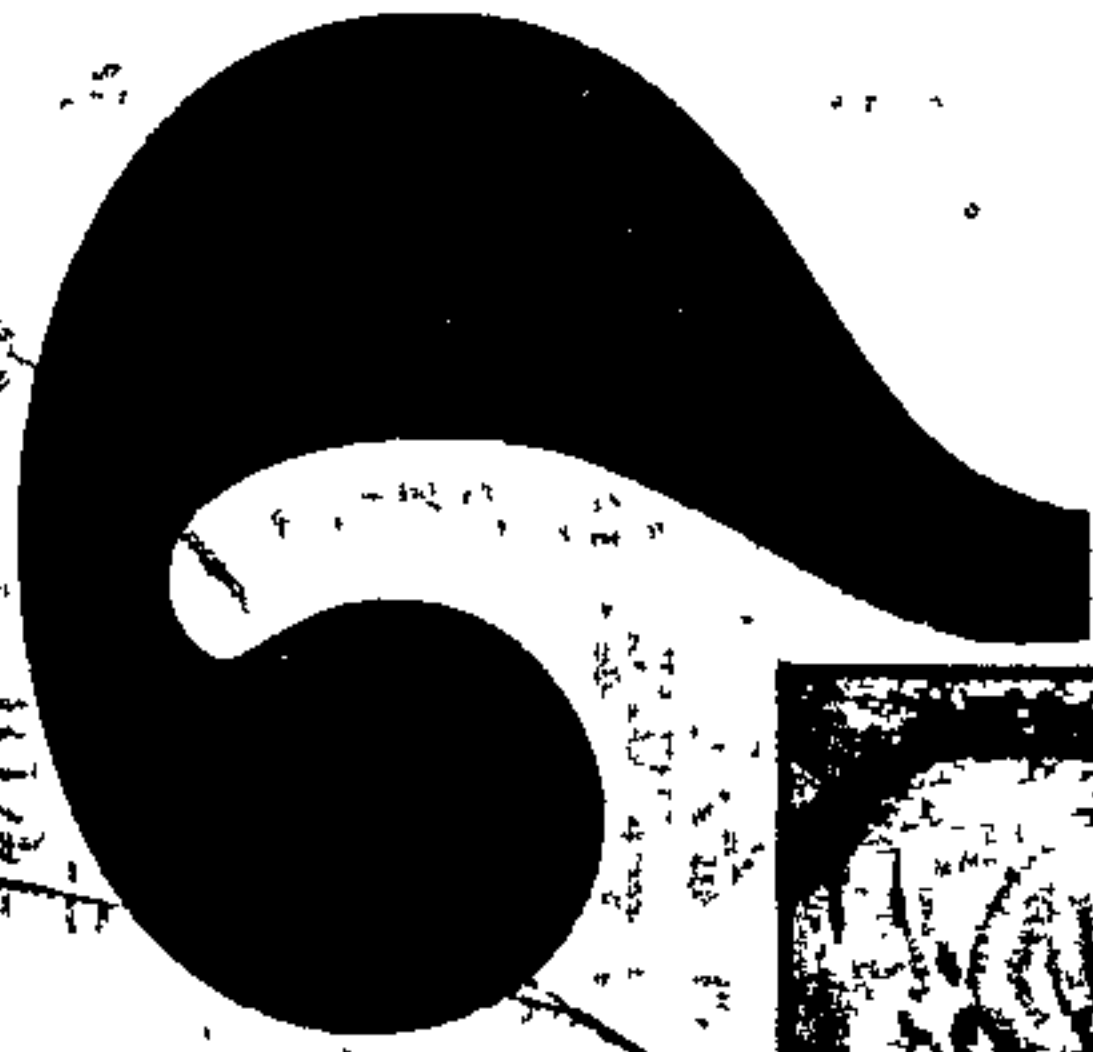
Sapa reports that the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Dr Stanley Mogoba, said in a statement the SADF attack "could well prove a serious setback for the process of negotiations in South Africa."

Bishop Mogoba called on the government to immediately set a process in motion to institute bilateral negotiations with the PAC to ensure there were no further attacks, adding he was prepared to mediate if needed.

Bishop Mogoba urged the PAC to abandon its armed struggle and to display a spirit of statesmanship by entering negotiations.

He called for the resignation of Coetsee, "who is clearly guilty of a massive political blunder".

The Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Umzimvubu, the Right Rev Geoffrey Davies, said the attack "is madness and obviously designed to destabilise the country



De Klerk defends Umtata attack

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk last night defended last week's SADF raid on an alleged Apla house in Transkei.

He said approval for the raid was granted only after expert advisers had convinced him of its necessity.

But Mr De Klerk conceded the raiders had expected to capture a substantial weapons cache.

He rejected speculation that political motives fuelled the decision to attack. "It was a clinical security decision based on hard information."

The government said yesterday that a photograph found during the raid had resulted in the identification of "Jabu", an alleged Apla operative linked to three attacks in the Free State.

SAP commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said an alleged Apla member in custody had identified "Jabu" as a "trained Apla member" linked to a grenade and rifle attack on a Ficksburg home on December 10 last year, and to an attack on Donside Farm, Ficksburg, on December 19 in which Leone Pretorius, 15, was murdered.

● On SATV's Agenda last night, the PAC's Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani said "We are in the negotiating process but the government is negotiating with a gun under the table."

● Transkei alleged the soldiers who executed the raid were based at the SA embassy in Umtata, but the embassy denied this.

● Anonymous criticisms by the security establishment of Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for observing a minute's silence for the raid victims are reportedly circulating in government circles.

● PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said yesterday the PAC was shocked Mr De Klerk had sanctioned the raid. Mr Makwetu told a press conference the "bloody massacre" explained why the "regime" was resisting PAC demands for a mutual cessation of hostilities.

Gen Steyn may retire prematurely

By BARRY STREEK

TOP SADF figure Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who was in charge of last year's investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence, appears to have decided to retire prematurely

The investigation led by General Steyn, 50, itself resulted in the premature retire-

ment of 23 officers at the end of last year

General Steyn was formerly head of the South African Air Force and was SADF chief of staff

His inquiry last year shocked President F W de Klerk, who disclosed that "shadowy" officers had destroyed evidence and files to cover-up involvement in il-

legal and unauthorised activities, including possibly murder

This year, however, Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee said the officers and Military Intelligence had not been involved in any illegal activities

General Steyn could not be contacted last night, but it is understood from a number of sources that he has decided to

retire at the end of November

This will be one month after the retirement of the present head of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg

At one stage, General Steyn was seen as a potential successor to General Liebenberg, as was the present head of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant-General James Kriel

C 715/12/10/93

(254)

Reformist Steyn retires from SADF

CAPE TOWN — The reformist general tipped to play a major role in the new SA Defence Force is to bow out, aged 50.

Chief of Defence Staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn, whose inquiry into illegal military intelligence operations led to the sacking of 23 senior officers last year, has served the SADF for 32 years.

The announcement was made by Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee yesterday. The general planned to enter the private sector in November. (254)

The ANC and DP expressed surprise at the retirement of a man who had spearheaded SADF affirmative action policies.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it came at a time when the SADF was harking back to the "total onslaught" era by rationalising its "callous" raid on Umtata.

Political Staff

"It raises many questions" He said Steyn, who had been expected to get the top job, had given the impression of being "inclined to a more open and democratic stance".

A senior military source said it was known that Steyn had "differences in style" to the "hawkish" new SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring.

He was seen as President F W de Klerk's favourite soldier, having been hand picked to open up the military intelligence can of worms after the officers were accused of conducting a campaign to discredit ANC military wing Umkhonto weSizwe.

DP defence spokesman Gen Bob Rogers said "He could have made a constructive contribution to the new defence force."

Star 13/10/93
SADF's 'Mr Clean' calls it a day
(254)

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

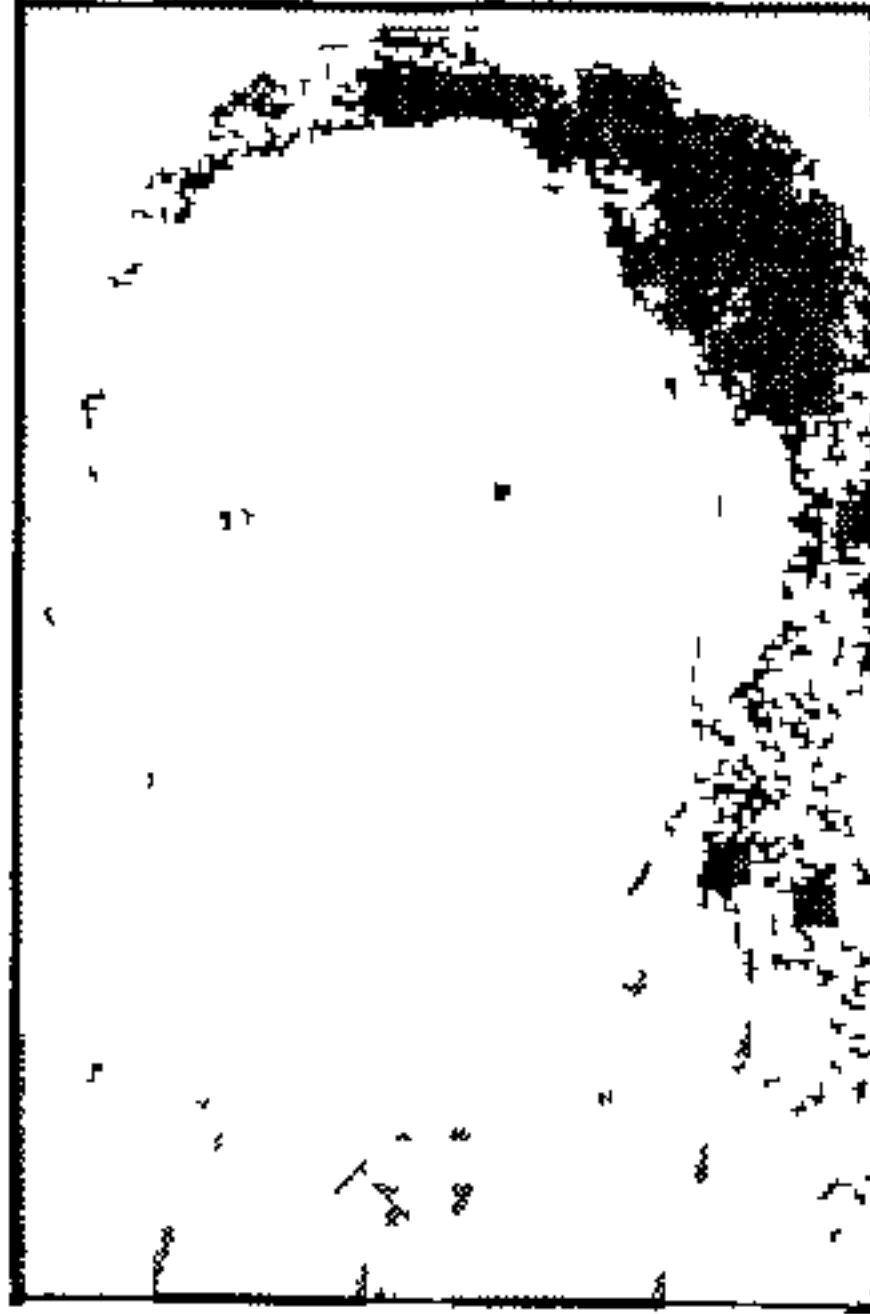
The SADF's "Mr Clean", Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, is to retire at the end of next month.

Steyn was appointed last year by President de Klerk to investigate Military Intelligence (MI) in the wake of the scandal over the Directorate of Covert Collection.

Announcing the retirement yesterday, Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee said Steyn — who earlier this year had been mooted as possible new SADF chief — had requested "several months ago" to retire.

Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) sources said Steyn was "more enlightened than the rest". In its opinion he was being "sidelined" because of his involvement in (last year's) SADF purge and because he came from the air force.

Another MK source said.



General Pierre Steyn . . .
"has become lonely man".

"I'm not surprised he is quitting."

At the time of being assigned to investigate MI, both MK and SADF sources praised Steyn, who has served in the defence force for 32 years, as

"Mr Clean" and "an officer and a gentleman".

One of the officers affected by the following purge, Major-General Chris Thirion, said yesterday: "I think he has become somewhat of a lonely man in the SADF".

"The real importance of the SADF is going to be determined in the first place by the army, and as an air force man he probably realises he has reached the top".

Thirion said Steyn was "not a Meiring-man" (referring to SADF chief-designate Georg Meiring), but he praised him as a "good strategic thinker and planner with excellent managerial skills".

He added that Steyn could still play a role in the defence force of a new South Africa.

Steyn is to enter the private sector and is considering several options. He was not available for comment yesterday.

The continuing meetings between Umkhonto weSizwe and South African Defence Force generals give reason to believe that civil war will be averted after the April 27 election, writes John Carlin

Star 13/10/93

SADF, MK understand each other

Total onslaught was the name the South African Defence Force gave in the 80s to what they saw as a combined ANC-Soviet-Cuban drive to impose communism on their land. Total Strategy was their response. Proxy wars in Angola and Mozambique that left hundreds of thousands dead. As an added precaution they built six nuclear bombs.

Today, Total Onslaught is the name of a Johannesburg rock band. The SADF's secret weapon to neutralise the ANC is brandy and coke, South Africa's national drink.

Jovial toasts have been exchanged at the end of the half dozen meetings the SADF high command has held this year with the top echelons of Umkhonto weSizwe.

In contrast to the on-off talks between the ANC and the Afrikaner far Right (currently off), which have dominated media attention, the encounters between Umkhonto and the generals are progressing smoothly. They provide the most substantial single reason to believe that civil war will be averted after next year's election.

The key to a stable transition to democracy lies not in the response of the white and black Right wing — the Afrikaner Volksfront and Inkatha — but in the response of the security forces. The police, far less disciplined than the army, are struggling to shed their apartheid mind-set.

Question marks still hang over the commitment of certain elements in the SADF to the notion of an ANC-dominated government. But the talks between the generals and the MK commanders have shown, according to insiders, that the top hierarchy of the SADF is at peace with the idea of an ANC-dominated government.

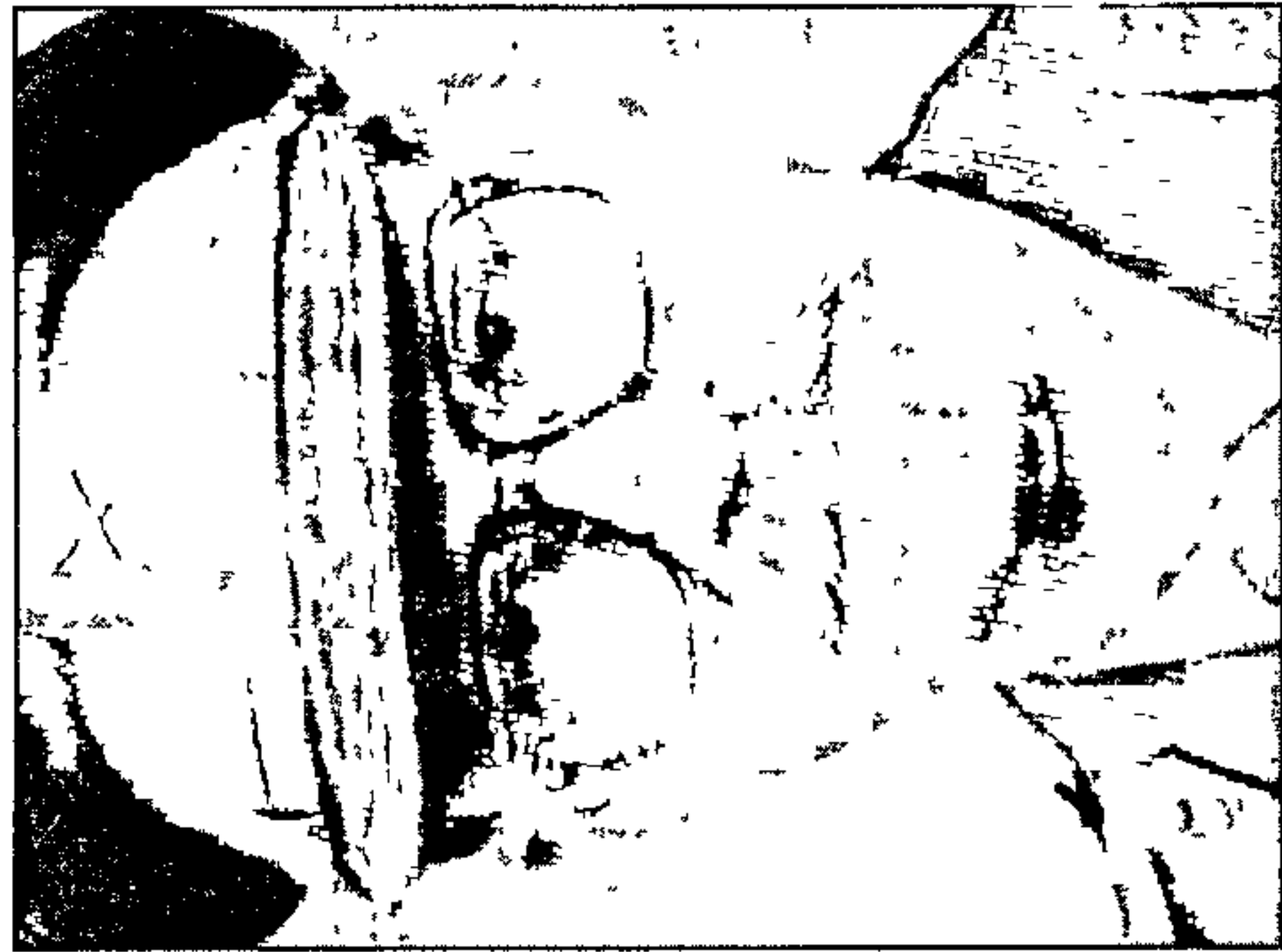
Pragmatism has got the better of ideology. They are now ready to make the leap into a democ-



Joe Modise MK commander was taught to view the top progress towards a new democratic order. But public exposure, coupled with De Klerk's decision in December last year to purge six generals, had a sobering effect on the SADF.

So it was that in a speech in April the Chief of Staff of the SADF, General Pierre Steyn, pronounced that the impending transitional government must succeed "that the once contentious notion of absorbing MK into the SADF was now for all practical purposes, a fait accompli."

At odds with the stated policy of President de Klerk, Meiring was giving his blessing to sinister plots designed to undermine



Kat Liebenberg until a year ago the SADF chief Intelligence chief Ronnie Kasrils refused to talk to MK

not have horns on their heads" The venue for the meetings has been, of all places, the Military Intelligence College in Pretoria. It was here that young officers were taught to view Joe Modise, MK's top commander, as a bloodthirsty revolutionary.

— white, communist and Jewish — as the devil incarnate. Modise and Kasrils have attended all the meetings so far.

A remarkable camaraderie has come to characterise the ex-



Ronnie Kasrils MK's intelligence chief was regarded as the devil incarnate

SA Navy faced four MK delegates across a long table. Each SADF officer read a dossier, itemising the number of soldiers under his command, the number of tanks, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, jet fighters and destroyers. What the high command sought to dramatise was the absurdity of MK with a total force of 12 000 against the SADF's half a million.

they might be in a position, after an ANC election victory in April, to assume control of the SADF

The open-mouthed MK team absorbed the message loud and clear.

A deal has now been struck, the essence of which is that the SADF will loyally serve the new government on condition that the government does not seek to tamper with the SADF institutional integrity, which means there must be no purges, no crippling cuts in the defence budget, no actions taken to undermine the armed forces' professionalism.

From the ANC camp the word is that while they will insist with the SADF's blessing on having a handful of black faces in the new general staff, they are prepared to accept the hawkish Meiring, who takes over Liebenberg's post this month, as overall SADF chief for the next two or three years.

Where the ANC will place its emphasis will be the Ministry of Defence, under whose political control the generals have indicated they are prepared to operate.

"The challenges and inevitable spats", as predicted by a diplomat in Pretoria, will lie in the detail. How, for example, to organise the Multi-Party Peacekeeping Force which, politicians have agreed, will watch over the April election and will provide a pilot for the integration of MK into the SADF.

But the big picture, according to military experts who have been watching the unfolding bilateral drama, looks extraordinarily encouraging.

Privately, ANC officials are stating with confidence that the SADF now offers a cast-iron guarantee there will be no civil war. Publicly, Meiring told his troops earlier this year: "There is no reason to be scared. We must accept the realities of the changes taking place in the country with responsibility. We cannot remain stagnated in the past." — The Independent News Service

Minister confirms Gen Steyn will retire

Political Staff
THE Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, confirmed yesterday that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who headed the internal inquiry into unauthorised Military Intelligence activities,

would retire at the end of November. Gen Steyn is the SADF chief of staff.

In his statement, Mr Coetsee said "General Steyn, who will be 51 years old in November, will enter the private sector" (254)

Constitutional negotiators have but a few months to establish a national peacekeeping force. Helen Grange reports that co-operation is difficult to achieve

The nitty-gritty of peacekeeping

Star 14/11/93
254

A national peacekeeping force has been rubberstamped by the Transitional Executive Council Act, but the realities of launching it will present parties with a number of headaches.

The TEC Act, outlining the duties of its subcouncil on defence, states that the peacekeeping force will be drawn from all existing military forces, as far as practicable in equal numbers.

The Government and ANC envisage it numbering between 3 000 and 7 000 soldiers, drawn from sources including the SADF, South African Police, the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe, the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), KwaZulu Police and the homelands' armies.

And here lies the first stumbling block.

The PAC, mooted an international peacekeeping force, wants nothing to do with an indigenous peacekeeping force, while the IFP, which is starting up its own defence units, has stated bluntly that it will not tram or operate alongside Umkhonto.

Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa has also voiced a preference for an international peacekeeping force, saying a national one would be "toothless".

The right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has opposed the idea outright.

The ANC's MK is not only anxious about the potential for collision between itself and Apla should Apla be excluded from the force, but is also uneasy about the inclusion of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit — formerly the Riot Squad — in the peacekeeping force.

The Government is concerned about the effectiveness and legitimacy of a national peacekeeping force which excludes members of the IFP and the Right wing

But opponents of the peacekeeping force may change their positions, says the director of the Institute for Defence Policy, Dr Jakkie Cilliers. He suspects that in the case of the IFP its newly launched defence units are intended to provide the basis for recruits to the national peacekeeping force.

In any event, the first step in forming the force is to establish the number of registered soldiers available from all camps and begin the process of recruitment.

A set of criteria for inclusion — including training, age, education and psychological requirements — will have to be determined by the TEC defence subcouncil, the body empowered to oversee the formation of the na-



Bantu Holomisa ... a national peacekeeping contingent would be "toothless".

tional peacekeeping force, together with the force's command structure

The command structure of the peacekeeping force will take the form of a Command Council, comprised of representatives of all the military forces and policing agencies participating.

The subcouncil, in consultation with the Command Council, will also train a unit of instructors drawn from the participating forces, but which will include foreign experts; formulate the philosophy, doctrine and training policy of the force; and appoint or dismiss the Commander and other senior officers.

One of the most contentious tasks of the subcouncil and the Command Council will be to determine the operational mandate of the peacekeeping force — how heavily armed it will be, the extent of military power it can be afforded and the circumstances under which it can be deployed.

The peacekeeping force's relationship with other military forces and the SAP is another sticky issue to be addressed. At what point, for instance, will the peacekeeping force hand a violent situation over to the SAP or SADF?

Cilliers says inclusion of the Internal Sta-

bility Unit — abhorrent as it may be to the ANC — is important if competition between the SAP and the peacekeeping force is to be prevented.

The SADF will provide the training facilities for the peacekeeping force, as well as distinctive uniforms, transport, accommodation, equipment and logistical support. Its budget will be provided for by the subcouncil on defence.

Cilliers has warned that unless the peacekeeping force becomes a permanent institution, it will not attract high calibre leaders. This is aside from the problems inherent in disbanding a unit of soldiers who have no guarantee of being absorbed into alternative military structures.

But, currently, one of the biggest problems is that of time, he says

"The process is going to be long and arduous. If the members of the force are not properly trained over a few months, it will end up being a unit of kitskonstabels, so there can't be any short cuts. It must be a professional outfit."

The question then: Is the peacekeeping force going to be ready at any stage before the elections?

If it is, it will be a tight squeeze

him, he said. Mandela, also in a jubilant mood, celebrated the award at the A

Coetsee gets third degree over raid

Star 16/10/93

(254)

ESTHER WAUGH
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister Kobie Coetsee was yesterday given a tough grilling in the Negotiating Council but failed to convince negotiators that the Government was justified in carrying out last Friday's SADF raid on an Umtata house in which three teenagers and two children were killed.

The ANC, Transkei government and several other negotiating partners called for his resignation and a judicial inquiry into the raid.

Resolutions

During yesterday's special debate on the attack, the PAC, Transkei government and National Party tabled separate resolutions. The debate will continue on Monday when the resolutions, as well as a set of questions raised by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa for the Government to disclose information about the raid — will be discussed.

In a startling admission, Coetsee said one of the objectives of the raid had been "if possible to



COETSEE: Could not convince negotiators.

capture and bring back to South Africa members of APLA" — a crime in terms of South African law.

SA Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo told Coetsee that he had "nothing but contempt for his own Appellate Division which had twice

told him that it is illegal to kidnap"

In his address to the council, Coetsee said the Government had decided to make public all the relevant intelligence from the SADF and SAP on which the decision for the raid was based.

Evidence

"The raid was not launched merely on the grounds of reasonable suspicion but on the basis of hard, prima facie evidence which had been repeatedly analysed and cross-checked before action was taken," he said.

Denying that the raid was conducted for political motives, the Defence Minister said Transkei was being used as a training area for APLA.

● TO PAGE 2.

Grilling

Star 16/10/93

● FROM PAGE 1.

and that 11 fugitives wanted in connection with APLA attacks were believed to be in the homeland.

"In the final analysis, Government has no doubt that those killed included militarily trained APLA terrorists and that, although regrettable, the deaths were unavoidable."

Turning to the sequence of events leading

to the raid, Coetsee said intelligence was originally provided by three suspects in detention.

The sequence of events began with the arrest of two men at the Kei Bridge border. One of the men told police that he had been given a "crash" training course in Port Elizabeth and on one occasion received weapons at the Umtata house. He drew an accurate sketch of the house and further told police that up to 18 APLA members had slept in the house and weapons had been issued there.

(254)

Ex-soldiers 'harassed' by soldiers

ARG 16/10/93

(254)

PRETORIA. — A company recruiting former crack SADF soldiers to train Angolan government forces is considering taking legal action against the SADF for what it terms "harassment — plain and simple".

Executive Outcome, which has tried openly to recruit former soldiers for contract training work in Angola, slammed Military Intelligence (MI) for waging a "smear campaign" against it and said the SADF had constantly tried to sabotage its "legitimate business".

However, the SADF has dismissed the "smear campaign" as nonsense and denied the claims.

And in turn the SADF has announced it has launched investigations into certain activities of the group.

The outcry follows action by the South African Air Force last week during which SAAF police swooped on a charter plane carrying a team to Angola.

As the plane, an Antonov 12 flown by eight Russian crew, was about to take off, it was recalled and searched by Air Force police.

"They took everyone's passports and claimed they were false. Then when they couldn't find anything wrong they let us go," said a spokesman for the company who asked not to be named.

He said the SADF had then tried to cover its blundered attempts to find evidence of mercenary activity by claiming the Russians had failed to settle a R184 account.

In support of its actions the SAAF police arrested the crew at the Ndaba Lodge Hotel in Arcadia last Sunday and took them to Waterkloof Air Force Base for questioning.

An SADF spokesman said the crew had spent a night at Ad Astra mess and had an outstanding account.

"But why did they not bill the charter company? Since when do you arrest employees for an outstanding company account?" asked the Executive Outcome spokesman.

He said his company had proof the SADF had launched a covert operation against them, including bugging their phones.

"It is harassment. They are trying to stop a legal company from operating its legal business."

He said an investigation was under way to look at legal action against the SADF.

"All we are trying to do is give retrenched SADF members jobs. There is nothing sinister about our job. We have been completely open with the SADF," he said.

He said a number of Press releases issued by the SADF regarding mercenary activity were further attempts to dissuade former troops from signing up.

However, a Defence Force spokesman said the crew had not been arrested, but merely requested to accompany them to the SAAF mess to pay their outstanding accommodation bills as they had left the club the previous Saturday evening without settling their accounts.

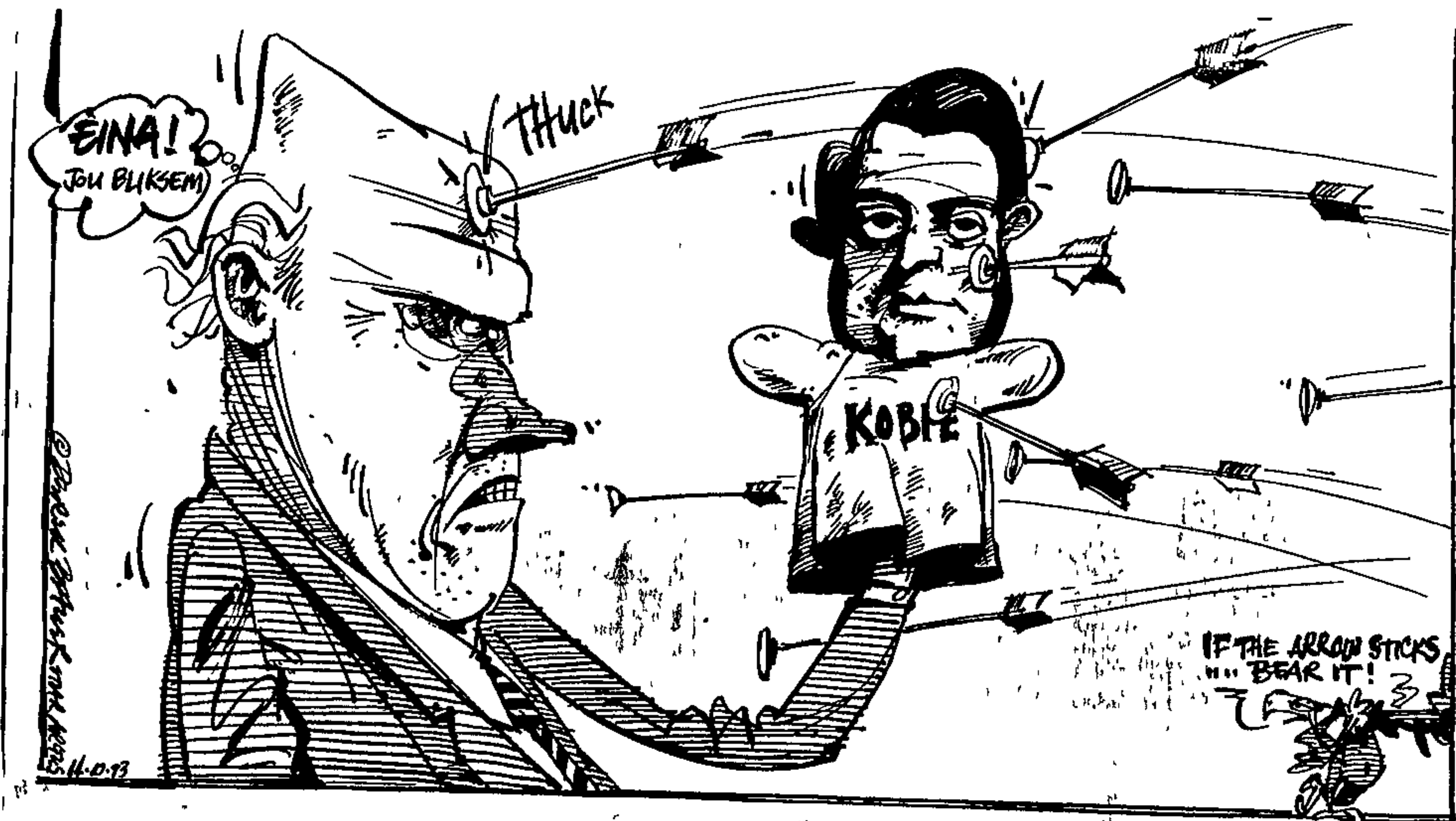
The spokesman said they were then escorted to Jan Smuts Airport by the Military Police and allowed to proceed on their own business.

He said the SAAF had merely been protecting the financial interests of the mess. The South African Police had not been approached as the SAAF wished to sort out the problem in an amicable way.

According to a SADF spokesman, the aircraft had been called off the runway and searched because "the SADF had good reason to suspect that an ex-member was on board who was carrying SADF documentation. This was, however, found not to be so."

He said the SADF "suspects, but does not have confirmed information" that members were being recruited to render operational service as mercenaries outside South Africa.

In terms of the Defence Act a member of the SADF could not contract for service as a mercenary.



Coetsee grilled for Umtata raid

DISMISSING Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee's justification for the killer raid by the SADF in Umtata last week, the negotiating council demanded more information

And SA Communist Party negotiator Joe Slovo said many people would now question whether there was a place for a government — that could perpetrate and defend such an action — in the proposed government of national unity which the African National Congress-SACP alliance supported as gesture "made in good faith for reconciliation"

While unresolved, the debate yesterday moved overwhelmingly in the direction of condemnation of an act, "illegal in terms of South African law and morally reprehensible"

Only the Afrikaner Volksunie offered vociferous support for the killing of five youths to a government/National Party delegation which did not budge on its claim that the raid was justifiable

"Many questions remain unanswered," said ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa. Before the council could conclusively call for Mr Coetsee's resignation and find a single voice on a resolution it required to know or see, said Mr Ramaphosa

Who took the final decision to go ahead with the raid, a question so far "glossed over"

The names of the soldiers who executed the raid,

The documents seized from the Umtata target house "including the school text books"

How exactly the victims "offered resistance"

Proof that three of the five victims were indeed receiving military training, where and how "because if this was so it is a serious matter"

The alleged existence of video tapes, the forensic reports,

Why 18 bullets were pumped into one young boy when the stated aim of the raid was to capture suspects and bring them back to South Africa

Who evaluated the intelligence re-

Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee and the government came in for a tongue-lashing in the debate at the World Trade Centre over the recent SADF raid into Transkei. **DALE LAUTENBACH** of the Weekend Argus Political Staff reports from Kempton Park.

VICTIMS' AGES 'NOT IN DOUBT'

UMTATA — Pathologists, conducting a post-mortem examination on the victims of last week's SADF raid, have found no medical grounds to doubt the ages of four of the five who were killed

At a news conference in Umtata the family lawyer said more scientific tests were necessary to establish the exact age of the fifth victim who was believed to be between 18 and 20 years old

Because of possible civil action, he was

not prepared to state whether those killed had been asleep or awake at the time of the attack

Hope was expressed that the South African government would make the firearms used in the raid available for ballistic tests to assist forensic pathologists in their examination

The pathologists confirmed that the five all died from multiple bullet wounds — Sapa

ceived from the various informers quoted by Mr Coetsee

Mr Joe Slovo of the SACP said the documents presented by government so far provided sufficient evidence to condemn the act

Referring to Mr Coetsee's other cabinet portfolio, Mr Slovo said "We have a Minister of Justice who has nothing but contempt for his own Appellate Division which has told him more than once that it is illegal to go into foreign territory to kidnap suspects"

Mr Coetsee said the raid had been executed on the basis of "prima facie evidence", but Mr Slovo shot this down "He knows you don't even convict on a prima facie case let alone go in to kill on the basis of it"

Indeed Mr Coetsee presented a document which acknowledged that the aim of the operation had been to capture Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) weapons and documentation, to obtain information about Apla training, activities and operational planning and "if possible to capture and bring back to South Africa members of Apla"

Lawyers at the World Trade Centre found it curious that Mr Coetsee had acknowledged "in writing" what amounted

to an illegal act namely the intention to capture people from a country the South African government recognises as foreign

Another curiosity in the document offered by Mr Coetsee was the sequence of events leading to the raid. The surveillance of the house to be attacked ended in the late afternoon of October 7 while the SADF agents went in at about 1am on October 8 leaving the house uncovered for several hours by those who were to carry out the attack

The council resolved after three hours of emotional but earnest debate that the three "irreconcilable" resolutions before it — from the Pan Africanist Congress, Transkei and the NP — should stand over until Monday

Mr Coetsee said he thought the whole issue had been dealt with Mr Ramaphosa countered "We should never think discussion on this matter is over. We'd like to get to the bottom of it"

Earlier, Mr Coetsee said the only solution to the raid furore and to possible conflict between the government and PAC/Apla was for Apla to cease immediately its armed struggle

The government remains convinced the raid was not only justified, but also absolutely necessary to protect the lives

ARG 16/10/93 (254)

and property of all South Africans" he said

"Government has no doubt those killed included militarily-trained Apla terrorists and that, though regrettable their deaths were unavoidable," said Mr Coetsee

Eleven Apla fugitives wanted in connection with terror attacks were believed to be in Transkei, he said

Since February, 1991 Apla was believed responsible for 54 terror attacks in the republic

Quoting the PAC's Border chairman, the minister said Apla had admitted recruiting youths "Apla is clearly using youths as human shields to inhibit possible security action"

The minister supplied what appeared to be detailed information of the actual raid and the intelligence leading to it

He said that in making its decision, the government had been faced with this intelligence in combination with the "friendly ambience" of Transkei provided for Apla who had renewed promises of violence

"The government was, and will remain, duty bound to take pre-emptive measures to safeguard the property and lives of its citizens"

"The solution is for Apla and the Pan Africanist Students Organisation (Paso) to abandon, or at least suspend the armed struggle forthwith"

Mr Coetsee's statement came after PAC senior negotiator Barney Desai repeated his organisation's claims that the victims were children and that the raid amounted to "execution outside the rule of law"

If government had not consulted anyone else in the negotiating council with regard to the raid then it amounted to unilateral action, which had to be stopped. If it had consulted any parties in the council, then this amounted to conspiracy, he said

In its resolutions put to council, Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels said the government was calling for Apla to be condemned for its terror attacks, for these attacks to be stopped and for the government and the PAC to enter into urgent negotiations

The PAC was aligned with those in the council who "speak with a forked tongue", said Mr Wessels

Sworn in to decide who'll be King of the Castle

ARG 16/10/93

IRVING STEYN

WITH R32-million in taxpayers' money spent and 25 years in research and 18 of restoration almost at an end, there is a growing groundswell of unhappiness over the continued strong military presence in the Castle

This week a committee appointed by the Cabinet to decide the future of the Castle,

the country's oldest building and potentially one of Cape Town's biggest tourism drawcards, decided to appoint a consultant to go into the matter

The committee consists of the Department of Defence, Cape Town City Council, the National Monuments Council, the Simon van der Stel Foundation, the Department of Public Works, Satour and the Wil-

(254) (258) William Fehr Collection, housed at the Castle

The civilian representatives on the committee took an oath of secrecy over the committee's activities. This, and the fact that other important cultural organisations had been ignored, has added fuel to the controversy

■ But, as the debate rages on, is it enough? See page 20.

Star 18/10/93
Call-ups perverse - ECC

(254)

■ **BY NORMAN CHANDLER**
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force says it regrets people called up for camps in terms of previous Citizen Force obligations cannot be excused their obligations.

Its reaction to CF training comes as three men are to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court later today for refusing to do further camps.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) says the Transvaal Attorney-General's office has given the go-ahead for prosecutions to proceed against Hendrik van Rensburg, Roland Sibley and Frik Barnard.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said he could not under-

stand the motivation behind the Attorney-General's decision to prosecute these people and found it particularly "perverse and inexplicable".

"The Attorney-General has been approached to withdraw the charges on the basis that the three would be likely to receive indemnity from prosecution at some point in the near future," said the ECC.

A spokesman for the SADF told The Star today that regretfully "measures applied during the transition period from any known system to a totally new system are attended by unpopular consequences".

According to ECC sources, there exists a general apathy in court among both prosecutors and magistrates to continue with these cases.

Army call-ups: 3 to be charged

Sowetan 19/10/93

THREE conscripts charged for refusing to respond to call-ups for army camps will appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on January 21

The case against Hendrik van Rensburg, Roland Sibley and Frikk Barnard was postponed yesterday pending the outcome of their applications for indemnity

(254)
The End Conscription Campaign said

this followed an instruction from the Transvaal Attorney-General

The ECC described the decision as "perverse and stupid" "While people are no longer being called up to do initial military service under the whites-only call-up system, those who have already completed periods of service under the system are still being called-up for camps," the ECC said *Sapa*

Castle's future being debated

IRVING STEYN

Weekend Argus Reporter

(254) (288)

APR 23/10/98

TOP-LEVEL discussions took place this week in Pretoria on the future of Cape Town's famous Castle and recommendations are expected to be taken by Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee to the Cabinet.

Under the chairmanship of Mr Coetsee, the Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the future of the Castle, discussed:

- The accessibility of the castle to the public,
- The development of its tourist potential, and
- The preservation of the historical character of the castle.

■ See page 18

SA 'poised for world role in weapons tests'

□ Armscor range opened to foreign envoys

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ARG 26/10/93

The Argus Correspondent

COPPERTON (near Prieska). — South Africa is poised to play a major role in the testing of weapons and ammunition — particularly in view of the impending lifting of the United Nations arms embargo

This was said at Armscor's Alkantpan test range here yesterday when military attachés from the United States, Israel, Angola, Paraguay, Chile and the Republic of China toured the facility

Angolan attaché Colonel A Goncalves watched a demonstration of the G-5 155 mm gun, which did enormous damage to his country during the bush war, firing a shell 38 km in a demonstration of its awesome power. The gun has fired a projectile a record 43,2 km, according to official sources

The attachés were also shown South Africa's new 127 mm multiple rocket-firing system and a 76 mm anti-armour gun which is to become standard on the new Rooikat armoured car

Andries Liebenberg, facility manager at Alkantpan, said the complex was "the most sophisticated scientific weapons testing grounds in Africa".

It was available to international manufacturers who wanted to conduct tests in Africa or in other hot climates and had already been used for this purpose by unnamed countries and companies

Mr Liebenberg said: "The lifting of sanctions will probably create many opportunities. It is common cause that some foreign weapons systems do not meet African conditions and we know as a result of our own research and development that standards have to be high if anyone

wishes to compete on this continent. Alkantpan and these facilities could be an influencing factor"

There was tremendous interest from the foreign attachés who asked many questions about the testing area's capabilities and usage.

About 70 km from Prieska, the range is running at between 40 to 60 percent capacity and it was intimated yesterday by military sources that this figure could increase soon.

DP public meeting

THE Democratic Party will hold a public meeting in the Claremont civic centre at 8pm today

The speakers will be party leader Zac de Beer and Joe Marks, deputy leader in the Western Cape region. The theme of the meeting is federal government. — Political Staff

Clash over weapons, control

MK-SADF assembly points row

Star 27/10/93
254

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Talks between the South African Defence Force and the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), have deadlocked over the control of assembly points

These discussions were to have led to the establishment of a multiparty committee which would have done the "pre-planning" before the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence was established

Trouble

The multiparty committee was agreed to in September at an ANC-Government meeting before the Negotiating Council agreed to the draft TEC Bill

However, the multiparty committee has not been established because the MK-SADF talks ran into trouble

At discussions with MK senior officers, SADF generals proposed that the defence force provide the security for demobilised cadres at the assembly points proposed in the TEC Act

It is understood that the SADF further proposed that it administer the assembly points.

Sources told *The Star* that the defence force had said at

TALKS on the formation of a new defence force for South Africa run into trouble as the ANC's military wing rejects certain proposals by the country's generals

the previous meeting three weeks ago that the MK soldiers would not be allowed to bring their own weapons into these camps

The TEC Act, however, provides for all armed formations to administer themselves at the assembly points.

Integration

The talks are understood to have broken down after MK rejected the SADF position

The assembly points form part of the first stage of a phased integration of all soldiers into a new defence force

During this phase, soldiers will gather at the specified assembly points, and an audit will then be conducted on personnel and arms

Arms will be brought under the multiparty control of the TEC sub-council on defence

Georg keeps top SADF seat warm

Star 28/10/93

General Georg Meiring takes over as Chief of the South African Defence Force on Friday from General Kat Liebenberg and enters his new office as one of the most controversial incumbents of arguably the key military position in southern Africa.

There was widespread surprise in military and political circles when President de Klerk appointed him.

It was claimed by critics that Meiring, then Chief of the Army, was a hardline soldier and unsuited for the job in a transitional South Africa.

He has already moved to spike the guns of detractors by publicly stating that the SADF would continue to be an apolitical organisation beholden only to the government of the day.

He takes office at a time when there is fierce debate on whether members of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), will be among those from various private armies integrated into the SADF after the April election.

The Star has learnt that MK will not be integrated on a wholesale basis but that if cadres were of the standard required, they would be able to wear the SADF uniform.

The SADF has made it clear at negotiations on the matter that standards will be maintained because, as Meiring has said, "the SADF will not become third class".

Integration is also being studied by joint SADF/MK teams, particularly in the United States and Germany.

It is also known that MK members are undergoing specialised training in various military disciplines in countries such as India.

Meiring's major task is seen as smoothing the way for integration over the next three years — the period for

GEORG Meiring takes over as Chief of the SA Defence Force on Friday. An SADF without conscription, with volunteers, with integrated MK cadres, reports Defence Correspondent Norman Chandler

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which he has been given a contract to run the SADF. He could have taken a five-year contract, but according to information, this had been opposed by the ANC because of a hope that by the time the three years are up, a politically non-controversial figure will have been found to replace him.

The Chief of the SADF has traditionally not had his contract extended.

There has been talk recently that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Chief of Staff SADF, may have taken early retirement — he was in effect second-in-command to Liebenberg — in order to be prepared for the job of succeeding Meiring. This cannot be confirmed.

In addition, Meiring is taking office at a time when the SADF is being rationalised as a result of national service ending and voluntary military service being introduced.

Meiring is understood to have moved fast to transfer top army personnel into defence headquarters at the Armscor building in eastern Pretoria.

Top level appointments are known to have been made in recent weeks, some of which will eventually result in the transfers of a number of Liebenberg's circle of senior officers.

Coup prospect 'virtually nil'

JOHANNESBURG — The prospects of an SADF coup during the country's transitional period were virtually nil, Military Research Group director Mr Rocky Williams said yesterday.

He told the Financial Mail investment conference the SADF had a culture of supporting civilian authorities and it lacked the institutional capacity, though not

the military, to execute or ensure a successful coup.

"Unlike its counterparts in other developing countries, it has not developed a full-blown interventionist mentality," said Mr Williams, a former member of the ANC's armed wing uMkhonto we-

Sizwe (MK). He was optimistic the SADF, MK and homeland armies could

be successfully integrated.

"Despite the political differences that exist between the SADF and MK, neither has fought a protracted or bitter conflict against the another.

"Furthermore, a surprising level of consensus exists over the principles underpinning future defence policy" — Sapa

(254) CT 29/10/93

FW 'refused to give Mandela Steyn report'

□ Boesak claims state doesn't trust ANC

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk has refused to allow Nelson Mandela to see a report into rebel military activities, says Western Cape African National Congress chairman Allan Boesak

The report was compiled by General Pierre Steyn, now retired from his post as SADF chief-of-staff, at Mr De Klerk's behest after a Goldstone Commission raid on a house used by Military Intelligence

Dr Boesak said at an Institute of Citizenship meeting yesterday that the government did not trust the ANC to see General Steyn's report, but wanted it to have joint control over the security forces

"Nelson Mandela has asked (President) De Klerk for the report. He refused to give it to him. If we can't be trusted to see this report, how can we have joint control? That's the problem."

He added that joint control meant joint responsibility, a principle which the ANC would not accept without seeing General Steyn's report and identifying military personnel opposed to democracy

"We hope that after we've had an election we'll be able to see secret files, including General Steyn's report. If they still exist, it will be the re-

sponsibility of a new government to look at them"

Dr Boesak claimed there was something sinister about the squatter occupation of houses in the Peninsula.

Questioned about the influx of Xhosa-speakers into the Western Cape, he said squatters were South Africans who could live where they wanted.

Urbanisation was a world wide problem nobody could stop

The National Party had deliberately not built homes for blacks in the Western Cape and should be blamed for the housing shortage.

Squatters have occupied houses in Tafelsig, Delft and one or two Boland towns

This was not ANC policy, said Dr Boesak

The ANC was on record as saying "if you occupy a home you have not paid for the police have the right to evict you"

It has emerged in Delft that two former National Party members, one of whom was a former policeman, "sold" homes to people.

One even threatened to bring Khayelitsha residents to occupy Delft houses

Dr Boesak said. "There is a sinister motive behind this. All of this is too much of a coincidence. It causes tension, racial strife and all kinds of problems for the ANC."

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ARC 29/10/93

der neck
"They breathed though open since 1911."
It hasn't been researched deposits in Europe and the States, where they occur.
makes one more confident in predicting the future"

Armcor man at peace with new job

JOHN PERLMAN

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — ANC activist and former exile Abba Omar might be the newest executive member of Armcor, but it's hard to get him to admit to any fascination with weapons. "My favourite is a catapult," he says.

"My wife bought one for me on our honeymoon. It forms part of my private collection. "What I am interested in is technology," he says.

Mr Omar's official title is general manager, public relations, but that label — suggesting as it does a life of lunches with the press — belies the fact that it gives him a seat on Armcor's management committee. "It's a fairly powerful position," he says. "One has to be prepared to make an input on policy issues."

He feels that reports depicting him as a "former commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe" are exaggerated. "I

have never really claimed to be an MK person. That is a label people have been attaching to me. Everybody in the ANC went through some basic military training, and I did mine in Angola, but I wouldn't see myself as a full-time serving MK person."

Mr Omar, now 32, skipped the country in 1985, flying to Malawi. "There was a very strong possibility I was going to be arrested, and a couple of days later they swooped on my house." Some of his associates — "involved in ferrying personnel and hardware" — had been arrested and sentenced to jail terms ranging between 12 and 15 years.

After five years of exile — in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia — Mr Omar returned to South Africa. He worked in the ANC's information and publicity department, briefly held a communications post at Technikon RSA, and then moved to Armcor.

Why Armcor? "Why not?"

Mr Omar says "When I consulted people they said 'move in while the gap is there'. Armcor, whatever its history, is a public institution. It needs to be reclaimed. People at Armcor seem prepared for a lot of changes. The welcome has been warm and there has been no refusal or lack of access. I must say I was not prepared for the intricacies of the place. And I must say I wish more of my pals were here."

Some of those pals would be part of the Military Research Group, an independent think-tank on defence policy, born of long hours of discussion in exile.

"No, we never used to imagine blowing Armcor up," Mr Omar says, and laughs. "We kept looking at how to ensure democratic political control over armed forces, over all aspects of defence. The most refreshing ideas are coming out of the democratic movement."

The armaments industry,

South Africa's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and the second-highest earner of foreign exchange, after gold, faces "the challenge of shrinking markets and the possibility of real peace. That will help us refocus our minds on peaceful uses of the armaments industry, and not just on spin-offs from the manufacture of weapons."

Already, rifle but manufacturers have turned to making cricket bats and makers of incendiary bombs are producing flares for sea-rescue operations. "The chaps who make tanks have produced a huge tractor that can spray crops. There are not any great success stories that we can talk about yet, but we are going to have to create them. It is no longer good business to be selling arms alone."

Mr Omar says he wouldn't be surprised to find himself at odds with a future government on arms policy.

Learn More Something



Armcor man at peace with new job

JOHN PERLMAN

Weekend Argus Correspondent

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Further SADF cuts could prove disastrous - Kat

Star 30/10/93
254

RETIRING SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg says further cuts and rationalisation in the force could render it inefficient.

He delivered this warning yesterday as he took leave of the SADF at a parade. He is being succeeded by General Georg Meiring, formerly Chief of the Army.

Liebenberg told an audience which included Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel that the past few years had been marked by "creeping cuts and rationalisation" in the SADF. Further cutbacks could cause untold harm to the force, not only in the short term but also over a long period.

"It is over the long term that a defence force has to plan for the unexpected and the uncertain times that new demands and possible conflict call for," Liebenberg said.

"The SADF and the defence industry have been cut to the bone. If there are further cuts it could be rendered inefficient, with serious results."

Talk of a split in the SADF was

NORMAN CHANDLER
Defence Correspondent

without foundation, Liebenberg added, describing media reports about this as mischievous and not in the interests of the country.

The "structure and culture" of the SADF did not provide room for such an eventuality. He urged the media and political organisations to recognise the defence force as an apolitical organisation which served South Africa, not a political party.

"The defence force should not be an instrument of politicians or commentators to use for sectional needs. Objectivity and lack of bias should be the watchwords."

Former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen — co-ordinating general of the right-wing Afrikaner Volkfront — was conspicuous in the main stand at the ceremony, seated immediately behind the ministerial party.

Viljoen said after the parade that he hoped the country would not reach the point where the army would be ordered to act against the right wing.

The lost tribe of Schmidtsdrift

WM1-7/10/93
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Four thousand Bushmen — former soldiers of 31 Battalion and their families — struggle for survival in apartheid's last dumping ground, reports Stephen Laufer

SIXTY-EIGHT kilometres west of Kimberley, where the road to Griquatad crosses the Vaal river, lies a place which is about as close to the middle of nowhere as you get in South Africa

Once, long ago Schmidtsdrift was an important staging post for the transporters between the diamond fields and the sea a place to rest oxen and slake the thirsts of man and beast Today it is a hot, dusty, windswept hellhole overseen by an army kommandant

Its 4 000 Bushman inhabitants — soldiers of the disbanded 31 Battalion and their families brought here from Namibia in 1990 — are shadow people, caught between promises made them by the army and the inability, or unwillingness, of the Department of Public Works to deliver on those undertakings

There is little space available in the tent town for planting and none for livestock Firewood is scarce, the vegetation offers no veldkos and the army, which manages a game farm adjoining the camp forbids hunting

What remains is a sparsely stocked supermarket run by the South African Defence Force Institute a supply and services organisation for soldiers and their families Its shelves are filled with an incongruous assortment of frozen meat and canned soft drinks, cheap cosmetics, bottled ketchup, cabbages and kung fu videos

To pay for these items the camp residents must sell curios or hope for remittances from the 680 soldiers still in the employ of the SADF

With time, the army told the Bushmen in 1990, they could expect a permanent settlement But Public Works says it can't build because the land is in dispute — claimed by Tswana villagers forcibly removed at an earlier stage So the Bushmen continue to live in tents, isolated a further 15km down a dirt road from the Schmidtsdrift headquarters When the wind blows, as it does often and hard, the world disappears in a cloud of smothering dust Tents collapse eyes smart grit and sand are everywhere

Reduced to scratching for a living the residents could call this place apartheid's last dumping ground

Besides the virtually destitute families here, what is left of 31 Battalion is a brass plaque in the officer's bar brought from Omega base in the Caprivi Strip That was where the unit a specialist Bushman reconnaissance



ABOVE: Dust devil There is nowhere to graze animals or plant crops in the hellhole of Schmidtsdrift

RIGHT Seeking a future. The only hope for many Bushmen is to return to Namibia

PHOTOS STEPHEN LAUFER

tracker group, was based during years of operations on both sides of the Namibian-Angolan border

The military base itself has few soldiers now mainly medical orderlies, guards and white national servicemen working as teachers and barmen Its main function is the administration of one of the human legacies of South Africa's long war against its neighbours

31 Battalion was disbanded in March Its soldiers have been transferred to an infantry regiment in Kimberley, with the army offering programmes to facilitate the disbandment and transfer process A paratrooper by training and a swashbuckler by nature, the base commander, Kommandant Adolph Scholtz van Wyk, now finds himself in the role of the unit's liquidator

Initially belligerent at the sight of strangers taking photographs of the Bushmen on his abysmal base, he later expounded on the !Xuu & Khwe Cultural Project he is founding with the help of anthropologists and local Kimberley benefactors

The plan is to help Schmidtsdrift's residents help themselves by encouraging the manufacture and sale of traditional artifacts A group travelled recently to Durban, taking bows and arrows, drums, wooden bowls and spoons, cloth silk-screened with traditional motifs, and other trinkets for exhibition and sale at an environmental jamboree



But it is difficult to avoid being cynical when one hears Van Wyk extol on the virtues of self help projects with the resonance of a fresh convert The army, no longer in need of the specialist services of the Bushman trackers in the numbers it once needed, would probably just as soon be rid of the human problems associated with a disoriented and dysfunctional group

Whatever the background, there has been some improvement for people at Schmidtsdrift in the last few months A community hall has been built and the mobile toilets and bath houses have been connected to the water mains Things got better when

the bulk of the soldiers were removed, say the residents

Frustrated and suffering from claustrophobia, many of them had taken to drink Fights had become the order of the day And because pay was going on alcohol, food for the soldiers' families was even scarcer than now Kwashiorkor and other illnesses associated with nutritional deficiencies began affecting children, say medical practitioners But the army says studies by the Department of Health have shown "no malnutrition"

Now money is being sent from Kimberley, and the medical outpost has seen tuberculosis and malnutrition

recede significantly Children still suffer from gastro-enteritis, but the army nurses and orderlies staffing the camp clinic are a dedicated group, bringing eggs from home if a child is in dire need

Yet despite the clinic, the cultural foundation and the supermarket, the future remains uncertain for the residents of Schmidtsdrift's tent town They have little trust — either for their traditional backers the army or for a future African National Congress-led government They fear this piece of land will be returned to its previous owners, cutting the Bushmen adrift completely

Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt said his organisation "was well aware of its responsibilities and obligations to the community at Schmidtsdrift and will continue to do all in its power to fulfil this responsibility and obligation" But for many, the solution appears to lie in Namibia They have begun talking about going home

"We have no fear of the Namibians," said one soldier asked whether he felt that two decades of military service against Swapo could be detrimental to his plans to return "We have spoken to people there and we know we will be able to plough and raise goats Some of us will find work using the administrative, driving and medical skill we learned in the South African army"

Negotiations between the South African government and the Namibian authorities are underway on behalf of 50 soldiers and their families says the army If these are successful, up to 500 Bushmen are expected to choose to return to northern Namibia by the end of the year

MK moles who infiltrated the SADF

A former captain in the SADF Permanent Force tells how he spied for Umkhonto weSizwe, writes **Stephen Laufer**

DETAILS of Umkhonto weSizwe's infiltration of moles into the South African Defence Force are emerging for the first time

The *Mail & Guardian* has spoken to the most senior MK mole — a former permanent force captain and graduate of the SADF's elite Military Academy at Saldanha Bay who was rising rapidly through the ranks during the mid-1980s.

And Ronnie Kasrils, the man who for years ran MK's moles inside the SADF, this week lifted the veil on "a sensitive operation which gave Cuban, Angolan and African National Congress forces eyes and ears" inside the apartheid military establishment

Kasrils spoke for the first time of "about a dozen Permanent Force officers" who were also MK intelligence operatives, and about the "roughly 100" Citizen Force soldiers who regularly supplied information on their units. As young white men, they were in the unique position of being able to penetrate to the heart of the South African military establishment

Kasrils was MK's military intelligence chief from its inception in 1983, working out of poky flats in London and large Lusaka houses rented on the pretext that he and his group were agricultural researchers.

MK's most successful plant graduated from the Military Academy in 1987, his sights set on senior command. Completion of the academy course is regarded as an officer's ticket to rapid promotion, with many graduates eventually becoming brigadiers and generals. By the time he left the force, this MK mole was due for promotion to major.

For years, he passed on military training manuals, internal telephone directories, sketches of military bases and other SADF documents to which he had easy access. He is sceptical as to the importance of this material, but Kasrils says it and similar documents obtained by other MK moles was central to understanding what the SADF was up to. "With time we had their telex



Ronnie Kasrils ... Greatest victory was Cuito Canevale

directory which listed every unit and, by detailing shared lines for encrypted messages, pointed to key organisational relationships between units. And we got our hands on the operator's manual for SADF military intelligence's computer system."

But the prize, says Kasrils, was the SADF's battle order, which revealed where units had been, where they were at any given time and where they were headed. "This, and information on South African weapons development, served our allies as much or more than it did us," he said.

Like most of MK's shadow men, the Saldanha graduate — who has asked to remain anonymous for reasons of personal safety — found life lonely in the SADF.

In 1985, he was asked to take a holiday in Britain, where he met "Khumalo" and "Bill" — Kasrils and his chief analyst. A month of lectures and discussions on political issues was interspersed with counter-surveillance training — endless walks

around London learning to look over his shoulder.

On his return to South Africa, the Saldanha man was ordered to cease contact — he was to be a sleeper, to be reactivated at a later date, when he had reached senior rank. Nobody knew at that stage, said Kasrils, how long the conflict would continue.

"Our intelligence capability was expanding all the time," asserts Kasrils. "We had PF people in Messina, in the key Far Northern Command, who knew the border patrol system. They aided us in infiltrating MK members and in identifying military targets in the region."

This intelligence work allowed MK to reduce its casualty figures from a high of 200 annually in the mid-1980s to around 60 by 1989, despite rising numbers of infiltrations, says Kasrils.

The SADF's Eastern Transvaal command, with its headquarters in Nelspruit, was also infiltrated. It was key to military operations on the

Swazi and Mozambique borders.

MK intelligence's exploits are featured in Kasrils' new book, *Armed and Dangerous*, to be published next month.

The organisation had its greatest victory in 1987, he believes, when it was able to give MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola advance warning of a major South African incursion into Angola. The invading forces met their nemesis in Cuito Canevale.

"Our Citizen Force network had instructions to inform us whenever they received callups," recalled Kasrils, "and we knew from reading official literature put out by the SADF that they were planning a major exercise at the army battle school at Lohatla in the northern Cape."

Putting two and two together, and comparing the SADF's preparations for the Lohatla exercise with an earlier Angolan incursion, Kasrils' analysts were sure an invasion was imminent. The Angolans and Cubans were informed, and were able to engage — and ultimately beat — the SADF.

Kasrils remains convinced the SADF had many more men deployed at Cuito than hitherto admitted. "They claimed to have sent 3 000 soldiers into the field, but our analysis shows they had up to 10 000 men there."

Communications between MK intelligence headquarters and the SADF moles were generally unsophisticated, relying on couriers and a simple telephone answering system.

"We had answering machines at numbers in England, and whenever a CF soldier was called up, he'd phone and say a code name, leaving a message for Auntie Agatha or someone about when he was coming to tea. We knew the date meant his callup date, and could thereby work out which units were being mobilised. Because these cadres were from across the country, we always knew when there were large-scale CF deployments."

None of MK's Permanent Force officers were recruited while serving. Having joined the illegal underground as students or immediately after completing their national service, they were encouraged to make a career in the SADF, in the hope that, with time, they would rise to senior and influential rank.

Asked whether some of the moles are still serving, Kasrils grins. "Let's leave that out. Let's keep them guessing."

WM 8-14/10/93

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The terrorists on the inside

A former top Military Intelligence officer speaks out about the 'dirty war' of the 1980s. **Stephen Laufer** reports

WMM 8-14/10/93

MILITARY Intelligence chiefs spent many years devoting almost all of their time to operations that were not part of their true military function, according to former Military Intelligence deputy chief Chris Thirion.

Fired in the aftermath of last year's Goldstone raid on MI's Department of Covert Collections, Thirion is forthright on the past mistakes and crimes of the intelligence agencies and is clear on the limitations and scrutiny they should be subjected to in future.

Articulate and thoughtful, he puts paid to the old adage which claims that military intelligence is a contradiction in terms.

David Webster and Matthew Goniwe were murdered, he says, though he insists he cannot identify any of the individuals responsible or say whether state agencies were involved.

"What the CCB and Vlakplaas are said to have done was illegal," he said, referring to the army's most notorious dirty tricks brigade, known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau, and to the SAP's counter-insurgency unit, equally infamous for its licence to kill approach.

"If you start doing what those units are accused of," said Thirion, "then you should stop calling others terrorists. I'm not in a position to say whether Webster, Goniwe and others were killed by the CCB or the police, but if so, then it was terrorism."

Thirion is adamant the CCB had nothing to do with MI. "I can say categorically that there was no connection whatsoever. The CCB came from the Special Forces," a separate organisation within the military.

The former deputy claims to have had no knowledge of the CCB's existence as long as it worked clandestinely, and says he is unsure whether his immediate superior knew of its goings on. "Had we known, I'm not sure we would have protested. The military doesn't work that way."

But MI did get itself overly involved in cloak-and-dagger work too, admits Thirion. "During the Angola, Namibia, and Renamo operations, a greater portion of MI's budget went on covert activities than on our primary function, the gathering of information relevant to the SADF."

The classic MI product would have included assessments of the short, medium and long-term military threat to South Africa, and would have involved details on the size, training and plans of organisations like Umkhonto weSizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

"We did well on knowing the opposition," said Thirion, "but for years, the MI chiefs devoted most of their management and control time to operations which should at best have been peripheral to our true function."

The way he relates MI's involvement in active counter-measures, there is more than a hint at empire building by a succession of MI chiefs.

"Like the CCB, they were often unnecessary, born out of the security forces' frustration at their inability and lack of imagination in dealing openly with the conflict. Organisations like the CCB also came out of the army's desire to grab some of the glory from the SAP."

Yet MI has been "projected out of context as a rogue elephant", feels Thirion. "It stands to benefit most

from the opening of files, which will prove we were not involved in many things we're said to have been doing."

Thirion accepts the validity of the standard SADF justification that a revolutionary onslaught had to be countered with unconventional measures. "Even then, we had enough freedom to act against MK outside the country, where they were legitimate military targets."

Inside South Africa the job should have been left to the police, who should have made greater use of arrest and detention powers while preserving the dignity of those held. Killing people inside the country had no effect on the course of events.

Future laws and structures must maximise the potential of the intelligence agencies and guard against any misuse, believes Thirion.

Involved in liaison with foreign agencies, Thirion gained wide experience of the control mechanisms employed in other countries.

He speaks approvingly of the Israeli model, in which an in-house "devil's advocate" section vets and questions outgoing intelligence assessments and recommendations which can influence government thinking, policy and covert actions.

Formed after the Yom-Kippur war debacle of 1973, the "devil's advocates" are senior or retired intelligence officers whose careers no longer depend on those whom their function it is to question.

But real political control over the clandestine services can only come with an independent oversight body, perhaps attached to parliament or the head of state, Thirion believes. "This unit would include civilians and non-intelligence professionals. It should control senior appointments and be closely involved in defining the ethics of intelligence activities."

Thirion gives a simple example when asked what he means by the ethics of intelligence: "The job is to inform the elected government of the day of the truth. If you prepare an assessment in the morning for FW de Klerk and get to Union Buildings in the afternoon only to discover that Nelson Mandela has taken over his office then your report must remain the same."

Some MI chiefs have held to this professional ethic, says Thirion, mentioning General Heinrich du Toit with admiration. Asked about the present incumbent, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who refused to testify before the Goniwe inquest for fear of incriminating himself, Thirion drums his fingers on the table. After a pregnant pause, he says: "I have also served under people I have experienced as disappointing and not capable of holding the position of chief of staff intelligence."

The retired major general has joined two friends in a business venture running a country inn east of Pretoria. The surroundings of his hostelry are relaxed and luxurious. Would he give them up to return to intelligence work?

"The current government wouldn't touch me with pliers," he says, and is unaware of what a new government might think. But he's been seen around — and is clearly a player in formulating new policies on intelligence services. The life of an intelligence officer need not be over at 53.



MEETING THE PRESS . . . Mr Ronnie Kasrils at a Cape Town Press Club lunch in the city yesterday.

Picture: STEWART COLMAN

Security forces accord 'scuppered'

CT2/12/93 (254)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
and BARRY STREEK

PROVISIONAL agreements between the ANC and the government over the security forces had been scuppered by the "inflexible and obdurate" attitudes of Mr Koble Coetsee and Mr Hernus Kriel, ANC national executive member Mr Ronnie Kasrils said yesterday. Mr Coetsee, Minister of Defence, and Mr Kriel, Minister of

Law and Order, had held things up and were still doing so, he said.

Steady progress had been made in discussions between uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) and the SA Defence Force towards a peacekeeping force and the integration of the forces, but suddenly the door had been closed at a political level about four weeks ago.

Mr Kasrils, a member of the

ANC's military negotiating team, said agreement had been reached on assembly points for MK cadres when suddenly — "it was clear it had come from the minister" — there was insistence that the SADF control the points, a demand to which the ANC could not agree.

As a result it had been left to the Transitional Executive Council to finalise these agreements.

The SADF, as opposed to the minister, had been reasonable in the negotiations.

Mr Kasrils, MK's former chief of intelligence, addressed the Cape Town Press Club yesterday about his book, *Armed and Dangerous*, released recently.

The book "tells the truth, nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth. The whole truth still has to be told and I hope the book will act as a catalyst", Mr Kasrils said.

SA hiding nukes as bargaining chips? Hogwash, says Armscor

(254) ARG 4/12/93

Weekend Argus Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA, which claims to have destroyed its nuclear weapons, may still have a nuclear arsenal hidden in remote parts of the country

It is claimed in a top defence magazine that the weapons could possibly be used as a bargaining chip by the government in its negotiations over a new constitutional dispensation.

President De Klerk told parliament in March this year about the existence of the country's nuclear programme — rumours of which had been around for years but were consistently denied by the government — and revealed, too, that seven devices had been dismantled

Armscor yesterday said in reaction. "We saw the article before it was published and advised the editor to indicate that the publication did not necessarily support the views expressed if he wished his magazine to retain credibility. We considered it to be hogwash"

The writer, retired civil servant Nick Badenhorst of Port Elizabeth, told Weekend Argus "The government persistently denied the (existence of) the atom bomb (in South Africa)

I stand by my article. These guys (Armscor) must realise that the days of the securitan (sic) have come and gone."

The magazine — Armed Forces, edited by veteran military writer Peter McIntosh — has in recent months published a series by Badenhorst on the international nuclear weapons position under the heading, "The Bomb, the Missile and the Future". A fourth article is due to be published next month

McIntosh confirmed he had submitted a copy of Badenhorst's original report to Armscor for comment, and later advised the armaments company

that a "sanitised version" would be published. He said the article was likely to elicit "varied comment"

Badenhorst — who was not connected to the military establishment while employed by the government — claims the country's nuclear arsenal would not be significantly reduced "until the present administration (government) gets exactly the governing system and constitution it wants".

The government may dismantle more nuclear devices but "some of these weapons and missiles will be preserved somewhere"

He says that while there is no proof, it was "hypothetically possible that South Africa has a nuclear stockpile (which) conceivably consists not only of nuclear and neutron 155mm cannon shells, (but) gravity bombs, demolition munitions, nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, "Arniston" inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and by April 1994, the new D-25 ICBMs"

He says the ICBMs are derived from booster rockets which had been developed over the years in association with Israel as part of the country's officially-aborted space programme. Badenhorst says South Africa has had sufficient enriched uranium available over the past 10 years for the manufacture of between 80 and 116 nuclear devices

"In 1983, an international think-tank decided that the country had the capability of producing the devices. Given the timespan of the nuclear programme, the announcement by De Klerk that South Africa had six or seven bombs simply doesn't wash," Badenhorst told Weekend Argus.

Badenhorst also links the country's space programme to the nuclear programme and claims the United States brought pressure to bear on the government to dump the project

Umtata raid: PAC to act

APG 7/12/93 (254)
MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

THE Pan Africanist Congress has given notice that it is to take legal action today against President De Klerk and other cabinet ministers over the controversial Defence Force raid on Umtata in September.

The controversy burst into the foreground in the Negotiating Council last night when PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille said the issue of compensation for families of the raid victims had not been taken seriously by the council or its planning committee. She said it had dragged on for too long and the PAC had decided to resort to legal action.

Defence Force to meet Apla

Political Staff

(25)

JOHANNESBURG.— The Defence Force and the PAC's military wing, Apla, are to meet this week in Harare

The date for the talks, which flow from Friday's meeting between Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and the PAC, is expected to be finalised today

Sources said last night that the two delegations would be led by Apla commander Sabelo Phama and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee. *AKG 7/12/93*

The agenda will feature various aspects of security.

The organisation's national working committee decided on November 14 on a "mutual moratorium" on the cessation of hostilities.

Monitoring: MK 'near agreement' with SADF

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC's armed wing said yesterday it was near agreement with the SADF on joint monitoring of each other's forces.

"We have no objection to being monitored... we don't want to be thought of as people running amok with guns," uMkhonto weSizwe chief-of-staff Mr. Siphwe Nyanda said. (254) CT 9/12/93

He said the first ex-guerrillas were likely to be in assembly areas, to be established throughout South Africa, early in January. — Sapa-Reuter

Armcor, Malaysian deal

PRETORIA — Aerosud, one of the South African companies exhibiting at Lima '93 in Malaysia under the auspices of Armcor, has signed a co-operation agreement with Malaysia's Shapadu Aviation.

Armcor said in a statement here yesterday the two parties would cooperate in areas of design and development of aircraft and related structures and products.

This also included, but was not limited to, the upgrading of aircraft, refurbishment of aircraft interiors and the installation/integration of avionics and other equipment into aircraft.

Armcor said Aerosud would take the lead in the design and development phases with participation of Shapadu Aviation personnel as well as co-opted personnel from other sub-contractors.

It added that during the manufacturing and fleet embodiment phase, Shapadu could take the lead with support from Aerosud technical advisers to ensure technology transfer.

According to Armcor, Shapadu had "vast infrastructure and facilities" in the region and was the right partner to introduce aerospace know-how and products into the region — Sapa

(254) CT 15/12/93

National peace force will meet in January — Modise

ARG 17/12/93

□ Modise: 'MK must prepare itself'

(254)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Proposed members of the National Peace-keeping Force are expected to meet at assembly points on January 8, says Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise

The soldiers — from all the armed formations in the country — will then be selected for the NPKF, he said yesterday in an interview after MK's 32nd anniversary celebration at Soweto's Orlando Stadium

Mr Modise said the NPKF was expected to be operational by mid-March

Speaking at the same rally — which commemorated the last anniversary of MK as a guerrilla army — African National Congress president and MK commander-in-chief Nelson Mandela told hundreds of MK soldiers that disgruntled political groups were coalescing into a potential source of internal destabilisation and conflict

"Treated hypothetically, this development might seem to be a minor ir-

ritant. But the fact of incessant sabre-rattling and threats of civil war by certain pockets within the rightwing fold is enough cause for concern

"This situation calls for the undivided attention of the TEC, the entire democratic forces as well as concerned citizens at large in order to thwart the ignoble intentions of these spoilers," said Mr Mandela

His and Mr Modise's speeches stressed MK's role in a new national defence force

"It is imperative that Umkhonto we Sizwe prepares itself for an integral part of the new national defence force which will come into existence on April 28 next year

"Umkhonto we Sizwe has already initiated a process of converting our army from an irregular guerilla force into a professional conventional force capable of playing a crucial role in defending the new democracy," said Mr Modise

The MK commander emphasised that MK had a role to play in the future, having dislodged apartheid

SADF 'best guarantee'

THE future defence force could be relied on as the population's best policy for freedom and stability, Dr Johan Vilonel (NP, Langlaagte) said yesterday (25/4).

Speaking during the debate on the constitution, he said "If the paw-paw hits the fan and things go really wrong, the well-trained and well-equipped South African Defence Force will be there"

The SADF was entrusted with securing order and stability against chaos and was a great peacemaker. Its intervention in Namibia and Angola had made it possible to reach a balanced settlement.

The SADF had played a stabilising, normalising and protecting role in townships, he said.

There should not be concern about uMkhonto weSizwe's incorporation into the SADF, as this would entail fairly small numbers and would be subject to specific standards. C/18/12/93

Row over guns for Cape Commandos

ARG 18/12/93

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AUTOMATIC rifles and ammunition were issued to about 35 people following a brief recruiting and training camp held recently by Stellenbosch Commando.

Now the Western Cape Peace Committee has called on the Goldstone Commission to investigate commando activities

A source close to Stellenbosch Commando said 40 people attended the recruitment camp — 35 of whom were issued with R4 rifles and 60 rounds of ammunition to take home

Most of the 35 recipients — men and women — were issued their equipment after a single day's instruction, the source said

A Western Province Command spokesman confirmed Stellenbosch Commando held a five-day recruiting camp from December 1 to 6.

"During this camp those people who complied with the requirements for membership of the commando, and were then accepted as members, received training in the use of firearms.

"They were then issued with weapons subject to their being able to meet the prescribed regulations for the safekeeping of the weapons"

Probe arming of commandos'

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ARC 18/12/93
■ From page 1

Commission about to be appointed, the creation of a climate for free and fair elections must be a top priority

"As partners to the agreements reached at the World Trade Centre, the government should be acting decisively against initiatives of this kind," said Mr Diba

DP executive-director James Self said the "arming and mobilisation" of civilians was taking place on a wide scale

He was aware of similar camps held throughout the

southern Cape and in the Eastern Transvaal in recent months

"In all the cases one found people were being asked to join commandos as they would be important to the new South Africa

"They are also encouraged to learn to operate and be issued with rifles for home defence purposes

"While what they are doing is not illegal, it is seriously questionable whether this should take place ahead of the institution of the TEC's sub-council on defence

"They seem to be providing an influx of weapons into a society already saturated with them

"We need to look at the demilitarisation of our society, not the militarisation thereof," said Mr Self

CP deputy leader Willie Snyman welcomed the commandos' recruitment drive, particularly the training in and issuing of guns and ammunition "for effective self-protection"

■ The Pan Africanist Congress and the National Party were unavailable for comment

The spokesman did not elaborate on the requirements other than to say any medically-fit member of the public "between the age of 18 and 65 able to handle a weapon and willing to be trained to use it" could join up

The WP Command spokesman said the army was responsible for "area protection" and "that's why we give arms to the people"

■ The ANC has "condemned outright the aggressive role of the commando system" — finding the "manner in which they continue to hand out automatic and semi-automatic weapons particularly deplorable"

■ The Democratic Party has found it "seriously questionable whether these activities should be taking place ahead of the institution of the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence"

■ The Conservative Party has welcomed the initiative and warned it will not "accept any orders from the TEC" anyway

ANC regional vice-chairman Vincent Diba said issuing weapons to new recruits was "irresponsible in the extreme, particularly in a society where the proliferation of arms is already a serious problem"

"We are also aware that commando training contains a propaganda component, which we believe to be inflammatory and entirely opposed to a society in search of peaceful solutions.

"With the TEC in operation and the Independent Electoral

■ To page 3

F'W 'should be tried for raid'

By RONALD MORRIS

TRANSKEI leader General Bantu Holomisa told about 1 000 people at a Heroes' Day rally at Stellenbosch yesterday that President F'W de Klerk and those cabinet members who decided to "murder" schoolchildren during the Umtata raid, should be tried

Once a court decision is known, the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and the independent electoral commission would be in a position to decide whether Mr De Klerk and his ministers qualify to be members of a new parliament, he said

Gen Holomisa was speaking at a "colourful Heroes' Day celebration — also attended by Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Tony Yengeni — at which tribute was paid to slain SACP leader Mr Chris Hanu. An MK march past was also held and shots were

Holomisa makes call at rally

fired into the air by an MK member

Gen Holomisa said "If Brigadier Gqozo can be tried for murder, what stops us demanding the same for Mr De Klerk?"

"The impression must not be created that the TEC is witch-hunting the KwaZulu government

"President De Klerk simply has to tell these leaders that the only option is to fall in line or quit," he added

In her speech Mrs Mandela

(254)
said she had a "personal message" from Mr De Klerk "Now that we have released your Mickey Mouse Gqozo, now that we have made it almost impossible for you to enter university with the De Klerk bills, it is important that you vote NP and legalise murder" 12/20/93

Mr Yengeni said the ANC must refuse to change into a toothless organisation and must remain radical and militant "We did not die in the struggle for cosmetic changes We struggled for radical change We don't only want the change of faces, names of streets or the colour of the flag We want complete change."

Referring to Mrs Mandela's recent election as president of the ANC's Women's League, he said now the voice of the poor would be heard in the corridors of parliament He added that the press should keep their "hands off Winnie Mandela"

Military meta

Argus Correspondent
NORMAN CHANDLER

morphosis

IT has been a traumatic year for the powerful South African Defence Force, often described as one of the most professional armies in the world. But the new year is also due to bring about change.

Since its establishment in 1912, the defence force has been known as the Union Defence Forces (UDF) and then the SADF. On April 28 next year, the third name change takes place — to that of the National Defence Force (NDF).

With it will come the integration of today's SADF with an old enemy, the African National Congress' Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), as well as members of other private armies who are up to the standards required by the new NDF.

For recently-appointed chief of the SADF, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, the change-over could not have come at a more difficult time. He has the unenviable task of shepherding the SADF through the expected upheavals of the 120-odd days before the April 27 general election and then overseeing the incoming NDF as from April 28.

There is also the possibility of a National Peacekeeping Force coming into being to help maintain law and order in the period leading up to the election.

Whether General Meiring will remain in charge of the armed forces after integration is a matter of intense debate within the military establishment.

Most observers believe he will stay on until a firm structure is put in place. Some subscribe to a theory that the NDF will do away with the function of a chief as such and operate through a system of service chiefs — of the army, navy, air force and medical services — similar to that which operates in other countries, such as Britain and India.

The chiefs report to a civilian Ministry of Defence. The current ministry is in effect a militarised establishment which has run South Africa's defence matters for 40 years.

Next year will not only be one of change for the senior command of the SADF but also for the ordinary men and women who serve in it — MK's commander, Joe Modise, has already gone on record as saying that there may well be a period of "re-training", which could mean a departure from original British military traditions.

Lack of money is also likely to have a profound effect on the military machine next year.

There are indications that the Defence budget, about R9-billion, will be cut further and that units may even be disbanded as a result of an austerity drive.

The arrival of about 20 000 new personnel for the armed forces as a result of the integration process will have a major effect on expenditure, particularly in salaries, uniforms, equipment, and extra-curricular activities.

It is known that the navy and the air force are in the market for new equipment — the navy for corvettes and other vessels, and the SAAF for fighter aircraft and trainers. The SAAF has just bought four Rooivalk combat helicopters.

Whether the two services will get what they desperately need in order to maintain a worthwhile deterrent force — which can be used in other roles during times of peace — is up to the command of the new NDF.

One service arm almost certain to see major change is the army.

It is no secret in political and military circles that the ANC views the army extremely critically and that its defence mandarins are waiting anxiously for April 28 so that they can make a start on proposed large-scale changes to a force long regarded by them as Enemy No 1.

The fear, though, is that

over-zealousness by the newcomers could result in mutinies through dissatisfaction, racial antagonism, and resignations by the junior and senior officer corps.

This year saw a major change in the manpower requirements of the SADF.

The conscription system has now formally ended and in its place the Military Voluntary Service has attracted hundreds of recruits.

It is hoped that conscription will not be necessary in peacetime. ARG 21/12/93

General Meiring summed up the role of the defence force in a new South Africa when he said, on taking over as chief on November 1, that the force remained apolitical and that it served the government of the day, irrespective of the political party in power. (254)

It remains to be seen whether this ideal is upheld by the new National Defence Force.

ARG/21/12/93 (254)

Budget cutbacks in offing next year

New defence force faces cash crisis

Star 21/12/93

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The new National Defence Force (NDF), to be established on April 28, faces a financial crisis from the start as the result of an expected multi-million-rand cut in defence spending next year.

The disclosure comes at a time when negotiations to integrate the SADF with the former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), homeland armies and other private armies into the NDF appear to be on track.

An early warning of

problems ahead has also come from the newly appointed SADF Chief of Staff (finance), Major-General Ben Raubenheimer, who said the high cost of integration would put a strain on the defence budget.

"The defence force will have to cut funding on certain projects to be able to afford its integration," he said.

He did not go into detail.

The existing defence budget, say reliable sources, may have to be cut by up to 4 percent, not because of a desire to

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trim defence spending or wreck integration moves, but as part of a major drive by the Government to obtain International Monetary Fund loans for restructuring purposes and social improvements.

The IMF stipulates that defence budgets have to be within 2,6 percent of a country's gross domestic product (GDP) and South Africa's currently stands at about 2,61 percent of GDP. Trimming of it will thus bring the budget to within a hair's breadth of IMF regulations.

■ Joe Modise, command-

er of the former MK, says the likely integration of the KwaZulu and Ciskei armies in the NDF is "promising."

A representative of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force also attended the most recent negotiations session, despite the fact that Bophuthatswana has not yet decided to accept reincorporation into South Africa.

The talks had also been attended by MK, the SADF, Venda and Transkei, Pretoria sources told The Star.

► Defence force keeps on changing - Page 17

South Africa's defence force is to change its name in 1994 — for the third time in its 82-year history. Defence Correspondent Norman Chandler reports on a traumatic year for the SADF, and the future awaiting it after April 27

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Defence force keeps on changing

LOOKING
BACK
DEFENCE

It has been a traumatic year for the powerful South African Defence Force (SADF), often described as one of the most professional armies in the world. But the new year is also due to bring about change.

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With it will come the integration of today's SADF with an old enemy, the African National Congress's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), as well as members of other private armies who are up to the standards required by the new NDF.

For recently-appointed Chief of the SADF, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, the changeover could not have come at a more difficult time.

He has the unenviable task of shepherding the SADF through the expected upheavals of the 120-odd days before the April 27 general election and then overseeing the incoming NDF from April 28.

There is also the possibility of a National Peacekeeping Force in the period leading up to the election.

Whether Meiring will remain in charge of the armed forces after integration is currently a matter of intense debate within the military establishment.

Most observers believe he will stay until a firm structure is put in place. Some subscribe to a theory that the NDF will do away with the function of a Chief as such and operate through a system of service chiefs of the army, navy, air force and medi-

cal services, similar to that which operates in other countries such as Britain and India.

The chiefs report to a civilian Ministry of Defence. The current Ministry is, in effect, a militarised establishment which has run South Africa's defence matters for 40 years.

Next year will not only be one of change for the senior command of the SADF but also for the ordinary men and women who serve in it. MK's commander, Joe Modise, has already gone on record stating that there may be a period of "re-training", which could mean a departure from original British military traditions.

Lack of money is also likely to have a profound effect on the military machine in 1994.

There are indications that the defence budget, currently standing at about R2,9 billion, will be cut further and that units may be disbanded in an austerity drive to coincide with the NDF.

It is known that the South African Navy and the SA Air Force are both in the market for new equipment — the navy for corvettes and other vessels, and the SAAF for fighter aircraft and trainers. The SAAF has just bought four Rooivalk state-of-the-art combat helicopters.

Whether the two services will get what they desperately need in order to maintain a worthwhile deterrent force, which can be used in other roles during times of peace, is up to the command of the new NDF.

The one service arm almost certain to see major change is the army.

It is no secret in political and military circles that the ANC views the army extremely critically and that its defence mandarins are waiting anxiously for April 28 so that they can make a start on proposed large-scale

changes to a force long regarded by them as Enemy No 1 (254)

The fear, though, is that over-zealousness by the newcomers could result in mutinies brought about through dissatisfaction, racial antagonism, and resignations by the junior and senior officer corps.

This year saw a major change in the manpower requirements of the SADF.

The conscription system has now formally ended, after huge debate, and in its place is Military Voluntary Service (MVS).

It is hoped that conscription will not be necessary in peace time but, at the same time, the military has left open a loophole in the Defence Amendment Act which allows them to reactivate the programme at any time if it is felt that the quality of volunteers is not up to the standard required.

A debate ensued within the military as to the benefit of the SADF being involved in internal strife, and at year's end, this had not yet been settled.

The military also spent much of the year polishing up its public and diplomatic image

In many different ways, airmen, sailors and soldiers participated in various functions in support of the defence force's peace time role. Ships went to Russian ports (for the first time) and to African and European harbours, the air force flew mercy missions.

Meiring summed up the role of the South African Defence Force in a new South Africa when he said, on taking over as Chief on November 1, that the force remained apolitical and that it served the government of the day, irrespective of the political party in power.

It remains to be seen whether this ideal is upheld by the new National Defence Force.



State-of-the-art . . . the SAAF has just bought four of these Rooivalk combat helicopters. Whether the defence force services will get what they need to maintain a worthwhile deterrent force will be up to the new NDF.

APR 23 12 13

Pay increases for armed services

Political Staff

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PAY increases for servicemen, volunteers, members of the citizen force and commandos called up from the reserve have been announced by Minister of Defence, Kobie Coetsee.

Depending on rank, the increases vary between 20 and 130 percent for servicemen and between 57 and 94 percent for trained citizen force members.

Mr Coetsee said the changes to the system of military service, from a compulsory to a volunteer intake — supported by a selective ballot — were the reason.

The Defence Force would now be more dependent on people who were considering a career in the force.

The new intake of volunteers on February 1 would qualify

In addition members qualified for free rations, accommodation, uniforms and medical treatment.

Distinctive arrangements applied to members with professional qualifications who did military service in a specific capacity.

Members with qualifications higher than Std 10 who in the past received a daily allowance would in future receive only one if they served in their professional capacity.



SA DEFENCE FORCE

Fm 24/12/93

Fighting to stay in business

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The SA Defence Force (SADF) will never be the same again. Not only will it have to incorporate the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, next year, but it will also have to do with substantially less State funding. The defence budget has already been cut 44% in real terms since its 1989 high.

Like just about every other State operation that's feeling the pinch, the Defence Force has had to look to the private sector for ideas on how to cut costs and become more efficient. So, much like corporate giants such as the Ford Motor Co in the US and Absa here, the SADF is undergoing a "re-engineering" in an attempt to run more like a business than like a government agency (*Infotech* September 3).

Brig Des Lynch, the SADF's director of computer information systems, emphasises the need to be bottom-line driven and says that for the first time the SADF is applying business principles to the operation, which has 100 000 full-time employees. "We can no longer afford to invest in all sorts of silly computer systems. All new systems must be part of the overall business plan. Ultimately, our aim is to act more like an efficient commercial enterprise."

Integral to the re-engineering are sophisticated computer systems that will offer top brass access to all sorts of information vital to effective decision-making. "They need a real-time look into what is happening. But because no-one is sure what the future Defence Force will look like, we need to develop systems that are flexible enough to cope with a dynamic environment."

For instance, he explains that the generals will need to know the financial implications

of incorporating MK into the SADF. "Only by having accurate and up-to-date information at their fingertips will they be able to make fast and well-informed decisions."

But transforming this huge bureaucratic structure into a lean enterprise with its finger on the various pulses has not been as easy as issuing a command to phant soldiers. There are countless stories of wastage and theft of supplies, it is not unusual for army vehicles, fuel, spares and food to have been "borrowed" for private use.

Then there is the red tape. Until recently staff would have to wait a long three months for their housing subsidies to be approved. But this bureaucratic problem was easily solved. "All we did was redesign the way in which requests for subsidies were processed," Lynch says. "We computerised much of the paperwork and put one person in charge of authorising the requests. As a result, the to-ing and fro-ing of umpteen copies of paper has been eliminated and subsidy requests are now approved in days."

For effective control, there needs to be access to information that is now stored in myriad different and often incompatible computer systems. These include systems for administration, logistics, material management, manufacturing, personnel, medical administration, financial management, security access and information used for the signals and radar environment.

While it is not necessary (and probably impossible) to integrate all of these into an "all singing, all dancing" computer system,

there is a need for more information to be accessible from head office.

The logistics systems of the army, navy and air force, for instance, are likely to remain separate because of different operational requirements. Army operations — which include the most staff and equipment — are by nature more decentralised than those of the navy and air force. Because of a need for access to information from each



Re-engineering ... to keep track of the troops

system, Lynch sees "one umbrella logistics system with different subsystems."

He says work on improving logistics started in the Eighties and that computerisation is just part of this process. "We needed to rethink the whole process. In the past, with the war in the north of Namibia, the main focus was on prompt supplies to the battle front. There were no life-cycle analyses of products. Now we must focus on better management of the life cycle of weapons and other equipment. By using techniques such as just-in-time, we will be able to lower our stocks. We must ensure that our equipment performs better and is used more." At the leading edge is the air force with its innovative logistics system known as SLIS (see box).

Since the mid-Seventies, the Pretoria-based computer group Infoplan, now owned by Denel, has provided all of the SADF's computer needs. This worked well during the world embargo on military hardware and military computer systems, but changing times mean the end of that privileged status. "We want to be given full expanse of the options available," Lynch says. "We want more choice in suppliers."

Despite the new businesslike attitude, some things never change in the military. Lynch believes that computer systems will not be developed in-house because of rank-related problems. "Military personnel will not be happy if computer experts, who are junior in rank, earn more money than they do."

Marina Bidoll

FLYING AHEAD OF THE PACK

The SA Air Force's R58m computerised logistics management system, SLIS (SA Air Force Logistics Information System), has caught the attention of some of the most advanced air forces in the world, including those of Britain, the US and several Middle Eastern countries. The Royal Air Force has been allocated £400m to develop a similar system and the marketing of SLIS at recent military hardware shows in Singapore and Malaysia resulted in several inquiries.

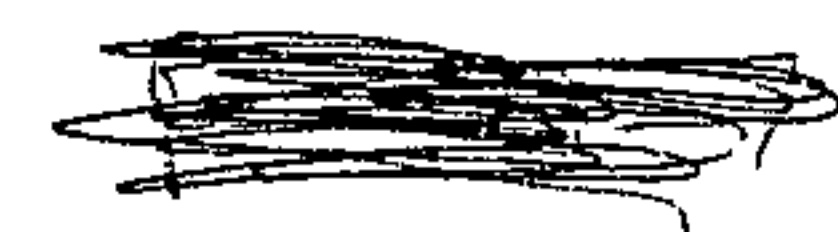
Says SADF major Nick Sendall: "SLIS is three to five years ahead of anything else in the game."

Developed over the past four years by Air Logistics Command at Voortrekker-

hoogte, near Pretoria, in conjunction with software company Infoplan, the system will help the air force to improve its operations and cut costs as defence budget cuts take their toll. In the last two years the air force budget has dropped from R750m to R552m, which has meant disbanding several squadrons, closing depots and retrenching staff.

SLIS will cut operational costs by coordinating all materials, technical resources and aircraft maintenance on a national level.

It offers life-cycle costing of an aircraft, logistical support, inventory control, product support plus financial and other management information.



Military to be 'made attractive'

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CF 24/12/93

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Force is offering pay hikes of up to 130% to non-permanent force members in a bid to make service in the military "financially attractive".

The new salary dispensation could serve as a welcome alternative for many school-leavers battling to find jobs or places in tertiary education institutions.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa said yesterday that the current "absorption capacity" of the formal sector of the economy meant only about one in every 100 matriculants would find jobs in the new year.

The whopping pay increases announced yesterday will take effect on January 1, with the February 1 intake of volunteers also qualifying for the increase.

Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said the new dispensation was designed to make the daily pay of servicemen, volunteers, citizen force, commandos and controlled reserve members "comparable" with permanent force pay.

Depending on rank, the increases vary between 20-130% for servicemen and 57-94% for trained citizen force members.

The minister said the reason for pay hikes was the change from compulsory to voluntary military service

Formal
jobs for
only one
in 100

two years

They said there was also a trend towards employing temporary staff, rather than permanent staff, with personnel being employed on a contract basis for fixed periods.

They predicted that the informal sector would grow in the coming year, and said matriculants would have to be "entrepreneurial" about finding work.

The Defence Force would in future be more dependent on people making their careers in the SADF or serving in the force as preparation for a career elsewhere.

"The increases make it financially attractive to serve in the SADF," he said.

Apart from the increase, the February intake of volunteers would also qualify for free rations, accommodation, uniforms and medical treatment.

Marital status would no longer be a factor in determining benefits.

Members with qualifications higher than Senior Certificate who in the past received a daily allowance will in future only receive an allowance if they serve in their professional capacity, Mr Coetsee said.

WILLEM STEENKAMP reports that personnel agencies say many work-seekers will have to create work for themselves next year.

Agency spokesmen said the absence of a full-scale national service call-up next year would mean more job-seekers, but this would "even out" within

Armcor targets rich Gulf states

CT 28/12/93

Own Correspondent

(254)

JOHANNESBURG — The Gulf states, with a collective annual arms budget of \$28 billion (about R92,4bn), are a major target for the South African arms industry, the latest issue of the Armcor publication Salvo says

Many Islamic states perceived themselves to be threatened both internally and externally so would remain large buyers for arms, Fairs and Exhibitions (UK) managing director Ms Virginia Kern is quoted as saying in the article

Armcor recently opened an office in the Gulf and took part in arms fairs there

She said "The Gulf states see themselves as vulnerable and needing protection, which is why their defence budgets are so large and why they constantly expand their defence industries"

Also, despite Iraq's defeat during the Gulf War, the other Arab states remained wary of President Saddam Hussein

MK, Apla members to train in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Members of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) and Apla have arrived in Zimbabwe for military training to prepare for integration into a post-apartheid army, it was reported here yesterday

The report did not say how many had arrived but said they were the first batch of 500 who would be trained in the country

CT 29/12/93
"We can confirm that the first group arrived yesterday," ANC chief representative in Zimbabwe Mr Kingsley Mamabolo said (254)

"As you know, both MK and Apla have been guerilla armies. It's important to prepare them for integration into a regular army," he added

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Mr Moven Mahachi said recently his government was prepared to offer training to the guerillas at a military college in the eastern border town of Nyanga, where more than 500 Mozambicans were also trained this year

The Mozambicans came from the army and former rebel group Renamo — Sapa-Reuter

ANC, PAC training in Zimbabwe for post-apartheid army

HARARE. — Five hundred ANC and PAC members began military training in Zimbabwe today to prepare for integration in a post-apartheid army, the African National Congress said.

Kingsley Mamaholo, ANC chief representative in Zimbabwe, said the group was composed roughly 50-50 of ANC and Pan Africanist Congress members.

"They began arriving in Zimbabwe on Monday, and other groups came in yesterday. About 500 of them are now in Zimbabwe. I understand that military training started today in various parts of the country," he said.

Zimbabwe and PAC officials were not available for comment.

Mr Mamaholo said the men, who fought for decades against South Afri-

ca's apartheid policies, were being primed for senior posts in a future defence force.

"These are senior people who have already been trained in other countries. The four-to-six months training they will receive in Zimbabwe is to prepare them for integration into a new national army," he said.

Officer cadets, platoon and compa-

ny commanders will be trained at the Military Academy in Gweru and at the Staff College at Army headquarters in Harare.

Non-commissioned officers will be trained at the School of Infantry south of Bulawayo.

Uganda and Tanzania already have hundreds of other men undergoing similar training. — Sapa-Reuter.

REC 2/12/93

2574

MK, Apla training 'will be evaluated'

□ Standards won't be compromised — SADF

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The training by Zimbabwe of former South African guerrillas does not mean their automatic inclusion in an integrated National Defence Force to be established after the April 27 elections, say military sources

It was reported yesterday that the first batch of 500 South African trainees from the ANC and PAC had arrived in Zimbabwe for training

There was no immediate confirmation from the PAC that members of Apla, its armed wing, would be among those receiving the training.

The PAC has so far declined to participate in the new defence force

Talks about their participation, coupled to the suspension of the PAC's armed struggle, are continuing following a mandate given to PAC president Clarence Makwetu at a recent congress in Umtata to seek an agreement with the government on a mutual cessation of hostilities

PAC participation in the Zimbabwean training would suggest

ARG 30/12/93 (254)

either a reversal of its stance or that it had agreed to the training so that it would have troops ready for incorporation in the event of agreement being reached

The training courses are due to start next week

Officer cadets, platoon and company commanders will be trained at the Military Academy in Gweru and at the Staff College at army headquarters in Harare, while non-commissioned officers will be trained at the School of Infantry at Mbalabala near Bulawayo

The first batch consists of 328 Umkhonto we Sizwe members and 172 Apla members, according to the report.

The ANC representative in Harare, Kingsley Mamabolo, was quoted as saying that the number to be trained could be higher if the Zimbabwean government agreed

Military sources in Pretoria said yesterday that the training methods would need to be evaluated to see if they were of international standard and any shortcomings had to be addressed before the men could be integrated into the existing SADF and

then into the National Defence Force

It is understood that bridging courses would be held

Senior army, navy and air force officers, including the Chief of the SADF, General Georg Meiring, have stated consistently over the past few months that the force's standards would not be compromised in the interests of integration

An SADF spokesman said that the ANC need not consult it if the organisation decided to send people out of the country for military training.

This was acceptable in terms of the DF Malan Accord signed by President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela in Cape Town last year, the spokesman said

The men now in Zimbabwe are not the first MK members to be trained outside South Africa since the ANC suspended the armed struggle

It is known that India has been involved in advanced training courses while other countries have also allowed training to take place within their defence forces

SAAF's Rooivalk interest 'sales talk'

PRETORIA — Suggestions that the South African Air Force wants to buy 16 Rooivalk gunships is simply sales talk intended to boost the helicopters' international marketing, say defence analysts

Jane's Defence Weekly recently reported Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach as saying the Air Force planned to buy a squadron of 16 helicopters — and would

possibly buy more once their export potential had been realised (254)

Three countries, including Britain, were said to be interested in the Rooivalk.

However, no firm decision on the local purchase was expected until after the April 27 election, the magazine added

Manufacturer Denel spokesman Mr Paul Holtzhausen said he could confirm the SAAF had ordered four units. — Sapa

MK soldiers

31/12/93 CT 3/12/94

'joining Nats'

254

THE National Party fired off a new election campaign salvo yesterday, claiming that a number of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) members had joined the NP because they considered the ANC dictatorial, Xhosa-dominated and corrupt

National Party federal council liaison director Mr Jacko Maree said the party had been approached recently by a number of dissatisfied MK members "It would appear that there is deep dissatisfaction in MK ranks over the ANC and its leadership," he said

The ANC dismissed the allegations with "contempt and disgust" It said these were "reminiscent of the NP's malicious propaganda against the ANC since time immemorial" The ANC and the public were aware that people joined the NP not out of conviction but for pecuniary gain

"The statement is yet another attempt by the NP to stoke fires within the ranks of MK Instead of making unfounded allegations, the NP should clean the ranks of the SADF, which is riddled with CCB and hit-squad elements, and lend its weight to efforts to create a new and nonracial defence

Tensions in ANC claimed

force," the ANC said

Mr Maree said among the main reasons for dissatisfaction were that.

- The ANC was autocratic and dictatorial in its dealings with MK members,

- The ANC leadership was made up overwhelmingly of Xhosas who received preference in appointments and promotions,

- There was bitter animosity in MK between commander Mr Joe Modise and military intelligence deputy head Mr L W Ngculu, whose MK name is James Makhaya Xhosas in the SACP were favouring Mr Makhaya and trying to influence MK members to side with him against Mr Modise,

- The R10 million promised to MK was still in ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela's London bank account. But the R2 143 intended for each MK member was a pittance.

- MK members, as well as Mr Modise and ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, were extremely unhappy about Mr Mandela's decision to invite Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa — who is seen as a threat to Mr Modise — on his European tour, without consulting the ANC national executive council

- MK members were shocked by the widespread corruption within the ANC "They point out that pro-ANC homeland governments have been engaged in massive corruption Auditors have identified financial mismanagement in the ANC southern Natal region and the ANC Border region"

The ANC said NP allegations of corruption were absurd considering the party's own track record of maladministration and financial mismanagement and its direct responsibility for fraud and corruption in the homelands

Mr Maree said he could not say exactly how many MK members had defected to the NP The NP had been cautious about admitting MK members, as it was worried about the possibility of being infiltrated However, there was no bar to MK members joining the NP — Own Correspondent and Political Staff

What is to become of the remnants of 31 and 32 Battalions? The matter is delicate, the answer urgent. And it concerns not only the South African Government, writes

political scientist Dr John Seiler

The dilemma of the Schmidtsdrif San

Star 11/1/93

Four thousand San, from two distinct groups (the largest San community in southern Africa), live on the Schmidtsdrif SADF base, 70 km west of Kimberley. Because the SA Government has not acted decisively to establish a permanent place for them, their living conditions are increasingly marginal, and their status is a matter of contention between Pretoria and the Namibian government.

They include those soldiers of now-disbanded 31 Battalion who requested a move from Camp Omega in the western Caprivi to South Africa just weeks after Namibian independence in 1990. Roughly half the battalion stayed in Namibia. Some men and their families remained at Omega as part of a Namibian development brigade. Others went to Bédgan, on the Kavarango River, near a former SADF base. Some went to the Bushmanland district to the south of Caprivi.

The SADF arranged for South African citizenship to be given to all those San who chose to come to this country. Its intention was to base the battalion at Schmidtsdrif and, by so doing, justify the construction of permanent housing for the entire community. The Department of Public Works completed the prerequisite survey for housing during 1991 and late that year a Cabinet committee

approved the permanent status of the San community at Schmidtsdrif with housing to be built as soon as funding became available. Media stories about the behaviour of 32 Battalion (based at Pofmef), especially in Phola Park, led to demands for the disbandment of both units. The Government decided to do so early in 1992 with a deadline of July that same year. While the bulk of the soldiers were taken into 3 SA Infantry Battalion, because that unit is based in Kimberley the justification for permanent settlement of the San community at Schmidtsdrif became ambiguous.

What had been intended as temporary housing in large military tents became, with the unit's disbandment, indefinite housing.

Granted that the community had some very good services — a substantial supply of water pumped from the Vaal and filtered before being piped to taps at various points in the community, a very effective clinic run by the SADF Medical Service, an adequate school through to Std 8 administered by the DET, and a decent market run by the SADF — neither permanent housing nor subsistence agricultural development can be implemented until a decision is made where the San should be permanently resident. The Xuu and Kxwe Trust will come into

effect on November 17, with half of its trustees drawn from the Schmidtsdrif San community and the other half from Kimberley and beyond, including the commanding officer of 3 SA Infantry Battalion in an *ex officio* capacity. The San will have the legal power to replace non-San trustees, thus holding effective control of the trust.

The basic purpose of the trust is to establish the community's priorities, to set development goals, and to raise funds, because the bridging money pledged by the battalion falls away early next year.

An important preliminary task of the working committee now in place is to establish as much as possible the comparative advantages, disadvantages, and costs of the basic settlement options at least hypothetically available to the Schmidtsdrif San staying at Schmidtsdrif, returning to Namibia or for some even to southern Angola, dispersing in the Kimberley area and beyond.

There are a number of conflicting imperatives. ■ What would the San prefer? (They tend to be canny about options, recognising the practical economic consequences of SADF retirement — with a financial package still to be set and somehow funded — a prerequisite to any return to Namibia, even though

the older people, particularly, seem to have an emotional pull to return.)

■ How willing would the Namibian government be to accept them and how willing would the SA Government be to pay the major share of the resettlement costs?

Assuming that dispersal of the community, given its lack of usable economic skills (beyond basic military ones) and its still limited language skills (mostly spoken Afrikaans, very little skill in either reading or writing) and the racism the San would probably face from both black and white South Africans, would be destructive, can the present Government or its imminent successor find the political will and imagination to devise a place where the bulk of the community could settle permanently?

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Might Schmidtsdrif itself serve this purpose, since it provides a dryland habitat not altogether exotic to the San? And how to account for the recent political challenge for Schmidtsdrif land mounted by Batswana and Griqua groups expelled to make way for the base several decades ago?

The first consideration in any solution is inherently political. It involves two elements forgoing the soldiers of this community for their role in the Namibian war (if the Namibian government has accepted into develop-

ment brigades some of those who stayed, it would be hyper-righteous for South African supporters of Swapo to take an inflexible position); and recognising that since their arrival in South Africa their military assignments, first as 31 Battalion and more recently in 3 SA Infantry Battalion, have not involved them in any controversial situations (they have spent the bulk of their time in rural Natal and the northern Transvaal).

Another consideration is an acknowledgment that the SADF has exercised positive (if paternalistic) impulses in its approach to the community over the past two decades and given the constraints on the local SADF commanders, their constructive approach to the trust marks an important forward step.

The third consideration involves the recognition that no definitive steps can be taken at the local level, by any combination of the local SADF, Kimberley community people (running a wide gamut from ANC through white business people) who have taken a supportive interest in the San community, and the Schmidtsdrif San themselves. A permanent home for this community must be part of national rural land use policy.

One potential advantage of the Schmidtsdrif base is that it could provide a focus for dryland semi-pastoral agriculture together

with produce gardens based on water pumped from the Vaal River. The fact that the base is in Government hands is another advantage.

Given the total size of the base — 36 000 hectares — it must be possible to provide viable subsistence situations for the San as well as for Batswana and Griqua who might want to return. The entire area could be demarcated as a dryland agricultural development area to serve as a model for similar ventures elsewhere in the northern Cape and western Transvaal, taking into account recent Zimbabwean experience which has had at least moderate success.

It seems likely that a workable settlement in this country would satisfy most of the younger and middle-aged members of the community, with only older men and women seeking a return to Namibia. If this assumption proves correct, the practical burden of a return to Namibia for both Pretoria and the Namibian government would drop considerably, the political hazard for Windhoek of accepting former enemies would become insignificant, and the issue would fall away in South African-Namibian diplomatic relations. ■ Seiler visited the San 10 years ago in Camp Omega in the Caprivi and again in October at Schmidtsdrif.

Kriel tries to get Apla commitment

Hot pursuit tactics if Harare talks fail

Star 1/11/93

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT
and SABA

Harare — The high-profile meeting between the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) and the Government begins today with the Government saying a hot-pursuit strategy would be adopted if the talks failed to end the conflict between the two parties.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman said the Government would consider cross-border raids to stop Apla if necessary.

Apla strategist Willie Brown said this would be expected in the light of the SADF's October 8 Umtata raid, in which five youths were killed.

Brown and Schoeman are

STRATEGIST says raids would not be unexpected in the light of SADF's Umtata attack

in the delegations of Apla and the Government.

The Harare talks, to be chaired by Zimbabwean Defence Minister Moven Mahachi, is the first contact with the PAC since the Umtata raid. (254) (P)

Apla commander and PAC defence secretary Sabelo Phama will head the three-man delegation.

Kriel said the Government would not meet an Apla demand to bring South African army chiefs to Harare.

He insisted that SADF offi-

cers were not needed at the talks because Apla's "terror tactics are not a military but a police problem".

The PAC plans to take part in the April 27 election next year, but its military wing has refused to suspend its armed struggle or renounce violence.

Kriel yesterday steered clear of divisive defence and security issues.

He said he would not raise such issues as the detention of three convicted South African spies who are serving life prison sentences, or the presence of some former Zimbabweans in the South African security services.

"I am single-minded at the moment. I am here only to meet Apla and I am not going to discuss any other issue," Kriel told reporters. — Sapa-Reuter-AP



TAKING A BREAK ... Azanian People's Liberation Army commander Mr Sabelo Phama (right) and PAC Foreign Affairs secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim (left) leave the conference room during a break at the summit with the South African Government in Harare.

PIC: AFP

Govt and PAC agree to ceasefire

Sowetan 2/11/93

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

■ JOINT STATEMENT Moratorium

on violence agreed upon by parties:

HARARE — The Azanian People's Liberation Army yesterday agreed it would declare a ceasefire but this would depend on the outcome of further negotiations with the Government

The decision came after a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, between the Pan Africanist Congress, led by its defence secretary and Apla chief commander Mr Sabelo Phama, and the Government, whose delegation was led by Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel

Government officials present at the meeting said the agreement was a breakthrough

PAC foreign secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim said it was the beginning of working towards ending violence

A joint statement read "Both sides believe that we have a duty to do everything within our power to stop further

violence and hostilities in our country"

The statement said both parties realised that discussions to address relations between the Government and the PAC/Apla could not take place in an atmosphere of violence

"It is, therefore, necessary to place a moratorium on violence. Both parties will refer these viewpoints to their principals with a view to arranging urgent talks devoid of violence," the statement said. (254)

Ebrahim later told journalists that he would meet Kriel later this week for further discussions. The PAC would also consider participating in the proposed Transitional Executive Council pending the outcome of the talks.

Bilateral meetings between the security forces and Apla to "improve the understanding" between the two would

be initiated

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Mr Moven Mahachi, opening the meeting earlier, said the fact that the two parties could meet showed the willingness to resolve the problem of violence in South Africa and overcome their differences

Sources at the meeting said the Government delegation submitted proposals contained in the Transitional Executive Council Bill on the sub-council on law and order. This calls for the creation of a multiparty peacekeeping force which Apla has rejected as co-option

In exchange, the PAC gave the Government a document which it said contained "concrete suggestions towards the mutual cessation of hostilities"

This is believed to include a call for the control of all security forces by an international body

Moment of glory

Sowetan 2/11/93

By Ruth Bhengu

THE Azanian People's Liberation Army's agreement to lay down its arms, following yesterday's meeting with the South African Government, is thanks to Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

For someone who has been contemptuously dismissed as a puppet of the South African Government, Ramushwana has certainly scored a major victory by getting high-ranking members of both Apla and the Nationalist Government to sit together in one room.

The public will surely notice that he has successfully brokered this high-powered meeting.

Sources close to Ramushwana have revealed that the first letter to South

African Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel, suggesting a meeting between him and Apla, was ignored.

It was only after the second letter, and after Zimbabwe had agreed to host the meeting between the two parties, that Kriel considered Ramushwana's request. (24) (254)

As Pan Africanist Congress defence secretary Sabelo Phama and Kriel were locked in a room in Harare trying to find common ground yesterday, Ramushwana told *Sowetan* that he was pleased that everybody had listened to him.

The soldier-turned-leader who, in the space of two years, became a millionaire, is enjoying his moment of glory.

Any nightmares that might have been caused by the pension scandal must have vanished, for a while at least.

Moratorium on violence declared

Govt, Apla agree to peace bid

Star 2/11/93

■ BY THEMBA MOLEFE
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Harare — The Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) yesterday agreed it would declare a moratorium on violence, depending on the outcome of further negotiations with the South African Government.

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Government officials present at the meeting yesterday said the agreement was a breakthrough.

PAC foreign secretary Gora Ebrahim said it was the beginning of working towards ending violence.

A joint statement said "Both sides believe that we have a duty to do everything within our power to stop further violence and hostilities in our country."

SUCCESSFUL meeting in Harare is to be followed by further talks in South Africa, a joint statement says

(254) ~~117~~
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The PAC would also consider taking part in the proposed Transitional Executive Council (TEC) pending the outcome of the talks.

Bilateral meetings between the security forces and Apla to "improve the understanding" between the two would be initiated.

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Moven Mahachi, who chaired yesterday's meeting, said follow-up talks would be held in South Africa.

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This calls for the creation of a multiparty peacekeeping force which Apla has rejected as co-optation.

In exchange, the PAC gave the SA Government a document which it said contained "concrete suggestions towards the mutual cessation of hostilities".

The document is believed to include a call for the control of all security forces by an international body.

On his arrival in Harare on Sunday night Kriel said. "I came here to negotiate and, if there be a need, I am prepared to compromise."

SA billions from deal

254

CT4/11/93

By CHRIS BATEMAN in London and GUY OLIVER in Cape Town

SOUTH AFRICA'S privatised arms industry is gearing up to take the international market by storm — with the full approval of the ANC, who have backed a major British deal on mine-protected vehicles.

The deals are being made to circumvent the 1977 United Nations arms embargo but were interpreted last night by authoritative military sources as another step towards making the UN decree obsolete.

The British deal — signed on the day economic sanctions were lifted at ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela's request (September 24) — is potentially worth billions of rands, it was confirmed yesterday.

The deal is between South Africa's Menchem and Britain's

ANC backs drive for world markets

leading light-armoured vehicle manufacturer, Alvis, who will, on licence, manufacture, tailor and market two world-beating South African mine-protected vehicles.

The licensing agreement is to avoid falling foul of the UN arms embargo.

The UN itself has already asked Alvis to demonstrate the prototype of SA's Iron Eagle, a three-man mine-protected liaison vehicle, to their relief agencies in Zagreb, Croatia, before

the end of this year.

In an unprecedented statement, Britain's Ministry of Defence yesterday confirmed having spoken to the ANC and the government about future arms deals, "in anticipation of the arms embargo being lifted" — and that SA's future maritime needs were near the top of the agenda.

Yesterday Mr Murray Ham-mick, Alvis' business development manager, said his company had asked the British Army to do

a commercial "user evaluation" on several Menchem-supplied mine-protected vehicles.

He described the technology behind the Eagle and the Menchem Mamba — an older, wheeled vehicle carrying 11 people — as "exceeding anything in their class in the world".

Jane's Defence Southern African correspondent Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman said last night the British had acquired vehicles, which were "world leaders" in mine protection

The effectiveness of the arms embargo had begun to fade and in all probability "will not ever be lifted, only ignored", he said.

Mr Hammick emphasised that the ANC, Britain's Department of Trade and Industry, the present SA government and "all relevant agencies" had approved of the deals.

Extensive consultations were held with the ANC, who were convinced of the deal's job-creation opportunities and future revenues.

He said the world-wide need for efficient, light and highly mobile mine-protected vehicles was "very great".

Both Mr Mandela and President F W de Klerk promoted future arms sales in discussions with American and European leaders during their September tours.

The Rooivalk attack helicopter makes its international debut at the Dubai air show today

SA arms deal from

254

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Alvis



Navy chief invited to US

ARC 5/11/93 (254)

Staff Reporter

CHIEF of the Navy, Vice Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, is to attend the two-day annual International Sea Power Symposium hosted by the United States Navy in Newport, Rhode Island next week.

Navy headquarters said today that it was the first time a South African chief of the navy had been invited to the event.

Admirals from most North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, south and east Asian and African navies will also attend.

"The symposium aims to

pursue a robust programme of working with other nations and will capitalise on opportunities for co-operative interaction with US friends and allies around the world," a Navy statement said.

"Over the past 15 years these talks have resulted in closer working relationships and greater mutual understanding and trust."

Admiral Simpson-Anderson had experienced a "warming of bilateral military relations" during working visits to the Far East and United Kingdom.

ARMED STRUGGLE

Fw 5/11/93
The hawks are cooing

The agreement reached between government and Apla delegations at talks in Zimbabwe this week once again highlighted the unpredictability of SA politics.

After days of bickering over who should attend the talks, cynical observers were forecasting a stalemate when delegates entered Harare's International Conference Centre on Monday morning. But after eight hours of discussion, they emerged with a firm agreement on the need for a speedy end to violence. (11) (254)

There will now be consultations with the respective leaders, followed by further talks which could take place in SA within the next few days — and which may lead to a moratorium on further conflict between opposing forces. An unexpected bonus was an announcement by the PAC — represented at the talks by foreign affairs spokesman Gora Ebrahim — that the organisation would reconsider its earlier decision to boycott the Transitional Executive Council.

The amicable outcome of the talks was all the more surprising, considering that the delegations were headed by men perceived as stubborn hardliners — Law & Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Apla commander Sabelo Phama. Even Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Moven Mahachi, who chaired the meeting, expressed surprise at the "most amicable" discussions. It has been speculated that some African governments who have been accommodating towards the PAC in the past exerted pressure.

It was not immediately clear why the talks were so successful, though progress towards agreement on an interim constitution at the

Cont → 7 p50

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fw 5/11/93

World Trade Centre, along with unwavering commitment by all negotiators to the April 27 election date, is understood to have softened the PAC's position.

The meeting was arranged following last month's SADF raid on the home of an Apla member in Umtata in which five teenagers were killed. The raid was provoked by Apla attacks on "soft" targets in the eastern Cape and Border regions. A statement after the Harare meeting said both delegations would report back to their superiors with the aim of arranging "urgent talks" on peace. Mahachi says the discussions could be held in SA "within a few days." (11) (254)

Government was represented by Kriel, the SAP's Major-General Krappies Engelbrecht and Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Fanus Schoeman; Apla/PAC by Phama, Ebrahim and Apla political commissar Romeo Daniels.

Government and Apla delegations met in Botswana earlier this year, but the talks were largely unsuccessful because Phama did not attend. ■

Political groupings unacceptable in new SADF

Members of the new South African Defence Force will have to accept political neutrality with unquestionable loyalty to a new democratic government if they intend to remain part of the SADF, says Pierre Steyn, Chief of Staff of the SADF.

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE South African Defence Force is facing major changes under the new political dispensation and will not tolerate any members in its ranks who actively support the ideals of any political party or organisation while in uniform.

The Chief of Staff of the SADF, Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, warned all members to accept the political neutrality of the SADF.

Speaking on the possible incorporation of the African National Congress's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) into the SADF, General Steyn said it was unacceptable to talk about the absorption of any political grouping into the SADF while such a group still had the banner of a political organisation or party in its hand.

"If MK cadres join the Defence Force — even as a group — they would have to as-

absorbed, but as a body still subscribing only to the ideals of a political organisation such as the African National Congress — it would mean that part of the Defence Force would be in the service of a political organisation and not in the service of the government of the day or the general public.

"One simply cannot expect people who hold other political viewpoints to accept that."

But, General Steyn was quick to point out that this did not mean that individual members in the SADF did not have the freedom to vote for the political party of their choice.

"Just as we accept that whites have the freedom of choice of their parties, we accept that our black soldiers have the same choice. It would be unfair to expect blacks to participate in the activities of the Defence Force, but not have the freedom of choice when they vote.

"I would imagine that many of our black soldiers sympathise with black political movements. We accept that. But, we cannot accept anyone actively supporting a political movement while performing his duty as a soldier."

"We already have large numbers of black soldiers at lower levels while our top management still remains white. This will have to change and the speed of change will be dependent on professional standards, political expectations and several other factors."

General Steyn said that in an effort to adjust to the new dispensation, the SADF

regularly had bilateral talks with different role players in order to identify points of difference and to synthesise people's different cultures.

Several small study groups from the SADF, the ANC and the TBVC states had also travelled to the United States to ascertain how the Americans had adapted and applied social engineering in their forces under similar conditions.

"The most important challenge facing the leaders of a future defence force is to manage the attitudes of its people. Leaders will have to apply all their skills to focus the minds of those who serve in the SADF on a common purpose. That common purpose is to serve our country and all its people."

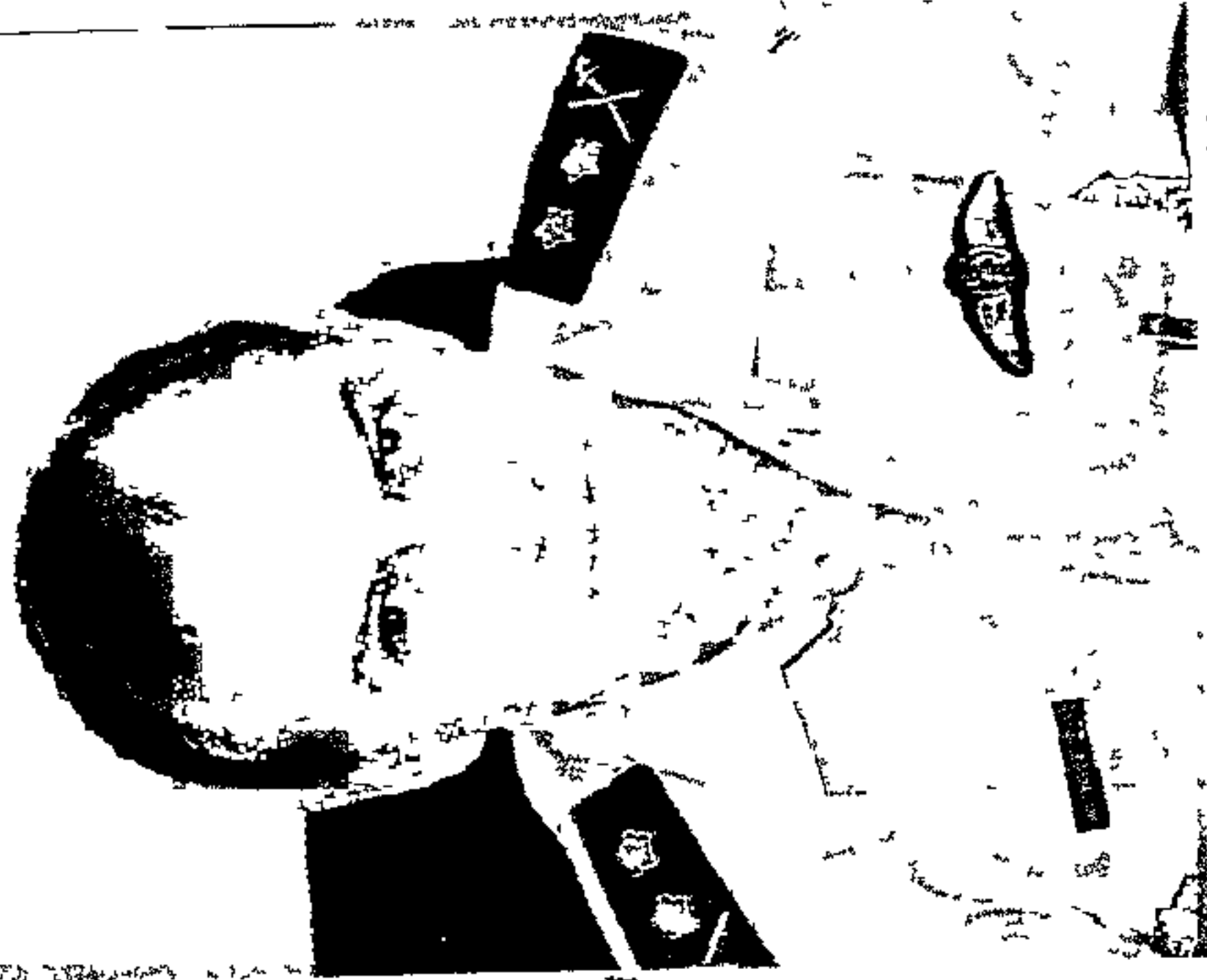
"Any party or alliance of parties that comes to power and ascribes to the ideals of a true democracy would expect those who serve the State to do so with unquestionable loyalty."

"This is applicable to everyone and I cannot foresee any problem if members of the SADF conduct themselves accordingly."

General Steyn said as such the role of the SADF had not changed, but the political decisions regarding the SADF had changed.

"What is more — the attitudes of people and political organisations toward the SADF are changing. People are starting to realise that the SADF belongs to them. We have shown the ANC some of our advanced, locally developed weapon systems."

ARGUS 11/93 (2574)



Picture WILLEM STEENKAMP, Weekend Argus

HEAD HONCHO: Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Chief of Staff of the South African Defence Force

sume the political neutrality of the Defence Force.

"If they do not — for instance if they were

VOLUNTEERS SERVE

All with matric can apply for multiracial Citizen Force

■ In less than two weeks an estimated 5 000 volunteers will be selected for training in January for South Africa's first non-conscripted Citizen Force.

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

SELECTION of South Africa's first voluntary national service force begins later this month and successful volunteers can expect to see their call-up papers early December.

Rear Admiral Piet Loedolf, deputy chief of staff and personnel in the South African Defence Force, said under the new system the plan was to train only 5 000 men in the South African Army next year while about

200 would report to the Navy for national service on a voluntary basis

A limited number of female volunteers will also be accepted into designated units

Admiral Loedolf said as a result of the changed political dispensation military service for whites only had come to its logical end

"We are now living in a period of change in which a transitional dispensation will have to be managed effectively," he said

Admiral Loedolf said the new system was compatible with the requirement for trained manpower to strengthen the Citizen Force and the availability of funds

Some of the features of the new system included the fact that South Africans of all races could apply on a voluntary basis for selection

After reporting for duty, volunteers would be sworn in and would then be obliged to undergo continuous training for a maximum of

12 months

After the successful completion of this training, they would be assigned to Citizen Force units where they could be required to train 30 days a year for next eight years

A member who had completed the initial training and whose circumstances had changed to such a degree that he or she could not meet the 30-day camp commitment, could apply to be area-bound

Such a person was however still obliged to render 240 days service over a period of 16 years

Because of the technical nature and advances of most conventional weapons only those with Standard 10 or an equivalent certificate would be selected for training in this field

Recently passed legislation also provides for a ballot system for male citizens in Standard 10 Registration of this manpower

source would have to take place so that an equal-opportunity electronic ballot could be implemented. This means people who had not volunteered could be called up for service

"But this will only happen if insufficient people have volunteered for service and we foresee that this will rarely be the case," said Admiral Loedolf

But the bad news for servicemen under the old system is that Citizen Force members who have completed their two years' initial military service and have already done some camps, will not be acquitted of their remaining obligations

Admiral Loedolf said it was necessary to keep the Citizen Force fully trained and at the ready in the possibly unstable political times that lay ahead in order to protect the country from large-scale instability

"The SADF has a duty to prosecute those who fail to report for service," he said

GOV, PAC

meet again

over halt *Star 6/11/93* to violence

**POLITICAL
CORRESPONDENT**

THE Government and PAC have taken another step towards a "moratorium on violence".

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and PAC foreign affairs secretary Gora Ebrahim yesterday met for the second time in a week on the issue, and emerged with an agreement to "work towards implementation" of the moratorium. (254) (H)

They would "report back to each other about the progress made within 10 days", said a statement issued after the Pretoria meeting.

The latest talks follow the ground-breaking meeting in Harare on Monday at which the former foes agreed on the need to stop all the violence.

The PAC also said it would reconsider its decision not to join the Transitional Executive Council.

Defence force

There was no indication in the statement on whether discussions had been held over APLA's proposed meeting of commanders of all armed formations in the country, including the SADF.

The proposal by APLA commander Sabelo Phama was for discussions on the shape of a new defence force.

Phama said there was a need for all military formations to fall under the control of the sub-council on defence in order to try and evolve a common command structure.

Multiparty control of the armed formations was essential, he said.

"Whoever wins the election will have to form a new army after the election. Our main concern is to find a solution leading to permanent peace," he said.

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IT must be the most fascinating page ever to appear in the SADF's official publication, Paratus.

The subject matter is outgoing SADF chief, General Kat Liebenberg, and contained on the page are tributes to his military acumen by, among others, his predecessor, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee.

But the most prominently presented — in a column shaded grey for emphasis — and for that matter the most effusive tribute, comes from Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise.

He describes General Liebenberg as an honest, humane man who has earned the title "a soldier's soldier".

"The ANC wishes General Liebenberg well in the future and hopes to call on him in times of difficulty should they arise," says Mr Modise, erasing decades of animosity in one generous gesture.

More than anything, the article in Paratus's October edition underscores the quiet meeting of military minds that is taking place while politicians battle to tame the political rollercoaster at the World Trade Centre.

Mr Modise is not alone in his optimism. The SACP's militant Ronnie Kasrils, who has sat in on meetings with the generals who once hunted him, is positively upbeat.

"What emerges from discussions with Kat Liebenberg and George Meiring (the new SADF head) is that these guys are simply professional army officers who serve the government of the day," says Mr Kasrils.

"I want to believe them (the SADF) and the Citizen Force when they say without fear or favour that they will serve the government of the day," he adds.

5/Times
7/11/93
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FORMER MK guerrilla Rocklyn Williams, who now heads the Military Research Group, is also positive about talks between the soldiers. In a paper entitled "Changing the Guard", Mr Williams — who has sat in on meetings between MK and the SADF's Citizen Force — sets the minds of the military establishment at ease.

"It may be surprising to some," he says, "but the post-election scenario may well witness an integrated national defence force protecting the gains of democracy with an enthusiasm that will stun even the most cynical".

While the transformation of the SADF will not be simple, current exchanges between MK and the SADF are characterised by "an encouraging level of openness and lack of animosity between the two sides", he says.

The key to the burgeoning detente has been MK's repeated statements that it will not issue marching orders to the SADF's senior officer corps, whose technical skills will be needed by a future army.

In exchange, the SADF has

S/Times

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7/11/93

accepted the inevitability of affirmative action and limited political appointments to its officer corps by a future government.

The effect of the security of tenure agreement on the upper echelons of the SADF cannot be underestimated.

Many of them will recall the bizarre midnight purge masterminded by former Defence Minister FC Erasmus almost exactly 40 years ago

on November 30 1953. It is a story worth repeating.

Mr Erasmus gathered his forces at Defence HQ in Pretoria at dusk. Special typists were brought in to type letters dismissing war-time officers whose loyalty to the NP was questionable because they were "Smutsmanne".

At 10pm, dispatch riders carrying the termination orders left Defence HQ to drop off the fateful letters at the

homes of the targeted officers.

By sunrise the face of the SADF had changed and the new political order was in control.

The Erasmus purge is, says Mr Williams, "an episode in our history that is replete with lessons for the restructuring of a future South African defence force".

One such lesson is that the armed forces, more than any

other institution, are unable to weather institutional change because of their dependence on formal structures and chains of command, he says.

Negative consequences of an ill-considered intrusion in the military would include blows to operational efficacy, damage to trust between sectors of the armed forces, and the displacement of opposition into the extra-parlia-

mentary terrain, says Mr Williams

The agreements on job security for senior officers and affirmative action have unlocked progress on issues previously viewed as insurmountable obstacles.

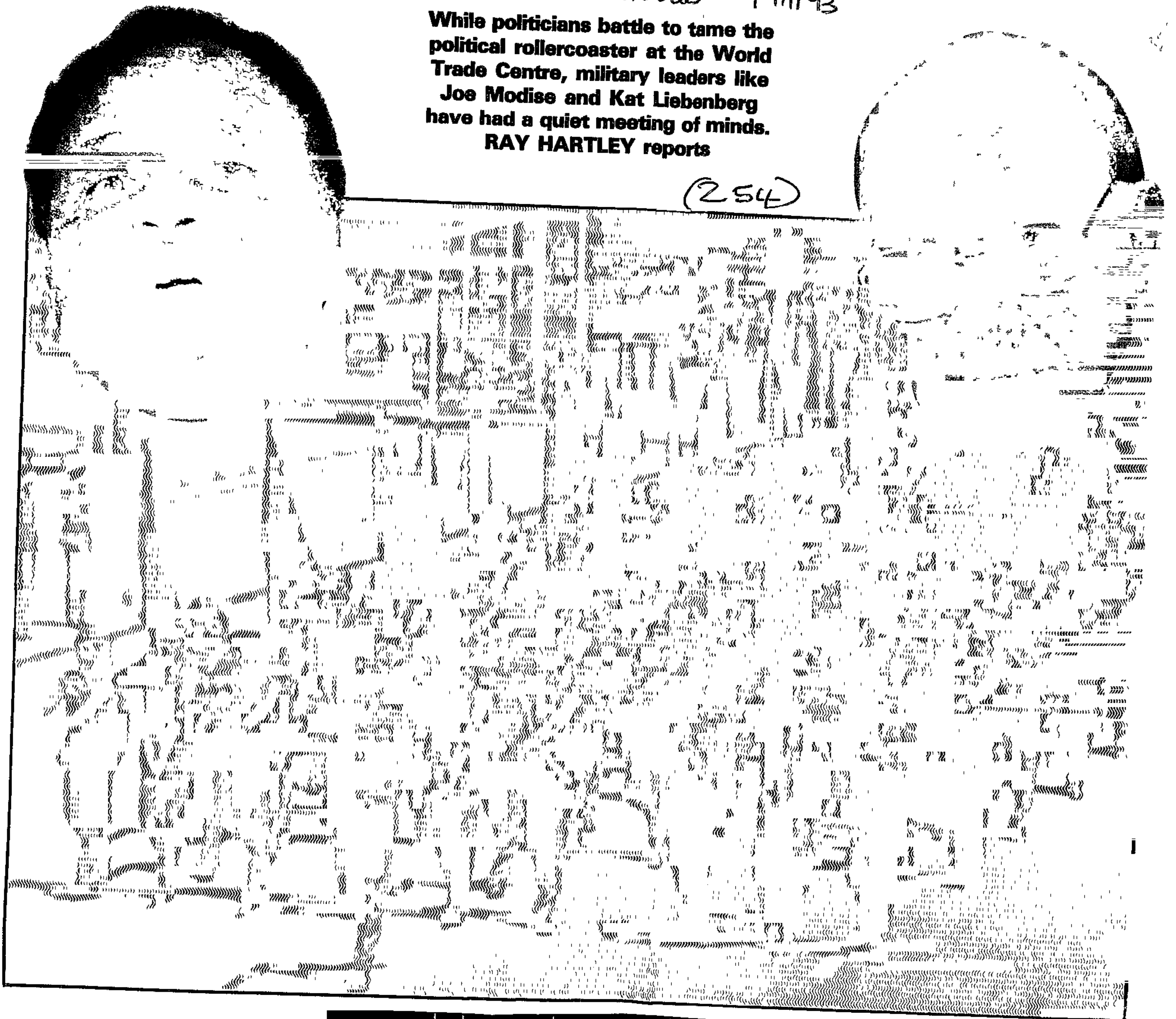
Formal agreements between the two military forces have been reached on the following, says Mr Williams

● A single, united and rep-

When men of war bite the bullet

SI Times 7/11/93

While politicians battle to tame the political rollercoaster at the World Trade Centre, military leaders like Joe Modise and Kat Liebenberg have had a quiet meeting of minds.
RAY HARTLEY reports



5/ Times

7/11/93

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representative defence force emerging from the integration of military formations;

- Joint responsibility through the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), for the welfare, provisioning and maintenance of military personnel;

- The creation of a National Peacekeeping Force;

- Political control over the deployment of military forces and policy matters surrounding a future defence force through the TEC;

- A Code of Conduct binding on all military forces.

The two sides have also agreed on medium and long-term policy issues on the role of the military. A central breakthrough has been the decision that the armed forces will be confined to defending territorial integrity and humanitarian assistance.

This paves the way for the removal of the SADF from a policing role in unrest areas.

University of Cape Town defence analyst Laurie Nathan is more cautious. Although agreements have been reached in principle, he says, the real hard bargaining still lies ahead — in the TEC sub-council on defence.

The sub-council will have to burn the midnight oil to draft regulations on the deployment of the security forces in crime prevention and peace-keeping operations.

THEN it will have to monitor and investigate armed formations to ensure "good conduct" and recommend disciplinary or criminal proceedings if necessary, he says.

The details of exactly how a new army will come into being will also be the subject of hard bargaining in the eight-man council, he says.

Institute for Defence Policy analyst Dr Jakkie Cilliers says much debate will still have to take place on how unrest will be policed in the interim period.

The proposed national peacekeeping force is likely to be a symbolic one of, at most, 5 000 men, and will not be large enough to undertake the task on its own.

The sub-council will have to work on improving the legitimacy of the internal stability unit — a move that could be fraught with political problems, he says.

But, whatever the outcome of these debates, most analysts agree that the days when South Africans fretted over a possible right-wing coup have long passed.

In the words of Mr Williams, a coup is "quite simply out of the question".

Rightwingers would struggle to mobilise an institution that is comfortable with its future and suspicious of extra-parliamentary intervention, he says.

And, for the moment, even Afrikaner Volksfront leader and former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen has high praise for the head of the SADF.

Just read the October edition of Paratus

Sowetan 8/11/93

SADF proposal rejected

THE African National Congress's military wing Umkhonto We Sizwe said it rejected the South African Defence Force proposal that MK units be confined to assembly points under the protection and control of the SADF in the run-up to elections next year.

At a Press conference yesterday in Johannesburg after the ANC PWV region MK consultative conference, the MK demanded its own command and

defence structures at these assembly points. MK further demanded the assembly points should be provided with their own commanding officers, armouries and logistics.

Mr Oupa Monareng, from the MK regional command, said the issue of confining MK units to assembly points had deadlocked after bilateral talks between MK and the SADF.

He said the issue would now be referred to the multiparty forum — Sapa

(254)

MK to join peacekeepers

CT 8/11/93 (254)

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC's military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), resolved yesterday to second 3 000 cadres, including officers, to a national peacekeeping force before elections

After a three-day conference the Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel held a top-level meeting yesterday with senior ANC officials on draft proposals for a single national police force as well as proposed powers for regional policing

A reliable source said the bilateral meeting between Mr Kriel, accompanied by a top aide, and a two-person ANC delegation led by ANC legal affairs head Mr Mathew Phosa had gone smoothly

Confirming the meeting, Mr Phosa last night said the meeting

3 000 to be seconded

was held against the background of a draft/interim constitution which would contain a chapter on the police force

The delegations are to report to their principals on progress

Both parties are drafting detailed functions and an agreement on a joint approach to the issue of police functions

The source also said the issue of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union had cropped up in the negotiations

Mr Phosa confirmed this

"We did discuss Popcru in passing. We agreed that policing should be non-political and we

have agreed that there should be effective dispute resolution mechanisms beyond the current ones"

An official of the Ministry of Law and Order could not confirm the meeting

The role of the Internal Stability Unit in black townships was also appraised during the bilateral talks

Earlier in the day, an uMkhonto weSizwe gathering in Johannesburg accepted the idea of joint patrols with the SAP

But MK commander Mr Oupa Monareng, amplifying the decision at a news conference, added that MK wanted the command and control of such patrols to be distinct from the SAP or the SADF

Vehicles and uniforms used by the joint patrol forces should also be different — Sapa

Commandos demand same rights as MK

PRETORIA — If members of the ANC's armed wing uMkhonto weSizwe come under consideration for state pensions, the Transvaal Agricultural Union says it will demand that farmers who served in the commandos qualify for the same pension

(254) CT 11/11/93
For many years farmers had had to carry a great deal of the cost of securing the country's borders, TAU spokesman Mr Dries Bruwer said yesterday

This was in direct contrast with the terrorism and destruction caused by MK members which had cost the taxpayer billions of rands in direct and medical expenses, he said — Sapa

Prison letter alleges abuses

Two weeks ago SOUTH received a letter from an inmate at Brandvlei Prison in Worcester alleging abuses.

VUYELWA MOTLALI compiled this report on claims that the prison is a "torture camp" under rightwing control:

Letter from inside Brandvlei Prison

"A PERCEPTION has been created that prisoners in South African prisons are looked after and cared for by the South African government according to world standards of prisons services

The public has been fed with all possible sorts of public relations dishonesty. The name of the department has been changed from Prisons to Correctional Services, but inside experience is nothing less than that of torture camps.

The daily human rights abuses, especially at Brandvlei Prison, contradicts the term "correctional services". Offenders are not imprisoned at Brandvlei Prison — they are "captured".

Basic human rights, like that of medical treatment, are abused at Brandvlei. This prison is infested with rightwing racism.

Afrikaner Volksfront pamphlets are openly displayed in this prison. Allegations of killings which were never investigated are no secret here at Brandvlei Prison.

Prison warders make no secret about killing prisoners, thereafter telling the family that the prisoner



escaped from custody.

Charges have been made against this particular cabal of racist rightwing killers but not a single one of them has ever appeared in front of an independent tribunal to account for his crimes.

There is a torture machinery in this prison that needs to be disassembled.

Letters have been written and smuggled out to relevant institutions like the Black Sash, Lawyers For Human Rights and even to members of major political organisations. But those letters are returned to the same "immune criminals" (prison officials) and the writers of those letters are subjected to the most brutal action.

The aim of this brutality is to

scare those who also intended to take such action.

The slogan in this prison is, "One farmer, one prisoner".

What these rightwingers are unable to achieve at the World Trade Centre through negotiations, is taken out on their captives, the black prisoners.

Prisoners are the victims whenever there is a deadlock between the Volksfront, its Conservative Party partners and the government or the ANC.

When they talk about options to follow, prisoners are their targets.

The public out there thinks the rightwingers are threatening action. No, they are already in action, but that action is taking place in the South African prisons, Brandvlei

Prison in particular.

Something will have to be done, and done quickly, failing which, even those votes expected from prisoners will depend on how hard a nut that prisoner is to vote against the will of these monsters.

By the same token, those organisations expecting a vote from prisoners must at least respond to prisoners' grievances, to restore the confidence the prisoners had in them, because, at the end, they will need our vote and they will need it dearly. But of fundamental importance are our rights and our dignity which have been trampled upon.

We don't want our complaints returned to the very people we complain against. We want lawful action to be taken now."

RESPONSE

Captain George Brittnell, of the Southern Cape Liaison Office.

There are some prisoners who "are simply malicious in the allegations that they make." He says the letter does not reflect specific incidents but contains generalisations.

"Prisoners often exaggerate their experiences because of the subjective way in which they judge their life in prison," said Brittnell.

"To reply to one of the allegations by way of example, I emphasise the fact that Brandvlei is one of very few prison complexes to have a full-time district surgeon, a team of professional nursing staff and a pharmacy.

Correctional services "places a high premium on the physical care of prisoners. It also expects its members to demonstrate an apolitical approach to their work."

Lawyers for Human Rights believes the fact that prisoners feel compelled to smuggle letters of complaint out of prison is in itself an indictment on the Department of Correctional Services, said Mr Andries Nel, co-ordinator of the Penal Reform Project.

The project has been formulated by Lawyers for Human Rights, especially to deal with complaints received from inmates.

"Our experience with many prisons has been that prisoners whose complaints reach our offices are inevitably victimised by those in authority over them," he said.

"We believe these letters reflect a malaise within the department that requires thorough and independent investigation," said Nel.

"If the department itself is convinced that prisoners are cared for according to internationally accepted standards, then they should have no objections to the formation of such a commission."

Midrand — that's a place, is it?

Howzit pāls

What would you do if you were given a second-hand parliament building to play with? This is not a joke. Malicious rumour has it that the red-brick wedding cake in the Gardens is soon to be made redundant when parliament moves to a new location in Midrand.

Midrand, I ask you! What kind of a legislative capital is that? The only reason for visiting Midrand is if your car gets hijacked between Jo'burg and Pretoria — and once you're there, there's nothing much to do except sit on the side of the road and admire the BMW factory.

No doubt squadrons of lobbyists are about to spring into action, filled with a fervour unknown to Capetonians, except when our regional pride is threatened by Alien Forces from Otherworld Beyond the Mountains, to make sure parliament stays right where it is.

Take for example our new instamatic mayor, Mrs Patricia Kremer. She says the atmosphere in Cape Town is "conducive to law-making". Wow. Could it be that our cold, wet winters encourage the production of hot air? Or that our long hot summers and picture-postcard beaches whip our politicians into a frenzy of navel-gazing?

Can the Population Registration Act be blamed on a rainy Monday that put the parliamentarians in a



Against the Grain

Sewer Rat

bad mood? Is influx control the result of a sweaty summer day with a vicious southeaster giving everyone hayfever?

No, the experience of some of the laws that have been made here doesn't say much for Cape Town's suitability as an exporter of legislation — so unless we have an overnight change of climate it seems we must reconcile ourselves to no longer functioning as a six-month seaside resort for MPs.

Of course, pulling down the grand old building would be unthinkable in the environmentally-friendly era that we are currently enduring.

If you can recycle a harbour and a slave prison into an entertainment complex, the possibilities for a disused parliament are unlimited. Here are some suggestions to get the ball rolling.

Tricameral brothel

Lots of things are set to become legal as we approach a free South Africa. The building in question is no stranger to prostitution of the legislative variety, so why not some prostitution of the legal variety?

The tourist potential is immense — all those foreign businessmen coming to Africa for a taste of the exotic, and finding they can assemble with a white prostitute, delegate an Indian prostitute or make representations to a coloured prostitute. Those favouring African women will have to find room outside. Beware of the squirrels.

Tricameral superbowl

Parliament has a long history of elderly has-beens who drone on for hours and hours, so it will be an excellent venue for catching up on

all those stars that you ought to have heard some time within the last 30 years. Stung in the House of Assembly! Chamaatke Sinaire in the Delegates! Al Jarreau in the Reps!

Sorry, Randy Crawford, you'll have to try the redundant Ikapa Town Council offices.

Olympic stadium

Run a marathon through a million miles of bureaucratic corridors! Go skating on the endless polished stairways! Throw hard objects at the statue of Queen Victoria and see if you can knock the grapefruit out of her hand! Climb the whitewashed columns! Absel over the gallery!

The promise of exciting new Olympic events like these will be just the boost Cape Town needs in its bid for the 2004 Olympics.

Housing scheme for the unemployed

Lots of room for whites, some space for coloureds and Indians, and nothing for Africans. This description of parliament also sums up the South African approach to urban planning, so the idea of turning the building into a housing scheme seems like a sensible one in this time of crisis. On the other hand, unemployed people tend not to have very much money, so better cross that idea off the list.

Wiet jy ...

More than music

We're getting used to foreign has-been stars gracing our shores with their halcyon presence. Next in the line up is not has-been but a never-been. Her main claim to fame is her illustrious musical family — that's right, she's the daughter of the expert to hear her talk about her brother Mike. Her skin is lightning cream and how he preferred white to brown teddybears. She is allegedly charming R25 000 for interview.

Goodbye, Dali

Another Dali has touched on the sex lives of the Mandelas. Not Dali Mpofo and Winnie again, but Dali Tambo interviewed Nelson on TV last week. Dali distinguished himself as supremely uninteresting. He is allegedly unwell and has been in hospital and is expected to die. He is a sex-

CROSSTALK

Representatives of the South African Defence Force, the ANC, the PAC and the Democratic Party debate the need for restructuring the Defence Force:

WHAT DO YOU SAY?
SOUTH readers are encouraged to respond to any of the viewpoints presented on this page.
PO Box 13094
Sir Lowry Road
7900. Fax 461 5407
Tel: 021 - 4622012

Professional force or apartheid army?

Lieutenant-general GEORGE MEIRING, Chief of the SADF, spoke last week at Voortrekkerhoogte to inaugurate the new Chief of the Army. This is an extract from his speech:

South 12/11 - 16/11/93
THE South African Defence Force and therefore also the South African army, finds itself at the moment in a period of change. However, I am worried that we are so conscious of this occurrence of change, that we are busy losing our sense of reality.

On this occasion I want to urge you to keep realism and balance. In this respect, I want to emphasise certain aspects (254)

There are some individuals — mis- or uninformed — who are thinking that it might be necessary to restructure or change the army completely, who are sending people on courses to armies and countries that are no way near the South African army's standard in professionalism and effectiveness, who cannot give such people the experience of operations in Africa against a modern army, and whose experience in organisational aspects of a modern army leave much to be desired.

We in the South African army have done our homework and have created and planned the best and most effective army within the realistic financial constraints of our country.

It is not necessary to think that everything must change, just for the sake of change.

What counts in the end is the ability of the trained soldier and not a piece of paper that only says you were trained. We in the South African army have papers and have proven that we are able soldiers. That is the reality!

It is generally accepted by mis- or uninformed individuals and organisations that the South African army, and defence force, will become a black or coloured army or defence force. The opposite is also postulated. The army or defence force must remain or become a whites-only army or defence force. What is the reality of the situation? The reality is that for the past number of years, although there was a whites-only National Service System, in operations the majority of bayonets on the ground were normally carried by black or coloured soldiers. They are volunteers. They are trained and they are in the system.

We have done a lot of experimenting with combinations of population groups in the RSA and know what is the best combination for the South African Army.

We have enough operational successes to prove that our combination of mixing population groups in one Army is, beyond doubt, the best solution to the problem. Why on earth should we, on the taxpayers account, start again with a series of experiments, the answer to which we already know? There are and should be other priorities to spend the taxpayers money on. If there are organisations proposing this experiment, the only reason must be that they intend to use the Defence Force as a party political instrument.

If this is allowed the South African Army and Defence Force will become just another terrorist organisation like so many others in our country. That is the reality!

SOUTH asked several politicians to comment on Meiring's remarks (left):

MODO MUTAU, member of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) military headquarters in Johannesburg:

MEIRING raised a number of issues in his speech. One of the issues we consider a threat to the process of democratisation and reconstruction is his view that the SADF should not be touched.

Meiring appears to express the desire that the SADF will determine its own future policy.

But if there is a new political leadership, the SADF will have to be restructured. We think the SADF has been an apartheid army and these so-called racial experiments were done in order to defend apartheid. A new government will decide which elements of the SADF will be maintained.

It is a pity that he still refers to MK as a terrorist organisation. We think this is the mentality of the past.

Another aspect that he touched on was that the training of MK in other countries is inferior. This argument is unacceptable.

We have always said that the SADF is under an illusion that it is part of change. MK is going to be part of the SADF.

Meiring himself will keep his job in the army.

Our policy document states clearly that all members of the present forces in South Africa, including the TBVC states, are going to be part of the new defence force. The only criterion would be a commitment to the new democratic order.

GORA IBRAHIM, PAC head of Foreign Affairs:

THE PAC takes a strong view that South Africa is not at war with any country.

And the new South African Defence Force should not be used in a Cold War political context. We need to curtail the military budget, and use more money on our many other needs, like job creation and education.

Meiring is trying to give the impression that the army is already well enough trained and oiled. But who are you going to convince that it is not an apartheid army or the result of the apartheid legacy?

The major problem now is that neither the SAP or the SADF has any respect or credibility among the majority of South Africans.

He may well say they are well trained. Yes, they are a well-trained group of killers and the raid in Umtata testifies to that. One question not sufficiently asked yet is why the SADF used weapons with silencers in this raid. Obviously the mission was to kill quietly.

Regarding the question of training, I would say the SADF cannot assume they are the only people with training. There are indeed other armed formations who have had their own training. Their training was in protecting people, while the SADF's training was based on the suppression of people.

So we must look at a new army, and I am not saying we should politicise it. We merely have to take in account the new political dispensation, and there is little evidence that the army is doing that.

We want a loyal and patriotic defence force to truly look after our people. And it is only natural that the army must then reflect the people. It is not a question of experimenting.

Apla will be meeting with the other defence forces in South Africa, hopefully in the next two weeks, in order to put forward its views.

Lieutenant-general BOB ROGERS, Democratic Party spokesperson on Defence:

MEIRING appears to be saying the South African Army has developed from operational experience under Southern African conditions. The effectiveness of its organisation and the professionalism and efficiency of its soldiers have been proven in battle.

We should not therefore think of introducing changes just for the sake of change, and we should be careful not to summarily accept the advice of those who are not as experienced as we are in these conditions.

I would agree that, certainly until a few years ago when cut-backs were introduced, we had the best trained and most efficient defence force in Africa.

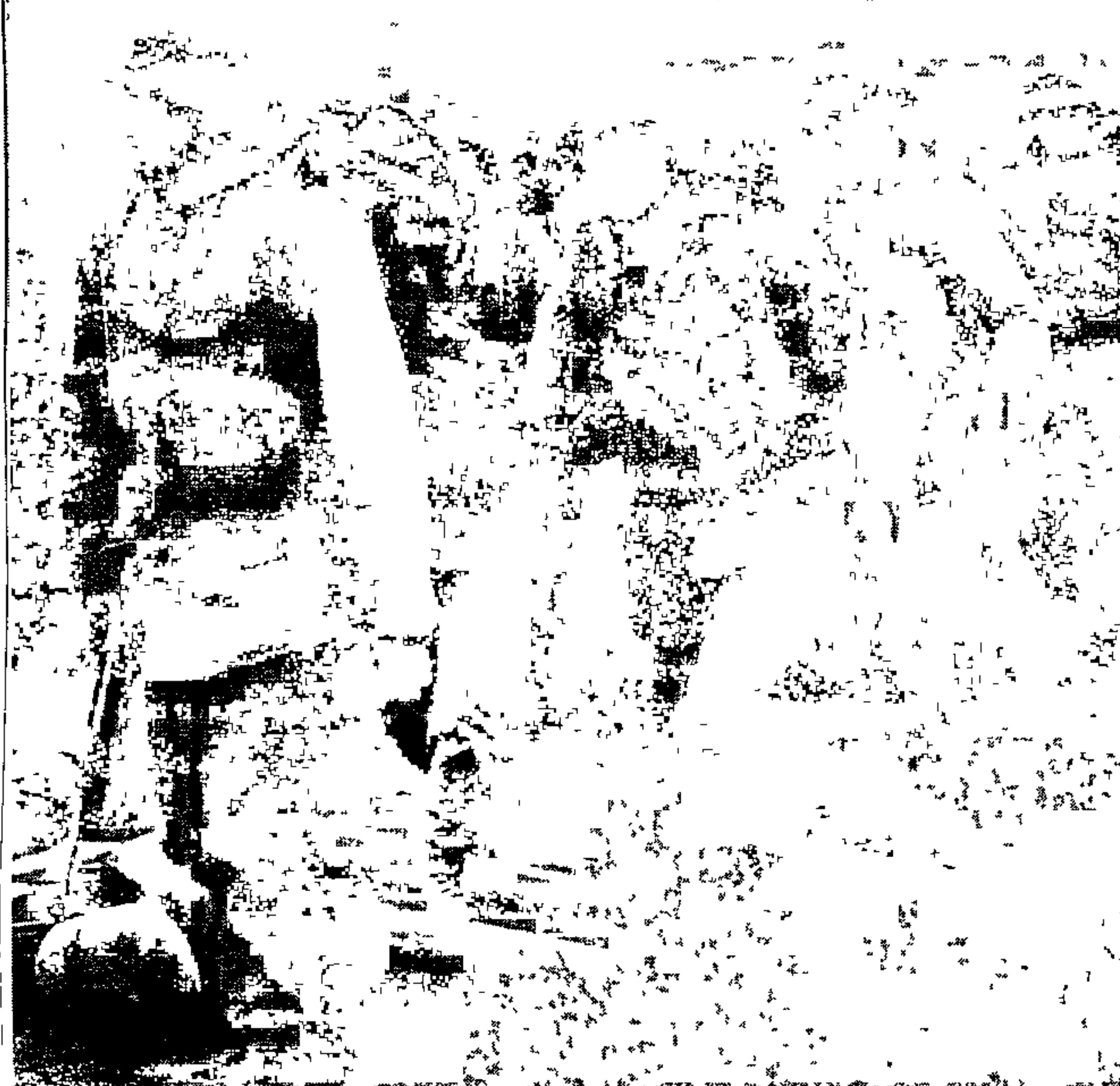
It is, however, no use resting on one's laurels and continuous research and development are required to upgrade one's tactics, training, and equipment, in the light of modern developments.

It is essential, therefore, that we continually send members of the Defence Force abroad to learn what new ideas can be incorporated into our own doctrines. We must not underestimate our capabilities, but we must not be afraid to learn from others.

The second point refers to the racial composition of the defence force.

There are, of course, a great number of black troops in the Defence Force, particularly in the army. The Defence Force at present does not, however, represent a cross-section of the different racial groups in the country and this needs attention. Moreover, all new recruits, regardless of colour, must be given an equal chance of advancement to senior ranks. This has not been the case in the past. Affirmative action will have to be taken to rectify the position in the short term.

As to how the different population groups are to be employed and in what combinations, is something that must be considered by the hierarchy of the new defence force. Obviously, past experience will be a factor to be considered.



WHERE TO NOW? The future of South Africa's armed forces is the subject of intense political debate.

CROSSTALK debates are presented in association with the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, a non-partisan organisation not affiliated to any institute or political party. Its mission is to promote multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation in South Africa.
For more information, telephone (021) 419-3680.

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MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

CT 12/11/93
Police, army
deal close

JOHANNESBURG —
The government and the
African National Con-
gress last night report-
edly agreed in principle
on a future police force
and defence force.

The government and
the ANC will meet again
today in an attempt to
put the finishing touches
to the separate agree-
ments on police and de-
fence.

The police deal re-
portedly provides for a
central police force with
regional controls.

On defence, the two
parties have reportedly
agreed in principle to
the make-up of a new de-
fence force and have be-
gun work on a new De-
fence Act — Sapa

Navy sheds old cold blues

250 APR 13/11/93

FIRST indications have been given by a senior member of the government that the Navy will soon start to play a greater role in the country's defence force. With its annual budget at less than seven percent of the total defence budget, the Navy has been looking for assurances that this situation is about to change.

Kobie Coetsee's message to the Navy was twofold.

■ It offered the opportunity of taking over responsibility for harbour and coastal areas in a protective capacity, and

■ It indicated that the Navy will be receiving additional refuelling and maintenance opportunities from overseas navies.

In an interview the Minister said, "There is a need for the protection of South Africa's marine resources, and who is better trained and equipped to undertake this than the Navy? A decision concerning this will have to be taken in the very near future."

"The Navy is capable of being cost effective, thus avoiding duplication by having to create another department, which is not in the interests of either the Navy or the taxpayer."

By thus it would seem that Mr Coetsee was inferring that there would be no need

■ Bringing the Navy in from the cold was the message contained in a speech by the Minister of Defence at a parade at SAS Saldanha marking the completion of a R19,6-million modernisation project.

Weekend Argus Correspondent
DINAH WHITE reports.

now to create a coastguard service and that the government would shortly be defining the exact roles of the Navy, the water-wing of the police and even the NSRI.

SAS Saldanha is the naval training base where generations of sailors have been put through their basic training. The modernisation project has been on the cards for nearly 20 years, but due to budgetary constraints it was not started until 1991 and that was due to the tenacity of the then commanding officer, Captain Peter Craythorne. He died this year without seeing his project completed.

Previously amenities for trainees had been minimal, with existing accommodation being barely adequate.

Naval spokesman Lieutenant Braam Coetsee said "Until 1991 we were still heating water in boilers over coals and trainees were living in 'moonbuggies' or even tents. We had facilities for 360 but quite often we were expected to accommodate up to 1 200 sailors a year."

Moonbuggies were temporary fibreglass units put up in 1974 for a period of five years. They slept 18 people and were very cold in winter and very hot in summer. Even the lecture rooms were archaic, having been adapted from old dormitories.

Now that Project Governor has been completed the base now has a galley and a dining hall seating 500, with dormitory accommodation for 770 men or women in training.

In addition there are single sleeping facilities for 234. Some of the older, sound buildings are being converted into classrooms.

The current naval intake of 218 is the first transitional group since the abolition of national service. The group includes the largest number of blacks (112) joining the service at any one time, with the balance being made up of 10 percent of whites and the remainder coloureds.

Public service brigade possible, says Meiring

THE SA Army was considering the establishment of a service brigade to accommodate people who had received military training but could not be utilised in the force, SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring said yesterday. *Biday*

Meiring told a conference on a future defence force held at Unisa that to leave these people jobless would be to invite trouble. *16/11/93*

He stressed that the establishment of public utility services by the army was currently merely an idea and would be discussed and planned by all interested parties. *(254)*

Meiring said although the army should be designed primarily for conducting conventional operations, its vast pool of management skills and knowledge was ideally suited for social upliftment projects.

He said a vast number of the youth of SA had not been sufficiently trained to pursue a profession or career. A possible partial solution to the problem was to use the army to train them for a better future.

Meiring said a service brigade could be used on non-military tasks such as building projects. "After a period of service in the brigade they can leave and make a decent living for themselves in the private sector," he added.

He said the possibilities were virtually endless and were restricted only by the availability of sufficient personnel and

STEPHANE BOTHMA

funds to pursue this public service route.

Meiring said the envisaged projects should be seen as a joint venture by all parties concerned and the aid of the private sector in the form of funds and other contributions would be needed.

"Given sufficient funds, I am of the opinion that the army can train large numbers of people every year in this way," he said.

He said the organisations could be used on regional, national or even international levels in addressing the socioeconomic problems of southern Africa.

About the future defence force, Meiring said the army was prepared to give military training to any new members, but not to lower standards.

He also stressed the importance of the army maintaining a large part-time component. This had many advantages, such as being comparatively inexpensive and offering numbers according to requirements.

"Because it includes people of all political beliefs, it is not possible to misuse these forces for party political purposes and it ensures a bond between the population and the army," he said.

Meiring said it was probably unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade. The army therefore had to expect to play a role in this regard, he stated.

Defence expert warns new govt

STEPHANE BOUTHMA

RETRIBUTION by a new government against SADF officers involved in state terror during the '80s could hamper establishment of an integrated professional army, Witwatersrand University defence expert Tom Lodge said yesterday.

Lodge told the defence conference that in situations comparable to SA, new loyalties easily replaced old ones in a truly professional defence force.

The conference was hosted jointly by the Institute for Defence Policy, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Unisa, and covered the "taking of the SA Army into the future".

Lodge said: "Building a corporate culture in an integrated army might be seriously hampered, however, if the next government decides to meet political demands for retribution against SADF officers."

It would also be sensible if Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK)

officers who hoped to assume senior positions in a new army stayed out of the political limelight in the months leading up to the election, he said.

Although it would be reasonable for a new administration to adopt vigorous measures to ensure the loyalty of the security forces, it would be impractical and a security risk to compel a large number of highly trained, extremely competent and potentially embittered soldiers to enter civilian life.

Despite the fact that MK currently represented about 10 000 trained and disciplined members, the military experience of a large number of these soldiers would not constitute a serious challenge to the continued prevalence of white technical and managerial expertise for several years to come.

"The most substantial

manpower resources for building a racially egalitarian and politically acceptable post-apartheid military probably lie in the homeland armies."

The TBVC forces, which numbered about 8 000 men, had always been considered by MK strategists as their "mutual allies", Lodge said. This kind of political endorsement and the TBVC states' adherence to SA training systems and standards would make their officers the main likely beneficiaries of repositioning of the SADF's command after April 1994.

Lodge stressed that the defence force should cease playing a role in quelling communal disorder as soon as possible.

As long as it continued to do so it would be seen by many citizens as a political antagonistic force and would continue to risk entanglement in civilian politics, he said.

Army 'faces continuing internal stability battle'

PRETORIA — The army would rather not be involved in trying to quell internal instability, Defence Force chief Georg Meiring told a conference

But it was unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade, General Meiring added yesterday.

There were too many factors pointing to prolonged periods

of instability, and the army should therefore expect to be used in this role for many years

The present situation had forced the army into "being more involved than it would have preferred" in stabilising operations, he said

But until the police or a national peace-keeping force was able to enforce stability, the

army would have fulfil the role

General Meiring said any new government would have to address the underlying socio-economic causes for instability, adding that the army had capabilities to promote socio-economic development

He suggested three areas where the army could be used

- To use the vast pool of

management skills and knowledge for upliftment projects, similar to way the military was used in the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s

- To develop a "community support corps", to train people

- To establish a "services brigade" to retrain soldiers who were no longer needed

— Sapa (254) ARG 16/11/83

Govt's bid to stop gun flow

By Joe Thlooe

THE Government has been negotiating with Mozambique and the United Nations to stop the flow of illegal guns into South Africa

This was disclosed by Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel at a media briefing on the West Rand yesterday

(254)
Kriel said the Government was urging the UN to create a fund to buy up guns in Mozambique. South Africa would also contribute to the fund.

He said if asked to, South Africa would assist Mozambique in patrolling its ports to ensure that no more guns entered that country for sale in South Africa

Kriel listed "the availability of illegal firearms, especially AK-47 rifles" among the threats to "the security of the election process" next year

"These weapons are violence multipliers and must be removed from society," he said. "Despite extensive efforts by the SA Police to seize these weapons the ANC and the IFP have done nothing to combat this problem because so many of their supporters are in possession of illegal AK-47s"

Kriel conceded that the Government's efforts to mop up the guns in South Africa through substantial rewards and the creation of 29 firearm units in the South African Police had had limited success

In Natal, the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Transvaal, 5 105 illegal firearms were seized this year. About 1 013 AK-47 rifles and 217 grenades were seized throughout the country

Agreement on defence and police

Star 17/11/93

The Negotiating Council agreed today on a complete overhaul of the police and defence forces.

But the PAC walked out of the chamber soon after 1.30 am, labelling the debate a "farce" (254)

Although it was prepared to discuss "proper legislation", said the PAC, the proposals placed on the table amounted to pre-agreements between the ANC and Government.

PAC negotiators added that no time had been given for consultation on the proposals. And they stressed the security forces were a subject of dispute between the organisation and the Government.

In terms of the agreement, a post-apartheid South Africa would have a single national police force and defence force.

However, a clear role on policing has been agreed on for provincial governments, regarding appointments, administration and promotion.

The agreement on a future police force states that the State President will appoint a national police commissioner. Although the national commissioner will appoint regional commissioners, provincial governments will have veto power over the appointments.

The chapter — to be included in the draft Interim Constitution — also provides for a single national defence force comprising all armed formations, with no special status given to the SADF.

Emphasis on standards

MK men 'will be welcome in navy'

Star 17/11/93

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

Members of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) trained as naval officers will be welcome to join the South African Navy.

Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson said in Pretoria yesterday he had held discussions with several MK navy personnel who had been trained overseas. There were at least 24 trained officers.

It is understood that the men had been trained in India and in unnamed North African countries.

"They are most welcome to come into the navy," he said.

"But I must make it clear that standards will not be allowed to drop. (25c)

He said that from discussions with the ANC, it had become apparent that the South African Navy "would be sympathetically looked at. There is no doubt that the importance of the navy is recognised and it is acknowledged that the navy has been neglected.

The SA Navy is hoping to sign a contract within a year for four 2 000-ton corvette-type vessels and efforts were being made to restore South Africa's anti-submarine capability.

Vessels for the latter command cost millions of rands

each. They will be bought as "clean ships" — Simon's Town will fit them out to South African specifications.

In addition, several Dakota aircraft are being prepared for maritime reconnaissance which, Simpson-Anderson said, had been severely curtailed when Shackleton aircraft had been withdrawn as part of a cost-cutting drive several years ago.

He had "dropped hints" to the United States Navy that its P3 Orion reconnaissance aircraft, which were being decommissioned as part of a defence cutback, could be of use to the South African Navy.

Army plans shoved through

BIDA 18/11/93

Political Staff

IT TOOK the 21-party negotiating council just 90 minutes early yesterday to decide the shape of the SA police service and national defence force of the new SA.

The first sight that the vast majority of negotiators had of Chapter 13 of the interim constitution, which spells out the details of the new security services, was at 1am.

The document — the product of months of talks between the ANC and government — and the bewildering speed with which negotiators were asked to deal with its provisions angered some delegates.

There was also concern among delegates that neither Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, nor his deputy Gert Myburgh, attended the session.

Defence and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, left to carry the can, barked out

instructions to officials to try to round up specialists to help oversee the process.

PAC negotiator Barney Desai said his party wished to register its strongest opposition to the procedure as he had only just been handed the document. The PAC later walked out of the chamber in protest.

DP negotiator Douglas Gibson wanted to know: "What happens if this document is endorsed by the plenary but is incomplete and erroneous in form?" (254)

The interim constitution makes provision for national and regional police services and an a national defence force made up of all armed formations on an equal basis, with the existing SADF not enjoying, — in theory, at least — special status.

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Farmers' union urges Bill of Rights change

BIDA 18/11/93

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The property clause in the draft Bill of Rights should be amended and the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court should be changed, the SA Agricultural Union urged yesterday.

The appeal was made by union president Boet Fourie in a letter to President F W de Klerk.

He said the government would be abandoning farmers and property owners and failing to honour a personal undertaking that title deeds would be guaranteed if the proposed property clause, agreed by the negotiating council, was passed by Parliament.

The property clause, supposed to protect property rights, "was in fact intended to open the door to large-scale expropriation of land without fair compensation", Fourie said.

It seemed some of the criteria written into the property clause had a poli-

tical motive and could serve as loopholes for nationalisation.

The government had accepted the clause even though it had been rejected by the judiciary, the Bar Association and the Association of Attorneys.

Referring to the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court, Fourie said it could in effect still become a "political court" which would inspire no confidence.

The proposed property clause created uncertainties, and if it was to be adjudicated by the Constitutional Court as currently proposed, it would seem the majority of the court could be political lackeys of the government.

No appeal could be lodged against a Constitutional Court ruling, which meant farmers would have to accept the judgment.

Focus on local government

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE local government negotiating forum would meet today to consider the Local Government Transition Bill which the negotiating council passed on Tuesday.

It would be the first full meeting since June. Various members of the forum — which represents extra-parliamentary organisations and the local government establishment — have accused the ANC and government of sidelining other parties.

Today's meeting would consider chapter 10 of the transitional constitution, which deals specifically with local government. Negotiators at the multiparty talks adopted the chapter, which included reserving some wards for whites.

The forum would also begin planning the implementation of new local government legislation, civic leader Lechisa Tsenodi, a convener, said yesterday.

It would concentrate on ensuring Tuesday's agreement was put into practice.

The civics had supported the reservation of council seats for minorities.

The CP-dominated Transvaal Municipal Association met yesterday to discuss the agreement.

MARKET.

AWAITING

ARE AS FOLLOWS

Conference and

3 000 sq m

1 000 sq m

'Adequate standards must suffice'

MI chief wants integration soon

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The full integration of the various armed forces in South Africa should take place before the April 27 election, Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

He was speaking at a passing-out parade of intelligence officers at MI's training college in Pretoria

Van der Westhuizen is the first high-ranking South African Defence Force officer to suggest early integration. It is understood that the majority of officers favour inte-

GENERAL Joffel van der Westhuizen wants armed forces together before election

gration procedures to start only after the election, when the SADF will give way to a new organisation to be known as the National Defence Force

He said the SADF would have to be willing to accept adequate standards from members of other forces rather than

the highest standards "in order to leave room for the development of its new members"

Van der Westhuizen warned against wholesale affirmative action being introduced by the Government

"Affirmative action is currently a very popular term. I wish to warn against its implementation according to the popular definition as this can very easily boomerang against the beneficiary," he said.

"Because of a lack of training, knowledge and experience, the beneficiary can easily become the

Star 18/11/93
(254)

Warning to
TEC over
army raids

CT 18/11/93
254

JOHANNESBURG —
The transitional executive council's sub-council on defence may not be able to prevent a repeat of the recent SADF raid on an alleged Apla base in Transkei, a military affairs specialist warned yesterday.

Mr Laurie Nathan, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said in a paper to the planning committee of the multi-party forum that several defence matters had not been explicitly covered by the sub-council's terms of reference.

Mr Nathan said the doctrine and strategies of the new defence force should meet defensive, not offensive, objectives. The army should be controlled by a civilian defence department —
Sapa

MI chief: 254

War-talk must stop

PRETORIA — Political leaders should stop the war-talk and publicly declare their resolve to avoid armed conflict, Military Intelligence chief General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

Addressing a medal parade he said "Peace is in the hands of the politicians, not of military and para-military forces acting in accordance with divergent political leadership. Generals fight wars. Politicians declare wars."

The Defence Force was against any form or mention of violence.

The Defence Force had never acted independently of political leadership and so was an instrument in the hands of the government of the day, the general said — Sapa

Defence force reshaped at breakneck speed

From ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It took the 21-party Negotiating Council just 90 minutes yesterday to decide on the shape of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and

National Defence Force (NDF) in the new South Africa. The first sight most negotiators had of Chapter 13 of the interim constitution which spells out the details of the new security services was at 1 a.m. yesterday.

Negotiators had to proceed at breakneck speed through the complex provisions dealing with the structure, powers and role of the new security services.

The document, and the speed which negotiators were asked to deal with its provisions, angered a number of delegates. There was also concern and surprise that neither Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel nor his deputy, Mr Gert Myburgh, attended the session.

PAC negotiator Mr Barney Desai said his party wished to register its strongest opposition to the procedure being followed as he had only just been handed the document being debated. The PAC later walked out in protest.

The interim constitution makes provision for a two-tier — national and regional — police service and a national defence force comprising all armed formations on an equal basis, with the existing SADF not enjoying, in theory at least, a special status.

Thursday, November 18, 1993, SOWETAN

Sowetan

18/11/93

P.T.O-7-9

By Sowetan Correspondent

THE NEGOTIATING Council yesterday agreed to a complete overhaul of the police and defence force. Post-apartheid South Africa will have a single national police force and defence force.

However, a clear role on policing has been agreed to for provincial governments regarding appointments, administration and promotion. The agreement on a future police force states that the State President will appoint a national police commissioner. Although the national commis-

Armed forces overhaul

... will appoint regional commissioners, provincial governments will have veto power over the appointments.

The chapter — to be included in the draft Interim Constitution — also provides for a single national defence force comprising all armed formations with no special status given to the SADF.

On a national level the powers of the South African Police Service includes in-

ternal security, the investigation of organised crime, international police liaison, intelligence, training and recruitment, and the establishment of a national public order policing unit.

Provincial police commissioners will investigate and prevent crime, develop a community-policing service, maintain public order, provide visible policing services, and establish

police stations and crime reaction units. A Board of Commissioners comprising the national and provincial commissioners will be established to promote co-operation.

An independent complaints mechanism under civilian control will be created to investigate complaints against policemen. The State President will appoint the chief of the

defence force, which will comprise a permanent force and a part-time component. PAC negotiators said the organisation would not endorse the agreement.

PAC negotiators added that the document was tabled at 11 00am and no time had been given to consult on the proposals and the security forces were a subject of dispute between the organisation and the Government. The PAC walked out of the chamber shortly after 1 30am labeling it a "farce".

THE ARMY

Fwi 19/11/93

Keep the sword polished

The next decade will be unstable, so the new army must be built with care

The SADF has for the first time revealed its vision of the armed forces in a democratic SA. The essence of the plan is that the SADF must be credible, cost-effective and legitimate. It must appear non-threatening among our regional neighbours but it must also be able to deter potential aggressors. The SADF will be smaller than it is at present, relying heavily on the part-time component, but it should be a balanced force, and flexible enough to expand rapidly in response to any threat.

The new thinking was revealed in unprecedented detail on Monday by SADF chief General Georg Meiring, at an Institute for Defence Policy seminar. Meiring is at pains to point out that this paper is not the final word, and that "we fully acknowledge the necessity to discuss the future of the army with many different parties before we will finalise the strategy for the future." This is a clear signal that the SADF has accepted political reality, such a qualification would not have been made a year ago.

The fact remains, whatever the political

imperatives, that the SADF is by far the most important military player. There are other important formations — the armed wings of the liberation movements and the small armies of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC). But the SADF is the only one with the structures, the experience and the brainpower to present and execute a sophisticated plan for the creation of a new defence force. And political opponents will find it difficult to argue against the new vision, because it is based on hard realities and commonsense (254).

The controversial area is, of course, the SA Army. There is acute political sensitivity about its historic role, real and alleged, in supporting apartheid. It will also bear the brunt of political pressure in the drive to amalgamate the various military formations. This will be an enormously delicate business, for two reasons: deep political animosity between the present army and the liberation forces, the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and the PAC's Apla, and perceived tension between the need to maintain profes-

sional standards, and the call from non-SADF formations — MK in particular — for affirmative action.

The SA Navy and SA Air Force will by and large escape these awkward problems, simply because none of the other groupings was able to fund its own air or maritime force. Some MK members — perhaps three dozen — have received formal naval or pilot training in other countries, these could be accommodated without much disruption.

What is not clear is how many former MK and Apla soldiers will actually want to join a new army. Many of them went into exile for romantic political reasons, not because they had an affinity for conventional soldiering, others have simply drifted away into other work — or crime. The estimate of 10 000 MK soldiers wanting to be placed in a new army may turn out to be grossly inflated.


The position of the 8 000 soldiers in the TBVC states is somewhat different. Most of their senior officers have SADF course qualifications — Transkei has 14 SA-trained brigadiers, and there are 50 officers above




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the rank of captain in the four TBVC armies. This should make amalgamation much easier than it will be with MK — but some officers presently serving in the SADF would obviously have to make way if the overall permanent force level is to be reduced. This has clear implications for morale, which is why the process needs such careful handling.

Successful integration of all these forces will depend not on the practical obstacles, but on the manner in which the whole issue is approached by the SADF. It will be crucial to prevent any loss of face among the commanders and politicians linked to the smaller formations, the SADF will at times have to pretend that it is less powerful than it is. The point is that the problems are not insurmountable, only treacherous.

Given that amalgamation can take place reasonably smoothly, what kind of army will we have? Obviously an army's primary role must be to counter external threats, but Meiring echoes the general view that a direct conventional attack on SA in the near future is highly unlikely. On the other hand, says Meiring, "it cannot be accurately forecast that a large-scale conflict will not occur in the long term (more than five years), and there is a possibility of small-scale involvement in an external conflict in the medium term as part of an international force." This refers to the possibility of the SADF getting involved in UN peacekeeping forces — which implies the use of Nato standards in logistics and operational procedures.

Meiring also raises an intriguing and apparently bizarre possibility that in the short term, and especially during the transitional process with its expected increase in violence, there is a chance of external military intervention in SA by the United Nations. The assumption seems to be that the SADF would physically resist such an intervention — though it is not clear under whose orders it would be acting if it did.

On the army's domestic role, General Meiring's assessment is sombre. He believes that "it is probably unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade. There are too many factors pointing to possible prolonged periods of instability. The State will have to provide mechanisms to quell internal unrest and violence on a large scale."

Therefore, says Meiring, though the army would rather not be involved in trying to quell internal instability, "it must expect to be used in this role for a considerable number of years unless an alternative can be developed." He does urge that more resources be given to the police.

Meiring argues that overflow from regional conflicts is a major threat to our national security, in two possible ways: a large-scale influx of illegal immigrants and refugees, and SA being drawn into a regional conflict. "These conditions, together with internal social instability and political strife, may result in a mass influx of destitute people into the RSA."

It is obviously in the strategic interest of

Fm 19/11/92

SA to promote the welfare of states in the region and regional security in general.

Meiring talks of three "pillars" on which a future army must be built if it is to be effective and legitimate. The army must

- Be apolitical — though it must not be politically insensitive,
- Maintain its high standards of military professionalism, and (254)
- Extend its large part-time component.

The third of Meiring's "pillars" is important, because it shows that the SADF has finally ruled out the idea of an all-volunteer force. This is not surprising, a large part-



Meiring . eyes on the future

time force has many advantages. It is comparatively inexpensive, it can expand and decrease according to requirements, it can build a bond between the population and the army, and it is difficult to exploit for party political purposes — or to use in a coup attempt.

On the structural level, Meiring's thinking is clear. "The force structure must be balanced and allow for maximum flexibility, like our part-time forces. Over-specialisation must be avoided. A wide range of capabilities must be maintained, even if only low force-levels are affordable. Operational capabilities must also be designed and structured in such a way as to maximise flexibility. Multipurpose characteristics must be enhanced. Mutual support among different capabilities has to be a design feature."

There is the vital deterrent aspect.

"The probability of armed conflict is likely to increase as a result of failure to prepare for conflict, thereby enticing potential adversaries to use military options." Linked to this is the emphasis on keeping the weapons and equipment of the army up to standard. Meiring offers a classic defence of the need to maintain a minimum force level, bearing in mind the temptation that will be felt by

politicians to reduce defence spending.

"The lead time for acquiring and bringing weapon systems into full operational readiness from a zero base is approximately a decade, the lead time for creating a viable military force from a zero base, is about two to three decades, and the lead time for significant changes in the political scenario is considerably shorter than the ability of a defence force to detect and react to them from a cold start."

One of the dominant threads in the defence debate has been the perception among other regional states of SA's military strength. Many analysts have argued that a new government in SA will not necessarily allay the feeling of acute vulnerability among our weaker neighbours. Meiring's remarks indicate that the SADF has now accepted this analysis and is preparing to reassure the region. The obvious way of doing this is through military co-operation and assistance, including

- Holding combined army exercises, with the promotion of common standards and procedures,
- Opening of SA training establishments and perhaps logistics facilities for use by other regional forces,
- Secondment of personnel to the SA army,
- Goodwill visits and exchange of military attachés, and
- Inviting observers from the region to SA army exercises.

Meiring has also put forward ideas on how the army can be used in community support work — not as a reason for its existence, but as a way of using spare capacity. These include using management and specialist skills for upliftment projects, setting up a community support corps to absorb and train young people, and forming a services brigade to accommodate those who have had military training but will not be absorbed in the new army. This services brigade would be used on non-military but disciplined tasks like building projects, while training its members to begin to fend for themselves in the economy. Meiring's central point here is that the army already has in place the infrastructure, training expertise and facilities.

Clearly, the obstacles to forming a new army are political rather than military. The new government will be suspicious of the old SADF — but it will not be able to interfere too much. Even if all MK members were to be integrated, the dominance of the white establishment would not be threatened for many years.

What will be decisive is the attitude of the present SADF's senior officers towards the transition. The admirable thinking revealed in Meiring's paper will have to be backed with a negotiating tone that is confident but never arrogant or resentful.

A strong, impartial and legitimate defence force will be of crucial importance in the months after the election — especially if the ANC, weighed down by the intractable problems of office, finds itself increasingly weak and divided. ■

SADF drops scheme for San troops to return to Namibia

By JAMES BRITTAIN

THE South African Defence Force has dropped a plan to pay off members of its former Bushman Brigade who wanted to return to Namibia, shattering their dreams of a secure civilian future. *S Times 2/11/93*

Colonel Andre Hendrikz of 3 SAI Battalion told the inaugural meeting of the !Xu and Khwe Trust this week that the SADF could not offer financial settlements to those wanting to quit the army and return home to the Caprivi.

The trust was launched on Wednesday to manage the future of the families of the former 31 Battalion combatants.

Colonel Hendrikz said the SADF had mooted the pay-off deal earlier this year but had later dropped it. San soldiers brought back from Namibia in 1990 would now remain with 3 SAI in Kimberley.

!Xu and Khwe Trust member and human rights lawyer Roger Chennells said the soldiers and their families had been looking forward to going home.

"The army at least owes them the option. We intend to approach the SADF to negotiate and reconsider their position," Mr Chennells said.

The SADF founded 31 Battalion in 1974, employing the San's legendary tracking skills in the fight against Swapo.

Within months, the unit's first commanding officer, Colonel Delville Linford, had transformed the San recruits from simple rural people into expert modern fighters who more than proved their mettle in operations in Angola during the 70s and 80s and in Namibia until 1989.

When the SADF withdrew from Namibia, the battalion — along with 3 400 wives, children and dependants from two San tribes — were resettled at

TRIBE WITHOUT ROOTS FACES A BLEAK FUTURE

Schmidtsdrift, 70km west of Kimberley, where they have lived in tents for more than three years.

The Schmidtsdrift land is flat, dry and dusty. There is a school, a well-equipped clinic and supermarket, but the community is isolated, and many of the traditionally nomadic San feel rootless and neglected.

Mr Robert Derenge, 31, a !Xu from Bagan, joined the SADF in 1980. He said this week he wanted to leave the army, and that he had only agreed to remain with 3 SAI because he and his family could not support themselves otherwise.

Mr Derenge, one of the trustees, said he hoped the !Xu and Khwe Trust would help provide a stable home for the San, with "proper houses".

"We want to go back home or be given a place to stay."

"I feel like a tree with no roots," he said.

The trust faces a difficult task.

SADF bridging funds will be exhausted in March, and the trust has minimal start-up funding.

A trustee, Mr Jan Viljoen, said they would try to obtain donations from abroad.

San people make up half of the trust's 20-strong membership. The other trustees are community developers, lawyers and anthropologists, with one ex-officio member of the SADF. (254)

As its first task, the trust aims to determine which San want to leave Schmidtsdrift.

Commandant Scholtz van Wyk, the last commanding officer of 31 Battalion, said it was "too dangerous" for the San to return to Namibia, where former Swapo members would kill them.

However, Namibian representative in South Africa Joshua Hoebel said there was no threat to the San, and that many former 31 Battalion members had already returned.

Those who decide to stay on the 36 000-hectare property near Kimberley may find themselves sharing it with others.

At least two communities of Batswana and Griquas — moved from Schmidtsdrift in 1968 when the SADF set up the base — have laid claim to the land.

Pointing to his grandparents' burial place, one of the displaced people, Mr Herbert Sebolai, said this week: "I'll be back on my land by Christmas. I have my culture and the San have theirs. They have told us they don't mind if we stay together."

SA 'exporting death'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — South Africa is increasing covert exports of deadly landmines in defiance of the arms boycott and international humanitarian campaigns to outlaw their use, the respected newsletter Africa Confidential claimed yesterday.

The leading companies in the sales drive were the Denel (former Armscor) subsidiaries Naschem and Mechem Consultants, the report said. The "cruel logic" of the arms trade meant Denel subsidiaries were also marketing mine-clearing and detection equipment to countries infested by landmines, which claim "a monstrous toll of mostly innocent lives and limbs".

Jane's defence correspondent Mr Helmoed Romef Heitman said Mechem manufactured mine-clearing

Companies in landmine

Sales drive — report

equipment and were on the "hard sell" but he had heard nothing of large contracts by Naschem, makers of mines.

South Africa did not have a great array of mines — one anti-tank mine and two anti-personnel mines — in their armoury, excluding claymore designs or command detonated mines.

The Africa Confidential report said that up to 30 million landmines, mostly small and virtually undetectable, man-killing devices, had become the

"deadly legacy" of civil war in at least 18 African countries.

The main African government and guerrilla market was for small but deadly low-tech mines which could be planted by hand. They were almost entirely plastic and undetectable by even the most sophisticated equipment, said the report.

In the past decade, the former Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Italy were the four main suppliers of mines to the warring Africans,

OT 23/11/93 (254)
Belgium, Britain, China, France and the US had been "second tier" suppliers to African guerrillas and governments.

But, the report said, South Africa and Egypt were now the main producers of landmines in Africa, and the Republic's aggressive sales drive was winning an increasing share in one of the most controversial areas of the arms market, to which some 50 countries contributed.

The report said that more sophisticated anti-personnel and anti-tank mines made by South Africa were aimed particularly at Middle East markets.

The mines were "local designs and imitations of American and Italian mines".

• Spokesmen for Denel, Naschem and Mechem Consultants could not be reached for comment last night.

Rush to join SADF rules out need for conscripts

PRETORIA — As many as 400 people a day were volunteering to serve in the national army next year, South African Defence Force director of manpower Joan van der Poel has said here.

She told a media briefing of Natal journalists yesterday that the huge interest in the army ruled out the need to introduce a conscript ballot system for at least a year.

The SADF already had almost the full quota of about 5 000 volunteers required for service next year, Brigadier Van der Poel said.

They would be paid a non-taxable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them a monthly take-home pay cheque of R749, plus the added benefits of free medical ser-

vices, accommodation, uniform and transport.

The army had received a number of applications from men who had completed national service but were volunteering to serve again.

These were "desperate cases" who were out of work and would prefer to be housed and clothed by the army rather than roam the streets, she said.

Brigadier Van der Poel did not want to be drawn on how many blacks were among the volunteers, but said the numbers would reflect the ethnic character of regions.

However, a military source said the volunteers proportionately represented the country's population groups.

Sapa (254) ART 24/11/93

Volunteers flocking to SADF

PRETORIA — As many as 400 people a day were volunteering to serve in the national army next year, SA Defence Force director of manpower Brig Joan van der Poel said yesterday. *B1294*

She said the huge interest in the army ruled out the need to introduce a conscript ballot system for at least a year.

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They would be paid a non-taxable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them a monthly take-home pay cheque of R749, plus the added benefits of free medical services, accommodation, uniform and transport.

Van der Poel did not say how many blacks were among the volunteers, but said the numbers would reflect the ethnic character of regions. *2411193*

Meanwhile, the SADF wanted to encour-

age wider public debate about the military to try to avoid past errors, director of strategic management processes Brig Jack Grudling said yesterday.

He said public involvement would give the SADF more credibility. *(254)*

A lack of public interest in SADF strategy in the past had meant policies had been accepted without proper critical debate.

The road to democracy demanded a stronger civilian hand in the force, a curtailment of its past freedom and transparent control of finances and technology. Grudling said once new political controls were in place the SADF could plan more appropriately.

SADF director of strategy Brig George Kruis said it was "a fault of our history" that there had not been enough civilian interest and involvement in the military. — Sapa.

Navy 'a spent force' without more money

24/11/93
Own Correspondent

254

PRETORIA — The SA Navy would be a "spent force" by 2005 unless defence received a greater chunk of the national budget, SADF deputy chief of staff for finance, Major-General Ben Raubenheimer, said yesterday.

"At the rate the defence budget is going now, we will start losing our first naval capabilities in 1996", he told a press briefing here.

He expressed concern that "the money's getting less but the job isn't getting any smaller", referring to a real decrease of 12,6% in the defence budget for 1993/94 over 1992/93. South Africa now had the third smallest defence budget, as a percentage of gross domestic product, in Africa — 2,61% compared to Namibia's 2,47% and Nigeria's 0,77%.

Natal township varsity mooted

Political Staff

LEGISLATION to allow the University of Natal to set up a satellite campus offering the Bachelor of Education degree-course on a part-time basis at the Newcastle township of Madadeni has been tabled in Parliament.

The University of Natal Amendment Bill is expected to be read during the present session under the guidance of Democratic Party education spokesman Mr Roger Burrows. CT 25/11/93

SP 'controls SADF'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The powers of the Transitional Executive Council and its sub-councils were relatively narrow and would not affect control of the South African Defence Force, Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

"Supreme command of the SADF will remain with the State President. The ANC also subscribes to this," he said during an interpellation debate on whether the command-in-chief of the

SADF would still be vested in the State President after the TEC comes into operation.

"We must recognise the realities of South Africa. We are on the way to an election and the TEC and its sub-council on defence have specific powers which they cannot exercise without consultation and the permission of the minister.

"The SADF have accepted this because they contributed to the legislation. The role of the TEC is to ensure that we have a free and fair election. The SADF wants

other role-players to be there"

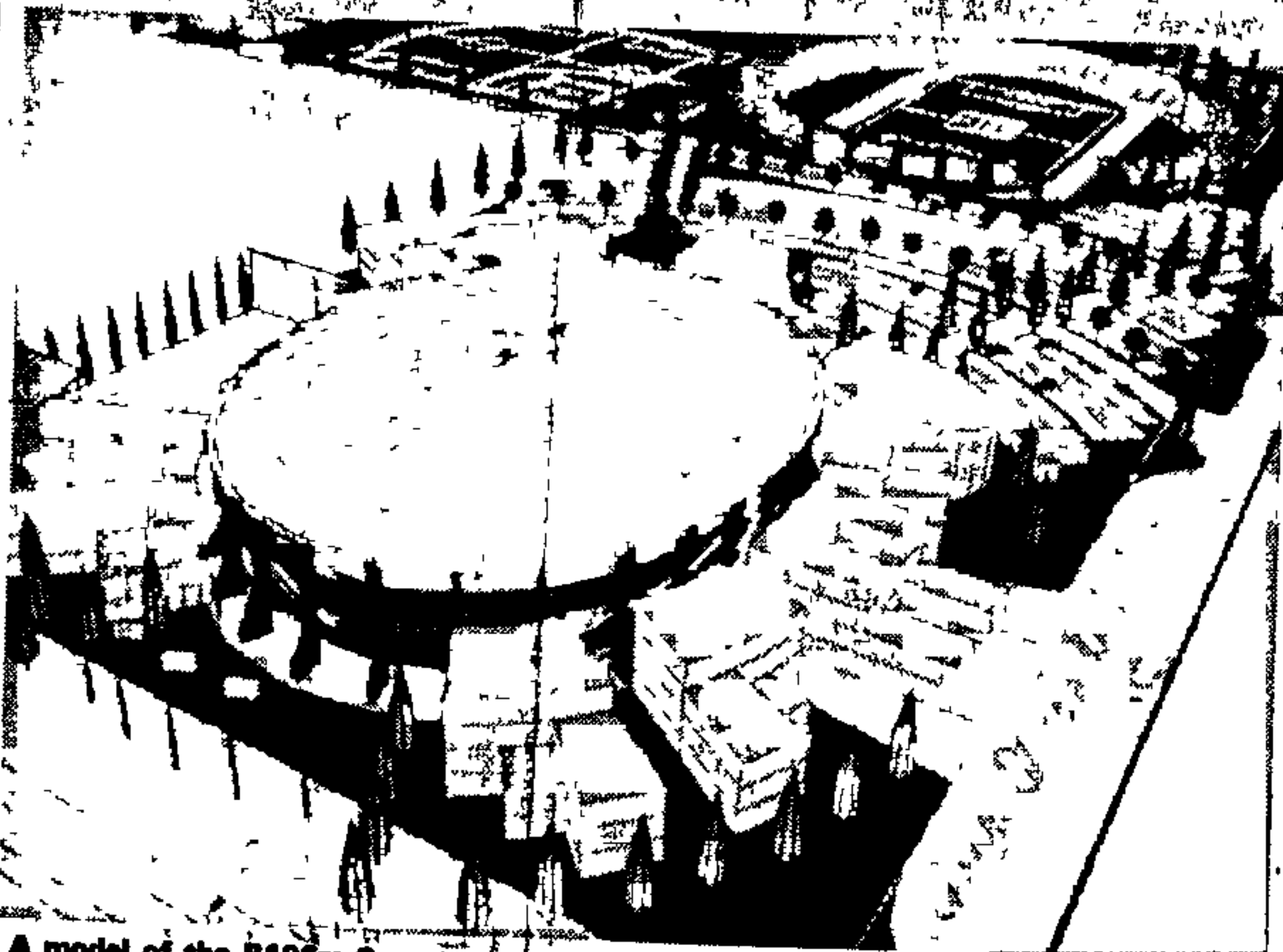
Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said not only the TEC but also its sub-council on defence could take over control of the SADF. (254)

"The TEC is the result of a revolutionary process forced by mass action and the ANC-communist alliance. CT 25/11/93

"This is an unacceptable situation which can only lead to conflict. We say control over the SADF will be lost and then we will be forced to establish alternative structures." — Sapa

The ... in ...





A model of the R106m Soweto sport and cultural complex, which shows the covered stadium surrounded by units which will include a conference centre, library and hotel. The sports park on the right, and to the left is the baseball diamond. Graphic: Kerry Brooksbank Architects

Mandela wrong on land, says SADF

THE SADF yesterday denied an allegation by ANC president Nelson Mandela that it was the country's richest landowner and said much of the land it had use of was suitable only for conservation.

Mandela said on Tuesday a new government would redress land ownership inequalities by — among other things — using vast tracts owned by the SADF.

The SADF said yesterday it did not own land. Land was allocated to it by the Public Works Department and as soon as the SADF did not have a use for it, it gave the land back.

The SADF said at present it had the use of 600 000ha of land, 0,5% of the land in SA. "Of this, 500 000ha is undeveloped and is

used for training areas, bombing ranges, shooting ranges and buffer zones around airstrips and ammunition depots."

A Public Works spokesman said if any of its "clients" handed back land, the department disposed of it along normal market lines. That is, it sold it by public auction or tender.

Elaborating on Mandela's remarks, ANC agricultural spokesman Derek Hanekom said the SADF land would not be expropriated as it was state-owned.

It would, instead, be used as part of a new government's redistribution programme, Hanekom said.

WILSON ZWANE

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Viljoen warns about security

CT 25/11/93 (254)

POTCHEFSTROOM — There would be great problems ahead if the Transitional Executive Council was placed in charge of the security forces, Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen said yesterday.

He was addressing a crisis meeting in Potchefstroom after a local farmer, Mr Johan Kooij, was murdered on his farm earlier this week.

A number of the 150 farmers who attended the meeting expressed their dissatisfaction with the lax security provided by police in rural areas.

Gen Viljoen advised them to tighten their security measures, adding it would give farmers courage if their attackers' heads

rolled when they struck at farms.

He said he had discussed Mr Kooij's murder with ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on Tuesday night and had told him that the Afrikaners' state of mind was becoming "explosive".

Such attacks would make Afrikaners more resolute not to enter a unitary state.

Gen Viljoen said he failed to understand how the TEC, consisting of unelected office bearers, could be placed in control of the security forces.

He said the agreements the government had reached with the ANC were not worth anything. The only thing that counted was political and military power.

The real solution to the problem of farm attacks would be constitutional.

"Afrikaners want to live in peace with blacks but in terms of AVF-policy," Gen Viljoen said.

● Right-wingers released details yesterday of their time-scale for creating alternative government structures to those formulated at the Kempton Park talks.

The information is contained in a pamphlet, Freedom Calendar.

Before March next year national representatives and a president for Afrikaners should be elected, and by March the volkstaat should be created, it said.

The pamphlet stated that the calendar had been submitted to the executive council of the AVF.

The pamphlet was drawn up by a strategy council consisting of representatives of member organisations of the AVF — Sapa

SP 'controls SADF'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The powers of the Transitional Executive Council and its sub-councils were relatively narrow and would not affect control of the South African Defence Force, Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday

— "Supreme command of the SADF will remain with the State President. The ANC also subscribes to this," he said during an interpellation debate on whether the command-in-chief of the

SADF would still be vested in the State President after the TEC comes into operation

"We must recognise the realities of South Africa. We are on the way to an election and the TEC and its sub-council on defence have specific powers which they cannot exercise without consultation and the permission of the minister.

"The SADF have accepted this because they contributed to the legislation. The role of the TEC is to ensure that we have a free and fair election. The SADF wants

other role-players to be there."

Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said not only the TEC but also its sub-council on defence could take over control of the SADF. (254)

"The TEC is the result of a revolutionary process forced by mass action and the ANC-communist alliance. CT 25/11/93

"This is an unacceptable situation which can only lead to conflict. We say control over the SADF will be lost and then we will be forced to establish alternative structures." — Sapa

Fm 26/11/93 (254)

SECURITY — 2

Chain of command

As with the police, so at defence. In essence the new interim constitution effects a name change — from SADF to the National Defence Force (NDF) — plus of course changing the political guard at the top. Both are symbolically important steps, though the essential workings of the force will be largely retained and, in the general spirit of the interim constitution, thus provide a large measure of professional continuity for several years. It is surprising that the National Party has not claimed this as a victory in negotiations.

After April next year the new NDF will consist of all members of the SADF, the defence forces of the TBVC states and "the members of any armed or military force not yet established by or under any law, and which is under the control of or associated with and promotes the objectives of a political organisation." In short, "private armies" like the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's Apla.

But this does not apply to members of any force whose political organisation does not take part in the April 27 general election.

The president (likely to be Nelson Mandela) will be commander-in-chief of the NDF. He appoints the chief of the NDF who will exercise military executive command, subject to direction of the Defence Minister.

The NDF will comprise a permanent force and a part-time reserve component. Parliament will provide for the establishment, organisation, training and other matters concerning the permanent and reserve forces. The force is to be set up and trained "in such a manner that will provide a balanced military force capable of exercising its functions in terms of this constitution."

No full-time member of the force can hold office in a political party or organisation.

While a member is obliged to comply with all lawful orders, he or she is "entitled to refuse to execute any order if (it) would constitute an offence or breach international law of armed conflict binding on the republic."

Aside from normal defence force functions, the force may be used in support of any State department for socio-economic upliftment.

All of this is in harmony with present SADF doctrine and policy.

It must be "primarily defensive" and exercise its powers solely in the national interest by upholding the constitution, defending the country and protecting inhabitants. However, while this sounds fine in theory, there are always practical problems with such a brief. As Wits University's Tom Lodge has pointed out, if we are in a situation where the constitution needs to be protected, who will be giving the orders to the soldiers?

A defence joint standing committee is to be established to exercise parliamentary

supervision. It will consist of members of all parties with more than 20 seats in the National Assembly, in proportion to their number of seats.

The transitional provisions relating to the public service generally apply to members of the force. These concern nonpartisanship, career-orientation, fairness and loyalty, as well as an obligation "to promote a service broadly representative of the SA community."

The constitution provides for parliament to pay "special pensions" to "persons who have made sacrifices in the establishment of a democratic constitutional order," or their dependants — in short, members of MK. But the definition is loose, which is why this largely unremarked provision may well solve a thorny political and military problem but create a nasty financial burden in the process.

If the number of NDF members exceeds the personnel strength needed under the new force design, pensions of serving SADF members will be secure.

Subject to the new constitution and any Act of parliament, the National Defence Force will be governed by the old Defence Act of 1957. Any reference to the SADF, unless the context indicates otherwise, will be taken to mean the NDF. ■

TerreBlanche urges whites to steal arms

Troops on alert after war threats

STAFF REPORTERS and SAPA

WEEKEND leave for some army units was cancelled late yesterday after renewed threats of war by rightwingers. (2514)

The threats in turn led to counter-threats by left-wing leaders.

Army liaison officer Colonel John Rolt said the "precautionary measure" was taken to ensure sufficient troops were available to support the police if necessary.

The decision was necessary because of the volatile situation which had arisen from "aggressive statements" from several quarters which Rolt said he feared could lead to the disruption of law and order and even violence.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela vowed that the ultra-right would be crushed if it tried to start a civil war. Earlier he had warned that "thousands of whites could die" if civil war broke out.

Speaking at the Chris Hani Memorial Hall, Mandela said Afrikaner Volksfront leaders would have the blood of their people on their hands.

Later yesterday, police said they had opened a docket of incitement to commit a crime after Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche reportedly urged his supporters to steal guns. A news agency report yesterday said TerreBlanche had told supporters in Port Elizabeth on Thursday: "Arm your women. Steal guns

if you must. We will make your women soldiers in the name of God and for the freedom of our fatherland."

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said in Pretoria yesterday that police had opened a docket and would send it to the Attorney-General once the investigation was completed.

Kotze said inflammatory statements from the Left and Right were a threat to free and fair elections next year.

"Although the SAP will be doing everything possible to combat this in terms of the law, it remains a political problem which has to be addressed by the politicians," he said.

In his speech at the Chris Hani Hall in Crown Mines, Johannesburg, Mandela called President de Klerk a "lame duck" incapable of putting an end to threats of war from the Right.

"The African National Congress is aware that certain sectors of the ultra-right wing are preparing for war. They have already stockpiled considerable quantities of arms in certain rural areas," he said.

● TO PAGE 2.

Troops

● FROM PAGE 1.

Mandela said that instead of taking decisive steps to curb right-wing threats of violence, De Klerk had chosen to play petty party-politics by attacking the ANC.

Alluding to arms caches allegedly stockpiled by rightwingers, Mandela said that nowhere in the world would a government allow a certain section of the population to smuggle weapons into the country.

Referring to the possibility of civil war as a new South Africa was

about to be born, he said: "The ANC calls on all democrats, black and white, to join hands and to work together to isolate all of those who want to foster racial hatred and violence."

Mandela called on AVF leader General Constand Viljoen and Conservative Party leader Kerdil Haritzberg to stop making inciting and racist statements, and to assist him in preventing war and bloodshed.

Earlier, Mandela had told a 5 000-strong crowd at the Moflakang Stadium, near Randfontein, that thousands of white people could die if rightwingers carried out their threat to conduct a civil war.

(2514)

Cadets to be a school option 254

Education Reporter, **AR 27/11/93**

CADETS will no longer be compulsory at white schools from January 1, Education Minister Piet Marais has announced.

The decision was in keeping with the end of compulsory national service announced recently. Mr Marais said yesterday.

Schools wishing to continue with cadets could do so if such an application was successful. Schools could continue with a cadet division or limited cadet activities under certain new conditions.

Schools which chose to scrap cadets would have to follow a modified citizenship training programme.

I am satisfied that the changed system will still be educationally accountable and capable of comprehensively preparing pupils for meaningful citizenship. Mr Marais said.

He added that cadets had been a significant educational experience.

Voluntary school cadets next year

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE compulsory school cadet system is to end soon

The government announced yesterday that the cadets will become voluntary from January 1 next year

The Minister of National Education, Mr Piet Marais, said the decision was in keeping with the recently announced changes away from compulsory national service to a more flexible voluntary system

Those schools that wish to continue with cadets may apply to do so

Successful applicants will be able to continue "under certain new conditions" with a cadet division or limited cadet activities

Schools choosing to stop cadet activities will have to follow a modified "Citizenship Training Programme"

which has been approved by the Committee of Heads of Education

Education departments will soon inform school principals of the procedure to be followed to apply to continue with, or cease, cadets or limited cadet activities

ET 27/11/93

Tradition

Reacting to the news, Wynberg High deputy head Mr Bruce Probyn said the decision "was expected but we'll have to see what the future holds"

Settlers High School headmaster Mr Trevor Webster said the cadet system was a part of South African school tradition which went back over a century-and-a-half "before the apartheid government tainted it" with the army an extension of their policy

"We would like to continue with cadets but not for all pupils," he said

Troops on alert after war talk

SP 1118
CIPRES 28/11/93

TROOPIES in some SADF units had their leave cancelled this weekend after war talk from the right and left

Army liaison officer Colonel John Rolt said the "precautionary measure" was taken to ensure sufficient troops were available to support police if necessary

According to Rolt a volatile situation exists because of "aggressive statements" from several quarters

Speaking in Port Elizabeth on Friday, AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche urged supporters to steal guns and arm their women. Meanwhile Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said that police were investigating the possibility of incitement

Terre'Blanche predicted that the ANC would win 70 to 80 percent of the vote and this would result in war

ANC president Nelson Mandela warned on Thursday that thousands of whites could die if rightwingers carried out the threat of civil war

Speaking at an ANC gathering at Randfontein, south-west of Johannesburg, Mandela said innocent whites could lose their lives, changing the momentum of violence

Mandela said he believed right-wingers were already preparing for violence (254)

On Friday, Mandela also criticised State President FW de Klerk for failing to take decisive action to stop violence

Mandela accused government of using violence to scare black voters away from the election, thereby reducing the ANC's majority - Sapa

Abu Dhabi office
for South African
arms industry

ARG 29/11/93 (254)

PRETORIA. — Armscor has opened an office in Abu Dhabi, Armscor executive general manager Tielman de Waal said today.

The office was opened ahead of the Dubai show at which the South African armaments industry exhibited under the auspices of Armscor.

The office has the approval and support of the defence authorities in Abu Dhabi, Mr De Waal said.

He added that offices in other areas of the world would be opened when market opportunities justified them — Sapa.

SADF handing out arms to farmers

SOUTH 29/9 - 2/11/93

(254)

By Christelle Terreblanche

"YOURS for generations." "It's not for the taking." "Protect this for your future" "Join the commando"

No These are not rightwing chants and tactics to scare people into joining private armies.

They are calls by the South African Defence Force commando structures in the south-eastern Cape to farmers in the area

People who join receive semi-automatic R1 or R4 rifles and, in the case of women, 9mm sub machine guns, pending certain conditions.

And it appears the proposed Transitional Executive Council (TEC) will have little or no power to impound the thousands of weapons already handed out.

In the eastern Cape, pamphlets which quote from The Bible to urge people to "prepare", were distributed during August and September.

In other areas similar but more subtle letters were sent to farmers. Farmers near Stellenbosch, for instance, in August received a letter stating "Forewarned is Forearmed".

The army condones the recruiting tactic.

"This pamphlet was drawn up by Eastern Province Command and distributed together with other information relevant to the Area and Home and Hearth protection system," says Major Merle Meyer, SADF headquarters spokesperson

"It could be that the word usage in the pamphlet is open to incorrect interpretation. The intention, however, was merely to inform people in rural areas of the existence of the commando system"

The ANC has lashed out against the recruiting technique

"We will have to investigate the commando system if it is misused in this way to instigate fear and fan the flames of racial hate," Mr Carl Niehaus, the organisation's national spokesperson told SOUTH

Mr James Selfe, the Democratic Party national director, agrees that arms control would be the biggest problem the TEC could face in order to prevent a "bloodbath"

"The number of weapons floating around the country could have a profound effect on whether the election in April would be seen as free and fair," Selfe says.

It is not known how many semi-automatic weapons have been handed out to the 200 commando units. The SADF says it is not its policy to disclose force strengths

A spokesperson from the Tygerberg Commando said about 150 people joined recently, mostly farmers. The City Bowl Commando stated that it was "taking as many people as we can get"

Meyer told SOUTH there was nothing sinister about this

"We prefer the people to join so that we can control them," she said.

● Why arm whites? Page 6

254
Armcor goes east 07/30/11/93
PRETORIA — Armcor had opened an office in Abu Dhabi, its executive general manager Mr Tielman de Waal said yesterday

What's in store for the defence force

(254) WMI 19-25/11/93
THE creation of a national defence force has been accepted by negotiators this week — without resolving the conflict about how the armed wings of liberation movements will be integrated with the South African Defence Force

Under proposals accepted at the World Trade Centre on Wednesday, the future defence force will consist of the SADF and the defence forces of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

Members of Umkhonto weSizwe and Apla, which are under the control of political parties, will also be included.

Strong voices urged this week that the SADF remain the core of the new force, and that professionalism and efficiency be maintained.

SADF sources argue that MK soldiers lack experience and training.

The negotiating council decision provides for a joint standing commission on defence in the new parliament. It will consist of members of all political parties with more than 20 seats in the national assembly.

The chief of the defence force will be appointed by the president.

The current Military Intelligence chief, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, this week warned that the defence force should not become an extension of any political party.

He said the SADF was aware of efforts to prescribe to it how to manage its internal changes.

"We want to tell people that the SADF has excellent structures to manage changes. The relevant interest groups are also consulted."

Gqozo's man exposed as covert SADF agent

An intelligence agent, linked to the murder of Charles Sebe in Ciskei and a failed coup in Transkei, was working for the SADF all the time, reports **Louise Flanagan** *WME 19-25/11/93*

A NOTORIOUS Eastern Cape man linked to the 1991 murder of Charles Sebe and the attempted Transkei coup of 1990 has been unmasked as an operative of the South African Defence Force.

And details have also emerged of how he was protected from General Pierre Steyn's investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence.

Both he and the SADF have repeatedly denied claims of a link between them.

Anton Nieuwoudt was the head of a Ciskei covert unit linked by an inquest judge to the 1991 murder of Sebe. The unit's operation resulted in the current murder trial of Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. Nieuwoudt is also wanted for questioning in Transkei in connection with the failed 1990 coup bid of Colonel Craig Dull.

Documents before the Pretoria Supreme Court reveal that Nieuwoudt worked continuously for the SADF between the mid-Seventies and February this year.

Nieuwoudt is suing the SADF for R1,27-million which he says is owed to him after the force retrenched him in February in responding affidavits, the SADF denies he was an SADF member while in Ciskei, but concedes he was one of its "agents".

During the Sebe inquest, it was common cause that Nieuwoudt's unit, the Ciskei Intelligence Services (CIS), ran the operation in which Sebe and Onward Guzana were killed during their abortive bid to take power in Ciskei. Evidence was that the unit lured the two men back to the homeland on the promise that a coup was due to take place.

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Michael

Claassens, said in his inquest finding: "Nieuwoudt and company knew there was no inside component (to the coup attempt) and knew there was no danger to any interested party in Ciskei. The trap was set for one purpose only to rid the regime in Ciskei under Brigadier Gqozo of any further threat from Sebe and Guzana.

"I have thought very seriously of the possibility of Nieuwoudt, in particular, being party to a conspiracy to murder."

The Transkei police also have an interest in Nieuwoudt. They want to question him in relation to the failed November 1990 coup attempt which led to the conviction of 17 people on varying charges in Umtata this week.

The documents before the Pretoria Supreme Court also show:

- Nieuwoudt was working for Military Intelligence's Directorate of Covert Collection late last year when the DCC was raided by Judge Richard Goldstone. The directorate was subsequently investigated by Steyn on the express orders of President FW de Klerk

The SADF told Nieuwoudt to "cease his covert collection activities" during the Steyn inquiry, and assured him of a job when the probe was over. In its court papers, the SADF refers to this as a "silent agreement" between MI chief Joffel van der Westhuizen and Nieuwoudt.

- That Nieuwoudt was a double agent in Ciskei, acting on behalf of the SADF while working for Gqozo. CIS was purportedly a Ciskei-controlled unit

In its papers, the SADF confirms his double role. "While he was chief of their (Ciskei's) Intelligence Service he supplied the SADF with information from November 1 1990 until February 1 1991," it says

The Goldstone Commission has consistently refused to investigate the activities of CIS on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the SADF and operated in an "independent" bantustan.

- That Nieuwoudt joined a previously unknown SADF front organisation called Pan Afrik Industrial Investment Consultants CC (PAIIC) while serving the Ciskei government. This was only disbanded in February this year when Steyn's inquiry was under way

"(PAIIC) at all relevant times was a front of the Department of Military Intelligence and/or the Directorate of Covert Collection," Nieuwoudt states.

"In terms of the brief which (I) received, (I) had to give the impression (I) worked for the above-mentioned close corporation to enable the plausible carrying out of the covert work of the Defence Force"

PAIIC is a close corporation with a Pretoria address. This week officials at the Registrar of Companies refused the *Mail & Guardian* access to the public file on the corporation, saying it was "sensitive" and access was denied in terms of the Defence and the Protection of Information Acts

Nieuwoudt's unit, originally known as International Researchers, was unmasked by *The Weekly Mail* in February 1991 and disbanded six months later. At the time, the SADF publicly denied any knowledge of the unit or its commander. It also accused former South African and Ciskei military officer Colonel Gert Hugo of lying when he tried to expose the connection.

During the Sebe inquest, Nieuwoudt declared under oath that he was not linked to the South African military.

In his court papers, Nieuwoudt unequivocally states: "At all relevant times to date, since January 1 1974, (I) was a member of the Permanent Force and an officer involved with various units of the SADF."

Opposing Nieuwoudt's retrenchment claim, the SADF says he was offered a Permanent Force posting from September this year, but repudiated his contract by failing to report for duty. The case will be heard in May next year

The SADF said as the judicial process had already started, it could not comment



PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE.

1994.

JANUARY — MAY

National force ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ not yet finalised

Staff Reporter

CT 11/19/94

THE composition of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) — a force to be formed soon to replace the South African Police's internal stability division and the SA Defence Force in township "hotspots" — has not yet been decided on.

It was announced this week that the NPF, a 10 000-strong force to be drawn from the SADF, SAP, uMkhonto weSizwe as well as TBVC and self-governing territory armed forces, will begin training by January 24 and deployed by March.

Decisions regarding training, uniforms, rank structure, vehicle colours, arms and equipment had still to be decided on by the NPF Command Council, which had only been constituted on Wednesday, a spokesman for the Transitional Executive Council said yesterday.

The top command structure of the NPF would also have to be verified by the council.

Military intake reduced

'Call-up week' Star 3/11/94 thing of past

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

It promises to be a most unusual week at railway stations and military bases throughout the country next week

For many years, the second week of January has traditionally been "call-up week"

This was the time when thousands of young men kissed their loved ones goodbye and left by train or road for compulsory national service camps

Haircuts

But now the buff envelopes containing call-up instructions which arrived in letter boxes are a thing of the past

No longer has little Johnny or Jannie having to think long and hard about whether to cut his hair

Instead, the South African Defence Force has changed the name of

**VOLUNTEER
military service
will see 5 000
people of all
races reporting
for military duty
next month**

the game — from conscription to volunteers

National service is now called volunteer military service (VMS)

Thousands of men and women will report at assembly points around the country for the first intake for VMS in the SADF on February 1

From April 27 they will be part of the new National Defence Force

A total of 5 000 people of all races are being taken into the military this year, but from 1995 the figure will be 11 000 annually

They will be signing up for service covering a 12-month period

(254)

In its heyday, conscription annually brought in about 35 000 men — all of whom were white — into the various service arms, particularly the army

However, conscription has not been ruled out in the future

The Defence Amendment Act includes the possibility that with an outbreak of hostilities or a national emergency, able-bodied men will be called up

Register

It also makes provision for male matriculants to be registered with the SADF, with effect from the opening of the school year

They will be told in April whether a ballot will be needed in 1995 to supplement the next intake of volunteers

They will then be informed on August 17 whether they have been chosen

Armcor tops in trading

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Armcor is the only South African company with an active counter trade policy, says an article in the latest edition of Salvo, Armcor's official publication

Armcor requires foreign companies from which it buys to buy goods from South Africa for at least half the value of any deal

exceeding R5 million
The company's counter trade division has been operating since 1989 and has negotiated seven counter trade agreements with a value of R2,5 billion. Three other contracts are being negotiated. Credit granted to date is R1,3bn, which exceeds the contractual commitment by 18%.

254 754

CT 3/1/94
The deal to buy the Pilatus trainer aircraft is a case in point. The R500m agreement calls for at least 55% of the cost to be sourced in South Africa. Although the contract does not specify which items are to be bought in South Africa, or from whom, it has been agreed that the entire avionics suite for the aircraft will be bought locally.

Govt, ANC disagree on its tasks

March target for setting up peace force

B/Da 4/11/94

254

TIM COHEN

THE national peacekeeping force is likely to be established by March — nearly a year after it was expected to be deployed — although government and the ANC are still on a collision course regarding its functions.

The creation of the force, envisaged in the Transitional Executive Council legislation, would therefore take place without necessarily including members of the Freedom Alliance's armed forces or the PAC's armed wing, Apla.

But government and ANC sources indicated yesterday that they expected the forces of Inkatha, Apla, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei to be included.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Sipiwe Nyanda said the target date for the deployment of the force was March, and insisted it had to be deployed before the elections.

His assertion comes in the face of scepticism from members of government about the wisdom of deploying a poorly trained, unrepresentative force in tense areas.

One government source said the idea of creating such a force before the election was "dead in the water" for political and logistical reasons.

The SAP has until recently been excluded from discussions on the force, even though it would essentially be involved in

public order policing.

But Nyanda said those who expressed resistance to the idea were ignorant of the extensive planning already done.

He insisted that the force would replace the SAP, especially the internal stability unit, in dealing with political violence.

SAP sources said they were not necessarily against the force replacing the unit in clearly demarcated areas, but said it would be quite unrealistic to expect a body with barely a month's training to police political violence.

A situation in which some armed forces might fight the national peacekeeping force could not be countenanced.

But not creating the force would cause almost as many problems as creating it. The only real solution was to establish it but limit it to uncontroversial responsibilities, an SAP source said. The force ought to perform a symbolic function as the precursor of a joint defence force.

Nyanda said the force would consist of about the number of SADF troops deployed in townships at present — about 10,000 men — and would "definitely" replace the internal stability unit in townships.

It was envisaged that the selection of recruits would take place after they had gathered at assembly points.

March date likely for peace force

CT 4/1/94

(254)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The national peacekeeping force may be established by March — nearly a year after it was expected to be deployed.

But the government and ANC are still at loggerheads over its functions.

The force — envisioned in the Transitional Executive Council legislation — may be formed without members of the Freedom Alliance's armed forces or the PAC's armed wing Apla, it emerged yesterday.

But government and ANC sources said they still hoped Inkatha, Apla and Bophuthatswana and Ciskei's armies would be included in the force.

uMkhonto weSizwe chief of staff Mr Siphwe Nyanda said March was the target date for deploying the force, which he insisted must be in the field before the April 27 election.

But government members were sceptical about the wisdom of deploying what they alleged would be a poorly trained, unrepresentative force in violent areas.

But Mr Nyanda said those resisting the deployment of the force were ignorant of the extent of planning and preparation already undertaken.

He said the force should replace the SAP, especially its Internal Stability Division (ISD), in policing political violence.

TEC initiates new SA defence force with joint command body

By ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — An embryonic command structure for a new SA defence force was established yesterday by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

The newly formed Joint Military Command Council, with representatives from the SADF, the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the Venda and Transkei defence forces, will meet today. Its first job will be to set in motion a process of auditing all military equipment and personnel in the country.

As well as establishing the new military body, the TEC sub-council on defence,

which met for the second time yesterday, resolved to create a joint controlling body for the proposed national peacekeeping force. This is likely to be set up and become operational today.

The peacekeeping force's command council, comprising senior officers from the SADF, the SAP, Umkhonto, and the defence and police forces of most of the self-governing and independent homelands, will oversee the creation and operation of the force in its bid to ensure elections free of violence and intimidation.

It will decide on the size and composi-

tion of the peacekeeping force, whether it will be armed, the type of uniforms and insignia to be used and training, organisation and policies.

Excluded at this stage from the peacekeeping force, and the joint military command, are the Kwazulu police and the defence and police forces of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, which are party to the Freedom Alliance and not formally part of the negotiations process at this stage.

The Joint Military Command Council is

made up of the senior commanding officers of the SADF (Gen Georg Meiring), Umkhonto (Siphwe Nyanda), Transkei Defence Force (Gen T D Matanzima) and Venda Defence Force (a Col Swanepoel).

This council will act as a liaison body between the TEC and the various armed formations represented.

In effect, however, the council represents the first significant move toward the reintegration of all armed formations into a new defence force.

The Joint Military Command Council will be responsible for conducting a per-

Joint command body From Page 1

- The formulation of a code of conduct,
- Liaison with all armed formations to ensure the objectives of the TEC are adhered to;
- Research into the parliamentary control, composition, manpower policy, organisation and executive command of a future SA defence force;
- Advice on the future of the arms and related industries; and
- Administration of "assembly points within SA of all armed forces."

While the SAP has been included as one of the personnel contributors to the peacekeeping force, the peacekeeping force command council will have to make a decision on the controversial issue of whether internal stability division officers will serve in the force.

"The division constitutes a natural pool

of recruitment for the peacekeeping force," Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze said yesterday.

Umkhonto ordnance chief Rashid Patel told Sapa the first intake of the national peacekeeping force would begin training within two weeks. "Preparations are going ahead for intakes from those forces that have decided to take part. We are now looking at the initial training phase for the first group," he said.

Patel estimated that a force of 10 000 peacekeepers would be needed.

Nyanda said earlier this week that his organisation had set March 1 as the launch date for the peacekeeping force, but government sources have expressed scepticism regarding the earliness of the date.

● Comment: Page 6

sonnel audit, in the form of a certified register updated monthly which stipulates the exact number of people in each force, their location and the armaments at their disposal," a TEC spokesman said.

Other responsibilities of the TEC sub-council on defence are also likely to be handed by the command council according to the TEC Act, these could include:

- Ensuring the TEC is informed of any internal directives or regulations regarding the conduct and deployment of any military force.

To Page 2

SADF to sign up volunteers in February

PRETORIA — The SADF's first volunteer intake after the scrapping of whites-only conscription last year will sign up at recruiting centres throughout the country on February 4. **Biday 5/11/94**

SADF spokesman Maj Frank Halforty said yesterday the requirement for 1994 was 5 000 volunteers. If this figure could not be attained this year an electronic ballot draft system would be applied among school leavers to make up for the shortfall in 1995. However, it appeared the target would be reached **(254)**

Halforty said 200 of the volunteers would go to the navy. The rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force required

volunteers.

The new intake would be recruited over two to three days.

Basic standards applicable to national servicemen in the past, such as basic educational qualifications and health requirements, would apply to recruits of all races.

When asked whether recruits would be expected to answer questions about military experience gained in formations such as Umkhonto we Sizwe, Halforty said he did not think this would be the case.

Volunteers would be required to complete a year's full-time military service and attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years — Sapa.

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Joint forces plans get off the ground

By Donwald Pressly and
Themba Molefe

Sowetan 5/11/94
■ **NEW RECRUITS** Combination

PLANS to establish a national peacekeeping force forged ahead yesterday during the first working session of the defence sub-council, which will oversee military activities during the transition

The sub-council also agreed to form a multiparty command council to monitor all armed formations until April 27

Details of the makeup of the peacekeeping force, which is expected to be 10 000 strong, will be revealed at a Press conference at the new TEC headquarters in Pretoria today

Umkhonto we Sizwe ordinance chief

of the four military forces in SA:

Rashid Patel said that recruits would begin training in the next two weeks

In terms of the TEC Act, its composition must be roughly equally divided between all armed groupings falling under the control of the parties participating in transitional structures

Joint military command

TEC spokesman Dries van Heerden said the defence sub-council, which includes former SADF chief Kat Liebenberg and MK commander Joe Modise, had agreed

to summon the commanders of four defence forces to attend today's second working session

They are SADF chief Georg Meiring, Venda defence force chief Colonel Swanepoel, Transkei defence force chief Colonel Temba Matanzima and MK chief of staff Mr Siphwe Nyanda

The military leaders are to discuss the formation of a separate joint military command council which will ensure that their armed formations carry out the instructions of the defence sub-council

First step towards single defence force

□ TEC creates Joint Military Command Council

Political Staff

PRETORIA — The first concrete steps towards the creation of a single defence force for South Africa will be taken in Pretoria today with the establishment of the Joint Military Command Council (JMCC).

Also to be created by the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council of defence in the city today is a Command Council for the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF)

The JMCC, to be formally established by the eight-member sub-council on defence today, will comprise the chiefs of the defence forces of South Africa, Venda and Transkei, as well as the

■ The SADF's first volunteer intake after the scrapping of white-only conscription will sign up at recruiting centres on February 4. Some 5000 volunteers are needed and if too few come forward an electronic ballot draft system will be applied to school leavers to make up the shortfall.

chief-of-staff of Umkontho we Sizwe

They are General Georg Meiring (SADF), General TD Matanzima (Transkei Defence Force), Siphwe Nyanda (Umkontho we Sizwe) and Colonel Swanepoel (Venda Defence Force)

The first task of the JMCC will be to start the process of auditing all military equipment and personnel in the country

(254)
The body will ultimately take charge of the National Defence Force, the amalgamation of all armed formations in the country in terms of the interim constitution.

ARG 5/1/94
It will also act as a liaison body between the TEC and the armed formations comprising the National Defence Force

The NPF Command Council will comprise representatives of the SADF, Transkei, and Venda defence forces, Umkontho we Sizwe, and the police forces of Transkei, Venda, KwaZulu, Gazankulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa

At this stage, Freedom Alliance members Kwazulu and Bophuthatswana are not part of either the JMCC or the NPF.

Joint SA defence command created

PRETORIA — An embryonic command structure for a new SA defence force was established yesterday by the Transitional Executive Council

The newly formed Joint Military Command Council, with representatives from the SADF, the ANC's uMkhonto weSizwe, and the Venda and Transkei defence forces, will meet today. Its first job will be to set in motion a process of auditing all military equipment and personnel.

The council is made up of the senior commanding officers of the SADF (Gen Georg Meiring), MK (Mr Siphwe Nyanda), Transkei Defence Force (Gen T D Matanzima) and Venda Defence Force (Col Swanepoel).

As well as establishing the new military body, the TEC sub-council on defence, which met yesterday, resolved to create a joint controlling body for the proposed national peace-keeping force. This is likely to become operational today.

● A meeting between the political boss of the SADF and the Azanian People's Liberation Army is on the cards.

PAC deputy president Mr Johnson Mlambo said the government had approached his organisation yesterday to set a date. The SADF could not confirm the plans.

SADF intake of volunteers starts

(254) CT 5/1/94

PRETORIA — The first volunteer intake for the South African Defence Force started nationwide yesterday

This follows the scrapping last year of the white-only conscription

SADF spokesman Major Frank Halferty said yesterday 5 000 volunteers were needed for this year

If this could not be attained, an electronic ballot draft system would be applied to school leavers to make up the shortfall next year, Major Halferty said

However, at this stage it appeared as if the target would be reached

He said 200 volunteers would go to the navy and the rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force needed volunteers

The volunteers would be recruited over two to three days, Major Halferty said

He said the basic standards applicable to former national servicemen, such as basic educational qualifications and health requirements, would apply to recruits of all races

Asked whether recruits would be expected to answer questions about military experience gained in groups such as uMkhonto weSizwe, Major Halferty said he did not think this would be the case

He said the volunteers would have to complete a year's full-time military service after which they would have to attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years — Sapa

Peace force set to replace controversial police unit in troubled areas

PRETORIA — The SAP's internal stability division would be withdrawn from township trouble spots and replaced by members of the national peacekeeping force from the end of March, it was announced yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the subcouncil on defence of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), former SADF chief and government subcouncil delegate Gen Kat Liebenberg said peacekeeping force troops would be deployed in "hotspot" areas where the internal stability division or SADF were currently stationed on a

permanent basis.

In these areas, both groups experienced serious legitimacy problems, Liebenberg told a news conference.

"The first priority of this subcouncil is to get a legitimate force on the ground."

Liebenberg said the peacekeeping force would consist of up to 10 000 troops drawn from the SADF, SAP, Umkhonto we Sizwe and TBVC and self-governing homeland armed forces. It would begin training by January 24 and would be deployed by the end of March. The exact composition of the force still

ADRIAN HADLAND

had to be determined by the newly established command council. It was hoped to have equal numbers from each of the forces represented on the subcouncil.

It was possible that internal stability division officers would be drafted into the peacekeeping force, though this decision would have to be the result of collective planning and consensus, said Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, who is also the subcouncil's co-chairman. MK chief Joe Modise said while the

peacekeeping force would operate on the principle of "minimum force" it would also have the equipment and training to cope with more serious problems.

In areas seized by violence and currently policed by the army and internal stability division officers, the peacekeeping force would "execute the same task as the SADF", Liebenberg said.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kytze said the introduction of the peacekeeping force to violence-torn townships had been approved by Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel.

"There is no conflict or clash of interests as long as the national peacekeeping force is credible and representative," he said.

Subcouncil spokesmen said the peacekeeping force would not undertake normal policing duties but would co-operate and liaise with regional security force and policing agency commanders.

Breytenbach said the force would only take in members who had already achieved a reasonable level of training and proficiency.

"There is total consensus that we do not

Peace force

want the peacekeeping force to be little more than kitskonstabels" (254)

The subcouncil also announced that significant progress had been made toward the creation of a new national defence force. Working groups had been planning the logistics of the new defence force for several months, SADF transitional liaison director Brig Marius Oelshing said. The CP yesterday said it would refuse to recognise the force or the TEC as they were products of "communist, terrorist" negotiations at Kempton Park. The party warned that its security forces were prepared to defend Afrikaners

Biday 6/1/94

From Page 1

against communist control

GAVIN DU VENAGE reports that Afrikaner Volksfront leader Gen Constand Viljoen yesterday rejected the joint peacekeeping force as a waste of taxpayers' money. There was already a proven police and defence force entrusted with maintaining public safety.

He said it would take at least 75 days and a substantial investment to train the force of 3 000 men properly. The force would then be thrust into the field with no experience for about one month.

Picture Page 3

Umtata raid victims' families to sue govt

CT 6/1/94
Own Correspondent (254)

UMTATA — A lawyer for the families of the five youths killed in the SADF raid here, on October 8 last year is preparing a letter of demand to the South African government for losses incurred by the families

Mr. Dumisa Ntsebeza said he had also written to ask international organisations "to add their weight" to the call for forensic tests on weapons the SADF claimed to have seized from the house. Mr. Ntsebeza said he had been instructed by families of the dead youths to institute civil action against President F. W. de Klerk, the SA government and the SADF.

Peacekeeping force set to be deployed by end of March

□ Members will be 'reasonably well trained'

Political Staff

A NATIONAL Peace Keeping Force (NPKF) made up of 12 police and military forces will be deployed by the end of March

The Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence has also announced that training for the NPKF would begin by January 24

In a further development, the sub-council appointed a 12-member Command Council for the NPKF and a four-member Joint Military Command Council (JMCC)

The NPKF will consist of the KwaNdebele Police Force, the Transkei Defence Force, the Transkei Police Force, the Gazankulu Police Force, the SADF, the Lebowa Police Force, the Venda Defence Force, the Venda Police Force, the Qwa-Qwa Police Force, the KaNgwane Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SAP

MK Commander Joe Modise said the doors were still open

for the KwaZulu Police to join the NPKF

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said those who qualified to join the NPKF would be "reasonably well-trained people"

Former SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg said the NPKF would be trained in traditional peace-keeping operations, but would also be trained and armed for "more serious" situations

But Mr Modise added that the principle of minimum force would apply to the NPKF's deployment

The force would be trained by instructors drawn from the different armies as well as from international institutions

On the role of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit in the NPKF, Mr Breytenbach said the force would be planned by all the members of its command council and it would make "no sense taking people in the NPKF if there is no consensus"

But the sub-council stressed that the NPKF would cooperate with the existing security forces

The NPKF would maintain peace and public order in the country, and its Command Council would

- Establish a unit of NPKF instructors,
- Formulate a training programme,
- Establish criteria for recruitment, training and selection of NPKF members,
- Establish a command structure, and,
- Draw up a budget.

The Command Council would be accountable to the sub-council on defence

The JMCC would be made up of the commanders of the SADF, the Transkei Defence Force, MK and the Venda Defence Force. But MK would be represented by its chief of staff, Sphiwe Nyanda, instead of Mr Modise because he was a member of the sub-council

Patrick Laurence appraises the challenges facing the National Peacekeeping Force, whose training starts on January 24, and which will play a crucial role in ensuring that the April election is free and fair

Question marks over keeping peace

Star 7/1/94 (254)

The decision by the multiparty Transitional Executive Council to press ahead with the formation of a National Peacekeeping Force is a major step towards ensuring that the scheduled election on April 27 of a government of national unity is free and fair.

A credible, effective and neutral peacekeeping force to hold the ring and underwrite the freedom of all political parties to contest the election is indispensable to the envisaged political settlement. Without it, only acrimony and dispute lie ahead.

There is a parallel between the United Nations force which helped to monitor Namibia's independence election in 1989 and the 10 000-member National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) which will fill a similar role in South Africa.

But there is a critical difference, the NPKF will be drawn from armed formations within South Africa rather than the armies of member nations of the UN. From that distinction further differences flow.

Where the neutrality of the UN military force in Namibia was obtained by the detachment which outsiders theoretically bring to local problems, the neutrality of the NPKF will be guaranteed by its political heterogeneity.

The NPKF, whose crash training course begins on January 24 and which will be deployed in trouble spots from March, will be composed of 12 different armed formations, including various policing agencies. As far as

possible there will be approximate parity between the contributing formations.

The NPKF's component parts will range from the former "coercive instruments of apartheid" — South African Defence Force and the South African Police — to the former vehicle of "revolutionary terrorism", the ANC guerilla army Umkhonto we Sizwe.

These disparate elements will serve as watchdogs of one another in the NPKF, ensuring that each fills its prescribed role as defender of the peace rather than armed adjunct of the political contestants.

As important, the NPKF will be supervised by politically heterogeneous bodies the NPKF Command Council, the Transitional Executive Council or TEC and the TEC sub-council of defence.

In each of these institutions, political opponents will scrutinise one another, and ensure that decisions are prompted by the professional assessment of soldiers and policemen, not the prejudices of politicians.

The danger of paralysis, generated by too many vetoes and unresolved arguments, seems greater than the risk of politically partisan action.

There is, however, another weakness. The NPKF may not be heterogeneous enough. Excluded from its ranks are the armed formations of political forces which do not accept the TEC and are opposed to the constitution providing for a transitional government of national unity.

They include the armies and police forces

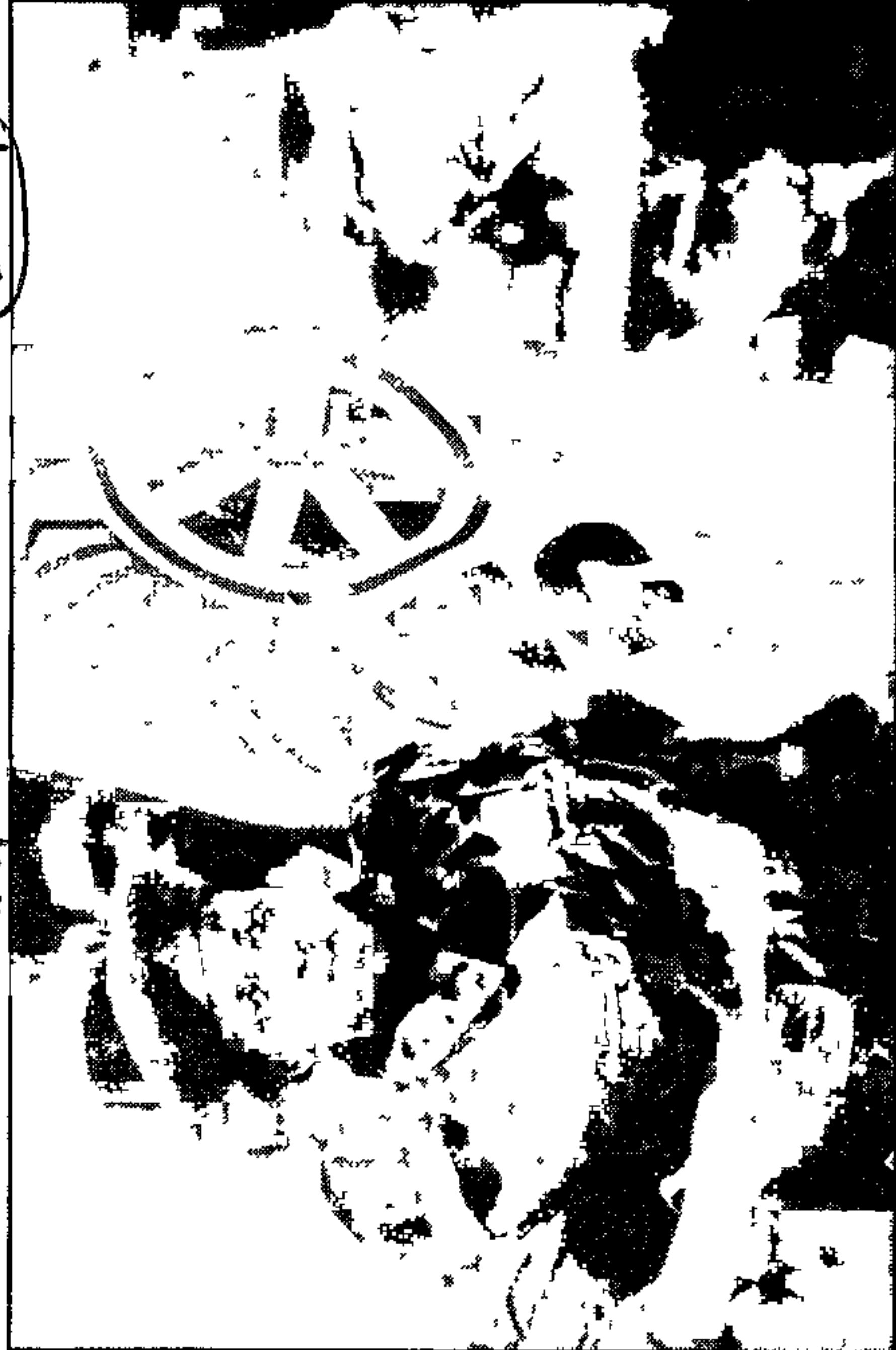
could face opposition from rebel elements in the SADF and SAP.

The efficacy of the NPKF may depend on whether the constitution can be amended to satisfy the objections of the dissenting Freedom Alliance, whose members include Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, KwaZulu and the Afrikaner Volksfront. If so, the armed formations of most of the dissenters will contribute to the NPKF. By a strange coincidence the date on which training starts for the NPKF is the deadline for a settlement to include the Alliance.

Another potential weakness in the NPKF is the short time set aside to train it and mould its disparate elements into a coherent force with its own distinctive peace-keeping ethos, hardly more than four weeks.

At least one of its components, Umkhonto we Sizwe, has little or no experience in policing, a vastly different mandate from sabotaging buildings, assassinating opponents and deploying a terrorist strategy to destroy the will of South Africa's white minority to resist majority rule.

The NPKF is not being forged and trained as a substitute for the main armed formations, the SADF and the SAP. It will serve as a supplementary force. It will be selectively deployed in hot spots where the credibility of the SAP's Internal Stability Division — riot police, in non-obfusatory language — is low. The troubled East Rand townships and the turbulent areas in Natal come to mind as potential areas for policing by the NPKF.



New Mandate . . . Umkhonto weSizwe members have been trained in guerilla strategies and will have to acquire policing skills for the peacekeeping force.

of the nominally independent states of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, the police force of the partially self-governing state of KwaZulu, the guerilla army of the Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Liberation Army

(Apla), and the militias of the neo-nazi Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. In addition, the opposition of the Afrikaner Volksfront, whose leaders include former army and police generals, means that NPKF

If so, it will be a baptism of fire for the fledgling force. Like all baptisms of fire, it will be one in which the infant may not prove up to the task.

A testing time lies ahead, particularly as the NPKF may not be 10 000-strong when it is put into the field.

As Jakkie Cilliers of the Institute of Defence Politics points out, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach has cautiously talked of the NPKF having "up to" 10 000 members.

On the positive side, it must be recorded that the TEC Act prescribes that there should be close liaison between President de Klerk's outgoing Ministers of Defence and of Law and Order, the TEC and the NPKF Command Council. The prescription will help to ensure that the SADF and the SAP work with rather than against the NPKF.

A great deal, however, will depend on the willingness of the political leaders to work together for the national good.

The NPKF will have an important bearing on another critical task: the formation of a new National Defence Force, made up of all the armies, regular and irregular, which contested the military terrain during the 30-year armed struggle against the apartheid state.

The NPKF will serve as a model for the National Defence Force. It may mark the start of the process of reconciling the former combatants and welding them into a single, cohesive force, united by allegiance to a democratic South Africa.

SDUs wait for national peace force

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
THE ANC said yesterday
it would call for the dis-
bandment of the town-
ship self-defence units,
some of which it conced-
ed were out of control,
after the successful de-
ployment of the national
peacekeeping force

The announcement
was made as peace talks
between rival SDUs in
Katlehong this week
broke down

The ANC also called
for what it hopes will be
a major conference of
political and civic or-
ganisations on the East
Rand

ANC PWV regional
deputy secretary
general Mr Obed Bapela
said the SDUs were
never intended to be
permanent structures
and they had only been
established after police
failed to protect commu-
nities in 1991

Transkei raid: Suspects listed

CT 7/1/94 (153) (254)

TRANSKEI yesterday named 11 South African security force members, alleging they were involved in last October's controversial cross-border raid on an Umtata house in which four youths were killed

The details are contained in a letter by Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa to the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), asking it to pressure the South African government into co-operating with the Transkei police investigation into the October 1993 raid

The letter claimed they used three vehicles, changed number plates at the South African embassy in Umtata and went back there after the killings before returning to South Africa

The claims are based on a confession by Mr Nzuzo Matiwane, allegedly involved in the raid and currently being held in detention in the homeland.

Gen Holomisa said his govern-

11 security force men are named

ment would allow international observers to interview the detainee to corroborate his allegations

He also said the TEC's investigation into the raid would "help a great deal to verify the authenticity or otherwise of this confession"

Mr Matiwane was arrested by Transkei police on October 19, 11 days after the controversial raid, said at the time to have been conducted by the SA Defence Force

In his confession, he said he had worked with the South African security forces since 1985 and alleged he was recruited by Sergeant B Tungatha of the security branch in Port Elizabeth to work

for him as an informer on the United Democratic Front

He said Sgt Tungatha also participated in the raid

The others named were: A Colonel Brown, a Major Niewoudt, a Warrant Officer Jama, Warrant Officers Mike Jordaan, Johan Dames and David Batahe, a Captain Buttler, Warrant Officer Grant Fourie and Warrant Officer Andre Knoesen

—● In a short statement yesterday, an SADF spokeswoman denied the allegations which, she said, contained factual errors

She said she was unable to confirm or deny that the names in the affidavit were indeed members of the security forces

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Major-General Leon Mellet also declined to say whether Mr Matiwane was a police informant

A spokesman for the South African embassy in Umtata, Dr David Bezuidenhout, said "As I have stated before, we were never involved in the planning or execution of the raid" — Political Staff, Sapa

Deadline set for forces' register

PRETORIA — Military forces of groups represented on the Transitional Executive Council must submit certified registers of all personnel to the TEC's defence sub-council by Wednesday, TEC spokesman Mr Dries van Heerden confirmed yesterday

The TEC Act stipulates that the sub-council must ensure the full identification and monitoring of all personnel of

armed forces of groups that are represented on the TEC

The sub-council is also compelled by law to audit and monitor the weaponry of these forces

All military forces represented on the council are also compelled to recognise the authority of the TEC and the defence sub-council

Security sources here, who asked not to be named, said they estimated that the

right-wing Pretoria Boer Commando — which is not represented on the TEC — can mobilise up to 1 000 armed members at short notice

It is believed that many of these members have SADF-issued weaponry in their possession

They, and other armed forces like the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, do not recognise the authority of the TEC — Sapa

(254)

CT 8/1/94

Feathers ruffled over 'doves' symbol for armed force

By PETER De IONNO

A DECISION to use the "double doves" peace symbol as the insignia of armed peacekeepers has angered the National Peace Committee.

An emergency meeting of the committee will be held this week to review the decision made by the National Peacekeeping Force Command Council in the frantic scramble to set up the National Peacekeeping Force.

Committee chairman John Hall said neither the committee nor the National Peace Secretariat had been consulted.

"We have grave reservations about the peace committee being seen to take up arms," he said when told it was planned that all peacekeeping force uniforms and vehicles would feature the dove symbol.

"We strongly object to not having been consulted."

More serious than the perceived slight are fears that the adoption of the symbol by the peacekeeping force — in which former MK guerrillas will serve alongside soldiers from the SADF, the Transkei, Ciskei and Venda defence forces and the SAP — will anger the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Inkatha refuses to recognise the peacekeeping force or the Transitional Executive Council, and it is feared the party may react by withdrawing from the peace committee — the only multi-party structure in which it still participates.

Inkatha is also likely to be further alienated by the SADF's decision to draw its recruits for the first wave of 3 300 from the ethnically mixed 21 Battalion, and not the Zulu-speaking 121 Battalion, as predicted by military observers.

The inclusion of Zulu soldiers would have balanced the Xhosa-speaking battalions from MK and the Transkei Defence Force, which together account for

half of the first intake.

It is understood that future peacekeeping force intakes will draw on 121 Battalion

The TEC defence sub-council tends to favour the ANC, with former SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg, representing the government, and Wynand Breytenbach, the deputy defence minister for the National Party, facing four

PREPARING THE DOVES OF PEACE: Page 5

members allied under the ANC banner, and the remaining two wavering.

Tensions among the new peacekeeping force partners have already surfaced with the SADF festering with accusations that it is retarding transition with a hidden agenda.

SADF sensitivity is also evident in high-command fury at press reports describing the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council as the "Command Council"



The term has a particular meaning in the SADF as it refers to the highest executive group comprising the chief of the defence force, commanders of the four arms of service and the chiefs of staff.

They fear that an inaccurate definition of the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council will convince the right-wing that the SADF has "sold out," fuelling fears and despondency in the white community.

The SADF is making a meagre contribution of 217 volunteers to the first intake, indicating the SAP's deep opposition to the peacekeeping force's mission of establishing legitimacy in areas where the Internal Stability Unit is rejected and has failed to curb violence.

This approach keeps the controversial 7 000-strong ISU out of harm's way and intact if the peacekeeping force becomes discredited.

The minimal police presence also represents a victory for the ANC's campaign against the ISU, and for MK, which opposed the ISU forming the backbone of the peacekeeping force, as recommended by the Goldstone commission on electoral violence.

The confirmed participation of the Ciskei Defence Force, which joined the peacekeeping force on Friday, has raised hopes that the homeland government may break with the Freedom Alliance and join TEC structures in preparation for the April 27 election.

Volunteers
ARGT 11/11/94
march in step
to new SADF
(254)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — For the first time blacks and whites will count the *min dae* together in the new integrated Defence Force when 5 000 volunteers join up next month.

Although SADF spokesmen have emphasised that permanent force members and volunteers to specialised units had for many years trained together, white conscripts have always been trained exclusively

For the first time the artillery units in Kimberley and Potchefstroom will see mixed platoons of blacks and whites, who will also share bungalows and ablution facilities

Prosecution 'a political ploy'

JOHANNESBURG — Prosecution of people refusing to do military camps was apparently being kept pending as a bargaining chip in the political power play between the government and the ANC, the End Conscription Campaign said yesterday. (254)

The ECC said two men appeared in court here yesterday and their cases were "once again" postponed. CT111194

Three men were due to appear in Pretoria and others had reported ongoing harassment and threats to prosecute by the military police — "in spite of amendments to the Defence Act abolishing national service" — Sapa

Volunteer intake soon

Staff Reporter

THE first nationwide military intake of 5 000 volunteers, intended as "feeders" for citizen force units, is to begin on February 1.

The SADF had received "more than enough" applications in its recruitment drive.

With the abolition of national service, citizen force units will have to recruit their own members. Recruits will do a year of voluntary service, after which they will be placed, on a part-time basis, with the units that had recruited them, an army spokeswoman said.

NEWS Black and white to serve toge

SADF becomes colour blind

Sowetan 13/1/94

By Donwald Pressly
Political Staff

FOR the first time blacks and whites will do basic training together in the new integrated SA Defence Force when 5 000 volunteers enlist next month

Although SA Defence Force spokesmen this week stressed that Permanent Force members and volunteers to specialised units — such as the parabats — had for many years trained together, white conscripts had always been trained exclusively. For the first time the artillery units in Kimberley and Potchefstroom will see mixed platoons of blacks and whites, who will also share bungalows and ablution facilities

The same will apply to infantry intakes in Bloemfontein, Middelburg (Transvaal) and Upington as well as the armour school in Bloemfontein

Within a year the citizen force regiments — traditionally white — will be actively recruiting the volunteers, who have completed their service, into their ranks

254

New system

Volunteers under the new system will have to serve 30 days each year for eight years in a citizen force unit after their initial first year of service

Traditional English regiments such as the Natal Carbineers and Afrikaans commando units will, therefore, become integrated

Post mortem reveals brutality of SADF raid

WPM 7-13/1/94 (254)

Seventy shots were pumped into the bodies of five children during the SADF's Umtata raid last year. **Farouk Chothia** reports

THE savagery of the South African Defence Force cross-border raid against an alleged Apla base in Umtata in October last year, in which five schoolchildren were killed, is revealed in the post mortem report.

The 80-page post-mortem report shows:

- At least 70 shots were fired into the bodies of the five, who were aged between 12 and 17.
- The five victims suffered bullet wounds in several parts of their bodies — including the penis, chin, head, chest, abdomen, legs and arms.
- Twenty-three bullets were fired into the body of the youngest victim, Sandiso Yose. It appears he was killed "execution style", as one bullet had hit him between the eyes.
- His twin brother, Sadat, had been shot 16 times.
- Samora Mpendulo (16) had been shot 11 times, including in the penis, head and chest.

The release of the report comes against the backdrop of two other embarrassing developments related to the massacre for President FW de Klerk — and it could be an albatross around his neck as he projects a "Mr Clean" image in a bid to win votes for the April elections.

Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa called on the Transitional Executive Council on Tuesday to urge De Klerk to cooperate with Transkeian police in the investigations, claiming that South African authorities are refusing to do so.

And earlier, an Umtata lawyer said he would sue De Klerk and cabinet ministers for "emotional shock" caused to relatives as a result of the killing of the children.

The lawyer for the families, ex-Robben Islander Dumisa Ntsebeza, told the *Mail & Guardian* this week that, according to the report, "Sadat also had lots of wounds on his left arm — from the wrist to the elbow. It seems he had raised his hand to ward off the bullets. There were also lacerations on his small finger and thumb."

The post mortem was conducted at the state mortuary in Umtata last October and was observed by a lecturer in forensic medicine at the University of Natal, Dr SB Akoojee, on the instructions of Ntsebeza.

Ntsebeza said the post mortem report vindicated their claims at the time of the massacre that the children were shot in cold-blood and had been unarmed.

Captain Craig Kotze, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, said he could not comment on the post mortem report as he had not yet studied it. However, he said it was impossible in international law to sue De Klerk because the latter had acted within the limits of his authority. The president had, in addition, not issued the order to kill.

However, he added that the force used by the SADF in the raid was "completely justified" as a "confirmed Apla facility" had been attacked.

Holomisa seems determined to bring the culprits of the massacre to justice. In a statement to the TEC on Tuesday, he complained that Transkeian police were not receiving the co-operation of South African authorities.

"We request the TEC to use their good offices to persuade De Klerk and his appropriate ministers to furnish statements on this tragic event to the Transkei police," said Holomisa.

Kotze declined to comment on Holomisa's request as it would pre-empt any decision taken by the TEC.

Ntsebeza said that South Africa authorities had still not handed over the weapons used in the raid to their Transkei counterparts. He said the weapons were urgently needed for forensic tests and South Africa's refusal to hand them over indicated a "cover-up".

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Transkei wants SADF raiders

PRETORIA. — Transkei yesterday requested the TEC to pressurise the South African government into handing over the SA Defence Force members who took part in the Umtata raid last year in which five youths were shot dead.

CT13/1/94
"The TEC is being watched by the Transkei public whether it will be able to pressure the RSA government and the SA Police into handing over the alleged murderers who took part in the Umtata raid," Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said in a letter to the TEC. — Sapa

THE House Full signs are up for the new look South African Defence Force

Response to the new volunteer system of military service, which replaces the conscript system, was a stampede and the force was full long before tomorrow's deadline for applications

"We were swamped by applicants," said a spokesman for the SADF, which wanted about 5 000 volunteers this year

He said volunteers came from a large variety of cultures, accurately reflecting South African society

The 1994 intake is to be processed nationwide from February 1 to February 4, with the Western Cape's volunteers gathering at Youngsfield and Saldanha Bay on February 1

Applications were invited from medically fit South African citizens between 18 and 27 with matric, no criminal record and no dependents

Volunteers can expect a year's intensive weapons handling training, including a basic training period. This will be followed by eight obligatory one-month camps at the rate of a month a year

After their year's training they can volunteer for short service between two and six years

Volunteers this year will be trained for the conventional armed forces, with about 200 going to the Navy and the balance to the Army. The Medical Corps and the Air Force will comprise permanent force and short service personnel only

But the Air Force and Medical Corps can fall back on the one-year volunteers if they need more manpower

The one-year system was meant to become a feeder for citizen force units, and volunteers would not be deployed for township duties, the spokesman said. Ministerial permission was required for this

Volunteers were to be stationed as near their homes as possible and could specify the citizen force unit they wished to join afterwards, if that unit recruited them

If, for any reason, a recruit became area-bound after the year's training, he could be declared as such by an exemption board and transferred to a commando unit for 240 days of service over a period of 16 years

After the full year of training, an exemption board could also decide on issues such as objections on religious grounds

Former national servicemen with citizen force obligations would not be released from remaining obligations, the spokesman said

Women volunteers would be selected and trained according to the system which had been in use for two decades

The spokesman said that while the financial implications of volunteering were not considerable, it had to be borne in mind that the volunteers had free board and lodging, free uniforms, free medical benefits, leave and sports facilities

A private would be paid R25,88 a day and a lance corporal R27,30 a day, the spokesman said. Details of a second lieutenant's pay were not available

Junior leaders would be selected and trained as before

A ballot (draft) system was being devised, in which all men matrics would be recorded for possible call-up if too few volunteered

HENRI du PLESSIS
Defence Reporter

☐ Military service applications come from wide variety of cultures

Volunteers flood ranks of SADF

APR 13 11 41
2514

New force set to start training soon.

Star 20/1/94

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The National Peacekeeping Force is expected to start part of its training on Monday.

NPKF members will begin meeting from Sunday at the De Brug SADF base near Bloemfontein. (254)

It is as yet unclear what the size of the force will be, but 12 defence and police forces are part of the NPKF Command Council. These are KwaNdebele Police Force, Transkei Defence Force, Transkei Police Force, Gazankulu Police Force, SADF, Lebowa Police Force, Venda Defence Force, Venda Police Force, QwaQwa Police Force, KaNgwane Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SAP.

Instructors from the Commonwealth have been invited to take part in the training.

The NPKF Command Council will fall under the authority of the TEC subcouncil on defence, which in turn will report to the TEC.

Police plan to block peacekeepers

Leaked memos reveal that the SAP intends stonewalling the National Peacekeeping Force — although it admits that it is unable to police the elections, reports **Paul Stober**

IN a confidential strategy document, the South African Police has admitted it does not have the manpower or ability to effectively maintain law and order during the April election.

But, at the same time, the SAP is determined to prevent the National Peacekeeping Force from playing a role in running the poll.

"The SAP does not have enough manpower to ensure law and order during the meetings of all political parties. As a result, the SAP cannot take responsibility for the safety of political leaders during all political meetings. The SAP will find it difficult to police more than one political meeting in the same town," said the document, dated October 1993 and signed by police commissioner Johan van der Merwe and the current deputy commissioner, Lieutenant-General J Swart.

On the Peacekeeping Force, it says: "The NPKF, which will have a large amount of members from Umkhonto weSizwe and other para-military forces, must not perform any duties in relation to the elections. These duties should only be performed by the SAP."

A later strategy document, drawn up by the SAP's election work group, does not refer to these perspectives, but police sources confirmed this week that the first document reflects current police thinking. *The Mail & Guardian* has copies of both documents.

On Wednesday, police spokesmen confirmed the SAP was "busy with its own planning in conjunction with other bodies while at the same time awaiting instructions from the Independent Electoral Commission."

A key aspect of the police plan is a heavy clampdown on intimidation, especially in "no go" areas, a month before the poll.

The document recommends that sources will be used to obtain information on disruptive action, that unrest regulations, election legislation and law on intimidation be used to fight intimidation. It also calls for strict law enforcement, speedy arrest and detention of suspects, the establishment of "election tribunals" to deal with cases quickly, that suspects not be granted bail and that offenders receive maximum sentences.

Both documents also recommend:

- The lifting of the ban on the carrying of weapons at political rallies. "The SAP will not be in a position to enforce the present ban on the carrying of weapons at political gatherings," explained the earlier document.

- The police help train bodyguards from political parties in security to equip them to protect their leaders.

- That the SAP at no time handle ballot boxes, although they should be responsible for the security of the boxes.

- Police only monitor, maintain order and provide security at political meetings at the request of parties.

- The South African army be extensively drawn into the policing of the election to increase the visibility of the security forces and help with the logistics.

- That policemen receive training in "election policing" before the poll.

Most security experts agree the Peacekeeping Force, which has been tasked with keeping order in the run-up to the elections, will not be ready to do the job effectively by April and that most of the responsibility will fall on the SAP by default.

The SAP plans to boost its manpower during the election period by bringing in 4 000 civilian personnel, calling up 3 000 reservists, recruiting 1 000 new members and putting 3 500 police students on duty. The army and even the Department of Correctional Services will be called on to assist the police.

The police also wants the IEC to ban electioneering in "controlled areas" and the wearing of military uniforms during the election.

The second document, which outlines broad guidelines for the police during the elections, was drawn up by the SAP's Election Working Group. It identifies the maintenance of order and the creation of a climate for a free and fair election as the chief responsibility of the police during the election period.

In the run-up to the election, the SAP plans to liaise with the TEC, the IEC, international monitoring groups, peace structures, the army and the intelligence services to hammer out a joint strategy for the election. Provision is made for the police to guard polling stations and provide security while ballot boxes are transported to safe overnight points and counting stations. The Internal Stability Unit, which is regarded with great suspicion by township voters, has notably been excused from guarding polling stations. After the election, the document says the police will continue to serve the new government. The period immediately after the election is seen as a time of heightened tension and high visibility policing is planned.

LJM 14-20 1994

254

Peace force plans on track

JOHANNESBURG — Planning for the establishment of the National Peacekeeping Force was proceeding well, the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence said in a statement yesterday.

The sub-council met in Pretoria and was told by the NPKF command council that instructors were already at the De Brug military base near Bloemfontein and that their morale was high. ~~(S14)~~ (254)

Training will start on January 24.

A logo depicting an olive green wreath enclosing the letters NPKF on a white background had been chosen.

The NPKF is intended to be a 10 000-strong force combining elements of the different armed formations in South Africa. It will attempt to keep the peace in the run-up to the April elections.

The statement said the media would be invited to the training facility within two weeks of January 24 — Sapa

CT 20/1/94

Fm 21/1/94

facing the fledgling National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) — the appointment of a commander

Apparent disagreement between SADF elements in the NPF and groups aligned to the ANC delayed the naming of a leader, which was expected last week. The two candidates are understood to be the SADF's Brigadier George Kruys and Brigadier Derek Mgwebi of the Transkei Defence Force (254)

SADF officers apparently believe Mgwebi is unqualified for the job while the ANC alliance seems to regard Kruys's background as a senior officer in the Angolan and Namibian campaigns as unsuitable for the post of NPF commander.

There is also tension over perceptions among some SADF members that the ANC group has a political agenda that conflicts with the aims of the NPF.

It is vital that the subcouncil resolve the issues as soon as possible. A contingent of NPF recruits is already undergoing initial training at an army base near Bloemfontein. Training schedules must remain on track if the first group of 3 300 of what will eventually be a 10 000-strong force is to be deployed by March as planned.

Recruits for the NPF will come from the SADF, SAP, Umkhonto We Sizwe and the defence forces of Transkei, Venda and Ciskei.

Settling the leadership issue may also have important implications for the future National Defence Force and the SA Police Service which will replace the SADF and the SAP. In some respects the formation of the NPF reflects the process that will be followed in the establishment of the two new forces.

Defence analyst and director of studies at the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg Greg Mills says the success of the NPF will affect the smooth transition of the new defence and police forces.

Perhaps even more important in the short term is the need for a strong unity of purpose among peacekeeping members. Mills points out that the NPF will function not only as a peacekeeping force but also in the role of the Internal Stability Unit and as a riot control force. Disagreement on leadership and other key policy issues could seriously undermine the NPF's effectiveness and could even lead to internal conflict.

This possibility was raised last month at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the Centre for Intergroup Studies at Cape Town University. Delegates discussed the need to develop a high level of cohesion and loyalty to avoid the possibility of, at best, ineffectiveness and, at worst, fighting within the

PEACEKEEPING FORCE
Fm 21/1/94
Tension at the top

(254)
The TEC's subcouncil on defence will need to exercise extreme tact when it meets this week to consider the first major obstacle

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fm 21/1/94

NPF's ranks

It was pointed out that cohesion in armed formations normally occurs over a long period. With the limited time available to the NPF, it was suggested that it might be easier to build organisational than psychological cohesion (254)

This could be achieved by measures such as careful selection of recruits and officers based on experience and maturity, promoting a sense of pride in belonging to the NPF; promoting a sense of loyalty, hard work during training; developing clear structures, systems and operating procedures, formulating a code of conduct and strict disciplinary procedures, and giving the NPF a distinctive uniform and symbols

SADF impartial in refugee plight

By MOSES MAMAILA

THE SA Defence Force will not escort East Rand township refugees back to their houses unless a State of Emergency is declared in the area, Group 41 spokesman Major Andries Greyling said this week

Destitute families forced to flee their homes by violence had hoped that the launching of Operation Phindel'emva (Go back) would resolve their plight as they would return to their houses

However, the operation to re-occupy the abandoned houses failed because, despite impassioned pleas from residents, soldiers refused to provide the escort

Greyling said that besides soldiers needing additional powers to provide

CIPRESS 231194
the escort, they had to play a neutral role (254)

Political rivals may perceive the force to be partisan, said Greyling

Greyling added that there was no need for individual escorts as the area was under constant patrol

Meanwhile, Wits-Vaal Peace Monitors spokesman Charles Barnard said many refugees were staying in backyards in other parts of the township where there was less violence

He said some were living with friends and relatives in other townships like Soweto

He said the situation was traumatic for refugees, especially children, who had to endure all sorts of conditions away from their homes

Freeze pay hikes, ANC asks TEC

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC is to ask the Transitional Executive Council to freeze pay increases to public servants

It is also to request the TEC subcouncil on finance to review public service salary structures

The ANC noted that the increases — some as high as 20 percent — would impact on civil servant pensions guaranteed by the Interim Constitution

The organisation further not-

ed that thousands of State employees have been given only five percent increases while top government officials were granted 20 percent salary increases.

The decision to reject the pay hike was taken yesterday at the ANC conference on reconstruction and development

ANC national executive member Cheryl Carolus told a Press conference yesterday that part of the brief of the subcouncil on finance was to ensure that no wasteful expenditure took place

She said her organisation would want to see the government justify "this misappropriation or wasteful expenditure"

SA Communist Party central committee member Jeremy Cronin said the TEC must ensure that these "exorbitant increases" are frozen

The largest increases went to 37 director-generals. They will get up to 20 percent more

Directors, chief directors and deputy chief directors — almost 1,950 civil servants — stood to receive between 17 and 18 percent hikes

354 ARG 24/1/94

Democratic Party slams increases for civil servants

254 ARC 24/1/94

□ Commission for Administration 'should rescind decision'

DURBAN. — The Democratic Party has criticised "outrageous" pay increases for top civil servants and has called on the Commission for Administration to rescind the decision.

The DP spokesman on public service, Roger Burrows said the handling of the increases had been "secretive" and no

consideration had been given to informing the public

"At a time when the balance of the public service has been offered a 3,4 percent general increase it is totally outrageous to claim that in 'rationalising' salary notches there is a need to 'equalise' upwards so many salaries," he said

"Increases of 18 to 20 percent are not acceptable at a time

when the intention should be to reduce spending on the public service — and to reduce the number of people in employment in the public service"

Calling on the Commission for Administration — which deals with management-echelon salary adjustments — to "immediately rescind" the decision, he said it should refer the matter of rationalisation to a representative forum for fur-

ther study

Mr Burrows pointed out that the interim constitution made reference to the fact that benefits for State employees granted between April 27, 1993 and September 30, 1994 might be rescinded by the government of national unity after April 27 — subject to review by a judicial commission

The Minister of Education and Training and National Housing, Sam de Beer, who is also the minister responsible for the Commission for Administration office, says public service remuneration structures "should be such that a sufficient number of personnel of suitable quality can be recruited and retained"

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr De Beer said "It is required that the remuneration structure for one occupational group can be accounted for relative to that of any other occupational group in the Public Service, as well as relative to remuneration structures outside the Public Service"

He said this was no longer the case. — Sapa

Force to get *Stew 251194* over R600-m

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

With National Peacekeeping Force members having arrived in Bloemfontein for training, the Transitional Executive Council is expected to approve the NPKF's budget today.

The force's budget will be submitted to the TEC by its sub-council on defence.

In terms of the TEC Act, the budget will be drawn up by the sub-council in consultation with the NPKF Command Council, but after consultation with the SADF, which is responsible for logistical support.

It is understood that a budget of more than R600 million is being considered. (254)

At least 3 500 members of 12 different armies and police forces were due to start their NPKF training at the De Brug SADF base near Bloemfontein yesterday.

The current intake of NPKF members is expected to be increased to at least 10 000.

Six weeks to forge potent peace force

Star 25/1/94

BY HELEN GRANGE

Bloemfontein — It has the atmosphere of a Sunday afternoon in a rural, if somewhat regimented, township, but if all goes according to plan, the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) training base will be home to a potent, highly disciplined force within six weeks.

Yesterday, soldiers from six armies continued to stream into the De Brug SADF base — in civilian clothes and carrying suitcases.

They sat in the shade of trees while a few more brown military tents were erected in neat rows for their accommodation.

The NPKF, at this stage, is 3 743 strong — including a small contingent of mostly Umkhonto we Sizwe women. The officers, and troops hail from the KwaNdebele Police Force, Transkei Defence Force, Transkei Police Force, Gazankulu Police Force, SADF, Lebowa Police Force, KaNgwane Police Force, QwaQwa Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and SAP.

It is envisaged that the NPKF will eventually be 10 000 strong.

At a press briefing at the

base yesterday, the acting commanding officer Colonel Fred Burger spelt out the two major concerns of the fledgling NPKF — full integration throughout the force from top to bottom, and the quality of training before deployment in mid-March (254)

Accomplished already is the training of instructors and command leaders. From yesterday to the end of the month, the troops will be divided into three integrated battalions of five companies each with their own command structures.

They will be briefed on the aims of the NPKF and issued with their blue uniforms carrying the simple insignia of a circle of wreaths with "NPKF" inscribed in the middle.

The first week of next month will be spent introducing the men, by then settled into their platoons and a strict daily routine, to their new role as peacekeeping soldiers. Lectures will be given on how the force will operate and what they can expect.

Week two will be used to orientate soldiers in their tasks. They will be lectured on the use of an R-4 rifle and 9 mm pistol, batons, instruction sig-

▶ To Page 3

Six weeks to forge peace battalions

Star 25/1/94

From Page 1

nals and the driving of different types of military vehicles.

The last phase — from February 28 to March 16 — will be critical in determining the NPKF's effectiveness in the run-up to the election.

Soldiers will learn how to cope in low-intensity warfare and how to control crowds.

They will be instructed on setting up roadblocks, patrols and observation posts.

At the end of the course there will be three days in which to evaluate the success of training and, if necessary, some men will be re-trained before the force is deployed in place of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit in conflict zones around the country.

A commander is still to be appointed to the NPKF. Whether he should be an MK or SADF officer is currently a subject of hot debate in the TEC's defence subcommittee.

There is a sense of frustration among NPKF officers at the

"foot-dragging" of politicians on the issue.

"We have six weeks to train the force. That is a tall order for any training officer," said Burger. "There is still lots to be done, but the morale is very good. We all regard each other as professional soldiers here," he said.

Drilled

Burger said that although the NPKF would be a "potent force", there would still not be enough men to ensure a free and fair election.

The SAP ordinary units would be active in the townships as well, he said.

The NPKF soldiers are to be drilled in the Western military style rather than the "goose-step".

The officially approved aim of the NPKF is "to forge a single, united, disciplined force trained in peacekeeping under single command".

THREE men drowned yesterday after their car plunged into Port Elizabeth harbour police said. The Sisa & Co. report on growth in 1993 and even stronger growth was forecast in 1994, did not mention the economist Michael MacDonald.

Peacekeepers start their training

BIDAY 25/11/94

JOHANNESBURG — Sapa-Reuter reports that more than 3 600 men from the SADF, SAP, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Transkei, Venda and Ciskei began peacekeeping force training at General de Wet camp near Bloemfontein yesterday.

"The men will be totally integrated they will sleep, eat and work together," acting commander Col Fred Burger said, adding that the force would initially be 10 000 strong and would undergo six weeks of training culminating in a course on low-intensity warfare.

Asked how he felt about working with his former enemies, he said: "We're all soldiers. Everybody will be learning about everybody else. It's not a problem."

The force's main task is to restore peace in black townships, where 4 000 people were killed last year, most of them in political feuding.

But the decision over who will command is causing problems. The top contenders are a white brigadier from the SADF and a young black special forces commander from Transkei.

Jakkie Cilliers, director of the independent Institute for Defence Policy, described the SADF's Brig George Kruys, 55, as "an apolitical soldier who doesn't even vote". (254)

Though Kruys was the most senior brigadier in the army and knew the defence force inside out, Cilliers said, he was regarded with suspicion by some black politicians because of his long SADF career.

Transkei's Brig Derek Mgwebi was an experienced commander though only in his 30s, Cilliers said, but added he could face problems within the white-officered SADF.

The ANC and the SADF declined to comment on the issue.

LINDA ENSOR reports from London that French security advisers are due in SA at the beginning of February to help train the force, according to the journal Africa Confidential.

France had been chosen because of its extensive experience in public order policing, a report in the journal's latest issue said, and in particular its system of two public order bodies, one under army and the other under police control.

France would also be more likely to move the force in the direction of public order policing rather than UN-style international peacekeeping favoured by Britain and the US.

Africa Confidential noted that France had been recommended by the "increasingly influential" Institute for Defence Politics.

The institute, which recently added former SADF Chief of Staff Pierre Steyn to its list of consultants, would soon acquire the services of a senior French military expert, the journal reported. Umkhonto we Sizwe researcher Sepe Mutooni and ANC member Leslie Gumbi had also joined the institute.

"The institute favours establishing the public policing function as a fifth service to the SADF, which would free the SAP to concentrate on community policing," it said.

"This could be part of restructuring the SADF, particularly the commandos. It would enable the SADF to rid itself of the negative consequences of being seen as adjuncts of the police in putting down civil unrest in black townships."

Lombard loses fraud appeal

SUSAN RUSSELL

BANKRUPT businessman Christoffel Lombard, jailed for 12 years in 1992 on charges relating to forex fraud of more than \$1bn, lost an appeal yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence.

Lombard, 60, the brother of former Deputy Reserve Bank Governor Jan Lombard, was convicted on five fraud counts by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate on July 31 1992.

The court upheld his conviction on all counts as well

Radio station seeks leave to appeal

BIDAY 25/11/94

STEPHANE BOTHMA

PRETORIA — Radio Pretoria yesterday filed an application for leave to appeal against the Transvaal Supreme Court's ruling last week that the station stop broadcasting immediately.

Sapa reports the matter was discussed by President F W de Klerk, Telecommunications Minister Piet Welgemoed and Postmaster-General Ters Oosthuizen yesterday. However, the outcome of the meeting was not disclosed.

The right-wing station defied the court ruling, continuing to broadcast as Oosthuizen waited for a report-back from his officials, who were turned away from the station's gates at the weekend.

Oosthuizen, stressing that he was intent on sealing the transmitter peacefully, said he would decide on the next step once they

had made their report.

His officials had always gone to the Donkerhoek site unarmed. "I don't want to be held responsible for the first trigger to be pulled," he said.

His officials had also visited the other maverick right-wing radio station, Radio Koppies, in the northern Free State, to warn its management that the station was operating illegally.

Radio Pretoria continued broadcasting music, news items and political comment yesterday.

The station site has been turned into a military fortress, with Angolan war veteran Cmdt Willem Ratte, who led the Fort Schanskop siege, responsible for security

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Former enemies train for peace

254 ~~254~~ CT 25/1/94
JOHANNESBURG — Former enemies joined forces to train as peacekeepers yesterday.

More than 3 600 men of all races, from the SADF, police, the ANC's uMkhonto weSizwe and from the Transkei, Venda and Ciskei armed forces began training at General de Wet camp near Bloemfontein yesterday.

"The men will be totally integrated. They will sleep, eat and work together," said acting commander Colonel Fred Burger.

The Transitional Executive Council management committee will make recommendations on a budget for the National Peacekeeping Force before a full sitting of the TEC in Pretoria today.

Today's meeting is expected to put the final touches to a comprehensive peace plan for the East Rand. And the TEC has summoned KwaZulu police commissioner Lieutenant-General Roy Daring to appear before it to answer questions on alleged KwaZulu police hit squads — Sapa

Former enemies report for duty

Arg. 25/1/94

□ SADF, MK soldiers join forces to keep peace during election

JOHANNESBURG — Former enemies have joined forces as peacekeepers to hold back the violence blighting South Africa's transition to majority rule.

More than 3 600 men of all races — from the white-officered South African Defence Force and police, the African National Congress's guerrilla army Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and from Transkei, Venda and Ciskei — have begun training at General de Wet camp near Bloemfontein.

"The men will be totally integrated. They will sleep, eat and work together," said acting commander Fred Burger.

The force will undergo six weeks of training culminating in a course on low-intensity warfare.

Its main task is to restore peace in black communities, where 4 000 people were killed last year, most of them in feuding between supporters of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

But the decision over who will be in command is causing problems.

The top contenders are George Kruijs, a white brigadier from the Defence Force, and Derek Mgwebi, a young black special forces commander from Transkei.

Transkei army commander Temba Matanzima said neither the Defence Force nor the police had a good reputation in the townships.

The proposed appointment of Brigadier Kruijs as commander might cause problems, said Major-General Matanzima. Jakkie Cilliers, director of the independent Institute for

Defence Policy, described Brigadier Kruijs, 55, as "an apolitical soldier who doesn't even vote".

He added "Kruijs is the most senior brigadier in the army and knows the defence force inside out. Running the peace force would be a piece of cake for him".

But he was regarded with suspicion by some black politicians because of his long career in the Defence Force, Mr Cilliers said.

Brigadier Mgwebi, the commander of Transkei special forces, was an experienced commander though only in his 30s.

But he may face problems within the white-officered Defence Force, Mr Cilliers said.

The ANC, whose armed wing fought the government for 30 years, and the Defence Force declined comment on the issue.

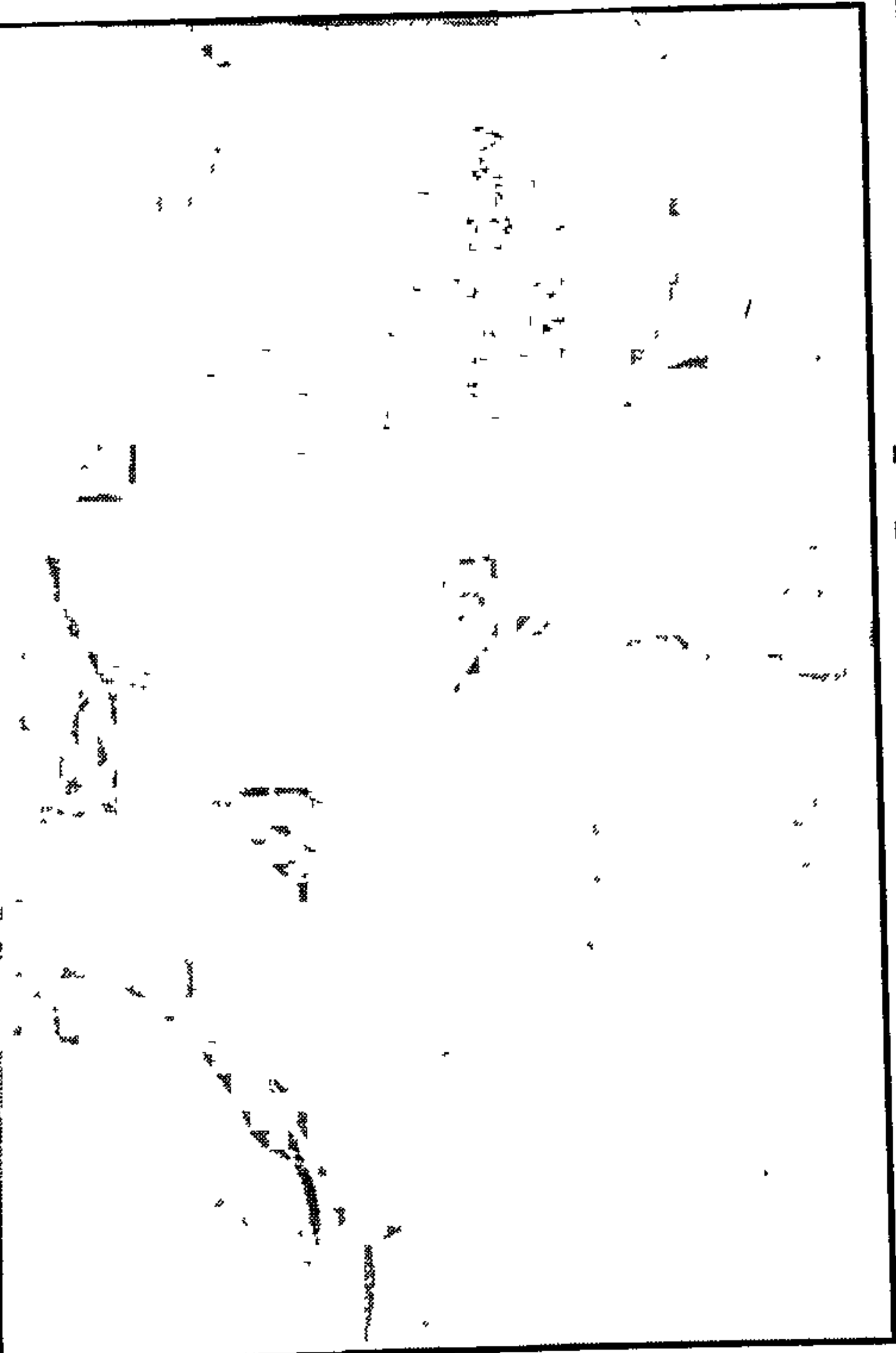
The peacekeeping force is under control of the multi-party Transitional Executive Council in the run-up to the election.

The force was originally intended to embrace all armed groups but white rightists and conservative blacks, primarily the Zulu-based Inkatha, are boycotting it.

The Freedom Alliance is bargaining with the government and ANC for virtual autonomy in ethnic homelands in the new South Africa.

Colonel Burger said the force would initially be 10 000-strong.

Asked how he felt about working with his former enemies, he said "We're all soldiers. Everybody will be learning about everybody else. It's not a problem". — Sapa-Ren-



PEACE FORCE: Former enemies light up together as they report for duty at a military training camp near Bloemfontein for the formation of the National Peacekeeping Force. The NPKF, which includes members of the SADF and MK, the armed wing of the ANC, is to police the April 27 election.

TEC budget for peace-keepers today

PRETORIA — The Transitional Executive Council will make recommendations on a budget for the National Peacekeeping Force before a full sitting of the TEC in Pretoria today.

TEC management committee chairman Colin Eglin said his committee met the sub-council on defence for nearly two hours yesterday. He said the management committee was asked for deci-

sions on a budget. He said decisions had been made in principle and would be revisited in debate. He described the budget as "substantial".

The management committee was hampered in its work by the absence of Joe Slovo, Mac Maharaj and Cyril Ramaphosa, who left during the afternoon for talks with the Freedom Alliance.

The TEC meeting today is expected to put the final touches to a comprehensive peace plan for the East Rand.

The TEC has summoned KwaZulu police commissioner Lieutenant-General Roy Durr- ing to appear before it to answer questions on alleged KwaZulu Police hit squads.

Mr Eglin said "I don't expect him to appear, though". — Sapa

Ramushwana leads NPKF

Star 26/11/94

BY HELEN GRANGE

The National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) has got its new commanding officer — and surprisingly, he hails from neither the SADF nor Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The TEC's defence sub-council yesterday unanimously decided on appointing the controversial Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana to the post.

Subcouncil member Ronnie Kasrils told the TEC the appointment meant that Ramushwana would resign his position as head of the homeland administration, withdraw from the ANC's national election list and resign his position on the defence subcouncil.

Ramushwana is currently one of the targets of a witch-hunt in Venda to unearth individuals involved in corruption.

He and more than 500 other Venda government officials are alleged to owe the local pension fund a total of more than R40 million.

Informed sources said Ramushwana owed the fund R580 000, and it seemed likely this week that he and other al-



Ramushwana . . . embroiled in Venda controversies.

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leged offenders would be put on trial.

Ramushwana could not be contacted yesterday.

Last June, Ramushwana was accused of using more than R1 million of State money to finance a Thohoyandou businessman's shopping centre, but his staff denied this.

In April 1990 he led a bloodless military coup in Venda and took over the government.

It was Ramushwana who hosted the first gathering on South African soil of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Despite the controversies, Ramushwana has been described as an affable yet strong military leader who has gone a long way towards quelling the violence in Venda.

He can speak 19 black languages as well as English and Afrikaans.

Until yesterday, the officers tipped to lead the NPKF were SADF-nominated Brigadier George Kruys and Brigadier Derek Mgwebi of the Transkei Defence Force.

The dispute was clearly resolved by the abandonment of these limited options.

Venda leader to head peace force

PRETORIA — Venda's leader, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was appointed commander of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) yesterday.

And Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach announced that training of some NPF members would take place in the Cape

The NPF is tasked with maintaining peace and order before and during general elections scheduled for April 27-29.

Mr Breytenbach said up to 1 500 of the proposed 10 000-strong NPF would soon begin training in the Cape Peninsula, at the old "kitskonstabel" camp near Koeberg nuclear power plant.

Mr Ronnie Kasrils of the SA Communist Party told the TEC that General Ramushwana would step down as Venda leader and withdraw from the ANC's National Assembly election list. — Sapa, Staff Reporter

CT 26/1/94 (254) (88)

East Rand pact on SADF guards

BIDAN

27/1/94

JOHANNES NGCOBO

THE SA Defence Force, SA Police, Inkatha Freedom Party and ANC have agreed that SADF troops will guard refugees returning to their East Rand homes.

The decision was taken at a meeting attended by the ANC, Inkatha and the SADF's 41 Battalion last Friday, said SADF Witwatersrand spokesman Maj Christo Visser.

The battalion had agreed to provide security for people returning to homes vacated during violence in Katlehong and Thokoza.

Visser said the SADF had made the undertaking because it wanted to help the SAP restore normality in the townships by ending violence.

"The SADF has deployed other troops in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus because the ones that were stationed in these areas have been taken into the national peacekeeping force."

Visser said the army was in the townships to provide security and not to take part in the politics of the area.

He said the troops had agreed to assist people returning to clean their homes before reoccupying them.

ANC East Rand subregional secretary-general Xeba Soyaya confirmed that a meeting between Inkatha and the SADF had taken place last Friday and said members of the army had agreed to guard the refugees when they cleaned their homes this weekend.

He said that after the announcement of the peace plan being worked out between President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela, the ANC would call a series of rallies to welcome troops "and introduce them to the people".

An Inkatha official in Thokoza, Abram Mzizi, said he attended the meeting but as a parent, not an Inkatha member. He confirmed that army members had agreed to

provide security in the area.

He said this exercise was to last two weeks, after which a meeting would be called to review progress. If the need still existed, the army would continue providing security.

However, the Inkatha East Rand region accused SADF members of harassing its members in Katlehong and Thokoza.

Inkatha regional organiser Thabani Dlamini said 17 cases of assault and harassment had already been reported to the Thokoza police station.

"SADF members blockaded the only access available to hostel residents in and out of Katlehong," said Dlamini. "This has contributed to hundreds of hostel dwellers, particularly shift workers, losing their jobs," he alleged.

Dlamini said Inkatha was astounded at the sudden deployment of SADF troops without East Rand residents being consulted. "The decision by the TEC to replace the internal stability unit with SADF troops despite our known objections confirms once again widely held suspicions that the TEC is an instrument set up to rubber-stamp ANC demands."

Visser said the SADF "distances itself from any political party and is there to serve the community as a whole". To stabilise the area and keep fighting factions apart, the support of the whole community was needed. Any person assaulted or harassed was free to report this to the police.

Sapa reports that Visser confirmed that troops in Katlehong had blocked some routes yesterday to control the movement of weapons better, but this had been done after discussions with Inkatha and the ANC.

The SADF had also agreed to build another road for hostel dwellers, he said, but was unsure about its progress.

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ARG 27/1/94

Surprise as Venda dictator is given command of NPF

TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff

ASTONISHMENT at the appointment of the dictator of Venda, Gabriel Ramushwana, as the head of the new National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) was brushed aside today by a senior government spokesman

The appointment has been greeted with some surprise in political circles because of the brigadier's record as the military ruler of Venda, where he seized power in April 1990

There has been controversy for some time about the huge amount of pension money — R40 million is said to be involved — that was paid out to him and other Venda officials after the wrong actuarial formula was used. As a result, Brigadier Ramushwana allegedly owes the Venda pension fund R580 000, which he has refused to repay

Today criticism came from especially the Nationalist Press

One newspaper said the decision was "astonishing" and probably "the worst appointment that could have been made". He had all the baggage that the head of a peacekeeping force should not have

But Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach rejected the criticism. He said the brigadier had been judged purely on his military record. The other issues were political ones that did not count in this matter. Under the circumstances he had been the best man available

Mr Breytenbach, a member of the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council that made the appointment, said it was a compromise decision

The command council of the peacekeeping force had been unable to decide between the initial candidates, George Krays of the Defence Force and Derek Mgwebi, a young special forces commander from Transkei. There had been a stalemate in the command council because each received the same number of votes

Brigadier Ramushwana was a member of the TEC's defence sub-council but he withdrew while the matter was discussed. He has now also withdrawn as an African Nation-

al Congress candidate in the April election

The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that Venda public servants want him to make amends for mass corruption in the homeland

They made it clear during a mass protest yesterday that they would not let him resign until he cleared up the corruption for which they claim he was responsible.

About 15 000 Venda public servants staged a sit-in at the government buildings in Thohoyandou in protest against alleged irregularities in the administration of the government pension scheme.

Some Venda sources alleged that Brigadier Ramushwana owed the pension fund R580 000 and that other senior officials were guilty of claiming disproportionately large pay-outs, which had crippled the fund.

A spokesman for the protesters said they would not return to work until an investigation had been launched.

Brigadier Ramushwana, born and educated in Messina, began work as a clerk in a mining office at the town and later joined the Defence Force.

When Venda achieved "independence" in 1979, he became a member of the Venda National Force and worked himself up through the ranks to become a colonel. He was appointed second-in-command to J Steenkamp, whom he deposed as head of the VNF when staging a bloodless coup in 1990

As the new head of state, Brigadier Ramushwana formed a council of national unity, pledged to stamp out corruption and took strong steps to maintain law and order while promising to work for the reincorporation of Venda into South Africa.

But there were clear signs last year that he had lost the support of many traditional leaders and that public servants were dissatisfied with their pay and working conditions.

Venda entered a period of turbulence as students and public servants led protests that disrupted communities throughout the territory.

TEC inaction a blow to peacekeepers

WM 21-27/11/94

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Stephen Laufer

WITH its first intake of recruits arriving at the De Brug military base in Bloemfontein this weekend, the National Peacekeeping Force has been shot in the foot twice by the Transitional Executive Council.

Behind-the-scenes wrangling has failed to produce a consensus candidate for the post of NPKF commander, and the TEC has also failed to agree on a budget for the force. Policing experts are increasingly sceptical about whether the force will be able to play an effective peacekeeping role in the run-up to elections.

Instructors have arrived at De Brug, a spokesman said this week, without specifying whether they were military or public order policing specialists. And training doctrines have not yet been finalised. The defence subcouncil has also given no indication of the size of the initial intake, which is likely to be small.

The defence subcouncil has asked journalists to stay away from the Free State assembly point for two weeks, where old enemies — government forces and Umkhonto weSizwe cadres — joined forces.

Sources familiar with the disagreement over the NPKF commander say the defence subcouncil is split down the middle, with government-aligned members favouring an appointment from the SADF, and the ANC and its allies calling for a commander who is neither an SADF nor an MK man.

The government has proposed Brigadier George Krus, who has commanded the defence force college and is described as an academic with a good combat record. The ANC, whose first choice of an officer from outside South Africa has been rejected by the SADF, wants Transkeian Brigadier Derek Mgwebi. But the SADF is apparently concerned that the Transkei Defence Force is too close to the ANC and PAC.

Despite its lack of a budget, the NPKF will be functional from Monday, say sources. The SADF will provide the initial infrastructure, including tents, office space and training grounds.

The lack of a coherent training schedule is likely to be a greater problem. Sources say training could be based on the essentially military doctrines used by United Nations peacekeepers, which could lead to the early use of firearms on unruly crowds.

This approach would be modified if the international public order experts are drawn into the training process. Their system puts unarmed crowd control in the forefront, and envisages the use of firearms only in an emergency.

Marching into trouble?

staff 28/1/94
IT'S ALL systems go for the National Peacekeeping Force which will help police the election, but history may prove it was an ideal gone wrong. Helen Grange reports

The heartwarming scenes of SADF and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) soldiers joining forces in the fledgling National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) baffle a host of critics afflicting it — and military experts say it is likely to end up the deformed child of a noble ideal.

Judged against the NPKF vision as it emerged over a year ago, the unfolding reality falls lamentably short of the mark.

While a number of major security forces have been included in the NPKF, it does not, as envisaged, include KwaZulu defence and police forces, the Bophuthatswana defence and police forces, the PAC's Apla and the right-wing armies.

Without the participation of these constituencies, the NPKF will not be able to gain the confidence of IFP, PAC and right-wing supporters in its operations.

And since most of the political violence in the hot spots of Natal and the East Rand is rooted in ANC/IFP conflict, the NPKF could find itself the target of constant allegations of partiality, effectively assuming a pariah status in some circles similar to that bedeviling the SAP's Internal Stability Unit (ISU).

Dr Gavin Woods of the Inkatha Institute has already sounded a warning to this effect. At an Institute for Defence Policy conference this week, he said the IFP's perspective on the NPKF was "distinctly negative."

"The NPKF is resented as being another by-product of the ANC/Government bilateralism which robbed South Africa of quality inclusive negotiations," he said.

The IFP's resistance has apparently been

There are 3 700 members training in Bloemfontein's De Brug military base and another 1 500 being trained in the Koeberg military base in Cape Town.

Colonel Fred Burger, who was acting command officer until Ramushwana's appointment, pointed out this week that once the NPKF was deployed to the various regions in mid-March, it would "vanish" due to its small numbers.

The SAP, in particular its contentious ISU, would therefore still need to be the major role player in quelling violence, he said.

Sass has suggested that, given the NPKF's size limitation, it be deployed to select, highly visible trouble spots in large numbers rather than used diversely in smaller units. There is also concern that the time available for training is too short, especially considering that the NPKF consists mostly of soldiers who need to be trained in public order policing.

If high policing standards are not achieved, the old "kitskonstabel" phenomenon could be the disastrous result.

Again, this worry underlines the need for the ISU — a force of 7 000 men — to continue its operations, since its members are already properly trained, says Sass.

The future of the NPKF after the election is uncertain. It has not been accommodated in the interim constitution, which provides only for a new, integrated defence force and police force with a public order unit.

The NPKF looks set to dissolve after the election, having played the role only of assistant to the existing security forces.

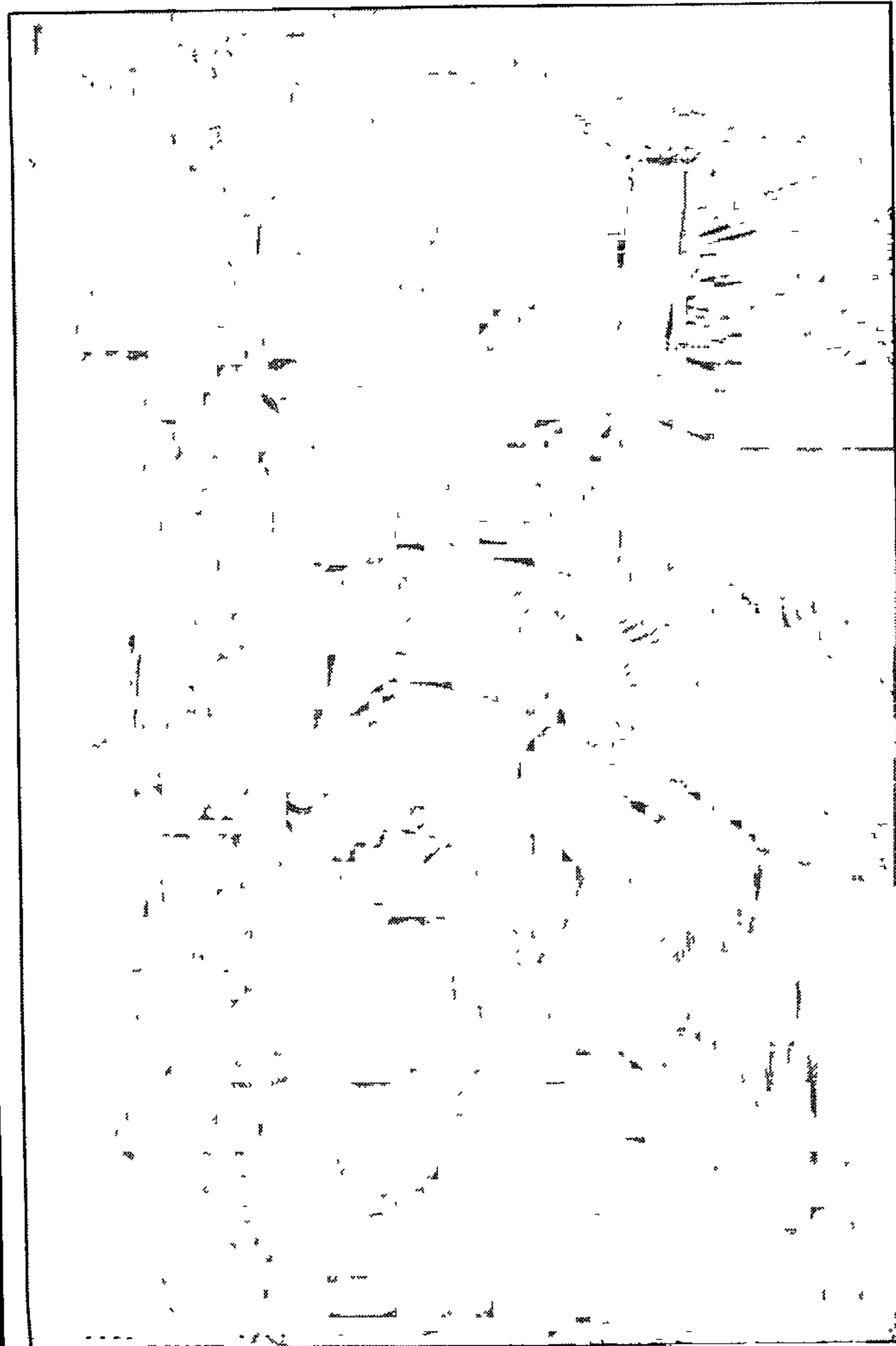
further bolstered by the appointment on Tuesday of Venda military leader Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana as the NPKF's commanding officer, who the organisation sees as ANC-aligned.

This appointment detracts even further from the neutrality of the NPKF, said Woods. The legitimacy problem would also apply to NPKF operations in communities where the rightwing has a stronghold, although probably not to the same extent, according to Brigadier Bill Sass, senior researcher of the Institute for Defence Policy.

Sass has suggested that insofar as the foreseen lack of IFP support is concerned, attempts could be made to forge a joint patrolling system with the KwaZulu police force — although this would be limited to Natal only.

"In the East Rand townships, there is no IFP-aligned force to couple the NPKF with." Then there is the fact that the NPKF is, as Woods put it, "two thirds too small."

The NPKF was initially envisaged as having between 10 000 to 15 000 members, but it has since been whittled down to 5 200.



Reporting for duty . . . National Peacekeeping Force trainers line up new recruits at De Brug military base near Bloemfontein. Will the force be well enough trained for its task?
 PICTURE: KEN OOSTERBROEK



TENT-TOWN: NPKF recruits gather as officers sort out the bureaucratic side of things.

© Photographs. KEN OOSTERBROEK

Will force be up to it?

Star 29/1/94

THE National Peacekeeping Force promised by multiparty negotiators will not nearly be up to full strength by the April election.

Only a third of the planned 10 000-strong force — itself too small to stem large-scale election violence — has started its training.

The number of officers and recruits — including about 70 women, mostly Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) members — at the NPKF's base at the General de Wet training area in De Brug, outside Bloemfontein, on Monday was 3 743.

Another 1 500 recruits are expected to start training shortly

A RECRUITING logjam could result in less than half the planned National Peacekeeping Force being trained in time for the first democratic election. GUY JEPSON reports.

at the Koeberg base in Cape Town and, according to a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) official, it is "possible" that about 1 000 recruits will be trained in Venda and another 1 200 or 1 300 in Transkei.

But the upshot is that only the De Brug recruits will be ready to be deployed by mid-March as planned, unless the six-week NPKF training course — widely believed to be too short — is chopped back for the other recruits.

If the fact that NPKF mem-

bers will have to operate on a shift basis is taken into account, the number of recruits able to be deployed for election duty at any one time shrinks still further.

Pointing out that the NPKF was still in the process of finalising its communications channels, the TEC official stressed that he was not authorised to comment on the reasons for the apparent recruiting logjam.

An official attached to the TEC's defence subcouncil — the body which authorised the es-

tablishment of the NPKF — would only say it was still aiming for a 10 000-strong force "at the end of the day".

Suggestions that the major players in the NPKF — the SADF and MK — were less than enthusiastic about the force were rejected by spokesmen for the two parties.

Major Nick Sendall, a spokesman at Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria, said the SADF had been an active participant in the negotiation process and supported the TEC, the

subcouncil on defence "and its structures".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it was possible there had been "hitches" in getting recruits from various parties to the NPKF base on time, but he did not believe there had been any "holding back" by MK. He wanted to consult MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda on the size of the MK complement before commenting further.

Colonel Fred Burger, who acted as NPKF commander until the appointment of Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, told journalists that the base at De Brug — used by the SADF for its national bisley competition — normally accommodated a maximum of 1 500 soldiers.

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ON THE MARCH: Recruits put in some drilling practice.

A delicate task for Vanda strongman

TWO military experts have conflicting views on the NPKF chief, GUY JEPSON reports.

SECURITY policeman, homeland dictator and now commander of the National Peacekeeping Force — key moments in the extraordinary career of Vanda strongman Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

Bright, an outstanding linguist and a strong military ruler, the man who steps into the NPKF hot seat after a long stand-off between the ANC and SADF was accused — as late as April 1992 — of being "terribly undemocratic and arrogant" for refusing to allow civic structures to operate in Vanda.

HIS security police links — he joined the Security Branch in 1966, rising to the rank of warrant-officer — and alleged infiltration of ANC bases in what was then Rhodesia have, in the past, been used against him by political opponents.

However, the independent military think-tank, the Institute for Defence Policy (IDP), this week described Ramushwana as "a good compromise candidate" for the job of chief peacekeeper.

His CV, released by the Transitional Executive Council, details his movement through the ranks in the police and military, but fails to record the fact that he seized power in Vanda in a (bloodless) coup in 1990.

Nor does it reflect two recent achievements — his appointment to the TEC defence

Star 29/1/94



EXTRAORDINARY CAREER Key appointment for Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

subcouncil and his nomination as an ANC election candidate.

His new job demands that he relinquishes these (along with his homeland fiefdom) but the political tag could prove a major headache — even for a man who neatly straddled the ANC-NP divide before multiparty talks.

In Vanda, where Ramushwana (52) is at the centre of a multimillion-rand pension fund scandal, the news of his

warring factions on the East Rand and in Natal, where the NPKF is likely to be deployed inside six weeks.

Sass says Ramushwana — a longstanding advocate of re-incorporation of the homelands who hosted the first MK gathering in the country in 1991 — is acceptable to both the ANC and the Government. He adds that "because he is not a Xhosa", Ramushwana's appointment leaves the door

appointment sparked mass action by thousands of displaced civil servants this week.

However, IDP senior researcher Brigadier Bill Sass says allegations of corruption in Vanda — as long as they remain untested — are unlikely to trouble the men and women under Ramushwana's command in the NPKF.

It is probably also true that they won't mean much to the

open for possible Inkaba Freedom Party participation in the NPKF.

Military analyst Helmed Heitman strongly disagrees. Pointing out that the conflict in the areas where the NPKF is likely to be deployed is primarily between the ANC and IFP, Heitman argues that a Ramushwana's "ANC connection" will undermine the neutrality of the force.

Heitman has another concern: the fact that Ramushwana has already used in army to run a military push makes him a potentially dangerous man.

"In my view, people like Ramushwana, Holomusa and Gqozo should not be allowed uniform appointments. If three are politicians — no longer soldiers."

SASS points out that a Vanda coup was far less violent than those in Ciskei and even Transkei — adding that, once in power, Ramushwana put the lid on political violence in the homeland.

"I think he has the ability to handle a situation calmly. He's also a good administrator. He built up the Vanda defence Force and kept it going, working closely with the SADF which still has elements attached to it."

"He understands the various government departments and the SADF. Especially in the next six weeks, he's going to need the SADF and the Government."

Sass says Ramushwana's police experience will stand him in good stead in the NPKF, which is being schooled in the use of minimum force in riot situations.

New SADF Will 'Crush' thugs — Holomisa

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CT 29/1/94

Political Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICANS who tried to use force to resist democratic advances in a new order would be "crushed" by a future SA Defence Force, Trankel military ruler. Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday

are on the rebuilding of South Africa's security forces, the chairman of the Trankel Military Council said that it had to be made clear to those South Africans who spoke "gleefully" about insurrection that they will be spared no mercy. "It will be one of the foremost national tasks of the National De-

fence Force to strengthen the hand of police in maximising the maintenance of law and order, thereby ensuring state security and public safety," said the man tipped for a top position in the new Defence Force. One of the primary duties of an integrated force would be to de-

ferend the new constitution against "reactionary bandits" and enable the newly elected leaders to uphold it. Gen Holomisa also told the conference that there was an urgent need for a "demobilisation" of the entire society because South Africa had become a "gun-toting

nation". On the one hand, white families should be encouraged to cede their weapons to the state and be compensated by the state. On the other, cadres and those in possession of illegal weapons should also hand over their arms to the state.

VETERAN Umkhonto we Sizwe guerrilla William Mokoena gives the corner of his brown SADF-issue sleeping bag a contemptuous flick.

"How do I know who slept in this?" he says "It was probably my enemy, someone who tried to kill me. Now I have to use his sleeping bag."

Of course the fact that he and 800 fellow MK volunteers to the National Peacekeeping Force are also sharing the tents, utensils and weapons of their former sworn enemies is a measure of how far things have come since February 1990

The fact that they're parked out here at all, a stone's throw away from the Bloemfontein parabat base where until recently, the SADF's elite used cardboard cut-outs of guerrillas for target practice, is nothing short of miraculous.

Despite his sensitivity about having to use anything even vaguely reminiscent of the SADF, the 35-year-old former MK warrior knows this.

"This is so exciting you know," he says. The sharpness in his voice begins to soften. "No one ever thought this would happen. Our aim was to seize power by arms."

And instead? He looks at the sleeping bag again, and shakes his head as a wry smile creases his face.

"Really, no one ever dreamt this would happen," he says.

Now that it has, he can't wait to put the divisions of the past behind him and get on with the job at hand — "securing peace so our country can be great".

If he can't bear to use the sleeping bags of his former foes, how does he feel about serving shoulder-to-shoulder with them in

This week the fledgling National Peacekeeping Force was shown off to the media at its training base near Bloemfontein. CHRIS BARRON spoke to some of the footsoldiers

SITINGS

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All it takes is a toilet roll to divide a comrade from a peacekeeper

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the peacekeeping force?

Hard-nosed, articulate and politically sussed, the man who fled his home in the East Rand township of Tembisa in 1983 and spent the next nine years "as a soldier" in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola, doesn't hesitate to answer.

"There is no SADF here and there is no MK. We belong to one force now — the peacekeeping force," he replies.

His only regret is that there are not more white faces from the SADF around. Not only because, in his opinion, "they're the ones causing havoc", but also because "the whole idea is that this is a national peacekeeping force. It shouldn't be seen as just a black force".

"Right-wing whites may see an all-black force as a challenge to them. If there were more whites we'd be more

able to deal with the AWB. We're not happy that the SADF sent so many blacks. We wanted to see more whites," he says.

"I mean (the AWB) are South Africans too, so they should be here," argues Vilham to the general agreement of his tent mates.

"We're securing South African interests, not just the interests of one party. There must be peace for everyone. Only then can our country be great. And that will be good for everyone — the AWB too".

Bongani Ngidi, 29, who left South Africa to join MK in 1985 and returned in 1992, chips in.

"We want peace and prosperity. That's why we are here. It is time for change now, for reconciliation everywhere in the

country. Everyone must change their attitudes," he says.

Attitude, or rather wrong attitude, is what has been mugging Bob Sokanu since his arrival at the peacekeeping training camp last week.

The 42-year-old MK veteran suspends his diligent mopping of the tent's tarpaulin floor to explain what he means.

He was taken short and needed lava-tory paper rather quickly. The nearest man around with a roll of the stuff happened to be a white "saddar", or SADF member.

But instead of doing the comradely thing, he told Bob to get his own roll at the store. When Bob tried this, he found himself caught up in all sorts of red tape before he finally got what he needed. If that's indicative of the kind of atti-

tude he and his fellow MKs can expect, he says, then the peacekeeping force is not going to work. "I mean, all I wanted was a toilet roll. And what's a toilet roll, actually?" Although Bob feels the SADF are still "too much in control" at the camp, he says he would have no problem taking orders from white saddars, provided their "attitude is right".

"He can be white, black or yellow. If he doesn't have an attitude it's no problem to me. He must just remember he's no longer in the SADF, but in a national force." Bob goes back to his mopping operation and Edwin Melato, 57, who left the country to join MK in 1964 after his life was threatened by the Security Branch, has the final word.

"This is not going to be child's play," he says pensively. "It's a big job".

Meanwhile, in the next tent a group of black SAP members are thanking their lucky stars that at least next time they have to venture out into the townships, the men from MK will be with them.

"We hope the targeting of politicians will stop when we and MK are working together," explains Lucas Maphahle. "The fact that we will be seen in the communities to be mixed with MK will help peace a lot".

SAP volunteers to the peacekeeping force are as keen to let the past be buried as their new comrades from MK.

"The most important lesson we have to learn now," says 26-year-old George Mlambo, "is to reconcile, to bury our differences and form a new force for the people of South Africa".

So much for the sentiment. The training — a mere six weeks of it — begins tomorrow.

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REACHING FOR THE STARS: A new arrival at the National Peace-keeping Force's training camp at De Brug makes his feelings abundantly clear. Training of the force begins tomorrow

Picture: JOHN HOGG

Ramushwana to pay back 'excess' to fund

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

A CLOUD hangs over the new National Peacekeeping Force as pressure grows on its commander Gabriel Ramushwana to pay back R580 000 he allegedly owes a Venda pension fund

Late this week progress was made when Brigadier Ramushwana undertook to pay back the money to the Venda civil servants' pension fund after mounting pressure including a threatened sit-in next week

Brigadier Ramushwana has resigned as military ruler of Venda where he seized power four years ago. He is to head the new NPKF which is to be deployed late in March to keep the peace in the April elections

He was paid R1,28 million when the Venda public service pension fund was privatised, but local civil servants said he had been paid R580 000 too much and demanded he pay it back

Brigadier Ramushwana met the pension fund implementation committee late this week. Committee spokesman Joseph Silinda said the Brigadier had explained he had difficulty in obtaining certificates from Sanlam where he had invested the money.

Mr Silinda said Brigadier Ramush-

wana had authorised the Venda Department of Finance and the implementation committee to approach Sanlam for the certificates

"The cloud has been partially removed, but until the actual payment is made it will still be there. That will be only after the money has been recovered," he said

Chairman of the Coalition of Trade Unions in the Venda public sector Sam Muvhango said he was optimistic that Brigadier Ramushwana would pay over the money.

He said the situation would be assessed on Monday.

"If we are not satisfied then we will hold a mass meeting and decide what to do," he said

Brigadier Ramushwana was a surprise choice to head the NPKF. It is understood he emerged as a compromise candidate after Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa vetoed a commander from the SA Defence Force while the SA government vetoed a commander from Transkei

Mr Bill Sass of the independent Institute for Defence Policy said Brigadier Ramushwana was a compromise candidate as he was from the minority Venda and was neither Zulu or Xhosa

Coetsee scorns talk of disloyal elements in Defence Force

ARG 31/1/74

(254)

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

DEFENCE minister Kobie Coetsee has dismissed suggestions of widespread disloyalty in the Defence Force and of plans for a rightwing coup

He said today that military intelligence had told the government of rightwing threats and plans for armed resistance, but said there was no suggestion of disloyalty

He said the mere fact that the military had informed the government of such plans countered any suggestion of disloyalty

Mr Coetsee was reacting to a Sunday newspaper report that the general staff of the Defence

Force had warned President De Klerk that the country's security situation was extremely volatile and that rightwingers could resort to violence and even try to stage a coup

Mr Coetsee said the security forces analysed the situation from time to time in reports to the President and that threats of armed resistance had to be brought to the government's attention

The government was aware of plans to challenge the authority of the state and these would be dealt with firmly

Some rightwing elements were in a fighting mood and even Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen had been shouted down at

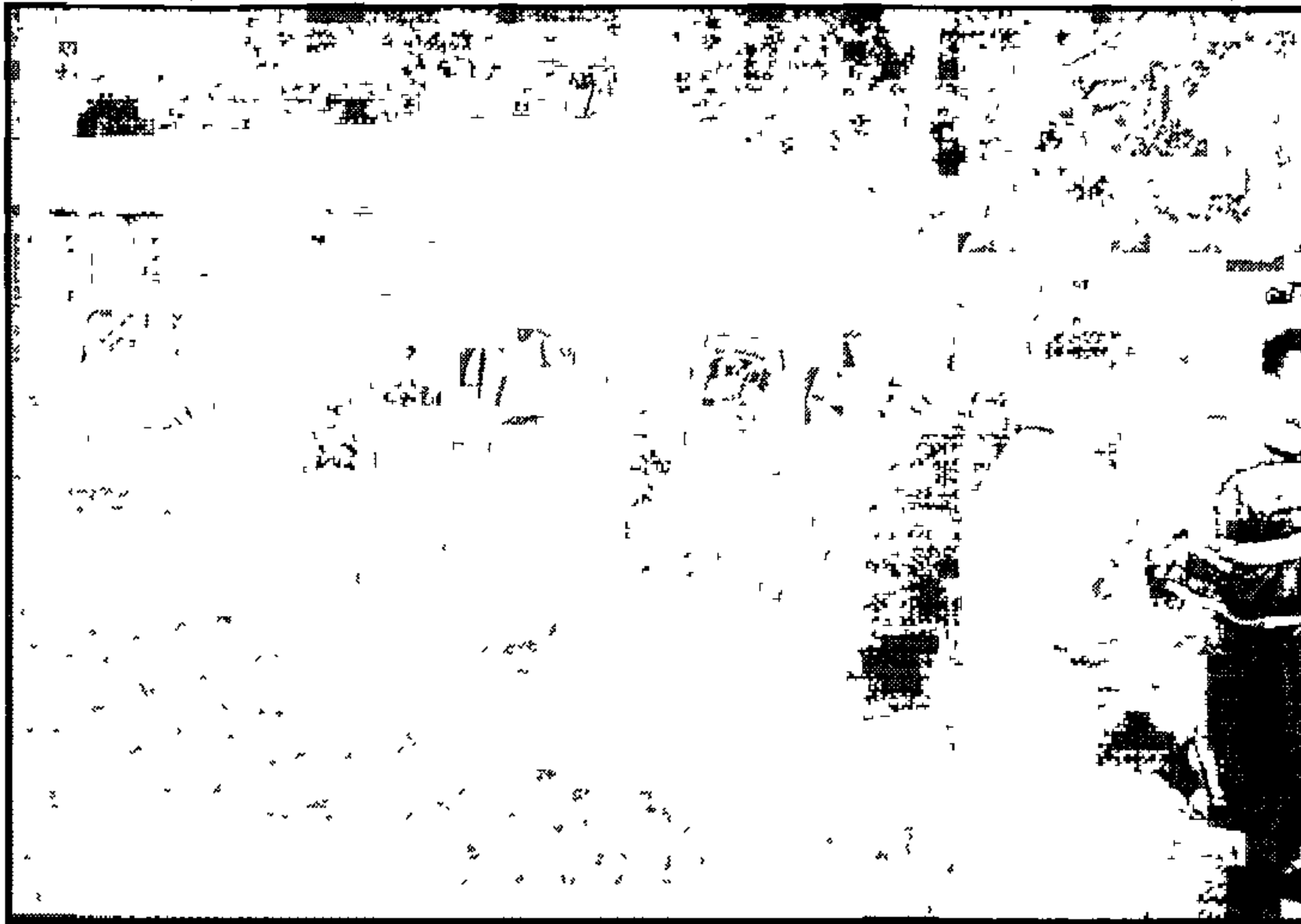
a rightwing rally at the weekend when he referred to the possibility of peaceful actions

He was not aware of coup plans or plans to assassinate leaders

Mr Coetsee said it had to be accepted that individual members of the armed forces held their own political views

This was a reference to commando units in the platteland, which in certain areas were under rightwing control.

But Mr Coetsee firmly rejected a suggestion in the report that several Defence Force officers and men would not be loyal to the government, and that up to 60 percent could support rightwing efforts



NEW RECRUITS: Western Cape *troopies* who volunteered to join the new non-racial SA Defence Force line up to board buses taking them to army bases in Upington, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Potchefstroom and Bethlehem

To arms!
— but
this time
they go
willingly

ART 12/94
SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

IT was like any other army intake — the solemn parents, the clinging girlfriends and the nervous young men

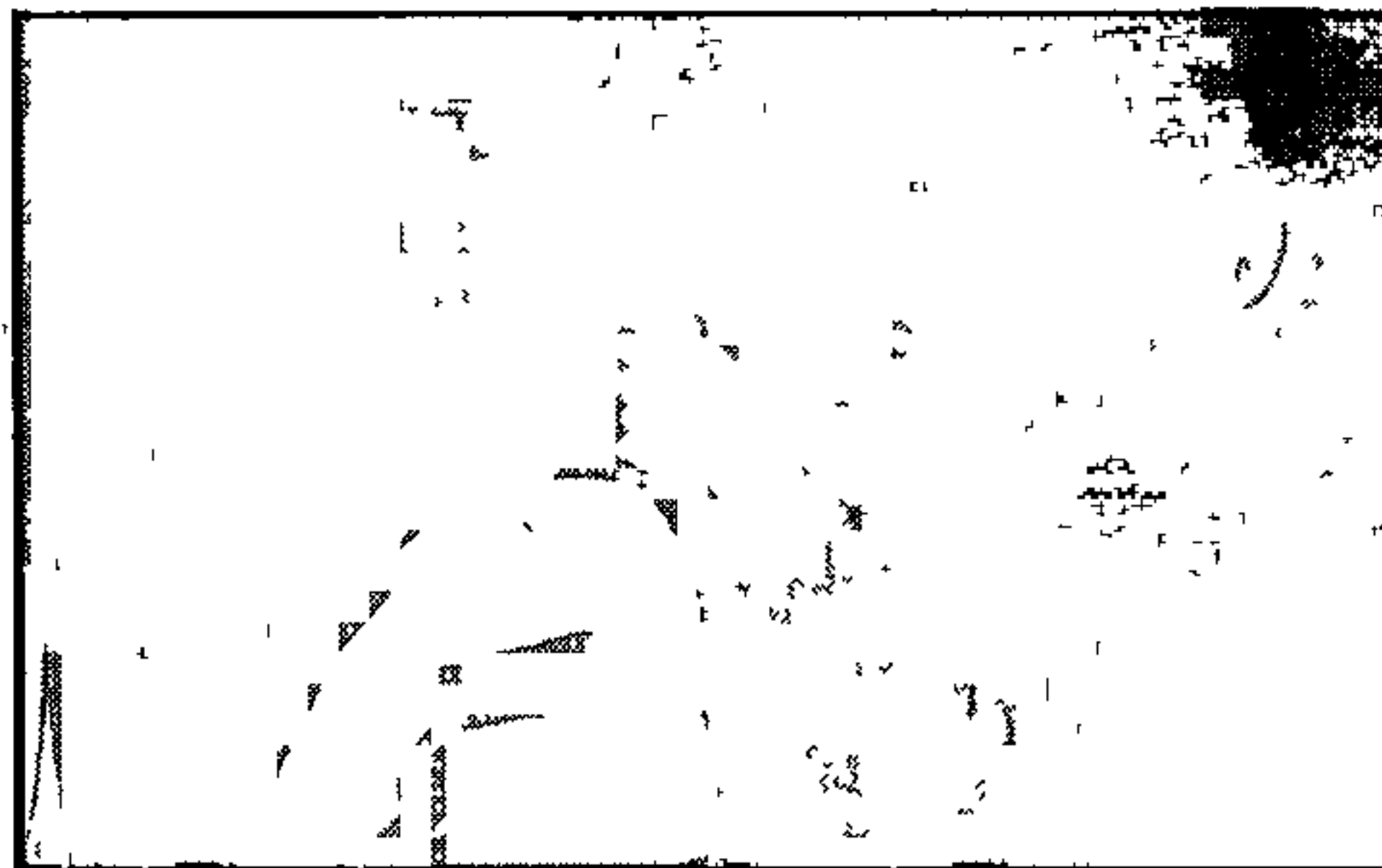
But for the first time the recruits were there because they wanted to be.

At the Acacia Park military base near Goodwood, Brigadier Dan Lampbrecht, officer commanding Western Province Command, told the first 120 Western Cape volunteers it was a unique occasion.

"You are making history by being the first volunteer national service intake. Volunteering for national service says a lot about a young man of your own free will you have decided to join the army. It indicates the calibre of man you are — you have character, insight and determination"

Brigadier Lampbrecht said it was a "high ideal, serving your country and all its people"

He told the recruits basic training "can be difficult, but



FOND FAREWELL: A tearful mother hugs her son, one of the recruits who volunteered to do national service (254)

Pictures OBED ZILWA, The Argus

when it is over, you will join the wonderful team of the army"

This year was not only a milestone for the SADF, but also for the country, with a new political dispensation in the offing

But he said soldiers were "politically neutral", serving the country and not political parties.

He encouraged the recruits to keep in touch with their families — and he reassured anxious mothers that their sons would be looked after.

"We will keep them busy, and they will complain, but we will broaden their minds and when we return them to you they will be well-trained citizens you will be proud of"

Mark Jones, 23, of Mitchell's Plain said he would remain in army for a year and would then join the police "to serve the community"

Francois Jacobs, 19, who matriculated from Cloetesville

High School in Stellenbosch last year, said he had volunteered because it was "a bit of an adventure and it's a job"

"If I find it interesting I will stay on"

Chester Dotwana of New Crossroads was happy, his son Chester had volunteered.

"It's a good thing for youngsters. He has been doing nothing for the past year."

About 500 of the 5 000 volunteers required countrywide are from the Western Cape.

Military service has been obligatory for white males for the past 30 years. They could be called up between the ages of 17 and 55.

The new servicemen will be paid a non-taxable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them monthly take-home pay of R749, plus the added benefits of free medical services, accommodation, uniform and transport.

Dissident MPs reject alliance

SIXTEEN dissident MPs from the Labour Party have distanced themselves from the party's decision to fight the April 27 election under the ANC's banner. **251**

The dissidents have threatened to take over the LP's administrative head office unless the election agreement with the ANC is suspended, it was reported yesterday.

07/21/79
The 16 MPs have called for the convening of a national executive meeting on Saturday, but LP leader the Rev. Allan Hendrickse reacted by saying such a meeting was "logistically impossible".

One of the kingpins in the dissident group is LP national treasurer, and MP for Riversdale Mr. Dougie Josephs — Sapa

Fear for troops' loyalty in any fight with right

□ 'Whiff of civil war in air' UCT expert warns

PETER FABRICIUS
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa's top generals have told President De Klerk they are worried about the loyalty of white troops if they are asked to suppress a rightwing revolt, government spokesman Dave Steward is quoted here as saying

Mr Steward is quoted by the Washington Post as saying "The message of the meeting (last week between Mr De Klerk and his generals) was that if you ask the security forces to take violent action against their own kind it will be problematic"

These observations are set against the latest breakdown in negotiations with the white right and the Inkatha Freedom Party,

which have "deepened the gloom settling over South Africa's first democratic campaign," the Post reports

University of Cape Town political scientist David Welsh is quoted as saying that "there's a whiff of civil war back in the air again"

The Washington Post reports that "except for the issue of an Afrikaner state, none of the demands of the anti-election parties seem beyond the reach of compromise"

"The potential deal-breaker appears to be the African National Congress's insistence on a single ballot

"A growing number of editorial writers and political scientists are criticising the ANC for limiting voter choice and for advocating a process that will smother

small parties — and for brinkmanship"

Mr Welsh is quoted as saying "I really can't believe (the ANC) will bring the country to the brink of war for something so trivial — something that at most means losing a few points on the overwhelming margins it is going to get in the election"

The Post reports "Some speculate that forces within the ANC do not really want all parties to run in the election — the better to isolate and eventually destroy Inkatha, its rival

"Others note that the government will stand to lose conservative supporters to the Afrikaner Volksfront if the latter competes in the election, while the ANC and the government both insist they want everyone on the ballot"

See page 15.

SAAF chief warns on funding cutbacks

Bitay 31/2/94

PRETORIA — The SA Air Force would remain an important part of the National Defence Force's conventional capability unless an irresponsible government cut funding to such an extent that it was impossible to fulfil constitutional obligations, SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said yesterday.

Addressing an Air Force Day military parade at Waterkloof air force base — attended by, among others, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Joe Modise and SACP official Ronnie Kasrils — Kriel said he was nevertheless confident of the future of the SAAF.

"Our role is assured and our strategic orientation and priorities are appropriate to the requirements of the constitution," Kriel said.

He added, however, that if the SAAF was to maintain the ability to provide a balanced service across the entire spectrum of air power needs, any further reduction in its force structure or level of operations would be extremely difficult to accommodate without compromising certain capabilities.

Kriel said the constitution allowed for the defence force to be employed for service in compliance with the international obligations of SA with regard to international bodies and other states.

In view of SA's expected return to the Commonwealth, its admission to

STEPHANE BOTHMA

the OAU, its role as a member of the UN and possible future regional defence treaties, the constitution placed a distinct obligation on the SAAF.

"Given the threat of socio-economic decay and potential collapse in the region, it is conceivable that regional international obligations may at some stage include service by the defence force and the SAAF to neighbouring states," he said. (254)

While developments in SA and the region had required a considerable revision of priorities, and had already led to extensive restructuring of the air force, the new constitution clearly required an effective defence force and, by implication, an effective air force, Kriel said.

"The challenge is to structure and equip ourselves in such a way that we will be able to render the required service as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible."

Sapa reports that Kriel said the air force had set the maintenance of a balanced, modern, technologically advanced force as one of its most important strategic goals and regarded the continuous renewal of its equipment as being of the highest priority.

The SAAF yesterday celebrated its 74th year, making it the second-oldest air force in the world.

SADF mum on peace force

Staff Reporter

THE SA Defence Force has refused to confirm or deny reports that no white soldiers had been sent for training to the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF)

When asked to confirm yesterday that the SADF had sent only black soldiers to the force, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt referred the Cape Times to the State President's office. The State President's office re-

ferred the query back to the SADF, who said "We stick to our earlier statement of 'no comment' "

Meanwhile, Melkbosstrand residents are angry that the 1400 NPF trainees are to move to the former special constables training base near Koeberg

Local council chairman Mr Nico Malan said yesterday residents were particularly concerned about security and health problems

CT 3/2/94

Rift over singing in NPKF

Star 1994
■ STAFF REPORTER

All is not well in the National Peacekeeping Force 3/2/94

Despite the handful of psychologists trying to bring about unity among the different military groupings in the NPKF, cracks are evident and the mood is divisive.

Acting officer commanding Colonel Fred Burger yesterday admitted there was an "incident" on Saturday evening when "insensitive songs were sung by a certain group" (264)

A statement from his office said the songs intimidated other groups.

A report that appeared in the right-wing Volksblad in Bloemfontein claimed yesterday that some NPKF members sang "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer".

The NPKF, however, did not clarify which song had been sung.

It said the situation had "calmed down" and the soldiers went to "sleep".

The following morning, after Burger had talked to them, the group had realised that their behaviour was insensitive, the statement added.

MI links to gun-running

Military Intelligence may be using Ciskei to arm hit squads in the homeland and in the Western Cape, reports **Louise Flanagan**

FIVE men appeared in a Ciskei court this week in a case which points to an arms smuggling network stretching from Ciskei to the Western Cape, backed by Military Intelligence operatives and Ciskei

The network appears to be using Ciskei as a base and a supplier of weapons to conservative squatter groups in the Western Cape. At least one of the men is known to have links with South African MI

On trial in Ciskei are Mongezi Solani (28), a bodyguard of Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Titise Mcoyiya (53), the chairman of Gqozo's African Democratic Movement, former Umkhonto weSizwe member Jeffrey Moshumi (30), and two other Ciskei government employees, Dinga Somtsora (41) and Vuyisile Madikane (25)

They face 37 charges, including the murder of two ANC members, the attempted murder of 22 other people, conspiracy to murder four people and possession of three AK-47s and explosives. Additional weapons found, but not mentioned in the charge sheet (two G3 rifles, a pistol) may have been legally issued by the Ciskei government

Mcoyiya told the court the pistol had been given to him by the Ciskei Defence Force, and a police witness said some of the weapons found on

the men belonged to either the Ciskei police or defence force

Bail was refused and the case was postponed until March.

Speculation is Ciskei is being used by South African MI agents to arm Ciskei-based hit squads and elements in the Western Cape.

The ANC has confirmed that Moshumi is a former MK member, adding that he became involved with controversial Western Cape squatter leader Jeffrey Nongwe last year. The ANC said Moshumi had been suspended for this reason

Nongwe heads the Western Cape United Squatter Association (Wecusa), which has been involved in conflict around development resources there. In October, Wecusa set up the Western Cape Community Organisation (Wecco) in opposition to the ANC-aligned South African National Civic Organisation. Inkatha's Themba Khoza spoke at the Wecco launch.

Also linked to Nongwe are Nkosekhaya Prince Gobingca and Conrad Sandile. This week the Goldstone Commission summoned Gobingca. Ciskei Attorney-General Willem Jurgens said police want to question Gobingca in connection with the court case there.

Gobingca is an MI operative jailed in Transkei for plotting to kidnap Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa. He was also involved in the abortive Transkei coup attempt in November 1990. He was freed on appeal in September last year.

Gobingca told the Transkei authorities that he had worked with the *witdoeke* vigilantes in the Western Cape and had been backed by MI

during the 1980s.

He told his Transkei interrogators that he had worked with an SADF member in the Cape Town squatter camps and with a white man introduced to him as an SADF member based in Port Elizabeth. They are believed to be Commandant Faan du Toit, then intelligence officer in the Western Cape, and Commandant Jacques Seaward of Eastern Province Command. Gobingca said they had planned a coup in Transkei for April 25 1991.

Gobingca also spoke of his contact with Gqozo's clandestine security unit, International Researchers - Ciskei Intelligence Service. Last year *WM&G* exposed the head of IR-CIS, Anton Nieuwoudt, as an SADF operative. After leaving Ciskei Nieuwoudt moved to Cape Town.

According to the interrogation report, Gobingca said: "Ted (IR-CIS member Ted Brassell) gave out that they will carry on with their operation in Transkei irrespective of what Pretoria is thinking, as the operation will be launched from Ciskei and as long as the South African government was not directly involved."

Former SADF intelligence officer Colonel Gert Hugo said this week that Seaward and Du Toit had approached him in April 1991, asking to be reimbursed for money they had spent on Gobingca.

The links between Moshumi, Nongwe, Gobingca and MI hint at an arms smuggling network from Ciskei to the Western Cape.

In January this year, Gobingca was rumoured to be moving in and out of Ciskei and Transkei on an arms procurement mission.

254 WSM 4-10/2/94



Pay dispute behind peacekeeping force's 'go slow'

254
~~254~~

WML-10/3/94

Stephen Laufer

SOUTH African Defence Force troops were behind this week's "go slow" at the National Peacekeeping Force's De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein, say informed sources. Soldiers of all ranks, including officers, were apparently unhappy because they did not get the pay rises promised to them to entice them into the force.

Umkhonto weSizwe and Transkei Defence Force cadres, who form the other large contingents of the NPKF, appear not to share SADF gripes, but seemed to have joined the work-stoppage in solidarity with their colleagues.

"SADF soldiers were given indications they would move from the bottom of their pay scales to the top if they volunteered for the NPKF," said a source familiar with the background to the conflict. But February pay packets showed the promise had not been kept, and disgruntled soldiers refused to turn out for training.

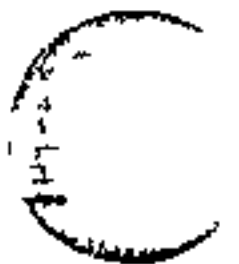
A midweek visit to the camp by members of Transitional Executive Council, under which the force falls, appears to have temporarily resolved the conflict. By Thursday most soldiers had donned uniforms and returned to training.

A spokesman for the Commonwealth trainers at De Brug said it was unfair to call it a strike. "That gives the impression the soldiers are not loyal and hardworking. They are, but confused as to where to put their enthusiasm."

Attempts by the force commander, Major General Gabriel Ramushwana, to persuade his troops to return to work initially failed. Soldiers demanded to see high-level TEC representatives.

Trainers were apparently concerned the work stoppage could affect the time plan for deployment of the NPKF, especially if it had continued for a week.

"The whole incident is very unfortunate because there is a very clear sense of commitment to the task at De Brug, especially from the MK people who were not bribed to come into the force," said one senior source.



NPF 'chants' to be probed

Staff Reporter

SADF chief General Georg Meiring has been ordered to investigate the allegations that members of the National Peacekeeping Force toyi-toyed and chanted "Kill the boer, kill the settler" at their camp at the weekend

A Defence Ministry spokesman confirmed yesterday that the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie

Coetsee, had ordered the probe
27/4/2/94
NPF spokesman Captain Lientjie Maré confirmed yesterday that "insensitive songs" which had intimidated other groups had been sung by a certain group

Cpt Maré also denied allegations by Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa that there are no white soldiers in the force

254
27/4
"That is not true. The composition of the NPF was approved by the Command Council and was acceptable to all parties

"If anyone has a problem with the composition of the NPF, he should take it up with the Command Council," she said

She denied allegations that there had been outbreaks of epidemic diseases in the camp

Men fight for jobs in 'new-look' army

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of job-seekers had to be forcefully turned away by police at the gates of the Nasrec showgrounds here when the nation's first volunteer army intake reported for a year's duty yesterday.

Only about 500 youngsters between the ages of 17 and 27 were admitted into the recruitment area after showing their reporting documents.

The new recruits — about 60% black and 40% white — applied six months ago to join the 1994 citizen force intake.

It was a different scene from previous years, with

Miss South Africa, Jacqui Mofokeng, jovial army officers and jolly sergeants and corporals welcoming the new intake.

The recruits were promised bully beef and post toashes for breakfast, and bully beef and rice for dinner — and this for a whole year.

Twenty-six-year old Mr Joshua Makwala, from Evaton near Vereeniging, said he had decided to join the army to work for peace in South Africa.

Mr Shaun Hendricks, 18, a matriculant from Benoni, said he had joined up "for the advantages" although he was not yet quite sure what they were.

Witwatersrand Command's Colonel Neel Visser said the Johannesburg recruits would be taken to army bases in Bloemfontein, Heidelberg, Potchefstroom and Pretoria.

In 1995 women would also be selected in small numbers to undergo a year's training as signallers, clerks and stores personnel, Col Visser said.

Other groups of army volunteers were reporting at military centres in Cape Town, Durban, and Bloemfontein. Five thousand in total have been accepted for this year's national intake — Sapa

2510 07572/19/94

Nat may lead ANC security crackdown

AKU 5/2/94 (254)

■ An ANC-dominated post-election Government of National Unity is widely expected to appoint a Nat to do the job of cracking down on crime and violence.

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE newly-elected government is expected to launch a draconian clampdown on crime and violence shortly after the April elections.

And, the man given the tough and unpopular job of becoming the new strongarm Minister of Law and Order in an African National Congress-dominated Government of National Unity could be a Nat: Leon Wessels, the Minister of Manpower.

He has the right credentials, as a former policeman and former Deputy Minister of Law and Order. His father was also a policeman.

He is regarded also in ANC circles as the most progressive Nat Minister and the ideal compromise candidate, with credibility in both the SA Police and ANC.

Security sources disclosed this week that the outgoing Nat government and the incoming

ANC were cementing a deal whereby they would share the two key security portfolios of Defence and Law and Order, with one going to each side. Depending on their support at the polls, the Nats are likely to have between four and six Ministers in the coalition Cabinet, which will have up to 27 members.

The hot favourite to succeed Kobie Coetsee as Minister of Defence is the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe chief, Joe Modise, with the Law and Order job going to Mr Wessels.

However, Jakkie Cilliers, director of the Institute for Defence Policy (IDP), said Mr Modise was believed to be more interested in making money from armaments and he could become Armscor chairman instead.

Analysts said Mr Wessels could be far more effective as police Minister than his fellow Nat predecessors such as Herinus Krnel, Adriaan Vlok, Louis

le Grange and John Vorster. He would have the legitimacy of a democratically-elected government behind him.

But, he ran the risk of being the most unpopular politician in the country if he headed a hardline security and crime crackdown on political "dissidents" including rightwingers, as well as common criminals.

The ANC-dominated Transitional Executive Council has shown early signs of a crackdown on violence by delaying the abolition of Section 29 of the Internal Act — the detention-without-trial clause. Parliament last year voted its repeal as part of the Abol-

tion of Restrictions on Free Political Activity Act. The police were criticised recently for using Section 29 to detain suspects in the Heidelberg pub attack.

But, TEC sources said it had been decided to retain the clause to use against rightwingers and any other elements threatening the elections.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela recently said crime and violence had reached unacceptable high levels in South Africa, which was now known as the most violent country in the world. He said every South African had the right to live in

safety, free from crime and violence.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC aimed to cut crime and violence through reducing unemployment and economic deprivation and introducing community policy as set out in its Reconstruction and Development Programme.

But, he added that "obviously we will need some policing"

"We will have to see how the policing programme will unfold"

Dr Cilliers of the IDP believed a security clampdown would have greater legitimacy if it were carried out by an ANC Minister of Law and Order rather than a Nat.

He said if the ANC served the national interest, it would appoint its own person to do the job which could be the most unpopular in the Cabinet.

"But if the ANC serves its own interests, it will appoint a Nat Minister," he said.

Dr Cilliers said the new government could not introduce concepts such as community policing until basic law and order had been restored by a clampdown.



No refuseniks as eager thousands rush to join new SADF

S / Times

6/2/94

By PETER De IONNO

VOLUNTEER soldiers are turning the army upside down (254)

In the old days, when only whites were called up, they knew why they were there — to protect home and hearth from a multitude of enemies, be they outside or within South Africa's borders. As for blacks, generally only

those desperate for a job served the "regime".

But in Friday's first draft of about 500 volunteers, mustered at the Nasrec showgrounds near Johannesburg, the old roles were reversed.

The first volunteer intake — which will total 5 000 nationally — is exclusively male, and all the black recruits interviewed this week said their motivation in signing up for a year was to "protect the nation".

"I thought about the safety of my fellow Africans. I want to protect the country," said Gavin Masaloo, 23, of Johannesburg.

Nearby in the exhibition hall, Cornelius Ntuli, 18, of Sebokeng, sat in a group selected as potential junior leaders, destined to be trained at the Army Gymnasium in Heidelberg.

Another recruit for the gymnasium, where one-year courses in the 60s produced many of today's top officers, was Troy van Buuren, 18, of Vanderbijlpark. "I applied because I can improve my rugby. I want to get into a provincial team when I get out," he said.

It was a gentle welcome for the recruits as Miss South Africa, Jacqui Mofokeng, wished them well for the year ahead.

If the recruits, who can only be deployed operationally on ministerial approval, do not join the Permanent Force after training, they will be required to do '30 days' training a year for the next eight years. Women will be selected in small numbers from next year.

Colonel Neels Visser, senior staff officer at Witwatersrand Command, said more than 10 000 had applied and other recruits were reporting at centres in Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein.

"For the first time, recruits to the army want to be here. I think we will end up with a more motivated force," he said.

Some of the thousands turned down had to be forcefully turned away from the gates by police. About 1 500 young jobless people, many of whom had slept overnight on open ground, demanded the chance to join the army. They were advised to apply for the next intake in



Miss South Africa Jacqui Mofokeng with recruits Anthony Carr and Gavin Masaloo

Picture. JON HRUSA

Peace keepers' camp shambles

SI Times 6/2/94

(254)

By CHRIS BARRON

JUST two weeks after its formation, the peacekeeping force due to be deployed in hot-spots around South Africa in five weeks' time is in a shambles.

Top instructors have told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 3500 volunteers at the SADF's De Brug training camp outside Bloemfontein.

In addition, hygiene conditions at the base are totally inadequate and there are nearly 200 cases of serious disease.

Now SADF instructors seconded to the force are so disillusioned that nine of them have gone on "strike" refusing to obey any orders that have anything to do with the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF).

One instructor was sent home on Friday and the others, according to sources at De Brug, "want out".

At least 100 statements have been submitted by SADF volunteers who also want to return to their units -- and between 60 and 80 percent of the SAP volunteers have already left.

A senior SAP source said about 40 percent of the police contingents from the TBVC states had also gone home.

The picture painted this weekend of the fledgling peace force, precursor of a fully integrated National Defence Force, is grim.

It shows a separate force crippled by a lack of discipline and demoralised by a shortage of basic facilities and equipment.

Career soldiers charged with welding former enemies into a credible force to ensure free and fair elections said troops "do pretty much as they like".

"If a guy threatens someone or disobeys a command, there's nothing we can do. They can say what they like to you, but if you try to punish anyone and something happens, you're in trouble," said a senior SADF officer.

"There's nothing like the Military Disciplinary Code used by the SADF, so if someone goes AWOL, we can do nothing."

The worst incident to date happened last Saturday night when about 600 MK soldiers, many of them drunk, began toy-toying in the camp and singing slogans such as "One settler one bullet" and "Down with FW".

They demanded one dead SADF member and one dead SAP member before sunrise, and at least two SADF instructors were assaulted.

Terrified members of other groups armed themselves with tent pegs and poles in case they were attacked, and many of them refused to sleep in their tents that night. They slept in the bush and instructors had to go after them on Monday and persuade them to return.

An MK colonel was asked by an SADF officer to mediate with his men to defuse the situation, but he said he would be risking his life if he were to do so.

The temporary commanding officer, Colonel Fred Burger, could not be located that night and was

□ To Page 2

Teenager shot as he celebrates birthday

Sources said they knew of three cases of meningitis, but the victims had not been isolated from their tent-mates. Soldiers have deserted by the dozen. Some return after a few days, but many do not. About 45 are listed as being absent without leave.

The new spokesman for the National Peacekeeping Force, Colonel Connie van Rensburg, said he could not comment as he would only take up the position from tomorrow.

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M-Net scoops rights to Boks' NZ rugby tour

By DAN RETIEF local cable network and the New Zealand Rugby Union

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Jacko in bid to revive stage career

By PETER MALHERBE London

TROUBLED superstar Michael Jackson plans to make a spectacular comeback just weeks after he paid out millions of dollars to stop a child abuse case.

He is to perform with his brothers and sisters in the Jackson Family Honours extravaganza in Las Vegas on February 19 in a bid to save his shattered career.

It will be his first stage appearance since child abuse claims and drug addiction forced him to cancel his world tour.

Guests and friends invited to the show include Elizabeth Taylor, Sylvester Stallone, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Sophia Loren and George Michael.

The extravaganza at the new MGM Grand Hotel will be the family's first joint stage appearance in 20 years.

The 35-year-old singer is hoping the televised show will win back millions of fans who deserted him in the wake of the allegations.

After he settled the case with 14-year-old Jordy Chandler last month, 60 percent of Americans polled believed he was guilty of the sex charges.

Meanwhile, a Los Angeles grand jury will convene this week to hear accusations that Michael Jackson sexually molested a 12-year-old boy.

Subpoenas have been delivered to witnesses, according to sources familiar with the case. The jury will investigate whether there is sufficient evidence for an indictment against Jackson.

Naked man on palace

Peace force descends into shambles

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How will the judge decide on Goniwe?

CIPress 6/2/96

WHO killed Matthew Goniwe?

It is a simple question the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court considered for most of last year.

But when the court heard its last witness in September and adjourned, it seemed unclear whether it would be able to find a simple answer.

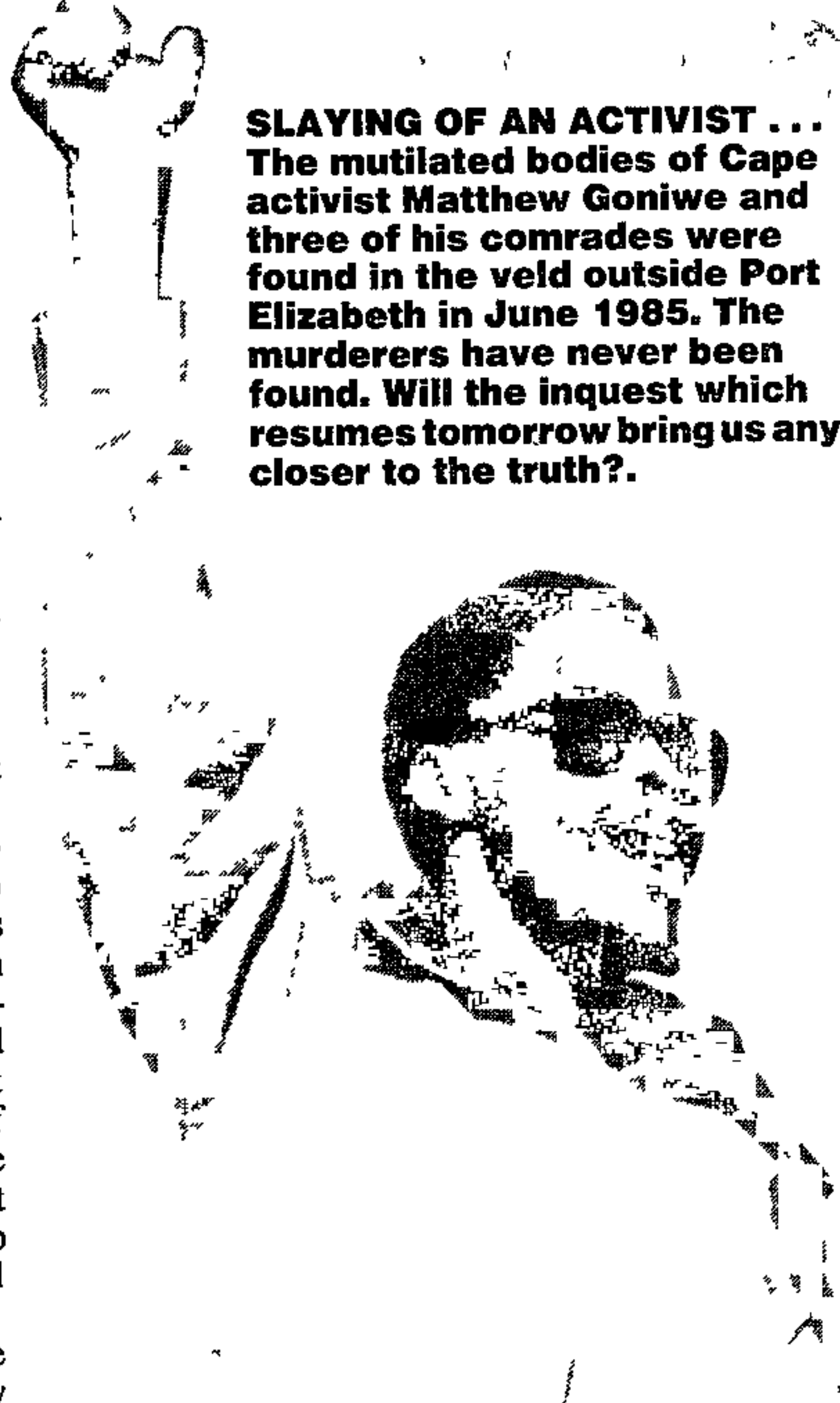
In all the months of testimony, there has been very little about that night in June 1985 when Goniwe and his three colleagues were taken into the night outside Port Elizabeth and butchered.

There has been no direct evidence about who used their guns, knives and cans of petrol on Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauhi. But what there has been is some of the strongest evidence ever to come to light about alleged high-up complicity in murder and other dirty tricks.

Of course, the evidence still has to be weighed by the court, presided over by eastern Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman.

It was clear from the start that the barrier of "deniability" that separate the big fish from the little fish had been breached. After all, the names that appeared on the signal message that called for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" were no light-weights: the signal was drafted on the orders of Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, then commanding officer of Eastern Province Command. He is now a Lieutenant General and chief of military intelligence.

The signal - whose publication by the New Nation led to the inquest being reopened - was addressed to Major General Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg, a seconded officer working in the secretariat of the State Security Council (SSC) as head of its strategy department, and recorded a telephone discussion be-



SLAYING OF AN ACTIVIST ... The mutilated bodies of Cape activist Matthew Goniwe and three of his comrades were found in the veld outside Port Elizabeth in June 1985. The murderers have never been found. Will the inquest which resumes tomorrow bring us any closer to the truth?

THE long-running inquest into the death of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three other activists in June 1985 is due to resume tomorrow for concluding argument. FRANZ KRUGER reviews the case in which evidence has already been led alleging a high level of state security connection to the assassinations.

tween the two men.

The SSC was the body which directed P.W. Botha's total onslaught on the enemies of apartheid.

No attempt was made to deny that the message was genuine. Instead, the officers involved tried to argue that "permanent removal" didn't mean what it seemed to mean. Both men argued it referred to the activist's long-term detention.

They were contradicted by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, the man who drafted the signal on Van der Westhuizen's orders. He caused a sensation when he broke ranks with the SADF to declare it was a death order.

Anton Mostert, the senior counsel who is rep-

resenting the SADF, made concerted attempts to discredit Du Plessis, among other things suggesting that he was paid R15 000 by the ANC for leaking the message. Du Plessis denied this.

Van der Westhuizen was one of several security force officers to concede that only the security forces had the capacity to murder Goniwe.

The evidence that came closest to tracing the events of June 27 1985 - when Goniwe disappeared - was that of retired security police sergeant Fred Komu. In an ironic and very South African twist, he was the only black person to give evidence at the inquest.

At the time he was responsible for monitoring

letters, telephone conversations and transcribing conversations picked up by a bugging device known as a "tamatie" placed in Goniwe's home.

He testified that Colonel (then a major) Eric Winter, a former Koevoet member who was at the time commanding officer of the Cradock security police, left the office on June 27 with two colleagues and didn't return until the next day.

On June 28, he was so anxious about what appeared on the transcriptions from Goniwe's house that he inquired every 10 to 15 minutes.

He also said that Goniwe was under constant surveillance by the security police, and was always followed when he left town. In other words, the police had to know who murdered the four activists.

Colonel Winter gave evidence earlier, and displayed a remarkable inability to remember his movements on the two critical days.

When the inquest resumes tomorrow it is due to hear argument by the various parties. The broad direction the various parties will take already seems clear.

The SADF will probably say the signal message didn't mean what it seemed to mean, and they didn't do it. The police will say there's no proof they did it, and in any event, the army could have done it as easily as the police.

The National Intelligence Service has been represented throughout the hearing, but has kept a remarkably low profile.

The families' lawyers will probably argue that the military ordered it, and the police carried it out, and that the whole thing was sanctioned at the highest level and coordinated through the national security management system.

And then it will be up to Judge Zietsman to decide.

Mandela wants full report on peacekeeping force from

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — ANC president Nelson Mandela is to seek a full briefing from his organisation's defence secretary, Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise, on reports that the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) is falling apart.

Mr Mandela was speaking in Bloemfontein yesterday during his election roadshow.

He said that although he was unaware of the problems catalogued in a Sunday newspaper yesterday, he would get a full briefing on the situation from Mr Modise.

The report said top peacekeeping instructors had told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 3 500 volunteers at the training camp outside Bloemfontein, and had complained that hygiene conditions were inadequate.

According to the report, sectarianism had developed in the camp, with MK cadres openly hostile towards Defence Force and police personnel, and refusing to take instructions or be disciplined.

Mr Mandela expressed confidence in former Venda military ruler and newly appointed commanding officer of the peacekeeping force Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana. He said the command of the force would sort out the problems inde-

pendently of the ANC.

Mr Mandela added that he had chosen not to visit the NPKF during his three-day tour of the Free State because he did not want it to be identified with the ANC.

Instead, his organisation wanted everybody to have confidence in the NPKF, which, he said, would be well led by its new commanding officer.

Brigadier Ramushwana, whose appointment to the NPKF intensified a

controversy about him in Venda, is reported to have expressed doubt that the multiparty force would be ready before the election in April.

The peacekeeping force falls under the Transitional Executive Council.

TEC media liaison officer Dries van Heerden said today the matter was being dealt with by the force's command council, a sub-structure of the TEC's sub-council on defence.

Goniwe inquest: Families name five 'guilty of murder'

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ARG 7/2/94

□ 'The evidence gives compelling conclusion'

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The families of the Cradock Four today named five army and police officers they alleged were guilty of the 1985 murders of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlauli

Almost a year after the inquest into the deaths of the United Democratic Front activists was reopened in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, the hearing restarted today to hear legal argument by lawyers for the families of the dead men, the police and army

Mr George Bizos SC, for the families, said the compelling conclusion from the evidence was that the security forces killed the four activists

Specifically named by Mr Bizos as "guilty of murder" were

- General Joffel van der Westhuizen, current head of the army's Military Intelligence wing and officer commanding Eastern Province Command in 1985

- Colonel Lourens du Plessis, then Brigadier Van der Westhuizen's staff officer at EP Command, who has admitted sending a military signal to Pretoria recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and two others

- General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, an army officer seconded to the State Security Council in 1985, to whom the signal was sent

- Colonel Eric Winter, head

of the security police in Cradock in the mid-1980s

- Colonel Harold Snyman, former head of the security branch in Port Elizabeth, and Colonel Winter's superior

- Members of the SAP and SADF or persons under their control whose identities could not be determined

He said General Van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg had chosen not to answer any questions on the basis that they might incriminate themselves

The prima facie evidence would have been provided by the signal that called for the permanent removal of three of the men from society

He said the judge should direct the Attorney-General to charge General Van der Westhuizen with conspiracy to murder not only the Cradock Four but also Chief Lennox Sebe and others as spelt out in Operation Katzen

There was prima facie evidence that General Van Rensburg, General Van der Westhuizen and Colonel Du Plessis had planned the murders

The killers' slip was that they left a number plate at the scene which caused the car to be traced back to Mr Goniwe and allowed the search for the dead men to be linked to the discovery of their charred and mutilated bodies

If this number plate had not been found they would have disappeared as mysteriously as the Pebco Three (Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Siphon Hashe and Champion Galela)

Mr Bizos said police monitoring of Mr Goniwe had intensified shortly before his death and that the army could have obtained information about his movements from the police

"What potential killers, other than security forces, would have known that Mr Goniwe was on the road at the time of the murders?"

"Death squads do not wait for someone to happen along"

The inquest, which is expected to continue for more than a week, was ordered by President De Klerk after a signal sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council in Pretoria fell into the hands of the press

According to evidence, it was suggested that the signal constituted a death warrant for Mr Goniwe, the Cradock teacher and activist who was a thorn in the flesh of the government

Mr Bizos said the "murders" were a deliberate act using the most secret channels

General Van der Westhuizen was head of military intelligence and had access to top secret operations

Hit squads were able to commit murder with impunity and those who committed the abuses did so knowing they had the support of the regime and that their superiors would cover up for them

The signal was a proposal for murder and the mere fact that it had been written on paper showed the attitude of those who were in charge

(Proceeding)

Camp chaos 'exaggerated'

Biday 7/2/94

THEO RAWANA

THE ANC says reports about lack of discipline — especially among Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) members at the national peacekeeping force base outside Bloemfontein are exaggerated and designed to undermine the organisation's military wing

The SADF yesterday washed its hands of the matter, saying it had nothing to do with the camp (254)

SADF spokesman Col John Rolt said defence force personnel had only been seconded to the peacekeeping force and all questions — including reported bad hygienic conditions at the former SADF base — should be directed to the TEC

A report in yesterday's Sunday Times said discipline had collapsed at the SADF's

De Brug training camp, with the worst incident occurring when MK soldiers — many of them allegedly drunk — toy-toyed in the camp, singing "one settler, one bullet" and "down with FW"

The soldiers had demanded one dead SADF member and one dead SAP member before sunrise, and at least two SADF instructors were assaulted, the Sunday Times report said. (274)

ANC president Nelson Mandela and media spokesman Cari Niehaus, in separate statements, said their organisation believed peacekeeping force leaders could

□ To Page 2

Peace force

Biday 7/2/94 □ From Page 1

handle the situation Niehaus said news reports had exaggerated the situation and were an attempt to undermine MK.

"I am sure the situation is not nearly as bad as reported and we are sure structures in the peacekeeping force will be able to iron it out." (254) (274)

Niehaus said no one had expected the camp to go smoothly from the outset.

DAVID GREBE reports Mandela turned down an invitation from journalists to visit the camp and said he was confident that the force's commander, Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, would sort out the problems. Addressing a news briefing in Bloemfontein, Mandela also said he did not want the peacekeeping force to be identified with

the ANC

He said he wanted all South Africans to have confidence in the force, because it was there to serve SA's people at a critical moment in their history.

The Sunday Times report said SADF instructors seconded to the force were so disillusioned that nine of them had gone on "strike", refusing to obey any orders that had anything to do with the peacekeeping force.

At least 100 SADF volunteers wanted to return to their units and between 60% and 80% of the SAP volunteers had already left, it said.

□ Media representatives have been invited to visit the training base on Thursday

of John ... at ... miss ... Parktown home on December ... was Lonrho's executive direc- ... per publisher and journalist, ... include US investment bank Bear Stearns, ... sanctions ... Airport, where ...



Friends and family waved goodbye to loved ones at Johannesburg's Nasrec on Friday as the SADF took charge of its first intake of volunteers under the new recruitment system. Hundreds of unemployed young men who wanted to join the army but had not signed up in advance crowded around the entrance after being refused admittance. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Hundreds of jobless miss out on military callup

By **STEPHANE BOTHA** 7/2/94

SEVERAL hundred unemployed young black men — hoping to volunteer for service in the National Defence Force — were turned away from Nasrec on Friday by police and military police.

Only about 500 volunteers who were already in possession of "call-up cards" were admitted to the showgrounds recruitment area to report for an initial training period of 10 months.

Volunteers for the new system, who for the first time were young men of all races, had applied six months ago for selection and had received call-up cards.

Those who showed up without any papers were advised to apply for admission in six months.

Five thousand had volunteered for this year's intake. They reported at centres in Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein. Of those who reported at Nasrec, about 80% were black.

Only physically fit young men between the ages of 17 and 27 with matric were accepted.

The successful recruits would be assigned to citizen force units after completion of their basic training and would be required to undergo 30 days' training each year for eight years.

During the training period, emphasis would be placed on the training and handling of conventional weapons, a Defence Force spokesman said.

Women would also be selected in small numbers to undergo training from next year.

The possible return of the Department of Defence to civilian hands may help to ensure that the values of those who serve in uniform reflect those of the society they are sworn to defend, writes The Star's Defence Correspondent, Norman Chandler

Star 7/12/94

Who will control the generals?

(254)

Strict civilian control of the military — similar to the system which operates in countries such as the United States — is being advocated by many South Africans.

After the April election, the South African Defence Force (SADF) — under the thumb of a semi-militarised Department of Defence for over 40 years — is to be renamed the National Defence Force (NDF).

The NDF is planned to be an integrated force comprising members of the existing SADF, the recently-formed National Peace-keeping Force, the former Umkhonto we Sizwe, the PAC's Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) and other private armies.

With the debate over civilian control just starting, some observers believe South Africa may be better served by a defence department comprising both military and civilian components while others believe the country should have a wholly-civilian department, answerable only to the president as commander-in-chief and to which the heads of the service arms should be accountable.

It is not yet certain which option is likely to be favoured by the future government of national unity, widely expected to be dominated by the African National Congress.

According to military and political sources, there appears to be an even-handed chance of increased and perhaps decisive civilian control, albeit with a powerful military presence although not to the degree which has characterised the existing Department of Defence since the 1950s.

The department became almost fully militarised when South Africa embarked during the mid-1970s on a policy of assisting UNITA in Angola, and even today the department bristles with senior military officers.

Prior to that, the country boasted a Defence Secretariat which was staffed by civilians drawn from the public service and chosen for their administrative ability rather than their military capabilities.

American commentator David F. Trask says "civilian control of the military helps to ensure that decisions concerning defence policy do not compromise fundamental democratic values, such as freedom of speech, the press and religion."



Changing times . . . soldiers may owe their ultimate allegiance not to their commanding officer or even the Chief of the NDF, but to the communities they serve.

Trask, a visiting professor at the US Naval War College, in a recent review, has sketched the role civilians play in the United States military services, and says that there professional soldiers, airmen and sailors are subordinate to civilian departmental heads — "in other words, a civilian executive stands at the head of the military chain of command, supported by civilian subordinates who oversee activities of the armed forces."

Comment on local defence matters was for years left largely to international commentators not subject to stifling legislation which effectively curtailed freedom of speech.

In the main, information to local writers was provided by the Department of Defence with little detail on matters of relevance, therefore mitigating to a large extent against informed speculation or comment. The legal situation, however, has not changed but in the last days of white power there has been a groundswell of comment on defence matters.

Comment on local defence matters was for years left largely to international commentators not subject to stifling legislation which effectively curtailed freedom of speech.

Similar to the US experience, the end of (in South Africa's case) all-white national service (conscription) brought in multi-racial Volunteer Military Service (VMS), including far more women than previously the case.

As Trask says, governments may push for increased military power but it is the civilian who has the last word and, in this country, that moment could be around the corner.

Peace force 'will not be ready'

254

7/2/94

JOHANNESBURG — The National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) will not be ready by election day, its commanding officer, Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana, has acknowledged.

He was speaking shortly before reports about lack of discipline, desertion and drunkenness within the force hit the headlines.

Gen Ramushwana, appointed by the Transitional Executive Council last month, said he had found no basis for allegations that uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) soldiers shouted the slogan "Kill a boer, kill a farmer" when he went to De Brug last week.

The ANC said yesterday that the reports had been exaggerated and designed to undermine its military wing.

The South Africa Defence Force washed its hands of the matter yesterday and said it had nothing to do with the camp. All questions should be addressed to the TEC.

Discipline

A report in yesterday's Sunday Times said discipline had collapsed at the De Brug camp, with the worst incident occurring when MK soldiers toyed and chanted "One settler, one bullet" and "Down with FW".

The ANC's president, Mr Nelson Mandela, and Mr Nelson Mandela, and Mr De Bruin, in separate statements, said their organisations believed peacekeeping force leaders could handle the situation. Mr Niehaus had exaggerated the situation and were an attempt to undermine MK.

"I am sure the situation is not nearly as bad as reported and we are sure structures in the peacekeeping force will be able to iron it out," Mr Niehaus said no one had expected the camp to go smoothly from the outset.

Mr Mandela said he would like a full briefing from MK commander Mr Joe Modise, but that he had full confidence in the NPKF leader, Gen Ramushwana.

Media representatives have been invited to visit the training base on Thursday. — Own Correspondent, Political Staff, Sapa

Probe into 'exaggerated' NPKF claims

BY HELEN GRANGE
and KAIZER NYATSUMBA

Reports of poor discipline at the National Peacekeeping Force training camp near Bloemfontein will be discussed tomorrow at its command council meeting

ANC president Nelson Mandela said in Bloemfontein that he would seek a full briefing from Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise on these reports

NPKF sources said today re-

ports that the force was falling apart fast were "exaggerated"

Top NPKF instructors had told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 3 500 volunteers and of inadequate facilities.

Sectarianism had developed in the camp, with MK cadres openly hostile towards South African Defence Force and South African Police personnel and refusing to take instructions or be disciplined (254)

Mandela said he had not visited the NPKF during his three-day Free State tour be-

cause he did not want it to be identified with the ANC.

The NPKF was scheduled to be deployed towards the end of March to combat violence in the run-up to the election.

Commander Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana has expressed doubt that the multi-party force would be ready for the election in April

Afrikaner Volksfront spokesman Stephen Mamnger yesterday charged that the NPKF made a mockery of any form of military discipline and was a disgrace to South Africa.

Concern at claims on new force

BY HELEN GRANGE

Bloemfontein — The TEC is deeply concerned about the state of affairs in the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF), which has been dealt a blow by its own officer commanding, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

Ramushwana reportedly said on Friday that the NPKF would not be ready for deployment before the election and he was critical of the level of training among the Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers.

At the time of going to press he had yet to arrive at De Brug military base to take control.

A weekend media report said the NPKF was in shambles, with inter-group fighting, drunkenness and disease afflicting the fledgling force.

The top structures of armies involved in the NPKF, as well as members of the TEC's defence subcouncil, were engaged in a flurry of communication to determine a response to the claims yesterday.

Roadblock

The defence subcouncil is expected to meet today to discuss the matter.

A group of journalists attempting to enter De Brug were turned away at a roadblock yesterday.

Recruits interviewed on Sunday said the situation was not as desperate as had been reported, although they confirmed there had been deserters.

Transkei officials involved in the NPKF were in favour of letting the media into the base yesterday, but were constrained by the requirements of multiparty consensus.

ANC Free State regional chairman Gregory Nthatsi said yesterday it was to be expected that the process of unifying soldiers with such different backgrounds would not be smooth, but added that military discipline could be achieved only by means of a strong command structure.

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Military, police brass accused of Goniwe's death

□ Advocate says five should take blame

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The head of military intelligence, Joffel van der Westhuizen, and four other top members of the security forces have been accused of murdering the Cradock Four activists.

George Bizos, SC, appearing for the activists' families at the Goniwe inquest, said he put the blame squarely on the shoulders of

- General Van der Westhuizen.
- General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, an army officer seconded to the State Security Council in 1985
- Colonel Lourens du Plessis, staff officer at Eastern Province Command, who sent the controversial signal described as a "death warrant"
- Colonel Eric Winter, head of the security police in Cradock in the mid-1980s
- Colonel Harold Snyman, former head of the Security Branch in Port Elizabeth, who figured prominently in the inquest on black consciousness leader, Steve Biko

Counsel for the families, police and SADF started legal argument in the Supreme Court here yesterday at the inquest on United Democratic Front leader Matthew Goniwe and colleagues Sparrow Mkhonto, Sicelo Mhlauli and Fort Calata. Their charred and mutilated bodies were found in dense bush in 1985 after they had attended a UDF meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Bizos said that at the time the security forces in the Eastern Cape regarded Mr Goniwe, in particular, as one of the key actors in the revolution taking place in the area.

He said top security officers had referred to a revolutionary onslaught and described Mr Goniwe as an enemy of the State, a thorn in the flesh of the security forces and a terrorist.

Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata were later detained under the Internal Security Act but the situation did not improve. In Cradock, for instance, thousands of children boycotted school.

The realisation that the detention of Mr Goniwe and his colleagues had not improved matters made the Department of Education and Training explore the possibility of reinstating him or transferring him.

Mr Bizos said there was evidence that the Security Branch was opposed to reinstatement. The security forces grew uneasy when it became clear there was a possibility of Mr Goniwe being reinstated.

Monitoring of Mr Goniwe intensified through observation, information from informers, "technical eavesdropping" in his home and interception of his mail.

Mr Bizos said it was important to note that at this stage there was strong pressure on General Van der Westhuizen to do something about the unrest at grassroots level with great urgency. He was even in danger of losing his job. At this stage his main enemy was Mr Goniwe.

He said it was not true that a signal — subsequently exposed in the New Nation newspaper — calling for the "permanent removal" of Mr Goniwe meant only his detention and did not have any sinister undertones.

He referred to Operation Katzen, an army plan to create a Xhosa region incorporating Ciskei. In Operation Katzen documents, it had been proposed that Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe be removed permanently. The Attorney-General should also charge General Van der Westhuizen with conspiracy to murder Mr Sebe.

Great emphasis was placed on the wording of the Goniwe signal and the fact that the original could not be found. Mr Bizos said the date supplied by General Van Rensburg as the date on which the signal had come to his attention was clearly a lie. It was inconceivable that a top secret document could lie unattended in an "in" basket for 10 days.

Mr Bizos said far too many senior officers hid behind the words "I cannot remember".

General Van Rensburg had admitted that veiled language had been used in the SADF. Mr Bizos said it was his contention, taking into consideration Operation Katzen, that the SADF was capable of and willing to kill outside of conventional military operations when circumstances demanded it.

In his argument, which ran to 132 pages, Mr Bizos said the signal, on the face of it, and the evidence of Colonel Du Plessis (who had been granted indemnity for his evidence that the signal was an order to kill), seen in the light of the absurd and ridiculous explanations advanced by General Van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg, translated into a conspiracy to kill.

Mr Goniwe and the others were killed soon after the signal had been sent, realising the conspiracy. The deaths and the manner in which they occurred could not have taken place without the co-operation and participation of the police.

General Van der Westhuizen had in fact testified that no institution outside the security forces had the capability of carrying out the murders. Several witnesses conceded this, Mr Bizos said.

The inquest continues

Media denied access to 'chaotic' peacekeeping force training camp

BLOEMFONTEIN — An army roadblock was erected to keep the media away from the National Peacekeeping Force training base outside Bloemfontein yesterday following reports of chaos in the camp.

"We have been instructed to stop the press," said a captain in charge of the roadblock about 2km from De Brug.

After reporters demanded an explanation a group of officers arrived from the training base. Lt-Col J Nel said, "I'm not prepared to tell you anything." He then ordered armed troops to escort the media representatives out of the area.

An open day, to be addressed by force

commander Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, has been organised for Thursday.

A senior military source in the camp said two SADF members, who had described the situation at the camp as a shambles in a weekend report, had been identified "and are under surveillance".

"I can assure you the situation is absolutely nowhere near as bad as reported. We are sick and tired of people working for their own ends," he said.

He said it was possible that only the first batch of 3 500 force members would be fully trained in time for the April election. Ramushwana said earlier he did not think that the total force of 10 000 members

DAVID GREYBE

would be ready before the polls. Meanwhile, a TEC source said the defence subcommittee, which is responsible for the force, was expecting criticism at today's weekly meeting over its handling of the issue. "We're in deep trouble over this issue," the source said.

Transkei leader ~~May-Sen~~ (254) Helomisa said it was not too late for foreign troops to become involved in peacekeeping before the election.

He said the peace force was symbolic. "You can't even cordon off Soweto with 3 500 troops, let alone bring in search par-

ties," he said. Even 10 000 peacekeepers would not be enough.

Reinforcements from, for instance the UN, EC, OAU and Frontline states could assist, Holomisa said.

"One word from Mandela and the international community will deliver."

If SA could accept foreign funding for the socioeconomic task ahead, it could accept foreign troops to assist in specific capacities such as command structures.

Holomisa said he believed President F W de Klerk was responsible for the mess the peace force had found itself in as he had been responsible for deliberately delaying its establishment. "It is clear F W

wants to go to the elections with his (police and army forces) in charge of maintaining the peace."

Our political staff reports that DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers called for the force's members to be placed under an existing military or police code of conduct. Time did not allow for a new code to be drawn up. He said discipline was an essential factor in any military or police force, and this was especially true when the force had the "unenviable task of keeping the peace in the run-up to the election."

Sapa reports that the DP also demanded that impartial observers and the media be allowed to visit training camps

AWB leader acquitted

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche was acquitted in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on a charge relating to his failure to appear before the Goldstone commission.

Terre'Blanche had been called to give evidence to the commission on the storming of the World Trade Centre by right wingers last year.

An armoured truck was driven through the centre's plate glass windows.

Magistrate M de Witt ruled that Terre'Blanche had not been given sufficient time in which to consult his legal advisor prior to his appearance before the commission.

Terre'Blanche was summonsed on July 5 last year to give evidence to the commission on July 7.

Outside the court yesterday, Terre'Blanche said he was thankful Roman-Dutch law had not been so corrupted that judgments were made solely on a political basis. The commission had hoped the court would do "its dirty work and find me guilty", he said

Witness says man feared for

PATRICK Ronan, the former personal assistant to former Allied MD Kevin de Villiers, felt his position could be threatened by the setting up of Absa, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court heard on the first day of the fraud trial of Ronan and De Villiers yesterday.

Manpower Department industrial inspector Jacques van der Merwe testified that Ronan told him he had come across irregularities regarding the takeover bid with United and Volksbank and he felt his position could be threatened.

Van der Merwe said Ronan told him he had asked De Villiers to change the terms of his employment contract to include a 12-month notice period.

Van der Merwe, who dealt with Ronan's severance pay claim for more than R115 000 in 1991, said they spoke after he met Absa group personnel manager Petrus Claassen on August 1 1991.

De Villiers and Ronan pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud, alternatively attempted theft and perjury last year.

The State has alleged that Ronan and De Villiers conspired to arrange that Ronan was entitled to a 12-month notice period as from March 2 1990. The accused then falsified an employment contract.

Both men were charged with perjury after they appeared as witnesses in court in January 1992 regarding the severance pay claim.

MAR

In this case, rejected a letter from Ronan's period.

Van der Merwe said Ronan's contract was for R25 14 August and September.

Ronan made a statement which was not in accordance with the procedure as his Manpower Department is not usually done.

The court also heard of acrimony between Absa CEO Peter du Toit, who was the first to contribute towards the incentive trip on May 15 1991.

While minutes of the meeting on July 15 1991, not reflecting this criticism of De Villiers' authority and

Defence counsel said the "illustrative of troublemaking by Absa, arising out of the takeover". The trial continues.

Goniwe: call to charge MI chief

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen should be charged with the murder of Matthew Goniwe and three other eastern Cape activists, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday.

Senior legal counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, also argued that Van der Westhuizen should be charged with conspiring to murder former Ciskei president Lennox Sebe and others named in the Operation Katzen document which detailed plans to rid the eastern Cape of government opposition.

During final argument in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, Bizos said Van der Westhuizen's testimony had been "I don't remember" when he was asked about a June 7 1985 SADF signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and two other activists.

He said Col Lourens du Plessis and Gen Johannes van Rensburg, who were also said to be involved in sending the signal, should also be charged with murder.

On June 27 1985 Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were killed between Cradock and Port Elizabeth. The signal mentioned Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Calata. — Sapa.

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NEWS Closing arguments in Goniwe inquest ● Favourite tippie 5,8 percent more

Bizos pins blame on MI head

Sowetan 8/2/94

Military Intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen should be found guilty of conspiring to murder United Democratic Front activist Matthew Goniwe and three others, an inquest heard yesterday.

Senior legal counsel for the families, Mr George Bizos, argued Van der Westhuizen, Colonel Lourens du Plessis, Major General Johannes van Rensburg and SAP Colonel Eric Winter and other SADF and SAP members should all be found to be implicated in the June 27 1985 murders.

He also submitted in final argument that Van der Westhuizen should also be charged with conspiracy to murder former Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and other people mentioned in Operation Katzen. Bizos argued the Goniwe murders had been well planned and professionally executed. He referred to earlier

evidence by Van der Westhuizen, who had said the security forces were the only ones with the means to execute the killings.

Permanent removal

He also argued there was a motive and pointed to the signal recommending the "permanent removal" from society of Goniwe and two other activists, which was sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council 20 days before the killings had actually occurred.

"In this case, assuming that Van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg chose not to answer any questions on the basis that they might incriminate themselves, there clearly would have been *prima facie* evidence that they and Du Plessis planned and carried out the murders of Goniwe and the others." The inquest continues. — Sapa



United Nations and American soldiers help evacuate a victim of Saturday's market mortar attack in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. American planes carried out 197 wounded civilians and relatives, following the bombardment which killed 66 people.

Big rise expected in arms exports

BIDAY 8/2/94

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The SA arms industry was gearing itself for substantial gains in the export of military and technical products to the international market, Denel spokesman Paul Holtzhausen said yesterday.

Huge overseas interest, particularly in niche products such as the G5 and G6 cannon as well as the Rooivalk helicopter, had seen a steady stream of international visitors arriving in SA for "courtesy calls", Holtzhausen said.

A delegation from France's senate commission on foreign affairs, defence and armed forces arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

Led by former French defence minister Yvon Bourges, the delegation will meet Denel and Armscor representatives, as well as Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee and other political leaders.

Also in the country is a delegation from the US Department of Defence, led by Assistant Secretary of Defence for Regional Security Affairs Chas Freeman.

A US embassy spokesman said, however, the US delegation was not in SA to pursue arms industry contacts but was more interested in

ways in which the US defence department could help the development and integration of SA's new defence force.

Until the final lifting of the UN arms embargo, possibly soon after the April election, contact between the SA arms industry and the international market was limited to the strengthening of existing ties and "making people aware of what SA has to offer," Holtzhausen said.

SA's representation at the Malaysian airshow last December marked the first time local arms manufacturers had displayed their wares in the lucrative Pacific Rim market.

Other regions with strong export potential included the Middle East and Europe (254).

Holtzhausen said Denel military-related exports represented about 17% of its R2bn income for the 1993/94 financial year. Despite difficult times, the company hoped to duplicate these figures if not surpass them in the coming year, he said.

While Denel had embarked upon an active international marketing campaign, it also hoped to find buyers for its commercial, mining and medical products as well as seek out possible alliances and joint ventures.

'Try MI chief for killings'

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen should be charged with the murder of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday

Mr George Bizos, SC, for the dead men's families, said Gen Van der Westhuizen should also be charged with conspiring to murder former Ciskei president Mr Lennox Sebe and others named in SADF Operation Katzen document before the court, which detailed plans to crush Eastern Cape anti-apartheid groups

On the first day of final argument in the Supreme Court here, Mr Bizos said the general had hidden behind a "conspiracy of silence" His attitude had been "I don't remember" when cross-examined about the June 7, 1985, SADF signal ordering the "per-

Final leg of Goniwe inquest

manent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and two other activists

The general allegedly ordered Colonel Lourens du Plessis to send the signal from EP Command to Gen Johannes van Rensburg at the State Security Council

On June 27, 1985, Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were hacked and burnt to death en route to Cradock from Port Elizabeth

Mr Bizos said Gen Van der Westhuizen had considered Mr

CT 8/2/94 (254)
Goniwe "enemy number one" and it was strange he had "forgotten" ordering the signal concerning Mr Goniwe

Mr Bizos said Col Du Plessis and security policemen Colonel Eric Winter and Col Harold Snyman should also be charged with murdering the "Cradock four"

He said Col Du Plessis was a reliable witness and his testimony — that Gen Van der Westhuizen had meant Mr Goniwe and two UDF activists should be killed — should be accepted

Mr Bizos said the signal and Col Du Plessis' testimony were prima facie evidence that Gen Van der Westhuizen, Gen Van Rensburg and Col Du Plessis planned and executed the murders He said Operation Katzen showed a willingness by security forces, including Col Du Plessis and Gen Van der Westhuizen, to commit murder for political ends — Sapa

Peace force camp 'is not so bad'

BLOEMFONTEIN — Two SADF members who described the situation at the National Peacekeeping Force camp as a shambles in a weekend report had been identified "and are under surveillance".

This was said in a telephone interview yesterday by a senior military source inside the camp. "I can assure you the situation is absolutely nowhere near as

bad as reported," the source said. It was, possible, however, that only the first batch of 3 500 force members would be fully trained in time for the April election.

The commander of the force, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, confirmed yesterday that he did not think the force would be ready before the election. But he declined to comment di-

rectly on a Sunday Times report that the force was a shambles, plagued by drunkenness, indiscipline and desertion.

Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said his troops would be able to handle any situation in the election period. Yesterday, an army roadblock was erected to keep the media away from the training base out-

side Bloemfontein.

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said it was not too late for foreign troops to become involved.

Democratic Party Defence spokesman Gen Bob Rogers called for the force to be placed under an existing form of military or police code of conduct — Own Correspondent, Sapa

CT8/2/94



Gonwive Probe: New Evidence?

UNFORGETTABLE



Natalie charms city crowd

By JEREMY DOWSON
NATALLY, natter, Natalie — unforgettable in every way

Resplendent in a silk and taffeta gown Natalie Cole charmed more than 7,000 Capetonians last night with her distinctive brand of "low-down, sinky jazz" interspersed with heart-melting ballads, belted-out blues numbers and the occasional nod towards calypso

Backed by a 25 piece orchestra, four jazz musicians and two singers, Cole shimmied her way effortlessly up to a climax in which she dived on "Unforgettable" with her late father Nat King Cole, who was represented on a huge projector screen

● Cole, however, came close to missing the concert, arriving only a few hours before she was due to appear on stage

She was so enjoying her stay at Sun City, where she performed at the weekend, that she stayed an extra day on Monday to relax

But bad weather yesterday meant they couldn't fly from Sun

IT was revealed last night that former State Security Council aide Major-General Johannes Jansé van Rensburg, who is believed to be terminally ill, is expected to give "new" evidence at the Gonwive inquest.

This dramatic development follows yesterday's revelation that former head of strategy of the SSC had "deviated substantially" from his statements and evidence in a seven-page faxed statement to South African Defence Force counsel Mr Anton Mostert, SC, who has now withdrawn from representing the general

However, Mr Mostert is to continue representing the SADF at the inquest.

Cancer

It was also revealed that General Jansé van Rensburg is suffering from cancer and may be terminally ill

Last night a source close to legal counsel for the Gonwive family said he understood that General Jansé van Rensburg would give new evidence

Eastern Cape deputy attorney-general Mr Michael Hodggen said last night confirmed that it was possible the general would give new evidence but said the chances of him testifying today were "extremely slight"

"The inquest is at a very late stage. We have no idea what he (General Jansé van Rensburg) has to say"

At the inquest yesterday Mr Mostert said his "silent privilege" prevented him from handing the statement in to court. He said, however, everyone could come to their "own and correct conclusions" about the matter

Mr Justice Zeisman said it was strange for Mr Mostert to withdraw at such a late stage, as the various legal representatives were already deliv-

ering their closing arguments

Mr Mostert told the inquest he did not know whether or not General Jansé van Rensburg wanted to give further evidence

The judge then adjourned the inquest after asking Mr Mostert to contact General Jansé van Rensburg and inform him of his rights

This dramatic development took place just before Mr George Bizos, SC, for the families of the slain "Craddock Four", resumed the second day of his final argument

Withdraw

Craddock activists Mr Mather Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Silelo Mhlawuli were murdered on the night of June 27, 1985, when a bomb, placed in their car, exploded while they were on their way back to Craddock after attending a United Democratic Front (UDF) briefing in Port Elizabeth

During his testimony on March 8 last year, General Jansé van Rensburg, who received a SADF signal in Pretoria ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe, told the inquest that he "felt revulsion" when he read later about the murders of the four men

In his argument yesterday, Mr Bizos dealt mainly with the evidence of General Jansé van Rensburg and Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who according to Colonel Lourens du Plessis, ordered that the signal be sent to Pretoria while he was officer commanding at EP Command in 1985

Signal

Mr Bizos referred to General Van der Westhuizen's evidence that he saw General Jansé van Rensburg in Pretoria on June 12, 1985, but that the signal was not discussed

"It suited Van der Westhuizen's case to find evidence and suggest that the SAP did it (the murders)"

"Van der Westhuizen hoped that if it could be established that the murders were committed by rogue policemen, he would be exonerated"

"Van der Westhuizen attempted to persuade the court that he was a man of normalisation and his counsel argue that in his favour (Operation) Kassen were part of his grand plan of normalisation, it is quite clear that he was prepared to kill and engage in other unlawful activities to achieve this purpose"

The hearing continues today — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter

TEC rejects peace force

~~274~~ 254
JOHANNESBURG — The composition of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) is unacceptable, says the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence in a report.

Four members of the TEC management committee are to consider the matter and to report to the management committee.

The sub-council said that it had received a report on the racial composition of the NPKF as well as suggestions to change it.

The SADF's explanation was that without conscription there were no riflemen to draw upon and the new recruits had not yet completed their basic training.

(News by E Waugh 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)



Strict code of conduct for national peacekeepers

ARC 9/2/94

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Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — The Transitional Executive Council has adopted a code of conduct and a disciplinary code for members of the National Peacekeeping Force

Under the code punishments include fines, confinement to barracks and return to the units from which members were seconded

The TEC's sub-council on defence yesterday conceded there were "teething problems" with the NPKF.

The sub-council, however, added that "everything possible is be-

ing done to make a success of the NPKF"

Reports at the weekend said problems of ill-discipline, drunkenness and disobedience were being experienced at the NPKF training base at De Brug, near Bloemfontein.

The sub-council met the NPKF Command Council, its commanding officer, Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana, and the acting commander, Colonel Fred Burger.

"Among matters, the recent media coverage of the NPKF was addressed at length," the sub-council said.

(News by E Waugh, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

General's counsel withdraws from inquest

PORT ELIZABETH — SADF lawyers at the reopened Goniwe inquest yesterday withdrew as counsel for Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg after the general faxed them a statement which differed from his previous testimony

SADF senior advocate Anton Mostert told the Supreme Court that Van Rensburg's fax meant that the legal team had to withdraw their counsel (327)(254)

He could not disclose the contents of the fax because the general had not stated whether this could be done, but said Van Rensburg was prepared to make an affa-

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davit confirming the contents of the fax.

Van Rensburg, who is dying of cancer, has been accused of being a co-conspirator in the 1985 murders of UDF campaigners Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli.

The inquest was adjourned so that Van Rensburg could seek legal counsel, but it might hear today whether he wants to change his earlier evidence.

Van Rensburg, who served on the State Security Council secretariat at the time of the killings, has admitted receiving a secret military signal calling for the "perma-

nent removal from society" of Goniwe and others, 10 days before the killings.

He said he could not remember what had happened to the signal, which he said had been a recommendation that the men be detained. He had not acted on the signal

Legal counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, yesterday accused Van Rensburg of "weaving a pack of lies" about when he had received the signal

Bizos is arguing that the general, and other SADF and SAP members, should be charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. — Sapa-Reuter

Code of conduct for peacekeeping force

BIDAY 9/2/94

PRETORIA — A disciplinary code for the national peacekeeping force was adopted by the TEC yesterday.

The code's immediate implementation was deemed "essential" to the functioning of the force following reports of widespread disciplinary problems at the training base at De Brug near Bloemfontein.

In the face of mounting criticism of their handling of the force, the TEC subcouncil on defence and the command council of the force yesterday decided to visit the controversial project.

The decision followed a meeting in Pretoria between the subcouncil and the command council co-chairmen, force commander Brig Gabriel Ramushwana and acting commander Col Fred Burger.

The TEC also agreed that a multilateral group from the various military organisations represented on the peacekeeping force would be established to control security at the De Brug camp.

Political leaders would be allowed to visit the base, the TEC agreed.

The code of conduct forms part of a legal support plan currently being prepared by the TEC's subcouncils on defence and on law and order, but was passed prior to the finalisation of the plan.

The code sets out rules and regulations on issues such as disobedience, insubordination, insolence, absence from duties, ri-

ADRIAN HADLAND
and DAVID GREYBE

otous behaviour, wrongful handling of property and liquor and drug offences

Peacekeeping force members are instructed to wear the prescribed uniform and insignia, promote discipline and efficiency and uphold and obey the law.

They are forbidden from absenting themselves without leave, failing to appear for parades or duties and ignoring or disobeying senior officers' commands.

Sentences for contravening the new code include fines up to R2 000, dismissal, confinement to barracks, extra duties or a reprimand. The code also sets out trial and sentencing procedures (254)

Afrikaner Volksfront leader Gen Constand Viljoen demanded that the project be stopped.

At a cost of more than R1m a day, taxpayers' money was being wasted on an "unattainable political experiment", he said.

To put force members through a crash training course and then to arm them with dangerous weapons in an already politically unstable climate bordered on the irresponsible, Viljoen said

A force spokesman refused to comment on Viljoen's statements or any other related issue. A media session has been organised at De Brug tomorrow.

Township peace corps begins training

JOHANNES NGCOBO

THE first township "peace corps", established under the auspices of the Wits-Vaal peace secretariat, has begun training and will start operating in Daveyton on the East Rand on February 26.

Peace corps director Thami Thengeni said yesterday the 90-strong pilot unit had been recruited from a number of organisations, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC, the DP and church groups.

The trainees were being put through their paces by members of the SAP, Independent Mediation Services of SA, mediation organisation Future Creation, the EC observer mission and the Interled Consultant Organisation.

Thengeni said peace corps members would be unarmed. They would patrol the streets of violence-hit townships 24 hours a day, working closely with security forces.

"The SAP's involvement has been welcomed by our trainees. They are training

them in identifying weapons commonly used by the warring parties, including AK-47s, pistols, explosives and traditional weapons," said Thengeni. BIDAY

The idea of a Wits-Vaal peace corps was mooted by the Wits-Vaal peace secretariat last year. 9/2/94

After "passing out", the trainees would be awarded certificates which the SA Technikon had agreed to recognise. Thengeni said.

Corps members would at a later date be able to enrol at the technikon to pursue mediation studies.

It was expected that the corps would assist in the run-up to the April 27 election and would supply the national peacekeeping force with additional manpower

The corps was being trained in mediation, first aid, radio communications, processing information, dealing with conflict, self-discipline and restoring confidence in peace monitors.

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SADF counsel dumps general

IN A dramatic development at the Goniwe inquest yesterday, lawyers acting for the SA Defence Force withdrew as counsel for General Johannes Janse van Rensburg

SADF counsel Mr Anton Mostert, SC, informed the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that he was withdrawing as legal counsel for Van Rensburg, former head of strategy in the Secretariat of the State Security Council, who is rumoured to be terminally ill

Mostert told the court that Van Rensburg had sent him a lengthy statement yesterday, which was a departure from his original affidavit and statements made while giving evidence in court. Mostert said he had no instructions from Van Rensburg to disclose the contents

Mostert also said that he was informed three months ago that Van Rensburg was terminally ill with cancer

Sowetan 9/2/94
and had confirmed to him that he was ill. Mostert said it would appear that Van Rensburg had taken some time to write the letter. (254) (S)

Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman said it was "strange" for Mostert to withdraw at such a late stage. The various legal counsel are already delivering closing argument

Mostert said he did not know whether or not Van Rensburg wanted to give further evidence

Van Rensburg, to whom the notorious military signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other activists was addressed, denied last year that the signal meant that they be killed.

The inquest may hear today whether Van Rensburg wants to change his earlier evidence which some counsels have said was untrue — *Ecna*

Surprise at Goniwe inquest

General's counsel withdraws

Star 9/2/94

Port Elizabeth — General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, former head of strategy at the Secretariat of the State Security Council (SSSC), appears to have broken ranks with the SADF, it emerged at the reopened Goniwe inquest yesterday.

Counsel for the SADF, Anton Mostert, SC, informed the court he was withdrawing as Van Rensburg's legal counsel after Van Rensburg sent him a letter in which he made statements that were a "departure" from those he had made in affidavits and during his evidence.

Van Rensburg, seconded to the secretariat from the SADF and to whom the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" was sent, denied in his evidence last year that the signal meant Goniwe and others must be killed.

By late yesterday no word had been heard from Van Rensburg, and George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Goniwe family, continued with his argument.

"As the head of strategy at

the SSSC, he (Van Rensburg) was ideally placed to have the death warrant executed," Bizos charged.

Bizos submitted that Van Rensburg was the person "to consider the security implications of such a deed" (the murder of Goniwe), and the "absurdities and lies in his evidence lead to the unavoidable inference he has something to hide."

The signal message was sent to Van Rensburg by Colonel Lourens du Plessis on June 7 1985, apparently on the instruction of General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who at the time was a commandant heading Eastern Province Command. Van der Westhuizen is now head of Military Staff Intelligence (254).

At the start of his argument yesterday, Bizos called for Eastern Cape Judge President, Mr Justice Neville Zietsman, to find Van Rensburg, Van der Westhuizen and Du Plessis guilty of planning and executing Goniwe's murder.

The inquest is proceeding —
Ecna.

'Urgent' call for new peace force

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

URGENT alternatives to the National Peacekeeping Force would become necessary for the April elections, the Western Cape leaders of the ANC and Democratic Party, Dr Allan Boesak and Mr Henrie Bester, agreed yesterday

Dr Boesak said at a Cape Times/Seeff breakfast "The way things have gone wrong with that National Peacekeeping Force does not augur well for the deployment of personnel to deal with violent flashpoints all over the country

"So we now very urgently have to work, through the TEC, on something that will help us to respond quickly to situations where violence is imminent or where violence is taking place"

Dr Boesak was reacting to comments by Mr Bester that the likelihood of the election being free and fair was receding by the day as the NPKF, intended to be the guardian of trusting voters, was fast turning into a security force "Not only have they appointed a mili-

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tary dictator with corrupt credentials as its commander, but the force itself is said to be disintegrating into strident factions," said Mr Bester "At the same time desertions and disease are said to be rife"

He said that if the rumours were true there had to be an urgent look at alternatives.

One of these was the UN and other international organisations, but this avenue was questionable because of the parlous state of UN finances

"It may then become necessary to expand the legitimacy of the current security forces so they can play the essential peacekeeping role," Mr Bester said

The National Party representative at the breakfast, Mr Gerald Morkel, the Minister of Budget in the House of Representatives, said the ANC was one of the biggest perpetrators of political intolerance

"I do not believe there will be free and fair elections until the arrogance displayed by the ANC and its leadership stops," he said

Star 9/2/94

Disciplinary code for NPKF

BY ESTHER WAUGH
and HELEN GRANGE

The Transitional Executive Council has adopted codes of conduct and discipline for members of the National Peacekeeping Force following reports that the fledgling force was in disarray.

Punishment in terms of the codes include fines, confinement to barracks and return to the units from which members were seconded.

The TEC's subcouncil on defence yesterday conceded the force had had "teething problems" and said "everything possible is being done to make a success of the NPKF".

Weekend reports said problems of ill-discipline, drunkenness and disobedience were being experienced at the NPKF training base at De Brug, near Bloemfontein. Some NPKF sources described the reports as exaggerated.

Offences listed in the disciplinary code for NPKF members include absence without leave, disobedience, insubordination, insolence, riotous behaviour, and liquor and drugs.

A written admission of guilt will incur a maximum fine of R300 ~~(254)~~ (254).

The code of conduct includes a provision for the peacekeepers to use "the least possible degree of force, and only when persuasion, advice and warning have failed to secure co-operation and compliance with the law and the restoration of order".

Full-time duty

The subcouncil yesterday met the NPKF command council, commanding officer Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana and acting commander Colonel Fred Burger in Pretoria. Ramushwana is to assume full-time duty of the force today.

He leaves behind 24 000 striking Venda civil servants demanding that he pay R1,6 million allegedly owed by him to the pension fund.

Ramushwana's recent remark that the NPKF would not be ready before the election has prompted Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen to say the force should be scrapped.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and the Democratic Party have called for an international peacekeeping force to be sent to South Africa in view of the NPKF's reported disarray.

The media, barred from entering De Brug this week, can visit the base tomorrow.

The TEC yesterday agreed that the NPKF would be in existence for at least three months after the April election.

(Report by E Waugh and H Grange, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

Star 10/2/94

'Guilty of conspiracy to murder'

Port Elizabeth — A second legal counsel has argued that the Goniwe inquest judge should find that three senior military officers conspired to murder Matthew Goniwe and two other eastern Cape activists.

Glen Goosen, appearing for retired SA Defence Force colonel Lourens du Plessis, said in final argument yesterday that the three officers, including his indemnified client, were guilty of conspiracy to murder.

He said former Eastern Province Command CO Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen had instructed Du Plessis to send a signal to Major-General Johannes van Rensburg, strategy head at the secretariat of the State Security Council on June 7 1985. (254)

The signal had recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo, and Fort Calata as "a matter of urgency", Goosen said.

Twenty days after that, Goniwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli were killed and their bodies burnt (254)

Goosen questioned Du Plessis's statement that there was a 50 percent chance he might have misunderstood Van der Westhuizen's order about the signal. Du Plessis had never been guilty of bad draftsmanship or error in signals.

He referred to Operation Katzen, a military plan to quell government opposition in the eastern Cape, as documentary evidence supporting the death warrant interpretation of the signal.

"The language used in the Operation Katzen documents, in particular the use of phrases such as 'permanent verdwyn' (permanently disappear), 'uithaal' (remove) and 'permanent uithaal', bears a striking resemblance to the language used in the signal." — Sapa.

NEWS SADF general's lawyer pulls out of inquest • Crime spree alleged in court

News in brief

Learning centre opens

A NEW adult education centre at St Theresa's School in Riversdale Road, Coronationville, opens on February 14. Optimus Foundation spokesman Mr David Martin said the new centre's aim was to promote education among adults or school leavers forced by disruptions to abandon their studies.

Martin said classes would be conducted from 6pm to 8.15pm. Further information can be obtained from Martin at 793-4766 during or 477-7611 after hours.

Aptitude test results

PUPILS who participated in the testing programme in Alexandra on January 22 will receive their aptitude test results tomorrow. The results will be issued at the Alexsan Kopano, corner of 12th Avenue and Selborne Street, Alexandra, from 2pm to 5pm.

For further information contact Charmaine Khumalo at (011) 880-9292.

Reminder for pupils

AN urgent reminder has been issued to last year's Standard 10 pupils wishing to write supplementary exams in May-June this year to register before February 11 at their examination centres.

Any candidate who wrote the November 1993 exams can write supplementary exams this year.

It also advised students, who have applied for remarking, to register for supplementary exams in

New evidence in Goniwe case

DRAMATIC TURN General expected to lead new evidence at inquest next week.

lead new evidence at inquest next week:

NEW EVIDENCE BY GENERAL Johannes Janse Van Rensburg, the man who broke ranks with the SADF this week, is expected to be presented to the reopened Goniwe inquest early next week.

According to Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodgen, Van Rensburg will file a new affidavit for consideration by Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsmann.

This week the inquest took a dramatic turn when the court heard that Van Rensburg had sent his former SADF counsel, Mr Anton Mostert, SC, a lengthy letter in which he made statements which departed significantly from his earlier evidence to the court.

Mostert told the court that Van Rensburg contracted cancer before his withdrawal as his legal counsel. Van Rensburg, to whom the infamous signal message calling for Goniwe's permanent removal from society was sent, had repeatedly denied last year that the signal was a death warrant.

The mutilated bodies of the Cradock activist and his three colleagues were found 20 days after the signal was dispatched to Van Rensburg.

In a surprise move yesterday, counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, called for his own client to be found guilty of "conspiracy to commit murder, alternatively incitement to murder" — *Ecna*

Makwetu, FW clash

By Mzimkulu Malunga
Sowetan 10/2/94

THE African National Congress' Reconstruction Development Programme would plunge the economy into a crisis, President FW de Klerk said in Johannesburg last night.

In an address during which he attempted to sell his National Party to black executives at *Entreprise* magazine's investment forum, De Klerk said the RDP was a document that was influenced by failed socialist policies.

He said he did not have racial prejudices, adding the NP was no longer a "white party".

There was heated debate when De Klerk was questioned by Pan Africanist Congress president Mr Clarence Makwetu.

Makwetu said "ANC economic policies have never been applied in this country, so nobody can accuse them of being a failure".

De Klerk replied "In many respects we have applied socialist policies throughout the decades, but due to sanctions it was difficult to apply free market principles because exports markets were being closed internationally.

"But now that we are liberated, we can talk about free enterprise."

General expected to give inquest a new statement

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — General Frederick Janse van Rensburg is expected to hand in a new statement covering the events leading to the deaths of the Cradock Four at the Goniwe inquest next week

Mr Justice Zietsman has been told that General Van Rensburg, former State Security Council strategy chief, has arrived in Port Elizabeth and is consulting his new legal team, advocate Freek van Rooyen and attorney Zirk de Klerk

Anton Mostert SC, counsel for the SADF, withdrew from representing General Van Rensburg this week after the general, who has developed cancer, had submitted a fax in which he deviated substantially from his original statements

General Van Rensburg was the officer to whom the June 7 1985 top secret signal was sent recommending the "permanent removal from

society" of Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata

The Cradock teachers who were leaders of the United Democratic Front — Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto, and Sicelo Mhlawuli — were murdered on June 27, 20 days after the signal was sent

George Bizos SC, appearing for the families of the dead men, said in a supplementary submission today that it was abundantly clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Mr Goniwe and his friends

During a conversation between General Joffel van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg, General Van Rensburg had offered to solve the "Goniwe problem"

If by this he had meant murder, then he would have known who would carry out the murders even if he did not know the names of the individuals

ARLT 10/2/94 (Proceeding) 254 321

February 10 1984

TEC probes bogus SACP document

BITAM 10/2/84

PRETORIA — A disinformation campaign against the SACP, which threatens to prevent voter education and political access to more than 1-million farm workers, is being investigated by the TEC intelligence subcouncil.

The investigation follows an announcement by the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions last week that political activity had been banned on farms. The ban, which was contrary to the Electoral Act, was imposed after union members received a secret document, allegedly published by the SACP, which outlined plans for armed insurrection.

SACP chairman Joe Slovo is scheduled to meet agricultural union representatives in Pretoria today to discuss the ban and to argue that the document was disinformation calculated to cause further friction between the SACP and farmers.

The issue will also be discussed tomorrow when Independent Electoral Commission chairman Judge Johan Kriegler meets National Manpower Commission delegates, including the SA Agricultural Union and Cosatu.

Slovo told the TEC this week the alleged SACP document was "a work of fiction" which threatened to prevent access to a significant number of workers in the run-up to the election.

SACP spokesman Jeremy Cronin said the use of certain phrases in the document, including references to "Operation Sun-

ADRIAN HADLAND

rise", suggested the existence of a disinformation campaign first noticed in September last year.

The strategic "leaking" of the fictional plan to some organisations had resulted in the Afrikaner Volkfront's declaration of war in December, he said. It had also exacerbated tension between the SACP and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said the document, entitled "SACP Discussion Document on the Prevailing Situation" had been passed on by "someone from Military Intelligence," according to Cronin.

The document contained numerous spelling, language, conceptual and political errors that proved its fraudulent character, Cronin said, adding that the real butt of the disinformation campaign was not the SACP or the ANC but government negotiators.

Sapa reports that Free State Agricultural Union president Pieter Gous said Free State farms would be "no-go areas" until farmers' problems with demands regarding political activity on their properties were resolved.

Off-duty workers should be allowed to attend party meetings in public areas, but farmers objected to the uncontrolled movement of strangers on farms.

Report by A. Hadland, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb

Officers plotted to kill, court told

PORT ELIZABETH — A second legal counsel argued yesterday that the Gonwe inquest judge should find that three senior military officers conspired to murder Matthew Gonwe and two other eastern Cape campaigners.

Glen Goosen, legal counsel for retired SADF Col Lourens du Plessis, said in final argument the three officers, including his indemnified client, were guilty of conspiracy to murder.

He said former Eastern Province Command head Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen had instructed Du Plessis to send a signal to Maj-Gen Johannes van Rensburg, strategy head at the State Security Council secretariat, on June 7 1985.

The signal had recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Gonwe, his brother Mbulelo, and Fort Calata as "a matter of urgency".

Twenty days after the signal, Gonwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were killed.

Senior counsel for the victims' families, George Bizos, has argued Du Plessis, Van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg, and two security police colonels, should be found to have murdered the four United Democratic Front campaigners.

Du Plessis was the only one of the three military officers to testify the signal was a death warrant.

Goosen argued du Plessis was a reliable witness while the two generals, who claimed the signal was a recommendation for a lengthy detention, were not. — Sapa.

Broadcasting could face



Call to rescue Sowetan 10/2/94 'ailing' NPKF

By **Donwald Pressly**
Political Staff

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday called on the international community to rescue the failing National Peace Keeping Force by making available military instructors.

These instructors should take over from the existing ones

The organisation also called on observer missions to play an active role in reducing the escalating township violence. PAC foreign affairs spokesman Mr Gora Ibrahim said it was imperative in the election climate that the NPKF should work effectively.

He said the selection process of peacekeepers had obviously been inadequate and blamed the member military forces making up the NPKF of failing in their duty.

The PAC's willingness to take part in the force would be substantially increased with international involvement, he said.

The PAC, which claimed a clean record on violence, also called on missions to drastically increase the number of peace monitors in the field.

The force should be ready for deployment on April 1 — as had been planned by the Transitional Executive Council (254).

The requests were conveyed at a meeting earlier to the UN Observer Mission to South Africa, represented by Muna Ndulo, Organisation for African Unity representative Legwaila Legwaila, the Commonwealth representative Moses Anafu and the European Community's Paul von Stultenagel.

(D Pressly, 61 Commando Rd, Industria West, Johannesburg)

NATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCE

FM 11/2/94

Who will guard the guards?

The Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence has to carry the can for the looming collapse of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF)

Members of the multiparty sub-council were repeatedly advised by independent experts to consider carefully all aspects of the force before mustering it and activating a training programme.

They chose instead to bow to political pressure and push ahead with its formation. But the exercise has gone badly wrong. Allegations of serious misconduct among the initial batch of 3 500 recruits are flowing out of De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein. Further, it is claimed facilities at the camp are totally inadequate.

To make matters worse there was a news clamp on the issue this week. Reporters heading for the camp to verify the information were turned away at a military road-block on the road from Bloemfontein.

The only official response so far has been a denial that the situation is as serious as newspaper reports allege. Force commander, former Venda military dictator Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, was due to take charge this week and host a media open day at which problems facing the force would be explained.

But in an admission that all is not well, Ramushwana has already acknowledged that it will no longer be possible to deploy all 10 000 peacekeepers due to be trained by

Though both the SA Police and SA Defence Force have provided personnel to serve in the force, their opposition to its formation and deployment is well known. It is therefore not surprising they have both effectively washed their hands of the crisis and are referring all inquiries to the TEC.

If the force is not deployed in good time, the SAP and SADF will be the main instruments of law and order during the election — which is precisely what many senior officers have argued for since the debate on a peacekeeping force began last year.

As the FM went to press the sub-council was due to meet to analyse allegations against the force, which ranged from drunkenness to intimidation, and discuss a response to the crisis. However, observers believe there is now little chance of deploying the force before the elections.

Laurie Nathan, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at Cape Town University and an acknowledged authority on peacekeeping issues, cautions that the force should not be deployed before it is completely ready. He says it must be properly trained and disciplined. There must be clear lines of command and communication and adequate logistical back-up and support. It must also have a clear mandate. "If all this means deploying the NPF only after the elections, then so be it."

Nathan says the problems that have arisen are not unusual in the process of amalgamating former enemy forces and have been exacerbated by the different cultures of the constituent groups. Unfortunately, there is little chance, he adds, of deploying an international peacekeeping force before the elections as demanded by Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa.

Initially, Nathan supported an international supervisory force for SA similar to the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) that policed the Namibian elections. However, planning would have needed to start at least 18 months ago for it to be successfully in place by now. Moreover, the cost of a 10 000-member Untag-type force would have been prohibitive for the cash-strapped UN, particularly in the wake of its unsuccessful humanitarian initiatives in Bosnia and Somalia.

On the positive side, Nathan does not believe the inability to deploy the NPF will be a major threat to free and fair elections. "I have never seen the NPF as the instrument that would have made the critical dif-

ference."

DP western Cape leader Hennie Bester says that, if allegations against the NPF are true, there is no way it can be deployed. A better alternative to the force would be steps to improve the legitimacy of the existing security forces, possibly through the deployment of international monitors or even commanders. He says the ANC, too, should start shouldering its share of the responsibility for improving the community legitimacy of the security forces.

ANC western Cape leader Allan Boesak agrees the crisis within the force is bad news for the prospects of it being used in flash-points round the country.

If nothing else, the debacle has focused attention on the sort of problems to be faced in the formation of a new national defence force after the election.

Perhaps politicians and senior security force officers on all sides will take note of what has happened at De Brug and will do all they can to ensure the mistakes are not repeated when the country's disparate armies are integrated. ■



Ramushwana . . . the man who wasn't there

April 27.

DP defence spokesman and former chief of the SA Airforce Lt-Gen Bob Rogers says it is extraordinary that Ramushwana has not been at the camp while the force has crumbled into apparent chaos.

Goniwe: Police involvement 'not shown'

□ Evidence insufficient, says SC

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — No finding could be made against the police in connection with the murder of the Cradock Four, P J de Bruyn SC said today.

Mr De Bruyn, who is appearing for the police at the inquest on Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto, said he would dispute the drawing of any compelling conclusion that the police were involved in the "executions"

There was no evidence linking the police or any individual members to the deaths of the four men

He said the security branch had no motive to kill them and this was supported by the evidence of Eric Winter, head of the security police in Cradock, who had said that he wanted Mr Goniwe reinstated as a teacher

Mr De Bruyn said not only the security forces had the means and motive to kill the men

There was widespread unrest and trouble between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, who could also have planned and executed the murders

Mr De Bruyn said Fred Koni, a retired security policeman stationed at Cradock during 1985, who gave evidence about police surveillance of Mr Goniwe, was an unreliable witness

● Deputy Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape Mike Hodgen SC said yesterday that the facts pointed overwhelmingly to the participation of elements in the security forces being responsible for the deaths

"Our frustrating conclusion is that we cannot submit with authority exactly which combination of individuals are guilty of murder," said Mr Hodgen

He said the reopened inquest had access to top-secret and secret documents and information not made public before

This placed the court in a unique situation to consider how people such as Mr Goniwe were viewed by the government and the National Security Management System

When it came to prima facie evidence, he said, an inquest was not an adversarial proceeding so there could not be a question of an "onus of proof" in the traditional sense

He submitted that the term prima facie, which had been argued at great

length, was not indicative of proof beyond reasonable doubt being required before anyone was charged, but that the court had to make a finding "on a balance of probabilities"

Documents indicated that people at high level in the National Security Management System considered Mr Goniwe an important figure who posed a serious problem, he said

During 1985, Harald Snyman, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, was strongly opposed to Mr Goniwe's re-appointment as a teacher

Mr Hodgen said Mr Mhlawuli was not a key political figure and the probabilities were that he was at the wrong place at the wrong time

Anyone with Mr Goniwe on the night of June 27 1985 would have been killed to prevent identification of the murderers, said Mr Hodgen

He said the murder of the men at night by a group acting out their deeds over a wide area, removing all leads and clues to their identities, keeping solidarity and preventing any members from giving away their actions, suggested a highly cohesive, motivated group with experience in killing and high organisational ability

The signal described by Colonel Lourens du Plessis as a "death warrant" had been sent when it seemed that higher government authorities outside the Eastern Cape were going to dismiss or ignore the strong views and recommendations from the Eastern Cape and compromise instead

Mr Hodgen said that, to people in the Eastern Cape, Mr Goniwe was a kingpin and the vortex of the hurricane that was devastating the government. Yet, unlike ANC terrorists and Swapo guerrillas, who were fair game, Mr Goniwe was entitled to the full protection of the law

This must have been "particularly galling" to those individuals who had fought and killed on the borders, "yet had to play kid gloves with a person they regarded as equally dangerous, or more dangerous, than the enemies they had been allowed to kill", said Mr Hodgen

The SADF and the security police had manpower with the ability to kill

General Van der Westhuizen and Colonel Snyman had the best ability and means to carry out the murder of the four activists, said Mr Hodgen

(Proceeding)

Racist incidents will not be tolerated — peace force chief

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peace-keeping Force was ashamed of the racist incident that occurred at its training base at De Brug about a fortnight ago, force commander Maj-Gen. Gabriel Ramushwana said yesterday.

He told about 100 journalists at an open media day that the force abhorred such hooliganism and perpetrators had been punished for toy-toying and shouting slogans such as "Kill the boer, kill the farmer" and "Down with F W".

11/21/94

Their punishments ranged from dismissals to being locked up and having to perform extra manual duties.

The force was aware there might have

been mitigating circumstances, with soldiers frustrated at initial accommodation and other problems, but such displays could not be tolerated, Ramushwana said.

He said the force would be governed by a strict code of conduct in terms of which no member would be allowed to discriminate against or intimidate another on the basis of race, gender, culture or creed.

Discipline would be maintained at all times and those soldiers "too base" to conform to the rules would be dismissed.

He said it was inevitable the force would be engaged in a continuous battle against racism, even in its own ranks.

Training had been divided into three

modules. One week would be devoted to the force's aims, structure, role, functions, code of conduct and the peace accord. Three weeks would be spent on drills, music, command communication, negotiation and mediation skills and buddy aid. The final two weeks would cover legal aspects, crowd control, patrols, cordon-and-searches and shooting exercises.

Ramushwana said he was confident most of the present group of more than 3 000 members would be ready for deployment by the end of March.

Medical battalion commander Col Morwamphaga Nkadimeng said there had been only 16 cases of malaria. All partici-

pants had been inoculated against meningitis, typhoid and tetanus.

There had been five cases of TB and these people had been discharged. Others were discharged as medically unfit.

Ramushwana also said he saw no conflict between his position as chief of the Venda army and his new position with the force. He was doing it for love, not money.

On his alleged involvement in corruption regarding the Venda pension fund, he said that such "unfounded allegations" were irresponsible. A commission of inquiry had found no irregularities, malpractice or theft. — Sapa

Report by E Rhodes, 53 Mainland St, Bloemfontein

New turn in inquest

W.M. 17/12/74

Shadley Nash

NEW evidence by General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, the man who broke ranks with the South African Defence Force this week, is expected to be presented to the reopened Goniwe inquest early next week.

According to the deputy attorney general for the Eastern Cape, Mike Hodgen, Van Rensburg will file a new affidavit for consideration by Eastern Cape Judge President Mr. Justice Neville Zietsmann.

This week the inquest took a dramatic turn when the court heard that Van Rensburg had sent his former SADF counsel, Anton Mostert SC, a letter in which he made statements which departed significantly from his earlier evidence to the court.

Before withdrawing as his legal counsel, Mostert told the court Van Rensburg had contracted cancer.

Van Rensburg, to whom the signal message calling for Matthew Goniwe's permanent removal from society was sent, had repeatedly denied during his evidence last year that the signal was a death warrant.

He told the court he could not remember what happened to the signal sent by Colonel Lourens du Plessis at Eastern Province Command on June 7 1985. He testified that the signal referred to an attempt to have Goniwe detained.

The bodies of the Cradock activist and his three UDF colleagues were found 20 days after the signal was dispatched to Van Rensburg.

Meanwhile, in a surprise move on Wednesday, counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, Glen Goosen, called in his final argument for his own client to be found guilty of "conspiracy to commit murder, alternatively incitement to murder".

Du Plessis told the court that he drafted the signal message on the instructions of the head of military intelligence, General Joffel van der Westhuizen. At the time Van der Westhuizen was officer commanding Eastern Province Command and was said to be under pressure to quell unrest in the Eastern Cape.

In his submission Goosen called for the court to find Van Rensburg and Van der Westhuizen, as well as Du Plessis, guilty of conspiracy or incitement to murder Goniwe. But Goosen submitted that the court should also find that Du Plessis was a "truthful and reliable witness".

Du Plessis was granted indemnity to give evidence on the signal message which he testified was an order to murder Goniwe. Eena

Drama at inquest

Sowetan 11/2/94

■ SICK GENERAL Van Rensburg

to make new statement at inquest:

GENERAL FREDERICK JANSE VAN Rensburg is expected to hand in a new statement covering the events leading to the deaths of the Cradock

Four at the Goniwe inquest next week

Mr Justice Zietsman has been told that Van Rensburg, former State Security Council strategy chief, had arrived in Port Elizabeth and was consulting with his new legal team, advocate Freek van Rooyen and attorney Mr Zirk de Klerk

Mr Anton Mostert, SC, counsel for the SADF, withdrew from representing Van Rensburg this week after the general, who has cancer, submitted a fax in which he deviated substantially from his original statements

Van Rensburg was the officer to whom the June 7 1985 top secret signal was sent recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew

Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata The Cradock teachers who were leaders of the United Democratic Front — Goniwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto, and Sicelo Mhlawuli — were murdered on June 27, 20 days after the signal was sent (254) (251)

Yesterday, Mr George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of the dead men, said it was abundantly clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Goniwe and his friends

During a conversation between General Joffel van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg, Van Rensburg had offered to solve the "Goniwe problem"

If by this he had meant murder, then

he would have known who would carry out the murders even if he did not know their names

In a conspiracy it was not necessary for people to know the names of the assassins There was little doubt that Van Rensburg and Van der Westhuizen had conspired to kill Goniwe during their conversation

Mr Glen Goosen, for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who sent the controversial signal and was later granted indemnity when he told the court the signal was in fact a death warrant, said it was common cause that Goniwe and his associates had caused substantial difficulties for the security forces

General won't talk

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Controversial Goniwe inquest witness General Johannes Janse van Rensburg yesterday refused to talk about his dramatic seven-page statement of "new" evidence

The statement, which he faxed to SADF counsel Mr Anton Mostert this week, led to his counsel withdrawing his representation of the general at the inquest

Gen Janse van Rensburg, reported to be dying of cancer, appeared healthy as he emerged from attorney Mr Zirk de Klerk's Port Elizabeth offices

Nattily dressed in a grey suit, smiling as he buttoned his jacket, he faced reporters and photographers

Asked if questions could be put to him, Gen Janse van Rensburg said "It depends on the questions"

The first question concerned an apparent misunderstanding



SILENT WITNESS ...
Gen Janse van Rensburg

between himself and SA Defence Force advocate Mr Anton Mostert, who had announced dramatically in the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth on Tuesday that Gen Janse van Rensburg was ter-

minally ill with cancer and that he had submitted a seven-page affidavit which differed substantially from his previous affidavits

The question to Gen Janse van Rensburg, who is a retired SA Defence Force officer, and former member of the State Security Council, got as far as "How do you explain the misunderstanding" when the general interrupted "Misunderstanding? What misunderstanding?"

Avoiding further questions, Gen Janse van Rensburg and Mr De Klerk left the building

Gen Janse Van Rensburg was the officer to whom General Joffel van der Westhuizen addressed a military signal in 1985 recommending the "permanent removal from society" of political activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli

● Goniwe murders 'were planned' — Page 5

254 CT 11/2/94

'Keep SA arms industry' — US

JOHANNESBURG — A top US defence official said yesterday that the US wanted a post-apartheid SA to retain its armaments industry

Asked at a defence policy seminar whether the US would help Pretoria turn its military complex to civilian use, assistant Secretary of Defence Charles Freeman said Washington had no desire to see SA lose its military industrial potential.

He said he did not envisage any large-scale US military arms sales to the new South Africa, although it was possible the US would be interested in buying military equipment SA had de-

veloped during the years of apartheid isolation.

Freeman also said the US had no requirements for military facilities in Southern or South Africa but obviously wanted to see South Africa "play its rightful role in the region"

"We would like to see South Africa participate in conflict resolution, peacekeeping in the region. Africans must do more," said Freeman.

He told the meeting of the independent institute for defence policy that the United Nations was overburdened by its peacekeeping and the US wanted to encourage regional states to accept responsibility for peacekeeping efforts.

World markets

Guide

Goniwe: dramatic new turn

CIPRESS 13/2/94

Si

A RETIRED general's last-minute affidavit may rock the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth this week.

The protracted hearing resumed on Monday this week for the five legal counsel to submit their final arguments.

But on Tuesday it emerged that Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg - the former head of strategy at the State Security Council who received a SADF signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata - wanted to change some of his evidence submitted to the inquest

Senior legal counsel for the SADF, Anton Mostert, told the court he had received a seven-page fax from the general containing statements differing from his original testimony (254) (254)

Mostert said he was professionally bound not to disclose these changes.

One newspaper speculated that Van Rensburg, who is being treated for cancer, might be making an about-turn. Some lawyers were more cautious.

Mostert assured eastern Cape judge Neville Zietsman that the changes would not affect argument in any major way. - Sapa





KEY FIGURE ... Major-General Hans Janse van Rensburg, right, leaving court with his lawyers

General
St. Times
is set to
13/2/94
give new
Goniwe
affidavit

By RAYMOND HARTLE

A FORMER SA Defence Force officer quashed expectations yesterday that he was about to make a "deathbed confession" to the inquest into the murders of anti-apartheid activist Matthew Goniwe and three of his comrades.

Retired Major-General Hans Janse van Rensburg, a key figure in the investigation into the brutal murders of Mr Goniwe and fellow Cradock activists Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauhi, has cancer *(254)*

But he poured cold water on speculation that a new affidavit, expected to be filed in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court this week, would expose alleged dirty tricks by members of the security forces

On Tuesday, advocate Anton Mostert, who had represented General van Rensburg throughout the inquest, told the court he had withdrawn his counsel after receiving a fax indicating the general wished to amend affidavits filed earlier

Mr Mostert did not hand the new statement in to court, but suggested that "everyone can come to their own and correct conclusions"

Confirmation that General van Rensburg, 62, has cancer fuelled speculation that his new statement could amount to a deathbed confession about his involvement in a conspiracy to kill the activists

But his new legal representatives downplayed the likely effects of his statement this weekend, referring to "nuances" that differed from his earlier affidavits

The general declined to discuss the contents of the statement, but said he had not expected it to result in Mr Mostert withdrawing as his counsel.

Eastern Cape Judge-President Neville Zietsman was told to expect the statement early this week, but General van Rensburg said yesterday he would be "out of commission" until Thursday because of the after-effects of the chemotherapy

New life for peace force

SUNDAY TIMES 13/2/94

By PETER De IONNO

INTERNATIONAL experts are being rushed to South Africa to help deliver the infant National Peacekeeping Force from a difficult and painful birth.

Most advisers in the 26-strong Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group — soldiers and police officers drawn mainly from Britain, India, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Malaysia — will arrive on Sunday and be deployed at the De Brug training base, outside Bloemfontein, the next day.

The group will be led by British army officer Colonel Nicholas Cottam, of the Royal Greenjackets, who has commanded peacekeepers in Cyprus and worked with integrating diverse forces.

He said yesterday he was optimistic the mission could be achieved. "I detect a strong will to succeed," he said.

Together with deputy inspector-general of the Indian Police Service A K Gupta, Colonel Cottam will spend most of the week at De Brug. He said the Commonwealth team was likely to stay in South Africa for at least three months.

And following talks with French Foreign Minister Alain Jubbé, six French police officers will be sent to Koeberg Police College in the Cape. There preparations are being made to accept another 1 500 recruits drawn from the South African and homeland police forces by the end of the month.

The foreign experts will advise on training methods and assist instructors from the SADF and homeland armies in speeding up training for hundreds of MK recruits who have little formal military training. It is feared many will not be ready by the March 23 target date.

Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana, the force's controversial commander,

looked drained and vulnerable when he faced a hostile press conference on Thursday, just 24 hours after he arrived to take command at De Brug.

He admitted that "a racist incident" two weeks ago, in which drunken trainees had chanted "Kill the boer, kill the farmer", had shamed the unit.

Five MK recruits, identified as ring-leaders, were dismissed after the incident. "They said they were political soldiers. We don't accept that here," said Lieutenant-Colonel G K Sibanyoni.

"People have to learn that we are not here for a certain party. We are here to make peace together," he said.

General Ramushwana, who was on leave at the time of the incident, called for public support for the force.

"The more you appreciate us, the more we can create peace. The more you discredit us, the more you create chaos," he said. (254) (254)

"If the NPKF dies, there is very little hope for the rest of the country."

Troops displayed little of the tension of their officers and the military police who had the hopeless task of enforcing a TEC order forbidding personal conversations with journalists.

Only a handful of the recruits are white and several black troops called for more whites to be sent to make the force truly multiracial. Most were happy. They would bring peace.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Endley said he believed the peace force had united behind the general.

"We had teething problems in the beginning," he said. "We tried to wipe the slate clean too quickly."

SADF loyalty defended

BLOEMFONTEIN — President F W de Klerk and Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee have denounced outside interference in the SADF's loyalty to the state

The two men told journalists on an NP election tour that contingency planning had already gone into dealing with political pressures on loyal defence force members

Mr De Klerk said "I have no doubt in the basic loyalty of the security forces, should there be any plan to disrupt the elections"

Mr Coetsee said there were many non-professional soldiers with different political thinking, but he was certain they remained a loyal part of the Force

He was "absolutely" certain of the SADF's command structure and could not foresee any possible attempts to be anything but loyal, neither did he see such a possibility in the lower ranks — but anyone trying to meddle with them would be sternly dealt with

— Sapa

254
CT 14/2/94

Death not ordered in signal, SADF counsel tells inquest

ARGUS 15/2/94 (251)

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Death was not intended by the signal calling for the permanent removal from society of Matthew Goniwe and two colleagues, Anton Mostert SC told the Supreme court here yesterday.

Mr Mostert, who is appearing for the South African Defence Force, was addressing the inquest on United Democratic Front leaders Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicele Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto.

He said the hard facts and their probabilities, in the absence of any other material, provided a simple and final answer death was not intended by the signal and the deaths and the signal were not linked.

Mr Mostert said the signal, which appeared in *New Nation* in 1992 and led to a flood of speculation, was central to the present inquiry insofar as it related to the SADF.

During 1985, when Mr Goniwe was a thorn in the side of the security forces and a political activist with a wide following, the authorities were considering two options for him.

These were his reappointment as a teacher in Cradock, or detention without trial by the security police.

Mr Mostert said in a lengthy address an examina-

tion of all the facts leaned towards the assumption that the signal was innocuous.

Because Mr Goniwe was a political activist and not a terrorist or an insurgent with a weapon, General Joffel van der Westhuizen (then head of Eastern Province Command) would not have killed him.

He said General Van der Westhuizen had given convincing reasons why it would have been counter-productive to kill a prominent political activist such as Mr Goniwe.

General Van der Westhuizen had also denied any conspiracy.

Mr Mostert said the court had to beware of considering possibilities as probabilities.

If the judge could not find a link between conspiracy and murder, there was no *prima facie* case.

Mr Mostert dismissed former client Colonel Lourens du Plessis — who was granted indemnity after telling the court the signal was a death warrant — and General Frederik Janse van Rensburg as tragic figures.

He said Colonel Du Plessis's evidence was in character with the man "Perjury, theft, discontent and treachery, all compounded in one tragic alcoholic being".

He said General Janse van Rensburg, whom Mr Mostert represented until last week, was "a poor witness and a

person with overweening vanity who endeavours to remedy a justifiably inadequate memory by resorting to reconstruction".

It is not yet clear if or when General Janse van Rensburg will return to the witness box after, earlier telling Mr Mostert he wished to change some of his evidence substantially.

Mr Mostert said the evidence had also established the innocence of General Van der Westhuizen, now head of military intelligence, on whose instruction the signal had been sent to General Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council's secretariat in Pretoria.

If the signal was a death warrant, it had also been sent to the wrong address because the tasks of the secretariat of the council were only to advise and coordinate.

Of Colonel Du Plessis's testimony that the signal was an order to kill, Mr Mostert said his evidence was that there was no specific instruction from General Van der Westhuizen that people were to be killed.

If Colonel Du Plessis was correct that the signal called for Mr Goniwe's murder, "one would have expected General Van der Westhuizen to have approached him and to have exulted in their success once the news of the Goniwe murders became known".

Atlantis ²¹³ launches survival ARG 15/2/94 campaign

BRUCE CAMERON
Business Editor

THE community of Atlantis has launched a campaign involving trade unions, industry and residents to save the town from sinking — as did its mythical namesake

At a meeting yesterday, attended by industrialists from around the country, the Atlantis Forum and Industrial Group set out to sell the industrial town as a haven where solutions to many of the problems of the country were being found.

The speakers told prospective investors the community had a common goal — to ensure the survival of their town.

Forum chairman Noel Williams said the community had come a long way since the days when there was no co-operation between industry, the unions and the residents, when all sorts of concessions were given to industry and nothing to the residents. They were the dark years of Atlantis.

Now it had been accepted that the town had a common problem that could be solved only with the co-operation of all the players.

The meeting at Atlantis was initiated by Derek Riley of the national Motor Industry Task Group, who arranged for senior representatives of major South African companies to attend.

The speakers emphasised that many of the problems being experienced in other parts of South Africa were already being resolved in Atlantis because the community had set itself a common goal.

Danny Oliphant, the Cosatu representative, said for the first two years the forum had been a talk shop. Members of the community needed to find each other.

The intention was to stabilise the community and then get it to grow in a multi-faceted campaign, which would include the whole community playing a role in upgrading its own environment, training and retraining people and attracting investment.

Anger over ²⁵⁴ proposed base for peacekeepers ARG 15/2/94

□ 250 sign Melkbosstrand petition

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

MELKBOSSTRAND residents are upset over the decision to establish the country's second training base for the National Peacekeeping Force in their midst.

But spokeswoman for the force Major Muff Andersson appealed to residents to "give it a chance". "We are involved in a very difficult and brave project".

About 1 400 soldiers are to be trained at the same Koeberg facility which churned out hundreds of "kitkonstabels". The training of the peacekeeping force is due to start this week.

A petition signed by about 250 residents calling for an urgent meeting to discuss the issue was handed to a representative of the Melkbosstrand local council (a division of the Regional Services Council) last night.

A spokesman for the local council was not available for comment but it is understood the council will not object to the establishment of the training camp as Koeberg falls outside its jurisdiction.

Resident Andre van Wyk said yesterday that Melbosstrand did not need a military presence, and reports emanating from the peacekeeping force's base at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, were causing disquiet in the "safe and quiet" community.

He said residents feared the peacekeeping force was dominated by former MK soldiers (some of whom might have criminal records or carry disease) and that a general lack of discipline could prevail.

He said the presence of people like Communist Party executive member Ronnie Kasrils on the Transitional Executive Council's defence sub-council, and the appointment of former Venda Defence Force strongman Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana, as

chief of the force added to the disquiet.

"Most people live here for the peace and quiet and don't want any nonsense."

"We don't need those people here ... the nearest place they can be deployed is 30-40 km away on the N2."

Residents had not objected to the training of kitskonstabels at Koeberg as they were "disciplined and subject to stringent medical examinations", said Mr Van Wyk.

Major Andersson said reports on conditions at De Brug had been "wildly exaggerated" and gave the assurance that peacekeeping force members were neither dominated by MK soldiers nor riddled with disease.

There had been 16 cases of tuberculosis at De Brug out of a population of 3 150 soldiers, "which hardly amounts to an epidemic", and a few cases of malaria. She said illnesses occurred in all military groups.

There had been a single incident of racism at De Brug in which people had chanted "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer", for which certain trainees had been dismissed.

Regarding the calibre of trainees generally, Major Andersson said all NPF members were trained soldiers who would lead "a very regimented existence".

"If the training at De Brug is anything to go by, Melbosstrand residents have absolutely nothing to worry about."

"They march for their meals and march to the toilets ... it's absolutely extraordinary. And you cannot tell who formerly belonged to MK, the Venda army or anything else," she said.

The training course would last roughly six weeks, starting with a week's instructor training, another week's leader group training, followed by a month's battalion training.

'No proof' of army guilt over Goniwe

PORT ELIZABETH — Army involvement in the murders of Mathew Goniwe and three other activists could not be proved, senior SADE counsel Anton Mostert told the Goniwe inquest yesterday.

The signal recommending "permanent removal from society" should be read as suggesting detention, Mostert submitted. **8/20/94**

He argued that Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen could not be found to have conspired or incited to murder those named in the signal.

The signal had been drafted by Col Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the orders of Van der Westhuizen, and had been sent to Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg.

Mostert said Lourens had admitted the notion of killing (doodmaak) had not been used by Van der Westhuizen or himself. **(254) (327)**

Meanwhile, Van Rensburg is to present his new affidavit to the Goniwe inquest only next week, Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General

Michael Hodgen said yesterday.

What changes Van Rensburg will make to his earlier testimony are unknown — Sapa.

Star 1512, 144 'Deaths, signal not linked'

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — Death was not intended by the signal calling for the permanent removal of Matthew Goniwe and two colleagues from society, Anton Mostert, SC, told the Supreme Court yesterday

Mostert, who is appearing for the SADF, was addressing the inquest into the deaths of United Democratic Front activists Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto.

He said the hard-core facts and probabilities, in the absence of any other material, provided a final answer: death was not intended by the signal, and the deaths and the signal were not linked.

During 1985, when Goniwe was a thorn in

the side of the security forces, the authorities were considering two options for him: his re-appointment as a teacher in Cradock, or detention without trial.

Mostert said an examination of all the facts leant towards the assumption that the signal was innocuous.

Because Goniwe was a political activist and not a terrorist or an insurgent, General Joffel van der Westhuizen (then head of Eastern Province Command) would not have killed him.

He said Van der Westhuizen had given convincing reasons why it would have been counter-productive to kill a prominent political activist such as Goniwe. Van der Westhuizen had also denied any conspiracy with others. If the judge could

not find a link between conspiracy and murder, there was no prima facie case.

Mostert dismissed former client Colonel Lourens du Plessis and General Frederik Janse van Rensburg, both of whom gave evidence, as tragic figures. (254)

Mostert said the evidence had established the innocence of Van der Westhuizen, now head of Military Intelligence, on whose instruction the signal had been sent to Van Rensburg at the State Security Council's secretariat in Pretoria.

If the signal was a death warrant, it had been sent to the wrong address because the tasks of the secretariat were only to advise and co-ordinate

Argument continues

Peace force 'unwanted'

CT 15/2/94

Staff Reporter

MELKBOSSTRAND residents, angry about the imminent training of National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) members at Koeberg, yesterday handed a petition containing 250 signatures to the Melkbosstrand local council.

Some 1 400 NPF members — the second group of the peace force to undergo training — are due to report soon at the old "kitskonstabel" training camp adjoining the Koeberg nuclear power station.

Reports of lawlessness, rampant disease and racism among the first group, now training near Bloemfontein, prompted some Melkbosstrand residents to demand that the second group not be trained at Koeberg.

The Melkbosstrand council last week decided it could not make any decisions about the issue, as the camp was not in its area of jurisdiction.

One objector, Mr Andre van Wyk, said last night the council's decision was "totally laughable", as the training base was "directly" beside the council municipal area.

He said MK members seconded to the NPF included "convicted criminals", and he objected to their presence at Koeberg.

SADF killed terrorists 'not activists'

PORT ELIZABETH—Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen would not have killed Matthew Goniwe because he was a political activist and not an armed terrorist, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday. **BIDAY**

Senior legal counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert was referring to the general's evidence that security forces could kill only terrorists or insurgents with

weapons. He had called Goniwe a political activist or a radical.

In final argument, Mostert said Van der Westhuizen had been a good witness on factual matters but conceded he had testified poorly on conceptual and hypothetical issues. **16/2/94**

Mostert submitted that Van der Westhuizen's inability to recall certain facts should not be held against him. **(324) (254)**

He also argued the signal recommending "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and others should be interpreted as innocent.

Col Lourens du Plessis had testified that phrases used in the Goniwe signal were sinister in meaning but Mostert reiterated that the colonel was a thief, perjurer and alcoholic.

Argument is to continue today. — Sapa

Peace force 'too black'

PRETORIA — The racial composition of the National Peacekeeping Force, which is predominantly black, is unacceptable, the defence sub-council of the Transitional Executive Council has found

According to a summary of the sub-council's deliberations, presented to the executive council yesterday, the executive management committee has mandated a sub-committee to examine the problem

The sub-council said the South African Defence Force had explained that without conscription there were no riflemen to draw upon and that new defence force re-

cruits had not completed their training

It said solutions had to be found to correct the racial imbalance if the peacekeeping force was to play a positive role in ensuring that the transition was peaceful

A joint executive council, defence force and defence sub-council team is expected to finalise the peacekeeping force's budget by next week.

The TEC recently adopted a code of conduct for the peace force following rumours of disciplinary problems at the training camp at De Brug near Bloemfontein and of low morale among the men — Sapa

Kill order 'only from top'

S/ISA 1712194

PORT ELIZABETH — The killing of political activists in 1985 could have been ordered only by the Cabinet or state security council, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday (254) (324)

Senior counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert said this showed the military signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata had not been a death warrant.

The signal had been drafted by Col Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the orders of Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, and had been sent to Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg

on June 7 1985
Goniwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were killed 20 days later

Mostert argued that Van der Westhuizen had had access only to the secretariat's strategy department, which did not decide on killing political activists

Mostert said Du Plessis had been the only witness to testify that Van der Westhuizen had proposed the killing of Goniwe and the other two activists

Du Plessis' testimony should be rejected, Mostert reiterated

"The evidence of Du Plessis is in character with the man — perjury, theft, discontent and treachery, all compounded in one tragic alcoholic being"

The inquest will resume on March 2 — Sapa

Political comment in this issue by J Jones, newsbills by D Armour headlines and sub-editing by C Pickard-Cambridge all of 11 Diagonal Street Johannesburg

Goniwe signal 'no death warrant'

PORT ELIZABETH — The killing of political activists in 1985 could have been ordered only by the cabinet or the State Security Council, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday

Mr Anton Mostert, SC, for the SA Defence Force, said this showed the military signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Mr Fort Calata was not a death warrant

The signal was drafted by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the orders of then EP Command head Lieut-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, and was sent to the State Security Council secretariat strategy head Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg on June 7, 1985

Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were killed 20 days later on June 27

Mr Mostert argued that General Van

der Westhuizen had access only to the secretariat's strategy department, which did not decide on killing political activists. Such a decision would not have been taken up at the level of the secretariat, he said

(37) (254)
"In consequence, there is no room for an argument that the signal was a proposal to kill Goniwe and the others"

The inquest resumes on March 2 — Sapa

CT 17/2/94

Extradition treaty delayed by SADF

(254)
WM 18-24/294

John Grobler

THE extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia remains unsigned after two years of protracted negotiations. This is because of South African security force pressure on the government not to accede to a treaty that would expose them to prosecution for "political crimes" committed in Namibia before independence, a well-placed Namibian government source has claimed.

With the inquest of slain Swapo activist and advocate Anton Lubowski due to begin on April 18, pressures are mounting on both sides. Legal counsel for the Lubowski family wants to be able to subpoena possible witnesses, while those who may be implicated will be seeking protection from prosecution.

"The treaty has been negotiated in its totality and has in fact been awaiting the signature of the South African minister of justice for two years," the source said. "The only outstanding issue is the actual date of implementation, which we would want to apply to the period preceding independence. (Justice Minister Kobie) Coetsee is under severe pressure, especially from the police in South Africa, not to agree to that."

The source said the Namibian government was at present "happy to wait" for a new government in South Africa which "would be far more likely to give us more than we asked for than what the present regime would ever agree to."

SADF hands over two bases

By DAN SIMON

TWO SA Defence Force bases in Walvis Bay were ceded to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) and the Namibian Directorate of Civil Aviation (NDCA) yesterday

Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Peter Mweshihange

formally signed an international agreement effectively transferring 2 SA Infantry Base and the Rooikop Air Force Base from the SADF to the NDF and the NDCA

The agreement includes clauses for mutual co-operation in security and humanitarian assistance as well as overflying rights for South Africa

ET 18/2/94
It was agreed that members of the NDF and the NDCA will be stationed forthwith at the two bases but the SADF will maintain the bases until February 28 when they will be ceremoniously handed over

The SADF will donate equipment worth about R6m to the NDF and the NDCA

Nuclear weapons go to market

By BRONWEN JONES

ARMSCOR this week revealed exactly how it is beating its words into ploughshares.

At a military research seminar in Braamfontein, Armscor senior manager Dr Andre Buys described how the only country in the world to ever dismantle a nuclear weapons capability had gone about it.

South Africa has 400kg of highly enriched uranium in storage 15km from Pretoria, supposedly safe against terrorists — unless they have scientists on their side, said Mr David Albright, resident of the US-based Institute for Science and International Security.

South Africa also had a controversial batch of tritium, which dramatically increases the power of nuclear weapons, imported from Israel in exchange for uranium.

As part of the scheme, the tritium was sold for use in fluorescent signs such as those on cinema exits.

South Africa — the founder member of "the ex-nuclear club" — realised it had to commercialise its technology if it was to succeed in dismantling its nuclear weapons capability, said Dr Buys.

Scores of Armscor ideas were whittled down to 17 business units with processes stemming from the uranium enrichment programme.

Centrifuges designed to enrich uranium were adapted to reduce emissions from industrial stacks, to filter air for helicopter turbines and to



URANIUM MAN . . . David Albright

improve mining ventilation. Staff members at Armscor subsidiaries involved in the construction of nuclear devices also came up with 200 commercial ideas that were hacked down to six projects.

These were

- Explosive cladding. Metals aluminium that cannot be welded conventionally are joined by explosives;
- Creating rare-earth magnets;
- Linking tungsten to copper or silver for use in electrical switchgear;
- Hot isostatic pressing which allowed components to be made from metallic powders;
- Pyrotechnic products which include special focused explosives to break up big boulders, and;
- A medical ventilator.

However, Dr Buys said it was not known if the technology conversion would be successful in the long term. "Since no one else has dismantled a nuclear weapons programme, there is nowhere to look for advice."

The 400kg of highly enriched uranium outside Pretoria cannot immediately be reconstituted into weapon form. And, with a glut of nuclear material

on world markets, it is only worth R15-million.

But if, as the ANC wishes, it is used to make medical isotopes, the value will increase to R500-million.

However, Western nations oppose this option because they fear the "black bomb" — industry terminology for a black nation with nuclear weapons capability.

Mr Albright said "America doesn't want highly enriched uranium to remain in South Africa."

At the ANC's military research group meeting in Johannesburg this week, he said the West wanted the possibility of bomb-making removed from South African soil. But Mr Albright said "The US government won't give up on highly enriched uranium. They don't want to hurt South Africa economically — they just don't want it to have this power."

On the other side, the ANC was "upset by the lack of trust, the idea that

Ban widens gap between flying and smoking

By ROGER MAKINGS

THE writing is on the wall for high-flying smokers as top international airlines increase pressure for smoke-free flights.

British Airways has started a weekly non-smoking Johannesburg-London flight on Friday nights. And it has not ruled out further such flights. Air France recently reduced the num-

ber of smoking seats on its flights "following world trends".

And the Airports Company said it would ban smoking in certain sections of the nine SA airports it controls from next month.

The International Air Transport Association has said it would like a smoking ban on all flights from 1996. BA joins the growing band of other

international carriers like Cathay Pacific, which plans to be smoke-free by 1995.

Mr Malcolm Freeman, general manager for BA in South Africa said bookings for the non-smoking flight had improved. A second smoking flight remained on Friday nights.

"Market demand will dictate whether we extend non-smoking flights to our other schedules, but our surveys show that this will happen in time," he said.

it wants to create a black bomb"

"If highly enriched uranium wasn't present in South Africa, it would take years before it could get a nuclear weapon here," said Mr Albright.

"But as it is, the project could be reconstituted in secret and it would take only a few months."

Mr Dion Smith of Armscor confirmed that a maximum of 1 000 South Africans had known about the nuclear military programme — so reconstruction in secret was not impossible.

The closest South Africa came to using one was in 1987.

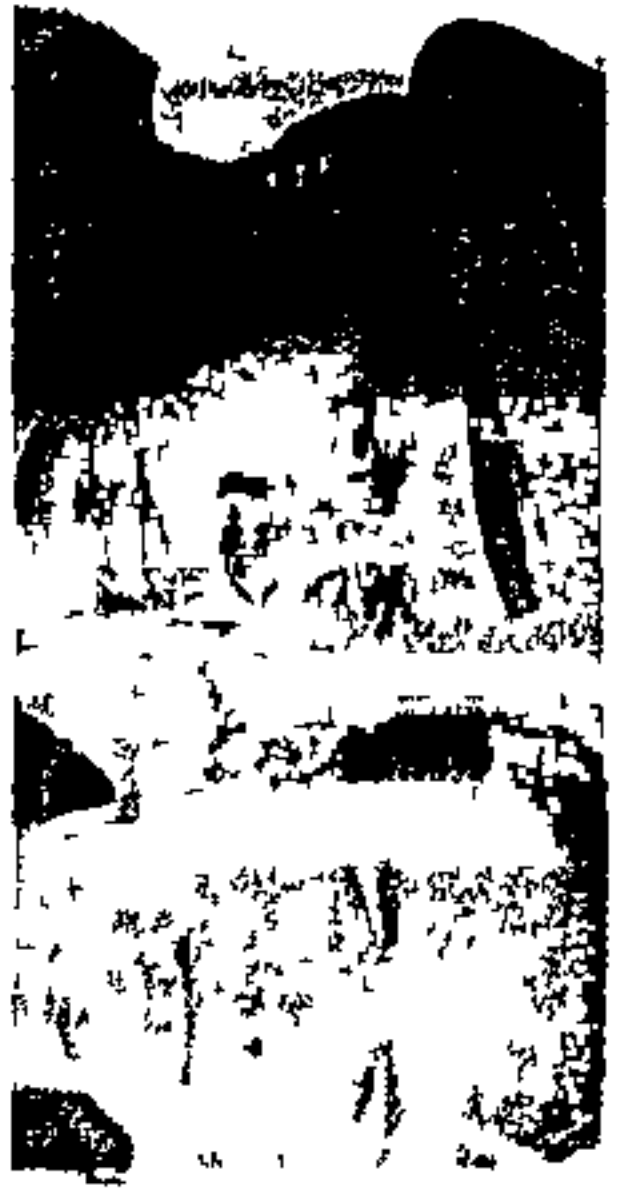
Test-bomb shafts were dug in the Kalahari desert and later closed in the 70s.

But they were reopened in 1987, said the ANC's Roger Jardine, because "the Cubans were overturning the SADF in Angola."

Dr Buys said "The shafts were reopened in relation to events in Angola. The war was reaching a semi-conventional state and it was backed by the Soviet Union."

The thinking was that if South Africa detonated a nuclear bomb in a shaft, the Americans would pick it up on satellite or seismic equipment and would be forced to help — or risk SA using remaining "credible devices".

And so the watchers and the watched, former adversaries, continue to debate the chronology and detail of what really happened, with Armscor asking for a copy of a the Soviet report it says "cannot exist".



THE LEADER Lt-Col Molefe Dhiadha with Lt GR Varkevisser, the base's liaison officer

Better late than never for NPKF

Sunday Times [Cape Metro] 20 Feb 1954

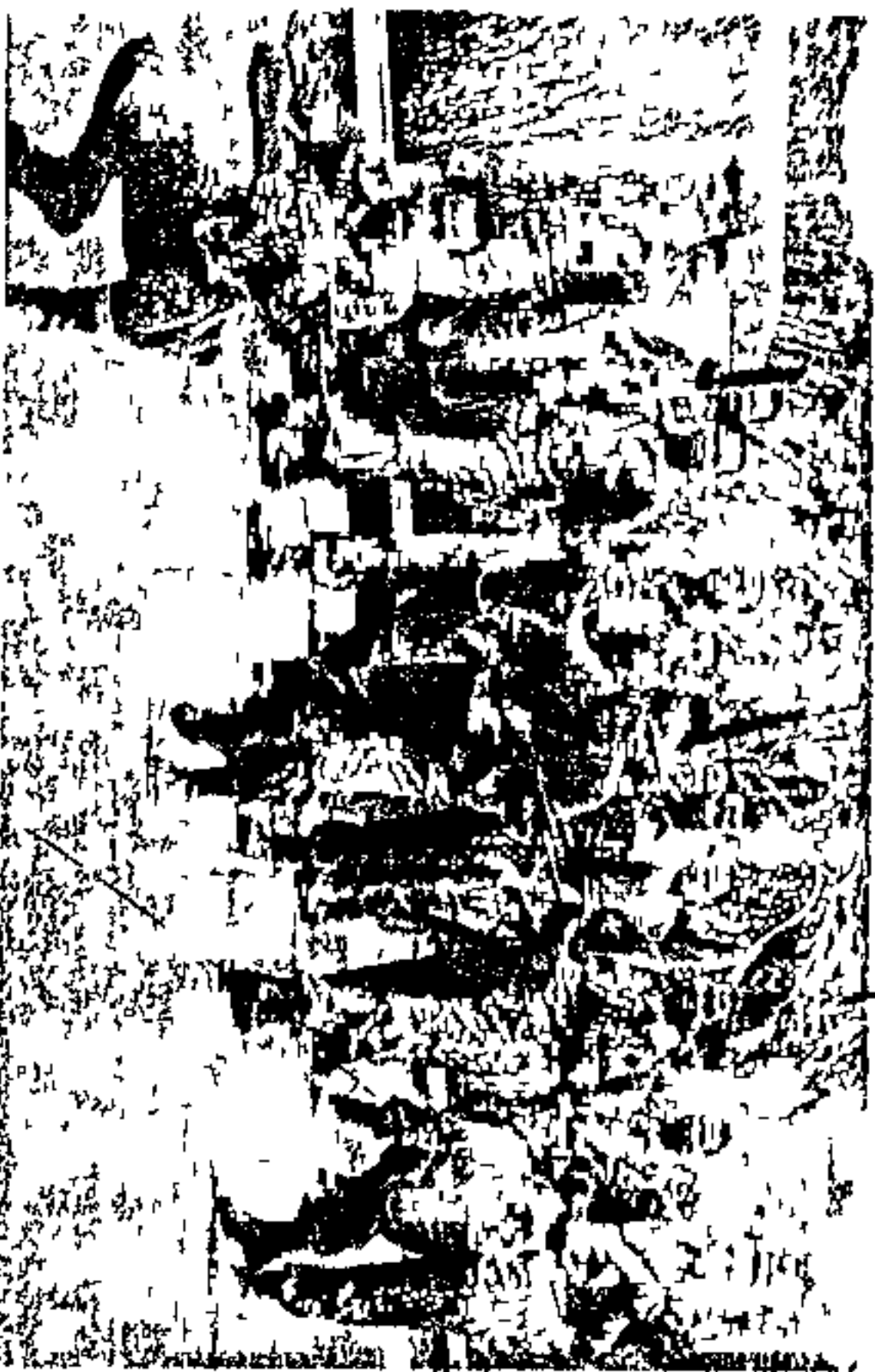
By PEYA KROST

LESS than half of the Transitional Executive Council's planned 10 000 National Peacekeeping Force troops will be trained before the elections because of a lack of time

"The TEC spoke of 10 000 soldiers in the NPKF, but there is not enough time to train them all," said NPKF spokesman Colonel Connie van Rensburg at the Koeberg training base this week.

Tomorrow 1 100 troops will converge on the Koeberg police training base, near Cape Town, to begin their intensive six-week "peace-keeping orientation", which begins on Thursday.

This brings the number of troops to be re-trained at both De Brug and Koeberg camps to 4 600 — and some will



COMBAT TRAINING

The highly skilled trainers in combat training not be ready in time for the elections, according to Colonel van Rensburg.

The TEC's plan was to have NPKF soldiers on duty at polling stations to protect voters and ensure they were not in-

timidated. But it now seems clear that there will be problems getting enough NPKF troops to guard the estimated 2 500 polling stations around the country three weeks later.

The Koeberg training programme consists of

an intensive six-week course. However, they can only be deployed on April 27.

And while millions of rands are being spent on retraining these soldiers and policemen into peace-keepers, "the NPKF is expected to be disbanded after the elections", Colonel Van Rensburg said.

"We are doing our utmost but we can't do it alone, it's impossible. There is a huge responsibility on the communities to help us ensure that everybody gets to vote in peace," he said.

Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Molefe Dhiadha, 35, a former Umkhonto we Sizwe member — the 250 training leaders at the base were preparing this week for the intake that comprises one SADF company, one Umkhonto we Sizwe company, one from the Transkei Defence Force and a composite company from other territorial police forces.



IN CASE OF TROUBLE, making sure they are prepared for anything during the elections. Pictures AMBROSE PETERS

GO THE DISTANCE!

THE WEEK'S GOAL CAN WIN YOU BIG CASH!

See page 4



Goniwe wasn't killed by us, says SADF

LEGAL counsel for the SADF concluded their final argument on Wednesday in the re-opened Goniwe inquest with a last dig at the security police - suggesting they arranged the murders.

Senior counsel Anton Mostert said "implicit" in the line of questioning of Colonel Eric Winter, the former Koevoet man who headed the Cradock security police from April 1985, was that he had

CIP news 20/2/94
come to Cradock "to kill Goniwe" ~~(254)~~ (254)

It emerged during cross examination of Winter by legal counsel for the Goniwe family, George Bizo SC, that Winter had been transferred from the Koevoet unit to Cradock security police in April 1985, just

two months before the Goniwe killings

He said that, according to Bizo's argument, there was no common purpose between the cops and the SADF - which meant an SADF signal recommending Goniwe's "permanent removal" had nothing to do with his murder - Eena

Number of weapons withdrawn 'a secret'

Star 22/2/94

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The number of military rifles and submachine-guns withdrawn by the military from commando unit members and individual farmers is to remain a secret, the South African Army has said.

(254)
The army told The Star that "the commanding officers of a command can decide to withdraw weapons if the security situation justifies it".

An army statement said, "Weapons will be withdrawn if used for other than official purposes, eg hunting, the threatening of other persons and if used for own political purposes."

The Star had asked the army to clarify the situation after claims by the right wing that a government decision to withdraw weapons could have "extremely serious consequences". The right wing estimated that as many as 50 000 weapons had

been issued.

The army statement said it was not the intention to disarm all commando members, as suggested in certain media.

"Weapons will only be withdrawn in cases where members do not adhere to the conditions prescribed, or if the weapons are misused in any way."

Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee recently said the SA Defence Force had started to "repossess a large number of weapons" issued to private citizens. He added that weapons which were abused would be summarily withdrawn.

Weapons have for some months been issued to farmers, townspeople and schools in country areas. Many people joined local civil defence groups or commando units to qualify for a weapon.

The scheme came into effect after protests by organised agriculture that farmers and their families were in danger.

Goniwe: General refuses to reveal contents of fax

ARG 2/3/94

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The former head of the State Security Council today told the Goniwe inquest he was not prepared to make public the information contained in a fax sent to his former legal counsel as he regarded this as privileged information

Former army general Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg was recalled to give evidence at the inquest into the deaths of activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli who were murdered on June 27, 1985.

The inquest adjourned dramatically last month when defence force senior counsel Anton Mostert announced he was withdrawing as defence for General Van Rensburg as he had received a fax from the general differing substantially from his evidence before the inquest

General Van Rensburg received the controversial signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe. It was described to the inquest as a death warrant

In his revised statement today, General Van Rensburg said he had received the signal on June 12 and not June 17 as stated to the inquest

He said that when he had first given evidence, he had not realised he had seen the signal

He had had no intention of misleading the court

He said P Le Clus, his personal assistant, was the only person who could have handled or sent documents of this nature in his absence

He had since established that Colonel Le Clus was away at the time

Asked why he had not attempted to contact Colonel Le Clus, he said he had not thought of it.

Under cross-examination by George Bizos for the families, he admitted it would not have been difficult for the SADF to find one of its colonels.

General Van Rensburg said he was not prepared to make public the information contained in the original fax sent to his former advocate, Mr Mostert, as he regarded this privileged information

Responding to a question by Mr Justice Zietsman why he should suddenly have remembered receiving the signal on June 12 when he had earlier insisted only receiving it on the 17th, he said it was because Colonel Le Clus was away and Brigadier Kiewiet Geldenhuys was not there that day because he had gone hunting

Judge If you can remember now why could you not remember it then?

General Van Rensburg I was so busy with business related to the state of emergency that I could not remember

Judge How come you can suddenly remember now?

General Van Rensburg Because my personal assistant was not there

The general said that after he had received a report from the Geldenhuys Committee — the task force set up to investigate "problems" of Mr

Goniwe and the situation in Cradock — he had revised it, attached a copy of the signal and sent it to the then Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok.

General Van Rensburg, who earlier in the inquest said he could remember no details about the signal, revealed he had "spoken to Cape Town" and told them that his report would be coming through and that they should stay on duty.

The judge asked General Van Rensburg if he was telling the inquest that he had sent a memorandum to the Geldenhuys Committee, that when he had received their report and recommendations, he had revised it without attending the meeting and had then sent his own report plus the signal to the minister.

"That is how the secretariat operated," General Van Rensburg said

He said he had been in charge and could change things if he wanted to. He could add his own ideas

He said the report sent to Mr Vlok had mentioned Mr Goniwe

The judge said it seemed strange that General Van Rensburg, who had originally been unable to remember anything, could suddenly recall that he had spoken to the minister and even mentioned Mr Goniwe

General Van Rensburg said he could remember because when he realised Colonel Le Clus had not been there, he was the only one with the authority to have sent the report to Cape Town

At the start of today's proceedings, Freek van Rooyen, now appearing for General Van Rensburg, said his client was a very sick man who was receiving treatment for cancer

He asked that he be allowed to sit or that the court should adjourn if he was not feeling well

The judge agreed

General van Rensburg also told the inquest he had not seen the heads of arguments submitted by various advocates at the last sitting of the Goniwe inquest and was not aware that his former advocate had referred to him "as a man of inadequate memory"

He said it had taken him five months to change his affidavit because he had been ill and had been receiving treatment, and did not have time to get around to it

He said he was still not sure what had happened to the original signal sent by General Joffel van der Westhuizen to him on June 7 calling for the permanent removal from society of Mr Goniwe and his colleagues

General Van Rensburg said classified documents were usually received by his secretary and then handed to him

He said when he left the office of the State Security Council in 1986, he had emptied his cabinet and safe of all documents.

When retiring in 1991, he had again made sure that he had cleared his office of all documents

(Proceeding)

Peace troops in pay strike

254

Staff Reporter

VIRTUALLY the entire 3 400-strong National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) contingent at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, yesterday refused to continue training until a pay dispute has been settled.

And, an NPF spokesman said yesterday, it was possible the strike would spread to the NPF training base at Koeberg — where a further 1 100 members commenced training late last week.

"The whole of De Brug is affected by this situation," spokesman Colonel Connie van Rensburg said last night from Pretoria

He denied the actions of the troops at De Brug amounted to a mutiny, and described the situation as "more like a chalk-down". There had been no incidents of violence in the ranks, but troops had refused to continue training.

"The difference between the maximum and minimum salaries amounts to R5 000 a year for a rifleman," Col Van Rensburg said.

The NPF Command Council and NPF commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana were taking the issue "very seriously".

Action likely to spread to Koeberg

Col Van Rensburg said the dispute arose because NPF volunteers had been promised salaries equivalent to the highest notch in each pay scale in the SADF, but that the Transitional Executive Council had since decided to pay the troops according to the lowest notch in each pay scale.

Each man is paid R26,50 a day plus a deployment allowance of R35 a day for 16 days. Salaries range from R10 534 for a brigadier down to R1 734 for a private.

Col Van Rensburg said representations by the TEC sub-council on defence and the NPF Command Council to the TEC on the issue had come to nought.

"They stuck to their decision," he said, but added that the mat-

ter was again being taken up with the TEC

However, TEC deputy director Ms Janet Love said last night that Colonel Van Rensburg's statement was "factually inaccurate".

It was "standard" procedure in the civil service to employ people at a lower pay scale until their salaries were adjusted according to their experience, she said, and the process of adjusting NPF salaries was already underway.

"At the end of the day the salaries of everyone will be adjusted within their pay scale, according to their experience," Ms Love said.

Meanwhile, the TEC was informed yesterday that the NPF will be deployed at considerably less than half the cost originally planned.

Originally the force, which will be increased in strength from 4 500 to 10 000 men shortly, was expected to cost R405 million by the TEC defence sub-council. But owing to materials being supplied by the SA Defence Force, costs have been reduced to below R130 million.

Presenting the interim budget of the force, Ms Love said a budget of R129 320 516 includes a personnel bill of R50 234 912 and logistical support costing R79 085 604.

CT 2/3/94

APR 10 10 40 AM 1994
CT 2/3/94 (254)

Mandela: SADF 'role in future'

PRETORIA — Conflict would probably persist in South Africa for a number of years, and the South African Defence Force had a role to play in this regard, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela has told the Defence Command Council.

An SADF statement yesterday quoted Mr Mandela as telling the council last Wed-

nesday that the country's socio-economic backlog and the inability of any government to fulfil expectations meant it was probable that a measure of instability would persist for a number of years.

Mr Mandela expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the SADF in the interests of peace, the

statement said. He pronounced his satisfaction with the growing credibility and acceptability of the SADF in black townships.

The statement quoted Mr Mandela as saying the ANC shared the vision of an apolitical, professional and effective defence force acceptable to and representative of all South Africans.

The national defence force should not be loyal to any political party, including the ANC, but to the state and the people of South Africa.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was sensitive to the position of the Commandos and would not like anything done that might alienate them, according to the SADF statement — Sapa

SADF has role to play, says Mandela

602

PRETORIA — Conflict would probably persist in SA for a number of years and the SADF had a role to play in this regard, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the Defence Command Council 213/94

An SADF statement yesterday quoted Mandela as telling the council on February 23 that the country's socioeconomic backlog and the inability of any government to fulfil expectations meant it was probable that a measure of instability would persist for a number of years.

Mandela expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the SADF in the interests of peace, the statement said

He pronounced his satisfaction with the growing credibility and acceptability of the SADF in black townships, it added.

Mandela was quoted as saying the ANC shared the vision of an apolitical, professional and effective defence force acceptable to and representative of the people of SA

(254)
The national defence force should not be loyal to any political party, including the ANC, but to the state and the people of SA

Mandela said the ANC was sensitive to the position of the Commandos and would not like anything done that might alienate them, according to the SADF. — Sapa.

Peace force soldiers 'strike'

21/3/94
Biday

MARIANNE MERTEN

NATIONAL Peacekeeping Force soldiers yesterday refused to continue training at De Brug near Bloemfontein until a salary dispute was settled (~~254~~) (254)

Force media liaison officer Col Connie van Rensburg said soldiers had been promised on recruitment that they would be paid "the top-notch salary for their ranks". About three weeks ago the TEC reversed this offer, saying soldiers would be paid the bottom scale of their rank's salary.

The matter had been referred to the TEC defence subcouncil on several occasions without being resolved. Van Rensburg said the pay difference for a private was between R9 000 a year on the bottom scale and R14 000 on the top scale.

"The mood was reasonably calm, (but) the soldiers are serious about getting what they had been promised," he said.

Sapa reports that the force said the matter was being taken "very seriously" by its command council and commanding officer

May-Gen Gabriel Ramushwana.

"It is believed the necessary steps will be taken quickly to resolve this issue"

The force is due to be deployed in the final two weeks of the election campaign

Meanwhile, the TEC said in Cape Town that the force's budget had been slashed from R405m to R129m, although the force itself would soon be doubled in size.

TIM COHEN reports that the TEC's defence subcouncil had initially expected the force to cost R405m, but in its report to the TEC it said the cost to the end of the current financial year would be only a quarter of the budgeted amount

A major reason for this was that much of the equipment had been borrowed from the SADF, so did not have to be bought.

Presenting the force's R129m interim

To Page 2

Peace force ~~254~~ From Page 1

budget, TEC deputy director Janet Love said this included a personnel bill of R50m and logistical support costing R80m.

There were about 4 500 members of the force, but an extra 5 500 recruits would be joining soon. The 1 088 Umkhonto we Sizwe and 1 089 Transkei Defence Force members made up the bulk of the January intake at De Brug, with 1 131 members from the SADF and 197 from the SAP, as well as 211 from the Ciskei and 200 from the Venda defence forces. (~~254~~) (254)

The personnel cost at De Brug was

R32m while the Koeberg intake would cost R5m. The March 13 intake would cost R10m. It would consist of about 1 000 members of the SADF, MK, TDF, SAP and VDF. A further 100 civilian staff and 105 instructors would be employed.

Each soldier was being paid R26,50 a day plus a deployment allowance of R35 a day for 16 days. Salaries ranged from R10 534 for a brigadier to R1 734 for a private.

Report by M Merten and T Cohen, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb
● See Page 4

to TEC

NPKF strike goes on

Sowetan 3/3/94

By Mpikeleni Duma

ABOUT 2 500 members of the National Peacekeeping Force continued with their strike yesterday, appearing for parade in civilian clothes.

People were coming in and going out without any control the whole day yesterday at the De Brug base outside Bloemfontein. Sources told *Sowetan* that the strikers demanded that army commander General Gabriel Ramushwana attend to what they described as their legitimate grievances.

Soldiers at the gate said they did not care who was going in or coming out.

They said they would continue with training only if their grievances were addressed. (254)

"We demand from the TEC an explanation of why they failed to pay us our salaries," said an angry soldier. He said they were promised in writing that their salaries would be upgraded to the highest notch in their present salary scale if they joined the NPKF

General changes evidence

Sowetan 3/3/94

A HIGH-RANKING military officer yesterday denied at the reopened Goniwe inquest that he had changed his evidence to improve his position

Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, former head of strategy at the Secretariat for Security Council, was recalled to give evidence in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court after submitting a new affidavit which differs from evidence given by him to the inquest last year ~~(253)~~ (254)

A third affidavit in which he makes changes to previous statements was handed in to court yesterday

In it Van Rensburg states that he received the military signal recom-

mending that Goniwe and two other activists be "permanently removed from society" on June 12 1985 from Colonel Lourens du Plessis at Eastern Province Command

However, in earlier statements and in previous evidence before court he had said he received the message on June 17, 10 days after it was despatched on the alleged orders of Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was then head of EP Command.

In the new affidavit he says the signal was included in a report by the Geldenhuys Task Group, which was set up to decide on Goniwe's future and whether or not he should be reappointed

as headmaster of a Cradock school. He despatched the report to then deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok

Van Rensburg's altered evidence now appears to confirm the position of the SADF legal team that the signal calling for Goniwe's permanent removal from society was intended for the Geldenhuys Task Group and that it referred to Goniwe's long-term detention

Cross-examined by George Bizos, SC, Van Rensburg denied that he had changed part of his previous evidence to improve his position before Mr Justice Neville Zietsman



(254)

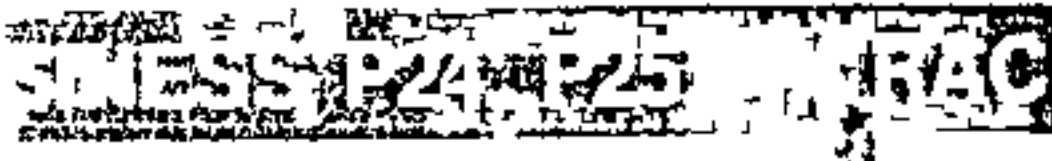
Peace troops back in training

ARC 3/3/94
NINETY percent of National Peacekeeping Force troops stationed at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, have resumed training following a strike over salaries

The strike this week has not spilled over to troops stationed at 4th battalion, Koeberg

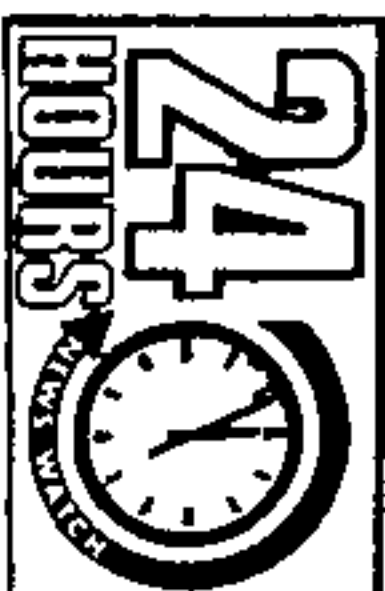
Meanwhile, the Transitional Executive Council's subcouncil on defence meets with the NPKF command council in Johannesburg tomorrow to finalise salaries, NPKF spokesman Muff Anderson said today.

Report, pictures page 23



NEW SOUTH AFRICA

A force for peace



Fledgling battalion learning their pre-election drill at Koeberg

The 941 recruits training at Koeberg to become members of the National Peacekeeping Force's Fourth Battalion complete their second week at the base today. Staff Reporter ROGER FRIEDMAN spent a few hours watching the rookies being put through their paces.

THE right-wing say they behave like "terrorist rabble" while from the left come rumblings that many recruits are merely unemployed and untrained members of defunct African National Congress self-defence units.

But spokesmen for the National Peacekeeping Force at the Koeberg training camp near Melkbosstrand have pronounced themselves more than satisfied with the progress of their fledgling battalion.

The establishment of the first three battalions at De Brug near Bloemfontein has been mired in controversy, with allegations ranging from poor discipline and misconduct to widespread sickness, desertion and discontent.

Matters came to a head this week when nearly 3500 troops training at De Brug went on strike, claiming they were being underpaid.

The strike has not affected Koeberg recruits, who receive their first salaries today.

An Argus team visiting the Koeberg base yesterday was not allowed to speak to ordinary recruits and was restricted to interviews with senior officers.

Drawing on 27 years' experience in the military, the officer responsible for training, Sakkie Marais, described his troops' morale, training and facilities as "on a par with the best I have come across".

Lieutenant-Colonel Marais said his aim was to train members from different forces in mutual doctrine and drills and that training comprised three mod-

ules. The six-week training period seemed "quite ample to bring people to the standard where they can be deployed with great success".

There had been no clique-forming, only "total integration of the various forces from section level up", Colonel Marais said.

The officer commanding Fourth Battalion, Molefe Dhladhla, said "In general everything is going well, not totally without problems, but the problems are not of the nature to hinder our progress".

He refused to discuss these "minor day-to-day problems" — "you always learn from the past," Lieutenant-Colonel Dhladhla said.

"We would be fools if we did not learn from the mistakes which happened at De Brug."

He was "very optimistic" the Peacekeeping Force would be able to play the role envisaged for it in the run-up to elections.

"Nobody here is a new recruit — all have had some training as soldiers or policemen."

"So it's not a question of training new recruits but a question of standardising everything and emerging with a united force."

But the force would be useless without the co-operation of the broader South African community, Colonel Dhladhla said.

"With the assistance of the community I'm confident we'll be able to stem the tide of violence. We are here for the community and by the community."

Colonel Dhladhla did not want to provide a break-over of his



RGT 3/3/94

25/4

MUSKETRY: National Peacekeeping Force troops get down to the serious business of learning the intricacies of the R4 rifle.

Pictures: DOUG PITHELY The Argus

Koeborg base yesterday was not allowed to speak to ordinary recruits and was restricted to interviews with senior officers

Drawing on 27 years' experience in the military, the officer responsible for training, Sakkie Marais, described his troops' morale, training and facilities as "on a par with the best I have come across"

Lieutenant-Colonel Marais said his aim was to train members from different forces in mutual doctrine and drills and that training comprised three modules

The first involved instruction on the aims, structure, role, functions and code of conduct of the peacekeeping force, and was concluded with a brief study of the Peace Accord

The second module — being completed this week — involves instruction in drilling, musketry, communication, negotiation, mediation and first-aid

The third and longest module includes training on legal aspects, crowd control, urban patrols and cordons and searches

Training is completed with shooting exercises

Colonel Marais said the integration of soldiers formerly hostile to each other had "worked like a charm" and his instructors were "the cream of the crop"

Among strong points he listed were "the lessons learned from the first intake" at De Brug, but he refused to be drawn on the "drawbacks" experienced at the Bloemfontein camp

Training had gone "far smoother and better" than ex-

"So it's not a question of training new recruits but a question of standardising everything and emerging with a united force"

But the force would be useless without the co-operation of the broader South African community, Colonel Dhladhla

"With the assistance of the community I'm confident we'll be able to stem the tide of violence. We are here for the community and by the community"

Colonel Dhladhla did not want to provide a breakdown of his troops by colour or background, saying it was unimportant

"The troops were forwarded here as per agreements from the top structures. They sent us troops as required"

His force was drawn from the ranks of the South African Defence Force, SA Police, homeland armies and police, and Umkhonto weSizwe

Political discussion among the troops was "not accommodated" — "every soldier should be apolitical," Colonel Dhladhla said

He believed this was entirely possible

Battalion liaison officer Ryno Varkevissier said discipline was stricter in Koeborg than at De Brug

"There was a big rush there and they had to cope with a larger intake than us"

"This is a concentrated group. It's a nice number of people to work with and we have enough personnel to train them"



IN CHARGE: Fourth Battalion commanding officer Molefe Dhladhla and liaison officer Ryno Varkevissier keep an eye on progress at the base.



BEST FEET FORWARD: Umkhonto weSizwe and South African Defence Force drilling styles might have differed in the past, but the National Peacekeeping Force has them all marching to the same tune at Koeborg

TEC urges peace force members to end strike

PRETORIA — The TEC said yesterday that problems at the National Peace-keeping Force barracks at the De Brug base outside Bloemfontein were administrative ~~313194~~

The TEC said senior administrative members had left for De Brug to urge striking trainee peace-keepers to return to work

Force members refused training on Tuesday when they discovered they were being paid at the lowest rate for their particular ranks, instead of at the highest rate as they had been promised

Peace force headquarters spokesman Capt Johan Loots said about 80% of the 3 100 force members were back in training

Meanwhile, the CP yesterday condemned the force's R129m budget, say-

ing it was in conflict with the current constitution.

CP deputy leader Willie Snyman said the move was surprising against the background of reports that disorder and chaos prevailed among the ranks of the force ~~(254)~~

"The force is totally subject to the control of the TEC's subcouncil on defence without any say from the defence minister, who should be responsible for the defence budget. The CP finds the position totally unacceptable and in conflict with the current constitution, which in legal technical terms is still Act 110 of 1982" ~~(254)~~

The Afrikaner Volksfront said yesterday the force was fast becoming a national disgrace. — Sapa

Report by A Thomson, Sapa, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb and E van Wyk, Sapa, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb

CAPE TOWN — National Peacekeeping Force trainees at Koeberg are "happy" despite thousands of their colleagues at De Brug near Bloemfontein striking earlier in the week over a pay dispute, according to the force's legal adviser Lt Patrick Loots, who is based at Koeberg.

Loots on Wednesday said the 1 100 trainees had been warned when they joined the force just over a week

Koeberg peacekeepers 'happy'

ago not to expect their daily allowances for at least three weeks because of administrative problems.

"Hopefully by the time the men have been here for three weeks pay problems will be sorted out and we will be able to avoid the same complications," he said.

Peacekeeping force spokesman Col Connie van Rensburg confirmed yesterday that nearly all members of the peacekeeping force resumed training at De Brug yesterday after a three-day strike.

Van Rensburg said 95% of the force was in training again. The others had either left the base or were still in their barracks, refusing to continue with training.

A five-member Transitional Executive Council delegation led by TEC administrator committee head Daan van der Merwe arrived at De Brug on Wednesday. They addressed trainees and assured them that problems with wage packages would soon be sorted out.

Van Rensburg said peacekeeping force members refused to train after receiving pay on Monday.


The trainees were promised salaries at the top end of the pay scales for their ranks. But this was adjusted by the TEC and the trainees' Monday pay packets were at the lowest levels for each rank — Sapa-
Reuter

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Peacekeeping force strike: TEC to act

Staff Reporter

The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) met National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana yesterday to discuss pay problems in the force

Earlier this week the 3 400 troops at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, went on strike over their pay

The NPKF said later the strike happened because troops had been promised they would be paid according to

the highest notch in each SADF pay scale, but were later told they were to be paid at the lowest notch

By yesterday about 95% of the De Brug troops were back in training, a spokesman said. The contingent at Koeberg did not go on strike

The spokesman said a "high-profile" TEC visit to De Brug is scheduled for Monday, during which an announcement on pay will be made

At present NPKF troops are being paid, in cash, R26,50 per day

U 9/3/94

254

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Koeberg Peace Camp - - 'It's Working like a charm'

NR4 5/3/94

(254)

(Signature)

■ Unlike Bloemfontein's De Brug training camp, rocked by reports of drunkenness and ill-discipline, the National Peacekeeping Force recruits in Koeberg are set to confound their critics. Contrary to expectations, with four weeks to go things are moving smoothly, according to plan, for the Fourth Battalion.

VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus Reporter

TO MANY, from the word go, the National Peace Keeping Force's mission was doomed to fail.

Not only did the politicians quibble about the composition of the force, critics lambasted the volunteers training to maintain order and stability during the elections as "ill-prepared and unnecessary waste of the taxpayers' money".

Worse still, the first batch of the 3500 recruits in De Brug in Bloemfontein was rocked by shocking claims that discipline had virtually collapsed in the camp. Desertion and drunkenness were rife.

And to crown it all, this week several De Brug volunteers went on strike in protest against low wages.

But amid this depressing scenario, the story of the trouble-free National Peacekeeping Force's Fourth Battalion, in its second week of training at Koeberg, comes out as a beacon of hope.

This week the camp's top instructors assured Weekend Argus that everything at the camp was "working like a charm".

Though the authorities did not allow me to talk to the ordinary recruits — "because we don't want negative sensational stories to be written about the camp" — there was nothing to suggest

that clouds of discontent were looming.

They said this was beside the fact that the volunteers — drawn from various quarters, including Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Transkei Defence Force and the SADF — had been training for only two weeks.

The confidence was based on the authorities learning a lesson from the De Brug experience, according to Battalion liaison officer Ryno Varkvisser.

Far from being unruly, the 941 volunteers were manageable compared to the 3500 in De Brug. The former enemies, who once hunted each other, were determined to make a resounding success of their task.

To them, the claim by Melkossstrand residents that they were ill-disciplined and carriers of diseases was a thing of the past.

Protests or no protests about their presence at the former kistkonnstabel headquarters, the recruits, who get a daily allowance of R26, are committed to their goals.

Their 12-hour daily routine kicks off with coffee and rusks at 6am. It is followed by a three-hour physical training course which begins at 7am. At 10am they have brunch.

Their meals are provided by a private company.

In the afternoon, the morning routine is repeated. Sometimes in the evening



they have a light training.

The SADF-provided facilities appear to be ample. Two parade grounds, 36 lecture rooms which can each accommodate 50 people, two shooting ranges, including one, a 3x6km, for R-4 and R-1 rifles.

Besides weaponry lessons, the recruits — there are 20

taught negotiation skills, crowd control, conflict resolution and first aid, known as "buddy aid".

The drilling is based on Western methods. Instructors are also drawn from the MK, Transkei and the SADF.

Head of training, Sakkie

structor with a thick moustache, summed up by saying the men were "willing to learn".

"As far as the training is concerned, there are absolutely no hassles. In fact, things couldn't have been smoother or better," he said.

Will the six-week course

peacekeepers'?

To the soft-spoken commanding officer, Molefe Dhladhla, this was not a problem because "we are dealing with people who have some military experience".

If any volunteer misbehaved, the authorities wouldn't hesitate to send

□ **ON THE MARCH:** Some of the 941 recruits of the Fourth Battalion march at their camp in Koeberg. These men start the day with a three-hour physical exercise programme — repeated in the afternoon.

Pictures: **DOUG PITHEY**, Weekend Argus.



□ **TOP GUN:** Sakkie Marais, 27 years in the military, conducts a lesson



□ **MUNCHING TIME:** Recruits brunching at a dining hall at the Koeberg base.

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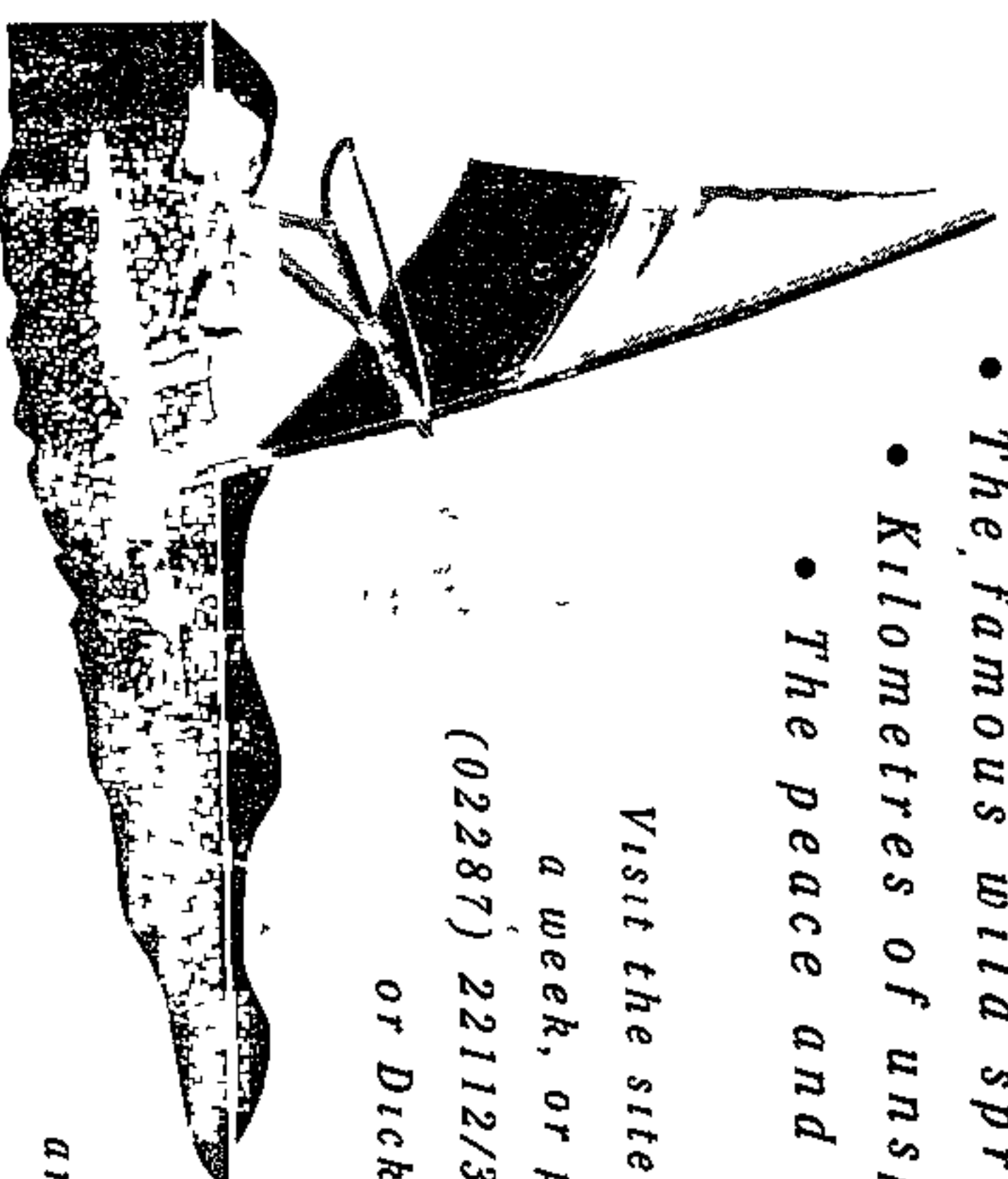
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CIPress 6/3/94

The NPKF was rocked by a salary strike this week. News Editor CHARLES MOGALE and photographer THULANI SITHOLE went to the NPKF base at De Brug to investigate.

If the TEC doesn't get its act together the National Peace Keeping Force - heralded as a major breakthrough the world over - might soon consist of a bunch of empty 6 x 6m military green tents flapping on the Bloemfontein veld.

And even if the TEC does manage to sort out pay disputes, the going-on at the base will not have inspired faith in the SA masses.

A major walk-out might be waiting to happen at the force's base at De Brug in Bloemfontein - unless the controlling TEC doesn't do some nifty footwork - and quickly!

With less than two months to go before the deployment of the force to keep the peace during the April elections, a big question mark hangs over the question of the morale among the force members.

The issue is now so serious that members are



SMOKEBREAK . . . After a strenuous drill session a group of soldiers of the NPKF relax in the veld.

threatening to quit and go back to their homes.

Discontent blew into the open this week with a strike of about 80 percent of the members over pay

Insiders who spoke on condition of anonymity say they were promised a daily allowance of R26, which would eventually be increased to R35, plus top notch salaries.

On arrival at the base they were paid the daily allowance in bulk after a fortnight - "and still we were short-changed"

They say they never received the allowances again, or the promised higher salaries.

The strike hodes ill for the all-important April elections. However 80 percent of the 3 100 trainees who had refused to participate in training activities were back at their posts by the

end of the week. They have been coming back in dribs and drabs.

NPKF officials were at pains to describe the pseudo-mutiny of the forces as "teething problems".

NKPF media officer Capt Johan Loots and the TEC's Daan van der Merwe insist that the morale in the camp is high despite the strike.

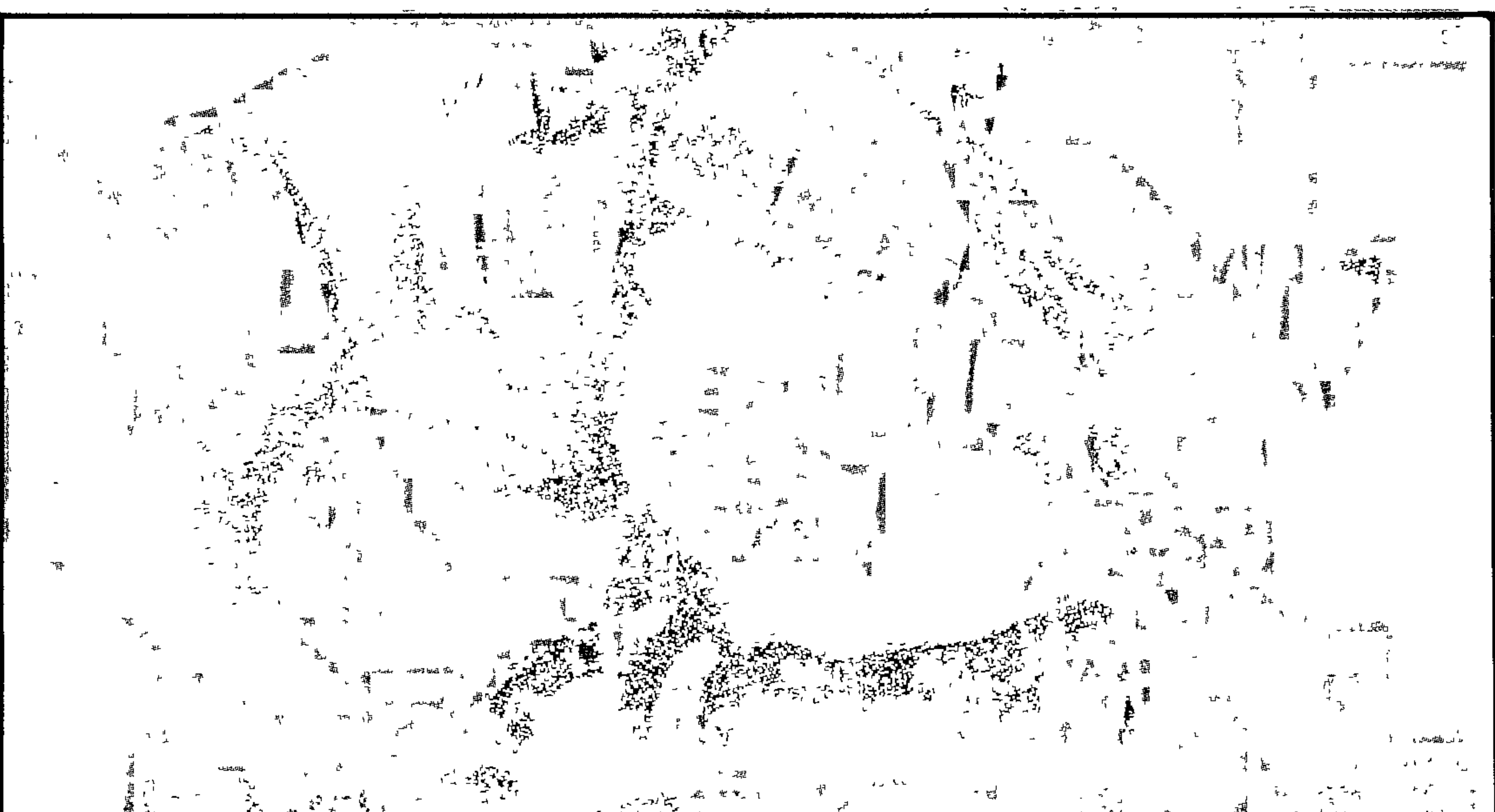
They also believe the force will be ready for deployment come April 27. Loots however disallowed interviews with trainees. "Unfortunately that is the law," he said.

But we managed to speak to some members. One said "Most of us want to go home. I am aware that many people, like me, are just waiting to get what we are owed, and we will pack and go."

The TEC's Van der Merwe says the force's problems are genuine, but mainly administrative.

"The money is there, and they will get it. The TEC is taking this matter very seriously and we are working very hard to see it resolved."

Chief Commander of the NPKF Gen Gabriel Ramushwana travelled to De Brug this week to try and speak to the striking soldiers but they reportedly wouldn't listen to him.



CARRY THAT LOAD . . . A woman soldier busy at work at the De Brug training camp in Bloemfontein.

Hold yo' horses (and purse strings) y'all . . .

HERE COMES

Self employed or inadequate pension with your job?

After 23 years in the

At retirement I hope to have

I never got round to

UNCLE SAM!

former top official in the US government and a leading expert on African affairs has called for greater American economic involvement in South Africa after the April elections

Sources in the US congress and experts on international aid are warning that South Africa cannot expect the American government to pour money into the country to help the future black majority government

But if the American government seems unlikely to increase aid to a future black South Africa government, hundreds of Americans will descend on South Africa in the next few weeks to serve as observers, "teaching democracy"

The Washington Post, in a front-page story entitled "Teaching Baby Steps of Democracy in South Africa" said about 500 "and perhaps many more" Americans will arrive in South Africa for the elections

It said the eager Americans - lawyers, academics, students, church workers, trade union officials, civil rights activists and university students - will be providing "education to local groups charged with mobilising the electorate in a country where 28 million blacks, half of them illiterate, have never been allowed to vote"

Their work, it added, "is aimed at helping South Africans overcome their ignorance of electoral politics"

The State Department will soon announce the names of 150 Americans who will be part of the group of the United Nations observer mission

Because of the huge numbers of people expected to apply, the State Department has contracted an organisation - The International Fund for Electoral Systems - to screen American applicants

WHILE sources in the US congress and experts on international aid are saying that our new government should not expect financial aid to pour in from the US after April 27, a former top official in the US government and leading expert on African affairs has suggested quite the opposite - that Americans are quietly hoping that greater US economic involvement in post-election South Africa may bring new opportunities for American trade, writes JOAO SANTA RITA.

So many Americans want to become observers in the election that the South African embassy in the US issued a statement warning that any Americans wishing to go to South Africa as observers have to be approved by the Independent Electoral Commission. Individuals were also warned that they need to apply for a visa to enter the country

Walter Kansteiner, who was director of African Affairs in the powerful National Security Council from 1990 to 1992, and before that director for Africa in the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, said that presently there is no single issue in Africa more important to US interests than the transition now underway in South Africa

But, he said, US involvement should not end with the April elections

Writing in the latest issue of the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies' African Notes, Dr Kansteiner said the US and other Western and Asian studies "will be in a position to influence the country's leadership toward market-oriented economic policies as well as political tolerance"

Although the ANC has over the past few years distanced itself from its earlier focus on economic redistribution through nationalisation, the regime may need to be reminded that significant

governmental interference with the private sector (for example the 'reconstruction levy', 'wealth tax' or prescribed investment "still advocated by some ANC members") would send counterproductive signals to foreign and domestic investors, he wrote

Like many other African analysts, Dr Kansteiner says that the entire southern Africa region depends on the success of South Africa as a black ruled country

"In addition to paying dividends for all of South Africa's citizens (as well as successful external investors), securing South Africa's political gains through a concerted effort to establish market-oriented economic policies would also have strongly positive repercussions for the broader southern African region," he said

However, congressional and aid organisations sources said that after the elections the US would not start any special financial and planning to help South Africa

At a conference held last week here in Washington it was repeatedly stated that, due to other global crises, chances of the United States helping South Africa are dwindling

US Senator Nancy Kassebaum said although there was a need to stabilise democracy in South Africa, limited resources made it impossible to launch a South African



Example of a pensioner receiving the current Government Old-Age Pension of R370 a month

sum of R134 644 and a pension of R45 465 a year.

Example of a 42 year old man paying an initial monthly contribution of R75

of R1 097 924 of which I could take a cash sum of R365 974, and a pension of R123 655 per year for life.

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- A sizeable reduction in your income tax bill
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Inadequate pension fund!

Look at what you are missing

By investing in Protea's Retirement Annuity Plan, you are able to take advantage of the considerable tax concessions available to people who either pay for their own pensions or wish to supplement their existing pension arrangements

Current income-tax laws allow you to contribute up to 15% of your taxable income* into a Retirement Annuity Fund and get full tax relief on all of it

If you pay tax at the rate of 30% and contribute R100 a month into a Retirement Annuity Plan, it would cost you only R70 after claiming tax relief

Furthermore, if you pay tax at the higher rate of 43%, it would cost you just R57 for every R100 you put into the Plan. In fact, the higher your rate of income-tax, the more you gain

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You will be notified of the amount of the increase approximately 3 months prior to each anniversary of the Plan and you have the option at that stage to refuse the escalation should you so wish

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Select any age from 55 to 65

3) I intend to retire at age _____
Select any age from 55 to 65

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Air force saves millions of rands

STEPHANE BOTHMA

PRETORIA — Improved productivity in the past year has saved the SAAF R37,4m and avoided additional costs of R84m. *B. Day*

Addressing a productivity awards ceremony last week, SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said cost-saving had become vital with continued budget restraints.

The provision of a client-oriented service, the empowering of each individual and the provision of cost-effective operational air capabilities would ensure the survival of the SAAF in the new SA, Kriel said. *712194*

In recent months the SAAF had been exposed to a number of external issues which had had a direct influence on its operations, including political insecurity, large-scale financial cutbacks and the rationalisation of personnel. However, Kriel said, the SAAF had seen this as an opportunity for development. *(254)*

The award for the best individual effort went to Flight Sgt Kobus Els of 60 Squadron, on whose initiative the configuration of the SAAF's Boeing 707 fleet had been adapted to handle passengers and cargo, instead of merely using the aircraft's "empty shell" for the training of aircrew.

NEWS Soldiers quit peace force ● No

More resign from NPKF

Sowetan 8/3/94

ABOUT 117 members of the National Peacekeeping Force in training at the General De Wet Training Centre near Bloemfontein have resigned since the start of last weekend

An NPKF spokesman said yesterday their reasons varied from domestic problems to dissatisfaction with conditions at the base. About 70 members resigned last week as a result of a strike over pay (254) (254)

The spokesman said, however, that conditions at the base had returned to normal and training had been resumed. A delegation from the Transitional Ex-

ecutive Council was due to visit the base yesterday afternoon to help deal with personnel problems

In another development, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday police were investigating charges of assault following a knife fight involving members of the NPKF in Bloemfontein at the weekend in which three were injured

Meanwhile, the Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday that the R129 million allocated to the NPKF was a waste of taxpayers' money. — *Sowetan Reporter and Sapa*



Natal killing spree now 27

AT LEAST 27 people were murdered in Natal at the weekend, 11 of them in a killing spree in Bhambayi, north of Durban. Sowetan 8/3/94

At Madadeni, near Newcastle, teenagers Thokoza Ngema, Veli Ngema and Musa Masondo were shot dead on Sunday, KwaZulu police said.

Gunmen swept through the Bhambayi settlement on Saturday night killing at least eight people. Police said 11 bodies had been recovered (254)

There had been no arrests for the Bhambayi killings by yesterday afternoon — *Sapa*

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Inquest told of death order procedure

PORT ELIZABETH — Military operations to assassinate activists in foreign countries would have been approved by a special State Security Council committee chaired by the President and including the Foreign Minister, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday.

Former State Security Council secretariat strategy head Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg said such operations would have been executed by forces under the control of the chief of the army. He told the Supreme Court he had had no dealing with such foreign operations.

Van Rensburg said only activists living in foreign countries would have been killed. Activists inside SA were arrested and brought to court.

The inquest is into the murders of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli who were shot and stabbed near Port Elizabeth on June 27 1985.

Van Rensburg said earlier he had re-

ceived a signal recommending that Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency" on June 12. The signal had been sent from Eastern Province Command on June 7. **Biday**

Referring to the general's earlier testimony, George Bizos, SC, for the families of the deceased, asked him why he had not said the State Security Council had not sanctioned the killing of activists in the country. Van Rensburg had said that had the signal been a death warrant, it should not have been sent to him but to the head of the army. **813194**

He has insisted throughout the hearing that the signal was a recommendation for lengthy detention. **(25)**

Under cross-examination by Glenn Goosen, Van Rensburg said he could not remember what had happened to the signal after June 17. He had given it to a Brig Verster, but he could not remember if he had received it back. — Sapa.

New pay deal for force

CT 9/3/94 (254)
JOHANNESBURG —
The TEC has agreed to revise the salary structures of members of the National Peacekeeping Force

Salaries will range from R2 389 per month for a private to R10 534 for a brigadier, the TEC said yesterday

An additional daily allowance of R26,50 would also be paid to all members of the NPF and this would be added to another allowance of R35 per day on deployment of the NPF

● The National Peacekeeping Force is keeping a report on a knife-fight in Bloemfontein involving members of the force under wraps.

The report, an investigation into the fight involving civilians and NPKF soldiers outside a Bloemfontein bar on Saturday night, was due to be released yesterday, but all attempts to obtain the findings were unsuccessful — Staff Reporter, Sapa

However, even if we had that informa- of the thieves.

General's 'corrected evidence' is self-serving, says counsel

PORT ELIZABETH — Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg was giving new evidence to the Goniwe inquest because his earlier testimony might implicate him in the murders of Matthew Goniwe and three others, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court was told yesterday

Glenn Goosen, counsel for Col Lourens du Plessis, who earlier told the inquest he had sent the signal from Eastern Province Command and that it was a death warrant, said the general was trying to show the signal received by him at the State Security Council was linked to an innocent task group investigating Goniwe's lot

Van Rensburg denied this, saying he wanted to tell the court the truth

The signal recommending that Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency" was sent from EP Command on June 7 1985

Goniwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlahi were shot and stabbed to death near Port Elizabeth 20 days later.

Van Rensburg, former strategy head of the State Security Council secretariat, said last year he received the signal on June 17. In new evidence, he said he received the signal on June 12, when he received the task group's report recommending Goniwe be reappointed as a schoolteacher in Cradock.

Goosen put it to Van Rensburg that his real reason for correcting his evidence was to try to persuade the judge that the signal had something to do with the task group's investigation

"It is important for you . . . that the judge accepts the signal was to be incorporated into the report. Objectively, have you got a motive to show the signal was not a death warrant?"

Van Rensburg denied this "I know I had nothing, but nothing, to do with the Goniwe murders."

Goosen put it to the general that he had always known the signal was a death warrant. "Nothing can be further from the truth," said Van Rensburg. — Sapa

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Police query NPKF raise

PRETORIA — The South African Police Union has raised concern over the increases granted to the National Peacekeeping Force by the Transitional Executive Council after the recent strike by NPKF members

SAPU said in a statement yesterday that NPKF members had been receiving higher salaries than other members of the se-

curity forces even before the increases (254) (274)

"The matter should receive urgent attention to prevent further decline in the morale and loyalty of members of the South African Police," the statement urged

SAP members will receive a R22 50 daily allowance over the election period, compared to

NPKF members' R61 50

The union is concerned that "this obvious favouritism is a taste of what can be expected" in the new South Africa

They also concluded that the precedent has been set for striking to be an acceptable option to ensure higher salaries and that the NPKF's services were more highly regarded than those of the other security forces — Sapa

CT 11/3/94.

DEFENCE

FM 11/3/94

The old kitbag

The politicisation of the SA Defence Force in the pursuit of apartheid ideology is generally regarded as one of the more unfortunate legacies of National Party rule. The purge of senior officers perceived as opponents of the Nat government that swept to power in 1948 set the scene for a systematic undermining of the SADF's apolitical culture. This destructive process reached a zenith under PW Botha (254)

Although President FW de Klerk has taken significant steps to reduce the SADF's political clout, particularly on issues of finance, further restructuring of the administrative link between political control and military command seems essential to shape an acceptably independent defence force for a democratic SA.

It is one of the many challenges awaiting

the new parliament." But the groundwork could be laid now by the Transitional Executive Council, argues Institute for Defence Policy senior researcher Bill Sass, who recently completed a study on "civilianising" the Ministry of Defence. The Midrand-based institute is an independent military research centre funded by the private sector and the Hans Seidel Foundation in Germany. FM 11/3/94

Sass says most of the political parties involved in current negotiations on the transition to democracy agree on the need for more civilian control of the military. Coupled to this, their commitment to transparency and open democratic government dictates the need for nonpartisan, multiparty control of the armed forces at parliamentary level (254)

Sass concedes that establishing greater civilian control over a new Ministry of Defence, while simultaneously integrating various armed formations embarking on affirmative action programmes and possibly countering internal unrest, will make the task difficult. But he believes it is possible and should be considered as a matter of urgency by the TEC either directly or through a special working group.

Sass says the SADF currently has no non-

Continued on page 55

Continued from page 50

military personnel or civilian administrators at the level of departmental director or above. All responsibility for running the department centres on the Chief of the SADF and other military personnel. He believes the reintroduction of a civilian administrator as Secretary of Defence could result in major changes.

The secretary could be responsible to the Minister of Defence for issues such as finance, external liaison regarding personnel and logistics, labour relations, service conditions and claims against the department. There would need to be a clear division of responsibility between the secretary, the Minister and his deputy, and the chief of the SADF.

Many of the military personnel currently employed in the various Defence Staff directorates could be converted to civilian staff and come under the control of the secretary, as was the case until the mid-Sixties.

But Sass cautions that changing to civilian control of the military should not be undertaken lightly. If that happens, it must be an improvement.

Care must be taken not to force the military to lobby for itself in the political arena. This could be achieved if the State President himself was able to become the SADF's nonpartisan champion at government level.

The defence force could be further depol-

FM 11/3/94 (254)
itised by the appointment of a deputy president from an opposition party as deputy chairman of the State Security Council of which, by law, the president is chairman. Sass believes this could result in SSC decisions being truly based in national unity.

In addition, he believes the parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Defence as provided for in the interim constitution will play a "crucial" role in democratic control of the SADF.

The committee will include representatives of all parties with 10 or more seats in parliament. It will be able to investigate and make recommendations on a wide range of matters affecting the SADF including its budget, functions, armaments and policy.

Sass says the committee is the one organ through which opposition parties will be able to exert direct influence and gain insight and information. He suggests the formation of an independent expert body such as a defence council, drawn from outside the SADF to assist and advise the committee. ■

Army counsel could withdraw from inquest

PORT ELIZABETH — Senior legal counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert yesterday indicated he might withdraw from the Goniwe inquest.

His warning concluded the final day of evidence, during which he twice criticised Eastern Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman.

After accusing the judge of siding with senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, Mostert said he would consider making an application. Earlier he questioned Zietsman's impartiality.

Mostert indicated he might withdraw from the hearing while discussing dates for further argument. Suggesting five days could be required,

he added "If I'm still in the matter."

In the first altercation, Mostert objected to the judge's questioning of Gen Pieter Geldenhuys, saying he was presupposing the SADF witness was lying. 11/2/94

Zietsman overruled his objection.

Later, Bizos objected to Mostert's questioning of the general, saying he was posing leading questions. Zietsman agreed the questions were leading, but did not make a ruling.

Mostert argued that his questions had not been leading and said he had the right to be annoyed because Zietsman had unjustifiably supported Bizos on this issue.

"I take exception to your attitude,"

Zietsman replied

Mostert responded. "I also take exception to your attitude"

Mostert then asked for a lunch adjournment to consider making an application, on which he did not elaborate. (SADF) (254)

He returned to say he would reserve a decision on the application until he had examined the court records and spoken to his clients.

The stop-start inquest, which began on March 1 last year, has centred on a military signal recommending that Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency". — Sapa.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT for the year ended December 31, 1993

Audited Financial Results	Year ended 31/12/93 Rm	Year ended 31/12/92 Rm	COMMENTS
Income Statement			
Sales	689,5	668,3	Trading conditions The 1993 year reflected a 3,2% increase in sales which rose to R689,5 million. The continuing cost reduction programmes contained costs thus enabling trading profit to rise by 3,2%, in line with sales, to R94,3 million. After allowing for the favourable deferred tax rate adjustment of R11,4 million the profit after taxation amounts to R76,2 million. This equates to earnings per share of 319 cents which is some 31% higher than the figure of 244 cents earned in 1992. Much improved working capital management resulted in an operating cash inflow of R52,2 million and the Group ended the year in an ungeared position. Investment continues in modernising the Group's manufacturing facilities and some R29,3 million of capital was spent.
Trading Profit	94,3	91,3	
Financing	(3,9)	(6,1)	
Profit before taxation	90,4	85,2	
Taxation SA Normal	(19,3)	(27,4)	
Secondary tax on companies	(6,3)		
Deferred tax rate adjustment	11,4		
Net income after taxation	76,2	57,8	
Preference dividends	(0,1)	(0,1)	
Attributable profit	76,1	57,7	
Cash flow	52,2	35,2	OUTLOOK AND DIVIDEND It is extremely difficult to forecast the trading conditions for 1994 in view of the political uncertainties. Group profits and sales for the first two months were in line with budget which anticipates a small increase in sales and trading profits for the year. Should this trend continue, the Group will achieve a corresponding increase in the 272 cents earnings per share which excludes the benefit of the deferred tax rate adjustment. The ongoing modernisation of manufacturing facilities will continue to be a management priority. The Board has declared a final dividend of 115 cents per share (1992 105 cents) making a total distribution of 175 cents per share (1992 165 cents).
Capital expenditure	29,3	30,7	
Gearing % shareholders' funds	-4,7%	1,5%	
Number of Shares			
— Average	23,829m	23,675m	
Earnings per share	319c	244c	
Earnings per share excluding deferred tax rate adjustment	272c	244c	
Dividends per share	175c	165c	
Dividend cover — times	1,8	1,5	
Net worth per share	1 326c	1 189c	
Assets employed			
Fixed assets	213,3	201,8	
Net current assets	135,9	154,4	
Assets employed	349,2	356,2	
Financed by			
Shareholders funds	317,5	283,0	
Deferred tax	46,7	68,8	
Net (cash)/borrowings	(15,0)	4,4	
	349,2	356,2	

A M D GNODDE — CHAIRMAN

M J SMITHYMAN — MANAGING DIRECTOR

March 10, 1994

NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

SADF counsel may quit inquest

SENIOR legal counsel for the South African Defence Force, Anton Mostert, on Thursday indicated he may withdraw from the Goniwe inquest

His warning concluded the final day of evidence - during which he twice criticised Eastern Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman

Mostert indicated he may withdraw from the hearing while discussing dates for further argument. He said five days may be required - and added "If I'm still in the matter" (254) (327)

Earlier Mostert had objected to Judge Zietsman's questioning of Gen Pieter Geldenhuys, saying the judge was presupposing the SADF witness was lying

"It is apparent from your demeanour that you feel the witness is not telling the truth. Whatever view you have of your impartiality in this case, we have a different view," Mostert said

Judge Zietsman overruled his objection

Later senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, objected to Mostert's questioning of the general, saying he was posing leading questions. Judge Zietsman agreed the questions were leading, but did not make a ruling

Mostert insisted his questions had not been leading, ignoring the judge's three requests for him to continue questioning

10/11/94

Finally,

peace

force

comes

to



NPKF coming good

By ZANELE VUTELO

THE National Peace Keeping Force at the De Brug base has been watching with a sense of futility as its efforts to weld itself together receive not the slightest recognition.

Instead, according to NPKF liaison officer Major William Bisho, "Our difficulties and teething problems have received more publicity."

City Press spoke to all six liaison officers of the different armies of the SADF's Capt Johann Berh, MK's Capt Edward Ramabu, TDF's Capt Mzuvalukile Somagaca, CDF's Capt Mcedisi Mankosi, VDF's Capt Humbulani Daswa and the SAP's Capt Sitan Nyalungu - and all of them expressed resentment at the way the issue of the salary dispute "was blown out of proportion".

According to the liaison officers, the soldiers had every right to demand to know what their service benefits were "if's normal labour practice," said the SADF's Berh.

Of the 100 soldiers who resigned from the NPKF last Friday, Bisho said nothing more could be done. He said all the troops had been spoken to and were promised their problems would be given immediate attention.

Bisho said those who felt they could not wait had been given the option to leave and they had taken it. He also conceded that there had been a steady

spate, but not many, resignations since the NPKF's inception in January.

The resignations came from all the groups represented in the force.

City Press spent the whole day at De Brug and observed everybody going about their business. We spoke to soldiers of all ranks and from none of them did we get the impression that the camp was falling apart.



SOMAGACA (TDF)



RAMABU (MK)



MANKOSI (CDF)



NYALUNGU (SAP)



BEHR (SADF)



DASWA (VDF)

The three battalions were training and in one tent soldiers from the TDF, VDF, MK and the SADF were grouped together playing a game of cards. Military discipline was at its best as soldiers saluted their seniors whenever they met.

City Press asked MK liaison officer Edward Ramabu why it was that the initial reports coming from the base had blamed

ATTENTION!

By SOBANTU XAYIYA

RECRUITS of the National Peace Keeping Force battalion in Koeberg started their second week of training without complaints.

Unlike the De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein - rocked by reports of drunkenness and ill-discipline - the Koeberg instructors and recruits seem to be handling it well.

Battalion officer of training Sakkie Marais this week said: "As far as training is concerned there are absolutely no hassles. In fact things couldn't

No one

steps

out of

line at

Koeberg

camp

have been better."

The men are willing to learn, he said.

The trouble-free Koeberg training camp consists of 941

we Sizwe, the Transkei Defence Force and the SADF. An officer said their confidence was drawn from lessons learned from the "De Brug experience".

The recruits get a daily allowance of R26. Their facilities - provided by the SADF - include two parade grounds, 36 lecture rooms which can accommodate 50

people each, two shooting ranges and one 3 by 6 kilometre shooting range for R4 and R1 rifles.

Recruits are taught negotiations skills, from various quarters including Urkhonto and crowd control.

BOOT POWER... An officer (above) watches as recruits of the National Peace Keeping Force fine-tune their drilling on the

parade ground at Koeberg - where training seems to be proceeding without any of the hitches experienced at the De Brug camp. Recruits (below) raise their batons in full cry in a crowd control exercise. Besides training in drilling and the use of fire-arms, they are also taught negotiation skills and how to resolve conflicts. To compensate for all the sweating in the hot sun, recruits are paid a daily allowance of R26.



Picture: FANIE JASON



13/3/94

254



UNIFORMITY . . . Male and female recruits drill separately but receive equal training.

■ Bottom Pic: ANDRIES MCINEKA

SADF probes contracts officer

S Times

13/3/94

By NICK OLIVARI

A SENIOR SADF officer, responsible for awarding multi-million rand contracts to private security firms, has been ordered to take compulsory leave.

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt confirmed that National Keypoints director Colonel Manie Moller had been ordered to go on leave for three weeks, pending the outcome of an internal disciplinary hearing.

Although the SADF said no charges had been laid against Colonel Moller, sources close to the investigation told the Sunday Times he was questioned about alleged irregularities in the awarding of contracts to guard areas important to national security — including nuclear facilities.

Acknowledged by the security industry as being "extremely influential" in the allocation of contracts,

Colonel Moller was sent on leave from February 28.

Colonel Rolt said the investigation, carried out by the Military Police, was launched on the direct order of SADF chief General Georg Meiring.

"The defence force launched the investigation on its own initiative and is moving swiftly to verify the

truth or otherwise of these allegations as it views any possible irregularities in a serious light," he said. Colonel Moller had not been arrested or charged, he added.

Colonel Rolt said the SADF would not divulge any further information as it did not want to prejudice the investigation.

Sources said the SADF had moved quickly after the allegations by several private security companies

who had dealt with Colonel Moller. (254)

The most recent contract was awarded for the security of major airports in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Airports Company, which manages nine South African airports, confirmed the National Keypoints Secretariat had provided technical expertise in the awarding of the contract for airport security, but stressed it was only one of the bodies involved.

"When the Airports Company was established in August 1993, one of its responsibilities was to look into the question of airport security," said Mr Matthew Temple.

"The project team established to formulate policy consisted of the SAP, SADF as well as the National Keypoints Secretariat."

Age notes accused's contempt of court

'Wanted' men return

Sowetan 14/3/94

By Lulama Luti

■ SHORT VISIT Three high-ranking Apla members back home:

THREE high-ranking members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, said to be the most wanted, arrived in South Africa from Tanzania yesterday to attend a meeting with the SA Defence Force on Wednesday

The three, who in terms of immigration laws, have only five days in which to be in the country, will form part of an 'Apla delegation that will meet SADF members in Pretoria

They are "Brigadier" Willy Nkonyeni, "Colonel" Andile Ntabeni, both in the Apla high command, and "Captain" Mopedi Motlhabane, a cadre

They were met at Jan Smuts Airport by Apla chief Romero Daniels (Mofokeng), Pan Africanist Congress national executive committee members Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani and Mr Jaki Seroke (254)

Nkonyeni said they did not regard their being here as home-coming

"This is because we have come here on the basis of conditions laid down by the racist regime. They do not regard us as part of the solution. Our home-coming will be after our problems with them

have been resolved," he said

The meeting with the SADF on Wednesday will focus on

- The mutual cessation of hostilities,
- The future of a national defence force; and
- General amnesty for all Apla members

The three, who have been out of the country for periods ranging between four and 18 years, said they hoped they would find time to visit their families in Soweto, Cape Town and Munsieville

Union recruiting for army

JACQUIE GOLDING

THE National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) was targeting 1 000 public service workers to fill vacancies in a new national defence force, the union said yesterday.

Nehawu assistant general secretary Neil Thobejane said union officials had been approached by ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe last week to discuss recruiting union members to fill 850 vacancies.

Posts were vacant countrywide. A minimum of 100 recruits was needed from the Transvaal Provincial Administration, but Nehawu expected about 1 000 recruits, Thobejane said.

Nehawu members were promised R63 more than their current daily pay.

"It's an opportunity for health sector servants interested in working in military health to make the change," Thobejane said.

"There's enthusiasm in all regions countrywide"

The deadline for applications for employment as nurses, clerks, social workers

and doctors was the end of the week. Recruitment would be discussed at branch and regional meetings, Thobejane said.

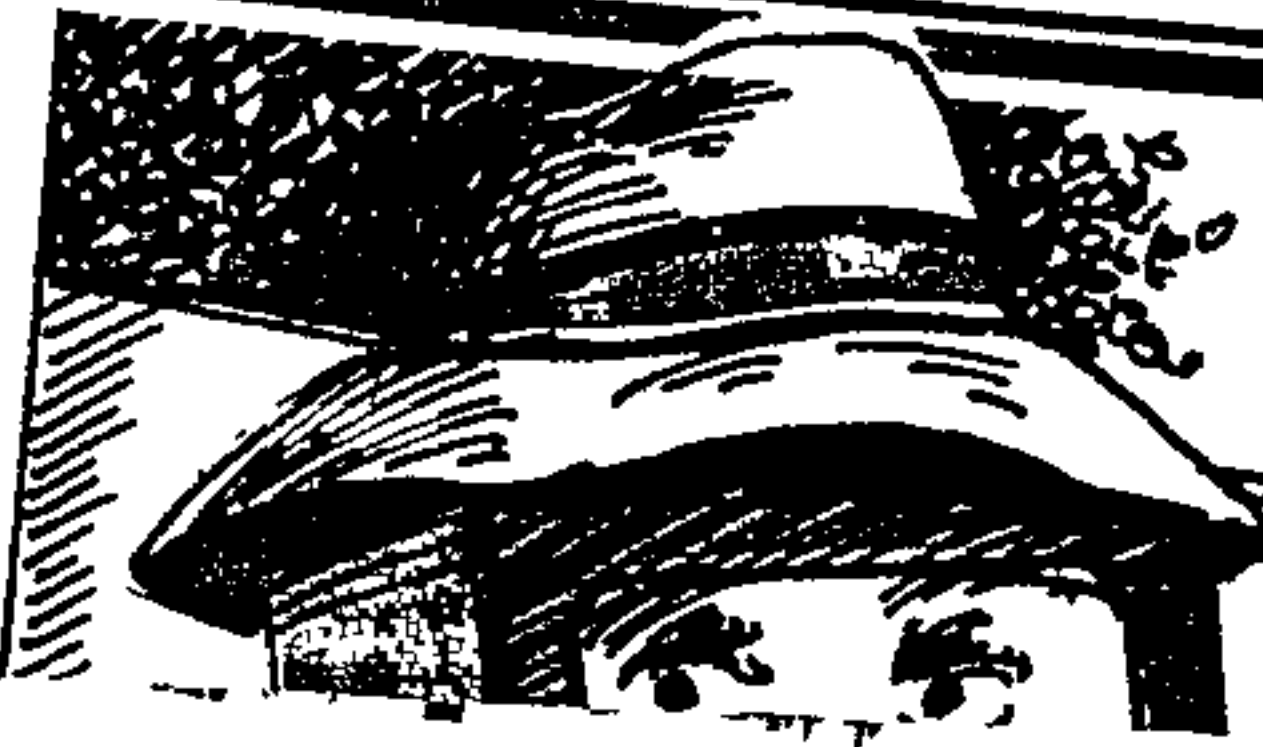
However, Umkhonto acting chief of staff Sphiwe Nyande denied holding any meetings with the union.

"We don't have a shortage of recruits" If more people wanted to join the force, lists of names which had been handed to the ANC's national executive committee could be amended, he said.

Meanwhile, Nehawu has planned sit-ins and hospital occupations across the country to support a demand for a R1 300 minimum wage for general assistants, six months' paid maternity leave and 20 days' child care leave.

The union is also demanding 15 days a year for union activities, the establishment of a Commission for Administration bargaining forum in all regions and one full-time shop steward in each province.

Report by J. Golding, T.M.L., 11 Diagonal St., Jhb.



Fed-up with assets

Afri left, guan

NF Int



'Great progress' made by peacekeeping force

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force had made great progress, ironed out its problems with discipline, and would be ready to deploy as many as 4 000 troops by mid-April

This was the assessment yesterday after a visit to the De Brug training camp near here by the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence and a team of Commonwealth observers and diplomats. (254) (254) CT 17/3/94

Former South African Defence Force chief and co-chairman of the sub-council General Kat Liebenberg said the force had largely overcome its problems. — Sapa

'Great progress' at peace force

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force had made great progress, had ironed out discipline problems, and would be ready to deploy as many as 4 000 troops by mid-April.

This was the assessment made yesterday after a visit to the De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein by the TEC defence sub-council and a team of Commonwealth observers and diplomats.

"We are impressed. There is progress and improvement all the time," said defence sub-council and ANC national working committee member Ronnie Kasrils.

Former SADF chief and co-chairman of the sub-council Gen Kat Liebenberg said the force had made up lost time and had largely overcome its problems.

The four battalions in the force, three at De Brug and another at Koeberg near Cape Town, are scheduled to be evaluated for the first time next week. The defence sub-council is still debating where to deploy the force. **FB194**

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group co-ordinator Col Nicholas Cotton said good progress had been made against many people's expectations. He expected the whole force to be ready for deployment by mid-April. **(254)**

"South Africans can be reasonably optimistic they will play their part, though this will be a small part." — Sap. **(254)**

Report by J Rees, Sapa, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb

US delay on end of sanctions

ARMSCOR has offered to come clean on its involvement in hi-tech weapons smuggling to Iraq and China and pay tens of millions in fines to protect seven South African sanctions busters from US Grand Jury criminal indictments.

But a source revealed this week that the offer, including a payment of R6-million, had been rejected by the US Justice Department, which is insisting the seven men be extradited to stand trial.

The source said Armscor was so anxious to settle the dispute, which began in November 1991, that it was prepared to allow the seven to give evidence in the US on condition they were given immunity from imprisonment.

But US prosecutors, led by Assistant US Attorney Robert Goldman, are refusing to cut a deal unless the corporation, which now admits to breaking US laws, makes full disclosures about the identity and activities of its US suppliers for the past five years.

Armscor executives are also considering asking the ANC to intervene to resolve the dispute.

The South African Foreign Affairs Department wants the dispute taken out of the hands of the Justice Department so it can be resolved diplomatically.

The Armscor source said protection of foreign collaborators who helped South Africa keep pace with advanced military technology during the harshest sanctions had been authorised at the highest levels of government.

Identification of suppliers or middlemen would leave them liable to prosecution and brand Armscor as a pariah in the multi-billion rand international trade in which secrecy is a fundamental rule.

A US Embassy spokesman dismissed Armscor fears that the clash could influence the US to use its UN Security Council veto to block the expected lifting of the UN arms embargo later this year at the request of a new government.

But another fear remains. There is deep concern that an ANC-dominated government may accede to the extradition to appease US commercial and military worries about the strength and capability of the SA arms industry.

South Africa's potential to join the first division of international military equipment suppliers was underlined this week by an offer to supply UN peacekeepers and neighbouring states with world-beating mine detection and lifting equipment.

The offer by Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee was coupled with an announcement of a unilateral and immediate moratorium on the international marketing and export of landmines.

Ironically, the availability and sale of life-saving SA anti-mine equipment,

Demand

to quiz

SA arms

dealers

By PETER De IONNO

which could protect peacekeepers in Bosnia and Somalia, is blocked by international arms sanctions.

The move is another step on the road towards normalising South Africa's international military relations.

South Africa has also signalled its readiness to sign the Missile Technology Control Regime, a US-led club in which members agree not to trade their technology outside the group.

Much is at stake. The hi-tech Rooivalk ground attack helicopter is a favoured contender for a R10-billion order for 90 aircraft by the British Army.

The British, in turn, are keen to sell corvettes and advanced jet trainers to South Africa. These sales are dependent on the lifting of the UN arms embargo.

The US indictment centres on allegations of illegal co-operation and arms smuggling between Armscor and International Signals and Control Corp (ISC).

The decade-long scheme violating US export controls peaked when South Africa became involved in assisting the ISC provide thousands of artillery fuses to China and Iraq.

The South Africans named in the US indictment are William "Randy" Metelkamp, Vern Davis, Brian Scott, Bert Quinn, Johan Lombard, James Budricks and Gerrit "Bull" Pretorius.

Mr Metelkamp, an agent for Armscor, was one of the "Coventry Four" arrested in London in 1984 during an abortive attempt to obtain the British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile technology.

The indictment names former Armscor subsidiaries Kentron and Fuchs Electronics and a dozen other "front" companies.

The charges have prevented any of the men, some arms dealers with 20 years' experience, from travelling to any US-administered territory. Under US law, they may be seized anywhere in the world and brought to trial in the US.

S Times

2013/94

(254)

11 languages for force

(294) Own Correspondent (120)

DURBAN — SADF chief General Georg Meiring has announced the force's new language policy — multilingualism instead of bilingualism — which will come into effect when the new national defence force is established after next month's election

In terms of the new policy, the 11 official languages — Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swati,

Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu — would be recognised, Natal command spokesman Captain Kim van Niekerk said

However, the various languages would only be used where they were applicable for command, control, management and training purposes

English and Afrikaans would still be used for all communication between national and regional headquarters

CT 21/3/74

'Remove Goniwe judge'

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Inquest delay as SADF calls for recusal on the basis of 'bias'

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The Defence Force today called for the recusal of the Judge-President of the Eastern Cape from the Goniwe inquest on the grounds of suspected bias

After more than 14 months of evidence Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, said the SADF had instructed him to apply for a postponement so that a suitable application for the removal of Mr Justice Zietsman could be made

He said the application, which would take at least 10 days to prepare, would be

made on the "reasonable suspicion of bias on the part of the judge"

Mr Mostert said nearly 5 000 pages of records had to be examined before the application could be brought to court

He realised that a great deal of money and time had been spent on the inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkonto, the Cradock Four murdered in 1985. But money and time were no grounds for the refusal of a recusal

He said if the application for recusal was unsuccessful the SADF would appeal. Either way the case faced a substantial

delay

ARC 21/3/94

This makes it virtually impossible that the findings of the inquest, which were expected this week, will be available before the election

The court, which was to have heard final argument this week, was adjourned until Wednesday next week for the SADF application

Mr Mostert said it was with great reluctance that he had agreed to the postponement but there was no other option

If the judge agrees to a recusal then the hearing will have to start from scratch before another judge

Call for judge to quit Goniwe probe

Star 22/3/94

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — The SADF called for the recusal of the Judge President of the Eastern Cape from the Goniwe inquest on the grounds of suspected bias yesterday

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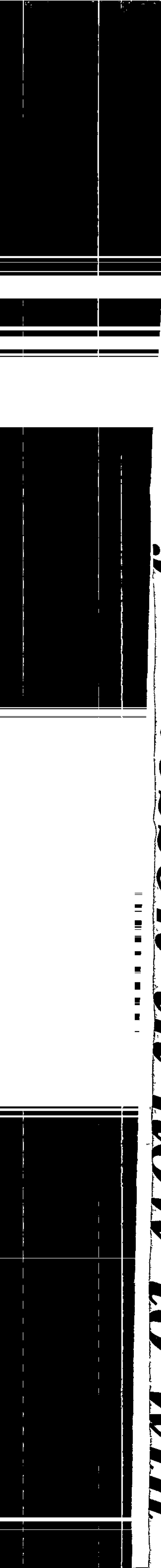
Mostert said it was with great reluctance that he had agreed to the postponement but that there was no other option.

If the judge agrees to a recusal, the hearing will have to start from scratch before another judge

If recent reports about developments in the National Peacekeeping Force are anything to go by, the force is a disaster story. Denis Beckett went to look, and came away humbled — and inspired.

Star 22/3/94

NPKF an object lesson in how to win



Faree, they said Faree Faree The word rang in my ears. People say "So where are you off to?" I say "To see the National Peacekeeping Force." They say "You mean Peacekeeping Faree, ha ha ha ha ha."

They've been reading their papers. They don't recall the calm reports about budgets and schedules. They recall the bits that push adrenalin. Rapport ranting about troops urinating anywhere and whites too frightened to sleep, Sunday Nation shrieking about racist white officers insulting the blacks, the Financial Mail tut-tutting that the NPKF is "doomed", "as unwieldy as the abbreviation by which it is known"; Beeld's headline "Circus with hundreds of clowns", accounts of the Kill the Boer night, the knife fight night, the wage strike.

*Colour-wise,
they're as mixed
as a Castle ad.
Signs of lurking
collapse are hard
to detect.*

night Epithets are "troubled" or "embattled", nouns "disaster" and "laughing stock".

Pulling up to De Brug, picturesque in venetian Free State vlaktes, I expect little Surely the tents will fall down.

Early on, I mistake Colonel Eugene Nzama for a lieutenant Nzama, ex-MK, is young and devoid of ribbons. The NPKF ("unwieldy" is right) have confusing rank badges. It's not a sin, but a knot of white ex-SADF officers treat me like Anglo managers might

fine a white officer saying "Hey, take this back to brunch." But the other way round is natural! The language doesn't even have a word for "person" without racial connotations. There's no room for racial righteousness, anywhere.

The base has a two-meal day. Brunch is egg and bacon and both in liberal dosage. The mess is far more integrated than an anti-apartheid campus. The campuses worry, secretly, that the nonracial world isn't what it was meant to be. Everybody mixes in the queue, but come to the tables and they're colour-coded. At De Brug, colourwise they're as mixed as a Castle ad. They're segregated by rank.

Signs of lurking collapse are hard to detect. Latent racial combat even harder. "No," says the strapping Afrikaner ahead of me, "all my life I'll be proud I was at this place at this time." The ex-Ciskei major on the other side says "It is taking us time to understand what is happening here, but we're learning."

The magnitude begins to grip. These people's traditions and beliefs and upbringing are Arctic and Equatorial. Now they're sharing the bobble. If this isn't miracle I do not know what miracle means.

MK and the SADF do an About Turn almost the same. The order goes *A-boonwau*, and on the fall of the right foot a very staccato *Tuur*. The troops heel around in four steps of 45 degrees each. Just one small problem. MK turns on their left, SADF on the right.

So get them together, give them a routine drill order, and bam! You have Keystone Cops.

Somebody had to change. But this is drill, this is not mere politics. Change is a four-letter word. A soldier's very heartbeat tells him his drill is the best there is. To change at all is risky. To change to suit another force is dangerous. To change to



Hard at work . . . peacekeeping force troops preparing for a drill at the Koeberg base

STP

22/3/94

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...treat someone who mistook Harry O for the liftman One yells "Lieutenant! That's no lieutenant! That's the Colonel!" I can hear the Capital C. I'm taken aback. This is not the resentment one is led to expect.

Later, much ice having melted, I put it bluntly to an ex-SADF man. "You're in your fifties. You're a career soldier. You've spent your life climbing the rank ladder. Now you're given orders by an MK man who wasn't even born when you got your sword; whose administrative and logistic skills are a fraction of yours. Never mind politics, in human terms you must be upset."

He mulls, and says "Maybe I ought to be. But firstly he's such a nice guy, secondly, a little sacrifice is no pain. Thirdly, we learn there are kinds of leadership we didn't know about before." Some of the whites do have noses out of joint. That's inevitable. The surprise is how many take the long view.

A Xhosa officer, ex-MK, orders a rifleman, ex-Venda, Defence Force, to take me to the officers' mess. The order is in Zulu, and I am not "this person", "this visitor", or "this man". I am "this white" — *lomlungu*. Convention says the whites had a monopoly on racism. Forget it. Imag-

suit the ex-enemy . . . explosive

So there was surprise all round when the change was smooth enough to make clockwork look clumsy. Not a murmur. Oddly, all the forces largely changed back to the old British ways. The SADF dropped "commandant", MK dropped, their stiff-legged ceremonial march. Various homeland contingents dropped detouches they had proudly developed. Saluting remains in limbo. People salute every which way — elbow up or down, hand front or back, wrist convex or concave. One day the Regimental Sergeant Major will blow a fuse and straighten it. Not soon, I hope. It's a constant reminder of the wonder that is at work. They joined to slaughter each other; now they salute each other.

Everybody changed part of their military legacy, but MK changed far more than the rest. At first that seems amazingly big-hearted. Gradually I learn more. (1) MK's drill was embarrassing anyway, not least since many of the 1 000-plus people it contributed to the force were not soldiers so much as deserving loyalists. (2) It's quid pro quo for MK winning in the big ways.

MK did get the best of the deal. MK people did get promoted in dizzy

leaps. MK does get the lion's share of the top jobs. On paper you could say: see, the SADF capitulated. In reality the SADF was big enough to make the merger real, and thus create a whole far greater than the sum of its parts.

In the aftermath of '76, kids from Soweto and elsewhere "skipped" the border to join MK. Many-people — I was one — predicted they'd soon crawl back and take the gentler route, finding the other way hard and dull and disillusioning.

I eat the words now. Both NPKF bases — De Brug and Koeberg — are commanded by men who skipped as youngsters, forfeiting school and family. Both bases have several doctors who left that way, now back with degrees from Vladivostok and Havana and Bucharest and Sofia.

We get in a froth about people emigrating after medical school and what they cost us. We should put our free gifts from the Iron Curtain into the scale. Count dedication and warmth, and we're winning hands down.

To meet returned MKs on this scale is to re-examine the stereotypes. Owen Dube is the very model of a modern staff sergeant. Immaculate, courteous, frighteningly fit, he

demonstrates applied crowd control until my head whirrs. He knows more and bullies less than some NCOs I knew, and talks with heart-rending sincerity of how much nicer it is to work with the Boere than to have to fight them.

Staff Sergeant Andreas Segeng is glad to be back in the Free State and

I suddenly realise I have forgotten whether the man I'm talking to is black or white.

in touch with his roots. For two decades he couldn't communicate, for fear of the Special Branch nailing his family. Now Andreas is at the parade ground, talking while he scrutinises a squad forming hollow squares. I'm watching with him. I suddenly realise I have forgotten whether the man I'm talking to is black or white. I wonder if that would have happened without

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the cost of decades of exile.

He's better off than the man who presented Lieutenant Krige, the social worker, with a trading store phone number from 1968, his last contact with home. And when it comes to matrimonial matters, the script-writers of the weepies could take lessons.

One man tells me a harrowing tale of guerilla life. I ask what this has meant re wife and children. There is a very long silence. Then out comes so tortured a tale of human tangles that Shakespeare would baulk.

One half, this fellow wishes he'd stayed a clerk in Benoni, like his brother. The other half is proud to have helped free his nephews. There is a veritable bullfrog in his throat as he adds: "Most unfortunately, no children of my own."

Most MK people were not paid. I'd known that cerebrally but never imbibed it. A life without pay, imagine. They, too, doubtless had ghouls and psychopaths, but, heavens, they had saints. I'll not deride MK again.

In the public eye the NPKF certainly got off to a shaky start. The reasons: he in a combination of glitches, over-reaction, and genuine danger-points, combined with the effects of two weeks of shortages — of

food, beds, loo rolls, the lot — and of the proverbially high risk of messing with a soldier's pay.

In the force there are varied views as to how serious or not the incidents were at the time. There is an entirely

united view that they are old history now. There is still volatility; there are still special pressures racial and otherwise. However there is a spirit in this force that deserves not just respect — but gratitude and awe.

Thousands must report for duty

SADF election call-up ordered

Star 22/3/94

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
and BRENDAN TEMPLETON

South Africa's biggest peacetime call-up of part-time military personnel was announced yesterday

Thousands of men in the army, air force and navy have been instructed to report to military bases from April 15 to help maintain law and order during next month's election and the presidential inauguration 12 days later (254)

It is not yet known how many Citizen Force units have been mustered but it is believed that considerably more than 10 000 men are involved

And the ANC and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) have called on recruits to support the call-up "in the interests of the election"

But ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation did not believe conscientious objectors should be prosecuted if they did not obey the call-up.

"The ANC generally isn't keen on conscription, but at the same time people will have to consid-

er the possible dangers during the political process," he said

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said it was regrettable the call-up still existed, but stressed this conscription was clearly in favour of transition

He expected the response to be about 20 percent of the SADF's quoted figure, taking previous call-up responses into



consideration

"When deciding to respond, we would say to people 'Consider whether, in fact, attending this call-up would not serve a useful purpose'"

The period they have been called up for also straddles that during which the SADF will become part of the new, integrated National Defence Force

SADF chief General Georg Meiring, said yesterday that the call-up was directly related to potential unrest during the period between April 15 and May 15

Meiring said in Pretoria "This action has been taken to ensure that there are sufficient troops available to support the police before, during and after the election"

Meiring, giving an assurance that the SADF would call up only the minimum number of men needed, said the SADF's involvement in internal security "will be determined by the level of unrest or violence"

He said the call-up was necessitated by an obligation of the SADF to fill security force gaps left by troops seconded to the National Peacekeeping Force and it was therefore "left with no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces for service"

Meiring appealed to everyone called up to report for service "in the interests of a violence-free election"

(47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

SADF mobilises to assist election

Sowetan 22/3/94

THE South African Defence Force is calling up a "significant" number of part-time members countrywide to assist the police before, during and after the April election

SADF chief General Georg Meiring said yesterday the SADF's involvement in the country's internal situation would be determined by the level of unrest or violence prevalent over the election period. (254)

"The Defence Force, however, cannot afford to wait and see how the situation develops before making contingency plans to provide whatever support may be required

"Therefore, after studying the likely scenarios and seen against the background of the present volatile situation, especially in certain areas of the country as well as the fact that the Defence Force was obliged to fill the gap left by the troops seconded to the NPKF (National Peacekeeping Force), we were left with

no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces for service," Meiring said. He said the presence of the troops would release more policemen to concentrate on routine policing and the protection of polling stations

The call-up was being conducted on a decentralised basis throughout the country and although the majority were members of the South African Army, they also included members of the air force, navy and medical services

"I give the absolute assurance that we will call up only the minimum number needed to provide the support the defence force has predicted will be required

"If ever there was a time for all of us in the defence force to put our shoulders to the wheel and to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of all the people in our country, it is now," Meiring said

— Sapa

(Report by G van Oudshoorn, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)

Part-time soldiers called up for elections

Monday 22/10/94

SUSAN RUSSELL

THE SA Defence Force has begun calling up a "significant number" of its part-time force members for a month's duty from April 15 to support the police during and after the elections, SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring said yesterday.

Soldiers would be called up to release police personnel to concentrate on routine policing and protecting polling stations.

"I give the absolute assurance that we will call up only the minimum number needed to provide the support the SADF has predicted will be required," Meiring said.

The SADF's involvement would be determined by the level of unrest.

"The SADF, however, cannot afford to wait and see how the situation develops before making contingency plans to provide whatever support may be required."

"After studying the likely scenarios and seen against the background of the present volatile situation, especially in certain areas of the country, as well as the fact that the SADF was obliged to fill the gap left by troops seconded to the National

Peacekeeping Force, we were left with no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces" (254)

Meiring said the call-up was being conducted on a decentralised basis countrywide. Most were from the army, but members of the Air Force, Navy and medical service were also included. Exemptions and deferments would be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

He appealed to those called up to report for service "in the interests of stability, peace and a violence-free election".

Report by S Russell TML, 11 Diagonal St Jhb

NPKF training completed

Star 23/3/94

Bloemfontein — The National Peacekeeping Force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein had completed its training and started evaluation prior to deployment on the Witwatersrand, an NPKF spokesman said yesterday.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group advisers started evaluation of the 3 000 troops in consultation with NPKF commanders yesterday, according to Captain Johan Loots of NPKF headquarters in Pretoria. (254)

The advisers would recommend any necessary retraining, which could start immediately after the evaluations. (254)

NPKF commanding officer General Gabriel Ramushwana, in consultation with the Transi-

tional Executive Council and its defence subcommittee, had decided that the 3 000 troops from De Brug would be deployed on the Witwatersrand.

No final decision had been taken on where they would be stationed, and the command staff had yet to decide where to deploy the 1 000 troops trained at Koeberg outside Cape Town.

Loots said Ramushwana and his command staff were discussing the recruitment of more troops to the force.

The last phase of training, completed on Friday, had focused on policing functions such as setting up and staffing roadblocks, he said — Sapa

(Report by Jonathon Rees 413 Sondagskool Building, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein)

NPKF for PWV Natal areas only

07 23/3/74
Staff Reporter

THE National Peace-keeping Force (NPKF) will be deployed only in Natal and the PWV regions during the election — and the task of policing 690 polling booths countrywide will be in the hands of the police

This was said by Colonel Philip van der Riel, of the District Commissioner's Office to representatives of about 50 neighbourhood watches at a meeting with police in Pinelands last night.

Col Van der Riel announced that police would man a public information centre at the Civic Centre from where the public could be informed by telephone and through the media of dangerous areas

American singer arrives in SA

NPKF for evaluation

Sowetan 23/3/94

ON SCHEDULE No final decisions

on exactly where they will be stationed:

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ecided the 3 000 troops from De-Brug would be deployed on the Witwatersrand.

No final decisions had been taken on exactly where they would be stationed, and the command staff had yet to decide where to deploy the 1 000 troops who had completed their training at Koeberg outside Cape Town.

Loots said all plans for the peacekeeping force were on schedule and Ramushwana and his command staff were discussing the recruitment of more troops to the force.

The last phase of training, completed last Friday, had focussed on policing functions like setting up and staffing roadblocks, he said.

(Report by Jonathon Rees, 413 Sondagskoolgebou, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.)

Peacekeepers are ready for action

Force will 'be able to stand its ground'

Bloemfontein — Troops yesterday stormed a smoke-filled tent, fended off an aggressive crowd at a simulated polling booth and shot down a gang of bandits trying to disrupt the election.

Not for real, of course, just an evaluation exercise as the National Peacekeeping Force was put through its paces before it sets out to secure a peaceful and fair poll next month

Training officers and international military advisers at De Brug camp near Bloemfontein said they were largely satisfied with the performance of the 3 000 troops

"I am pleased with the results so far," said NPKF commander General Gabriel Ramushwana. He said he wanted his force deployed by the second week of April, after which a second intake of recruits would start training

He said the NPKF could recruit more than 4 000 additional troops next month, depending on the availability of training bases and accommodation.

NPKF is put through its paces by training officers and military advisers before it sets out to ensure a fair and peaceful poll

Three battalions, numbering about 3 000, have completed training at De Brug.

Another battalion is near the end of its training at Koeberg near Cape Town.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group (CPAG) officers conceded privately that standards differed and not all the troops were properly trained yet, although they hoped to have everyone ready by early April.

An officer said that even if the force was not up to international standards it was well-motivated and could be expected to stand its ground when it mattered.

Back at the simulated attack, stones began to fly. The peacekeepers raised their perspex riot

shields and sent the mob packing with a fierce baton charge.

Chief training officer Kallie Ihlenfeldt said troops were evaluated on their handling of all incidents, from running a command post to protecting a polling station and making arrests

Evaluations were done by teams made up of Umkhonto we Sizwe, SA Defence Force, homeland armies and CPAG officers. The results will be forwarded to Ramushwana. (254)

Observers and instructors said difficulties in integrating troops from several armies were a thing of the past.

"They are like one force now," said Captain Kolekile Manco tywa as his troops emerged gasping for breath from a smoke-filled tent used to simulate a raid on a subversive lair.

Battalion commander Colonel Quanton Painter agreed "I challenge any army in the world to do what we have done in such a short time," he said, watching his troops practise rapid deployment from a helicopter — Sapa.

Loss of uranium *Star 24/3/94* 'normal'

The disappearance of 25 kg of highly enriched uranium from SA's aborted nuclear bomb programme was due to allowable chemical process losses, Arrascor executive manager Tielman de Waal said yesterday

He told a media briefing — a year after the announcement that South Africa would terminate its nuclear bomb capability and destroy seven bombs — that international nuclear energy inspectors from Vienna had investigated the recorded 25 kg deficiency. They had ascribed it to normal losses resulting from the chemical processes that the material had been subjected to.

The highly enriched uranium extracted from the devices could be used as medical isotopes. It is worth about R300 million.

De Waal said destruction of the devices was continuing. — Sapa.

(254)

Force may recruit more peacekeepers

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peace-keeping Force could recruit more than 4 000 additional troops next month, depending on the availability of training bases, force commander Gen Gabriel Ramushwana said yesterday.

He said the force was urgently looking for new bases with adequate accommodation for the force's second intake, due in mid-April. The additional troops would be

deployed after the elections if necessary.

Three battalions of troops, numbering about 3 000, have completed training at the De Brug camp near Bloemfontein and are undergoing evaluation before deployment next month. Another battalion is near the end of its training at Koeberg near Cape Town — Sapa

Report by J Rees Sapa (254) 141 Commissioner St Jhb

Armcor prepares for meltdown

By Deon Smith 24/3/84

PRETORIA — Equipment and non-nuclear material used by SA to manufacture atomic bombs would be melted down by July, Armscor chief Tielman de Waal said yesterday.

However, the highly enriched uranium was likely to be used for civilian purposes. It could be turned into medical isotopes worth about R300m. De Waal said claims that SA was continuing its nuclear activities were based on the fact that Atomic Energy Corporation records showed 25kg of highly enriched uranium — enough to build an explosive atomic device — were unaccounted for.

However, the loss had been well calculated and was fully accepted by International Atomic Energy Agency experts who monitored the dismantling of SA's nuclear capability.

"The loss of a certain amount of material is quite normal where chemical processes are concerned," he said.

Armcor expert Deon Smith said SA had used more than 50kg of enriched uranium to make its bombs,

STEPHANE BOTHMA

which were similar to the simple canon-type bombs built in the US in 1945.

On March 24 1983, exactly a year ago today, President FW de Klerk announced that SA's nuclear capability had been destroyed.

Smith said that although the equipment and non-nuclear material used to make SA's six atom bombs had been sawn into pieces, it would have to be cut into smaller pieces yet before it could be placed in a furnace for final destruction.

The nuclear material was kept by the Atomic Energy Corporation under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency. "On the open market, the enriched uranium is not worth a lot of money, but could be worth about R300m if converted to medical isotopes. We would not like to get rid of it because it could be considered a national asset."

SA's nuclear test facility at Vastraap in the Kalahari, which had never been used, had been destroyed.

Interns strike deal on working hours

THE Junior Doctors' Association of SA reached provisional agreement with the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) and Johannesburg Hospital superintendents yesterday on overtime remuneration and a maximum working week.

The meeting followed demands by interns at the Johannesburg, Coronation, Hillbrow, Baragwanath and JG Strijdom hospitals for action to relieve them of excessive workloads which they said led to exhaustion and affected their ability to render acceptable patient care.

The Medical Association of SA (Masa), which negotiated on the interns' behalf, said TPA representatives had agreed to submit the following proposals to their principals for ratification:

- From April 1 interns would comply with a working week of 40 hours, which in terms of their service contracts might be extended to 80 hours, subject to the consent of individual interns;
- Interns would have the right to take up

Junior Doctors' Association executive committee member Dr Lize Freilich said the meeting took place "in a spirit of understanding" and the interns were "most encouraged" by the progress so far.

Masa said the agreement was subject to the understanding that it reserved the right to approach the Industrial Court for relief. It also depended on Masa receiving written confirmation of the agreement from the TPA by Friday. — Sapa.

'Masterbond auditors' failure, set investors back millions'

EDWARD WEST

CAPE TOWN — The failure by accounting firm Ernst and Young to take appropriate action at the right time had cost the investors in the Masterbond Group millions of rands, the Nel commission of inquiry was

bond managed more than R1bn contributed by 21 000 investors. The group of companies was liquidated in March 1991.



Peace troops 'well motivated'

254 274 ARG 26/3/94
BLOEMFONTEIN. Troops here have stormed a smoke-filled tent, fended off an aggressive crowd at a simulated polling booth and shot down a gang of bandits trying to disrupt elections.

This time it was not for real, however, just an evaluation exercise as the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) was put through its paces before setting out to secure a peaceful and fair poll in next month's elections.

Training officers and international military advisers at De Brug camp say they are largely satisfied with the performance of the 3 000 troops.

"I am pleased with the results so far," said NPF commander Gabriel Ramushwana, adding he wanted his force deployed by the second week of April. A second intake of recruits would then start training.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group (CPAG) officers conceded privately that standards differed and not all the troops were properly trained yet, although they hoped to have everyone ready by early next month.

Even if not up to international

standards the force was well motivated and could be expected to stand its ground when it mattered, a senior officer said.

It had been clear from the start that time was limited, but considering the short space of time "a remarkable thing has been done".

The emphasis, he said, had been on keeping peace with minimum use of force by using negotiations before coercion and valuing life above property.

Tucked away behind an old building at the base is the simulated polling station, surrounded during an exercise by NPF troops in their distinctive blue bullet-proof vests.

In a simulated threat situation, a group of chanting provocateurs come toyi-toying down the road, splitting into two groups and taunting the peacekeepers. It was only when the stones started to fly that perspex riot shields were raised and the mob sent packing with a fierce baton charge.

Crouched in the veld nearby was another platoon, this time being shot at by attackers with automatic weapons.

As they returned fire one of the CPAG officers explained how

they had been strictly trained in the rules of engagement — opening fire only as a last resort to protect lives and when the target was clearly identified and posed an immediate threat.

Troops were evaluated on their handling of all incidents, from running a command post to protecting a polling station and arresting people, according to chief training officer Kalhe Ihlenfeldt.

Evaluation was done by teams made up of Umkhonto we Sizwe, SA Defence Force, homeland armies and CPAG officers, with results to be forwarded to General Ramushwana.

Racial tensions, discipline problems and difficulties in integrating the troops were a thing of the past, observers and instructors said.

"They are like one force now. They know each other very well," said army captain Kolekile Mancotywa.

"I challenge any army in the world to do what we have done in such a short time," agreed battalion commander Quinton Painter, watching his troops practice rapid deployment from a helicopter. — Sapa

(News by J Rees, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)

Call-up worry: Thousands are needed for the election period

■ The SADF fears a poor response from white Citizen Force members called up to defend the elections, especially in violent KwaZulu-Natal. (254)

DAVID BREIER

Weekend Argus Political Staff

ARG 26/3/94

PLANNERS in the South African Defence Force hope 10 000 white Citizen Force members will respond to the latest call-up to protect voters, especially in violence-torn KwaZulu-Natal.

But, military expert Helmoed Heitman said that at a recent trial call-up, the response rate was only 10 percent or lower as many ex-national servicemen had no stomach to become involved in the latest civil conflict.

SADF spokesman John Rolt said the response to the latest call-up would only be known after April 15 when it took effect. It is due to last until May 15 to cover the election period.

Citizen Force members who are called up and who fail to receive exemption or deferment face prosecution, but it is understood the SADF is calling up many more men than they need in anticipation of a poor response.

Mr Heitman, South African correspondent of Jane's Defence Weekly, said the response rate to call-ups during the days of the border war was 70 to 80 percent. Some units routinely had 90 percent responses.

"The Parabats often had people coming forward voluntarily when they heard there was going to be a call-up. Morale was high," he said.

But, he said the feeling among Citizen Force members now was that they had "done their bit" and it was now up to others. "They are not interested in getting involved in internal strife."

He said more part-timers would respond if they were used for service in their home towns to protect their families. But, with the expectation that they were required for duty in KwaZulu-Natal, he predicted a low turnout in spite of the risk of prosecution.

Mr Heitman said it was ironic that the End Conscription Campaign was now supporting the call-up to protect their African National Congress allies in the elections against the Inkatha Freedom Party which was boycotting the elections.

He pointed out the ECC had led the campaign to get "troops out of the townships" in the 1980s when the SADF was used to stabilise townships against pro-ANC forces.

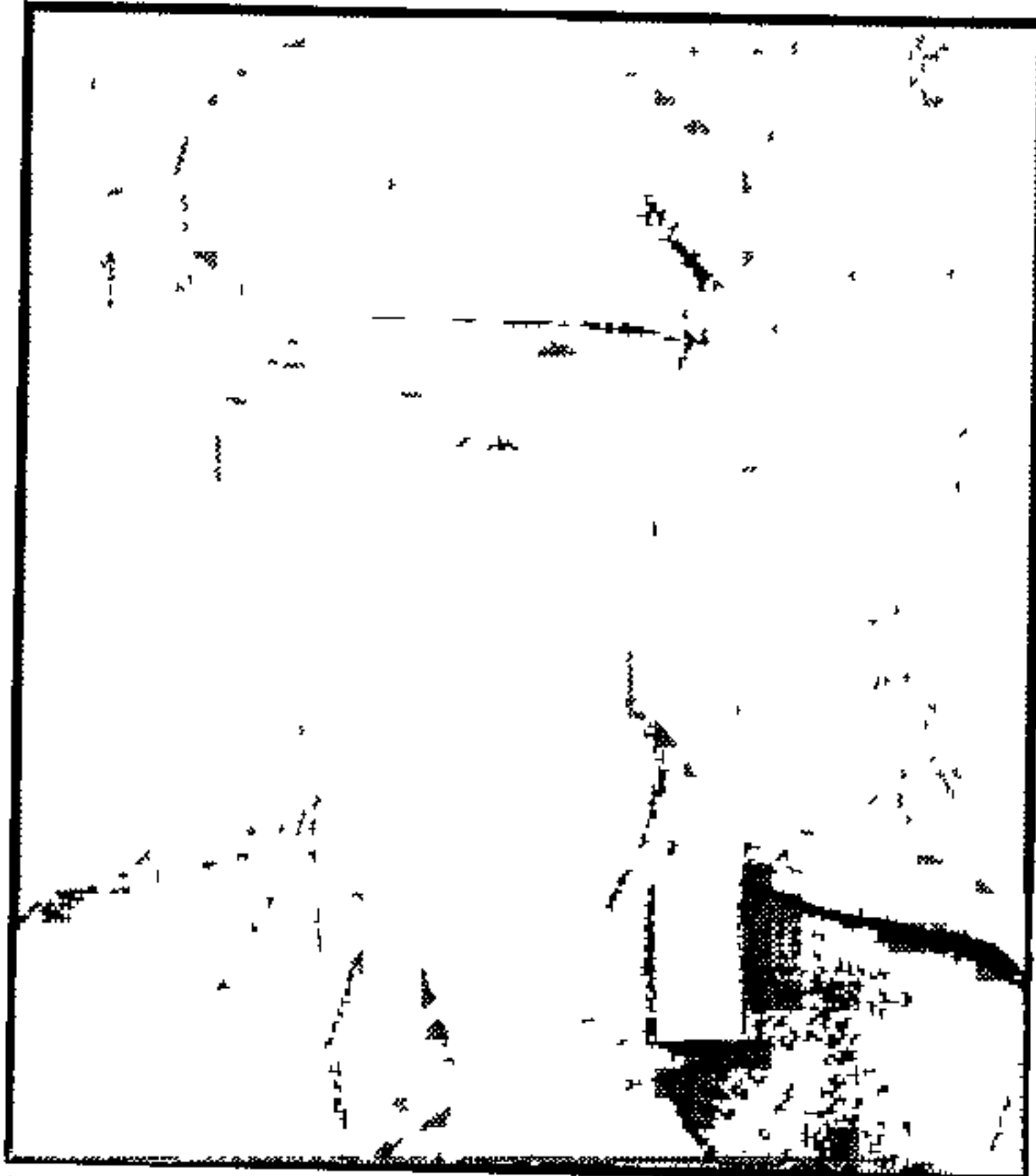
Mr Heitman believed the high salaries paid to members of the National Peacekeeping Force after they demanded more money had annoyed many Citizen Force members who would be paid far less. This could further reduce the response.

SADF chief Georg Meiring said the normal channel for exemptions and deferments was open, but these would be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

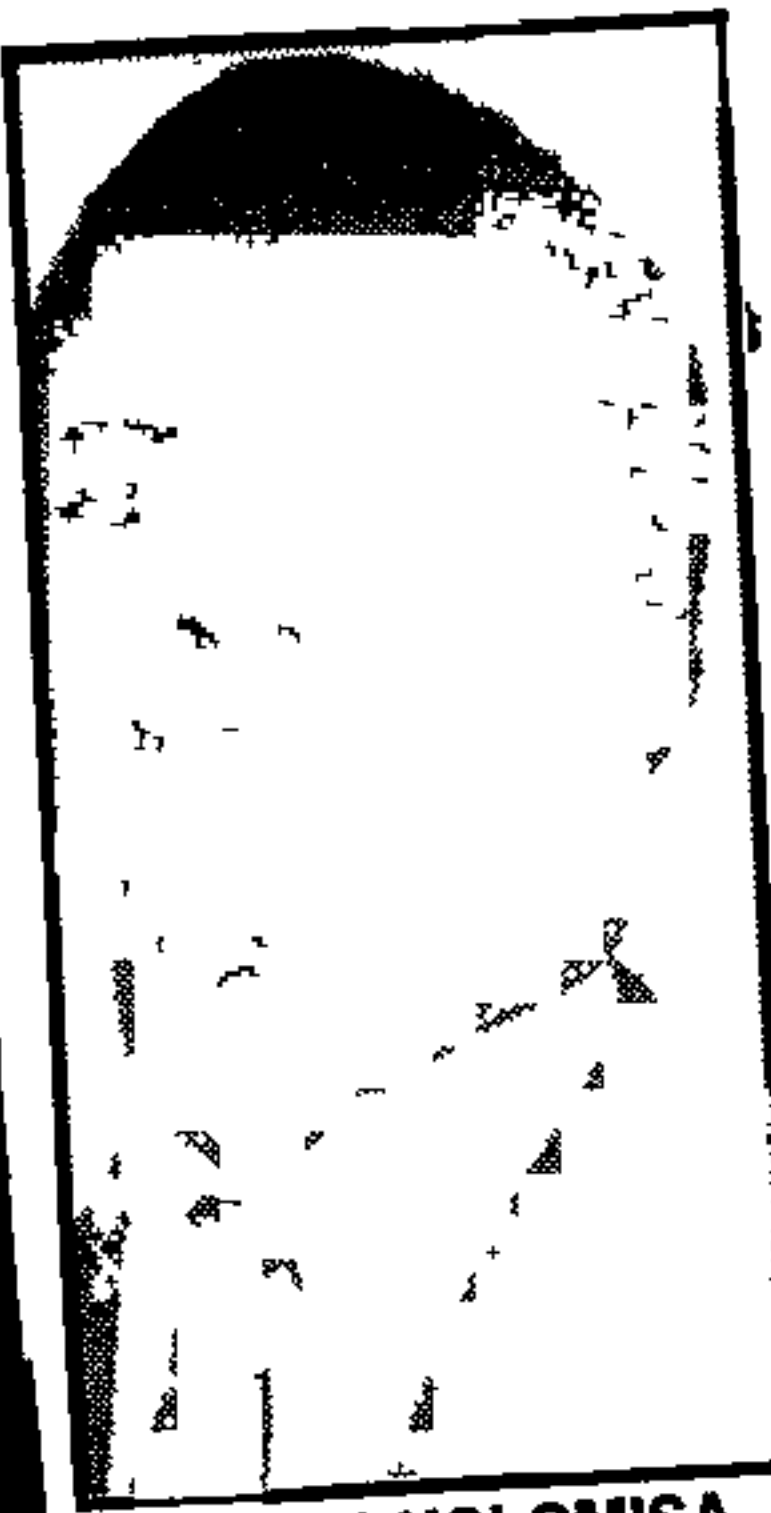
"I appeal to all those called up to report for service in the interests of stability, peace and an unrest- and violence-free election."

"If ever there was a time for all of us in the Defence Force to put our shoulders to the wheel and to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of all the people in our country, it is now," said General Meiring.

Although conscription was abolished recently, ex-national servicemen still were legally obliged to attend camps. As conscription was for whites only, this meant the call-up affected only whites.



□ **ARMY CHIEF:** General Georg Meiring —
"the time for sacrifice is now!"



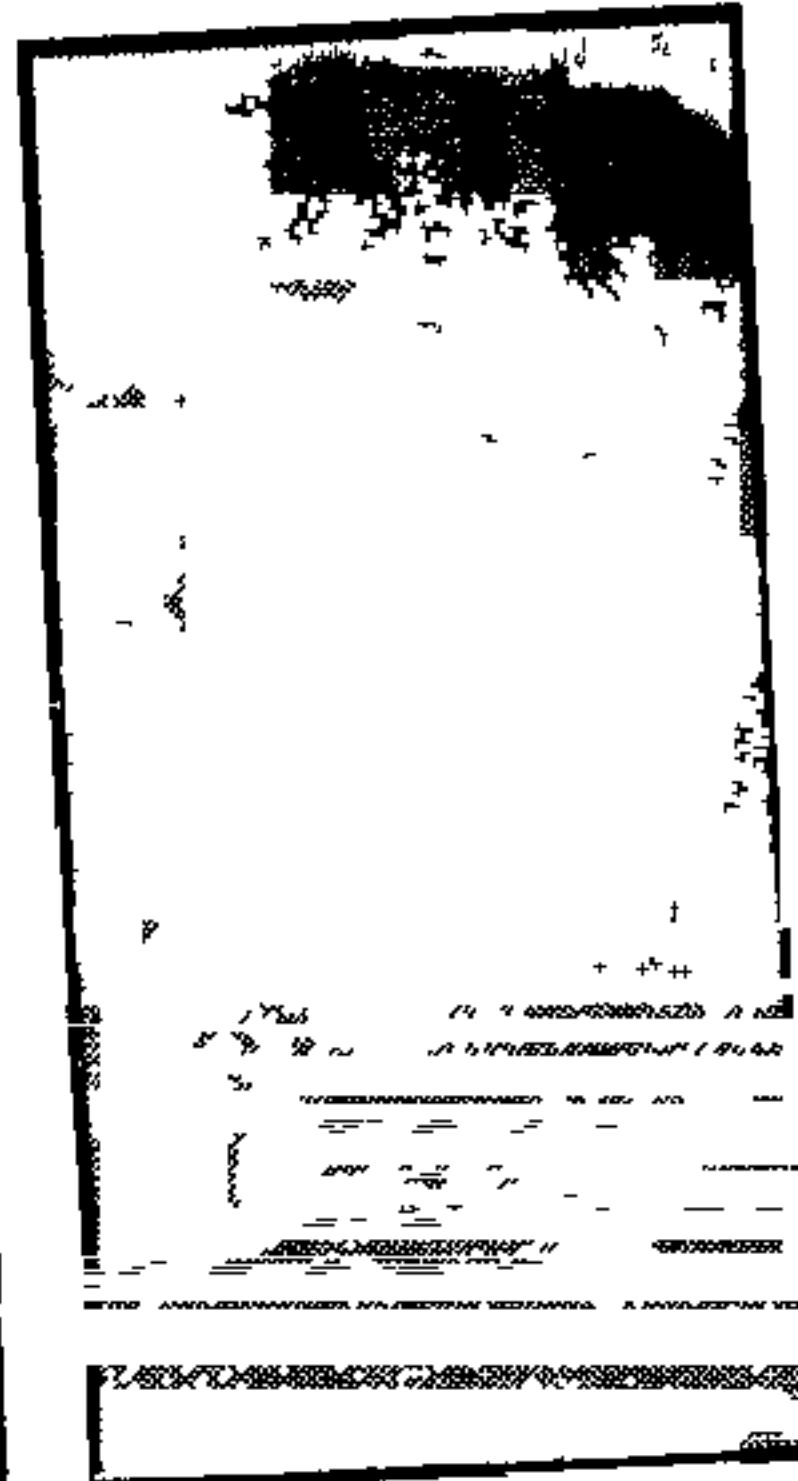
BANTU HOLOMISA



CONSTAND VILJOEN



RONNIE KASRILS



JOE MODISE

Transkei officers

may get top

SA posts

■ Suspensions are growing that Transkei Defence Force officers increasingly will dominate South Africa's new National Defence Force.

DAVID BREIER

Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE race is on for political control of South Africa's new National Defence Force (NDF) to take over from the SA Defence Force after the elections.

Concern is growing among top SADF officers that the new NDF will become increasingly dominated by officers from the top-heavy Transkei Defence Force who were promoted in recent years, apparently in readiness to assume top positions in the NDF.

Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa who is high on the African National Congress's election list, is one of the favourites to become minister of defence in an ANC-dominated government.

But, Major-General Holomisa is not universally popular in the top ANC hierarchy. Ronnie Kasrils, the former intelligence chief of ANC armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), also is said to be in the race to become defence minister.

MK chief Joe Modise is apparently more interested in becoming Armscor chief — a potentially far more lucrative post.

The SADF is due to be merged into the NDF with the Transkei, Boputhatswana, Venda and Ciskei defence forces as well as MK and possibly PAC armed wing Apla.

But, military experts believe the Transkei Defence Force which has just under 5 000 members, will exert a dominating in-

fluence on the new NDF because of Holomisa's powerful political position.

General Holomisa told Weekend Argus he could not say what his position would be in the new government. "I am not going to parliament looking for positions. I am going there to serve the country and contribute to the debates in the chamber," he said.

General Holomisa denied TDF brigadiers had been artificially appointed. He said they had done the SADF Army College staff courses "together with white South Africans" and some of them also had foreign training in India and other countries which made TDF officers an even better corps than those in the SADF.

But he denied that any one force in the new NDF would receive preferential treatment. "Everybody will be treated as equal," he said.

"We must build a new defence force which will assist in the maintenance of stability. Whatever we do must be transparent by having a parliamentary sub-committee on the armed forces to address fears," said General Holomisa.

But, with concern that both General Holomisa and Mr Kasrils would be unacceptable to many serving SADF officers, a bold idea has been floated for ANC leader Nelson Mandela to appoint former SADF chief Constand Viljoen as minister of defence.

An opinion poll this week forecast General Viljoen's new Freedom Front would achieve the necessary five percent of seats to qualify for a cabinet post in the government of national unity.

The idea of General Viljoen as defence minister was proposed this week by top German expert on South Africa Heribert Adam who said the ANC would be wise to appoint him to maintain the loyalty of the present SADF.

General Viljoen, while not dismissing the idea out of hand, said he was his "own man" and did not believe in power-sharing. "This is not my game," he said, adding that his game was to negotiate for self-determination for those who wanted it.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus was highly sceptical about General Viljoen as minister of defence, but Jane's Defence Weekly correspondent Helmoed Heitman said it would be a clever move.

Mr Heitman said General Viljoen would be a good choice as his presence would reassure the rightwing. "He is a pro and nobody has ever been able to accuse him of racism. He is a straight up-and-down guy. When he was SADF chief he took the flack the minister should have taken, but he didn't squawk."

"The moment he doesn't like what the new government is doing, he might want to do it again."

Mr Heitman said top SADF officers were more opposed to Mr Kasrils as minister of defence than they were to any black minister. "Kasrils has had zero defence exposure. His experience in MK was blowing up restaurants. "White SADF generals never had a problem with black MK members."

(News by D Breier, 122 St George's Mall, Cape Town)

ARG 26/3/94
254

NPKF slams SABC 'lies'

CT 28/3/94 (254) (274)
BLOENFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force has dismissed as "lies" SABC reports of four NPKF members being arrested for 36 murders and of 15 NPKF vehicles going missing

NPKF liaison officer Major Muff Andersson said in a statement that three men had been seized by the SAP on murder charges, but these related to events before the NPKF's formation

Maj. Andersson said the men had been arrested secretly, adding that the NPKF had no reports of missing NPKF vehicles

Maj Andersson criticised "the SAP's

constant use of the media, particularly the SABC news crews in Bloemfontein, to smear the NPKF"

She said "elements within the SAP do not want to see the NPKF deployed"

She said of the murder arrests that "the police did not go through NPKF commander Gen. Gabriel Ramushwana" The manner in which police gained access to the NPKF camp was being debated by TEC structures

"The SAP's constant media attacks on the NPKF are currently being raised at the highest level in the TEC

Rocket scientists' threats could jeopardise treaty

ARG 28/3/94
□ Former Denel employees demand R4,5m

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Threats by 16 South African nuclear and rocket scientists to reveal closely-guarded secrets about the country's arms programme could jeopardise the country's relations with other signatories to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, said a spokesman for their former employers, Denel (254)

The scientists' spokesman — who admitted yesterday in a Sunday newspaper that their action amounted to blackmail — claimed that unless they received R4,5million in retrenchment benefits, they would disclose information which would embarrass Armscor (the State arms company), Denel (an offshoot of Armscor) and the Nationalist government.

The disgruntled scientists also warned that they were prepared to make bombs for anyone who guaranteed their salaries.

Denel group communications chief Paul Holtzhausen said that, although South Africa was bound by the treaty, Denel could not stop previous employees from disseminating sensitive information.

It was reported yesterday that the ANC had expressed grave reservations over the possibility of local scientists taking their knowledge elsewhere.

Mr Holtzhausen traced the threat by the scientists back to April 1992 when Denel was hived off as a holding company from Armscor.

Investigations into the commercial viability of the various inherited business divisions revealed some that were not commercially viable, leading to the retrenchment of 220 people in three phases, ending in November 1993.

The fact that the 16 staff members were unhappy with their retrenchment packages emerged during negotiations.

"We felt some of their claims were unfounded — based on unreasonable demands for retrenchment packages — and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Reconciliation Board," he said.

The scientists had apparently risked using the media to apply pressure to get a better settlement in the final agreements, but their move would not hurt negotiations with the board as Denel had followed a path of transparency since its inception, said Mr Holtzhausen.

Arm Scor: Scientists can be charged

JOHANNESBURG. — Any "disgruntled nuclear and rocket scientist" who disclosed information about South Africa's nuclear weapons programme would be liable to charges under legislation preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Arm Scor said in a statement yesterday.

Arm Scor was responding to a Sunday newspaper report which said nuclear scientists in a dispute with Arm Scor subsidiary, Denel, had threatened to reveal as yet undisclosed information about South Africa's past co-operation with Israel.

Arm Scor reaffirmed there was no international co-operation on the development and manufacture of South Africa's nuclear devices.

Denel's group communications director, Mr Paul Holtzhausen, said yesterday Denel would take the question of retraining benefits for the 16 scientists to the Industrial Reconstruction Board this week in an effort to find "common ground".

He said the company was not threatened by warnings given by the 16 to expose closely guarded arms secrets unless R4.5 million in retraining benefits was paid to them.

(254) of 28/3/74

Mr Holtzhausen said Denel's decision to "downsize across the board" last year was taken to make Denel competitive and to secure a place in the international market.

He said the scientists' demands were "unreasonable".

He added that it had been agreed with the group's legal advisers that the matter would be referred to the mediation board — Sapa

Conciliation board for rocket scientists

JACQUIE GOLDING

DENEL is to take the issue of retrenchment benefits for 16 nuclear and rocket scientists to an industrial conciliation board this week to try to find "common ground", group communications director Paul Holtzhausen said yesterday.

He said the company, an offshoot of Armscor, was not threatened by warnings given by the 16 scientists at the weekend to expose closely guarded arms secrets unless they were paid R4,5m in retrenchment benefits.

Holtzhausen said Denel's decision to "downsize across the board" between April and November last year had been to secure Denel a place in the international market.

The retrenchments spanned all Denel divisions. The 16 scientists had been part of layoffs at subsidiary Advena.

Denel took over manufacturing entities from Armscor. "For Denel to have been internationally competitive and profitable, we had to downsize by 1 300 employees — 220 from Advena — who had severance pay negotiated and settled," Holtzhausen said.

The 16 scientists, who claimed their contracts with Denel still had two years to run when they were retrenched in April last year, were demanding two years' salary and benefits from Denel.

But Denel said yesterday their demands were unreasonable and their expectations too high.

The scientists told the Sunday Times that negotiations with Denel had failed and they were planning to go to the Industrial Court.

Denel said it had been agreed with the group's legal advisers that the matter would be referred to the board for mediation instead.

between police, marchers and unidentified gunmen.

Advance Umkhonto team to assemble soon

Day 29 12 1994

STEPHANE BOTHMA

PRETORIA — The first group of Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers to prepare for integration into a new national defence force is expected to assemble at Wahlmansthal, north of Pretoria, before the end of the month.

The national defence force will replace the SADF after the election.

The advance team of soldiers would assemble at Wahlmansthal — an SADF base used for the storage of military vehicles — and start training and preparing for the arrival of Umkhonto members who would report at a later stage, the SADF said at the weekend.

The SADF confirmed that three possible assembly areas for Umkhonto soldiers were being investigated — Wahlmansthal, the Hoedspruit Air Force Base and a former SADF facility at Bourke's Luck in the eastern Transvaal.

"The final reporting dates (for Umkhonto soldiers) will be influenced by the period required for the final approval of the planning by their respective principals, the resolution of a number of remaining logistics aspects and the physical prepara-

tion which has to be completed to prepare facilities for this purpose," the SADF said.

The planning was being done by a specialist technical committee appointed by the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council, made up of senior representatives of the SADF and Umkhonto.

The planning was also subject to the approval of the council and ratification by the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence. "Therefore it is not possible for us to give any details of numbers or anything else at this stage," an SADF spokesman said.

It is believed that there are about 20-600 Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers in and outside SA, but it is not known how many of them will be accepted into SA's new defence force.

The technical committee would be paying special attention to security in the areas surrounding the possible assembly points, as well as ways to allay fears which might arise within communities in their vicinity, the SADF said.

Hotels furious at 'whites only' listings

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Several hotel owners and managers in the western and southern Cape are furious that their establishments are still listed "whites only" in the 1993/94 edition of The Guide to Hotels in Southern Africa, last updated in 1992.

They include the Hantam Hotel in Calvinia, Nieuwoudtville Hotel in Nieuwoudtville, Porterville Hotel in Porterville, Gamtoos Ferry Hotel in Jeffreys Bay and Loeriefontein Hotel in Loeriefontein.

Struik Publishers said yesterday the guide had been compiled when many

hotels were bent on retaining segregation

Struik travel and leisure publishing director Margy Hemp said several hotel managements had responded to questionnaires sent in 1992 that they would only accept white guests.

"The SA we know today is very different to the one we knew two to three years ago. The editor at the time thought it best to include these hotels in the guide with their preferences.

"One must also remember that racism is alive and

well in rural areas even though they deny it."

But Porterville Hotel manager Koos Vlok said the whites-only inference was "a mistake".

"We were segregated about four years ago, but that has changed. Last week I had an Indian woman and a black man staying here for the whole week." Nieuwoudtville Hotel owner Hennie O'Kennedy said the guide was old.

Hemp said new questionnaires were being sent to all hotels and racial preferences would not in future be published.

Zulus

Most of the casualties appear to have been Zulus who took the brunt of fire from police trying to keep order and what appeared to be snipers in office blocks.

Shortly before noon the drama moved to Library Gardens where snipers appeared to fire on thousands of marchers gathered there. At least five people were killed, some allegedly by police. Witnesses said a policeman raked a group of Inkatha men sheltering behind a

From Page 1

There were also reports of about 10 Putco buses being hijacked from the company depot in Vosloorus on the East Rand.

Reacting to the day's events, Inkatha Transvaal secretary Themba Khoza said senior security force officials had phoned him on Sunday evening to warn that Umkhonto we Sizwe members would attempt to attack the march. However, it was too late to call off the march, which was in any event not an Inkatha gathering. The march

Goniwe inquest plea is opposed

Scruetun 21/2/94

THE discourteous conduct of SA Defence Force counsel Mr Anton Mostert rather than the presiding judge's manner might allow military intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen to doubt the impartiality of the Goniwe inquest, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court was told yesterday. (227)

Mr George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of four Cradock activists murdered in 1985, opposed an application by Mostert for Mr Justice Neville Zietsman's recusal.

"There are no reasonable grounds for recusal (254)

"If General van der Westhuizen has any doubt or suspicion about impartiality, we submit, and we will show on the record, that it must have

'NOT IMPARTIAL' Counsel for SADF wants judge to recuse himself:

been primarily caused by the unjustifiable attacks on your lordship and the discourteous conduct of his counsel," Bizos said

The grounds which Mostert had brought to justify the application for recusal were contrived, Bizos said.

Inquest hearing

He disagreed with Mostert that the judge had cross-examined witnesses, and quoted legal precedent to submit a judge in an inquest hearing had an obligation to question witnesses to seek clarity

Mostert argued that Justice Zietsman's questioning of certain witnesses favoured the notion that the SADF signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of three Eastern Cape activists was a death warrant.

The SADF previously stated the signal was an order for the detention of Matthew Goniwe and others.

Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were assassinated in June 1985, 20 days after the signal was sent from the SADF's Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council. — Sapa

Experts outline changes in new SA

FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

FAR-REACHING changes — affecting many aspects of social and economic life in the New South Africa, not least in the face of South Africa's security forces and public service — are highlighted by the updated report of a high-level team of experts who studied South Africa's action priorities and made recommendations. Some of their recommendations have already had a significant impact on the country's socio-political debate. The team is the Nedcor/Old Mutual-sponsored Professional Economic Panel (PEP) which consists of economists, business people and political figures from across the ideological spectrum. Among them are political analyst Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Dr Neva Makgetla of Wits University's economics department, and Dr Cees Bruggemans, group economist of First National Bank. Their proposals include a number of measures to enhance the public perception that the security forces behave impartially. While focusing on aspects likely to hinder the transition process, the panel made suggestions for restructuring the army and the police — a matter also dealt with in the interim constitution. The core negotiations were conducted

between the South African Defence Force (SADF) and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) on the one hand, and the South African Police (SAP) and the African National Congress on the other.

The panel's report focuses on some striking features of agreements reached and on significant changes to be brought about immediately or soon after this month's elections. These include:

- The defence force will, for the first time, be directly accountable to parliament.
- All parties contesting the elections which have private armies will contribute on an equal basis to a new single National Defence Force, as the SADF will become known on April 28.
- The NDF will refrain from furthering party-political interests, and its members will be entitled to refuse any order which constitutes an offence or would breach international law of armed conflict binding on South Africa.

The NDF, whose chief will be appointed by the president, will comprise both a permanent force and a part-time reserve component. The panel reports that the SADF has also moved towards the application of business principles in its operations.

■ Turn to page 3

Defence 'viewed as a business'

■ From page 1

"This has become imperative in a situation where the defence budget has already declined by 44 percent in real terms since 1989, and indications are that it may be reduced further, with units being disbanded in an austerity drive to coincide with the inauguration of the NDF," the report says. The SADF has noted it will have to cut funding on certain projects to be able to afford the costs of its integration with MK, homeland armies and other armed formations. The Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence will have as one of its functions the overseeing of any planning, preparation and training for a future defence force. Unlike the NDF, the South African Police Service will not be directly accountable to parliament. Instead, the national commissioner will be accountable through the national minister of police, and the provincial commissioners through the regional police ministers. An independent mechanism will be established under civilian control to investigate complaints of misconduct allegedly

committed by members of the Service. Furthermore, community-police forums will be created at police station level. Their duties will include promoting local accountability of the Service to communities. In addition, plans are being made to train civilians for entry into the future police force. The training is being arranged in conjunction with the University of the Western Cape, and will be undertaken by local as well as international agencies. On restructuring the civil service, the panel made a series of recommendations designed to render the civil service more accessible to a broader range of interests, more amenable to the requirements of the disadvantaged, and more open to public feedback. However, the panel says among issues that have not been finalised is the security of public servants under a new government. A draft agreement not yet adopted provides for a one-judge judicial commission, to be appointed by the president, as well as a tribunal under the Labour Appeal Court. The panel reports that

retrenchment packages are left "vague beyond a guarantee of a fair and equitable pension, medical aid subsidies and the maintenance of salaries". Meanwhile, the commission for administration and the ANC have already intensified training programmes for managers in the civil service. These attempt to redress inequalities without sacrificing efficiency. A number of universities are also developing programmes to train civil servants for the new South Africa. In October last year the United States Congress approved legislation to urge institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance training programmes for future government officials. The ANC/Cosatu/SACP alliance declares in its reconstruction and development programme (RDP) that an extensive programme of affirmative action is required in the civil service. Within two years of its introduction, recruitment and training should reflect South African society in terms of race, class and gender.

(News by F S Esterhuyse, 122 St George's Mall, Cape Town)



PREPARING... soldiers load a machine gun during a break from patrolling Kwamashu Picture: DAVID BRAUCHLI (AP)

Quarter of all South Africans now under military rule

THE declaration of the Natal State of Emergency on Thursday has brought more than a quarter of South Africa's population under military control with the elections just four weeks away

Not since the height of P W Botha's militarised states of emergency in the mid-1980s, has the SADF been the de facto au-

thority in such vast areas of South Africa. Since then the force has undergone several changes — including the scrapping of compulsory military service for white males.

Some officers suggested this week that the SADF call-up of citizen force members would largely be ignored, leading to a manpower crisis in the period leading up to the election

Unlike in the 1980s when SADF generals could rely on thousands of conscripts — willing and unwilling — to rally to its call, the force has begun to show the strain of the demands being placed on it.

Some officers suggested this week that the SADF call-up of citizen force members would largely be ignored, leading to

a manpower crisis in the period leading up to the election

SADF communications chief General Gert Opperman has subsequently contradicted this, saying only those who received exemption or were untraceable would ignore the call-up

5 Times 314/94

(254)

SADF poised to take over SAP's duties at flashpoints

By PETER De IONNO

THE SADF will take over visible policing and crime control in Natal and other flashpoints in two weeks' time.

The soldiers will be replacing thousands of South African policemen who were to have secured polling stations.

Depending on the level of violence which Military Intelligence predicts will rise after the elections — and the new government's wishes, the military will remain in effective control for several weeks after moving on to the streets on April 15.

The Citizen Force call-up of more than 10 000 is substantially larger than previous musters to compensate for expected refusals from up to two-thirds of campers.

However, a Natal Command spokesman this week refused to comment on a report that an exercise two weeks ago to test the response of Durban commandos to a 12-hour alert for township duty that was intended to raise two companies, received a poor response.

Troops from the Durban Light Infantry Regiment, Port Natal and Natal Field Artillery are also being called up.

Five counter-insurgency companies, about 1 000 troops, will be drawn from Citizen Force regiments. Each of Natal's 18 commando regiments is expected to contribute a platoon.

The conscripts will boost the five companies already deployed. Two in the Natal Midlands by Group 9, one in the Durban area and two from 121 "Zulu" Battalion at Group 27 in Eshowe.

Additional manpower in Natal could be found in two companies training with 121 Battalion and two more also training with 2 SA Infantry Battalion in Maritzburg.

The spokesman was anxious to allay fears: "These measures will only be needed if the current heightened violence moves to mass violence. Then there will be large-scale deployment."

"We know that the situation is becoming more tense as the elections get closer but people only have to look around them to see that the majority of people are getting on with their lives. There is relative stability."

(News by Peter de Ionno, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg)

PUBLIC ORDER
FM 814194
No easy way out

With the SAP's Internal Stability Division now discredited in almost every black community, government and the TEC seem to regard the SA Defence Force as the next best option for public order policing. This could be a serious mistake unless there are plans to replace troops in townships with a more permanent and legitimate specialist police force (254)

It is an issue that needs urgent consideration, not only in the current climate of violence but also because civil unrest is likely to simmer for months after the general election.

The defence force is neither trained nor equipped for public order policing and the longer it remains in that role, the greater the danger that it will lose sight of its primary function, which is to safeguard the country's borders.

For now, government and the TEC have little option other than to use the SADF to keep the peace. But new structures will have to be put in place soon after the election.

Perhaps the most important consideration is to restore the legitimacy of the police as upholders of law and order and investigators of criminal activity. Changing the image of the police force after decades of abuse under NP rule will not be easy, but it needs to be done.

One option, according to Jakkie Cilliers, executive director of the Midrand-based Institute for Defence Policy, is to create a public order police function as a separate arm of the proposed National Defence Force (NDF).

This would allow for the establishment of a force similar to the Gendarmerie Nationale in France, which is a police force that falls under the department of defence and carries out, among other things, riot control.

Cilliers says this would mean transferring

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 814194
the Internal Stability Division, the National Peacekeeping Force and the army's counter-insurgency forces into a public order and border control force within the NDF as a fifth arm of the service along with the army, navy, air force and medical corps.

He adds that the proposal is not as dramatic as it seems. It would allow the NDF to regroup and focus conventional forces on their primary task of defence against external forces and also restructure the territorial forces (254)

An important consequence would be to remove the public order policing function from the SAP and allow it to concentrate on being a community police service, which is what the public wants.

Cilliers believes a key factor in the success of a public order police force is control by local or regional civilian authorities while it is deployed in a particular area.

He says SA needs an effective defence force to deter potential external aggressors, combined with a service capable of maintaining public order in a time of "virtually endemic social violence".

His proposal coincides with growing problems in the SAP due to low morale spurred by mounting attacks on policemen and complaints about pay and service conditions. The SA Police Union has warned of strikes and other industrial action unless working conditions are improved.

Cilliers says SAP morale appears to be at a record low. This is bad news at a time when civil unrest is increasing dramatically — and likely to get worse before the election.

In a broader context, the situation reflects the problems facing the formation of a new defence force. Cilliers says integration of various armed formations will inevitably have a dramatic effect on the combat effectiveness, discipline and morale of the military. "There can be little doubt that standards will initially drop, possibly quite dramatically."

It is also possible that senior NCOs and middle-ranking officers will resign once the economy improves.

"There is already a steady flow of quality personnel from the SADF and all indications are that the stream will become a flood. This means we will have an NDF that will be substantially less capable than the existing SADF and which will take months or even years to react effectively and in a sustained manner."

According to Cilliers it is a risk that simply has to be accepted, but nevertheless managed very carefully in view of the reliance that any future government will place on the military.

Meanwhile, he concludes that there are no forces that can effectively replace the SADF and SAP, given the levels of violence, but neither can their legitimacy be restored overnight.

The issue, therefore, is not the disbanding or unilateral restructuring of the forces, but rather their constructive adaptation to changing circumstances.

Military Intelligence chief quits

Stephen Laufer

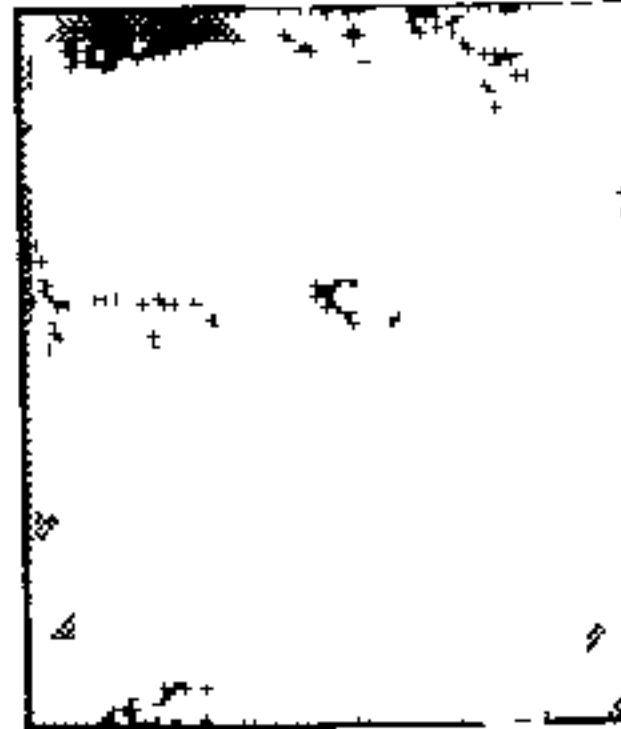
CONTROVERSIAL Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen has left the defence force with a whimper rather a bang at the age of 51.

A rising star in the military until his name was mentioned at the inquest into the death of Eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe, the general known for his no-holds-barred approach to the ANC before its unbanning, has been retired on medical grounds.

SADF sources were adamant Van der Westhuizen's departure was for legitimate health reasons, and not as a result of pressure over his alleged "dirty tricks" activities.

Beeld reported he had lost a lot of weight recently and had suffered a lung infection (254)

Said one SADF source "It may well be that the Goniwe inquest ruined his health through added stress. He has been living under it for several years now



Van der Westhuizen

"But he has been 'boarded out' on genuine medical grounds. It's virtually impossible to rig a medical retirement."

Van der Westhuizen had been expected to stay on as MI chief under an ANC-led government despite his chequered past.

Like the country's other intelligence agency heads, he holds key information

which a new administration will need.

One senior ANC official, obviously keen to avoid driving Van der Westhuizen into the arms of the ultra-right generals around Constand

Viljoen, recently praised him as "a very professional officer"

Retirement not linked to probe of Goniwe's death, says SADF

General named in inquest bows out

Star 8/4/94

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — The South African Defence Force has denied that the retirement of intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen was a result of pressure from the inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists

Van der Westhuizen quietly bowed out of intelligence circles on March 31

He is said to have retired for medical reasons

Van der Westhuizen's retirement comes less than two months before a finding is to be made in the reopened inquest into the brutal murder of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto

MEDICAL reasons given for departure of Joffel van der Westhuizen from military intelligence service

and Sicelo Mhlawuli in June 1985 (254) (337)

The 51-year-old general, a central figure in the inquest, worked his last day on March 31, after which he set off on a two-week holiday to an unknown destination

His hush-hush retirement was confirmed by the SADF yesterday

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said the SADF was not

in a position to divulge Van der Westhuizen's medical status

He has been temporarily replaced from April 1 by Major-General Dirk Verbeek as head of Military Staff Intelligence

Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society"

Evidence before the inquest court was that the signal, dispatched from Eastern Province Command while Van der Westhuizen was still a brigadier, had been Goniwe's death order

Twenty days after the signal was sent to General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, head of strategy at the Secretariat of the State Security Council, Goniwe and his three United Democratic

Front colleagues were slain near Bluewater Bay, about 20 km outside Port Elizabeth

Further evidence before the court, which has sat for 14 months in an attempt to unravel the eight-year-old mystery, was that Van der Westhuizen was the author of a top-secret military plan, with the codename Operation Katzen, which aimed to destabilise the Eastern Cape and included a plan to murder former Ciskei strongman Lennox Sebe

Legal counsel for the Goniwe family at the inquest, George Bizos, SC, called during final argument for Van der Westhuizen and two other retired military officers to be charged with murdering the Cradock four — Eena.

Soldiers to lose jobs

Star 8/4/94

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

Rationalisation on a wide scale is almost certain to result from the integration of the existing SA Defence Force with Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Azaman People's Liberation Army and homeland defence forces

This is evident from statements made at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday by top military officers attached to the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council (JMCC), which is overseeing the birth of the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF)

Lieutenant-General Wessels Kritzinger, Chief of Staff, Operations, SADF, and Siphwe Nyanda, MK's Chief of Staff, declined to disclose the numbers involved; but said thousands of men were

THE INTEGRATION of various armies to form the new SA National Defence Force will lead to large-scale rationalisation

reporting to assembly points in time for phase three of the integration process — the actual combining of the military forces into one

(254)
The first two phases involved the logistics of the exercise

It has been estimated by sources that more than 50 000 men and women from the SADF, MK and the Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana defence forces would be involved in the initial formation of the SANDF.

Kritzinger said the role of

Apla was still under discussion and depended on political decisions being taken.

Asked by The Star whether the 1994-95 defence budget would support such a huge intake and whether the budget would be cut by between 3 and 6 percent from the existing R10 billion, Kritzinger said it was not envisaged that there would be a 6 percent cut

Decisions would be made only after April 22, when the TEC subcommittee on defence is to debate the proposed SANDF budget and present it to the TEC for ratification by the new government in June

Nyanda said 16 000 MK cadres wanted to be integrated into the new force and there were thousands more in Uganda and Tanzania who would also be returning home after the election

NPKF discharges three senior officers

Star 8/4/94

■ BY BRENDAN TEMPLETON

Former chief-of-staff of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) Colonel Duma Mduyana was summarily dismissed without being given a chance to defend himself. (SFP) (254)

NPKF spokesman Major Muff Andersson said yesterday that Mduyana had been on leave when the force's command council decided to kick him out.

He and two other NPKF officers, former Battalion 1 commander Lieutenant-Colonel George Sibanyoni and former liaison officer Captain Johan Loots, have been expelled in an apparent "get tough" purge.

Andersson agreed the sentences had been "harsh", but said the force had come under the microscope recently and it expected "exemplary" behaviour from its members — particularly as it was about to be deployed.

She confirmed that the first batch of troops would be sent to the PWV, but said the final decision on deployment in other regions would be made next week.

Mduyana is facing a charge of drunken driving in a NPKF vehicle and Sibanyoni is facing a charge of culpable homicide after a person was killed in a motor vehicle accident. Sibanyoni was also allegedly driving an NPKF vehicle.

Authorisation

Loots was dismissed because he allegedly issued a press release in the NPKF's name without authorisation.

"Loots also falsely claimed to have the permission of the NPKF GOC (general officer commanding) to organise a press "open day at De Brug" and this had resulted in bad publicity for the force, an NPKF statement said.

MK soldiers gather for new SA army

CT 8/4/94

(254)

PRETORIA — About 400 uMkhonto weSizwe soldiers have reported in Walmansthal in the Transvaal as part of the initial phase of creating an integrated National Defence Force

The troops formed an advance party responsible for preparing the camp for the arrival, beginning next week, of 8 000 MK soldiers, the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council said yesterday

The 8 000 troops, together with 2 500 to be assembled at Bourke's Luck and 1 500 at Hoedspruit, will undergo evaluation tests and six months of training before being integrated into the new force

Council co-chairman, Mr Siphwe Nyanda said about 16 000 MK soldiers were likely to be incorporated into the new force. About 200 senior officers from the SADF, MK and TBVC defence forces had been planning and budgeting for the establishment of the National Defence Force for more than a year

● The CP would ask its supporters to use all legal means not to be "serviceable" to the new NDF, CP deputy-leader Mr Willie Snyman said yesterday — Own Correspondent, Sapa

Action against NPKF officers

BLOEMFONTEIN — The chief of staff of the National Peacekeeping Force and two other officers have been suspended for contravening the corps' code of conduct

A statement by the NPKF yesterday said Colonel Duma Mdu-tyana, until the disciplinary action its chief of staff, was "deseconded" from April 5 after the force's commander, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was informed a court case was pending against him

The other two officers relieved of their duties are Lt-Col George Sibanyoni, now former officer

commanding Battalion 1, and media liaison officer Capt Johan Loots

Both Col Mdu-tyana and Col Sibanyoni had joined the force from the ANC's armed wing, uMkhonto weSizwe.

The statement said Col Mdu-tyana was facing a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle following an incident on March 20

Col Sibanyoni, who was also dismissed on April 5, faces a possible charge of culpable homicide following a motor accident in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on the weekend of March 11-13. One person died in the accident

Col Sibanyoni was apparently driving a force vehicle at the time.

According to the statement, Capt Loots of the SAP was dismissed when it was established he had issued a press release in the name of force public relations officer Maj William Bisho without his permission.

He also falsely claimed to have the permission of the NPKF GOC (general officer commanding) to organise a press "open day" at De Brug on March 23 during the process of evaluation.

As a result, media coverage had been unsympathetic — Sapa

CT8/4/94

254
574



Goniwe general bows out of SADF

Sowetan 8/4/94

MILITARY Intelligence chief General Joffe van der Westhuizen has quietly bowed out of intelligence circles, less than two months before a finding is to be made in the reopened Goniwe inquest.

A central figure in the reopened inquest into the brutal murder of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli in June 1985, Van der Westhuizen is said to have retired for medical reasons.

The SADF has denied that Van der Westhuizen's retirement was a result of pressure from the inquest.

The 51-year-old general's last working day was on March 31 before he set off on a two-week holiday at an unknown destination.

His hush-hush retirement was confirmed by the SADF yesterday. SADF

spokesman Colonel John Rolt said the SADF was not in a position to divulge Van der Westhuizen's medical status.

"It is a confidential matter between him and his doctor," he said.

He has been temporarily replaced by Major-General Dirk Verbeek, from April 1, as head of Military Staff Intelligence (MSI) (254)

A key figure in the reopened inquest into the death of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three colleagues in 1985, General Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society".

Twenty days after the signal was sent to the head of strategy at the secretariat for the State Security Council, General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, Goniwe

and his three United Democratic Front colleagues were brutally slain outside Bluewater Bay, about 20 kilometres from Port Elizabeth.

On the day Van der Westhuizen's retirement became effective, Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman dismissed an application by Van der Westhuizen's legal counsel, advocate Anton Mostert, SC, for Mr Justice Zietsman's recusal.

Legal counsel for the Goniwe family at the inquest, Mr George Bizos, SC, has, during final argument, called for Van der Westhuizen and two other retired military officers to be charged with the murders. Van der Westhuizen's retirement comes less than two months before a finding in the inquest is to be made on Friday May 13 — *Ecn*.



NEWS Cadres set to report to bolster defence force ● Week's toll now 124

Integrated

army on way

Sowetan 8/4/94

AN advance party of military instructors has gathered at the Walmansthal assembly point north of Pretoria for the induction of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres and homeland soldiers, a Press conference was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Joint Military Co-ordinating Council co-chairman Lieutenant-General Wessels Kritzinger of the South African Defence Force and MK chief of staff Mr Siphwe Nyanda said the Walmansthal base would accommodate 8 000 soldiers, a base at Bourke's Luck would take 2 500 and another at Hoedspruit 1 500.

Kritzinger said details of the rationalisation of SADF personnel and the integration of the armed forces into a

new defence force would not be available until the new government had decided on a defence budget after the elections. The Minister of Defence was expected to decide on the budget by June and Parliament to ratify it by August.

Mr Nyanda said the African National Congress would be responsible for organisation inside the assembly points and the SADF would provide security outside. Weaponry issued to the soldiers would match their needs.

Senior MK officers would occupy senior positions in the new defence force, Mr Nyanda said — Sapa

(Report by N Patterson, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

SECURITY

On election patrol

The blue and the khaki stand between orderly transition and chaos

RECENT events in Bophuthatswana had all the ingredients of the African nightmare... rioting, looting, bloodlust, freebooting white irregulars, undisciplined black troops — in a word, chaos.

The background was entirely different, but the images that flashed around the world of wounded Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging men being mercilessly gunned down in the dust of Mmabatho immediately recalled the 1960s image that captured the horror of the Belgian Congo — and also went around the world — a Belgian crouched beside his car

A THIN blue line and a thicker khaki line are what make orderly political transition a more likely scenario in South Africa than chaotic uhuru. Zimbabwe is a better analogy than Angola or Mozambique.

In Angola and Mozambique the Portuguese troops — and the police structures — withdrew almost overnight (as in the earlier Belgian Congo), leaving a power vacuum, looting and disorder took over, then civil war. Portuguese civilians fled with what they could carry.

In Zimbabwe, Ian Smith's police and army stayed in place. The transition was orderly and the army later integrated with guerrilla forces. Most of the white civilian population stayed on, many today enjoying a lifestyle barely distinguishable from before.

South Africa is in the grip of social and political upheaval far beyond what happened in Zimbabwe, in spite of the scale and ferocity of the bush war. But South Africa also has in place a large and efficient police force and, to back it up, the most effective military machine south of the Sahara.

Citizen Force and commando reserves have been called up for later this month to keep the lid on disorder. More can be called up if necessary. They will be used to patrol and protect city centres and suburbs as well as the towns.

shup flashpoints. The military back-up has been severely stretched by commitments in Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, the Ciskei and Natal/Kwazulu, as well as on the East Rand, but the authorities are nevertheless determined to keep a firm grip.

The police have put together a comprehensive plan for the period leading up to elections, the days of polling and the post-election phase. Measures include "maximum visibility in all areas by means of intensive patrols in all residential areas and on routes to polling stations". Spotting will be done from the air and fixed observation posts, while there will be maximum use of video cameras.

"By the day of the election our forces will be at a peak," says Major-General Gert Opperman, a former infantry commander who is now director of communications at Defence Headquarters. "We will be in a position to contain any situation that might arise."

He says the frequency of incidents needing security force attention is expected to pick up as the election date approaches. The troops will stay in place after the election, to help the police. If conditions warrant, the call-up could be extended.

"We will still be in place in the post-election phase, to provide the security we regard as essential for transition to a new dispensation and democracy."

General Opperman emphasises that, in consultation

which had been shot up by United Nations troops, killing his wife and his mother.

The Belgian family were entirely innocent, whereas the AWB men were not. But what the images have in common is horror, pathos and the fact that the slaughter was inflicted by supposed upholders of law and order. That is one of the costs of political chaos.

The Congo (now Zaire) has ever since been a benchmark of chaotic political transition in Africa. Countries can be measured against its excesses. Kenya, for instance, would score very low on the Congo

with the police, military units will patrol urban and suburban areas, as needed, as well as rural areas and townships. No part of the country will lack a security force presence.

"I suggest communities who feel anxious about their security should get in touch with their regional police commands so adequate arrangements can be made. Our operation will be very much hearth and home — protection of the ordinary civilian."

He is bemused by speculation that the military call-up later this month will be poorly answered.

"We have no evidence at all to suggest this. The call-up hasn't happened yet, so how do people make these claims? We have every confidence the call-up will be answered, as it always was before. It doesn't make sense for people to refuse when it's law and order and their own security that is at stake."

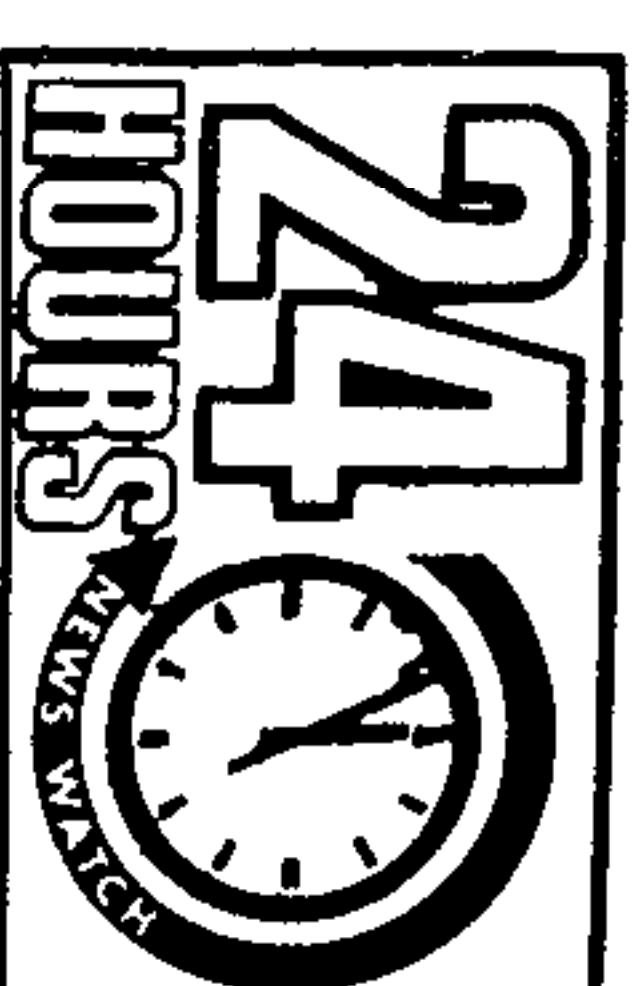
After the elections the SADF will continue to be a stabilising force, says General Opperman.

"We are not a colonial power about to return home. We will integrate with other forces over a period but we won't lose our efficiency. We will be an effective fighting force."

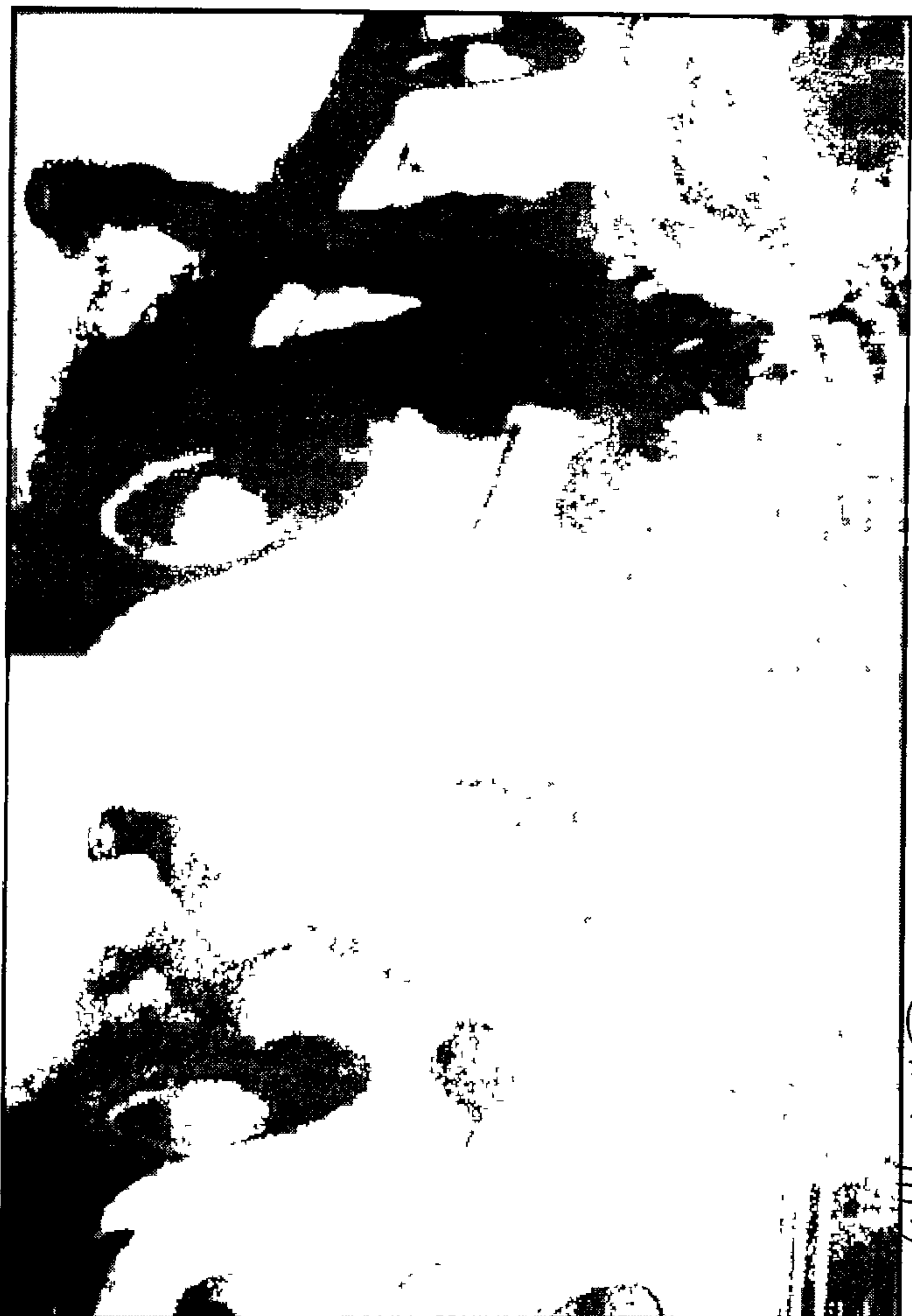
"Internally we act as a back-up to the police, but, in the end, the SADF is the only force with the numbers and resources to stand firm in the face of chaos and anarchy."

Scale, Angola and Mozambique rather high. And what about ourselves as we go into elections that legitimately can be compared with the uhuru process? Do the Johannesburg massacre and the continuing depravity in Natal/Kwazulu not automatically group us with Angola and Mozambique on the Congo Scale of Hopelessness?

Or do the authorities have a realistic strategy to contain disorder and shepherd in a reasonably secure future? Argus Correspondent GRAHAM LINSKOTT weighs it up



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APR 8 11/94



FLASHBACK TO THE CONGO IN 1963: A Belgian worker pleads for mercy. He had been driving down the road when an Indian contingent of the United Nations forces opened fire on his car, killing his wife.

MK and Defence Force troops gather together

APC 8/4/94 (257)
□ Homeland soldiers also in joint training

AN advance party of military instructors has gathered at the Walmansthal assembly point north of Pretoria for the induction of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres and homeland soldiers

Joint Military Co-ordinating Council co-chairmen Wessels Kritzinger of the Defence Force and MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda said the base would contain 8 000 soldiers, a base at Bourke's Luck 2 500 and one at Hoedspruit 1 500

General Kritzinger said details of the rationalisation of SADF personnel and the integration of the armed forces into a new defence force would not be available until the new government had decided on a defence budget

The Minister of Defence was expected to decide on the budget by June, and parliament to ratify it by August

Mr Nyanda said there were more than 20 000 MK soldiers, and about 16 000 would want to take part in the integration programme

Senior MK officers would occupy senior positions in the new defence force, Mr Nyanda said

Meanwhile, the National Peace-Keeping Force has relieved three senior officers, including its chief of staff, of their duties for contravening the code of conduct

A statement yesterday by the NPKF said Colonel Duma Mdutyana, its chief of staff, was "deseconded" from April 5 after the force's commander, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was informed that a court case was pending against him

The other two officers relieved of their duties are Lieutenant-Colonel George Sibanyoni, former officer commanding Battalion 1, and media liaison officer Captain Johan Loots.

Both colonels had joined the NPKF from Umkhonto we Sizwe

The statement said Colonel Mdutyana faced a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle after an incident on March 20

Colonel Sibanyoni faced a



possible charge of culpable homicide after a motor accident in Mamelodi, Pretoria, in which one person died

The statement said police Captain Loots was dismissed when it was established he had issued a press release in the name of NPKF public relations officer William Bisho, without the major's permission

● Managements of buildings earmarked as polling stations should not be compelled to make them available for voting, Afrikaner Volksfront interim president Ferdi Hartzenberg said yesterday

● Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen says his party still has to sign two agreements with the African National Congress before the election

At a meeting in Vereeniging last night, General Viljoen said the first dealt with procedures for counting votes to establish Afrikaner support for a volkstaat. It was hoped this agreement would be signed within days

The second agreement had to define the term self-determination to avoid any misunderstanding over the term after the election. It would also enable people voting for a volkstaat to know exactly what they were voting for

● More than 300 employees at East Rand Proprietary Mines in Boksburg are not reporting for work following political antagonism between Inkatha Freedom Party and ANC supporters. Workers had stayed away since Monday and mine production was down by 15 percent, an ERPM statement said

● Pan Africanist Congress president Clarence Makwetu has demed his party is racist. Speaking at Bakenberg in Lebowa, near Potgietersrus, Mr Makwetu said his party was not against white people but against white domination

(Compiled by H S Robertson, 122 St George's Mall, Cape Town)

Umkhonto men report for duty

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — About 400 Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers have reported to an assembly point in Walmansthal in the Transvaal as part of the initial phase of creating an integrated national defence force.

The troops formed an advance party responsible for preparing the camp for the arrival, beginning next week, of 8 000 Umkhonto soldiers, the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council said yesterday.

The 8 000 troops at Walmansthal, together with 2 500 to be assembled at Bourke's Luck and 1 500 at Hoedspruit, would undergo evaluation tests and begin training for up to six months before being integrated into the new force (254)

Council co-chairman Siphwe Nyanda said about 16 000 Umkhonto soldiers were likely to be incorporated into the new force. About 200 officers from the SADF, Umkhonto and homeland defence forces had spent more than a year planning and budgeting the SA National Defence Force.

"Consensus has been reached on most of the critical issues." This included framing a strategic planning programme, identifying assembly points and setting time frames for training, he said.

The strategic programme, which began in January, envisaged a three-phase process to integration. Phase one concerned planning, phase two the post-election integration of forces and phase three involved

□ To Page 2

Umkhonto

the rationalisation of the force "in such a way that its professionalism and size is commensurate to the national requirements as well as international obligations" A code of conduct was also being finalised, Nyanda said (254)

While some difficulties were expected in integrating all the forces, arbitration and mediation procedures had been set up and likely problems were not seen as insurmountable. Initial scepticism and distrust

between the forces had already been replaced by co-operation

Those stationed in Ugandan and Tanzanian camps would be recalled, with their assets and equipment, only once the country and the facilities were ready for them.

The council's SADF representative, Lt-Gen Wessel Kritzinger, said all SADF members had been kept up to date with the developments and plans for the new force.

Report by A Hadland, TML, 216 Vermeulen St, Pta

● Picture: Page 3

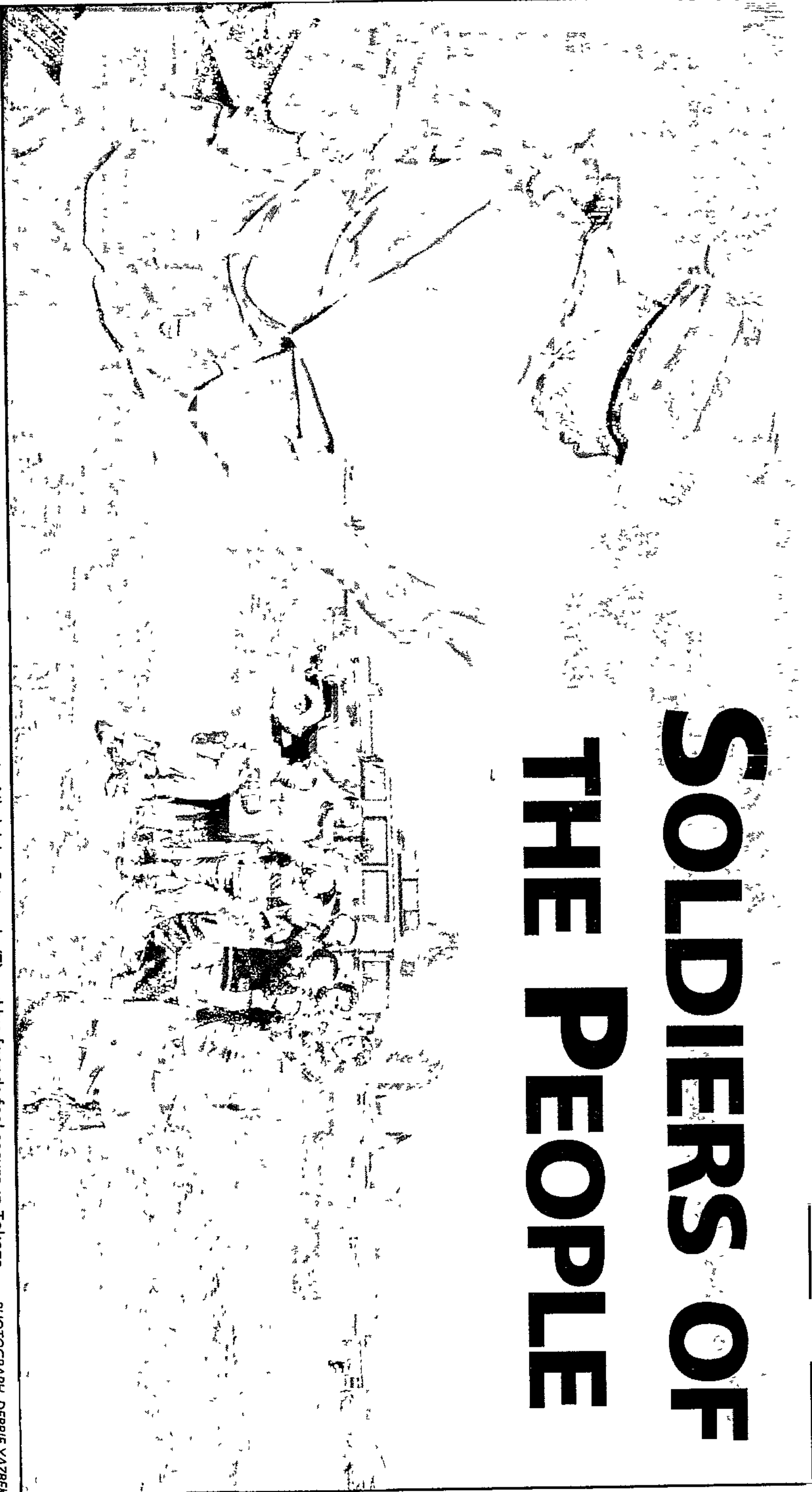
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that the

ON WEDNESDAY this week the millions of people who live in Katorus (Kathehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus) stayed at home to celebrate Founders' Day. All was quiet and peaceful in an area that just a little while ago was the country's worst war zone. Next Wednesday there won't be any celebration as a jittery community says goodbye to the people who brought them peace, and sees them replaced by an untested and tarnished force. The once-hated South African Defence Force — now the heroes of Katorus — which in a matter of two months changed the lives of residents, will march out, relinquishing its duties to the National Peacekeeping Force. People we spoke to called the SADF the soldiers of the people. They did not want the NPKF and were angry that the Transitional Executive Council had decided to pull the SADF out without consulting the community.

The SADF was deployed in Katorus after the area slid into civil war and the South African Police's Internal Stability Unit was accused of being unable to bring the

SOLDIERS OF THE PEOPLE



LOCAL HERO: SACF member Reuben Nkabelane is among those who have helped make Nkululeko Setemela (7) and his friends feel secure in Tokoza

Star 9/14/94

(25CL)

PHOTOGRAPH DEBBIE YAZBEK

I'FP fumes as troops kill 2 at E Rand hostel

ANNA COX and SAPA

DESPITE the goodwill and relative calm generated by the presence of SADF troops in the East Rand townships, nine people have been killed in violence in the area in the past three days.

In the latest incident, two people — one of them I'FP Youth Brigade leader Jeff Sibya — were shot dead in a gun-battle with the SADF yesterday.

The I'FP expressed outrage at Sibya's death. He and a man identified only as Sithole were shot by troops searching the Buyafu Hostel in Katlehong for weapons.

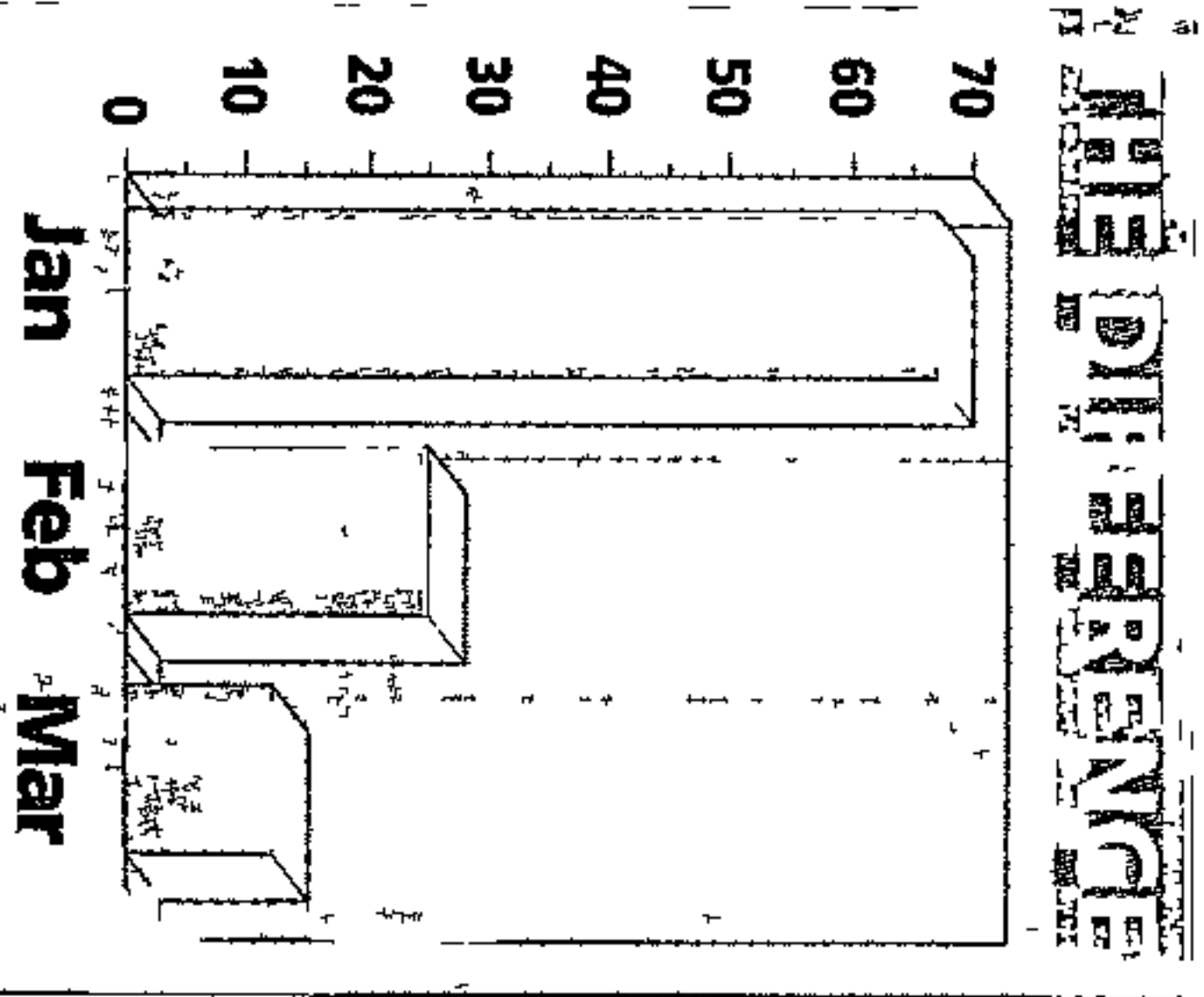
Transvaal I'FP chairman Themba Khoza said at a press conference in Johannesburg he was "shocked at the killing in cold blood" of the youth leader who, he said, was unarmed and had been shot at close range.

"The situation is unacceptable. The army must be withdrawn — people are dying on the East Rand every day and no one is doing anything about it. We are now considering nationwide mass action to force the Government and the ANC to withdraw the troops," he said.

Khoza said the SADF had declared war on the I'FP, which would resist with any means at its disposal.

"The army has continued where MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) and the self-defence units failed — to eliminate the I'FP leadership. This is an election war against us. De Klerk and Mandela are behind it."

ISU was pulled out after an extensive campaign by the ANC-SACP-COSATU alliance to remove them from the area. NEWTON KANHEMA reports on the remarkable change after the SADF moved into the East Rand townships and took control.



In January, the last month the ISU did the policing in Kathorus, 65 people were killed. Since then the toll has dropped dramatically — from 25 in February to 12 in March.

CREAMS of "peace" — a score of peace signs thumbs-ups from the kids. The smiles and cheers said it all. We were on patrol with the army in the streets of Tokoza, Kaitleng and Vosloorus. Here, a little more than two months ago, civil war raged and the sight of a uniform brought fear and mistrust.

Now beer flowed freely in shebeens and the atmosphere deadened the impact of graffiti such as "Sarajevo" and "War zone."

What had brought about this minor miracle? Duma Nkosi, the ANC's leader in Tokoza, has no doubt. "The success of the SADF is that they are well briefed, they respect the people, there is good communication, and their attitude and behaviour are good."

He is supported by Colonel Chris du Toit, commander of the 2 000 troops in the area. "We came here to stabilise the area and it is impossible to achieve that without community participation. Our success is mainly due to this. We employed different strategies from those of the Internal Stability Unit."

"The soldiers were visible on almost every street corner and were well received," he said. "The army has done far more than merely keep the peace. It has almost become part of the community."

We saw one example on the day we were there. Most of the Tokoza area had been without tap water for a week. However, the Pheuduka area — an Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold — had water. Despite the peace, people still feared venturing there.

Just two months ago this was a war zone. When the army marched in and brought peace. Now it is pulling out and the people once again fear for their future.

STAFF

The army understood this and simply brought in water tanks. Said one elderly resident from the ANC stronghold, "This would never have happened in the days of the ISU. They would never allow us to touch their water. Those people never talked to us. These soldiers have become our own people. We want them here."

He said he lived next to the military barracks and he had not had trouble from his new neighbours. A mother added, "We now sleep in peace and we never hear shootings at night. We had become sick and tired of funerals and now for weeks we have not had any. It's all quiet."

She was unhappy about their forthcoming departure. "Who are these peace force people you are talking about? If they want to come into the area, then they must come and work under the SADF."

Besides policing the area, the soldiers have provided trucks and earth-moving equipment to remove the trash that has built up in the township over the years. And at weekends the SADF soccer team can often be seen playing with the locals.

Du Toit says three basic strategies he had employed differed from those used in previous security operations. "The SADF deployed a larger number of troops — 2 000 soldiers — six times more than the ISU."

"We concentrated in all troubled spots, based on our intelligence, and established good communication with all members of the community."

"We showed them that we were apologetic. Initially it was very difficult for

us to convince the IFP that we were neutral but with time we have developed working relationships based on trust."

Said the ANC's Nkosi, "We are not used to such a friendly army." Initially he was suspicious of the soldiers but now "I deal with them with only a bit of caution."

One of the SADF's first moves was to establish communication with the ANC, IFP, self-defence units, hostel indunas, teachers, and religious and taxi organisations. They were able to visit the homes of leaders at any time.

They involved the community in their operations. "We often got into joint operations with all groups and took them around in our vehicles, and if there was a threat from any group, we gave the officials a chance to discipline their people," said Du Toit.

One Tokoza resident measured the SADF's success in terms of the learner times undertakers were facing. "Just look at the funerals. We used to bury more than 10 people a weekend, and before we returned from the cemetery a few of us would be killed. Now we can go for two weeks without any political funeral."

Another resident, Dominica Mofokeng, contrasted the behaviour of the soldiers with that of ISU men, whom she said were trigger-happy. "The soldiers patrol on foot, talking to us and the *amagants* (the self-defence units), and there has not been any friction at all. I have not heard of any killings by the soldiers. They have become soldiers of the people."

Khoza and IFP East Rand leader Gerrtrude Mzizi disputed the SADF's version of events during the raid on Buyathu Hostel.

According to Group 41 commanding officer Colonel Chris du Toit, soldiers came under fire from hostel dwellers during a "sweeping operation."

They returned fire and it was not known whether the victim had been shot by soldiers or caught in crossfire. Du Toit said the operation followed intelligence reports in the past two weeks that quantities of weapons were being brought into hostels. The raid had so far netted four AK-47 automatic rifles, a number of AK-47 magazines and ammunition as well as items of SADF and SAP clothing.

COLONEL CHRIS DU TOIT

the commander of the SADF in the East Rand, has offered some tips to the National Peacekeeping Force. It has to be absolutely disciplined — that's the backbone of any army. Any successful military force must be led by a professionally well-trained group. It lacks this — look at those who were fired this week. It will need to co-operate with the people and establish as much communication with them as possible. Colonel Du Toit is worried about the short training period (about six weeks) which the NPKF has undergone. His average soldier had a minimum of two years' experience while the junior officers had 5-10 years' experience. In a bid to improve the NPKF Colonel Du Toit and his men will start training 200 of them from today.

First NPKF group is ready for duty

THE 1 200 NPKF members scheduled to take over their duties in East Rand townships will be the first group from the force to be deployed anywhere. The NPKF has been criticised by the IFP for being an ANC force. But Major Muff Anderson, spokesman for the NPKF command council, disagrees. "They are off their heads. The force is made up of 13 different forces. They have it all wrong because among the whole group there are 900 SADF, 900 MK and 900 Transkei Defence Force and others. So there is no truth in such claims."

Arms cache poser as

By PETER De IONNO

THOUSANDS of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres begin gathering at three assembly points tomorrow to prepare for integration into the national defence force — but the critical issue of arms caches remains unresolved

MK chief of staff Sphiwe Nyanda said although an audit of arms was under way, negotiations on the control of arms held by non-statutory armed forces were continuing

Agreement on indemnity for members of MK, who possessed unlicensed weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, was also still being discussed.

He said MK members could report to assembly points with their guns so the weapons could be stored in base armouries

The assembly point programme, which will cost R6-million, is expected to attract up to 12 000 MK cadres to three Transvaal camps from tomorrow.

The assembly points — SADF military bases at Walmansthal, Hoedspruit and the former dog training base at Bourke's Luck — were chosen after joint inspection by MK and the SADF

The main assembly point, Walmansthal, north of Pretoria, will house about 8 000 MK cadres. An advance party of about 400 former guerrillas has been on the site for the past week preparing for the influx.

An MK commander said the cadres would be confined to the base during the elections. They would be given between three and six months of preliminary training and bridging courses before

5 Times MK starts 10/4/94 gathering

being absorbed into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF)

Mr Nyanda claimed there were about 20 000 MK cadres, but estimated the final muster wanting to join a new defence force would be about 16 000.

Structures to establish the SANDF once a new government takes over will be in place by April 22. (ZS4)

The programme was initially intended to start in late February but it has been delayed by hard bargaining in the planning committee — which consisted of five members each from MK and the SADF.

A senior SADF officer said "A political agenda on the part of MK prevented the SADF from implementing practical solutions. Time we do not have was wasted."

The officer said there had been intensive negotiations on the weapons issue. The SADF had opposed allowing the cadres to have arms but it was eventually decided to issue them with small arms rifles for troopers and pistols for officers.

MK spokesman Mbulelo Musi said all discussions with the SADF had been friendly and constructive. "It is a complex process and it is natural that there should be some obstacles."

Pay structures are still being finalised but they are expected to follow SADF scales



READY FOR ACTION Members of the National Peace-Keeping Force, who this week completed their training at Koeberg, go through their paces **Picture** AMBROSE PETERS

By PETA KROST

THE National Peacekeeping Force battalion at Koeberg is now ready to show its mettle at averting violence during the elections after completing its training this week, 48 hours ahead of schedule

This was the word from the Commander of the Western Cape base, Lieutenant-Colonel Molefe Dhladhla on Thursday, a day before the final evaluation of the 1200 troops trained at the base. "Even the four day public holiday last weekend which wasn't in our initial plan, didn't affect our schedule," he said.

Although the training programme successfully melded together former enemies which saw MK soldiers and South African Police and Defence Force members working side by side, their real test will be in their ability to counter violence during the elections.

"Their integration has been great probably because they all know about the real problems they will face outside this base later this month," said NPKF spokesman Lieutenant Reyno Varkevisser.

"And for that they have to be one unitary force. If one of

Troops extend the hand of friendship

SI Times [Cimetro] 10/4/94

them is shot, you'll see MK carrying SADF on their shoulders or vice versa that's how much of a unit they have become."

A former MK soldier, Morgan Mthungwane 21, said that since returning home from exile, this was the first time he really felt he belonged to a community once again.

"I've come home now in the NPKF," he said.

"The training was fine, we were all equals, not MK or SADF. Sometimes, I wasn't even sure who was from which group."

He said the NPKF was essential to ensure that South Africa did not "become another Angola."

Mr Mthungwane, who has lived in Angola, said "If MK and SADF had not formed one force, they would fight one another after the elections. We must forget the past and start anew together." (254)

From the beginning of the course the troops decided that politics was a taboo subject and past experiences were only spoken about if this could help the people on the course.

Col Dhladhla said the only problems he now had to deal with were minor offences, like troops not dressing neatly or taking a few hours extra in town.

Lieut Varkevisser ascribed the lack of problems to the fact

that all the trainees were highly paid volunteers.

And unlike the De Brug training camp in the Free State, Koeberg had been well prepared for the troops before they arrived.

"If they had problems nobody forced them to stay. They also know that there are others who would do anything to be in their place, especially after their salaries were announced."

"At De Brug, the troops arrived before the commanders were selected and things weren't properly prepared for them. When our troops arrived, the trainers and commanders had been here for a while and had everything set up beforehand. They also did not have time to waste and were able to get stuck into their training immediately."

The battalion had its final evaluation over the weekend and three days have been set aside for those who need retraining. The troops will then have a week's leave before being deployed on April 21.

But exactly what will happen to the NPKF troops after the elections is still uncertain. The Transitional Executive Committee has said the NPKF will disband two weeks after the poll.

Death of ex-R

By PETA

A YOUNG West Coast man, the sixth generation to run the family business, died tragically when he died in an "instructor" for the A

Quintus Laubscher 27, after his application to study at the Bolan School in the Bolan year.

Quintus, who quit the S year after serving in the cr. for seven years, had intended to fill in the time until year for a place at the co.

To fill in the time until year contract as an "instructor" in the army, his father, Mr Quartus day.

Shortly before embarking on his military career, Quintus became fell in love with a girl and spoke of marrying her after he had completed his training.

Quintus is believed to be a South African soldier with the Angolan army.

In a Unita attack last Saturday, African soldiers aligned with the Unita were said to have been killed.

French say oui to the NPKF

By PETA KROST

SIX French police officers who have been observing the National Peace Keeping Force training course at Koeberg, are to return to France tomorrow.

The policemen said they had been "very impressed" with what they had seen at the camp.

However, they admitted, all they had to go on as a comparison was what they had heard before they arrived — which "was all bad".

"These troops have proved to be very motivated and keen to learn," said the spokesman of the team.

"The programme was well put together but only the future will tell if they are ready for the task ahead."

They believed the battalion was capable of doing a good job during the elections. But it "all depends on whether the commanders are as efficient outside the base as they are in it."

Force observes SADF on Rand

JOHANNESBURG —
Members of the National
Peacekeeping Force
were seen for the first
time on the East Rand
yesterday where Chris
Hani memorial rallies
were held (254)

They did not take an
active part in the secur-
ity measures instituted,
but observed how the
SADF applied them

An advance team from
the NPKF has entered
the East Rand townships
to make preparations for
the main body of about
900 men which is to re-
place SADF troops with-
in the next few weeks

Peace force controversy

AN ADVANCE team from the National Peacekeeping Force has entered the East Rand townships to make preparations for the main body of about 900 men which is to replace SADF troops within the next few weeks.

Last week the TEC resolved to replace the SADF with the peacekeeping force, almost two months after the army was sent to replace the Internal Stability Unit, despite strong opposition from the Inkatha Freedom Party

SADF spokesman Maj Andries Greyling said a group of officers and non-commissioned officers was currently on patrol with SADF troops to get acquainted with the area, as well as to familiarise them with SADF operating methods

He said it was difficult to estimate the peacekeeping force's effectiveness at this stage

The peacekeeping force has been severely criticised since its formation, and had to deal with several scandals, including the dismissal of senior officers for alleged criminal

GAVIN DU VENAGE

behaviour and/or improperly leaking information to the media

Greyling said the peacekeeping force would be much smaller than the SADF contingent of about 1 500 men. It would consist of fewer than 900 men, he said. ~~(254)~~ (254)

Peacekeeping force spokesman Maj Muff Anderson dismissed speculation as to the force's effectiveness.

She said it was not simply going in to police the area through firepower, but would set up community liaison facilities and would be holding public meetings to show the East Rand community that "we are ordinary men and women who have come to preserve the peace"

Although Inkatha has rejected the deployment of the peacekeeping force and described it as a wing of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, Anderson said the force's presence was not expected to exacerbate tensions.

"Criticism of the peacekeeping force and its composition was based

on badly informed Inkatha statements," she said. Only a third of the De Brug contingent was from MK, with the rest being drawn from the SADF and homeland armies.

In addition, no specific unit of the peacekeeping force was made up solely of ANC soldiers.

The Inkatha Central Committee said at the weekend it was "alarmed" by the decision to deploy MK members operating within the peacekeeping force on the East Rand.

It warned that it was opposed to deploying a "non-inclusive, non-proven and highly controversial force" into the area

It said Inkatha members in the area warned of "grave consequences" given the "already notorious conduct" of members of the peacekeeping force

DP MP Tony Leon criticised the decision to deploy the peacekeeping force, describing it as "capitulation to another ANC whim". He said the deployment would lead to increased tension and called for the TEC decision to be rescinded

Peace force on duty from Tuesday

Sowetan

11/4/94

By Mpikeleni Duma

ABOUT 1 500 soldiers of the National Peace Keeping Force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein will be deployed in Katlehong and Tokoza in the East Rand tomorrow. The acting commander, Colonel Dirk Odendaal, said the first group had already been deployed in these townships.

He said it was working together with the SA Defence Force to hand over the bases and outfit to the peace force.

"The rest — and also about 1 500 who are presently undergoing retraining — will be transferred to the training college of the erstwhile Railway Police at Esselen Park

near Johannesburg on April 18. They will serve as a reservist army," he said.

The soldiers training in Koeberg will possibly be deployed outside of the PWV region but no final planning has been done on this, he added.

Blue uniform

Odendaal said the first group had already been issued with the new blue uniform of the peace force.

Inspector Leigh Axe, a police adviser, said in Bloemfontein he assumed that a further two battalions of the peace force would be trained at De Brug after the elections.

Integration of MK to begin

Star 11/4/97
■ BY MORGAN NAIDU

Preparations for the training of the country's first integrated National Defence Force (NDF) gets under way this week with thousands of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres reporting for duty at three assembly points in the Transvaal. (254)

The exercise is expected to cost more than R16 million, said Chris Pepani, assistant to MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda.

Pepani said all arms caches belonging to MK would be recovered and handed in to the armoury of the NDF. "We want to ensure strict control over the weapons," he said.

An estimated 16 000 MK cadres will assemble at SADF military bases in Hoedspruit, Bourke's Luck and Wallmannstal, the main assembly point. A group of 400 officers are already at the Wallmannstal site preparing the headquarters and setting up camps.

A spokesman for the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council (JMCC) said the integration of MK soldiers, SADF troops and troops from the TBVC states would take up to six months.

"Issues like uniforms and the insignia of the new defence force will be resolved once a government of national unity is in place," the spokesman said.

Suggested training programmes had been accepted by the JMCC and training was likely to be conducted with the assistance of international military experts, she added.

"Many of the force members will need re-training and others will undergo bridging courses so that some form of standardisation is achieved in the NDF."

Repositioning SA's arms trade

There has hardly been any reference to foreign policy in the present election campaign

This silence tends to obscure sharp policy differences among the two major parties. On the basis that foreign policy for most countries is an extension of domestic policies at the international level, it is revealing to identify in a non-sectarian way, what the points of departure are.

The DP, regrettably, makes no mention of our future relations with the outside world in its manifesto.

The National Party's external approach is entrenched on economic links with the emphasis on trade, investment and projects and a gung-ho view of our acceptance by the rest of the world arising out of the "reform policies" of the NP and how the NP will make "South Africa a leader in Africa — we have much to offer our brothers in the north".

The ANC on the other hand has produced a major document on foreign policy following intensive national discussion.

In its Reconstruction and Development Programme, there are various references to the interlinked nature of internal and external policy as-

assumptions

In the election manifesto, there is emphasis on our "taking our rightful place in the world", ratification of human rights treaties and working for a just economic and social world order, based on co-operation, rather than hegemony.

Covert operations

Nelson Mandela has said that South Africa's future foreign relations will be based on "our belief that human rights should be the core concern of international relations".

Thus "core concern" with human rights and international law is likely to cause some problems if we are to continue with our present policy of arms sales.

Up to now, South African arms sales have been covert operations, shrouded in secrecy and protected by Draconian laws. But two recent revelations have lifted the lid as far as Armscor is concerned.

First, the press reports that Armscor had offered to pay R6 million to evade the extradition of seven men wanted by the US Justice Department to stand trial for illegal arms smuggling and co-operation between Armscor and a US corporation, involving the smuggling of weapons to

China and Iraq
Star 11/14/94

Second, there was the disclosure in January by the highly respectable Human Rights Watch Arms Project that South Africa supplied Rwanda in October 1992 with a wide range of light arms, machineguns and ammunition to the value of nearly \$4 million (about R14 million).

Rwanda is one of the poorest countries in the world. There can be no pride in the fact that the 3000-strong Rwanda army is now equipped with South African-made automatic rifles and grenade launchers.

Thus, of course, must be only the tip of the iceberg of traffic in arms. At least one major study has shown that South Africa has been one of the leading exporters of arms in the Third World.

But there is a huge price in misery that the wretched of the Earth have to pay through this traffic, which the British newspaper The Guardian has rightly described as the most "aggressively competitive and bribe-ridden marketplace in the world".

But the corruption is not simply the huge amounts that change hands. Arms sales also corrupt social institutions by calling the political shots and they debase the language of solidarity through support for vio-

lent and totalitarian regimes

Instead of taking pride in our recently acquired prowess in mine lifting and clearing techniques, we should be supporting demands for an international ban on the production, stockpiling, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines as the only way of addressing this global human rights disaster.

The lifting of the arms embargo on South Africa by the UN Security Council, which will occur after our elections, provides the opportunity to initiate a national debate on the role and value of our arms industry, in the context of our own and our neighbours' needs.

Democratic traditions

The conversion to non-military use of the resources of Armscor and Denel will not be easy, as other middle ranking countries have found. We shall need an arms capacity for our own military and police needs. Countries with democratic traditions would also be legitimate markets.

But, whatever the difficulties, we cannot afford the continuation of any predatory and selfish policies which are not open to public scrutiny. The decision as to whether arms

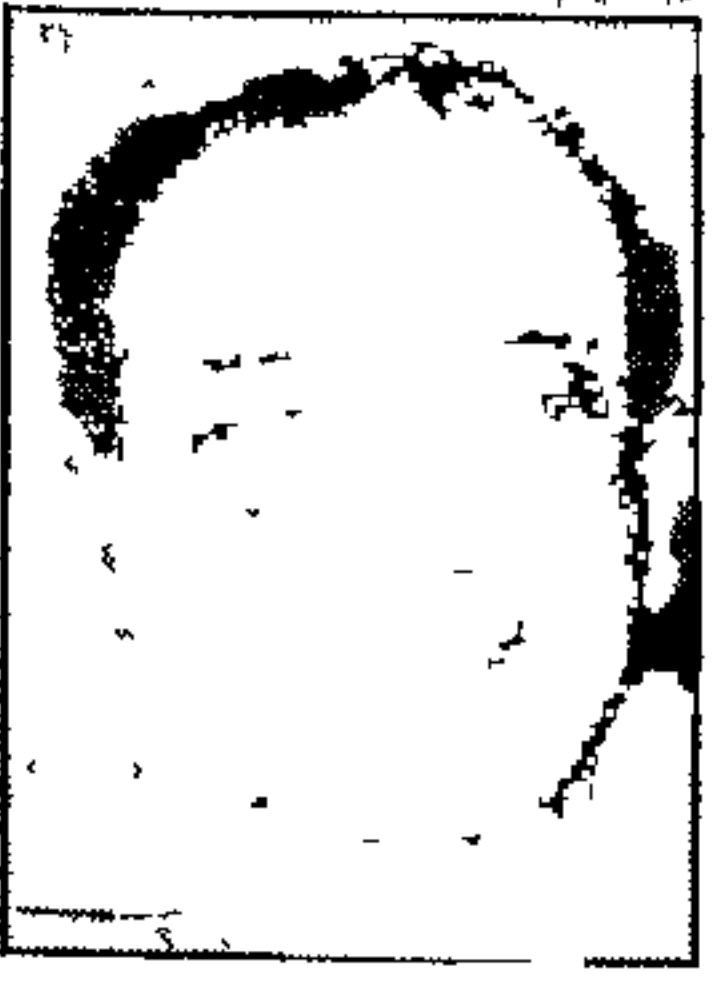
sales will take place in future cannot be left to any shadowy inter-departmental committee, without the authority to guide and control. We should also open the books on all past transactions.

Our future foreign policy cannot be determined by shadowy merchants of death in foreign countries. As the ANC policy document makes it clear, "the standards of responsible global citizenship and the requirements of South Africa's wider foreign policy goals will have priority over considerations of the armaments industry within the South African economy".

There must therefore be strict parliamentary control over arms sales. The criteria for such policies must be consistent with the protection and enhancement of human rights in the recipient country — otherwise, we shall be aiding and abetting in gross violations of human rights, if not genocide as in Rwanda.

Former British premier Margaret Thatcher once said that selling arms was "bating for Britain". We should forgo such sporting pleasures.

Kader Asmal is Professor of Human Rights Law at UWC and a member of the ANC's national executive committee.



SA's arms trade should interlink with SA's foreign relations policy in a manner which supports human rights, writes Kader Asmal

New SADF is now taking shape

Sowetan 12/14/94

254

By Thamba Molefe
Political Correspondent

PLANS to establish a new integrated defence force in South Africa are at an advanced stage. The integration could begin as early as next week with troops being sent to assembly points by the various forces involved.

The new army would comprise the current South African Defence Force, Umkhonto weSizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress, defence forces of the TBVC states and the Pan Africanist Congress's Azanian People's Liberation Army.

With the exception of Apla, all the other forces are represented in the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council established in terms of the sub-council on defence of the Transitional Executive Council.

Apla manpower and training director

ASSEMBLY POINTS Plans for

integrated force at an advanced stage:

Mr Willie Brown said his army "sees itself as a participant in a new defence force".

He spoke to Sowetan hours before a scheduled bilateral meeting between Apla and the SADF to discuss a new defence force.

Focus on amnesty

This meeting would also have a bearing on talks planned for later this week between State President FW de Klerk and PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu which will focus on amnesty for the organisation's members and the return of those still in exile.

Brown cautioned that a new army could not be formed overnight because a lot of planning was necessary before

integrating the forces. This was supported by JMCC spokesman and SADF liaison officer Major Margaret Neethling. She said total integration would take between three and six months because of the large numbers of personnel involved.

MK yesterday confirmed it had already sent an advance party of 400 soldiers to one of the points at the Walmanshal camp near Pretoria. The camp can take 8 000.

MK media liaison officer Mr Mbulelo Muzi said other ANC-administered points were Bourke's Luck in the Eastern Transvaal which can take 2 500 soldiers and Hoedspruit also in the Eastern Transvaal which can accommodate 1 500.

34 more die in violence

Sowetan

Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa

AT LEAST another 34 people were reported killed in KwaZulu-Natal at the weekend, bringing to at least 167 the number murdered in the embattled province since a state of emergency was imposed more than a week ago.

Most deaths have been politically linked, while some have resulted from ordinary crime.

The SAP yesterday reported three further killings in separate weekend attacks in Ladysmith's Ezakheni township. In total, four people were killed there since Friday. The KwaZulu police, reported 10 killings in the territory.

Reports indicated violence was widespread in Natal at the weekend. Among the dead are three people who were shot dead in Stanger on Friday night when gunmen opened fire on pedestrians. Violence flared at KwaMashu in Durban yesterday morning with reports of gunshots being fired at B Section and houses burned at J Section.

past he used to interit



Koeberg peace battalion 'ready for action'

Staff Reporter

THE Koeberg-based Fourth Battalion of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) becomes officially ready for deployment with the completion of training today.

This was announced at a press conference at the base yesterday by commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Molefa Dhladhla.

Earlier yesterday SADF spokes-

man Major Christo Visser said the NPKF would replace the SADF in East Rand townships by Friday.

He said a leader group from the NPKF and 75 troops had already been deployed, on the East Rand.

Col Dhladhla said with today's completion of the six-week training programme at Koeberg the battalion would await further orders while the men enjoyed a week's leave.

Training officer Lt-Col Sakkie Marais said the battalion's more than 1 000 men were drawn from the SADF, SAP, MK, TDF and from the police forces of Transkei, Venda, KwaNdebele and QwaQwa.

Most troops and officers were black, with a handful of white instructors and officers.

Col Marais said training covered theory, law, a code of conduct, squad drill, musketry, roadblocks,

crowd control, cordon-and-search and the use of minimum force.

He attributed the successful training to good infrastructure, a manageable-sized body of men, high morale and an esprit de corps.

Asked how the men would cope with high stress levels and avoid committing excesses, Col Dhladhla said the battalion comprised soldiers from disciplined formations

"Legal channels will take their course at all levels and at all times," he said.

Lt-Col Nicolas Cotton of the Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group said training had met international standards.

"Their crowd control methods are internationally accepted. What I have seen in training is quite encouraging," he said.

Chief wary of Blue Berets' role in Natal

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and Minister of Police, has expressed strong reservations about the deployment of the National Peacekeeping Force

He said many NPKF members were ANC military wing uMkhonto weSizwe operatives like those who had been killing his supporters

He had told SA Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and SA Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring that the KwaZulu Police force was minuscule and he could not spare members to serve in the NPKF while there was so much violence (254) (Sib)

Already there was controversy over

the NPKF as he had received a report on Tuesday night and been shown evidence that 10 MK members serving in the NPKF had fired rockets at a hostel in KwaMashu in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said

Chief Buthelezi said he was shown evidence that rockets were fired at the hostel

CT 14/4/94
● NPKF commander General Gabriel Ramushwana pledged yesterday to act against any member who took sides in the divided East Rand townships in which the force is being deployed

He also pledged his men would "maintain peace" and uphold public order — Sapa

Acid test for NPKF in Katlehong

Sowetan 14/4/94

By Mzimasi Ngudle
Political Staff

MEMBERS of the National Peacekeeping Force swung into action in Katlehong on the East Rand yesterday when a small group of Inkatha Freedom Party supporters hurled stones at them. This happened moments after the SA Defence Force had pulled out of the township.

The IFP supporters, who referred to the NPKF as MK — the military wing of the African National Congress — vowed to chase them out of the area.

NPKF Commander Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana said he hoped the NPKF would maintain stability despite objections from IFP supporters.

Ramushwana said he was not aware that IFP supporters disliked the NPKF and pledged to involve all political and

community leaders in maintaining peace. He refuted allegations that he favoured the ANC and also dismissed reports that the NPKF deployment immediately before elections was a political move.

"I try to be as neutral as possible and my force is apolitical," Ramushwana said.

(Mzimasi Ngudle, 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Jhb)

NEWS New army for stability in SA

MK cadres on their way

Sowetan 14/4/94

■ **INTEGRATION PROCESS** The
creation of new defence force begins:

By **Lulama Luti**,
Political Staff

AS MANY as 16 000 former Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres will begin assembling at three different assembly points early next week in what will mark the beginning of the creation of the new national defence force

This is in line with agreements reached at the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council — an organ of the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence. It is charged with the task of laying the groundwork for the integration of the various armies, including those in the TBVC states, MK and the Pan Africanist Congress' Azanian people's Army.

Speaking during a Press briefing in Johannesburg yesterday, MK army commissar Mr Andrew Masondo said up to 16 000 MK soldiers in and outside the country would be part of this integration process.

The first group of these soldiers would be accommodated at the

Walmanthal, Pretoria North, Bourke's Luck in the Eastern Transvaal, and Hoedspruit in the Western Transvaal.

These assembly points would be administered by MK officers, said Masondo, adding that the prime function of the new defence force would be to "defend the sovereignty of the new South African state".

Asked to comment on the possibility of the new army being involved in military operations in KwaZulu-Natal, Masondo said this would be the decision of the politicians (254)

"The mandate of the new army has been spelt out in the constitution and Parliament would decide on whether the army would be used internally if the need arose.

"However, our major task is to protect the sovereignty of the new state," said Masondo.

The new army would have to be reflective of a new united nation, something that the country has never really had. Masondo said the main objective of the integration process was to ensure a stable security system for the country to create an environment for future peace and prosperity.

whether it was convincing. The time has finally come for a serious public debate about how much voters will have to pay for the ANC's promises.

budget deficits, but noted it was not yet clear what it comprised and exactly how it would be financed.

turn over gold and close at 700

Peace force battalions to begin patrolling duties

THE National Peacekeeping Force would officially begin patrolling Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus on the East Rand tomorrow, spokesman Lt-Col Quinton Painter said yesterday.

Painter, who heads two battalions to be deployed in the area, said his troops were not yet ready because of logistical problems.

The troops' base camps are surrounded by three hostels — Mazibuko, Kwesime and Buyafuthi — which are Inkatha Freedom Party strongholds.

The first contingent of about 1 000 members, who arrived at the camps yesterday, were received with mixed feelings. Hostel dwellers said they were unhappy about their arrival and said they would resist them. However, other township residents seemed pleased to see them.

Earlier in the day, the camp was fired at but it was not clear who was

JOHANNES NGCOBO

responsible. Col CP du Toit of the SADF handed certificates of commitment to peace to Inkatha East Rand leader Getrude Mzizi, ANC East Rand leader Duma Nkosi and Wits-Vaal Peace Secretariat East Rand head Mavirrett Koetz.

Du Toit, who handed over duties to peace force head Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, said that the death toll was about 174 a month before the SADF took over in East Rand townships. This had been reduced to 23 in February and 12 in March.

He said this was possible because of the co-operation of the ANC, Inkatha, hostel dwellers and the community at large.

Ramushwana assured East Rand residents that the peace force was there to ensure peace. He said his troops were apolitical.

"If you see any of the members being ill-disciplined, do not hesitate

to come forward and lay a complaint." (254)

Sapa reports that KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Police Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday expressed strong reservations about the deployment of the peace force.

He said many members were ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe operatives.

He said he had told SA Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe and SA Defence Force Chief Gen Georg Meiring that the KwaZulu police force was minuscule, and he could not spare members to serve in the peace force.

The main contingent of the peacekeeping force began breaking camp at the General de Wet training centre near Bloemfontein yesterday morning ahead of deployment for the elections.

Report by J Ngcobo, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb, and M Merten, Sapa 141 Commissioner St, JHB

Picture: Page 3

the ground Buthelezi's claims, saying mediators had called for the parties to



MK cadres to gather for SANDF integration

Star 14/4/94

■ BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

An estimated 16 000 cadres of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) will begin gathering at three assembly points in the Transvaal next week in preparation for the integration of different armed forces into the new SA National Defence Force (SANDF) to be formed after the election, it was announced yesterday.

Addressing a press briefing in Johannesburg, MK army commissar Andrew Masondo named Wallmannstal to the north of Pretoria, Bourke's Luck in the eastern Transvaal and Hoedspruit in the western Transvaal as the three assembly points where MK soldiers will gather from next week.

This followed agreement in the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council (JMCC).

The camps will be administered by MK officers.

Masondo told the briefing that an advance party of 400 MK troops was already in the camps to prepare the facilities, and training would be done in accordance with agreements reached in the JMCC.

Once finalised by the Transitional Executive Council, a new code of conduct will be a guide to the running of the camp (254).

Reading a statement prepared by MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda, Masondo said MK remained committed to building reconciliation and peace in the country and would "live and work in peace and friendship at all times" with the communities in the vicinities of the assembly points.

Amic companies budget for increased earnings

Star 14/4/94



From left: Leslie Boyd, Mike Sander, Hilton Davies and Tony Trahar.

BY STEPHEN CRANSTON

The gradual improvement in trading conditions that Amic experienced last year continued into the first quarter of this year, with conditions expected to strengthen over the remainder of the year.

All subsidiaries and associates, which include AECL, paper giant Mondri, Tongaat-Hulett and the McCarthy group are budgeting for higher earnings this year.

Amic has shown its confidence in the future by spending R366 million last year, much of it accounted for by its one-third share in the Columbus stainless steel project, on which R1,27 billion has been spent so far.

Amic still plans to diminish its vulnerability to the commodity cycle. But the expertise of its top management, starting with Les Boyd himself, who has spent a lifetime in the steel industry, and his three deputy chairmen — Tony Trahar, who chairs Mondri, Hilton Davies, chairman of mining supplier Boart, and Mike Sander, the boss of AECL — is concentrated on capital-intensive non-consumer industry

An analyst says that as a cyclical stock Amic might underperform in recession, but beats other conglomerates during an upturn.

If it tries to acquire a greater consumer focus, it is in danger of underperforming, both in good times and bad.

Amic has good reason to feel confident at the moment, and its strong share price means that the market is also confident.

Davies says there is a new air of confidence about the future at Boart, which was recently restructured from a divisional into a regional structure.

The Canadian operations returned to profit-

ability for the first time in several years and market share increased in the Pacific Rim and South Africa.

Scaw Metals remained Amic's largest contributor as exports increased, better prices achieved and production costs controlled.

Mondi faced poor markets, in which turmoil had been created by the devaluation of the Swedish and Finnish currencies in 1992.

In the second half, markets improved and Mondri's earnings before abnormal credit increased from R61 million to R100 million.

On the minus side, Dorbyl and NF Die Casting made losses

Denel creates an informatics group

Star 14/4/94



BY ROY COKAYNE

Industrial and armaments group Denel has restructured its information technology activities into a new division, Denel Informatics, comprising six business units, which are expected to achieve sales of R400 million in the 1994-95 financial year.

Denel, a private company whose shareholding is 100 percent government-owned, is aiming for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange by 1996, Denel managing director Johan Alberts said at the launch of Denel Informatics in Pretoria earlier this week.

Alberts said with a stock exchange listing Denel could enlarge its position and product base, grow and employ more people, better utilise the capital invested in the company and earn more foreign currency.

Also, if the government needed money, a listing would provide it with an opportunity of quickly getting some.

Alberts said foreign clients were concerned about possible government interference if Denel were not listed.

Denel Informatics was

one of the largest operations of its kind in South Africa, providing focused information technology solutions to a wide variety of clients in the commercial, industrial and government sectors.

Denel Informatics would consist of a number of business units and subsidiaries including:

- Infoplan Information Technology Services for the South African Defence Force.
- Intersolve Health Information makes providing information technology services for the health-care community such as hospitals and clinics.
- Infovan, a provider of network services.
- Excelisa, providing information technology services for the industrial, manufacturing and engineering sectors.
- Computer Foundation Geographical Information Services
- ID Technologies Card Technology.

Alberts said the establishment of Denel Informatics was the result of an evolutionary process which started in 1978 with the launching of Infoplan, the group's current information technology arm, to provide information technology ser-

ices for the SADF and Armscor.

He said Infoplan became a division of Denel in April 1992 and in terms of its new mandate had successfully addressed new markets with a wide range of locally developed solutions, concentrating on all facets of systems integration.

In 1994-95, Denel expects that more than 30 percent of revenue will come from newly developed markets and by 1997 about 50 percent of revenue will flow from business in the commercial and industrial sectors.

Alberts said Denel's investment in the information technology industry was a motion of confidence in the contribution that information technology could and would make in the economic and social upliftment of South Africa.

The board of Denel Informatics will be chaired by Denel's executive director for informatics and properties, Peet van den Heever, with Joubert van Rensburg as general manager. The other board members will include Leon Bartel and Professor Ronel Erwee.

Ex-CCB men flock to ANC

wm 15-21/4/94

South African mercenaries in Angola have offered to work for an ANC-led government, report

254

Stephen Laufer and John Grobler

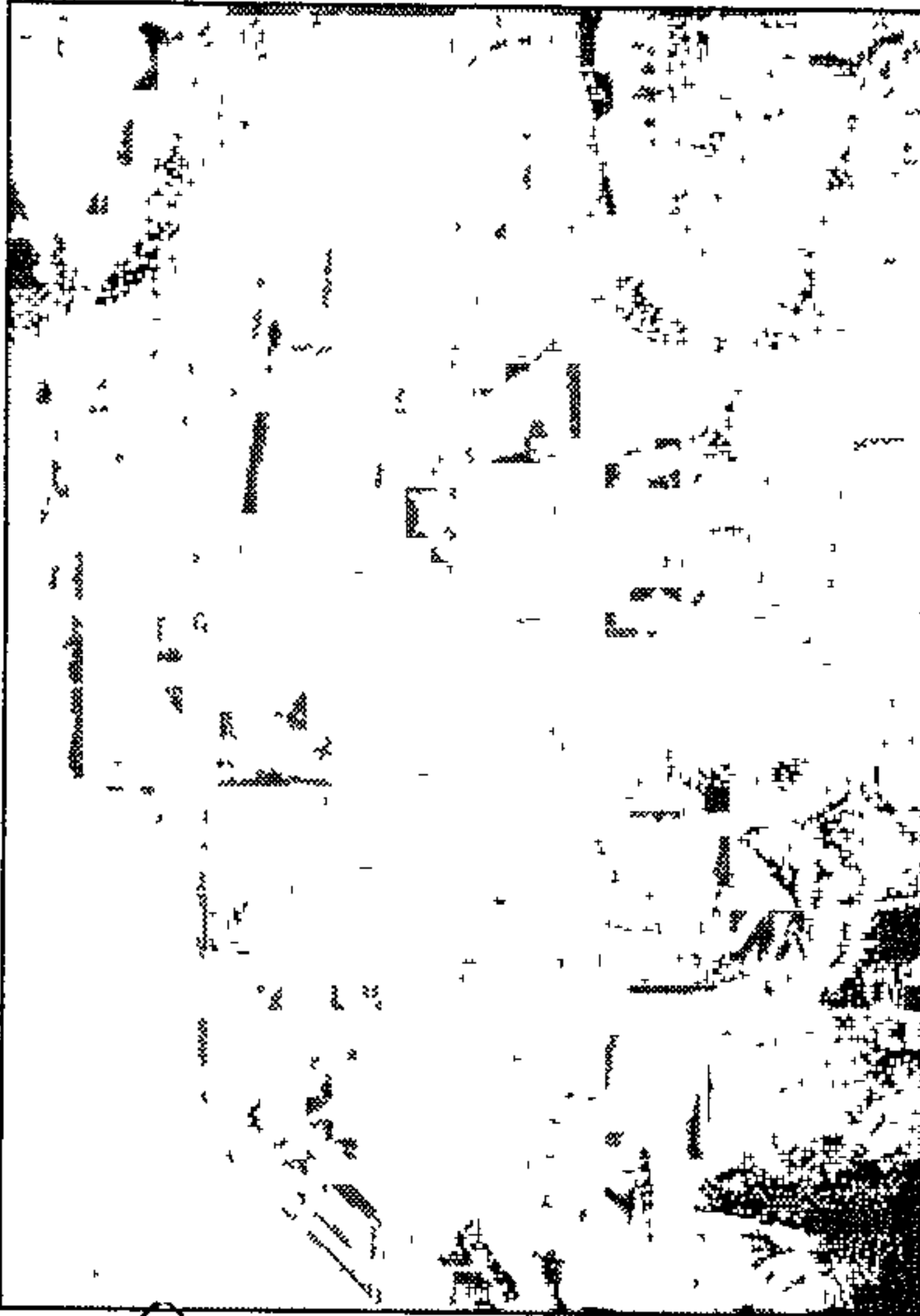
UP to 500 former CCB members and recces, headed by Lafras Luitingh — a co-director of Executive Outcomes, the company which recruits mercenaries for the Angolan government — have approached the ANC's Tokyo Sexwale pledging support for an ANC-led administration in South Africa

The move indicates a significant split within the ranks of the former Civil Co-operation Bureau, the special forces killer commando which has been linked to the deaths of anti-apartheid activists. Another group of CCB operatives appears to have allied itself to the ultra rightwing

Luitingh told SABC's *Monitor* this week his group had "no problem with the ANC. Although we won't join the new defence force, we will work for the new government if asked."

A Luitingh associate said the group knew "we won't have problems with the ANC because we are supporting the MPLA"

Confirming the contacts, Sexwale said Luitingh had "come to us in confidence, but not in secrecy. I passed them on to our intelligence department, which is in contact with them." The ANC had been in touch with the Angolan govern-



Mercenaries in Angola offload ammunition

PHOTO JOHN LIEBENBERG

ment which had "confirmed the group was involved in guarding oil installations in Soyo"

Asked why he had been approached, Sexwale said "I am not the head of the ANC's cultural department and these are not cultural workers. Everyone knows of my military background. I suppose they felt I was the right person to talk to"

Executive Outcomes has denied its employees — mainly former special forces and 32 Battalion soldiers — have been involved in combat against Unita forces, but announced last week that four had been killed in reconnaissance missions in northern Angola. Former Namibian rugby player and 5 Recces member Steyn Marais was killed a week earlier in an opera-

elections.

As increasing numbers of Luitingh recruits appear to be dying in Angola, the war of words with the "unreconstructed" faction within the former Recces has heated up. Former 32 Battalion commander Colonel Jan Breytenbach accused Executive Outcomes of luring people to their death with false promises of security work at US\$ 10 000 a month.

Sexwale had played a central role in facilitating contacts between Luitingh and the Angolan army, charged Breytenbach.

"That's absolute junk," said Sexwale. "I would be proud to help organise the defence of the revolution and of democracy in Angola, but the fact is I had nothing to do with it. Luitingh's group was involved in Angola before they came to see me."

Sexwale said he had been to Angola once and, although he had wanted to see what Luitingh's people were doing there because it would give an indication of their readiness to serve a new South Africa, he had been unable to meet them.

"You are seeing mercenaries playing another role today. Eventually all these people who want to play a role, can. But they must accept the principle of reconciliation which is that you cannot forgive what you don't know."

Sexwale's stance may mean reconciliation is still a long way off. Luitingh told *Monitor* he would prefer the CCB's criminal activities to be forgotten. "Both the ANC and the CCB were responsible for terrible things," he said.

NEWS War of words as SADF leaves • Police may

IFP object to NPKF

Sowetan

15/4/94

TOKOZA IFP leaders launched a war of words against the National Peace-keeping Force yesterday, a day before NPKF troops began patrolling the East Rand township

Early yesterday morning, South African Defence Force troops arrested three ANC supporters and confiscated an AK-47 rifle and 24 rounds of ammunition after faction fighting in the township

According to SADF spokesman Major Andries Greyling, the SADF continued to patrol the township yesterday, despite the official entrance of NPKF troops on Wednesday. NPKF troops will not begin patrols until today, he added

This comes amid accusations from Inkatha Freedom Party spokeswoman Gertrude Mzizi that the NPKF was ineffective in stopping the early-morning shootings. She added that the SADF had been effective in ending the fighting

Mzizi alleged that NPKF troops drove past areas of shooting between ANC and IFP supporters without stopping. "I don't know if it was because they are inexperienced or scared or what, but, really, they did nothing," Mzizi said

IFP protesters marched to the Tokoza police station yesterday at midday to present a memorandum to the station commander. South African Police War-

rant-Officer Schalk Rabie said the memorandum concerned their objection to the NPKF. Rabie claimed most of the shooting on Wednesday night, which left at least one man injured, came from Kwesine Hostel (254)

"They want the blue berets out of here," he said

Meanwhile, ANC Youth League spokesman Radebe Mbongeni accused Mzizi of launching a campaign to discredit the NPKF

"It is too difficult to judge their performance now. They have done nothing. Mzizi criticised them before they even entered the township," said Mbongeni

Helping others to fight the system

By Glenn McKenzie

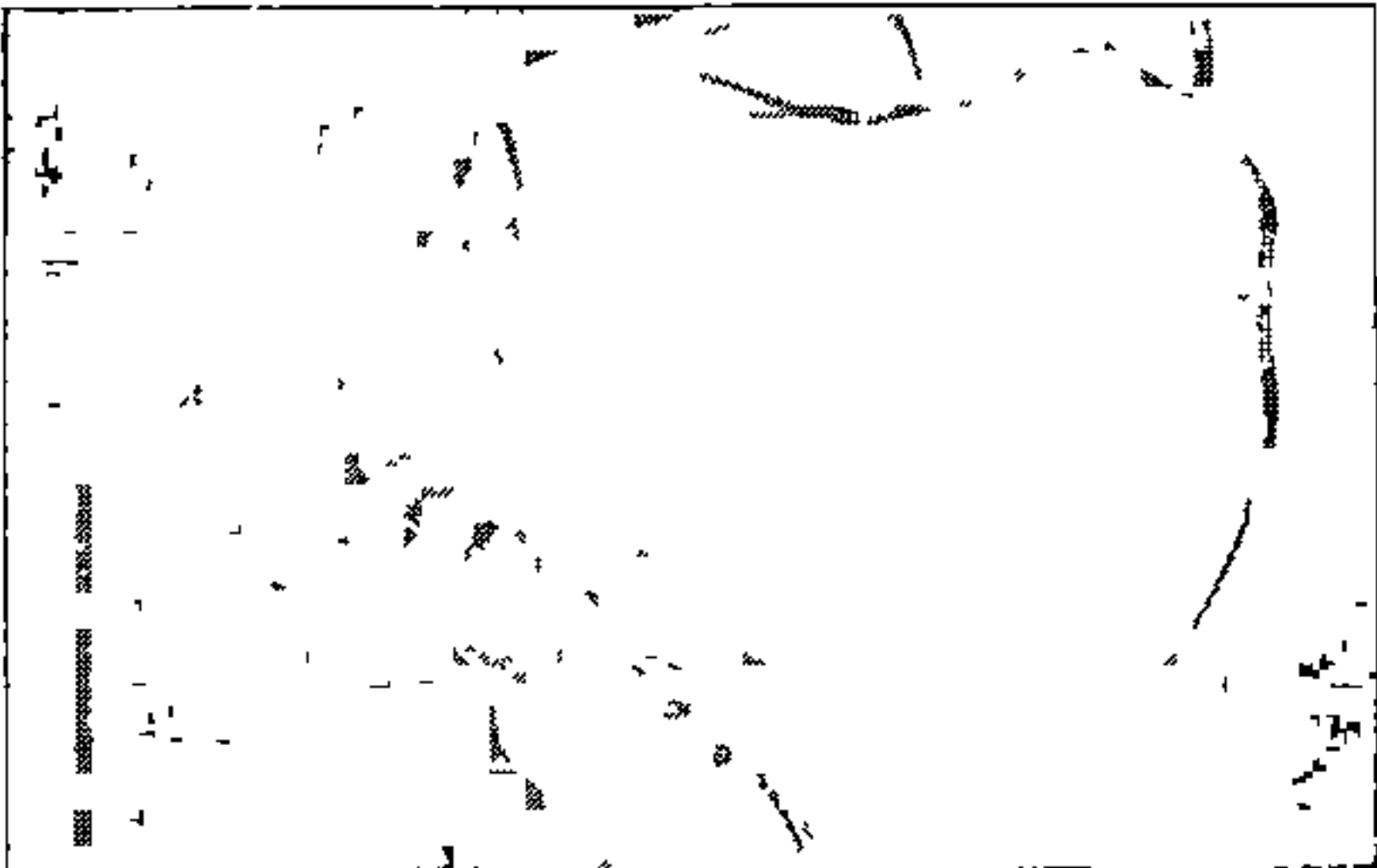
It is the only way to fight the system. The only way to fight the system is to help others to fight the system. The only way to fight the system is to help others to fight the system. The only way to fight the system is to help others to fight the system.

Mathew Goniwe

Mathew Goniwe is a prominent anti-apartheid activist and lawyer. He has been a leading figure in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

It has not made him rich

It has not made him rich. He has not made him rich. He has not made him rich. He has not made him rich. He has not made him rich. He has not made him rich.



Dumisa Ntsebeza prominent Umfata lawyer

Dumisa Ntsebeza is a prominent Umfata lawyer. He has been a leading figure in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Taking cases that no one else will has made Ntsebeza one of the most prominent human rights lawyers in South Africa

Innocent before proven guilty

Innocent before proven guilty. The article discusses the legal challenges faced by individuals in South Africa during the apartheid era. It highlights the importance of legal representation and the role of lawyers like Dumisa Ntsebeza in fighting the system.

4/14/74

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New-look Denel heads for the JSE

Weekend Argus Reporter

PRETORIA — Industrial and armaments group Denel has restructured its information technology activities into a new division, Denel Informatics, comprising six business units anticipated to achieve sales of R400 million in this financial year

Denel, a private company whose shareholding is 100 percent government owned, is also aiming for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange by 1996, said Denel managing director Johan Alberts at the launch of Denel Informatics in Pretoria on Tuesday

Mr Alberts said the benefits of Denel being listed were that it would enable the company to enlarge its position and product base, to grow and employ more people, better utilise the capital invested in the company and earn more foreign currency

He said it would be up to Denel's board to recommend the listing to the government which would then accept or reject the recommendation

But Mr Alberts said he firmly believed Denel's board would be able to convince a new government of the merits of Denel being listed

"So many benefits would flow from a listing that I don't think any government would reject the idea. What is important about Denel being listed is that if the government needs money, a listing will provide it with an opportunity of quickly creating money for various purposes," he said

Mr Alberts said their foreign clients were concerned about possible government interference if Denel was not listed

He admitted Denel had to satisfy certain conditions before it could be listed, including having a profit history. But Mr Alberts said Denel was well on the way to getting there

Mr Alberts said Denel Informatics was one of the largest operations of its kind in South Africa, and would consist of a number of business units and subsidiaries including

- Infoplan — information technology services to the South African Defence Force;
- Intersolve Health Informatics — providing information technology services to the health care

the SADF and Armscor

He said Infoplan became a division of Denel in April 1992 and in terms of its new mandate had successfully addressed new markets with a wide range of locally developed solutions, concentrating on all facets of systems integration

"Our budget for 1994-95 indicates that more than 30 percent of revenue will come from newly developed markets and we anticipate that by 1997 50 percent of revenue will flow from business in the commercial and industrial sectors.

"The expansion of our product and client base is the result of continued innovation and product development as well as a number of acquisitions and alliances in areas such as geographic information systems, health management systems, card technology, networks, electronic data interchange and others," he said

community such as hospitals and clinics,

- Infovan — a provider of network services,
- Excelsa — providing information technology services to the industrial, manufacturing and engineering sectors,
- Computer Foundation — geographical information services, and
- ID Technologies — card technology

Mr Alberts said the establishment of Denel Informatics was the result of an evolutionary process which started in 1978 with the launching of Infoplan, the group's current information technology arm, to provide information technology services to

Thousands of white reservists called up

Star 16/4/94
DURBAN — Thousands of white army reservists are being called up ahead of the election, the SA Defence Force announced yesterday.

SADF spokesman Captain Kim van Niekerk said Citizen Force members had been called up from yesterday to May 15 and were reporting to their units across the country.

"By next week they should be deployed," she said. (254)

She refused to divulge any numbers, saying "The call-up is all over the country. I think you can make your own deductions from that."

The call-up had been planned for at least a month.

Military sources said at least 10 000 members had been called up. But they said there would be no time for major retraining with the April 26-28 poll only 10 days away.

"There won't be time for any retraining, they would have to be deployed immediately," one source said.

Three thousand extra troops have so far been deployed in volatile Kwa-Zulu/Natal to enforce the emergency declared in the region on March 31.

At least 218 people have been killed in the region since then, most in political violence between supporters of the ANC and those of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is boycotting the watershed poll.

The ANC, which for decades viewed the white conscription as a symbol of apartheid, has given blessing to the call-up whites, saying it needed to defend democracy in the run-up to the election — Sapa-Reuter

Defence reforms come under TEC microscope

BRENDAN SEERY

THE Transitional Executive Council is considering a proposal for sweeping administrative and legal reform of the South African Defence Force and the Ministry of Defence. If accepted, the proposal would see the pulling of the teeth of the SADF's controversial Military Intelligence department, which has over the years been involved in a host

of undercover operations inside and outside the country against the opponents of apartheid. In particular, it would mean the demise of the Department of Covert Collection, which was exposed by the Goldstone Commission after a raid on its Pretoria offices in November 1992.

The reform proposal was made by a military policy

think-tank — the Institute for Defence Policy — following a request by the TEC to invited groups for ideas on implementing true civilian control over the military.

Some of the proposals include

- The appointment of a state secretary of defence, who would be the senior civil servant in the department and be responsible to Parliament for

finance. This would allow the Chief of the Defence Force to concentrate on his primary task

- Parliamentary oversight of decision-making and implementation.

- The appointment of a military ombudsman to deal with complaints against the defence force from within its ranks and from civilians
- Civilian control over senior

promotions — officer up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (commandant) to be appointed and promoted by the Minister of Defence, officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel up to brigadier would be appointed and promoted by a select committee of Parliament, and the Supreme Court would approve appointments and promotions of those from brigadier up to lieutenant-general.

Star 16/11/94

Chief of SADF was blissfully unaware of Bop takeover plans

WHEN South African troops moved into riot-torn Bophuthatswana last month, SA Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring believed their task was to prop up the teetering Mangope regime. *S Times*

Instead, the troops found themselves the instrument by which the South African government toppled the recalcitrant Mr Mangope and assumed control of the "independent" country — spawned by apartheid 17 years ago

Startling revelations about the role of the SADF task force, as perceived by General Meiring, were made in affidavits filed with the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court on March 25 *17/4/94 254*

Sworn statements from Freedom Front leader and former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen — one of ex-president Lucas Mangope's allies in the now-defunct Freedom Alliance — are supported by General Meiring, who confirmed that when he moved troops into Mmabatho, he was honouring a non-aggression pact between Bophuthatswana and South Africa

The affidavits form part of Mr Mangope's application to have the joint administration of the country by former South African ambassador Tjaart van der Walt and self-admitted ANC member Job Mokgoro declared invalid

While not seeking reinstatement as head of state, Mr Mangope has asked that a seven-member administrative council — for which he would nominate four of the members — be appointed instead to run the country until this month's elections

His proposal was turned down by the Transitional Executive Council last Tuesday and a court ruling on it is expected this week

General Viljoen said he met with Mr Mangope in Mmabatho on March 9, by which time a "spirit of revolution" was prevalent.

"He told me he was dubious about military intervention by the SADF, because he did not trust the National Party. He made it clear that while he did not want South Africans to come to his aid under the aegis of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, he would accept assistance from the Afrikaner Volksfront

By MARLENE BURGER

"I specifically asked General Meiring if his purpose was to depose Mr Mangope. He replied that the SADF did not want to topple Mr Mangope."

At his request, General Meiring agreed to meet Mr Mangope and give him a personal assurance about the SADF's role, but, according to General Viljoen, Foreign Affairs director-general Rusty Evans insisted the meeting first be approved by President FW de Klerk.

"I was then informed that Mr de Klerk had refused permission. I went back to Mr Mangope and recounted the events to him. He was still sceptical, but I assured him that General Meiring was a man of his word and would most certainly not mislead me," said General Viljoen.

On March 12, however, General Viljoen was telephoned by Mr Mangope and told that Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and TEC member Mac Maharaj had informed him that South Africa had assumed control of government in Bophuthatswana.

But even after the fact, at a meeting between the two generals on March 15, General Meiring assured General Viljoen that his intention had never been to overthrow the Mangope government.

General Viljoen said "The decisions taken after the troops moved in were political ones taken by the government and the TEC, according to General Meiring."

While acknowledging that he was prepared to reassure Mr Mangope about the SADF's role in Bophuthatswana, General Meiring said President de Klerk told him a meeting "at that particular stage" was not advisable, because IEC chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler was due to visit Mr Mangope.

However, suggestions that Mr de Klerk refused permission for the meeting "out of hand" would be inaccurate, he said.

"The next day, at the request of Defence Minister Rowan Cronje, I ordered members of the Volksfront to move in and stabilise the situation," General Viljoen stated.

That night, according to court documents, General Meiring telephoned Mr Mangope and told him the SADF was moving troops to the South African embassy in Mmabatho.

On March 11, General Viljoen again met with Mr Mangope, who was "extremely upset" that the SADF had moved in.

General Viljoen said "I undertook to go and see General Meiring at the embassy to obtain clarity about the presence of the SADF"

Peacekeepers under fire ahead of full deployment

By PETER De IONNO

THE National Peacekeeping Force is drawing fire on the East Rand as it prepares to deploy in large numbers for the first time tomorrow

The force's distinctive blue armoured vehicles have been hit by bullets near the Thokoza police station, and sporadic shotgun and automatic fire is being directed at the peacekeepers' fortified bases from IFP hostels.

Peace force spokesman Colonel Connie van Rensburg said they had not detected an increase in incidents. He said former security forces deployed in

STimes
the area had also come under continuous fire in the past

After a temporary lull in hostilities following the arrival of the 1400-strong peace force in the area on Wednesday, the body of an unidentified man was found near Thokoza Hostel 3 on Friday

Roads near the hostel were blocked off yesterday after reports of heavy gunfire during the night

The blue armoured vehicles, however, are becoming an increasingly common sight in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus, as the peacekeepers gather strength and confidence to take control of the area.

17/4/94
The peacekeepers have been welcomed in busy ANC zones. But the IFP refuses to recognise the peace force and opposes its deployment *(254)*

Lieutenant-Colonel Quinton Painter, commanding the peace force battalion, said the force would begin full deployment tomorrow.

He would not say if the peace force would follow the SADF strategy of damping down the violence by saturating the area.

The murder toll of 174 in October, 121 in November and 63 in January dropped to 23 in February when the troops moved in. Last month only 12 slayings were reported *(254)*

The peace force has taken over five SADF bases, with their biggest camp near Natalspruit hospital.

● Four people died and one was seriously injured in Vosloorus yesterday, police spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said

Two unidentified men were shot dead by gunmen, and two women were attacked. One was shot dead and the other was seriously injured. A man was also stoned to death



Bid to delay integration - MK chief

SADF dragging its feet, says Modise

Bloemfontein — Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise accused the SA Defence Force yesterday of dragging its feet over the integration of various armed formations into an army for the future.

He said he suspected the SADF had its own agenda and wanted to delay the integration process in the hope that it could stay in command and determine who joined a new national defence force.

The SADF had in the past had facilities for an intake of up to 20 000 new recruits, but had now reluctantly identified three of its bases where MK members could assemble.

Modise, who has commanded MK since 1965 and is now a candidate on the ANC's national list,

told Sapa he was resigning from the military (254)

He hinted that he may get involved in the proposed vocational training schools which the ANC hopes will absorb the thousands of unemployed and militant youths who lack education

Norman Chandler reports that a major communications project is under way, aiming to help achieve a favourable climate for the establishment of the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF). The new force takes over next Wednesday from the existing SADF.

A spokesman for defence headquarters said it was hoped that the project would "establish unity, mutual understanding, acceptance and confidence"

One of the most important issues identified had been internal communication within the SADF. Regular communication bulletins were now being issued to all ranks. A one-hour radio programme at 7 pm on Wednesdays, broadcast on Radio 2000, would be introduced soon.

For the first time, special emphasis was being placed on communication with black people. "The SADF to date has had inadequate communication with them," the spokesman said.

An advertising campaign was part of this programme, and the objectives were to prepare members of the SADF for the transitional phase of integration into the SANDF, improve the defence force's image and create a favourable climate for the SANDF.

Harare — Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe has intervened in the outcry over the issue of leases on State farms to Ministers and other top government people, and has cancelled all leases.

The affair has been dubbed the "land grab scandal" in independent newspapers which exposed the allocation of farms to top civil servants and senior service personnel.

In a dramatic development Mugabe said the land should not have been leased to individuals in the first place as it had been acquired for resettling peasant farmers.

He told the Zanu (PF) party newspaper on the eve of the 14th anniversary of independence that he had been left in the dark by the secrecy surrounding the tenant resettlement scheme and

Mugabe intervenes to halt land grab

18/4/194
BY ROBIN DREW
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

that in future all actions would be transparent.

Mugabe said it had been decided to cancel all leases because of the outcry, and steps were being taken to inform all lessees that the government was taking steps to cancel the leases.

"Some might sue us for doing so," he said, "but we are cancelling the leases nevertheless and we would want to see the land immediately apportioned to the people."

He said most of the leases had gone to non-government people, although he saw nothing wrong with civil servants being awarded farms. But in future proper procedures would have to be followed, with a board to assess applications and advertisements placed for applications.

Before the president's announcement at the weekend, a number of Ministers and ruling party MPs had condemned the system.

MK integration into army begins

PRETORIA — The first group of 200 members of the ANC's armed wing uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) was expected at the assembly point Wallmannstal, north of here, yesterday at the start of the integration of the defence force, MK spokesman Mr Mbulelo Musi said.

A large number of troops would be inducted in the pre-election period and after the elections the programme would be accelerated, he said.

The integration of an expected 16 000 MK personnel into a new National Defence Force would be completed "as soon as possible", Mr Musi said.

Three assembly points for cadres had been identified. The Wallmannstal base would accommodate 8 000, a base at Bourke's Luck 2 500 and one at Hoedspruit 1 500.

The emphasis would initially be on Wallmannstal and movement to the other camps would follow, Mr Musi said.

Logistics would dictate the process — Sapa

SADF denies dragging its feet

Star 19/4/90

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force says the integration of various military forces in the country into a national defence force is progressing well. (254)

It has denied outright that it was "dragging its feet" over the matter, as alleged by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise in Bloemfontein at the weekend.

The SA National Defence Force (SANDF) comes into being next Wednesday as a successor to the SADF. It will comprise MK, members of the Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei defence forces and, later, Apla forces.

General Georg Meiring, Chief of the SADF, told The Star yesterday that Modise's allegation was not true.

The SADF had presented a comprehensive proposal regarding integration in October but this had been rejected. Subsequently it was decided to form a multi-party team to plan and facilitate integration and this had only recently got off the ground.

Meiring said he was confident that the integration process was progressing well. "Planning is a joint effort and cannot be laid only at the defence force's door."

Modise said he suspected the SADF had "its own agenda" and wanted to delay integration in the hope it could stay in command and determine who joined the SANDF.

Sack peace force leader — ANC

JOHANNESBURG — ANC PWV leader Mr Tokyo Sexwale called yesterday for the head of the National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand to be dismissed, after the SADF had to be called in to contain a bloody battle between hostel dwellers and residents of Thokoza

And Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday joined calls for the NPKF itself to be removed, saying the decision to withdraw SADF troops from Thokoza "was not working"

Police are also investigating allegations that members of the NPKF shot at police vehicles in the East Rand township of Katlehong yesterday.

No one was injured in the incidents

At least five people, including a peacekeeping force soldier, were killed in fighting outside the Angola hostel in Lower Khumalo Street yesterday. About 40 people were wounded.

The ANC said last night that Mr Sexwale, its candidate for the PWV premiership, regional secretary-general Mr Paul Mashatile and his deputy, Mr Obed Bapela, came under heavy gunfire yesterday after addressing residents at the National Peacekeeping Force base in Thokoza.

Township residents and members of self-defence units armed with AK-47 rifles and small arms said they had attacked the hostel at first light yesterday, and had launched another assault at mid-morning.

IFP supporters said at least three hostel inmates had died in the attacks — in which a rocket-propelled grenade was allegedly used — but this could not be confirmed.

In a day of total confusion for the security forces, the internal stability division first tried to end the fighting, which resulted in heavy gunfire, followed by the peacekeeping force, before the army moved in and stabilised the situation.

The peacekeeping force appeared to be in total disarray. Reporters witnessed an argument between troops and their commanding officer, Lieutenant-

To page 2

From page 1

Thokoza

Colonel Quanton Painter, as the troops demanded to be ordered into the hostel to disarm its defenders.

Force officers and non-commissioned officers said they had given Col Painter an ultimatum to empower them to search the hostel for arms or leave the Steunpunt base in Thokoza.

On the streets, ANC self-defence unit members were calling the force the "National Party killing force" and demanding they leave, while men in the hostel accused it of assisting the ANC's armed wing uMkhonto weSizwe.

When the SADF arrived on the scene, one soldier asked loudly "Where is the Peacekeeping Force? Why do we have to do their work for them?"

Mr Sexwale met officers of the peace force after fighting had died down, and said troops had complained of being understaffed and ill-equipped.

He told a crowd outside the base they should have patience with the peacekeeping force. He said he would ask for Col Painter's removal — Own Correspondent, Sapa. Staff

SADF back on the beat in East Rand

JOHANNES NGCOBO
and LLOYD COUTTS

THE SADF took over patrols on the East Rand yesterday as the National Peacekeeping Force was confined to base after only four days on the beat.

Last night the NPKF and SADF were discussing the possibility of joint patrols, a source said.

SADF Witwatersrand Command spokesman Maj Christo Visser confirmed the army's return to the townships following a crisis meeting with the NPKF on Tuesday night, when the decision had been taken "to avoid further bloodshed".

Peacekeeping force members would stay in their bases until the situation had been resolved.

Violence in Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus erupted at the weekend after the NPKF took over from the SADF on Saturday. One soldier was killed and four wounded on Tuesday. Five other people were killed and 40 wounded. Since Sunday 15 people have died, although the SADF reported that no one had been killed in the area yesterday. (254) ~~254~~

Faced with its first major task on Tuesday — ending a battle between Angola Hostel and township residents in Thokoza — NPKF soldiers squabbled with their commanding officer and the SADF had to be called in to stabilise the situation.

ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale called for NPKF commander Lt Col Quenton Painter to be dismissed. The ANC confirmed yesterday that it had complained about Painter's alleged incompetence to the Transitional Executive Council's (TEC) defence subcouncil.

ANC Thokoza chairman Duma Nkosi, a subcouncil member, said he had no problem with confining the NPKF to base if it helped address the problem. But the force should be given a chance to prove itself. The problems it had encountered were logistical.

The ANC said that instead of 2 500 NPKF members, only 1 000 had arrived and they were inadequately equipped.

Report by J Ngcobo and L Coutts, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

Bloody battle in Thokoza

Bladey 20/4/94

LLOYD COUTTS and
JOHANNES NGCOBO

THE ANC yesterday called for the dismissal of the head of the National Peacekeeping Force unit on the East Rand after the SADF had to be called in to end a bloody battle between Thokoza residents and hostel dwellers.

At least five people, including a peacekeeping force soldier, were killed in fighting outside the Angola hostel in Lower Khumalo Street. About 40 people were wounded, hospital sources confirmed.

The ANC said ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale, PWV secretary-general Paul Mashatile and his deputy, Obed Bapela, came under heavy gunfire after addressing residents at the National Peacekeeping Force base in Thokoza.

Township residents and members of self-defence units armed with AK-47 rifles and small arms said they had attacked the hostel at first light, and had launched another assault at mid-morning.

Inkatha Freedom Party supporters said at least three hostel inmates had died in

the attacks — in which a rocket propelled grenade was allegedly used — but this could not be confirmed.

In a day of confusion for the security forces, the internal stability unit initially attempted to end the fighting, which resulted in heavy gunfire, the National Peacekeeping Force then stepped in before the army moved in and stabilised the situation within minutes. (254)

The peacekeeping force appeared to be in disarray. Troops argued openly with their commanding officer, Lt-Col Quanton Painter, demanding to be ordered into the hostel to disarm its defenders. Force officers and non-commissioned officers said they had given Painter an ultimatum to empower them to search the hostel for arms or leave the Steunpunt base in Thokoza. Officers alleged Painter had left.

□ To Page 2

Thokoza

Bladey 20/4/94

□ From Page 1

Painter said last night he had no knowledge of calls for his removal, and was awaiting orders from his headquarters.

On the streets, self-defence unit members were calling the force the "National Party killing force" and demanded they leave, while those in the hostel accused it of assisting Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Sexwale met officers of the force after fighting had died down, and said the troops had complained of working under extreme conditions. It had been agreed to set up

lines of communication with residents for force members. He said he would ask for Painter's removal. (254)

WILSON ZWANE reports that Inkatha was seeking to have voting stations set up around hostels.

Inkatha Transvaal political director Themba Khoza said he did not see how Inkatha and ANC supporters could stand in the same queues outside voting stations without violence flaring up.

TEC to decide on peace force's role

Sowetan 21/4/94

By Isaac Moledi and
Sowetan Correspondent

■ **NEW PLANS NPKF** Soldiers still
in their bases reassessing the situation:

THE Transitional Executive Council is to decide on the role of the National Peace-keeping Force in East Rand townships after the force's withdrawal and its replacement by the South African Defence Force on Tuesday night

The NPKF was withdrawn from the violence-torn townships of Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus and confined to barracks following bloody fighting between the force and hostel dwellers in Tokoza

At least 19 people have been killed in unrest-related incidents in the two townships since last Wednesday, the South African Police reported yesterday

SADF spokesman Major Christo Visser confirmed yesterday that the SADF was patrolling Tokoza to help with unrest control at three hostels in the

township He said although the NPKF was confined to barracks, the action did not mean the force had been completely withdrawn from the townships

"The NPKF has not been withdrawn completely from the area They are still in their bases reassessing the situation The force is expected to draw up a plan which will be presented to the NPKF Command Council," Visser said

The SADF will also draw up their plan and present it to army headquarters

"We expect the outcome of the reports from the two forces to be sent to the Transitional Executive Council which will take a decision

The SADF closed its tactical headquarters last week and was to have with-

(254) ~~(218)~~
drawn its last stand-by reaction troops from the East Rand later this week

A small SADF unit entered Tokoza late on Tuesday at the request of the NPKF At that stage the NPKF had still been deployed throughout the remainder of the East Rand

But in a last-minute turn-around, the SADF were ordered to replace the NPKF after high-level negotiations on Tuesday night

Repeated attempts to reach the NPKF for comment yesterday were unsuccessful Telephones at the NPKF offices at the TEC building in Pretoria were unanswered and an NPKF soldier who answered the phone at their base outside Tokoza said all the senior officers were in a meeting

NTDOWN + + + ELECTION COUNTDOWN + + + ELECTION COUNTDOWN

South Africa a big gun in arms trade

(25u)

27/4/94

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — South Africa is emerging as a key player in the international trade in arms and equipment, having just won an order to supply Oman with up to 24 long-range G6 155mm self-propelled artillery systems, Jane's Defence Weekly has reported.

The magazine also reported that the SA navy was close to placing an order for up to six, 2 000-ton corvettes with

ailing UK shipbuilder, Swan Hunter. Oman is the second Middle East country to choose the Denel-manufactured G6 — Abu Dhabi ordered 78 in 1990 to be the first export order for the G6. Oman's purchase of the weapon is part of a larger programme to upgrade the Omani armed forces.

The G6 has the capability of firing an extended range, full-bore projectile to a range of 39km, which is far superi-

or to the Omani forces' Russian-designed weapons which have a range of just over 27km.

The magazine said a 155mm/52 calibre version was being developed by Denel with a range of well over 40km.

The G6, originally developed for the South African Artillery Corps, is essentially a version of the self-propelled G5 which was used in combat in Angola and Iraq.

Regarding SA's purchase of the corvettes, Jane's Defence Weekly reported Swan Hunter had offered the navy its Swordfish 100 design, a 102m long, helicopter-capable corvette armed with a 76mm gun. It said the purchase followed the revision last year by SA of its plans to buy new surface units to regain a blue-water capability. It aimed to have four corvettes in service by 1999.



Arms and the ANC manne

254

WM 22-28/4/94

ANC hawks are up in arms over proposed cuts in the defence budget and two leaders have visited arms manufacturers abroad, writes **Iden Wetherell**

JOE MODISE — tipped as South Africa's next defence minister — made an undisclosed visit to Britain in December at the invitation of the British Ministry of Defence's sales division, the British embassy has confirmed.

And the ANC's PWV chief, Tokyo Sexwale, this week told the *Mail & Guardian* that he had held talks with French arms manufacturers

Umkhonto weSizwe chief Modise and Sexwale's contacts with the European arms industry are highly significant in the context of a fierce debate unfolding within the ANC on the role of defence in a democratic South Africa.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela has pledged to cut defence spending to pay for the ANC's R39-billion Reconstruction and Development Programme.

But sources say powerful ANC insiders, including Modise, are fighting for a larger defence budget. Modise is said to be angry that he was not consulted about proposals to fund the RDP from defence allocations. The "hawks" are said to enjoy growing support.

ANC attitudes towards the South African Defence Force have shifted

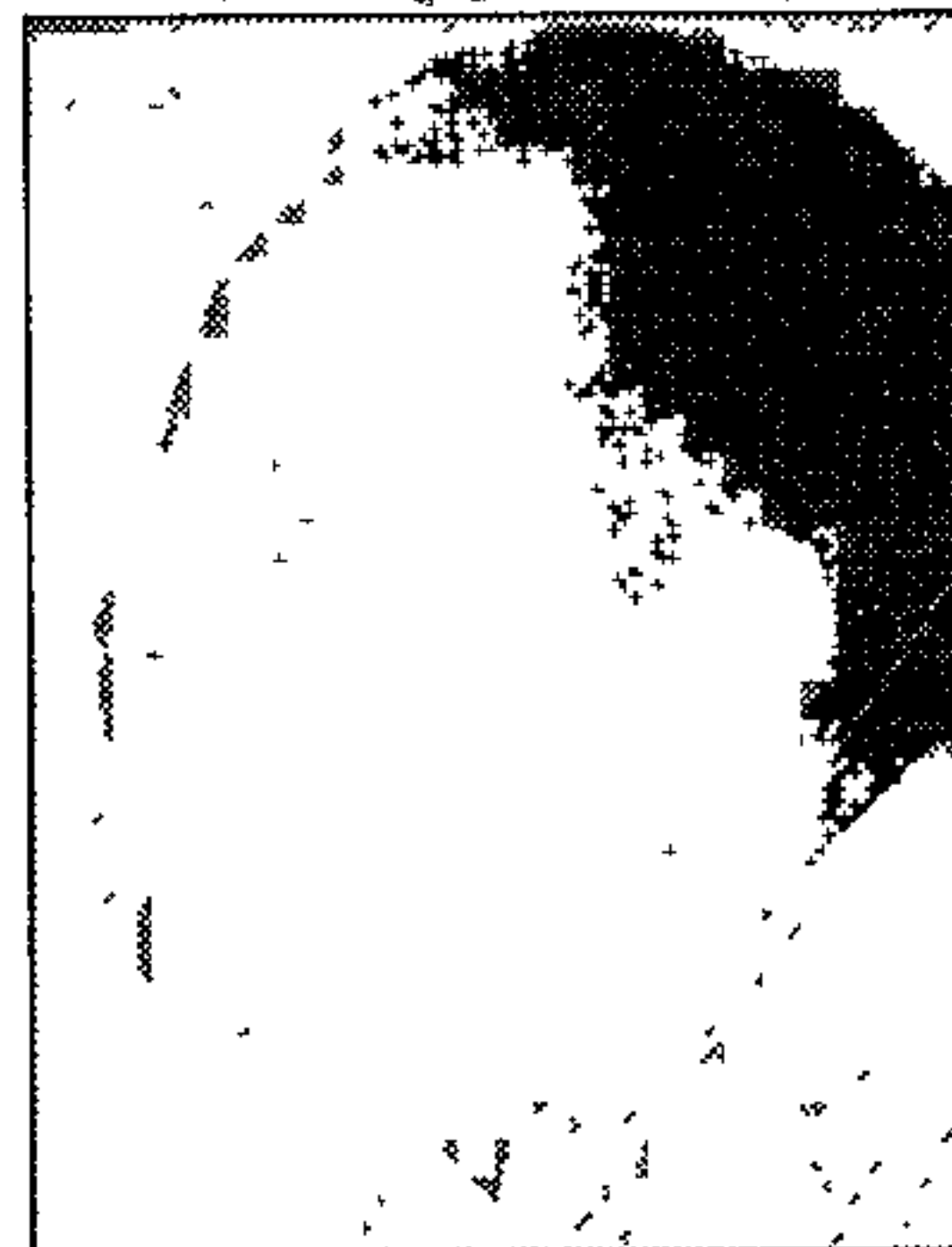
radically in the past few months, sources within the movement admit. Institute for Defence Policy director Jakkie Cilliers confirmed that the budgetary claims of a new defence force had been boosted by continued unrest and the failings of the police and National Peacekeeping Force.

Defence specialists say that in these circumstances, South Africa's defence budget is likely to be hiked, not reduced. The integration of the SADF with MK and homeland forces, together with a growing reliance on the army as primary internal peacekeeper, are cited as new burdens on the fiscus.

British embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams confirmed that the British government's Defence Exports Services Organisation had "facilitated contacts" between Modise and British industry, including defence contractors, during his December visit to Britain. Sources say Modise discussed the possibility of a British military advisory and training team, similar to that based in Zimbabwe, assisting in the military integration process.

MK spokesman Calvin Kahn, who together with Armscor general manager Tielman de Waal accompanied Modise to London, would neither confirm nor deny the visit.

Interviewed this week, Sexwale disclosed he had visited Paris last July as the guest of Paris mayor Jacques Chirac and held talks with leading politicians and manufacturers. These had included representatives of avionics/missile company Matra, Thomson



Joe Modise ... Visited Britain

communications, and aircraft manufacturer Aerospatiale.

Sexwale said he was embarrassed by press speculation that he was also being tipped as a future minister of defence. On the outcome of his discussions, he added that he had "not been taken in by French wine".

Sexwale confirmed attending the Paris Air Show in 1991 as a guest of French missile systems giant Sagem. "I'm a hard-nosed nationalist in matters of technology," he said. "This country must not become a banana republic. The destruction of our hi-tech base by the current government is a crime against the people." But he favours technology that can be converted to civilian uses and does not want to see social imperatives sacrificed so generals can have "military toys".

He described the South African Air Force's recent Pilatus deal with Switzerland as "highly questionable".

British manufacturers complain privately that the French are boasting of having tied up sweetheart deals with the ANC. But Sexwale denies that any deals have been cut.

Coloured, black voters 'bribed'

By Waghiel Misbach
South 22/4-26/4/94
Defence, General Magnus Malan, who has now retired. (254)

TRANSKEI military leader General Bantu Holomisa has accused the South African Defence Force (SADF) of "misusing" millions in state funds to form front companies and organisations to "buy over" coloured and black communities in South Africa from 1986 to 1992.

In documents marked "top secret" — now in SOUTH's possession — the government is alleged to have used state money to form a front company called the Adult Education Consultants C.C for their "anti-revolutionary strategy".

About R80 million was budgeted for the five-year programme to run the secret projects known as Project ANCOR and Project KAMPONG. About R14 million was budgeted for the first year of the operation in the 1986/1987 financial year.

Holomisa accused the government of using these funds to "bribe" voters

"This document proves that the National Party misused state funds to indoctrinate coloured and black communities to carry out NP strategy," Holomisa told SOUTH.

"What the document will show is that whatever gains the NP made in the black and coloured communities was bought by them. They bribed those voters," he said.

Holomisa said he had "stacks and stacks of files of receipts" in his office to prove the projects had been implemented.

The Adult Education Consultants, based in Pretoria, funded various projects with community organisations in various provinces, to counter the influence of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The secret funds were allegedly approved by the then Minister of

About R7,7 million was budgeted for Project ANCOR and R6,5 million for Project KAMPONG.

The salaries and perks for those running these projects in the financial year 1986/1987 was R3,3 million and R4,7 million for the 1987/1988 financial year.

The methods used to run these organisations in South Africa had to be similar to those in South West Africa to counter the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), according to the document.

"Following orders and priorities laid down by the Minister of Defence, the counter-mobilisation strategies had to be urgently developed in South Africa, and actions in SWA should also be heightened," according to the document.

However, the document pointed out it would be "fatal" if the SADF was known to have links with such front companies.

"Since 1984 Swapo had started community development programmes with the Council of Churches of Namibia Millions of rands from overseas were being pumped via this untouchable church channel. The only way to counter would be to start similar activities under the authority of the SADF," said the document.

"Organisations like ETANGO [Ovambo-movement] and EZUVA [Kavango-movement] had played an excellent role in physically carrying out this type of action."

With these organisations in place there would be a "drastic increase in counter-mobilisation activities" if the election was won by Swapo.

● The SADF will be given an opportunity to respond next week.

BANTU HOLOMISA

SADF takes over as NPKF mutinies

Chris Louw

THE National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand has been confined to barracks after more than 100 members mutined on Tuesday, allegedly refusing to obey orders and locking their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Quinton Painter, in his vehicle.

SADF troops have now officially moved back in to the violence-ridden townships of Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus after being withdrawn at the weekend to make way for the NPKF's deployment.

The NPKF will in future be used for non-operational activity. Its confinement to barracks is to allow for its internal problems to be straightened out.

More than a hundred NPKF members reportedly mutined after coming under fire from ANC supporters on the East Rand. Mutinous soldiers allegedly refused to take orders from their commander, Painter, and locked him in his motor vehicle.

The NPKF consists of mainly retrained Umkhonto weSizwe soldiers, although many only had experience in the ANC's self-defence units.

An SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday troops had been sent back to the East Rand. He said the NPKF would assist the SADF but would not fall under its command. It would also help retrain NPKF members.

Colonel Vic Walker, tactical commander of the NPKF, discussed the problems with the Transitional



In the crossfire: Photographers duck for cover as a comrade fires his AK47 rifle at the Number One hostel in Thokoza on Tuesday during a period of open warfare between the ANC and IFP. The NPKF had been run out of the township in the morning

PHOTO KEVIN CARTER

(254)

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~~AAA~~ WIM 22-28/4/94

Executive Council on Thursday

About 25 people have been killed on the East Rand since the SADF withdrawal

An NPKF spokesman conceded on Wednesday there were discipline problems within the force. The force was apparently routed by "comrades" who flooded into Thokoza this

week from all over the East Rand to attack the Thokoza hostel

There are also strong indications that ill-directed NPKF fire caused the death in Thokoza on Monday of photographer Ken Oosterbroek and the wounding of two other lensmen.

■ See PAGE 14

Experts warned that NPKF wasn't ready

2574 WJM 22-28/4/94

Confidential documents highlight the dangers of deploying the NPKF in war-like situations. Tragically, this week's carnage on the East Rand proved their point. **Chris Louw reports**

THE National Peacekeeping Force—implicated in the fatal shooting this week of award-winning photographer Ken Oosterbroek and the wounding of two other lensmen—was deployed in the troubled East Rand despite expert evaluation reports deeming it unready for action.

Confidential documents in the possession of the *Mail & Guardian* deal with the evaluation of three NPKF battalions at the end of March by senior officers of the Commonwealth Advisory Group (CPAG) and South African Defence Force officers. They reported that the NPKF—with the exception of "certain companies in 3 Battalion"—was undertrained and not ready for deployment in war-like situations.

Before the NPKF's deployment, the East Rand was one of the TEC's major success stories. A TEC peace plan saw calm restored in the area with the deployment of the SADF at the beginning of the year.

day in a skirmish between NPKF members and Inkatha Freedom Party supporting hostel residents.

Indications are that NPKF members panicked after coming under fire from hostel dwellers and started shooting at photographers hiding behind a concrete waterpipe some 40m away.

Another 15 people died on Monday and a further 19 were killed on Tuesday as ANC supporters fought running gun battles with the hostel dwellers.

Some members of the NPKF advance party were so unprepared that they arrived in the Kalloorus area in brown overalls instead of NPKF uniforms. This was only rectified after the TEC defence subcouncil expressed its concern.

An even greater tragedy was averted when it was decided last weekend not to deploy the NPKF in Natal's Inanda area, where bloody conflict between the IFP and ANC has already claimed hundreds of lives. Deployment was to have started tomorrow. Indications are that these plans were shelved once it became apparent the NPKF troops in Thokoza could not maintain law and order.

The confidential documents state that, of the three battalions evaluated, two needed "considerable retraining before deployment" and one "some retraining". Conflict between British and French trainers is also revealed by the documents. And at one stage the SADF threatened to take over the training of the NPKF, arguing that the image of the NPKF "reflects poorly on the image of the country".

In addition to these problems, the



Back comes the SADF. After the NPKF failed to keep the peace in Thokoza

tactical commander of the NPKF, Colonel Vic Walker, was only appointed on April 15—the weekend before the first NPKF battalion was deployed on the East Rand.

The members of the CPAG were Brigadier AK Gupta, Colonel NJ Cotton, Lieutenant Colonel MA Lloyd, Lieutenant Colonel D Samagoe and Inspector AR Speevak. They were assisted by Colonel BG Smith (South African Police), Lieutenant Colonel KK Dzingwa (Transkei Defence Force), Lieutenant Colonel RT Mayola (Umkhonto weSizwe), Lieutenant Colonel JJ Ackerman (South African Army) and Lieutenant Colonel EC van der Walt (Venda Defence Force).

Among the weak points identified by the evaluators were:

- Problems with command and control by officers, warrant officers and NCOs.
- Members of some delegations do not have the affinity for military discipline (and) battle handling, especially deployment drills.
- A lack of motivation for the task.
- A lack of appreciation of the crowd, on the spot, during riot control.
- Poor guidelines from brigade HQ.
- Inadequate logistical support to training due to the absence of loud-hailers and gasmasks.
- Constraints on training time.
- Lack of basic leader knowledge.
- Lack of experience in training by the leader group.
- Insufficient size and skills of the training team.

PHOTO AP

● Lack of leadership skills. Only three "strong points" were identified by the evaluators the fact that the battalions carried on with training despite "restraints and few guidelines", the impact of the CPAG members on the training, and a willingness to learn by most of the troops.

According to the evaluators, it would be improbable that most of the force would be operationally prepared for deployment in time for the elections. But the officers left it to the NPKF command to decide whether its forces would be ready for deployment for the elections.

Despite all the shortcomings, the TEC defence subcouncil, through its liaison officer, Colonel WJ le Crerar, decided to investigate the deployment of the Koeberg battalion of the NPKF in the greater Durban-Pinetown area. The senior command of the NPKF was instructed to liaise with the chief of the South African Army, with officers in the Natal Command and with the SAP, "with regard to possible deployment areas for the fourth battalion".

The subcouncil warned that, "in view of the sensitivity of the situation in Natal and the IFP's declared non-recognition of the NPKF, liaison with anyone in Natal must be conducted discreetly". No NPKF uniforms were to be worn during such liaison, nor were NPKF vehicles to be used.

● A report by a board of inquiry investigating the strike at the NPKF at the beginning of the year will be completed by April 28 and submitted to the TEC defence subcouncil soon afterwards.

Peace force, SADF switch roles

NATIONAL Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) troops deployed on the East Rand, whose main peacekeeping functions have again been assumed by the SADF, will be retrained — with the emphasis on discipline, it was learnt yesterday

This has emerged in the wake of announcements yesterday that the roles of the NPKF and the SADF in the region are to be switched — the NPKF is now to be deployed in support of the SADF — and

that some 1 500 NPKF troops, mostly from the contingent trained at Koeberg, will no longer be deployed in KwaZulu/Natal.

These decisions follow charges from various quarters that the NPKF was not up to its task on the East Rand, and claims that NPKF members there had mutinied against battalion commander Colonel Quinton Painter

At a joint NPKF/SADF press conference yesterday, it was announced that the SADF would assume "offensive" tasks

CT 22/4/94 (254) and the NPKF "defensive" duties

ANC secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa yesterday blamed IFP supporters and hostel residents for fighting in Thokoza and Katilehong after the deployment last week of the NPKF

"The NPKF had very little training in terms of the time spent, but at the same time we think they have been doing fairly excellently." — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa



NPKF's role is scaled down

Sowetan 22/4/94

By Joe Mdhlela

THE role of the National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand has been scaled down to one of supportive and defensive tasks, it was announced yesterday

This gives the South African Defence Force control of major operations in townships in the area.

NPKF units will now man roadblocks, control mobile and foot patrols and engage in search operations.

Conflict situations

The SADF chief for operations in Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus, Colonel Chris du Toit, told a Press conference yesterday that his troops would be in charge of conflict situations in the area.

He admitted the NPKF had suffered a credibility crisis "and would have to improve their image".

The change of status for the NPKF comes at a time when their preparedness for the task of policing and peacekeeping in the volatile area of Katlehong and Tokoza

is being severely questioned.

The fact that the NPKF failed to control the situation which resulted in the death of at least 20 civilians, including top newspaper photographer Ken Oosterbroek, has been cited by local and international journalists as a sign of ineptitude.

No evidence

NPKF chief on the East Rand, Colonel Vic Walker, said yesterday there was no evidence to link his force with the killing of Oosterbroek (254) ~~(254)~~

Responding to allegations that the peacekeeping force was not able to contain the conflict situation, Walker said "We are not a military force but our role is to maintain peace"

He said to suggest that his force had dismally failed to be on top of the situation was being over simplistic.

"You need to understand that a number of our people are not used to this task. You could say that they are in the learning stages and with training they should improve."

'Obey call-up in the national interest'

Star 22/4/94

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Georg Meiring, yesterday asked employers to release — "in the national interest" — men called up for Citizen Force duties during the election and presidential inauguration period.

And the SADF has assured soldiers called up for military service during the election period that special arrangements have been made to enable them to vote next week.

Accurate

The Star reported earlier this week that some employers had actively discouraged their staff from reporting for military duty by threatening to dismiss them from their jobs.

"I appeal earnestly to employers and community leaders to support the call-up and to encourage and support their employees affected by it," Meiring said.

He added that it was too early to provide an accurate assessment of how many had reported for duty, because the call-up was staggered and decentralised.

"We are awaiting returns from army command areas as well as from the SA Air Force, SA Navy and SA Medical Service," Meiring said.

Accurate information should be available next week, he added.

The SADF had made arrangements with the Independent Electoral Commission for special votes to be cast on Tuesday.

This applied particularly to uniformed soldiers deployed operationally.

(254)
The IEC would provide voting stations for the military for special votes to be cast for both the National Assembly and provincial legislatures, according to the SADF.

The arrangement allowed a soldier to cast his vote for the legislature of the province in which he lives, irrespective of where he might be deployed, provided he had a letter to this effect from his unit's officer commanding for the IEC presiding officer.

All other soldiers who were not operationally deployed could exercise a choice of voting either by special vote on Tuesday or on the normal voting days on Wednesday and Thursday.

(216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

Apla may join national force

Star 22/4/94

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The PAC has formally renounced violence, paving the way for its armed wing, Apla, to join the assembly points and the new National Defence Force

Following talks with the Government earlier this month, the PAC applied to join the TEC on Tuesday. (254)

This means that the PAC had to sign a declaration formally renouncing violence as a means of achieving its or Apla's political objectives.

An emergency TEC

meeting yesterday agreed that the PAC could become a full member of the body (117)

With four days to go to the country's first democratic election, the PAC is now expected to join transitional structures, including the Joint Military Command Council

Apla representatives could attend today's meeting of the JMCC

In order for Apla to gather at assembly points and join the National Defence Force, it is to submit lists of its personnel, and eventually hand in its weapons.

(47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)

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From page 1

NPKF ranks to be purged after failure in township action

patrol, panicked under fire, consumed alcohol and smoked dagga on duty, and shot at the police. Among the more startling allegations against the peacekeeping force told to Weekend Argus by an impeccable NPKF source was that some Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) elements had passed on key intelligence on its operations on the East Rand to African National Congress-aligned Self Defence Units (SDUs).

"We would strategise what we ought to be doing and, before implementing the strategy, the word would have been passed to the residents — especially to the SDUs," said the source.

"There is no trust between the SADF and the MK soldiers. How can you describe an army that locks its own commander inside an armoured vehicle. They were sending messages to the people."

The NPKF — which has been fired on repeatedly by Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers in Tokoza and Katlehong since its deployment — beat a hasty retreat on Wednesday as a full-scale war erupted between hostel dwellers and the SDUs.

But, before they left, at least 20 people were killed, among them The Star's chief photographer Ken Oosterbroek, who was allegedly shot by a panicking NPKF member during a fierce three-way gun battle in Tokoza on Monday.

The NPKF — which will continue to perform "non-aggressive" duties in the three townships, such as providing escorts and protecting key points, schools and polling stations — was replaced by the SADF, which has stabilised the area since the withdrawal of the controversial Internal Stability Unit in February.

At a joint Press conference on Thursday, NPKF and SADF commanders explained that

the two forces would remain under separate commands, but would conduct joint operations. The SADF is to carry out "aggressive" tasks — searches, foot and vehicle patrols and roadblocks — in the troubled spots.

Significantly, while the NPKF is given the task of "liaising with the community", the SADF is responsible for the liaison forums — key dispute resolution bodies set up with community leaders.

In an astonishing turn of events following heavy gun battles in Tokoza on Monday and Tuesday, NPKF commander Colonel Quinton Painter was allegedly held hostage inside an armoured vehicle for three hours by MK elements within the NPKF.

Colonel Painter reportedly had been due to attend a task force meeting that would include IRP representatives. He was reportedly freed after threatening to call ANC president Nelson Mandela.

1 000 fired from peace force and more threatened

Weekend Argus Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — One thousand members have been fired by the embattled National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) since its formation in late January, according to commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana.

The former Venda military strongman also hinted at further purges of undisciplined members after the spectacular failure of the NPKF in less than a week at the sharp end on the East Rand.

A special team is to probe allegations of misconduct and indiscipline against members of the multiparty force since its deployment in Tokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus last week.

Wayward members are alleged to have held their commanding officer hostage for three hours in a de facto mutiny, disobeyed orders while on

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SADF goes back to front and peacekeepers are ordered back to barracks

254 ~~574~~ ARG 23/4/94
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The National Peacekeeping Force has been withdrawn from "aggressive" duties on the East Rand and assigned to routine tasks, while the Defence Force has returned to the frontline in the townships

The about-turn came after NPKF troops failed to curb violence in the area, where the death toll soared in two days of intense fighting this week.

NPKF troops were confined to barracks on Wednesday morning

According to the Weekly Mail today, about 100 disgruntled NPKF troops locked their battalion commander, Colonel Quinten Paynter, in his vehicle on Tuesday after allegedly refusing to obey orders.

At a joint Press conference in Alberton yesterday, commanders from the Defence Force and the NPKF said the two forces would be working together with immediate effect

The NPKF has been charged with providing escorts, protecting schools, key points and polling stations after hours, and providing water in areas where there is a shortage

The Defence Force will man roadblocks and vehicle control points, do mobile and foot patrols and searches when necessary, and continue with liaison forums

Discussing the failure of the Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand, NPKF deployment commander Colonel Vic Walker and Defence Force Group 41 commander Colonel Chris du Toit, who will plan the armies' tasks jointly, agreed that NPKF troops were not adequately prepared.

When asked why the troops were deployed in the first place, Colonel Walker said the decision was made at the highest political level and had not been a military decision.

Colonel Du Toit said the decision seemed not to be the "the best one"

President De Klerk acknowledged that the move was a "blunder".

Violence on the East Rand has dropped since the return of the Defence Force, but eight people were killed in isolated attacks yesterday.

Police said three people were killed in an attack on a beerhall in Katlehong, one man was killed when gunmen opened fire outside Germiston's ERPM hostel, the body of a man who was shot dead was found outside Vuzi Muzi hostel in Tembisa and, also yesterday, the bodies of one man and two youths were found in Katlehong's Skhosana section

And in Natal, where violence seemed to have dropped dramatically after the inclusion of the IFP in the election process, the Joint Security Committee reported 10 deaths in 24 hours

The KwaZulu Police reported three politically motivated murders yesterday.

Hannky-pannky in NPKF

MORE startling allegations of discipline and disloyalty within the NPKF emerge; NEWTON KANHEMA and GUY JEPSON report.

ONE THOUSAND members of the embattled National Peacekeeping Force have been fired since its formation in late January, according to its commander, Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana.

The former Venda military strongman also hinted at further purges of undisciplined force members after the spectacular failure of the NPKF in less than a week at the sharp end on the East Rand.

A special investigation team is to probe allegations of misconduct and discipline against members of the multiparty force since its deployment in Tokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus last week.

Wayward members are alleged to have held their commanding officer hostage for three hours in a de facto mutiny, disobeyed orders while on patrol, panicked under fire, consumed alcohol and smoked dagga on duty, and shot at the police.

Among the more startling allegations against the peacekeeping force told to WeekendStar by an impeccable NPKF source was that some Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) elements had passed on key intelligence on its operations on the East Rand to ANC-aligned self-defence units (SDUs).

"We would strategise what we ought to be doing and before implementing the strategy the word would have been passed to the residents — especially to the SDUs," said the source.

"There is no trust between the SADF and the MK soldiers. How can you describe an army which locks its own commander inside an armoured vehicle. They were sending messages to the people."

The NPKF, which had been fired on repeatedly by Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers in Tokoza and Katlehong since its deployment, beat a hasty retreat on Wednesday as a full-scale war erupted between hostel dwellers and the SDUs. But before they left, at least 20 people had been killed, among them The Star's chief photographer Ken Oosterbroek, who was allegedly shot on Monday by a panicking NPKF member during a fierce three-day gunbattle in Tokoza.

The NPKF — which will continue to perform "non-aggressive" duties in East Rand townships, such as providing escorts and protecting key points, schools and polling stations — was replaced by the SADF, which had stabilised the area since the withdrawal of the controversial Internal Stability Unit in February.

At a joint press conference on Thursday, NPKF and SADF commanders explained that the two forces would remain under separate commands but would conduct joint operations. The SADF is to carry out "aggressive" tasks — searches, foot and vehicle patrols and roadblocks — in the trouble spots. Significantly, while the NPKF is tasked with "liaising with the community", the SADF is responsible for the liaison forums — key dispute resolution bodies set up in conjunction with community leaders in February.

In an astonishing turn of events following heavy gunbattles in Tokoza on Monday and Tuesday, NPKF commander Colonel Quinton Painter was allegedly held hostage inside an armoured vehicle for three hours by MK elements within the NPKF.

Painter had reportedly been due to attend a task force meeting which would include IFP representatives. He was reportedly freed after threatening to call ANC president Nelson Mandela. ANC PWV premier candidate Tokyo Sexwale, who addressed MK force members privately in their barracks after the incident, subsequently called for Painter to be dismissed.

Sexwale's discussion with the MK members infuriated SADF elements in the force and drew strong criticism from Ramushwana.

"I do not accept any politicians coming into any of my barracks and addressing soldiers privately. We are an integrated force and we do not want unnecessary tensions," he said.

Commenting on the mutiny allegations, Ramushwana said he had not yet received a report from his officers. "I have heard it as a rumour and I cannot comment until I receive a report."

Asked what went wrong on the East Rand, Ramushwana said an incorrect perception had been created when the SDUs used NPKF armoured vehicles as cover when they attacked the hostels.

"They were shooting at the hostels from under and on the sides of our vehicles and the IFP people saw us as part of the attack."

However, the general stressed that the IFP had threatened before the arrival of the force on the East Rand that it would not be welcome. "They were prepared to create problems for us."

Ramushwana said any NPKF soldier who acted partially would be fired and confirmed that 1 000 soldiers had been dismissed — many for being absent without leave. It is understood that a large number of those dismissed were MK members.

The source said several SADF soldiers had their lives threatened and some had chosen to leave the force.

Star

23/4/94

(254)

IMPOSSIBLE

PETER De IONNO analyses the costly failure of the National Peacekeeping Force

THE National Peace Keeping Force, reduced this week to doing the work of municipal police, faces a battle to justify its existence after the collapse of the force in Thokoza is a defeat both for the peacekeepers who failed under fire and for the advocates of minimum force public order policing.

Those putting the force hoped that the NPKF, integrating the SADF MK and homeland forces, would be a panacea for township conflict.

But without all party support and participation it was no surprise that the peace force crash trained in two months crumbled.

Burdened by controversy since its inception, the peace force lacked even the protection of a good name when it was caught in crossfire between IFP, Internal Stability Division and ANC supporting township residents.

The hostel inmates challenged the NPKF's authority while the township residents expected the peacekeepers to take their side.

More than 40 people died in the violence in Thokoza this week.

The return of the SADF as enforcers of public order on the East Rand has denoted the peace force to the role of auxiliaries guarding key points and schools, escorting deliveries and fetching water.

This shows that the SADF is still in charge of security in South Africa a senior peace force officer seconded from the SADF,

confided this week.

The R384.5-million budget for the peace force is challenged to be aggressively challenged from all sides because military spending is seen as a source for funds for social reconstruction.

The SADF has supported under sufferance, the political decision to establish the peace force. Senior SADF officers have been dismissive of both its capabilities and its ethos from the outset.

With the high level of peacekeepers' salaries already at issue — a private R2 389 a month is almost double that of a frontline SAP constable — calls to disband the force will also have SAP support.

The SAP has also been a reluctant partner in the peace force fearing that success for the peacekeepers could diminish the role of the 7 000 strong Internal Stability Division.

These cynics helped doom the peace force from the outset.

The too-little-too-late decision in January to train 10 000 men in an integrated force using United Nations peace-keeping doctrines led to a chaotic start to training. Continuous bad publicity, high lighting a lack of discipline and pay strikes destroyed public confidence.

A senior peace force source confirmed that an assessment by the Commonwealth Advisory Group and SADF officers had advised that the three battalions trained at De Brug, near Bloemfontein were not ready for action.

They pointed to deficiencies among junior officers, a lack of motivation and general inexperience.

Openly disappointed but outwardly determined the peace force commanding officer Major General Gabriel Ramushwana said he would resist any attempt to break up his force.

South Africa needs the NPKF and its commitment to apolitical impartial peacekeeping.

"I have become a political ping-pong ball," he says.

We are military men executing political decisions."

Not only did prospective PWV leader Tokvo Sevwale publicly denounce Colonel Painter and call for his dismissal but anonymous voices in the NPKF and the TEC are also attacking his competence as a commander.

He knows about the rumours and perceptions.

Yes they hurt, but I am a soldier, not a politician what can I do?" he says.

Colonel Painter, a veteran of the East Rand in the conflict of the mid-

Loneliness of command weighs on colonel

By PETER De IONNO

A PICTURE of the loneliness of a commander fighting for peace is etched on the face of National Peace Keeping Force battalion commander Lieutenant-Colonel Quinton Painter.

Harrid from a parade ground meeting with his staff at the fortified Thokoza stronghold, Colonel Painter wearily invites us into his tent out of the wind. It was as if he was waiting for a chance to unburden himself.

He is reflective in his private space with photographs of his family on his trolley alongside the unmade bed. Even with the tent flaps beating a staccato it seems like the eye of the storm.



VETERAN Quinton Painter

Doomed fighters for peace now face a fight to survive

Journalists told of seen officers kicking the covering men who were defying orders to move forward.

Peacekeepers ordered to intervene in mass attacks by residents on the hostel defied their officer including battalion commander Lieutenant-Colonel Quinton Painter. The last straw came when about 100 troops refused to let Colonel Painter leave his base.

When the SADF was recalled to Thokoza the shooting stopped. The highly disciplined SADF soldiers, their strength now boosted by Citizen Force call-ups, command respect from all sides. Experience has taught both the hostiles and the township self-defence units not to challenge either the army's firepower or its resolve.

Yet, although the SADF can enforce peace, its presence only holds down the lid on a powder keg.

After three months of saturation patrolling the SADF brought down murder and crime figures — but failed to lay a foundation of peace for the force to build on.

General Ramushwana said he had asked the National Peacekeeping Force Command Council chairman, Major General Chris Serfontein, on Wednesday night for the SADF to be redeployed on the East Rand.

He would not comment on a report that he had been denied SADF support a week before the NPKF was deployed.

Nor would he discuss future deployments of the NPKF — although it is known that plans to send a battalion to Kwamashu have been dropped.

Plans for deployments in Kangwane and Gazankulu, where police have been on strike, have also been shelved.

MINIMUM FORCE POLICING a National Peacekeeping Force member walks apprehensively in Thokoza as a truck goes up in flames

Picture T JLEMON

could do," he said.

After taking over the East Rand from the SADF's Group 41 mechanised infantry 10 days ago, although they were welcomed with enthusiasm in ANC areas and with adherence to the policy of minimum force kept their trigger fingers frozen when shot at from Thokoza's hostels. They confiscated weapons from both sides, unfurling both peace signs and more hope than conviction.

And when the shooting started, their apparent cowardice and panic among troops who had never experienced the fury of township conflict also shamed the force.

24/4/94

The decision for the SADF to operate jointly with the NPKF will have some of the load. A command centre to oversee what will be three NPKF battalions in the area by today is to be set up.

As if on cue, the flap opens and a lieutenant asks if he can order the removal of the colonel's belongings to a new tactical headquarters near Thokoza police station. He agrees with a wave of his hand.

"There's a war out there. I have delegations and groups demanding to see me every minute. I tell them people are dying, but it makes no difference. They all want their pound of flesh," he says.

"The NPKF can only work in an area where there is some kind of normality."

became impossible when restraint was seen as submission by warmongers in both the hostel and township.

Apparent cowardice and panic among troops who had never experienced the fury of township conflict also shamed the force.

peacekeeping This is a the peace force and its call to members to resist its deployment. General Ramushwana said all efforts to negotiate an end to this week's violence had failed.

We tried and we tried but they just would not listen. There was nothing we could do."

After taking over the East Rand from the SADF's Group 41 mechanised infantry 10 days ago, although they were welcomed with enthusiasm in ANC areas and with adherence to the policy of minimum force kept their trigger fingers frozen when shot at from Thokoza's hostels. They confiscated weapons from both sides, unfurling both peace signs and more hope than conviction.

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Picture T JLEMON



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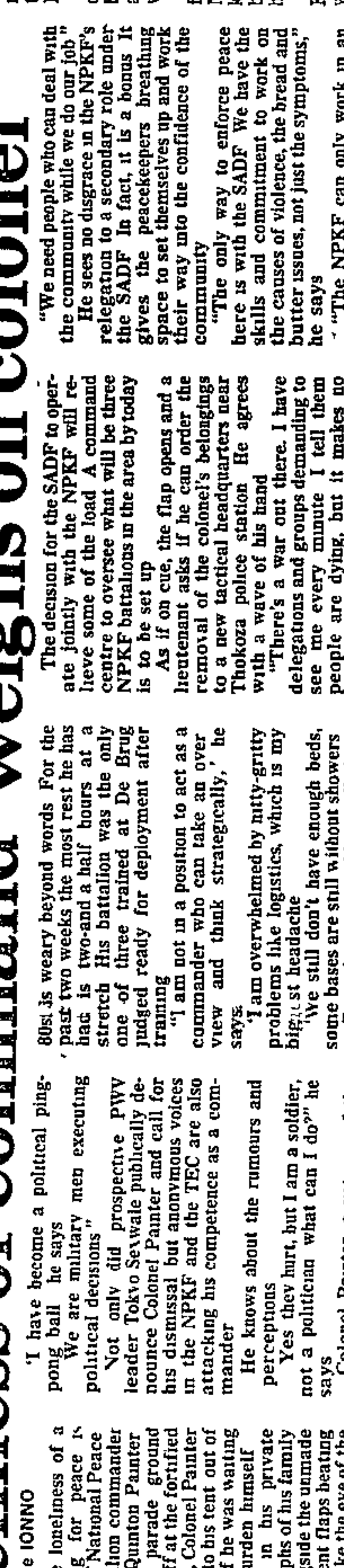
Loneliness of command weighs on colonel

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VETERAN Quinton Painter

Allowances for election period same as those for NPKF

SADF troops to get special payment

See 26/4/94

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force is to give its troops the same allowances as those being paid to National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) members deployed operationally over the election period.

Describing the payment issue as "very sensitive", the Chief of the SADF, General Georg Meiring, said yesterday that troops on duty operationally were to be given a special payment. The allowance would be paid for 30 days, Meiring said.

The payment decision

arises from a recent strike by NPKF members over a disparity in salaries and allowances. To overcome the problem, NPKF soldiers were now being paid at the same level for the relevant rank, and parity was being maintained in the case of allowances. They would, however,

lose their present salaries when they return to their parent units and revert to earlier salary scales, Meiring said.

■ The SADF, on the eve of integration into the new SA National Defence Force, has introduced a "flexible service system".

The SANDF comes

into operation tomorrow when the existing defence force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the defence forces of the former TBVC states amalgamate. (254)

Meiring said yesterday that the voluntary term-service (VTS) system, which was created to overcome a manpower

shortage resulting from the abolition of white national service, had been ended. VTS volunteers had now been automatically absorbed into a new system called short term service (STS).

As part of the new system, STS volunteers could join up for a two-year period, renewable

every two years to a maximum of six years.

"It will not be a long-term, permanent career system, but offers more benefits to members because of a better salary structure coupled to certain allowances," Meiring said.

(216 Vermeulen St, Pretoria)

WETAN Wednesday April 27 1994

Sharpeville

New start for SADF

Sowetan 27/4/94
By Mzimasi Ngudle
Political Staff

THE country woke up today to a new constitutional and military order which came into effect with the new national flag at midnight last night

The tricameral constitution was replaced by a new interim constitution according to which the country will be governed for the next five years (ZSH)

Last night also saw the old national flag bite the dust and the new national flag hoisted on flagstuffs countrywide

The country's new defence force also came into place when the South African Defence Force, the homeland armies and military wings of the liberation movements were deemed to have officially merged to form the South African National Defence Force

The new acronym SANDF has only a letter "n" distinguishing it from the 33-year-old SADF which succeeded the Union Defence Force and defended apartheid until last night.

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said constituent armies would still remain intact and would then be gradually integrated over a period of time

Star 27/4/94

Unified SANDF for inauguration

Soldiers of the unified South African National Defence Force (SANDF) will have their first public parade during the presidential inauguration in Pretoria on May 10.

(254)
A total of 900 troops will line Church Street from the Presidency to the Union Buildings, a

spokesman for Defence Force headquarters told The Star.

The troops will consist of members of different forces selected from the SANDF and will wear camouflage trimmed with red and white. The army is also to provide a guard of honour at the Union Buildings.