

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT.-DEFENCE

1990

SEPT. — ~~SEPT.~~ DEC.

SAAF in bombs on farm row ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

THE SOUTH African Air Force in Pietersburg has been dropping lethal and non-lethal bombs on a farm near their training ground, injuring black labourers, it has been revealed.

In the latest incident a black woman was struck by a 12kg bomb dropped

By MATHATHA TSEDU

from a Buccaneer jet fighter and was partially blinded as a result, a hospital spokesman confirmed

The woman, Mrs Elsie Huma, was discharged from a Pietersburg hospital, the spokesman added

Sowetan 3/9/90

In another incident a "live" 250kg bomb fell on a neighbouring farm but failed to explode. The bomb was later picked up by a labourer, who kept it at his home as an ornament until the SAAF personnel came looking for it, a local paper, *Review*, said in a front-page report

in July

This has led to fears at Watervaal farm, which is situated several kilometres from the bombers' range, with labourers at the ready to scuttle for cover every time a plane flies overhead

The owner of Water-

● To Page 2

Bombs ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ on farm claims Sowetan 3/9/90

● From Page 1

vaal, Mr Lourens de Jager, has instituted a claim for damages against the SAAF for loss of earnings as it has now become impossible to continue with farming following a strike by workers, the paper said.

A spokesman for the SAAF in Pietersburg, a Commandant Caroline, said a board of inquiry had been instituted to investigate the matter.

Interviews had started and the final report would be issued to the Press from the media office in Pretoria, he added.

The incident followed similar cases over the past years during which:

* Two bombs fell onto a pumpkin field as workers were busy harvesting;

* Six weeks ago, another bomb fell 300m from where Huma was injured;

* The head of a bomb struck a tree on which a labourer was working recently.

Workers have accused the SAAF of deliberately dropping bombs on them and embarked on an indefinite work stoppage last month

Life

De Jager said the workers refused to work on his farm and had asked him to transfer them to another farm away from the bomb site.

He could not be reached for comment by the time of going to press.

But he is quoted in the paper as having said he had lodged several complaints with the SAAF in the past about the bombs without any positive results.

He had, during all this time, never been able to speak to the commanding officer, he said.

"Every time it is a junior officer who is sent to apologise," he said. Condemning the ac-

... n, the chairman of the Northern Transvaal region of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Don Nkadimeng, said all those who valued human life should condemn the incidents in the strongest possible terms

One wonders whether the SAAF would have been so slow in taking appropriate action if the lives threatened by the 'falling bomb' were those of the farmer's family," he added

CALL T475 4/9/90 (254)

CCB named in R29m forex case

JOHANNESBURG. — A member of the now disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau was implicated in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in alleged foreign exchange contraventions totalling R29 million.

Russian dissident Mr David Kofmansky, 41, charged with forex contraventions, said he had not expected to be arrested while dealing with the CCB's Mr Chappie Maree.

Mr Kofmansky was applying for bail following his arrest in connection with allegations of illegal foreign exchange deals valued at R29 million.

"I trusted that the business with Maree was legal as it was done on behalf of the government," he said.

"I am a Jew, was born in Russia but emigrated to Israel and South Africa because of being against communism," Mr Kofmansky told the court.

Mr Kofmansky, who said he first made contact with Mr Maree in 1986, said he was appointed director of Pro-tocell, a private corporation which he said was "a front for overseas arms supplies" to South Africa.

In these confidential business transactions helicopters would be "crated

into the country" with the full knowledge of the government and Armscor, said Mr Kofmansky.

Referring to certain invoices, Mr Dawie Dorfling, for the state, said either "these armaments never reached South Africa" or "are you suggesting that they came in without going through the formal records of customs and excise?". Mr Kofmansky said he could not provide any further information.

"Maree told me that I must never discuss the business that we do because I could land in trouble ... He said in

this business you don't resign, you never get out of it, you retire on your death."

Money, which would be brought to him by Mr Maree in suitcases would be deposited at Standard, United, Reserve and Allied banks, Mr Kofmansky said. Withdrawals would not be less than R100 000.

"I never asked how goods came inside the country," he said.

The bail application hearing was postponed until today Mr Kofmansky was remanded to Diepkloof Prison. —

Both 254

BACKGROUND

Report urges secret SADF unit's public disbanding

Fears that the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) may translate its opposition to President de Klerk's reform policy into active interference in the negotiation process must be taken seriously, according to a special report released yesterday by the Human Rights Commission (HRC)

Not even assassination of one of the principal negotiators — F W de Klerk or Nelson Mandela — by a CCB operative could be dismissed as impossible, the report says

It goes on to contemplate the chaos which would ensue if one of the "principal negotiators" were assassinated, predicting that it could derail the negotiation process until the next century

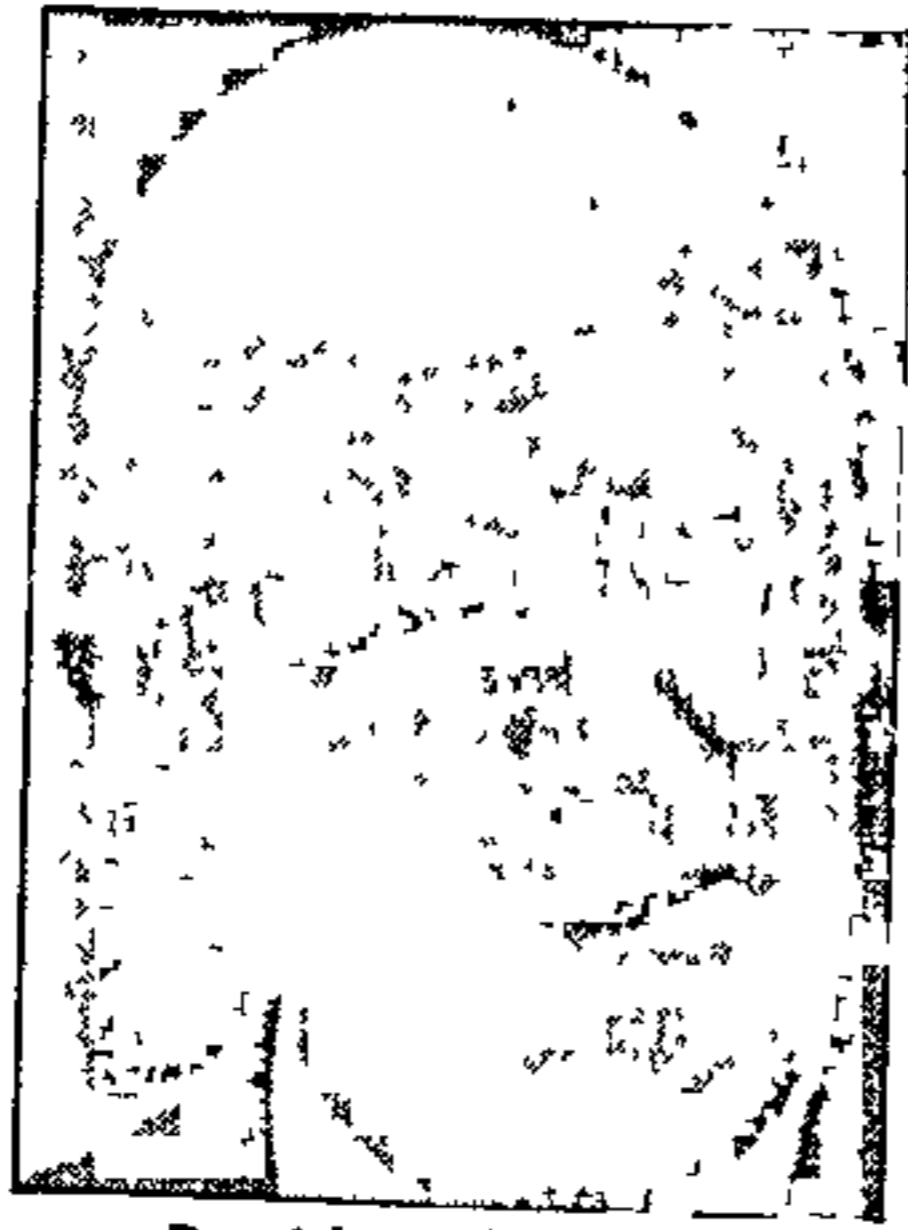
The report's warning — delivered in a considered rather than sensational manner — is based on a number of finely argued points.

They include the hostility and suspicion towards Mr de Klerk's drive for a negotiated settlement evinced by CCB managing director Joe Verster in his evidence to the Harms Commission, the fear that the "operational disbanding" of the CCB, announced by the Chief of the Defence Force on August 1, has left the CCB intact if temporarily dormant, and the suspected continued possession by the CCB of its assets of arms, money and equipment

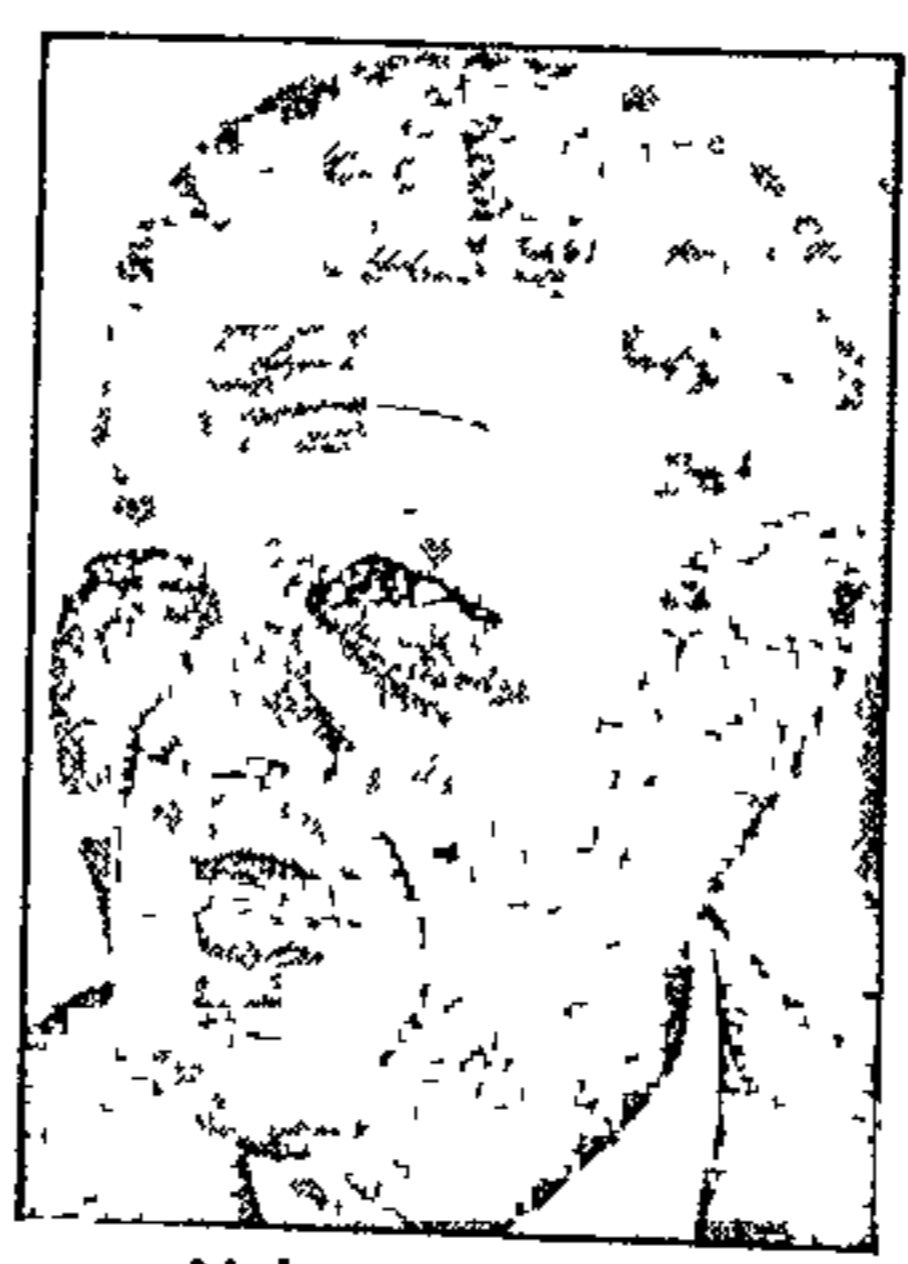
One of the central themes of the report, published jointly with the David Webster Trust, is the urgent need for the public disbanding of the CCB

The CCB, a secret military network whose tasks included harassment and "elimination" of enemies of the State, was established by the SADF during the supremacy of the military

Two special reports by the Human Rights Commission present a sombre picture on "State violence" and warn that the supposedly disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau is still a potential destructive force, reports **PATRICK LAURENCE.**



President de Klerk.



Nelson Mandela.

under the presidency of P W Botha, the report states

Therefore, it argues, dismantling of the CCB should not be "left to agents of the State who are themselves at least partly to blame for its existence in the first place"

The report calls for the prosecution of several key CCB men, including Colonel Verster, "Christo Brits" and "Braam Cilliers", for refusing to obey an instruction from SADF chief General Janmie Geldenhuys to produce CCB internal project files for the scrutiny of the Harms Commission

It calls for the extradition from Britain of Noel Robey, uncovered as a CCB agent, to stand trial for alleged involvement in the murder of Dr and Mrs Fabian Ribeiro

It wants attempted murder charges to be pressed against

CCB agents for alleged involvement in the attempted murder of anti-apartheid activists Dullah Omar, Gavin Evans, K E Mhlaba and Roland White

The release of the CCB report coincided with another HRC report on State violence Presented by Max Coleman, the central thrust of this report is that "State violence" continues to operate, despite the fall of Mr Botha and his securocrats and the rise of Mr de Klerk and his reform-minded political lieutenants

It argues that the eclipse of the "total strategy" doctrine advocated by Mr Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan was prompted largely by South Africa's foreign debt crisis

The search for a negotiated settlement initiated by Mr de Klerk is largely sustained by the need to end South Africa's

financial isolation But, the report asks, have the securocrats been completely displaced? It thinks not "It seems the empire, or elements of it, is striking back"

It identifies four components of State violence security legislation, security management, vigilantes and hit squads

State violence is still functioning under the more benign administration of Mr de Klerk, the report contends

Detention without trial continues "Over 100 detainees are currently held in solitary confinement"

Gatherings have been banned and the police have begun to revert to the mailed-fist policy of Mr Botha Since Mr de Klerk's watershed February 2 address, more than 200 people have been killed and more than 2 000 injured as a result, directly or indirectly, of police action against illegal gatherings

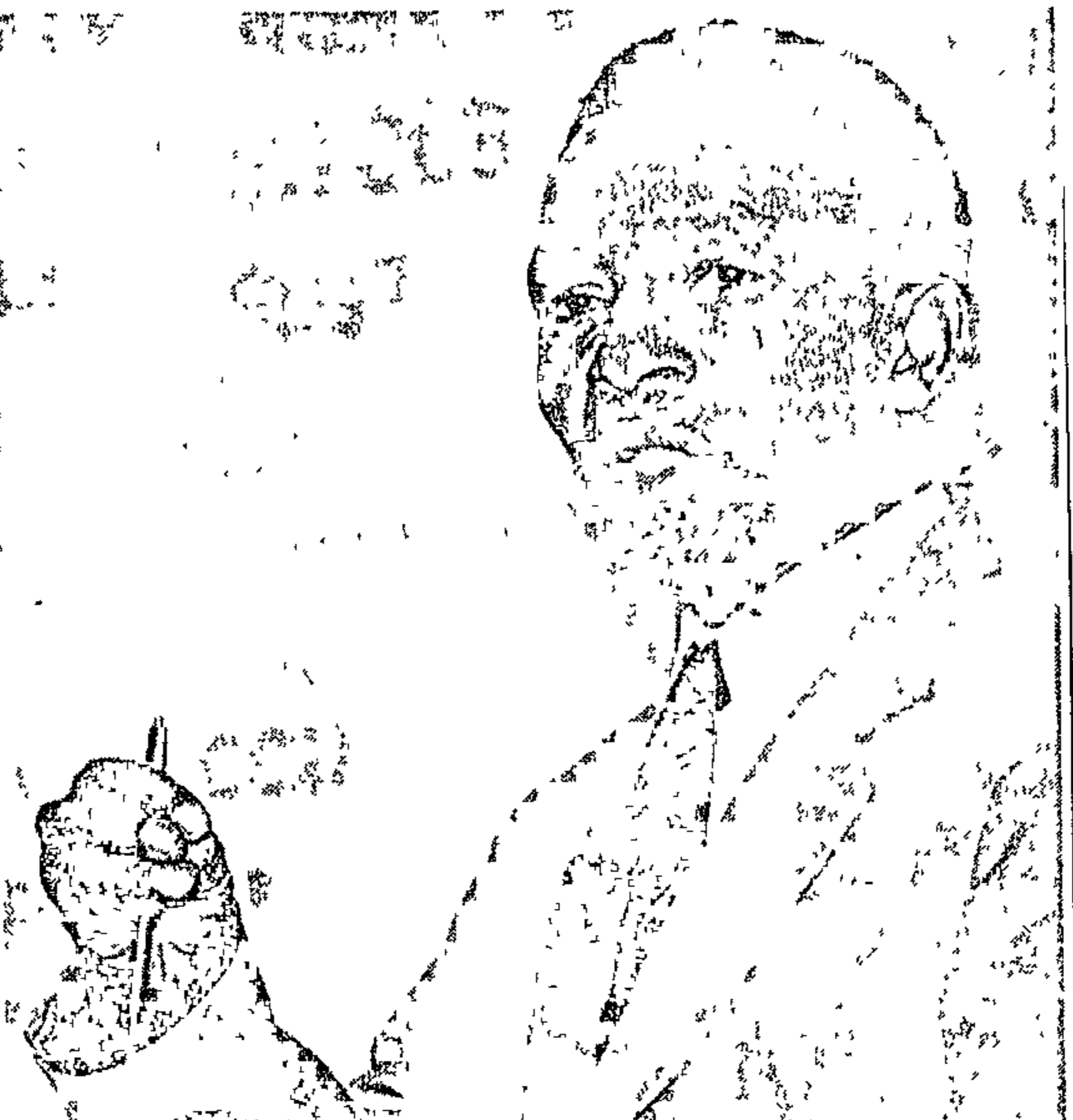
Security management stretches to the use of ill-trained special constables and, possibly, vigilantes and hit squads, and includes deployment of vast security powers — including detention, spying and harassment, the report says

Vigilantes function, it asserts, with the tacit condonation of the State and with "thinly disguised support" from the security forces

"Vigilante violence ranks with police violence as the most destructive force in South Africa today" In July alone, 111 people were killed by vigilantes

Ominously, despite the suspension of the CCB, the activities of hit squads continue "In July alone, the Human Rights Commission recorded 10 hit squad attacks, resulting in the death of four people."

PHOTOGRAPH BY



At the Human Rights Commission's and David Webster Trust's launch in Johannesburg yesterday of two reports on repression and the CCB, HRC member Chris Dlamini discusses the role of vigilantes. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

State violence unabated, says HRC study

STATE violence was continuing unabated in the De Klerk reform era, and the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) had not been disbanded, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) said in Johannesburg yesterday

At the launch of two reports on repression and the CCB, the HRC expressed doubt about the achievement of a political settlement by negotiation

A statement said "How to tame the beast that is apartheid violence remains as much of a challenge in the De Klerk reform era as it was in the tyrannical time of P W Botha"

The HRC, which published a report on state violence, said the stakes were higher in the De Klerk era " It is the achievement of an end to the violence perpetrated by the state's armed forces, its secret agencies and its surrogates that will complement the suspension of armed action by the ANC and create the basis for a genuine cea-

THEO RAWANA

sefire agreement Without such a bilateral pact it is difficult — if not impossible — to see how a political settlement can be achieved"

HRC member Chris Dlamini, outlining the role of vigilantes and their perceived links with the police, said it seemed it was only the "hard core" of the Inkatha membership that was "deeply involved in the current violence"

The CCB report, published by the David Webster Trust, brings together threads of evidence on the CCB presented to the Harms Commission, and creates on this basis "profiles of responsibility" for top military officials

It questions a government announcement that the CCB had been operationally disbanded, and makes extensive recommendations about how the CCB can be effectively dissolved

BY CHARLES SCHUBERT

Big row brewing over SADF shootings

pm645 5/9/90

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Picture SEAN WOODS, Argus Group Picture Service

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Defence Force has appointed a board of inquiry into the killing of 11 people by SADF troops in Sebokeng yesterday amid calls for a judicial commission of inquiry

The 11 township residents were shot dead during a confrontation between a 5 000-strong crowd and a contingent of troops called in by the police

Today both the African National Congress and the Democratic Party said a judicial inquiry must be held. A military probe would not satisfy them

While saying today that a military board of inquiry had been appointed, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said no further statement would be issued at this stage

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said Mr Nelson Mandela had called for a judicial inquiry

The SADF could not investigate itself, said Mr Macozoma

DP co-leader Dr Zac de Beer said of the military probe "In the light of the recent Goldstone inquiry

(which sternly criticised police for the shooting of protesters in the township earlier this year)

this is simply not good enough

That inquiry showed beyond any doubt that at least in certain instances the security

forces have acted improperly in suppressing unrest

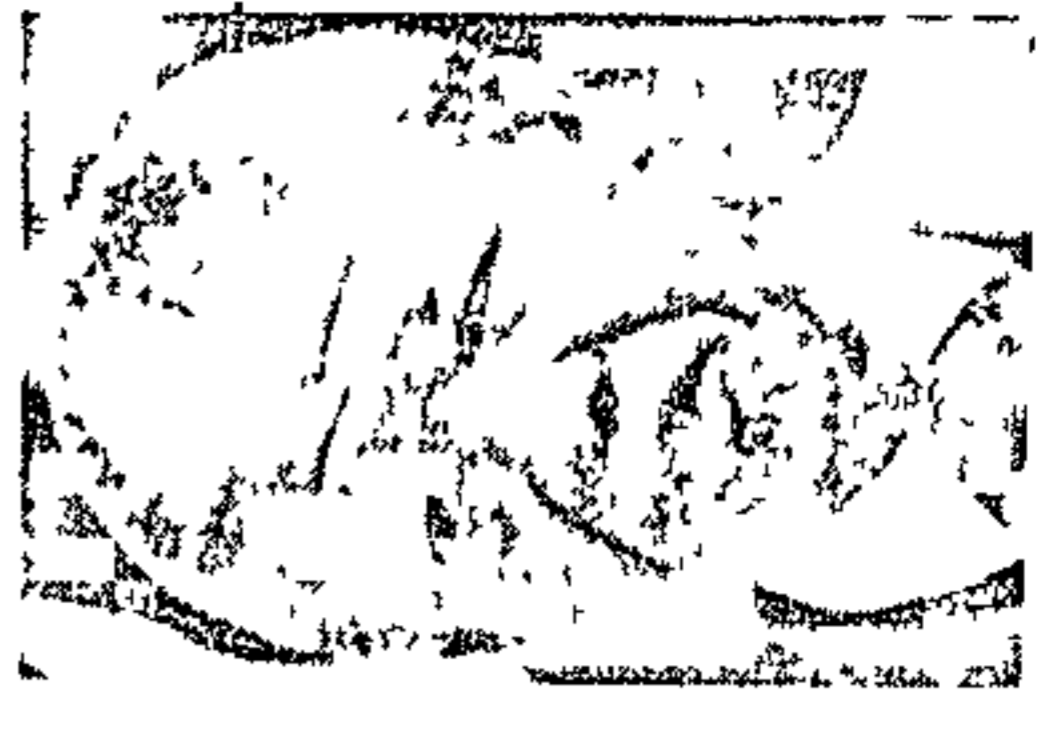
"The public will expect a similar objective and authoritative inquiry into the latest episode"

Mr Nelson Mandela ...

Mr Mandela said the ANC was outraged at the "carnage"

Meeting with Vlok

He was speaking after he and other ANC executive members had seen some of the bodies of the people who were



Mr Nelson Mandela ...
outraged at "carnage".

slain — just hours before Mr Mandela met law and order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to discuss the shootings Sapa reported late last night that no statement was released after the meeting at an undisclosed venue

Addressing journalists after meeting a police station commander and other senior police officers, Mr Mandela placed the blame for the deaths and scores of injuries squarely on Inkatha and the SADF, whose actions he described as reckless

Mr Mandela, who was accompanied by ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu and secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo, said "We examined some of the bodies and were outraged at what we saw

"Shot in back"

"One of the people was obviously shot in the back and his head was crushed. These people had been shot, hit with pangas and stabbed with spears. This was a very cruel and vicious attack

"This comes after the findings of the Goldstone commission of inquiry and it only confirms that the conduct of the police leaves much to be desired

"We see no reason why live bullets were used because the lives of members of the army were not threatened"

Today the township was quiet following 48 hours of faction fighting and the SADF-crowd clash which left at least 36 people dead

124 injured

A Sebokeng Hospital spokesman said 124 injured people had been treated during the last two days, 70 admitted and 54 discharged since the outbreak of violence in Sebokeng on Monday night.

An Inkatha leader was among 150 arrested following yesterday's shootings

Police alleged he was found in possession of four AK-47 rifles, pistols and ammunition.

He will appear in a Vereeniging court within 48 hours, with the 150 hostel inmates arrested in connection with the murder of four residents

The four murders are said to have sparked the confrontation which led to the shooting

After two days of bloody clashes in Sebokeng, police said the area was quiet today and last night, except for Evaton where youths petrol-bombed shops.

On the East Rand, peace returned last night with only a few reported incidents of gunshots and arson after faction fighting which left three dead on Monday. A strong police contingent patrolled the township last night

Dr Zac de Beer ...
simply not
good enough.



A special
kind of
pleasure.

John Player Spe

OGILVY & I

Alleged CCB 'bagman' tells of fake firms

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JOHANNESBURG — Evidence of setting up "front companies" in England and Israel to overcome the arms embargo was given in the Regional Court here yesterday

Mr David Kofmansky, 41, an alleged Civil Co-operation Bureau "bagman", yesterday resumed his bail application after being arrested last week in connection with R29 million in foreign exchange frauds

Mr Kofmansky said he was arrested when he was still concluding a deal involving more than R250 000 for Mr Chappie Maree

Mr Maree, who has been implicated in various CCB operations, has left the country

Mr Kofmansky said he had met Mr Maree at a gym in Halfway House and Mr Maree had been interested in his "very good contacts" in the Israeli Army

Mr Maree instructed him to set up fake "front companies" in England and Israel. The English company was called Protocell and the Israeli company Toboher

Mr Maree had said these companies were necessary because, under the arms embargo, foreign arms dealers would not trade directly with South Africa

— Sapa

Eleven die as soldiers open fire at hostel

0109 519/90

ELEVEN people died in the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng in a shooting incident when members of the SADF tried to disperse about 5 000 people blocking the entrance to the hostel compound yesterday morning.

This brought the toll in renewed township violence since Monday night to 36.

Defence Force spokesman Cmdt Riaan Louw said a military board of inquiry into the hostel incident had been convened. He did not say who would head it.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe said a group of policemen led by Vereeniging district commissioner Col Piet Fourie had been conducting interviews and investigations yesterday morning among Inkatha supporters at the hostel compound where violence had occurred on Monday night.

When a crowd gathered and blocked the entrance to the compound SADF reinforcements were called in, and after soldiers had opened fire on the crowd 11 bodies were found.

He said "We don't know whether people were stabbed or shot. All we know is that when the crowd scattered after the shooting 11 bodies were found at the scene."

He said the number of people injured during the clash had still to be ascertained.

Meanwhile ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok were due to meet last night to discuss the renewed violence.

Addressing a Press conference at the Sebokeng police station after a tour of unrest-hit townships yesterday, Mandela said he did not know how many people were killed by security forces or Inkatha supporters.

WILSON ZWANE, LINDEN BIRNS and PETER DELMAR

However, witnesses to the hostel incident told reporters the conduct of the army and the SAP "left much to be desired".

Mandela said a pattern had emerged of police patrols outside hostels being removed immediately before outbreaks of violence. "The police on patrol outside the hostels were removed on Monday night prior to an attack on the hostel."

Malherbe said police had arrested "a well-known Inkatha leader" allegedly in connection with the possession of weapons, including four AK-47 assault rifles, another unspecified weapon and several pistols.

An Inkatha spokesman said later the leader was Inkatha Transvaal Youth Brigade chairman Themba Khoza.

At least 150 other Inkatha supporters were arrested, allegedly in connection with Monday night's attack on the hostel compound.

Mandela later appealed to the thousands of people who had gathered at the hostel compound not to be "carried away by emotions and resort to armed confrontation".

"What is happening is not accidental. It is planned by people who want to see bloodshed. Give us a chance and we'll find a peaceful solution," he said.

In a statement, the Law and Order Ministry said it was investigating accounts by witnesses, as well as those of security forces at the scene of the hostel shooting.

The ministry said claims by some witnesses, specifically Sowetan photographer Len Khumalo, directly contradicted statements made by SAP and SADF members.

□ To Page 2

Eleven die

0109 519/90

and other witnesses

Sapa journalist Lew Elias, in Sebokeng to cover Mandela's visit, was stoned with bricks, pebbles and other missiles, before his truck was overturned and set alight.

Elias, bleeding from the mouth, was allowed to leave the scene, reports Sapa.

Sapa reports that Vosloorus civic leader Keith Montsisi said residents stayed away from work yesterday to protest against violence that claimed three lives on Monday.

Montsisi said it was unclear how many people had been injured in the latest fight-

From Page 1

ing between residents and hostel inmates. "More than 20 houses were broken, others were burnt to the ground," he said.

He said that after the initial outbreak of fighting on Monday night, a crowd of about 700 chased hostel inmates back to their compound and destroyed a wall.

Montsisi said the fighting was eventually stopped by soldiers who fired shots in the air.

Malherbe confirmed a number of shooting incidents on the East Rand between Vosloorus residents and hostel dwellers yesterday and said police had used teargas on a number of occasions.

Sebokeng probe 'not acceptable'

~~SAF~~ Sowetan Reporters 254

THE South African Defence Force has appointed a board of inquiry into the killing of 11 people by troops in Sebokeng on Tuesday amid calls for a judicial commission of inquiry.

The 11 were shot dead during a confrontation between a 5 000-strong crowd and SADF troops called in by police. *Sowetan 6/9/90*

Yesterday both the ANC and the Democratic Party said a judicial inquiry must be held. A military probe would not satisfy them.

Military board

While saying yesterday a military board of inquiry had been appointed, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said no further statement would be issued at this stage.

Yesterday ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said Mr Nelson Mandela had called for a judicial inquiry

Dr Zach de Beer of the DP said: "In the light of the recent Goldstone inquiry (which criticised police for shooting protesters in the township earlier this year), this is simply not good enough."

SADF: Magnus dares Mandela

CM-71475 6/19/80 254

SADF probe on Sebokeng 'in camera'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

The SADF board of inquiry into the circumstances of this week's shooting incident in the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng will conduct its investigations behind closed doors.

The board of inquiry was convened after 11 people were found shot dead after members of the SADF tried to disperse about 5 000 people blocking the entrance to the hostel compound in the township.

Alleged troop involvement in Monday's killings in Sebokeng and the Goldstone Commission's finding implicating police in another massacre there earlier this year, will boost Mr Nelson Mandela in his demand that the government take radical action to contain the security forces.

PRETORIA. — Defence Minister General Magnus Malan last night challenged ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela to substantiate information he had regarding the SADF shooting incident at Sebokeng on Tuesday by "making it available to the official inquiries".

General Malan said the SADF had convened a board of inquiry and that a police investigation was under way.

The inquiry will be closed to the public. General Malan said it appeared from reports that Mr Mandela had condemned the SADF prematurely and had even found it guilty on the grounds of untested information.

He blamed "left-wing radicals" for the violence in Reef townships in the past few weeks, saying it was an attempt to create a negative atmosphere in the country. "A man of Mr Mandela's standing who

readily accuses the SADF of recklessness will surely be able to substantiate his claim," he said, adding that he found Mr Mandela's remarks regarding the nature of Defence Force training out of place in any event.

"It is tantamount to interference in affairs in which he has no business," said General Malan.

"The Defence Force acts in all situations according to a specific doctrine, as was the case during the incident."

The function of the SADF in black residential areas was to act in support of the police, to be impartial and to keep factions from each other's throats.

The SADF's "enemies" in this situation were violence, anarchy and intimidation, not the residents or population who desired protection.

General Malan condemned the past few weeks' "senseless violence" in the strongest terms.

A situation had arisen in the townships in which much was said but very little done.

"I have taken note and am increasingly concerned over the tendency and relative ease with which the security forces are blamed for the violence."

"A realistic glance at the Sebokeng incident would reveal that it took place while one group was marching on another."

"The Defence Force and the SAP are repeatedly called upon to intervene in such situations and, while endangering their own lives and, under provocation, prevent human slaughter."

"At the same time black leaders, who don't seem to be able to manage the conflict, conveniently transfer the blame to the Security Forces."

The black leadership corps in South Africa should realise their presence in these conflict areas was essential to bring about calm, he said. — Sapa

Witnesses describe snipers in balaclavas

Whites seen amid township killers

Star 6/9/90

By Dawn Barkhuizen and Musa Mapisa
Armed whites took part in a pre-dawn attack on a Sebokeng hostel where the SADF later shot dead 11 people, witnesses claim

According to hostel residents and victims at Sebokeng Hospital, there were two separate incidents in which people died on Tuesday morning.

The first began at about 2.30 am when men moved from block to block. It was among this group that the white men were seen. Fighting continued for several hours until police are said to have stepped in to prevent fleeing hostel residents from regrouping and launching a counter-attack.

Fleeing

The second incident took place at about 9 am when an SADF back-up unit formed a line across the road outside the hostel and fired teargas, residents said.

Hostel residents told The Star yesterday that they had seen:
● Armed whites on a roof in Block 4, sniping at fleeing men.
● A white man standing on the shoulders of another to climb on to a dormitory roof.
● Balaclava-clad men with white hands clasping rifles and crouching among a group of blacks who launched an attack on Blocks H and G. The white men opened fire when the blacks rushed at the buildings shouting a war cry.

White men driving three vans that dropped a large group of black men at the hostel entrance several hours before trouble erupted. The black men then moved into the hostel grounds.
None of the whites in these incidents were seen to be in uniform.

This information was given to The Star by several individuals questioned randomly at the hostel entrance as they returned home from work yesterday.

The Sebokeng branches of the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC have also described the attack on the hostel. At a press conference yesterday a UDF spokesman said that at about 2 am a group of armed men, accompanied by white men in balaclavas, invaded Sebokeng hostel and killed 19 people.

The National Union of Metal Workers of SA (Numsa) in a statement last night also described a pre-dawn attack on the hostel. The statement said between 200 and 300 men, including white men wearing balaclavas, attacked the hostel. Hand grenades were thrown into two rooms in Hostel 3.

From his bed in the Sebokeng Hospital, Lesotho national Setchaba Seboko (59) described fleeing naked after waking up to the sound of shooting at about 2.30 am. He broke his feet when jumping a wall but crawled through the void to escape. He said there were "many many people" who started shooting in Block 1, moving on to Blocks 2, 3 and 4.

Ms Lizze Qubane (22) of the Transkei said her right leg was blown off when an object

was tossed through the window and exploded in her room shortly after shooting started at about 2.30 am.

Another resident told The Star that on looking through his window he saw black men crouching with arms and balaclavas clad men with white hands. The black men started a war cry and attacked blocks H and G. The whites fired on the building.

One witness said he had seen white men with dark clothes running on a dormitory roof shooting at hostel dwellers.

Describing the 9 am incident, Johannes Tsotetsi said: "I was on my way home when I saw people outside the hostel at about 9 am and the bodies of people shot earlier

Burning body

"Inside the hostel, police were guarding about 35 people wearing red head bands. The army grouped across the road and we sat down, trying to show peace. They fired teargas at us and when I stood up to run I was shot in the buttocks."

Sebokeng remained tense yesterday with sporadic incidents of stone-throwing Security forces fired teargas.

A police spokesman said the death toll in the Sebokeng area is 36 to 40 yesterday after three men died in the Sebokeng Hospital. A body was found burning in a Vosloorus rubbish container yesterday morning. Police said they did not think the death was unrelated.

● In the firing line
— Page 17

Worrall 'may rejoin DP leadership race'

Political Correspondent

Democratic Party sources said today that co-leader Dr Denis Worrall might re-enter the race for the party leadership after today's meeting of the DP national council in preparation for tomorrow's crucial national congress in Johannesburg.

Dr Worrall said today the story was 'a nonsense but would not specifically deny it. He pulled out of the leadership race a few weeks ago.

There is some unhappiness that the policy positions of the two main candidates co-leader Zach de Beer and national chairman Tlan van der Merwe, are not clear enough.

its survival. Decisions made will determine whether the party retains its independence or moves closer to the ANC or the National Party — and who leads it there.

Senior party sources believe that the choice of a leader will be decisive in determining the party's direction.

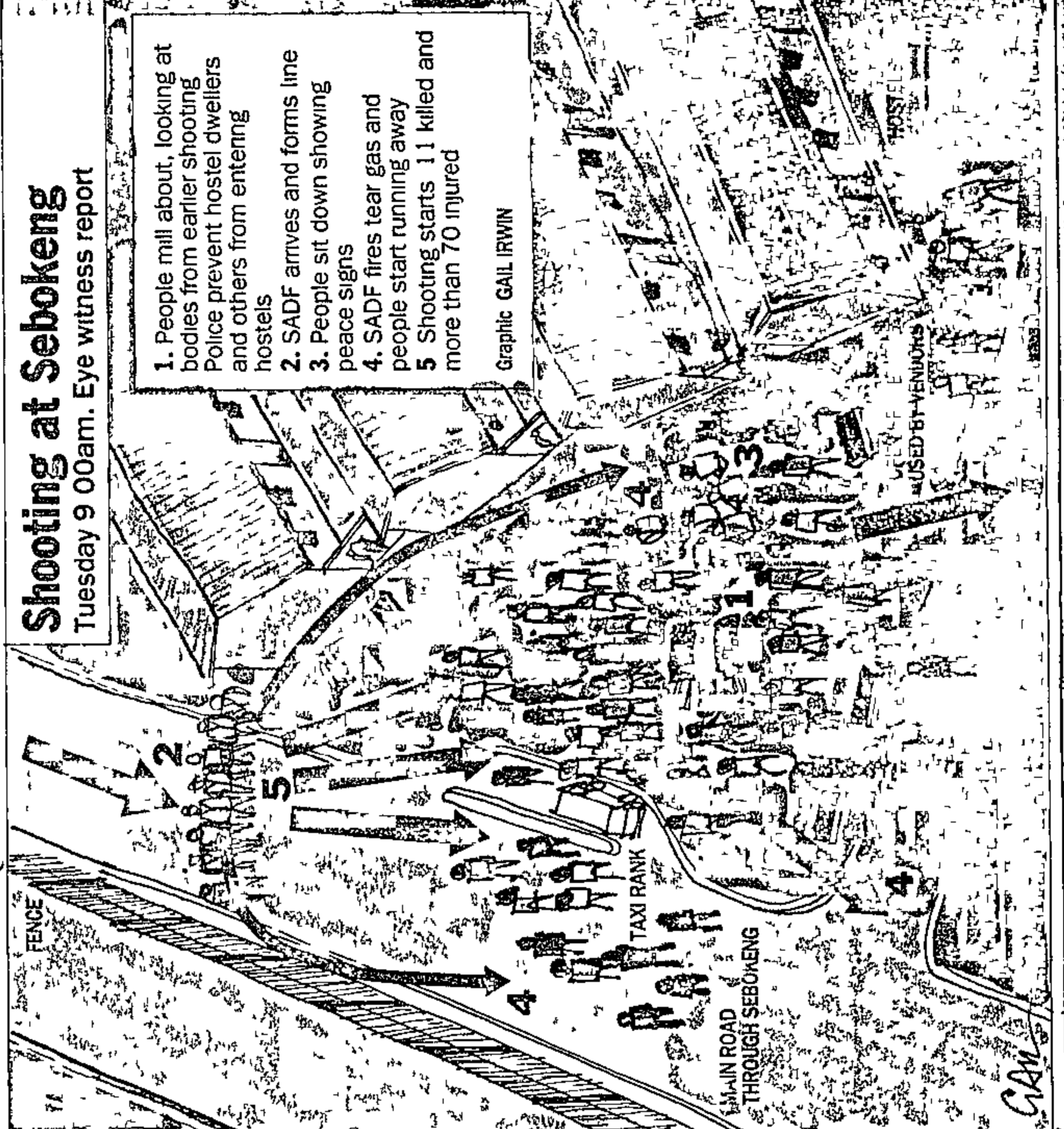
They believe Dr de Beer will be more in favour of keeping the party independent while Mr van der Merwe will be more likely to lead the DP towards some sort of pact with the ANC.

● Gentlemenly fight
— Page 17

Shooting at Sebokeng Tuesday 9 00am. Eye witness report

1. People mill about, looking at bodies from earlier shooting. Police prevent hostel dwellers and others from entering hostels.
2. SADF arrives and forms line.
3. People sit down showing peace signs.
4. SADF fires tear gas and people start running away.
5. Shooting starts. 11 killed and more than 70 injured.

Graphic GAIL IRWIN



Maree admits to covert CCB operations in Europe

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W/Manl 7/9-13/9/90

By EDDIE KOCH and PHILIPPA GARSON
INFORMATION about covert South African military missions in Europe emerged yesterday when Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) masterspy Leon "Chappie" Maree was forced to give evidence in a multi-million fraud case in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

Cross-border operations were excluded from the official Harms Commission of Inquiry into the CCB and Maree's evidence, thus, provides the first confirmation of reports that the military unit ran a network of clandestine operations in Europe.

Maree's court evidence also contradicted details provided by his CCB colleague, Abraham "Slang" van Zyl, to the Harms Commission. Maree, who was never called to appear before the Harms Commission, was giving evidence in the case of Israeli immigrant David Kofmansky (41), charged with foreign exchange fraud involving R29-million.

Kofmansky has based his bail application on claims that he worked as a middleman for Maree by brokering covert CCB deals involving imports of high-tech war materiel.

Under cross-examination yesterday Maree said he undertook a four-month trip early this year to at least half-a-dozen European countries as a covert agent for the military unit. He refused to provide details on the grounds that these were protected by the Protection of Information Act.

But the law defines a number of activities that cannot be reported on — and Maree would have had to be involved in these to invoke the Act. Offences under the law include disclosure of informa-

tion relating to secret codes used by the South African Defence Force or other state agencies, military matters or measures used in the combat of "terrorism" and South Africa's relations with a foreign state.

Maree told the court, under cross-examination, that he visited Belgium, Switzerland, Britain, Germany, France on an official mission that lasted from January 17 to April 19 this year. By invoking the protection of the Act, Maree indicated his activities during these missions must have included those outlined in the law.

Section four of the Act, which replaces the old Official Secrets Act, also prohibits disclosure of documents concerning a "prohibited place", which is defined to include any arsenal, factory, radio, signal station or telephone used for defence purposes.

Kofmansky has alleged in his bail application that he operated as a "bagman" for Maree in deals involving overseas arms dealers. He gave startling details of how he was still trying to wrap up a contract involving more than R250 000 for the CCB at the time of his arrest — after the CCB was officially disbanded. On Monday his lawyers applied for bail on the grounds their client believed he was working for the government.

Kofmansky alleged Maree was especially interested in acquiring helicopters and that he subsequently managed to source two Gazelle helicopters from a company called Systemill in Israel. He said Maree had instructed him to set up a front company in England, called Protocol, to facilitate payment for the deal.

Maree yesterday admitted meeting Kofmansky on one occasion in April last

year because he had heard from a man known as "Alex" that the Israeli claimed he could supply weapons. Maree said however he had dismissed Kofmansky as a "conman" and denied providing him with funds to buy weapons or instructing him to establish front companies to facilitate the alleged arms operations.

Maree also denied supplying him with a false passport and other ID documents or setting up a bank account to assist with the importation of weapons.

Maree, who was questioned extensively about his CCB activities, admitted undergoing two courses on a Pretoria farm in 1988 with other CCB members.

He denied that he was briefed that his duties may include the elimination of enemies. His activities involved surveillance and cross-border intelligence operations, Maree said.

Despite being implicated by fellow cell member and former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad colleague, Van Zyl, when he gave evidence before the Harms Commission earlier this year Maree denied his involvement in attempted murder plans and harassment of activists in court yesterday. Van Zyl said Maree was involved in plans concerning the attempted murder of *Weekly Mail* journalist Gavin Evans and activist lawyer Dullah Omar, the placing of a baboon foetus on Archbishop Desmond Tutu's front verandah and a bomb blast at the Early Learning Centre in Cape Town.

The bail application continues tomorrow, where Maree will be subject to further cross-examination.

CCB ringleader Staal Burger made an appearance in court yesterday and spoke briefly to Maree.

**Stop the
vicious
campaign
against
police
- Vlok**

THE truth is the strongest weapon the SAP intends using to fight the vicious propaganda campaign directed against it by "some ruthless and selfish people", Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said this week.

Addressing the Businessmen's Action Banquet in Sandton - held by Transvaal businessmen in support of the SA Police Comforts Fund - he said: "This situation (to discredit the SAP) will no longer be allowed to continue, we say enough is enough.

"All claims and allegations against us will be investigated, no matter how many men we have to use for this purpose.

"Those who make allegations must also take note that we shall approach them for the necessary evidence to substantiate their claims and if they refuse to cooperate, we will expose them.

"We will not allow our police force to be destroyed by lies and unsubstantiated claims."

During the first eight months of this year, 54 policemen died on duty and hundreds were injured, he said.

"Our members are faced with ruthless thugs who do not hesitate to shoot and kill a policeman in cold blood."

Vlok also warned that if the psychological campaign to discredit the SAP succeeded, crime would rocket to uncontrollable levels.

"... our country will collapse into a state of anarchy and respect for life and property will become outmoded.

"This is precisely what some ruthless and selfish people have in mind for South Africa.

"They want to destroy our way of life, create mayhem in our country and sit on the sidelines while we kill one another. Then they want to move in and claim the spoils," he said

Police were accused of inciting violence, being partial, poorly trained, ineffective and of being murderers, he said.

"Claims and allegations of this nature receive maximum publicity and many people believe all these allegations are true. Their perception of the police force is beginning to change.

"We will no longer allow our image to be tarnished by such wilful propagandists.

"We are determined to beat them at their own game, even if it means we have to employ the best professionals in the country to do so."

He said a senior officer had been appointed to investigate allegations against the SAP.

"The (police) commissioner and I regard the unveiling of the truth - whether good or bad for the SAP - as a top priority," said Vlok. - Sapa A

Armcor's superguns in demand

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Middle East crisis has created a bonanza for Armcor for sales of its G5 and G6 superguns — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has bought 100 of them

Now his opponents in the region are queueing up with orders for guns of their own in order to match him

Armcor does not reveal who it sells arms to, but the organisation's spokesman, Johan Adler, said: "We have had a flood of inquiries from the Middle East, and not just for the G5 and G6."

The G5 was developed after Soviet artillery far outranged the outdated 25-pounders deployed by the SADF in the Angolan war. The G5, and the motorised G6 version, shoots 40 km compared with the 24 km of the M198 Howitzers flown into Saudi Arabia by the United States

Superior

The United Arab Emirates has ordered 70 G6s, according to Jane's Defence Weekly. It also confirms that the G5 and G6 are superior to any other artillery weapon at present deployed in the Persian Gulf

It is understood that Saudi Arabia is also interested in buying the G5

Apart from Armcor, no other manufacturer produces the revolutionary "base bleed" shells used by the G5 and G6. These contain small motors which create a vacuum behind the missile and extend its range

This, combined with the weak rand, should mean enormous profits for Armcor

Armcor's contract with Iraq — which has now run out — included servicing, training and the supply of ammunition

South Africa has also formally announced its support for sanctions against Iraq, which means President Saddam will not be able to obtain any more ammunition from this country

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NE

Policeman shot with SAP gun

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

A security policeman, who is recovering in an East Rand hospital from a gunshot wound, was shot with a firearm stolen from a policeman shot dead in Katlehong recently.

Lieutenant Christo Lotz (27) yesterday said he and two black constables went into Katlehong on Tuesday on an investigation.

"We travelled the back roads

to avoid any unrest. One of the constables spotted a man standing near a green Chevrolet and saw that he had a firearm in his hand," said Lieutenant Lotz.

It appeared that the man was threatening people in the street, he said.

"When we pulled up behind the Chevrolet, the man, who was wearing a white T-shirt, opened fire."

Lieutenant Lotz grabbed his shotgun, and the constables, both armed with pistols,

jumped out of the car and took cover.

The driver of the Chevrolet also pulled out a gun and the two men opened fire on the policemen.

Lieutenant Lotz felt a sharp pain in his side and saw blood seeping through his shirt. The bullet hit, in fact, narrowly missed his spine.

He opened fire with his shotgun from behind his car.

The two constables also opened fire from their positions.

One of the gunmen was shot

dead and the other wounded.

It was later established that one of the firearms belonged to a policeman shot dead in Katlehong and the other was stolen in Brakpan during a burglary.

It was also discovered that the gunmen's car had been stolen and that its registration plates were those of a Mercedes-Benz.

The 9 mm bullet which entered Lieutenant Lotz's left side and lodged centimetres from his spine was removed by surgery yesterday.

13/9/90 (47) (254)

Kill the enemy, not Africans, says PAC

Political Reporter

The Pan Africanist Congress's external defence department yesterday called on the ANC and Inkatha to "stop killing the African people" and join forces to destroy the SADF and SAP

In Dar-es-Salaam, PAC political commissar Romero Daniels said the two warring groups should concentrate their powers against their common enemy, the

"European colonialist forces"

"It is high time that the army of the enemy — the South African Defence Force and South African Police — die in large numbers."

Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman Frank Mdlalose and ANC media officer Saki Macozoma said the Reef township war was much more complicated than a conflict between the two groups.

CP will debate serving in SADF

CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party's two-day Cape congress starting in Port Elizabeth tomorrow is to discuss the desirability of members continuing to participate in SADF military activities "in the light of the increase of violence and the possible inclusion of Umkonktho We Sizwe in the SADF"

It is one of a number of motions to be discussed on topics ranging from Constitutional Affairs, Law and Order, Justice and Education to Defence

The congress — the first Cape one to be held since the

party gained its first two Cape MPs in last year's election (Jan Hoon of Kuruman and Willem Botha of Uitenhage) — starts with a party council meeting tomorrow morning

In the afternoon, delegates are to discuss some motions, with the official opening by CP leader Andries Treurnicht at a public meeting in the Feather Market Hall in the evening

The rest of the business is to be conducted at the Prince Alfred's Club, with the congress set to close on Saturday — Sapa

Demand for union rights

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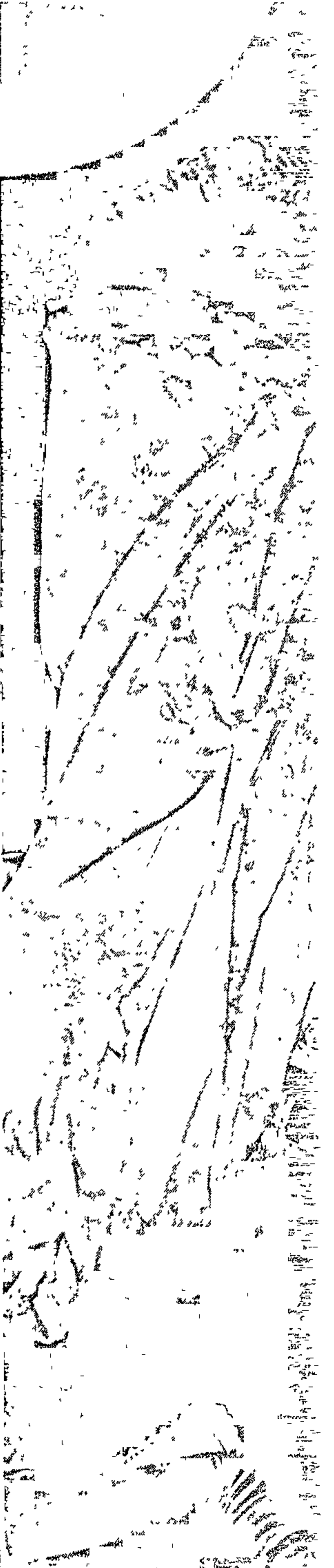


WORKERS at an
Armcor subsidiary are
demanding the right to
join a union of their
choice.

South
13/9 - 19/7/90
A spokesperson for the
South African Chemical
Workers' Union (Sacwu)
said that workers at
Somchem were not prepared
to accept the definition of
Armcor as an essential serv-
ice.

He said the workers wanted
the right to join a union of
their own choice and to be
covered by the LRA and not
the Armament Development
and Production Act.

In a bedroom in 'Beirut' section, Thokoza, a woman weeps over the body of her husband, killed in an Inkatha attack



Picture: KEVIN CARTER

By EDDIE KOCH
UNITED NATIONS secretary general Perez de Cuellar has expressed serious concern about the role of security force members in the Reef violence as reports of collaboration between white men and Inkatha *vooidoekes* mounted this week.

Residents of Phola Park squatter camp, ransacked by migrant workers, insisted that a white man, who was among a group that took part in the attack on Wednesday night, had been killed and his body removed by police early yesterday morning.

The claim that a white man was killed at Phola Park is the latest in a series that implicate white men, as well as members of the security forces, in fighting on the side of Inkatha supporters on the East Rand this week.

Weekly Mail reporters, who were at the Catholic church near the camp when the fighting raged on Wednesday night, were told by residents that Casspirs provided back-up for the invading migrants and that policemen hurled incendiary grenades from the vehicles into shacks.

Similar reports were received from Vosloorus township, where residents said police troop carriers had dropped off *vooidoekes* in the township when it was attacked on Tuesday night. A member of the Civil Co-operation

Who are these whites behind the *vooidoekes*?

1449 - 2019/70

Bureau, the military's disbanded counter-insurgency unit, told *The Weekly Mail* that Defence Force personnel trained an elite unit of Inkatha fighters at a military base in the Caprivi Strip in the use of AK-47s and guerrilla warfare.

There have been reports of Inkatha members using Russian-made assault rifles during the recent strife. Themba Khoza, Inkatha Youth Brigade leader in the Transvaal, was arrested this month after handing out AK-47s to groups involved in an attack at a Sebokeng hostel.

The CCB members' report is backed up by accounts, published in Natal newspapers, that a special unit, including Inkatha Youth Brigade members, was trained in urban and rural guerrilla warfare at a base outside South Africa and then sent back to kwaZulu.

Perez de Cuellar, addressing the UN general assembly on the question of apartheid, said on Wednesday: "It would be remiss of me not to express concern about the growing allegations of the culpability of elements of the security forces in these incidents."

Other reports of white involvement in the violence include:

● On September 6 a group of men in a minibus killed six residents on the street and their houses.

● Unknown gunmen opened fire on a crowd of commuters at Jeppe station on September 6.

● A group of men drove through Tembisa and Thokoza townships in a minibus on September 2, shooting and hacking at least 12 bystanders to death.

● White men with blackened faces was allegedly involved in an attack at a Sebokeng hostel this month.

Father Kevin Bugler, a Catholic priest who works in the squatter camp, said residents had seen the body of a white man before it was removed yesterday.

"The accounts are all consistent with each other and there is strong evidence to suggest that policemen were involved in these attacks," he said.

Officers at police headquarters in Pretoria deny the claims. They say police are investigating reports that a "third force" is active in the unrest.

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has denied all knowledge of the "secret Zulu army". And a SADF spokesman said he was not aware of such a base.

However, fears are mounting that clandestine units or rogue elements of the security forces are involving themselves in the fighting to scupper peace talks between the government and the African National Congress.

The CCB member said the Inkatha men were trained at a place called "Jipopo" in the Caprivi Strip. They were flown into the base and told they were going to Zaure. He named some of the officers allegedly involved in the training as JP Opperman, "Jakes" Jacobs and Andre Nieuwoud.

His information is corroborated by former Inkatha members who said they were taken for military training in the bush where there were wild animals.

Umfrika newspaper reported that about 200 people, divided into two groups, were sent out of the country from Ullundi for training in the use of Eastern bloc weaponry. The second group flew from Ullundi and travelled for about hours before landing. The recruits were allegedly met by white soldiers. This group then allegedly returned to kwaZulu where they instructed people in guerrilla warfare, the report says.

Passing round the hat - for guns

By WALLY MBHELE

AS renewed clashes between residents and hostel dwellers in the East Rand townships of Vosloorus and Katshehong spread, some area committees are collecting money for arms and ammunition. *Weekly Mail* 1449 - 2019/70

In Vosloorus residents have started asking for "donations to buy arms and ammunition to defend ourselves against armed Inkatha mobs" while in Katshehong the subject of buying arms is high on the agenda of street patrols. A Vosloorus area committee member said residents were enthusiastic about the arms project. "People have lost confidence in the police. We feel bound to protect ourselves by whatever means."

Some people had contributed twice the amount requested from them, he said, adding that he could not disclose the amount collected so far. "It's not important." The activist, who takes part in patrolling the streets every night, would not say where the arms would come from. "We'll buy them from where Inkatha buys them, we need protection."

Most people who spoke to the *Weekly Mail* this week asked the African National Congress to provide them with arms and ammunition.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "Wet" die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet No 33 van 1960)

Onderhoudsbydrae

2 'n Eenmalige onderhoudsbydrae van R60, soos beoog in artikel 89 (1) (c) van die Wet, is aan alle Swartes in die Oranje-Vrystaat, wat op 'n onderhoudstoelaag ingevolge die Wet geregtig is, betaalbaar

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 2172

14 September 1990

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87, saamgelees met artikel 12, van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" Hoofstuk IV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 274 van 26 Februarie 1971, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 918 van 9 Mei 1975, R 314 van 27 Februarie 1976, R. 832 van 21 April 1978 en R 2203 van 24 Oktober 1986

2. Regulasie 21 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (4) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(4) Die uitkoopgeld wat 'n manskap van die Staande Mag vir sy ontslag ingevolge subregulasie (3) moet betaal word ooreenkomstig die duur van sy ononderbroke diens tot en met die datum waarop betaling daarvan geskied, vasgestel ooreenkomstig die volgende skaal Met dien verstande dat 'n manskap in buitengewone omstandighede en met die goedkeuring van die Tesourie van die betaling van enige uitkoopgeld in hierdie regulasie genoem, geheel en al of gedeeltelik vrygestel kan word

Diensjaar	Uitkoopgeld gedurende iedere diensjaar in kolom (a) genoem
Kolom (a)	Kolom (b)
Eerste	R65
Tweede	R130
Derde	R97
Vierde	R65
Vyfde	R33
Sesde	R16
Sewende en elke daaropvolgende jaar	R6"

3. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die Eerste Bylae daarby in sy geheel te skrap.

4. Hierdie regulasies tree op 1 Julie 1990 in werking.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1 In this Schedule the expression "Act" means the Children's Act, 1960 (Act No. 33 of 1960)

Maintenance contribution

2 A non-recurrent maintenance contribution of R60, as contemplated in section 89 (1) (c) of the Act, shall be payable to all Blacks in the Orange Free State, who are entitled to a maintenance allowance under the Act

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 2172

254

14 September 1990

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The State President has in terms of section 87, read with section 12, of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1 In this Schedule "the Regulations" mean Chapter IV of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated by Government Notice No R. 274 of 26 February 1971, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R 918 of 9 May 1975, R 314 of 27 February 1974, R 832 of 21 April 1978 and R. 2203 of 24 October 1986 .

2 Regulation 21 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the following subregulation

"(4) The purchase money payable by an other rank of the Permanent Force for his discharge in terms of subregulation (3) shall, according to the length of his continuous service up to and including the date of payment thereof, be determined in accordance with the following scale. Provided that an other rank may in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of Treasury, be exempted from the payment of the whole or any portion of any purchase money referred to in this regulation

Year of service	Purchase money during each year of service mentioned in column (a)
Column (a)	Column (b)
First	R65
Second	R130
Third	R97
Fourth	R65
Fifth	R33
Sixth	R16
Seventh and every subsequent year	R6"

3 The Regulations are hereby amended by the deletion of the First Schedule thereto in its entirety.

4 These regulations come into operation on 1 July 1990

Business Day

SURVEY

Even when there is a new constitution, the problems will remain

SA will not have the benefit of foreign aid and to survive the country will have to become export driven and competitive. The role of science and technology in this is undisputed

CHARLENE SMITH reports

Armcor's G-5 cannon led to better quality beer cans

ARMS production is not only about blowing holes in the defences of the enemy — the spin-offs from the billions of rand spent in R&D can also enrich the lives of civilians

A double-edged sword, the war in Namibia and the international arms embargo go against SA announced by the United Nations in 1977, saw SA within a decade be-

come the world's 10th largest arms producer and a world leader in telecommunications and artillery equipment

This achievement is all the more remarkable when one considers that in 1977 SA was importing 70% of its military needs

Today, Armcor exports to more than 25 countries

The spin-off to the world

of high-tech in SA has been profound

Take beer cans

In developing the steel used for the gun barrels for the G-5, a pliable steel was needed to withstand the high pressures when the gun fires. The steel developed was subsequently used for beer cans

In the telecommunica-

tions field, SA developed frequency hopping radios in 1978 — Nato only began using something similar in 1985

Armcor's activities have fanned out to benefit a wide spectrum of business and technological interests in SA

The G5's successor, the G6, saw 160 companies

working on its research, development and production

The future, prompted in part by the end of the war in Namibia, but also a changing political and economic environment in SA, looks set to see greater diversification of Armcor

More details about the new face of Armcor are expected to be released later this month

6/02/90 (4/9/90) 254

CP men won't quit Defence Force

5 Times
16/9/90
CONSERVATIVE PARTY members will continue to serve in the SAP and the Defence Force despite the increase in violence, according to the CP's Cape leader Jan Hoon

Mr Hoon, who was re-elected in Port Elizabeth, said the decision was the outcome of a closed debate on a motion introduced by the "Never Die" branch of the party in the Ceres district

It called for a discussion on the CP's participation in the Defence Force in the light of increased violence and the "probable incorporation" of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

By BILL KRIGE

CP leader Andries Treurnicht said at the opening of a congress this weekend that multiracialism had failed and that the Government should stop trying to implement it

Addressing about 1 000 people, Dr Treurnicht took a hard line on the topics of negotiations, continued white rule and foreign interference

In particular, he demanded that the US stop "blackmailing the whites in

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South Africa" and that President Bush be told sanctions were a form of war

Dr Treurnicht said the CP had spoken to moderate black leaders who opposed the ANC and supported the concept of separate development which, he said, was not outdated. On the contrary, it was non-racialism which was out of step

He said whites needed to support the re-establishment of a stable white government and that millions of blacks feared and sought to prevent a takeover by the ANC and the South African Communist Party

11/1/77

'Iron Fist' measures to curb Reef violence

Staff Reporter

Operation Iron Fist took shape at the weekend as the measures were announced on Saturday, and some were put into action.

Witwatersrand Regional Commissioner of Police, Major-General Gerrit Erasmus, when announcing the measures to curb violence, said "If Nelson Mandela wants an iron fist, he will get an iron fist."

The steps are

- A dusk-to-dawn curfew in Soweto and all other Reef townships affected by violence
- Commuters leaving before the curfew is lifted will be issued special permits.
- Hostels and squatter camps are to be cordoned off with razor wire, and access to hostels will be limited to specific gates.
- Patrol vehicles will be issued with light machine-guns to prevent attacks on police by people armed with AK-47s.
- Dye will be used by police helicopters during township patrols to mark troublemakers from the air
- SAP and SADF personnel will be stationed at suburban railway stations, and search points will be set up
- Reservists and reinforcements will be brought in from other areas to boost the numbers of police on township duty
- In a show of force, military force will comb houses and hostels for weapons.

Roadblocks were set up in townships in the Witwatersrand area from Friday night and at least three men were arrested

Vlok 'averts possible large clash' in Tokoza

Star 17/9/90 254
By Guly Jepson

Police say that Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe averted a possible large-scale confrontation yesterday when they addressed about 2 000 heavily armed Phola Park residents who had gathered 2 km from the Tokoza Stadium.

Inside the stadium thousands of people, the majority of them armed Inkatha supporters, were being addressed by the Zulu king, Goodwill

Zwelitini Ka Bhekuzulu, and Transkei president and paramount chief, Tutor Ndamase.

Mr Vlok, General van der Merwe and Law and Order Minister spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet were flying over the troubled East Rand township in a police helicopter when they noticed the crowd marching on the stadium.

Mr Vlok ordered the pilot to land near the gathering, Brigadier Mellet said last night.

"We approached the crowd, who

were very hostile Mr Vlok addressed the crowd, urging them to sit down. Although the Phola Park residents refused to be disarmed, they listened attentively to Mr Vlok who urged them to wait until he could negotiate with President Ndamase, who agreed to address them," the brigadier said.

The crowd left the area chanting "Viva Vlok, Viva SAP", Brigadier Mellet said. But Sapa reports that a panga-wielding man shouted "SAP, go away."



Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Govt beefs up 'Iron Fist' plan

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The Cabinet has ratified the police's "iron fist" security plan and announced a package of new measures to combat and probe township violence.

Measures include an independent ombudsman to investigate allegations of abuse of power by Government, and special investigative units to probe incidents of violence.

Speaking at a press conference last night after an all-day Cabinet meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, President de Klerk said security action alone was not enough to stop the "senseless, cruel and repulsive killing of innocent people on trains and in public places".

He announced that:

● Special "expeditious" investigation units under attorneys-general or their deputies would speedily probe the worst incidents of violence — including the train massacres at Denver and Jeppe, the Sebokeng deaths on September 3 and 4 when army troops fired on protesters, the ambush on police in Soweto last week and any other incidents identified by the Minister of Justice.

● Inquests headed by judges would where necessary investigate township killings.

● All individuals and organisations possessing illegal arms, arms caches or ammunition would be given immunity against prosecution until October 1 to surrender their arms to the police or license their weapons.

In an apparent reference to the

ANC, he stressed that no organisation could have recourse to "other negotiations" as an excuse not to surrender its arms.

● Rewards of up to R100 000 would be offered for information leading to the discovery of arms and arms caches.

● An "independent, highly respected" person could be appointed to probe allegations of misuse of power by the Government.

● Further actions — including possible commissions of inquiry — could be taken after initial probes by the special investigative units or the independent ombudsman.

● "Mechanisms of communication" would be appointed at all levels to deal with community grievances.

● To page 3

Cabinet beefs up 'Iron Fist' security plan

From Page 1.
and defuse explosive situations.

Mr de Klerk said there had been some misunderstanding about the "iron fist" measures as announced by the police, which was receiving the attention of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Vlok said the Cabinet had approved two of the most controversial measures, the night curfew and the mounting of light machine-guns on Casspir armoured vehicles in the townships.

Before implementing the curfew, police intended allowing employ-

ers to take steps to ensure it caused the least inconvenience possible.

On the use of machine-guns, Mr Vlok repeated Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe's statement that police would not be able to counter AK-47 attacks using ordinary weapons. He stressed machine-guns would not be used in ordinary unrest.

On the measures announced yesterday Mr de Klerk referred to several legislative procedures in the pipeline aimed at facilitating the investigation of violence and abuse of power.

As an interim mea-

sure, special investigation units would be appointed to conduct investigations without delay. In addition, inquests would be instituted as soon as possible.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee would decide if they should be conducted by a judge, as allowed by recent legislation. Following reports by the investigation units and inquests, the Government would consider further action.

The independent person probing allegations of Government abuse would conduct investigations in the "grey area" where no specific incident had been identified.

Blast: probe ordered

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Sowetan 21/9/90

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan has ordered an inquiry into the explosion which rocked Naschem, an explosives factory near Potchefstroom yesterday

Three people died and 22 were injured.

The condition of five of the injured has been described as "serious".

In a statement released in Pretoria, Armscor said the explosion was "an industrial accident"

The blast occurred at 8.40am in one of the production buildings.

Most of those injured are being treated for shock

The company's general manager, Mr TG Keuzenkamp, and Malan expressed sympathy with relatives of the victims.

Naschem is an Armscor subsidiary -

Sapa

ARMSCOR

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE

254
FIM 2119190

LOWER DEFENCE SPENDING IS FORCING A MAJOR RE-THINK



The launch of the Rooivalk XH-2 combat support helicopter was to have been Armscor's finest hour. The aircraft, by far the most sophisticated military system ever produced by the or-

ganisation, was claimed to have a local content of nearly 100% and to match the performance of any equivalent machine in the US or Soviet Union. For more than six years, up to 600 engineers at Armscor and its suppliers worked to bring the helicopter from the drawing board to the battlefield.

However, when Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft unveiled the Rooivalk in January, the Air Force had already shelved plans to buy the machine. For now, at least, the only hopes of recouping some of the millions invested in Rooivalk lie in the export market.

The withdrawal from Angola, independence in Namibia and sudden political reforms of recent months pulled the plug on SA's war machine. The Rooivalk is one of 11 Armscor projects put on ice by the Defence Force (SADF). A further 49 have been scrapped.

Government announced in March it is reducing defence spending by an effective R1,8bn this year — though it will still cost taxpayers more than R10bn, which is nearly 14% of the State's budget.

With housing, education and employment now the most critical issues facing government and the *rooi gevaar* fast evaporating, it is almost inevitable that defence spending will be slashed further. Military analysts predict at least R1bn more will be lopped off next year's defence budget.

For Armscor, lynchpin of SA's armaments industry, the past 12 months have been traumatic. Stung by heavy cuts in domestic defence spending, the State-owned organisation has, for the first time since it was formed in 1977, been forced to re-examine its role.

After lengthy discussions with Cabinet and representatives of the private sector, Armscor last week unveiled a strategy for the coming decade, involving a substantial restructure and streamlining, more emphasis on the marketing of military equipment abroad and, perhaps most important, far greater co-operation and the transfer of tech-

nology to local industry.

As a result of the reorganisation, two separate divisions will handle procurement and international marketing activities. Industrial interests, comprising 10 subsidiaries, have been grouped into three lines of business — aeronautics, weapons systems and support services — to enable the organisation to work more closely with companies in these sectors. Measures will also be introduced to improve efficiency.

Executive chairman Johan van Vuuren stresses Armscor's primary mission remains to procure and develop armaments for the SADF, police and prison service. "I don't foresee any cooling off of our relationship with the Defence Force," he says, adding that it is important to continue to have strong ties with the military, to produce the most effective and efficient products.

Of Armscor's subsidiaries' revenues, thought to be about R2bn in 1990, well over 70% comes from military products such as aircraft, rockets, guided weapons systems

and night-vision equipment. Though Armscor has undoubtedly made substantial exports of some of these products, the SADF is by far its biggest customer.

The new strategy aims to reduce the State corporation's dependence on sales to the SADF while making much better use of its huge investment in technology.

Armscor is estimated to have spent more than R3bn in acquiring technology in a wide range of fields, such as electronics, avionics, industrial chemistry and metallurgy, to overcome the arms embargo imposed by the UN in 1977. As well as procuring technology from abroad it has also funded considerable research and development at local universities and private contractors.

The organisation has also developed impressive management and technical skills in the design, manufacture, quality control and marketing of highly sophisticated products. It is thought to be SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods.

Government believes it is imperative these resources be channelled into local industry to stimulate the economy and create jobs, says Van Vuuren. "We are one of the few organisations that can really do something to help the manufacturing sector."

Armscor works closely with nearly 1 000 private-sector suppliers, says Van Vuuren. It believes it can extend these partnerships to produce a wide range of commercial products for international as well as domestic markets. Some suppliers have already begun applying technology developed for Armscor to commercial products such as nitrocellulose, safety flares, ammunition, ceramic pumps, beer cans — even cricket bats.

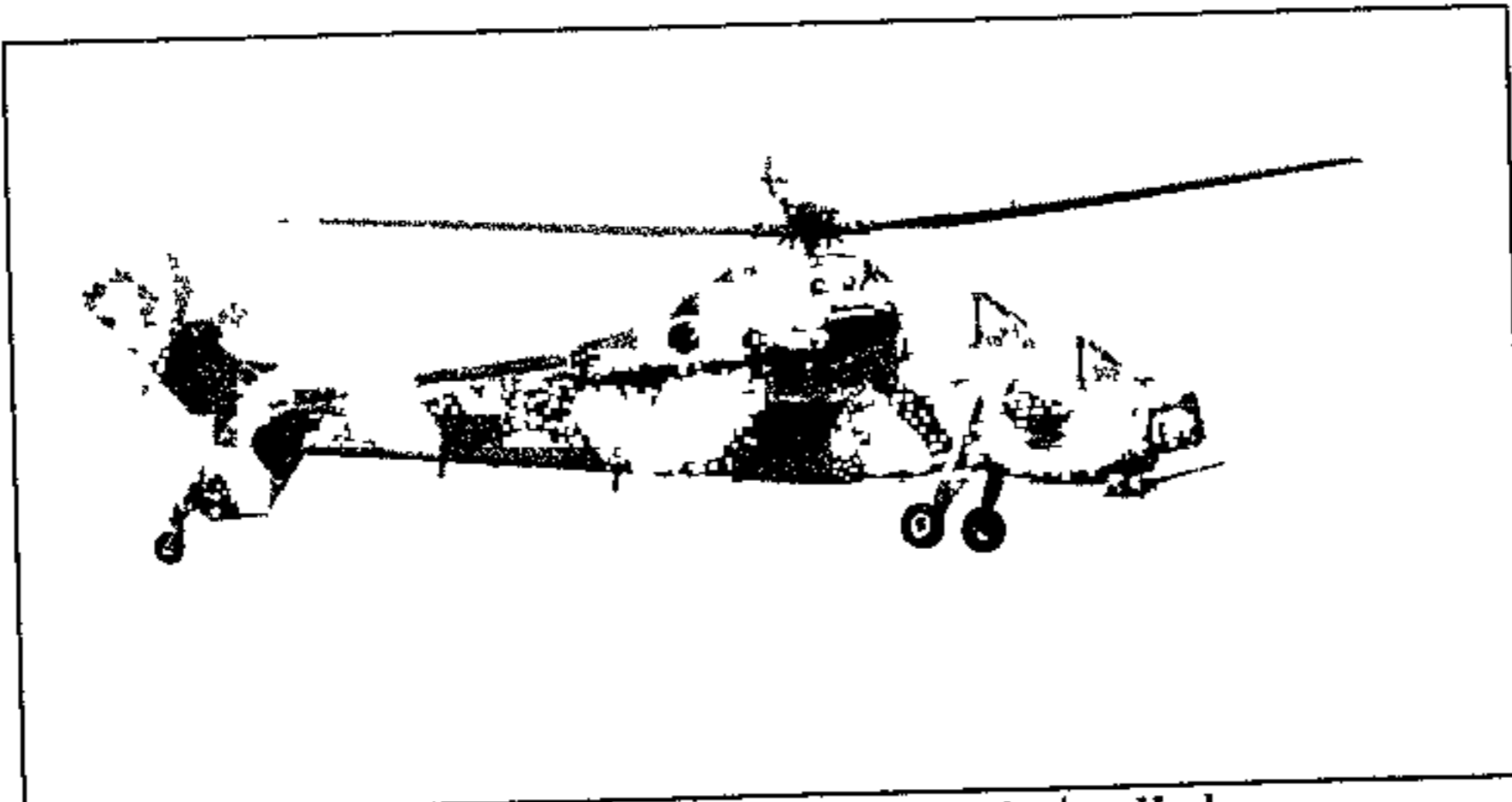
Opportunities for collaboration are plentiful in areas such as electronics, automotive engineering, avionics and chemical engineering, says Van Vuuren.

He acknowledges that adapting Armscor to meet the needs of the new SA will be far from easy. Like many of its suppliers it is already hurt by cutbacks in defence spending. In addition, it is looking to increase its involvement in commercial industry at a time of heavy recession.

"Our backs are to the wall. We have to work flat out to keep the technology alive."

Production at Armscor plants, particularly munitions factories, has been scaled down and the headcount trimmed from a peak of 29 000 two years ago to about 20 000. Further retrenchments could still be necessary. Management at some of the 10 subsidiaries may be restructured, says Van Vuuren.

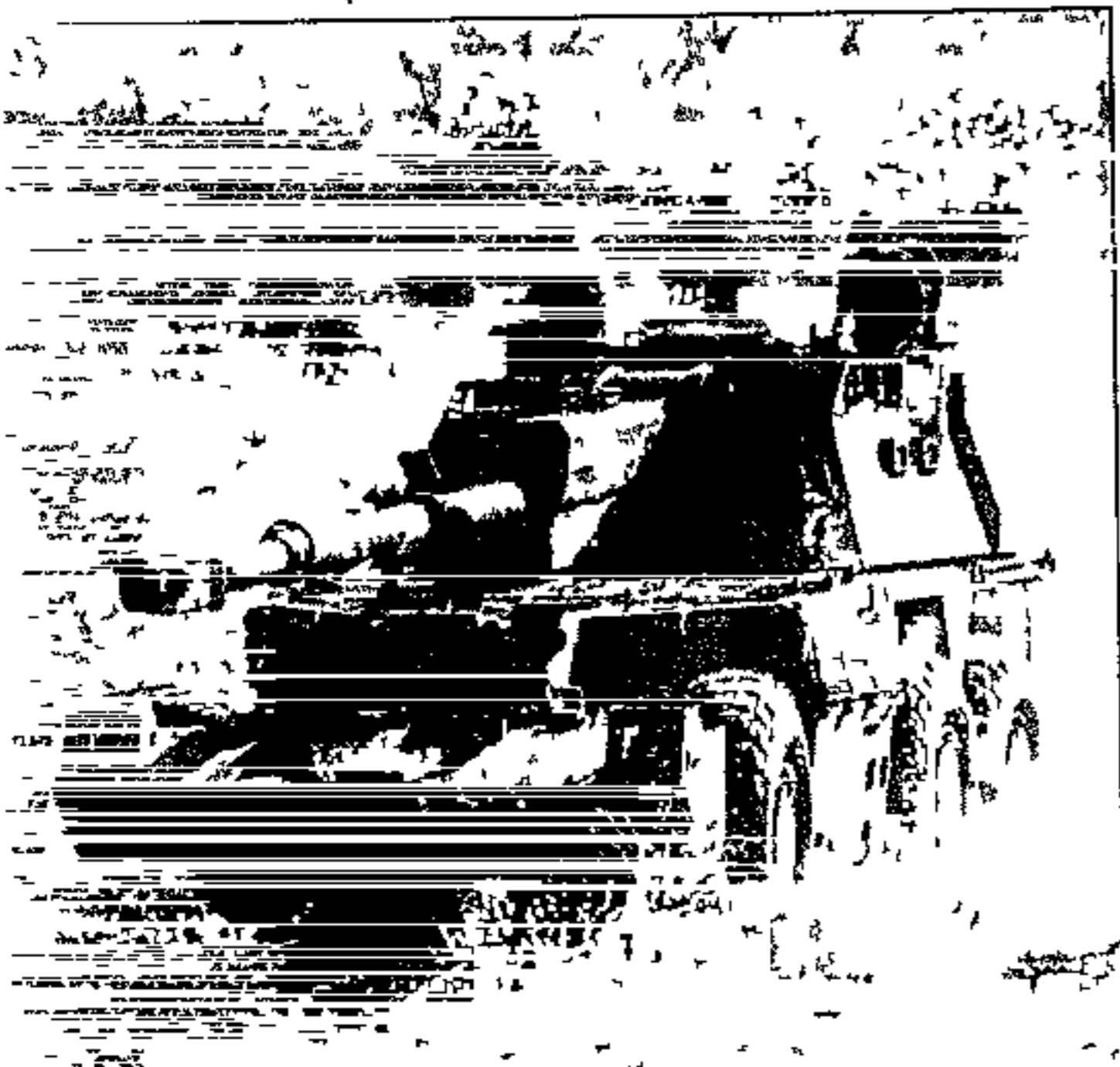
At some suppliers, the situation is even worse. It is calculated that for every person retrenched by Armscor a further six to eight have been laid off by suppliers. At least



Armscor's Rooivalk local order/stalled



Chairman Van Vuuren targeting industry



G6 cannon heading the export drive

120 000 people at 975 companies in the private sector are thought to depend to some extent on military contracts

Since its beginnings in the mid-Seventies, Armscor has always worked closely with the private sector. About 70% of its annual procurement budget is farmed out to subcontractors. Only final assembly of weapons systems and the manufacture of highly strategic and specialised components — for example, gun barrels, missiles, shells and optical equipment — are undertaken by subsidiaries such as Lyttelton Engineering, Somchem and Eloptro.

The development of the G6 mobile artillery system involved 160 companies in the private sector, says Van Vuuren.

This year, Armscor is expected to award contracts totalling R1,8bn to suppliers in the private sector. A similar sum is expected to be generated by companies supplying Armscor contractors with services and equipment.

Well down on previous years, this is likely to decline further. Already major suppliers in the R10bn-a-year electronics industry — one of Armscor's biggest areas of spending — are calling for government assistance to develop new markets. Groups such as Barlow Rand's Reunert Technology, Altech and Grinaker Electronics — some of which have also been hit by cuts in Post Office spending — are trying to broaden their businesses.

Many engineering firms have battled to replace Armscor contracts. A lot are suffering badly, says Steel & Engineering Industries Federation economist Michael McDonald. Retrenchments in the industry, fuelled by recession, are rising.

McDonald points out that it will not be easy for Armscor to turn its business around while industry is in a serious recession.

However, Chamber of Business deputy DG Ron Haywood believes Armscor strategy could act as a catalyst for industry. "It could help speed up the implementation of our industrial strategy."

The cornerstone of this strategy

is greater emphasis on developing the manufacturing sector. Armscor, says Haywood, has the skills, experience and technology to encourage the development of manufacturing industries. He adds it is important for Armscor to be seen as working with, rather than competing against, the private sector.

"Industry doesn't want a parastatal coming in and competing in a declining market."

Haywood is confident Armscor has a lot to offer industry. "SA must become a global player with world-standard product quality. Armscor has been a global player all along."

It is now up to the organisation to identify potential areas of co-operation and forge relationships with private-sector companies in those markets. Joint ventures and even the privatisation of some non-strategic operations could be on the cards.

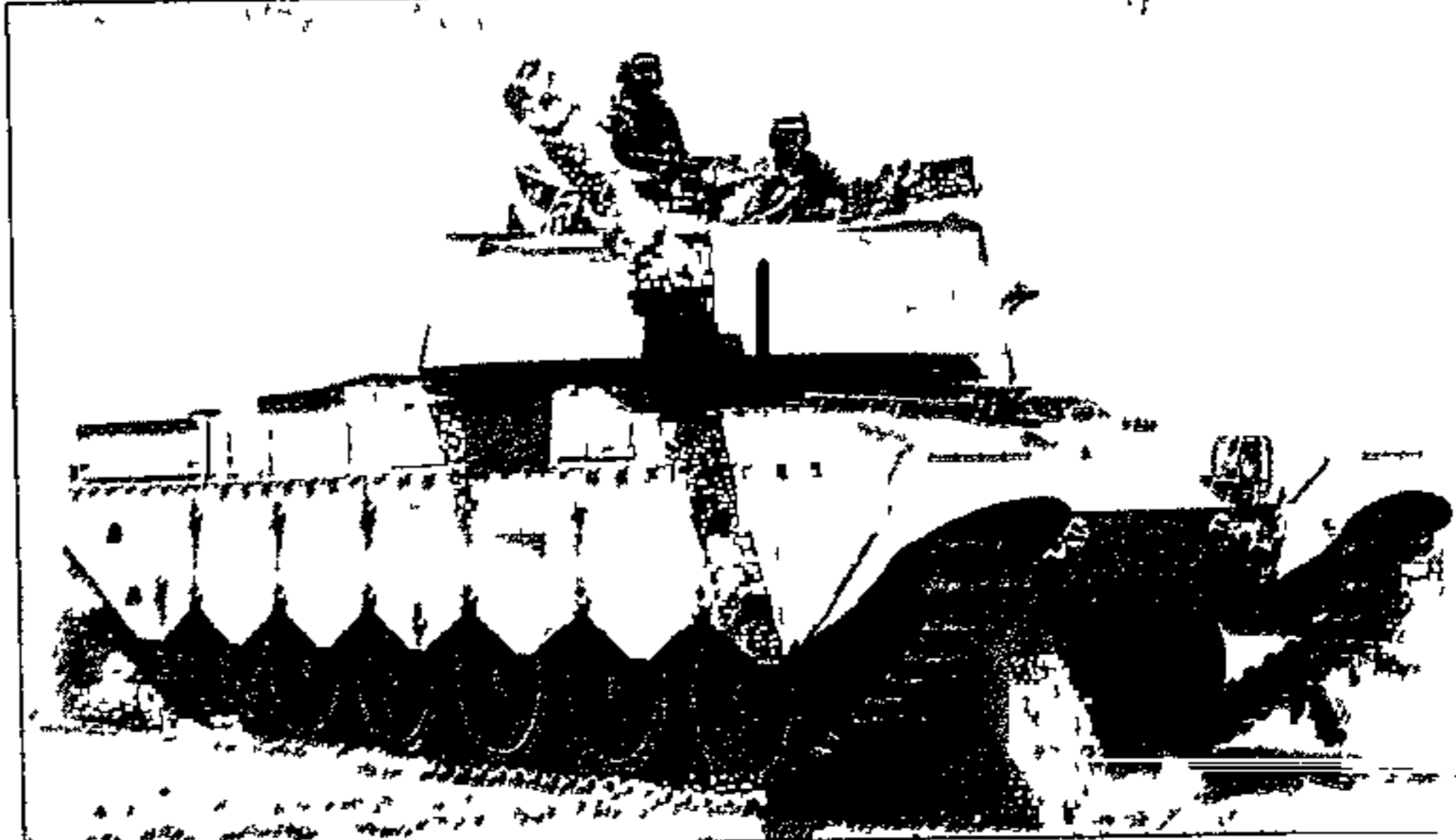
Haywood adds that Armscor management has considerable experience in international trade, as well as an extensive network of international contacts. This could be used to promote exports of commercial products.

Though Armscor is loath to talk about sales on the international armaments market, it is recognised as one of SA's most successful exporters. Since 1982, it has supplied artillery, military vehicles and a host of other armaments systems to more than 30 countries. *Jane's Defence Weekly* estimates these exports to be worth upwards of R2bn.

Van Vuuren is optimistic that with more aggressive and focused marketing Armscor can improve export revenues. In less than 10 years, it has established a reputation for reliable and well-priced armaments systems suited for hot and dry environments.

SA is estimated to be the world's 10th largest exporter of military equipment. G5 and G6 artillery guns, the Rooikat armoured car and, more recently, the Rooivalk helicopter are considered to be world-class.

Van Vuuren says Armscor hopes to cap-



Olifant 1B SADF still calling the shots

italise on the favourable exchange rate as well as the thawing of international relations. He adds that, in the past, exports had to take second place to the local war effort.

However, Armscor is likely to meet increasingly stiff competition from military suppliers from the US, the Soviet Union, the Far East and Europe.

Though tension in the Gulf — where Armscor is thought to be a major supplier — may fuel arms sales to the Middle East, the world market for military equipment is in a slump. World-wide expenditure on defence electronics, for example, peaked at US\$1,02 trillion in 1987 and is falling by about 5% a year. As defence budgets in the US, Soviet Union and Europe are curtailed, major military contractors are increasingly looking for sales in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

The SADF is likely to provide Armscor's bread and butter for many years.

Helmoed Heitman, local correspondent for the authoritative *Jane's Defence Weekly*, agrees. "Even if the Defence Force were allowed to buy equipment abroad, the rand is so weak that it could not afford to."

The extent of this business will depend on government. Though it desperately needs to cut military expenditure to fund social upliftment programmes, government is unlikely to risk weakening the Defence Force. A well-equipped military deterrent is needed to check increasing civil unrest.

Armscor has nearly completed developing the next generation of military equipment for the Army, says Heitman. He expects the

Defence Force to go ahead with the introduction of these products but more slowly than originally planned. This could allow Armscor to cut costs by stretching the time taken to manufacture the equipment. Many ships and planes used by the Navy and Air Force, on the other hand, will soon need replacing, says Heitman. Some will be redundant by the year 2000.

Whether government will commit funds to re-equip these services is unclear. "I suspect this government will do what most do, run down defences until there is another war."

THE ARMING OF ARMSCOR

Products manufactured by Armscor's subsidiaries

- Atlas Aircraft Corp** — Aircraft and associated equipment
- Eloptro** — Optical and electro-optical systems
- Infoplan** — Computer services
- Keniron** — Guided weapons
- Lyttelton Engineering Works** — Small arms, mortars and cannons
- Musgrave Manufacturers & Distributors** — Hunting rifles, shotguns and handguns
- Naschem** — Filling of mortars and aircraft bombs, heavy calibre ammunition and mines
- Pretoria Metal Pressings** — Small arms and ammunition
- Somchem** — Propellants, explosives and rockets
- Swartklip Products** — Pyrotechnical products and commercial ammunition



Burnt and bloodied ... factory worker Elizabeth Pofaan lies shivering with pain in a hospital bed after an explosion at Naschem, an Armscor subsidiary, outside Potchefstroom yesterday morning. *Star* 24/9/80

© Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Three killed in blast

By Monica Nicolson

POTCHEFSTROOM — Three people were killed and nearly 60 injured yesterday in an explosion at an ammunition factory about 25 km from Potchefstroom

The dead have been identified as Evelyn Petersen of Promosa, Johan Viljoen from Potchefstroom and Lemie Badenhorst from Carletonville

Org Danhauzer, who is being treated for serious burns, is in a stable condition in the intensive care unit of Medi-Citi, a private clinic in Potchefstroom

Five women are in a serious con-

dition in the Kalie de Haas Hospital

Others were treated for minor burns, shrapnel cuts and shock sustained in the 8 40 am blast

Defence Minister Magnus Malan has ordered an inquiry into the accident at Naschem, an Armscor subsidiary

Workers said this was not the first explosion at the factory. A woman said explosions happened "all the time" and people "got used to them"

Naschem general manager T G Keuzenkamp expressed his sympathy with the victims' next of kin

Demolition of shacks legal — judge

THE demolition of squatters' shacks on the Midrand property of Vic Otto Pty Ltd earlier this month was legal, a Rand Supreme Court judge decided yesterday.

Mr Justice de Klerk said: "I have great sympathy with people who do not have a place to stay, but no-one may take the law into his own hands or appropriate another's property.

"On moral grounds, there is no distinction between the unlawful appropriation of another's fixed property and the theft of another's bicycle or hat," he said.

The fact that the thief had no bicycle of his own did not justify the theft of another's property, the judge said.

Yesterday was the return date of an interim interdict granted by Mr Justice Levy on September 6.

The interdict allowed the squatters the temporary right to reclaim their demolished shacks.

Giving judgment in the earlier hearing, Mr Justice Levy said the Prevention of Squatting Act dealt with the demolition of structures but did not deal, ex-

TIM COHEN

cept possibly by implication, with the ejection of the occupants from the structures.

Yesterday advocate A Redding, acting for the squatters, argued that the lawful authority to demolish did not incorporate the right to evict or dispossess. *B Day 21/9/90*

A demolition without lawful authority to dispossess or evict was therefore unlawful, he argued.

Argued

Advocate T Cloete SC, acting for Vic Otto, argued that the Act permitted the owner to demolish any structure erected or occupied on the owner's land.

He said the legislature therefore realised that the structures could be occupied at the time of demolition.

In legal papers Cloete argued: "Whether everyone agrees with the policy behind the Act is not the issue.

"The relevant fact is that such is the policy and objective of the legislature."

Armcor blast *B Day 21/9/90* an 'accident'

MATTHEW CURTIN

THREE people died and 52 were injured in a blast at Armcor's Naschem explosives factory near Potchefstroom yesterday, Armcor spokesman Johan Adler said *(254)*

The 8 04am blast at an operating unit was an industrial accident. The plant fills heavy calibre armaments with explosives.

An internal commission of inquiry had been set up.

Adler said two women, E Pieterse of Potchefstroom and H S Badenhorst of Carletonville, and one man, W J Viljoen of Randfontein, were killed in the blast.

Those injured were taken to Kalie de Haas Hospital in Potchefstroom.

The UH Performance Professionals
But joint MD Roger Timmon

Sowetans reject night clamp

MOST Soweto residents last night dismissed the drastic seven-hour curfew, to be introduced on Tuesday, as an unnecessary measure which would interfere with their social lives

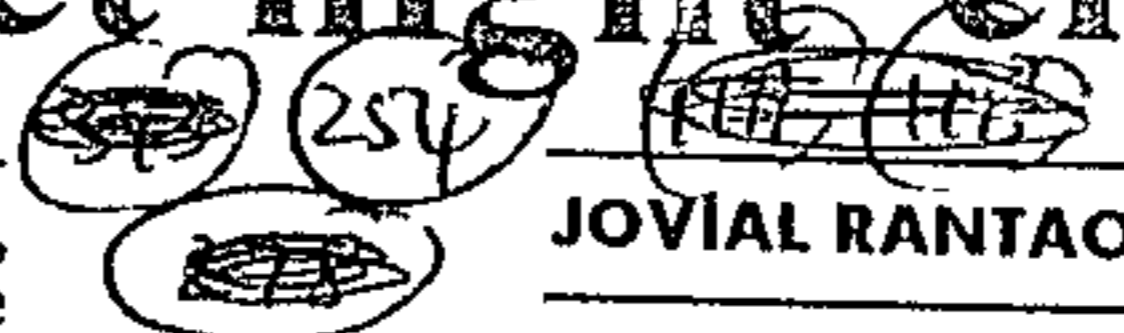
However, there were those who felt the curfew, which is part of the SAP's Operation Iron Fist to curb the township violence, was needed and would save lives in the troubled townships

The Government announced that from Tuesday a curfew confining residents to their homes between 9 pm and 4 am would take effect

Miss Hazel Tshabalala of Pimville scoffed at the curfew "Just when the violence has subsided the police implement their barbaric measures. It took more than 800 deaths to make them take steps"

T J Mokoena, a teacher from Meadowlands, said he wanted the violence to stop "whether the Government introduces Iron Fist or other tough measures" "If it goes unchecked it will mean total destruction, not only for the politicians, but for us all"

Joyce Moloi said the permits which people were supposed to carry after 9 pm did not accommodate residents who would be attending night vigils in the township



JOVIAL RANTAO

Jacob Tshabangu, a Katlehong schoolteacher, was among the few who favoured the curfew "I've lost a brother during the violence. I know the curfew will disrupt the social lives of many people but at least a few precious lives will be saved"

A-Volloorus resident who chose to remain unanimous said "I know that people will go all out and criticise Iron Fist. But before it was introduced no one, not even the ANC, took steps to ensure the people's safety"

Said Herman More of Dube "The only thing I want to say about Operation Iron Fist is that it will keep everyone indoors, thereby saving our lives"

A Sebokeng resident whose house neighbours a hostel last night telephoned Saturday Star to appeal for a curfew in his area

Reluctant to reveal his name in fear for his safety, the man said "Our area has been one of the worst hit. We are terrified. Surely we should have a curfew here. We want anything to stop this terrible violence"

STREET CLOSURE

251


6/1/80
 23/9/80

hard hit by after-dark ban

CP Reporters

THE 9pm-to-4am curfew coming into force in Reef townships this Tuesday has been slated outright for the choking effect it will have on township social life - while the ANC bluntly said it will give police a licence to "hunt people like game".

The ANC, which described the curfew as "a return to the most barbaric form of repression", said in a statement the measure was not aimed at the perpetrators of violence, but at communities.

The curfew would lessen the capacity of people to hold meetings, build organisations and defend themselves against vigilantes, said the ANC.

The curfew - under which people can be fined R1 000 or jailed for six months - will be imposed in Soweto, Diepsmond, Dobsonville and in the East Rand townships of Vosloorus, Thokoza and Katlehong. Residents of these areas will have to stay indoors on "residential sites" from 9pm to 4am from Tuesday - for an indefinite period.

However, a notice in Friday's *Government Gazette* said the curfew would not apply to people who could furnish "written proof" from their employers that they needed to travel during the curfew.

Security force members would also be "authorised to exercise discretion" when people furnish "sufficient reasons" for breaking the curfew.

Police in Pretoria told *City Press* security forces would have to follow the law "as gazetted on Friday" - which did not allow for exemption of self-employed people, cinema and theatregoers.

The curfew has been slated outright by representatives of the entertainment, sport, liquor and transport industries and National Taverners' Association secretary Ray Mollison said the curfew would ruin many lucrative township she-

"Our business is mostly conducted at night. The curfew is going to cripple us," said Mollison.

However, Sidwell Duda, assistant director of Club 707 - one of Soweto's leading night-spots - said, "I don't think

■ To Page 2

The SADF will probe the blast

Accord for rent boycott agreement

CP Press 23/9/90
THE signing of an accord to ratify an agreement ending the rent-and-service-charges boycott will take place in Soweto tomorrow. ~~23/9/90~~

The accord will include the writing-off of arrears, the establishment of a metropolitan chamber to investigate the setting of regional, non-racial and democratic approaches, the creation of the Greater Soweto People's Trust and the creation of a joint technical committee in which the Johannesburg City Council will be invited to take part

'Third force' ANC dissidents - Vlok

CP Press 23/9/90
ALTHOUGH the matter was "still being investigated", it had been argued that the so-called third force in the violence might be a dissident group within the ANC, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said on Friday. ~~23/9/90~~ ~~254~~ ~~254~~
Addressing the NP-dominated President's Council, Vlok said the "most worrying" aspect was that the moderate faction of the ANC leadership apparently did not know about this as it had "lost control of the militant youth who were in favour of this dissident faction".

However, he said police had so far found no proof of the existence of the so-called third force.

Reports by CP Staff, CP Correspondents and Sapa.

SOME call it the calm before the storm and others believe the thorny transitional period - which was to be expected anyway - has finally come and gone.

The police strongly believe the situation is now under control since the introduction of the Iron Fist measures. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said residents had called, saying they could sleep peacefully for the first time in weeks.

Whatever the contradictions, it is a big relief to most that the situation in our areas is finally back to normal. What remains to be done by the community is to pick up the pieces and rebuild our lost pride.

We should not wait until the curfew is lifted before we embark on a programme of action. While the possibility of another violent flare-up cannot be ruled out because the main causes have not been addressed, the time has come to seek unity in action.

We are already seeing signs pointing towards this elusive goal. Political foes, who in the past would not even be seen to be talking to each other, are today brave

MY WAY

With Khulu Sibuya

It's time to

seek unity

After 23/9/90



councillors, is not the solution and no strategy for unity.

I bet whatever negative thoughts Benny and Thabo had about each other do not exist any longer. But had the two appeared on a debate in front of the cameras, they would have torn each other to pieces trying to score political points.

That time will come. But for now, let us iron out our differences in private and also encourage our followers that to differ on strategy does not necessarily mean we are enemies.

Father Mlungisi Ntsele, head of the South African Council of Churches' hunger

secretary Alfred Nzo and Alexander as guest speakers.

Although not aligned to any political movement, Nactu is known for its strong leanings towards Africanism. It was a commendable step indeed for Nactu to invite both the ANC and the PAC to their congress.

The meeting which will take place this Thursday between the ANC and homeland leaders is another sign of maturity among our people.

Through exchanges and discussions we will be able to see our way through. Calling other people collaborators and sellouts, as was the case with homeland leaders and

enough to appear together on public platforms.

A few weeks ago, at a private function held at advocate Dikgang Moseneke's Pretoria house, PAC general secretary Benny Alexander came face-to-face for the first time with ANC foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki.

These two powerful politicians had never met before. It took Moseneke to bring them together. After friendly exchanges they both realised what kept them apart in the first place was sheer political idiocy.

The second largest trade union federation, Nactu, this week had both ANC general

and relief department, is concerned about the mass paupers' burials given to our people.

A number of bodies which remain unclaimed in government mortuaries will also be given to paupers' burials.

Ntsele believes the black community should avert further paupers' burials by community-based action.

Here are some of Ntsele's proposals:

■ An ad hoc committee must be formed to bring local congregations together,

■ These congregations must adopt a body or bodies for a decent funeral, and

■ Any donations, towards the burials or assistance for orphans would be put in trust.

This is precisely what I mean by unity in action.

Unconfirmed figures revealed that there are more than 80 unclaimed bodies at Diepkloof mortuary, and more than 300 at Germiston. It is therefore important for the black community to look seriously into Ntsele's proposal.

Our culture demands we bury our dead in a decent manner.

'Untag-type force is needed for stability'

Smellen 24/9/90

254



DR Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has made an urgent plea for a South African equivalent of Untag, the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group, to maintain law and order while political organisations negotiate a new constitution.

None of the country's existing "agents of violence" - including the SA Defence Force, the SA Police and the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe - have the legitimacy to maintain stability during the difficult process that lies ahead, he said.

The current crisis of violence has the very real potential of derailing the peace process, Van Zyl Slabbert, executive director of Idasa (Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA), and former leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), warned in an interview in Johannesburg at the weekend.

"You cannot negotiate effectively - you cannot even try to normalise the situation - if you don't seriously address the problem of stability. You can't - it's impossible.

Negotiate

"One cannot just ignore the past. You can't pretend that you're negotiating in an entirely fresh situation. You have a history which comes into this process of negotiation."

The process itself, Van Zyl said, is an attempt to negotiate away white minority domination and find an acceptable constitutional alternative.

"In these circumstances who is going to maintain stability whilst the parties negotiate?" he asked.

"We haven't got an Untag that can say to the different sectors 'We will provide the stability, you sort out the politics'."

Most observers agree that Untag successfully provided stability during the recent political transitional process in Namibia.

In the South African context you have to develop, under these very difficult circumstances, a domestic equivalent of Untag be-

cause we certainly haven't got international agents that can provide us with that," Van Zyl Slabbert argued.

The over-riding question now, however, was "how do you develop a domestic equivalent of Untag in a situation where we've come out of polarised confrontation between the different groups that are opposing each other?"

"What of course happened, was that at the end of the Eighties we'd reached a state of deadlock - the country was coming to a standstill, and we couldn't move.

Violence

"Now, with this movement to a negotiated transition, you suddenly have a situation where the regime or the Government has opened up political space and said to people they want to negotiate," he said.

"But you can't just ignore the past," Van Zyl Slabbert stressed.

"I draw a very clear distinction between what I call constitutional and unconstitutional agents of violence.

"Constitutional agents of violence in any country will be the defence force, the police force, etcetera. They're constitutionally legalised to be instruments of violence.

"In the South African case we have a crisis of constitutional legitimacy. And that crisis relates also to the agents of violence - the SADF and the SAP."

The problem, according to Van Zyl Slabbert, is that the SADF and SAP are faced with the impossible task of coming from a past that has been polarised politically and now have to present themselves as non-partisan agents of violence.

"It is precisely that dilemma which has to be resolved. You can't say the SADF and the police have no past.

"In exactly the same way you can't say MK, vigilantes, 'witdoeke', Apla (the PAC military wing), have no past. They

also bring their past into this process of change. They are unconstitutional agents of violence - they haven't got the legality of the system."

The biggest dilemma facing South Africa in the immediate future was how to marginalise what Van Zyl Slabbert calls "rogue violence", and reach a new situation of stability where all parties readily accept that those people who are responsible for stability, can maintain law and order.

"That's really the problem. This means, if you look at the current situation, that you have structural conditions, you have political factors, and then you have these competing agents of violence who may or may not have sinister motives."

While the ANC has accused elements within the SAP and SADF of destabilising the peace process, senior members of the Government - last week it was Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Development and Adriaan Vlok, Law and Order Minister - maintain there are elements in the ANC intent on destabilisation.

Stability

"Against the already very volatile situation these different agents of violence - whether constitutional or unconstitutional - do not trust one another, and that aggravates the situation."

What was immediately necessary was for the different parties to first agree on how they're going to create a situation of non-partisan stability.

"In other words, how do you sort out those people who are responsible for maintaining law and order," Van Zyl Slabbert said.

"How do you sort out how they can do so, in which way, and which would be acceptable to the different parties?

"It doesn't help to blame one another. It doesn't help to scapegoat one another. It doesn't help to question one another's motives or intentions, because the more you do that, the more you simply highlight the inability to agree on

what kind of stability there must be.

"And if you can't agree on that, then it's just self-delusion to think that you can seriously begin to discuss how to develop a new constitution, or a new civil service, or how to negotiate anything in the economy, or housing, or education. It's nonsense.

"You can't pretend that the problem of instability will just solve itself, and then you can carry on talking.

Potential

"If the major players avoid coming to terms with this crisis it has the potential for derailing the discussions. Certainly."

Van Zyl Slabbert was asked why the Government and ANC continued to blame one another. He spoke about a lack of trust - did he think it was a very serious problem?

"You have to understand the history from which they've come.

"Let me put it to you quite bluntly. Last year this time a young constable in the SAP could more or less be quite sure of promotion if he killed (MK Chief of Staff) Chris Ham on sight.

"Now it is expected of him to protect Chris Ham when he comes for talks at the Pretoria Union Buildings or Tuynhuis in Cape Town.

"Last year this time a young cadre within the ANC's resistance movement (MK) would be expected to kill agents of the SAP and the SADF. It was deliberate policy.

"Now it is expected of him to calm down and wait for people to negotiate transition.

"So, you have a history of suspicion. You have a history of mistrust. You have a history of deliberate hostile action towards one another. You can't pretend that that's suddenly evaporated because you've suddenly discovered the word negotiation."

The problem had to be addressed immediately. "You have to say 'Let us first talk about the fact that we've had these hostile attitudes to one another. Let us agree how to solve that, and then move ahead.'" - Sapa

ANC sees curfew as licence to hunt people

22/9/90 254

THE African National Congress last night rejected out of hand the impending curfew slapped on strife-torn Witwatersrand, saying it gave police "license to hunt people as if they are game"

The measure, announced by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday, is part of "Operation Iron Fist", the police effort to stop township violence

The steps have met with mixed reaction from township residents

The Democratic Party's spokesman on law and order, Denis Worrall, welcomed the measures, saying drastic steps were required to rectify a drastic situation

"While a curfew limits the movement of law-abiding citizens, it is a measure to keep the instigators off the streets," he said

Violence subsided markedly this week following joint appeals for peace by King Goodwill Zwelithini Ka Bhekuzulu and Paramount Chief Tutor Ndumase, the Transkeian President, last Sunday

The new Iron Fist regulations — to be imposed in Vosloorus, Tokoza, Katlehong, Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville — restrict residents to their homes from 9 pm to 4 am from Tuesday

Employees can be exempted if they carry written proof from employers that the curfew will interfere with their work. However, police may arrest people without a warrant and detain them for 12 hours to verify the validity of their documents

Anyone convicted of breaking the curfew may face a maximum fine of R1 000 or six months imprisonment

In a strongly worded statement, the ANC said "The 12-hour detention without trial on mere suspicion or opinion of a police officer is a return

STAFF REPORTERS

to the most barbaric form of repression. The curfew will have the effect of lessening the capacity of the people to hold meetings, build organisation and defend themselves from vigilantes. It gives licence to the police to hunt people as if they are game"

The curfew was not "aimed at the perpetrators of violence, but at the communities", the ANC said

"We would not be surprised if the result of these measures is the outbreak of large-scale vigilante attacks on communities that we experienced at the beginning of the violence in the Transvaal"

Soweto community leader Sister Bernadette Ncube said "This is like carrying a pass all over again. Just imagine the potential harassment"

Soweto teacher, Mr T J Mokoena, said "I just want it (the violence) to stop. Whether the Government introduced Iron Fist, or any other tough measure, it must be stopped"

In Vosloorus women living in houses neighbouring a hostel welcomed the curfew if it would "cool down the horrible violence"

Soweto telecommunication technician Muzi Shongwe said the curfew was unreasonable and would not work "The police won't stop the violence with this curfew. They can only worsen their poor relationship with township residents," he said

A National Union of Mineworkers spokesman Jerry Majatladi said thousands of workers would be affected by a "recipe for disaster" that amounted to a serious violation of basic human rights

National Taverners' Association chairman Lucky Michaels said while a curfew might assist in curbing violence, it would badly affect township business "It will kill the shebeens, which represent 70 percent of the liquor industry and 90 percent of township trading," he said

● Addressing a plenary session of the President's Council yesterday, Mr Vlok said that from June 1 to September 10 this year, 110 incidents of terrorism occurred. Of these, 82 acts were committed by suspected radical leftists and 28 by rightists. This was a sharp increase compared with the 77 incidents which occurred between January 1 and May 31 this year

BAWDEN SUES FOR 'SADF' DETENTION

By MARION DUNCAN
RELEASED Zimbabwean detainee Guy Bawden is suing South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan for more than R1-million

Mr Bawden spent 25 months in jail for his alleged part in the attempted assassination of anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill in Harare in 1987

But Mr Bawden himself is also being sued by Mr Brickhill, who is claiming R346 500 each from him and five other men supposedly connected with the attempted murder. The five include Guy's brother Christopher 'Kitt' Bawden, Zimbabwe's most wanted man

The lawsuits are the latest move in a tangled tale that began more than three years ago and made headlines around the world

Urgent

It involves alleged South African death squads, the South African Special Forces, and accusations of operations that include everything from the murders of political activists to the sabotage of Zimbabwean military installations

The Zimbabwean Government claims Kitt Bawden was in command of a cell of SADF Special Force operatives charged with assassinating Mr Brickhill

He allegedly recruited his brother Guy, his cousin Barry — who is serving a life sentence for taking part in raids on ANC targets in Harare in 1986 — and Mike Smith — a former SADF member on Death Row in Zimbabwe

The official line is that the four men planted a car bomb in Harare's Avondale shopping centre in October 1987 that seriously injured Mr

KITT BAWDEN Wanted in Zimbabwe

Brickhill and several bystanders

Kitt escaped, and now has a price on his head of R99 000

Mr Bawden was detained three months later. Ten months later, he was supposed to stand trial for his alleged involvement but the charges were dropped and he was re-detained

He was released in February this year so that he could receive urgent medical treatment for suspected bladder cancer

Mr Bawden told The Sunday Times "I have been through a living hell for the past three years

Weak

"I cannot return to Zimbabwe because my life would not be worth a damn. I have lost my farm, my business, my home, my livelihood, my family — everything

"I suffered torture at the hands of the Zimbabweans in prison, which has left me permanently weakened

"And all of this was because of the actions of the SADF — a force of which I have never even been a member

"I have been trying for seven months now to talk to sen-

ior officers in the Defence Force to try and organise some kind of compensation, which I was promised

"So now I'm suing the Minister. Considering what I've been through, I don't think I'm being unreasonable"

A letter of intent was delivered to Gen Malan on September 13, and summons will be issued at the end of this month

Dr Das Herbst, Chief of Communications for the Minister, said "We have received such a notice from Mr Bawden's attorney. The case is being handled the same way as all notices of this nature"

The amount of R1-million-plus is made up of compensation for the farm, Mr Bawden's truck, rebuilding business and his house and possessions, and includes a figure of R100 000 for "pain and suffering"

Sunday Times 23/9/86
Worse

Mr Bawden's state of mind worsened last week when he discovered he is being sued by Mr Brickhill, who earlier this year filed a damages suit in the British courts against the South African Government

Mr Brickhill has now served claims in Britain, Zimbabwe and South Africa against individuals allegedly connected with his attempted assassination

Brainwave

A CHILD'S life was saved when a top brain surgeon in Oxford, Britain, used a phone to talk a less-experienced colleague in Northampton through an operation

Dead wood

BEREAVED relatives are digging up garden fences to give to Soviet coffin-makers because of a wood shortage

Were arms sent to SA

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

HI-TECH arms parts illegally shipped from a Miami company to South Africa may have been destined for Iraq, US Customs officials said this week

The officials added that South Africa had frequently been used as a trans-shipment point and recent cases revealed extensive Iraqi efforts to obtain military technology and weapons of the type intercepted on its way to SA.

The computerised missile guidance equipment was shipped from York Ltd to Telecom Industries of SA but according to Mr Michael Sheehan, a Customs spokesman, it was for the "large scale ballistics" usually sought by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein

York Ltd was shut down on Tuesday by

S/Times 23/9/90
for Iraq?

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Customs agents and a company employee, Beverly Barratt, 59, was arrested. The firm's owner, Reginald van Rossum, 48, a Dutch national, is still at large

The company was set up three years ago specifically to export equipment to SA, and most of its business was legal.

But because of restrictions on the sale of arms to SA, Van Rossum falsely told US manufacturers that some of the military items were destined for the Netherlands

If convicted, Barratt and Van Rossum could face maximum terms of 10 years in prison and a R3-million fine

'Baghdad had G5 gun man killed'

S/Times 234170

(254)

By PATRICIA CHENEY
New York

ASSASSINATED arms dealer Gerald Bull who had strong connections with South Africa was murdered by the Iraqis because he was an agent for Israel, says an expert on Mossad

"Gerald Bull was double-crossing Saddam Hussein and working for Israeli intelligence while he was in Iraq," Israeli journalist Yosi Melman told Mike Wallace of CBS's acclaimed investigative show, 60 Minutes

Bull, a naturalised American who spent six months in prison for selling arms to SA, was gunned down in Brussels in March in what appeared to be a professional "hit"

Later it was revealed he had been helping Iraq build the largest cannon ever — 150m long — with which Hussein could have bombed targets hundreds of kilometres away



Arm Scor

It was widely assumed he was murdered by Israelis who feared his "doomsday gun" would be turned on them

But Melman's claims reveal a new side to Bull, who was acknowledged as the world's most accomplished designer of long-range artillery. He was involved in the development of Arm Scor's G5 cannon

"In effect, he was an Israeli spy, but was he on the Iraqi payroll?" Wallace asked. "So instead of just taking him off the payroll, they killed him. Is that what you're saying?"

"Yes," Melman replied, "because we are dealing with Saddam Hussein and his regime. He's not a pussy cat. He kills people."

Melman said Israel's Mossad intelligence service had never targeted an American

DOOMSDAY GUN... murdered arms boffin Gerald Bull looks down the barrel of Iraq's super cannon

citizen because the "political fall-out" would have been considerable

But other experts still think Mossad killed Bull

Ron Benishai, one of Israel's top military correspondents, described the assassination as "a warning" to other scientists thinking of helping Hussein

Approved

According to Benishai, Bull first offered the cannon to the Israelis, who rejected it because they decided it wouldn't work

When they discovered he had sold it to Iraq, however, they became very concerned, he said

Bull's son Michel told Wallace US State Department officials had been aware of his father's plans to help Iraq

increase the range of its artillery and had given their approval

Ironically, according to Michel, Bull originally had US and Canadian help in developing the cannon, which was to have been used to launch objects into space for scientific purposes

The project collapsed, however, and Bull turned his expertise to developing long-range artillery pieces for whoever would buy them

According to Michel, the final break with the US came when Bull was caught selling G5 components to the SADF and imprisoned, despite evidence that the CIA might have had a hand in the sales

As a result, Michel conceded, his father had "hated the US administration"

So far, Belgian police have no idea who killed him

26/1/90 (154) (SPP)

We dare not wait for war

Peace is apparently "breaking out all over", if one overlooks the inconvenient scuffle in the Gulf, and the time has come for the "military industrial complex" to stop asking for cash.

This view is widespread, in South Africa and in the West generally. It is also dangerous: it assumes that man will now suddenly be able to live in peace, and it ignores the fact that armed forces cannot be turned on and off at will. They cost time and money.

Once allowed to run down, they are very difficult, expensive and time-consuming to rebuild. While defence spending can and should be reduced once a threat passes, it is vital not to get carried away.

South Africa entered World War 1 with virtually no armed forces. The UDF was only formed in 1912, so no blame attaches here.

Drastic

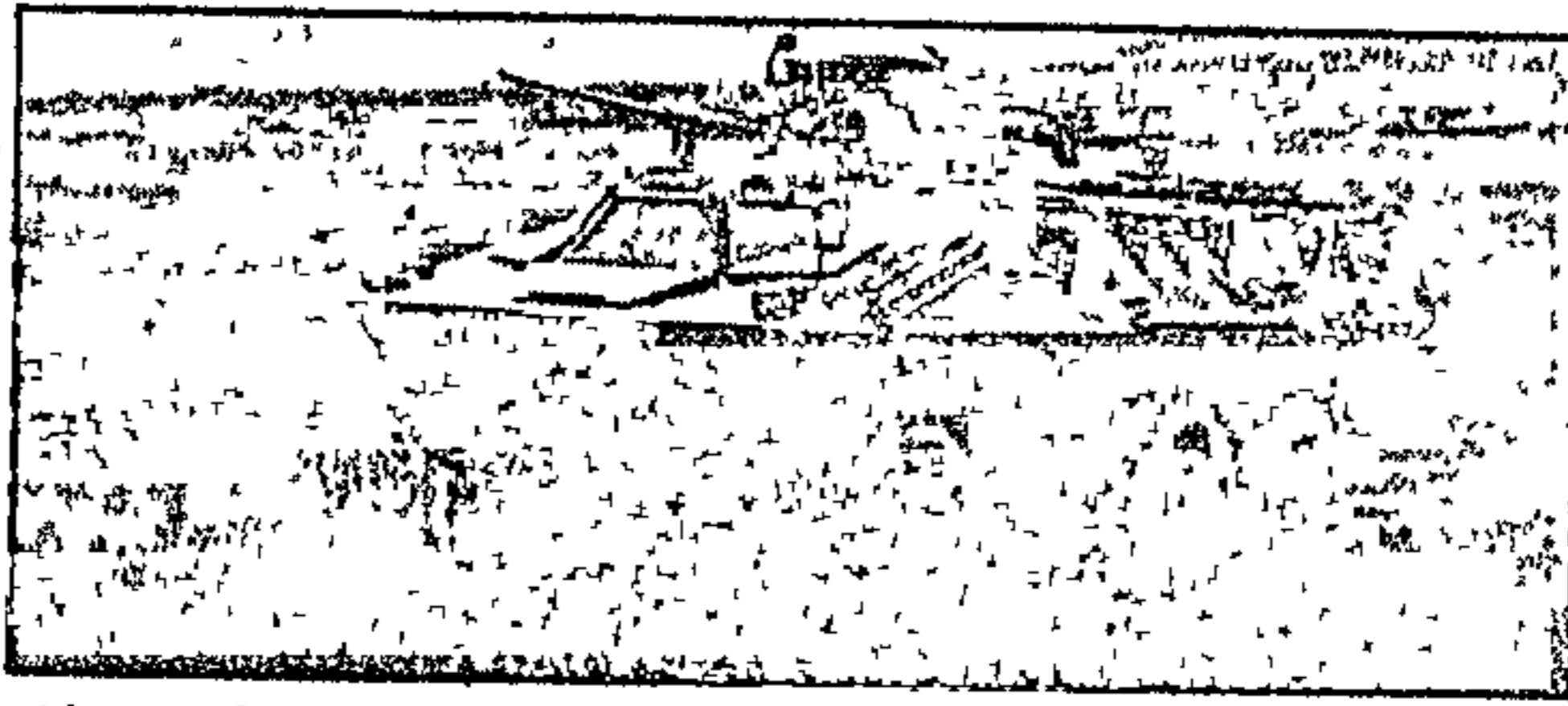
The forces built up during the war were run down drastically, between the wars, partly as a result of the depression. Thus South Africa entered World War 2 with, again, virtually no armed forces.

The Air Force had eight combat aircraft, the Navy had an officer and five ratings and no ships, the Army had no armoured vehicles and little artillery.

That war over, the armed forces were again run down. The Navy partly escaped, benefiting from the Simon's Town Agreement, the SAAF suffered until the 1960s, the Army until the mid-1970s.

Thus, when South Africa became embroiled in Angola in 1975, the SADF was again ill-equipped. The SAAF had some good aircraft but only in small numbers. The Army had little heavy weaponry: World War 2 artillery, a few elderly tanks, no real air defence capability, no modern anti-tank weapons.

So much for history. What has



The Ratel . . . excellent but elderly, it must be replaced before 2000.

HELMOED-ROMER HEITMAN, South African correspondent to Jane's Defence Weekly, looks at South Africa's need to maintain a modern defence capability.

that got to do with the situation today?

The point is that a defence force cannot be created at the stroke of a pen signing a cheque.

It takes time to procure equipment, to train the crews, to train the sub-units and units, and to weld them into formations able to make effective use of the new equipment. An army probably takes a generation to re-equip fully.

The SA Army began re-equipping in the early/mid-1970s. Today, it is about halfway, having been delayed by operational expenses and the need to develop equipment rather than buying it "off the shelf".

Air forces can probably be re-equipped a little faster — if they have not fallen too far behind. Navies probably take a little longer. Major weapon systems take about 10 years from concept to service if all goes well.

Where does the SADF stand today in terms of equipment?

The Army is on the way to being very well-equipped — if there is money to buy the equipment that has been or is being developed.

The 155 mm G-5 and G-6 guns, the ZT-3 anti-tank missile and the 8x8 Rooikat armoured car really

are the best of their kind. But they are in service in only very small numbers. Cash is needed to buy enough of them to re-equip the Army.

The Olifant Mk 1b will be a good tank, but will not be adequate much past 2010.

The Ratel is an excellent infantry combat vehicle but is now elderly and must be replaced before 2000.

There is also still no modern air defence, although systems are being developed.

The Air Force is in trouble. The Mirage F1s are 15 years old, the Mirage IIIs older.

The remaining Buccaneers will run out of life soon.

There is no real maritime patrol capability in a country with 3 000 km of coastline, and very heavily dependent on maritime resources and trade!

The transports are distinctly elderly, and some of the helicopters have seen very intensive service.

What of Cheetah and Rooivalk?

The Cheetah is a very competent ground-attack modernisation of the Mirage IIIEZ aircraft. It is not a modern air-superiority fighter.

Nor does the programme make more aircraft, it only makes the ex-

isting ones last longer. With a very small fighter fleet, the attack force dying and the Mirage F1s not so well suited to life-extension, that question cannot be ignored. Rooivalk is an outstanding combat helicopter if the cash can be found to buy any.

The Navy is not so much in trouble as headed for extinction. The Daphne class submarines run out of life around 2005, the strike craft from around 2000. The frigates are already gone, and half of the mine-counter measures force is very elderly indeed.

Again, this is a country with a 3 000 km coastline!

To sum up, a lot of cash will have to be spent to re-equip the SADF for it to be a credible deterrent and have the resources to watch over and protect South Africa's interests.

What is the bottom line? It is that South Africa cannot afford again to run down her armed forces.

South Africa was lucky three times.

The World Wars were far away, and the conflict in Namibia and Angola developed very slowly. In each case there was time at least partly to re-equip the armed forces before committing them to combat.

To expect to be lucky a fourth time would really be pushing it!

Now the inevitable question: Where is the threat? There does not seem to be any immediate threat. But that is not the point. The point is that one cannot safely say there will still be no threat in the year 2000 or 2010.

South Africa must maintain balanced armed forces able to meet any threat materialising then with some confidence. That means beginning to re-equip now.

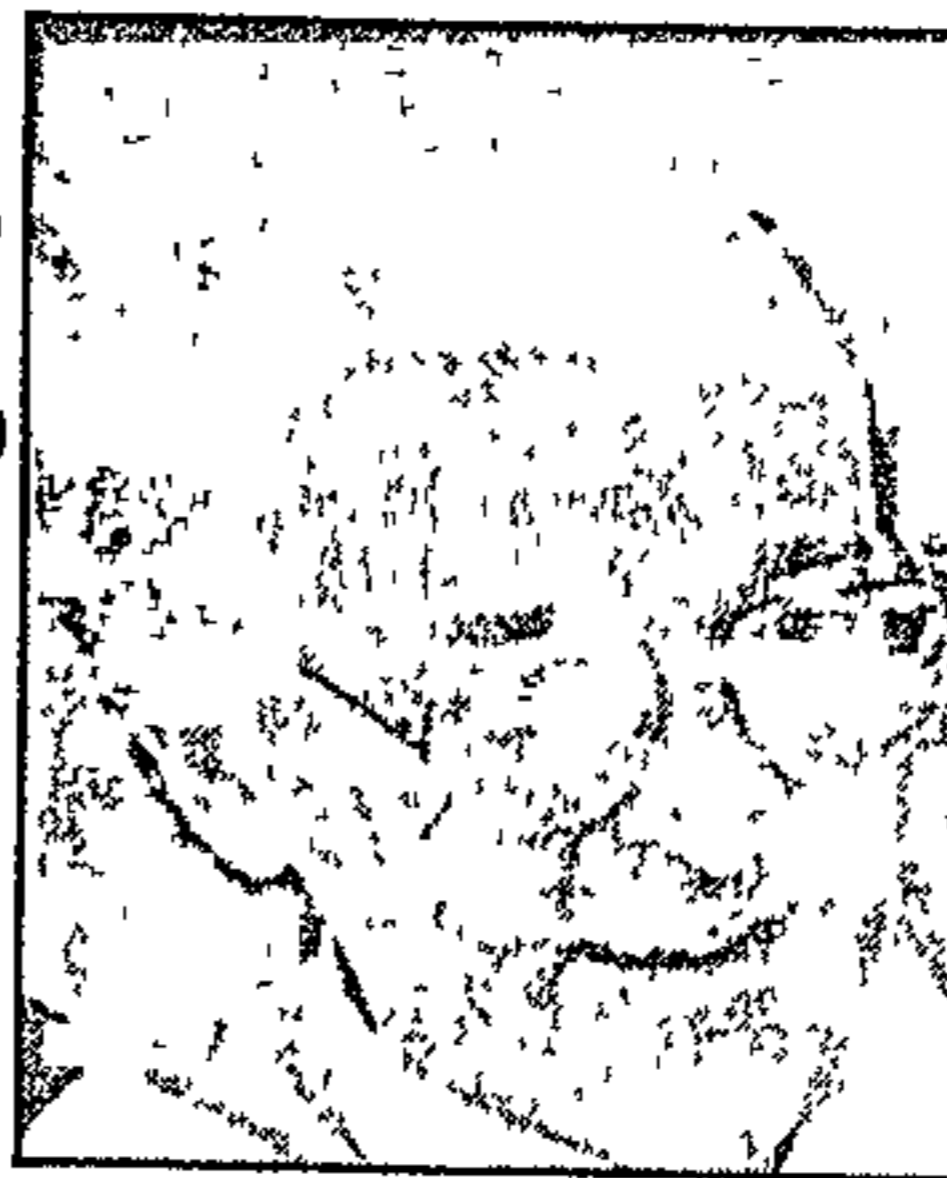
To wait until the threat is coming over the horizon is akin to not taking out fire insurance until the smoke alarm goes. Not many insurance brokers would be interested.

such as making verbal inquiries, was in total disregard of sound accounting.

the ... programme for checking. Failure to do so allowed the payments system to flourish unabated

The spy who had two masters

254
ster 21/9/90



Dr David Webster.

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**

Attorney Tony Naude — the man who jogged with slain left-wing activist David Webster — had spied on the Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) on behalf of both the Security Police and the Johannesburg City Council, the Hiemstra Commission has found.

In its report, released yesterday, the commission refers briefly to Dr Webster and says Mr Naude was paid about R4 200 by both organisations for obtaining information about the FFF.

No conclusion is drawn by the commission on Mr Naude's

association with Dr Webster nor on Mr Naude's infiltration of the FFF while he was an articulated clerk.

Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, assisted by W van den Berg, said Mr Naude had not found anything horrific about the FFF's general attitude and objectives, although he believed he had not "got to know the real truth".

Star 27/9/90

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Armcor, SADF plan to axe jobs

By Norman Chandler
Military Correspondent

Armcor and the South African Defence Force last night disclosed new rationalisation and reduction moves

The moves have Cabinet approval, said Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and the decisions had been taken in order to meet constraints planned for implementation in the 1991 Budget

It is the second time this year that the two organisations have cut back on staff

On January 19, 2 000 personnel had been retrenched or retired and the SADF also announced that it was closing various bases.

A spokesman for Armcor — who said that the group had “a leading edge in technology” — said last night the organisation was unable at this time to provide the total number of people being retrenched or what services were being reduced

He said both the SADF and Armcor would soon make their own announcements

According to a statement by Armcor and the SADF, the successes achieved by the military, the ending of conflict in southern Africa, and the dynamic development of the country had brought about the rationalisation move

The move, however, did not mean the country's military preparedness would be placed in jeopardy.

The decision also comes in the wake of a Government decision in March to cut defence spending by R1,8-billion during the current financial year

Earlier this month, Armcor signalled its intentions by saying its strategy for the 1990s would be to streamline operations, and one of the key elements in the future would be the marketing of its weaponry

Two divisions have been set up to handle procurement and international marketing and industrial interests

The industrial division will be split into aeronautics, weapons systems and support services sections.

Armcor's subsidiaries include the Atlas Aircraft Corporation, Eloptre (which manufactures optical and electro-optical systems), the Infoplan computer services group, the Kentron guided weapons organisation, Lyttelton Engineering works, Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors, Naschem, Pretoria Metal Pressings, Somchem, and Swartklip Products

Armcor earlier this year announced it was ending weapons testing at its St Lucia range, on the Natal north coast.

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Liaising with

SADF 'a duty'

TIM COHEN (254)

A DECISION by the Johannesburg City Council security department to pass house plans to the SADF was not unlawful, says the Hiemstra Commission.

"In fact, it is part and parcel of the (security department's) duties imposed by the mandate given by the council", the Hiemstra Commission report says.

The commission also found that handing over the names and addresses of motor vehicle owners was not unlawful.

Although one of the documents presented to the commission contained the name and address of Norman Manoum, whose house was later fire-bombed, there was no evidence that this house plan was received by the SADF.

There was no doubt the security department had a close working relationship with the SADF.

The SADF played an important role in safeguarding national key points and the exchange of information between the council and the SADF was of mutual benefit to all the parties concerned.

One councillor 'in the know'

HIEMSTRA COMMISSION

FORMER Johannesburg Management Committee chairman and council NP leader Danie van Zyl was instrumental in setting up the council security department's information section and was the only councillor who was kept informed of its activities.

The Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the Johannesburg municipal security department found that Van Zyl, who died in April last year, took the decision to introduce paid informers with three paid municipal officials.

Kept secret

They were town clerk Manne Venter, public safety director John Pearce and then security director Brig Jan Visser in September 1986.

No record was found that the men were sworn to secrecy. In practice, though, the system was kept secret from the management committee and the full council.

The decision to form a security committee to deal specifically with matters affecting the security of the council and its officials was taken in September 1986.

It was decided the committee would consist of the management committee chairman, Visser, Pearce, Van Zyl and Venter.

EDYTH BULBRING
and TIM COHEN

The small committee never reported to the management committee and Francois Oberholzer and Jan Burger, who were management chairmen during the period of its operation, never attended meetings and were not informed of them.

The commission concluded that NP member and last year's mayor Koos Roets, as well as independent councillor and former NP member Cecil Long, knew of the section's existence, but "not much more".

The organisations that were infiltrated were the End Conscript-
tion Campaign, the Five Freedoms Forum, ANC, UDF, Cosatu, Soweto Civic Association, the Black Sash, the Transport and General Workers' Union, Vukani, Municipal Workers' Union of SA, Unemployed Workers' Co-ordinating Committee, Health Workers' Association, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Media Workers' Association of SA and the Paper Printing Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

Attempts were made to infiltrate the Legal Resources Centre, Lawyers for Human Rights, Free the Children Alliance, Azapo, the DP and the PFP youth movement, the commission found.

The information gathered was



Van Zyl... served on committee

swapped with information in the possession of military intelligence, the security police and the SAP at John Vorster Square.

The commission found that there was no secret fund run by the town clerk for the spy network.

Johannesburg's town clerk has delegated powers to spend amounts of up to R300 without the

special permission of the management committee.

Transactions dealing with secret payments were kept under lock and key in the town clerk's safe.

Officials gave July 1989 as the time when spying activities were completely wound down, but there was evidence of sporadic activity up to October.

Bugging equipment, including fountain pens containing microphones, were bought.

The commission could not definitely find that such equipment was used in the process of spying.

The commission could not establish conclusively that such equipment was bought by the Johannesburg City Council for the security department, the commission's report says.

Referring to testimony that the council bought bugging equipment worth R11 050, the commission noted that traffic and security head John Pearce said the equipment was used to trap traffic officers.

This testimony was corroborated by another witness, who said it was used to trap traffic staff who obtained bribes from the public.

Taking this evidence into account, the commission found that it must be accepted that this bugging equipment was never under the control of, or used by, the security department.

Council had links with security units

Sowetan 27/9/90

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THE Hiemstra Commission report has found nothing untoward about co-operation between the Johannesburg City Council's security department and other intelligence-gathering organisations.

The commission's report points out that the council's management committee had, in fact, twice taken decisions that co-operation with the military be started and maintained.

They were taken "for the formulation of an effective security planning system in the maintenance of law and order and the protection of national key points".

An eight-point plan was adopted by the council for the assessment of security risks, research, monitoring, compilation of security plans, investigations, forecasting, liaison with the NIS and provision of security consulting services.

There was "no express provision for informing clandestinely on civilian organisations", says the commission.

The report adds that the SADF was the first organisation to be approached, and later similar co-operation was arranged with the SAP's security branch, the National Intelligence Service and the Bureau for Information.

The programme was extended when former Brigadier Johannes Visser became senior deputy director.

"On assuming his duties, he found there was co-operation with the SADF but in his view in-

reward".

"There is no record that they were sworn to secrecy but in practice the whole system was kept secret from the management committee, not even to mention the full council."

ci."

There was no evidence, according to the commission, that the SADF may have asked or instructed that security department officials infiltrate or spy on trade

unions and organisations. There was nothing wrong with council employees handing over house plans, names and addresses of motor vehicle owners to the SADF.

adequate linkage with NIS and the Bureau for Information. He felt that information should be interchanged with them."

It was on Visser's suggestion that spies or "sources" were employed - Councillor Danie van Zyl, who is now dead, agreed at a meeting also attended by Town Clerk Manie Venter and security chief John Pearce that spies "be appointed" for

More defence cuts to bring job losses

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FURTHER cuts in defence spending, retrenchments and the rationalisation of SADF and Armscor activities to meet the "economic priorities of the state" were announced yesterday by Defence Minister Magnus Malan

The move follows cuts in January amounting to R1,5bn, which were aimed mainly at the SA Navy.

Indications yesterday were that the latest cuts were aimed at Armscor and the SADF

Although Malan did not say how many retrenchments were expected, he thanked employees for their services and gave his assurance that the SADF and Armscor would "do everything in their power to treat affected employees with compassion and fairness"

The rationalisation was in line with developments in international and regional spheres, and was linked to SA making provision for a "relatively conflict-free situation in Southern Africa"

While the SADF remained geared to containing internal violence and meeting external threats of conflict, the cuts were necessary and had been planned well in advance, he said

LINDEN BIRNS

"We cannot say whether the new cuts will be similar to those announced in January this year as the process needs to be worked out. The figures and percentages of the cuts will be announced in the 1991 budget," Malan's spokesman Das Herbst said last night

Armscor spokesman Johan Adler said the cuts would mean Armscor and its allied companies having to intensify their international marketing campaign if the SA arms industry was to survive in an increasingly shrinking local market.

He was unable to say what type of cuts would take place, but said planning would begin immediately.

According to Adler, the cuts were only in terms of the defence budget. Armscor and the SADF would have to plan their rationalisation in order to meet the reduced budget.

Malan and Adler both expressed satisfaction that the SA arms industry was a world leader in military technology, which should be used to the country's full advantage internationally

□ To Page 2

Defence cuts

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Meanwhile, a defence expert said last night the cuts to Armscor's budget could have a radical effect on the marketing stance of its allied companies in the industry.

If Armscor curtailed production or scrapped projects in order to meet the revised defence budget, independent companies which relied heavily on Armscor projects would be forced to compete in the international market

While he did not envisage an overnight "palace revolution", he foresaw the independent firms taking the marketing initiative away from Armscor which currently had the final veto on foreign arms sales

He expected many firms to be affected,

especially those which manufactured "dedicated invisible components"

"No-one in the industry knows exactly how deep the cuts will be. Everyone has been expecting further cuts in the light of last year's rationalisations, but at this stage it seems everyone is working on hypothetical scenarios on how they could cut their cloth to fit the new defence budget," he said

Unconfirmed speculation within Armscor was that the defence budget would be cut by as much as 20%. Armscor spokesman Bertrand Retief said he had no knowledge of the speculation and declined to comment further

□ From Page 1

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Liaising with SADF 'a duty'

TIM COHEN (254)

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The commission also found that handing over the names and addresses of motor vehicle owners was not unlawful.

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it-of-kin have been in-
ned. — Sapa.

size as the one here, with a different
distinctive logo. The blocks must be

pay of the same name. Any inqui-
ries should be directed to the promo-
tions department of The Argus.

Armcor, Defence cutbacks

The Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 27/9/90

PRETORIA — Armcor and the Defence Force have disclosed new rationalisation and reduction moves

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said the moves had Cabinet approval, and the decisions had been taken to meet constraints planned for implementation in the 1991 Budget

It is the second time this year that the two organisations have cut back on staff

On January 19, 2 000 personnel were retrenched or retired and the SADF also announced that it was closing various bases

A spokesman for Armcor, who said that the group had "a leading edge in technology", said last night the organisation was unable at this time to say how many people would be retrenched or what services were being reduced

He said the SADF and Armcor would make their own announcements "in the near future"

According to a statement by Armcor and the SADF, the successes achieved by the military machine, the ending of conflict in Southern Africa, and the dynamic development of the country had brought about the rationalisation move

It not mean that the country's military preparedness would be placed in jeopardy

The decision comes in the wake of a government decision in March to cut defence spending by about R1,8-billion during this financial year

Earlier this month, Armcor signalled its intentions by saying its strategy for the 1990s would be to streamline operations, and one of the key elements in the future would be the marketing of its weaponry.

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Armcor earlier this year announced it was ending weapons testing at its St Lucia range on the Natal north coast

nothing in return for pulling out of...
By Norman Chandler,
Military Correspondent

SADF provides details of major cutback

One of the biggest peacetime defence cutbacks in South African military history was announced last night by the defence force.
It is not known how many people are affected but the SADF has given details of the units and squadrons which are being closed, disbanded or amalgamated.

The announcement follows a statement earlier this week by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that Armscor and the SADF were to be rationalised.

He said this was the result of successes achieved by the country's military machine, the ending of conflict in the subcontinent, and the dynamic developments taking place.

Affected most by the move is the air force, which loses two bases — at Potchefstroom and Snake Valley (Pretoria) — and three squadrons.

It is the second rationalisation and restructuring of the SADF this year. In January it was announced

that the SADF would become smaller and more cost-effective.

SADF chief General Janne Geldenhuys, who is retiring, emphasised that the cutback would not affect the SADF's operational capability or preparedness.

Personnel and equipment not withdrawn from service would be transferred to other units "for operational duties to meet the new

requirements of southern Africa"

General Geldenhuys added "As far as the air force is concerned, a further phase in the programme to scale down certain units and squadrons will be effected."

Obsolete systems were being phased out. Apart from the SADF bases which have been closed, units and squadrons disbanded are 4 Electronic Workshop (Youngsfield,

SAAF Road Transport Depot (Snake Valley, Pretoria)

To be moved to an undisclosed location is 42 Squadron (from Potchefstroom) while 30 Squadron (Ysterplaat) will be incorporated with 22 Squadron at the same base from December 1991. 30 Squadron flew Puma helicopters and 22 Squadron flies Alouette III helicopters.

Amalgamation of army units include the rationalisation of conventional and counter-insurgency units of the part-time force into three conventional formations and three counter-insurgency formations.

Cape Town), 6 Signal Unit, 4 Squadron, SAAF (Swartkops/Lanseria, 24 Squadron, SAAF (Waterkloof) and 30 Squadron, SAAF (Ysterplaat).

Units to be closed are 10 Squadron (Potchefstroom), 84 Light Aircraft Flying School (Potchefstroom), 81 Light Aircraft Flying School (Swartkops/Lanseria), Klippan Control and Reporting Post (Mafikeng), 402 Aerodrome Maintenance Unit (Ysterplaat) and the

Sudden turnabout quashes election pact moved

Armcor again in budget firing line

Squadrons to disband in defence cuts

THE SA Air Force and Army will bear the brunt of cuts to the defence budget in 1991 when 16 units will be disbanded and a variety of military equipment withdrawn from service, SADF chief Gen Jannie Geldenhuys announced last night.

Armcor also faces further cuts. Geldenhuys confirmed that some projects would be cancelled and others postponed.

Since the beginning of the year Armcor has already laid off about 2 000 employees. More retrenchments will follow before the end of 1990, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Although the actual figures for the revised defence budget will be announced only next March, cuts of at least 5% on the 1990 budget of R10,07bn — or about R500m — are expected.

Geldenhuys said five army units and 11 SA Air Force (SAAF) units would either be disbanded or amalgamated. He also announced the withdrawal from service of Buccaneer bombers, Cessna 185 light trainer aircraft and radar sensors based at the Klippan control and reporting post near Mafikeng in the Western Transvaal.

Remote control aircraft are to be temporarily withdrawn from service, he said. The rationalisation of the SADF would also affect various projects and mean the scaling down of training exercises, withdrawal of weaponry and equipment and further retrenchments in a bid to adapt and restructure the SADF, Geldenhuys said.

The cuts, believed to have been approved by Cabinet last week, are expected to affect defence budgets for the next four years. Sources said the Defence Department was likely to face heavier cuts than the 5% cuts which all government departments have been asked to meet.

The SA Navy has already trimmed its manpower levels by 25% this year.

LINDEN BIRNS

Defence Ministry spokesman Das Herbst declined to confirm or deny the predicted budget cuts. Final figures were still being calculated, he said.

He also refused to comment on industry predictions of a 33% fall in defence employment, although figures supplied by Armcor sources indicated a 31% cut in employment over the last six years, with more retrenchments to follow.

In 1984 Armcor had about 29 000 employees but it has slashed that to about 20 000.

A defence expert said yesterday that budget cuts were determined by calculating defence spending as a proportion of GNP. Over the last two years the defence budget had actually taken a decreasing chunk out of the GNP, he said.

In 1988 the defence budget accounted for 4,2% of GNP while Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan told Parliament in May that spending in 1989 was down by R1,9bn on 1988.

Reallocating the funds saved by the defence cuts would not go far if spread among other government departments, he added.

Expenditure could be cut without the defence industry losing its tactical and technological edge, if production volumes were curtailed instead of whole projects being put on ice or scrapped.

Arms industry sources say it is unlikely that new Armcor products such as the G6 cannon will be scrapped. Earlier this year the SADF cancelled orders for the new Rooivalk strike helicopter from the Atlas Aircraft Corporation which had spent at least five years developing it.

The expert said SA's maritime air cover and anti-submarine capability had been weakened by the withdrawal of Shackletons in 1986 and the expected withdrawal

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Defence cuts

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of the Albatross later this year. The 50-year-old C47 Dakotas currently flying maritime reconnaissance missions lacked the endurance to properly fulfil the task.

Units and equipment affected by the cuts are

- 4 Electronic Workshop at Youngsfield, Cape Town, which is to disband its tasks will be divided between other units. It coincides with the transfer of the anti-aircraft component from Youngsfield to Kimberley.
- 6 Signal Unit also to disband, Publication and Map Depot, to become a sub-unit of 1 Military Printing Unit, 91 and 92 Ammunition Depots to amalgamate and transfer to Naboomspruit as a new 91 Ammunition Depot.
- Conventional and counter insurgency units of the part-time force to be rationalised to form three conventional and three counter-insurgency units, Air Force Base (AFB) Potchefstroom to close by December 1992 with the closure of 10 Squadron by March 1991 and the temporary withdrawal of remote control aircraft from service, 84 Light Aircraft Flying School to close by December 1991 and 42 Squadron to be transferred to another suitable location.
- 4 Squadron, using Impala jet fighters based at Lenseria will disband by December 1991, 81 Light Aircraft Flying School also at Lenseria, to close by December 1991, AFB Waterkloof's 24 Squadron equipped with low-level Buccaneer bombers will disband by next July, 30 Squadron at AFB Ysterplaat using Puma helicopters to disband and be incorporated into 22 Squadron (Alouette III helicopters) also at Ysterplaat by December 1991.
- Klippan Control and Reporting Post near Mafikeng to close by December 1991, Air Force Station Snake Valley, Pretoria to disband and be placed under control of Air Force Base Swartkop, 402 Aerodrome Maintenance Unit at AFB Ysterplaat to close by December 1991 and amalgamate with another unit to form an operational damage repair capability for the SAAF.
- SAAF Road Transport Depot at Snake Valley to close by December 1991. Buccaneer bombers to be withdrawn from service, Cessna 185s also to be withdrawn, radar sensors at Klippan to be taken out of service, remote control aircraft to be temporarily withdrawn.

SAAF worst hit by new cutbacks

AKG W 28/9/90 254

PRETORIA — One of the biggest peacetime defence cutbacks has been announced by the Defence Force

It is not known how many people are affected but the SADF has given details of which units and squadrons are being closed, disbanded or amalgamated

The announcement follows a statement earlier this week by General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, that Armscor and the SADF would be rationalising and reducing staff levels

Snake Valley

The most affected defence arm is the Air Force, which loses two bases and three squadrons, including the famous Buccaneer attack aircraft 24 Squadron. The bases to be closed are those at Potchefstroom and Snake Valley (Pretoria).

SADF chief General Janne Geldenhuys, who is retiring, said last night "The new steps, will affect the cancellation or postponement of various projects, the scaling down of training exercises, the withdrawal of weaponry and equipment from service and limited adaptations to the SADF's structure and infrastructure, including the laying off of more personnel"

It is the second major rationalisation and restructuring of the SADF this year. In January it was announced that the SADF would become smaller and more cost effective

Last night General Geldenhuys emphasised the cutback would not affect the operational capability or the preparedness of the SADF. He said aircraft and equipment were being regrouped "to achieve greater effectivity in the most economic way"

Obsolete systems were being phased out. Apart from the SAAF bases which have been closed, units and squadrons disbanded are 4 Electronic Workshop (Youngsfield, Cape Town) 6 Signal Unit 4 Squadron, SAAF (Swartkop/Lanseria) 24 Squadron, SAAF (Waterkloof) 30 Squadron, SAAF (Ysterplaat).

Units closed are 10 Squadron (Potchefstroom), 84 Flying School (Potchefstroom), 81 Flying School (Swartkop/Lanseria), Klippan Control and Reporting Post (Mafikeng), 402 Maintenance Unit (Ysterplaat), and the Road Transport Depot (Snake Valley, Pretoria)

To be moved to an undisclosed location is 42 Squadron (from Potchefstroom) while 30 Squadron (Ysterplaat) will be incorporated with 22 Squadron at the same base from December 1991

Army, air force take most cuts

CMT TWP 28/9/90 254
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The air force and army will bear the brunt of cuts to the 1991 defence budget, with 16 units to be disbanded and a variety of equipment to be withdrawn from service, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said last night. Armscor also seems set to face further cuts, as General Geldenhuys confirmed that some projects would be cancelled and others postponed. Since the beginning of this year Armscor has already laid off about 2 000 employees and more retrenchments are to follow soon, a spokesman confirmed yesterday. Though the figures for the revised defence budget will only be announced in the 1991 budget speech next March, cuts of at least 5% of their 1990 budget of R10,07bn, or about R500m, are expected. General Geldenhuys said that five army units and 11 SAAF units would either be disbanded or amalgamated. He also announced the withdrawal from service of Buccaneer bombers, Cessna 185 light trainers, radar sensors based at Khippan and reporting posts near Mafikeng.

Remote-controlled aircraft are to be temporarily withdrawn from service, he said. A defence expert said yesterday that budget cuts were determined by calculating defence spending as a proportion of the GNP. Over the last two years the defence budget had actually taken a decreasing chunk out of the GNP, he explained.

- Cape units affected by the cuts are
- 4 Electronic Workshop at Young's Field, is to disband. It coincides with the transfer of the anti-aircraft component from Young's Field to Kimberley.
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SPY PROBE: The 'Big Four' at centre of scandal are likely to escape scot-free

The Hiemstra whitewash

W/May 25/9 - 4/10/90

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Spymaster John Pearce who is continuing his work as head of public security in Johannesburg's city council. Picture HETTY ZANDTMAN

By CHARLES LEONARD
THE men behind the worst scandal in Johannesburg's civic history — the illegal spy scandal which cost the city R1,8-million — could escape with little more than a rap on the knuckles.

Human rights groups yesterday expressed outrage at the findings of the Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry into the spy ring and the "weak" response of the city's management committee.

The strongest action planned by the council is to institute an internal inquiry into the actions of Johannesburg's spy-master, security chief John Pearce. Pearce is meanwhile continuing his work as head of public security.

The rest of the "big four" named in the report face no action from the management committee. Town clerk Manie Venter yesterday went on a year's leave on full salary — after which he will be allowed to retire.

Chief of the security department Brigadier Jan Visser and chief of the intelligence department Frik Barnard face no action. Visser has retired and Barnard

has resigned.
The council itself had been absolved of responsibility for the illegal use of funds.

The Hiemstra report, tabled on Wednesday, has drawn sharp reaction for not dealing fully with the apparent link between city council spies and the assassination of human rights activist David Webster on May 1 last year.

The report also failed to pursue the highly controversial link between the Civil Co-operation Bureau and the city council spy ring and condoned the fact that the city officials had handed over to military intelligence house plans and names of anti-apartheid activists — at least one of whom had their house subsequently burnt down.

The Five Freedoms Forum expressed disappointment and said they were considering legal action as Hiemstra has stated that invasion of privacy was both a civil and criminal wrong, and that grounds for damages existed. A number of FFF members were victims of court

spies.
A lawyer for End Conscription Campaign, the United Democratic Front and the Black Sash, Azhar Cachalia, said in general they welcomed the commission's finding that the spying operation was illegal.

"I am perplexed at the fact that no findings were made about the SADF's involvement," he said. "There is sufficient evidence that Military Intelligence was deeply involved in the spy council."

"Hiemstra let them off — it is highly relevant who was involved in illegal activities," Cachalia said.

Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra found that the spying was "unlawful. It intruded upon people's private lives and this is contrary to the tenets of our society."

Hiemstra found that there was close co-operation by the Security Department with Military Intelligence as well as with the police. The South African Defence Force (SADF) however, came off very lightly in the commission's findings.

The council had given a wide mandate to the officials of the Security Department to liaise and co-operate with the military authorities. Hiemstra found that the Security Department officials acted within their powers when they liaised and co-operated with the military.

The report also found that the council was extremely formative in recruiting officials who had received "thorough and excellent training during their service with the military authorities". At least 70 percent of the staff appointments were people who previously served in the army or had some military connections.

The handing over to the SADF of house plans and the names and addresses of owners of motor vehicles by the Security Department was not unlawful, the commission found.

Although one of the Security Department's documents contained the name and address of Johannesburg lawyer Norman Manout, whose house was later fire-bombed, the commission said there was no evidence that the house plan was received by the SADF.

A further finding was that the SADF played an important role in the safeguarding of National Key Points and that the "exchange of information was of mutual benefit to all the parties concerned".

From evidence heard during the Hiemstra Commission's hearings earlier this year it was clear that the Security Department did more than just co-operate with the SADF.

Spy-handler Hames Gouws gave evidence about the adventures of a joint team of SADF members and city council officials in connection with the brutal assault on actor Andre-Jacques Van der Merwe and with the burning of houses in Soweto.

He also testified that Soweto residents were intimidated to extract information from them.

"On reconsideration we do not report on this evidence because it reflects mainly on the Defence Force although the Defence Force was not the subject of the inquiry," the Hiemstra report said. "To have allowed the Defence Force to rebut the allegations would have taken the commission right outside its field."

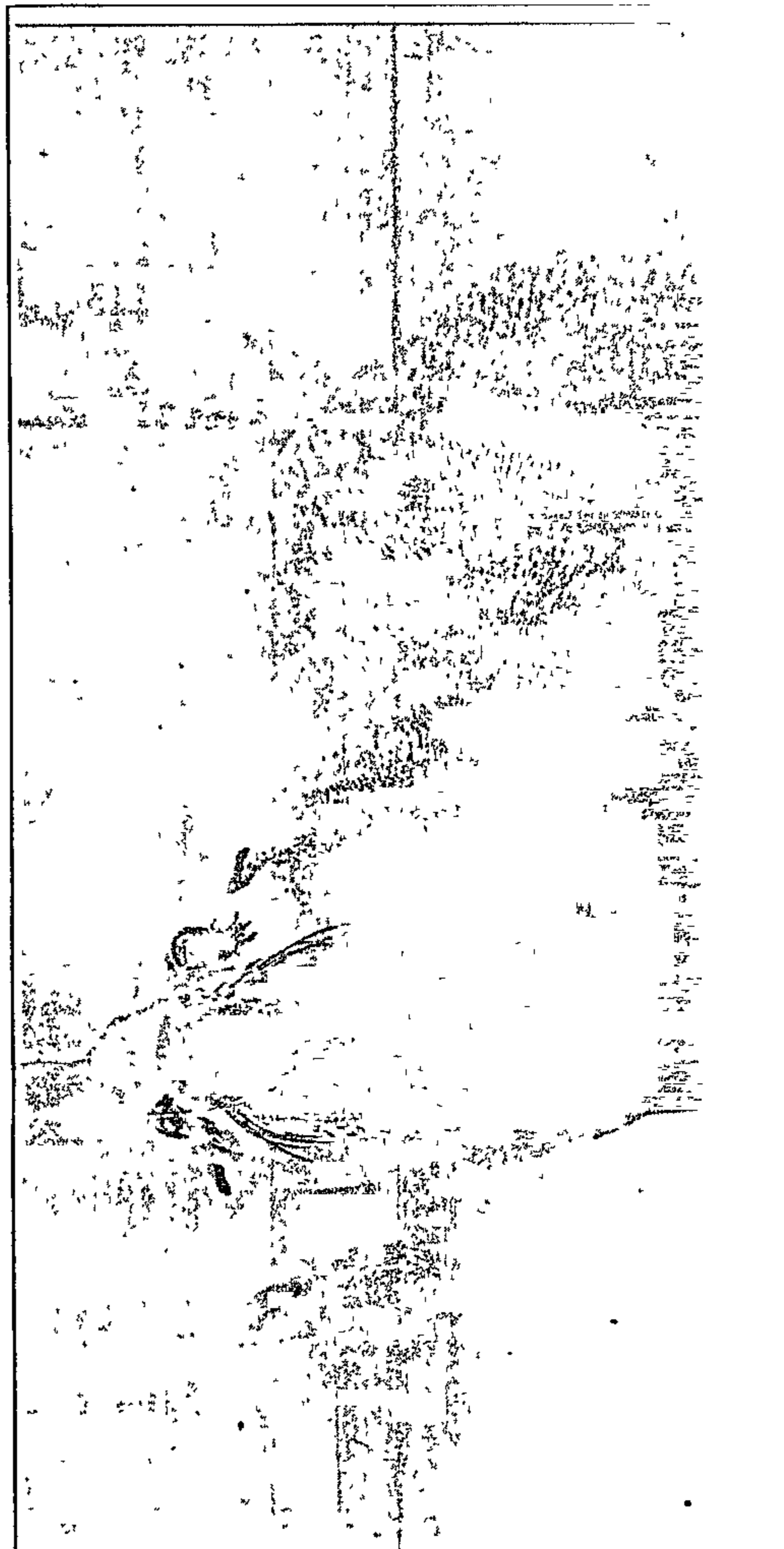
Gouws also told the commission that the SADF's sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was involved in the killing of human rights activist David Web-

Namibian police sent to oversee seal culling

By EDDIE KOCH Cape Cross
NAMIBIA'S new national police force has been sent to patrol the beaches at Cape Cross after a Greenpeace cameraman and two animal rights activists were involved in a scuffle with government officials responsible for culling some 9 000 seals on the Skeleton Coast.

Four policemen, one of them a commander of the former Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, were rushed from Swakopmund, 110km to the south, to Cape Cross as conservation officials feared the presence of the environmentalists would escalate international protest against Namibia's annual seal harvest.

The killing of some 19 000 Cape Fur



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Gouws also told the commission that the SADF's sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was involved in the killing of human rights activist David Webster on May 1 last year.

The only mention made of Webster in the report was in reference to council spy Tony Naude who befriended the slain academic and passed information about his political activities on to the Security Department. This department had weekly meetings with military intelligence where information was exchanged.

Webster's killer has still not been found.

In their reaction to the report the management committee said it was reassuring that the council and its committees had been found blameless by the commission.

"It is however deeply disturbing that a number of officials were implicated in unlawful activities in varying degrees," Davidson said.

Acting town clerk Graham Collins is to institute a disciplinary enquiry into what Hiemstra termed Pearce's gross negligence and misconduct.

No further action against town clerk Venter — who had authorised more than 60 payments for spies under an Act which did not exist — is contemplated, Davidson announced.

Venter decided to go on immediate long leave yesterday.

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Grumbles, but curfew curbs violence

FOUR days after the seven-hour curfew was introduced in riot-ridden townships, violence in the township had significantly declined. In some areas there was no violence at all, police said.

Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen of the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said township residents, especially on the East Rand, had responded positively to the restrictions in the curfew regulations.

"Everything went on well despite an isolated incident in which three policemen were shot at in Soweto on Wednesday night," Lieutenant Barkhuizen said, adding that no violent acts have been reported from the East Rand townships.

Detention warning

She said residents who defied the curfew would be treated according to regulations as gazetted by the Government. "Those found in violation of curfew regulations will be detained for 12 hours by the police officers concerned," she warned.

However, many people in the affected townships were outraged at the Government's declaration of the curfew.

A large number interviewed by the Saturday Star complained that "the curfew has restricted our freedom of movement, more so that during summer 9 pm was still early".

Soweto police, however, were grateful that the curfew was serving its purpose.

Lieutenant G Mariemuthoo told Saturday Star "We're happy at the co-operation

shown by the communities of Soweto. We'd like to thank them, it has been excellent so far".

Mr Peggy Senne, president of the National Taverners' Association (NTA), said NTA members' operations were hard-hit by the curfew. Mr Senne, whose tavern supplies local shebeens in bulk, claimed that by last night he was able to calculate his loss in turnover at R20 000.

"This curfew is a terrible blow to the NTA", he added.

Another taverner, Poplas Morudi, said she used to close at 1 am on weekdays. Since Tuesday she has been locking her gates at 8 30 pm.

"I'm convinced that if I could lose R6 000 in profits within four days of the curfew, then I'm heading for the bad times".

A shebeen owner, Grace Skate, said she used to make R250 a day to support her three children. Since curfew, she claimed, she was reaching her target mark by luck.

Market theatre director Barney Simon, commenting on how his company was affected by the curfew, said "We've always attuned ourselves to the times, and we're also used to sailing in stormy seas — remember, we started the Market theatre in June 1976".

"Instead, we are more concerned about the sufferings of the people of Soweto than our own hardships".

There were two current productions at

the theatre which enjoyed black audience plus the Kippies Music Bar, he said.

Mr Simon also stressed that he was personally concerned about the curfew first as a South African and not specifically as a theatre director.

Esther Kunene broke the curfew after being informed that her daughter was in labour. Her newly born grandson has been named "Curfew".

But other people believed the curfew could not have come at a better time.

A policeman's wife said she welcomed the curfew "It has helped in that the children will now be indoors and the beer drinkers will not move in the streets late at night".

The rate of crime will definitely decrease, and incidents like murders committed in the heat of the night might also be some things of the past, she believed.

Money saved

Soweto pensioner Mmatebi Gumede said because of restricted drinking time, young men would no longer waste money on alcohol, and this was a good thing.

Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto has experienced a drastic decrease in patient admissions since Iron Fist began.

A spokeswoman, Mrs Annette Clear, said 750 of the hospital's 3400 beds were empty, a situation previously virtually unheard of. The number of patients admitted with gunshot wounds had dropped from 239 in the first two weeks of this month to 49 in the past two weeks.

The key to carrying out the reform initiatives to which President F W de Klerk again committed himself in the United States this week lies in his government's handling of the security situation. An escalation of violence can derail or even wreck the peace process. To prevent this, a new approach to security and a new image for the country's security establishment may be needed. Weekend Argus Political Correspondent FRANS ESTERHUYSE examines some of the issues involved

SECURITY SHOWDOWN IS FWW'S BIG CHALLENGE

w/le AKUs 29/9/90

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AFTER his triumphant visit to the United States, one of the most formidable challenges facing President De Klerk is to deal with the can of worms in his security establishment

The signs are that he can no longer afford to delay effective — and visible — steps to remove the repressive instruments of his predecessor's discredited "total strategy" system from his administration

Heads may have to roll if Mr De Klerk is to purge his security establishment of elements like murderous hit squads, "dirty tricks" operators, specialists in destabilisation, state-backed vigilante groups, and shadowy former agents of the disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)

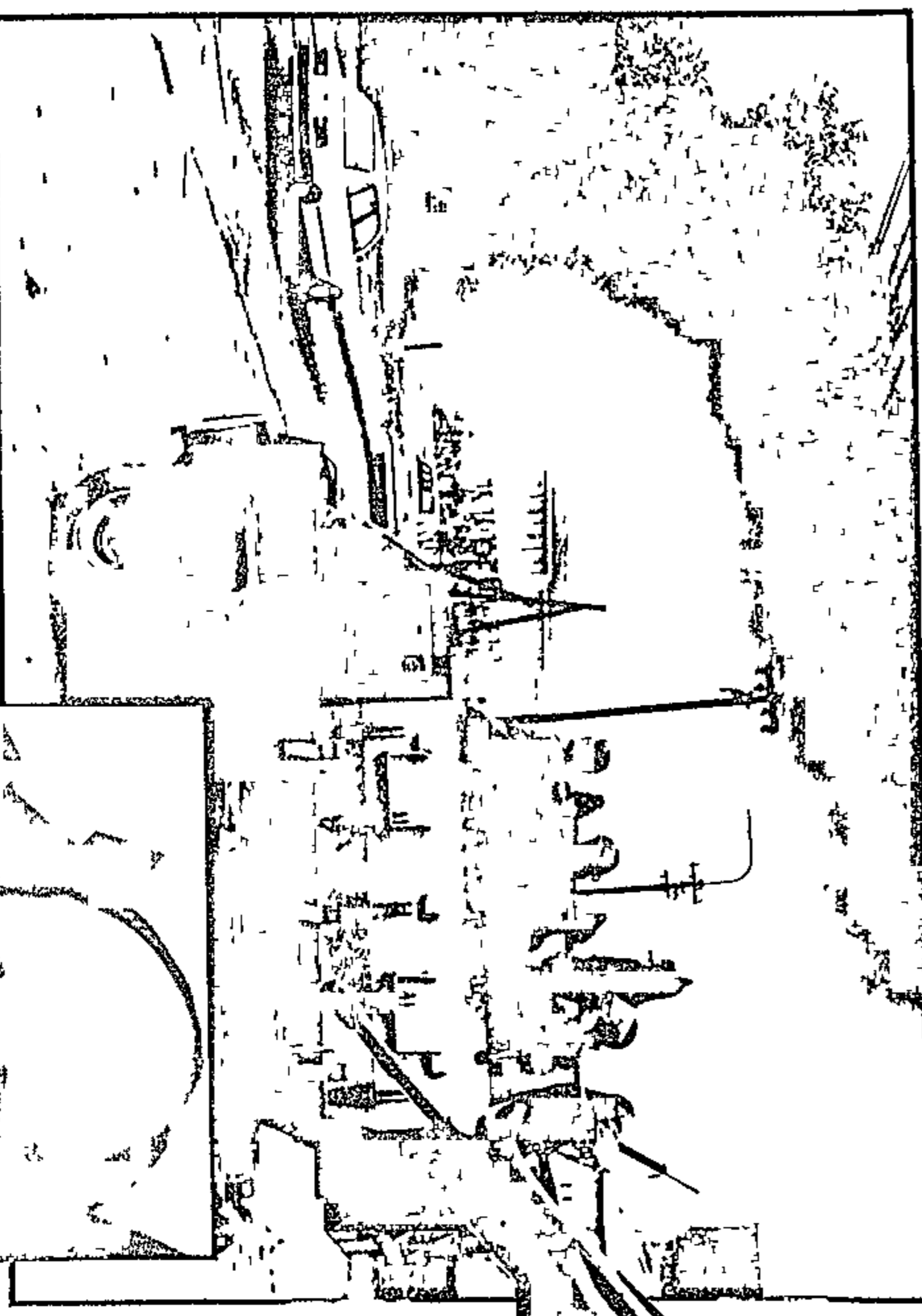
SOME political analysts say a new approach to security is needed. The security establishment must be made to shed its aggressive and even belligerent image of the "total onslaught" era. The establishment also needs to get rid of the "lazy bloodhound" image when it comes to investigating rightwing political crimes

One urgent remedy advocated in political circles is increasing consultation by the government with political leaders and groupings on security issues, especially before any tough measures are introduced or enforced

From all sides warnings have been given that violence is the biggest single threat to the reform process. Unless effectively defused, it can derail the De Klerk/Mandela peace initiatives

There can be no doubt that this is going to be the big challenge for Mr De Klerk and his administration in coming months

THE crucial importance of the security issue was emphasised this week by experts ranging from Idasa's policy director Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert to top economists quoted in a briefin sheet for a stockbroker firm



The early introduction of legislation to provide proper control over secret defence projects and to prevent sinister organisations like the CCB from ever rising again

An order to the SADF to trace all CCB files and all military equipment accumulated by the CCB in secret arms caches and arsenals



A charge of treason may be brought against those CCB members who openly defied the authority of the State President because of their political conviction and their opposition to the present political programme of reform

FURTHER investigations should be carried out into the role played by any member of Region 6 of the CCB in the murder of Dr David Webster

Charges of attempted murder could "definitively" be laid against certain CCB operatives in-

era, the establishment also needs to get rid of the "lazy bloodhound" image when it comes to investigating rightwing political crimes.

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Dr Slabbert envisages, among other things, a huge security shake-up over the next five years — including major adjustments for bodies like the SAP, the SADF, homeland armies and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

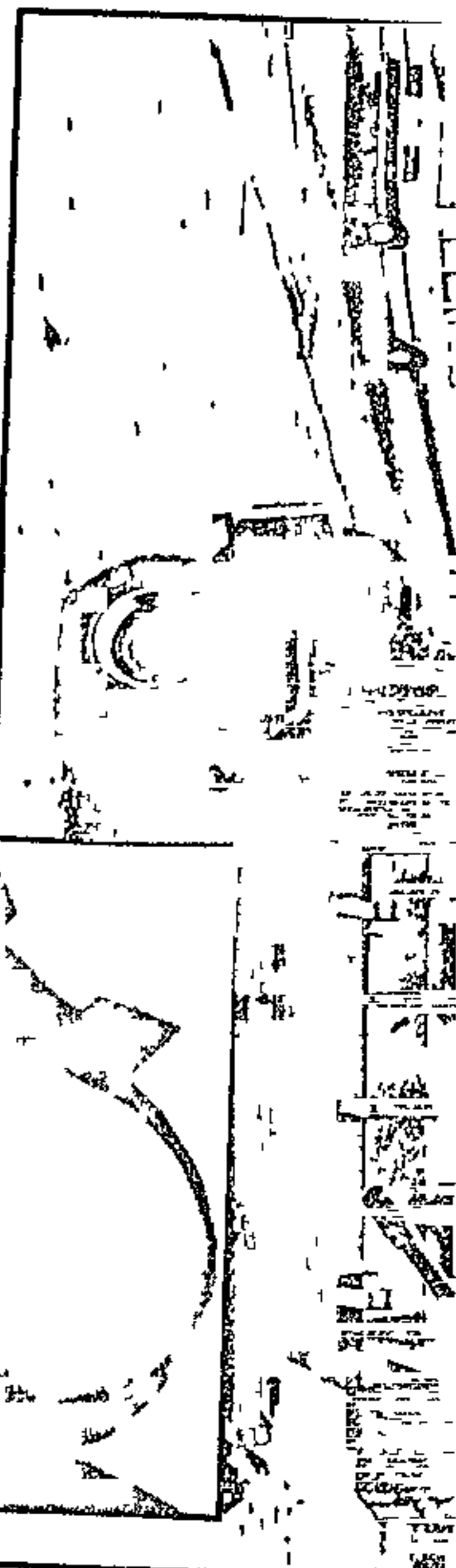
"Sanitising" the maintenance of law and order will be "absolutely critical" for progress, he says.

Meanwhile the influential Johannesburg-based Human Rights Commission (HRC), in association with the David Webster Trust, has focused attention on the whole security can of worms by publishing an in-depth analysis of the CCB, its origins, actions and structure, and some recommendations for state action.

STEPS recommended by the HRC include: **S** The proper dismantling of the CCB — an action to be supervised by a joint working group consisting of members of the African National Congress and members appointed by the government.

P The prosecution of some former CCB agents for their alleged role in crimes ranging from treason to murder, sabotage, attempted murder, malicious damage to property and conspiracy to murder opponents of the government.

D The dismissal of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and top Defence Force officers who allowed the CCB to carry out projects involving criminal activities.



The early introduction of legislation to provide proper control over secret defence projects and to prevent sinister organisations like the CCB from ever rising again.

An order to the SADF to trace all CCB files and all military equipment accumulated by the CCB in secret arms caches and arsenals.

THE HRC's report says evidence to the Harms Commission — despite certain failings — had painted a picture of "a chilling and deadly group of men, acting as if with complete impunity from the law".

On August 1 the Chief of the Defence Force, General Janne Geldenhuys, announced the CCB had been disbanded and its personnel transferred to the SADF. However, the manner and details of the disbanding remain a secret, as do details of the CCB's structure, its operatives and its projects — completed and uncompleted.

The new analysis is based largely on the hearings of the Harms Commission and the testimony of witnesses. The origin of the CCB is traced back to former State President P W Botha's "total strategy" developed in the turbulent 1970s.

THE HRC's report says it is clear that during Mr Botha's rule, the military became a "multi-functional security organisation" — "and one of its functions was the elimination of government opponents, both inside and outside the RSA".

One of the most alarming aspects of the CCB, according to the report, is that it controlled large caches of military weapons ranging from air-to-ground missiles to limpet mines, live ammunition for automatic weapons and finally smaller Russian-manufactured weapons such as Makarov and Tokarev pistols.



General Magnus Malan

From the evidence it appears that no proper record was kept of these weapons. It may even be that delivery is still awaited of some arms caches bought by the CCB.

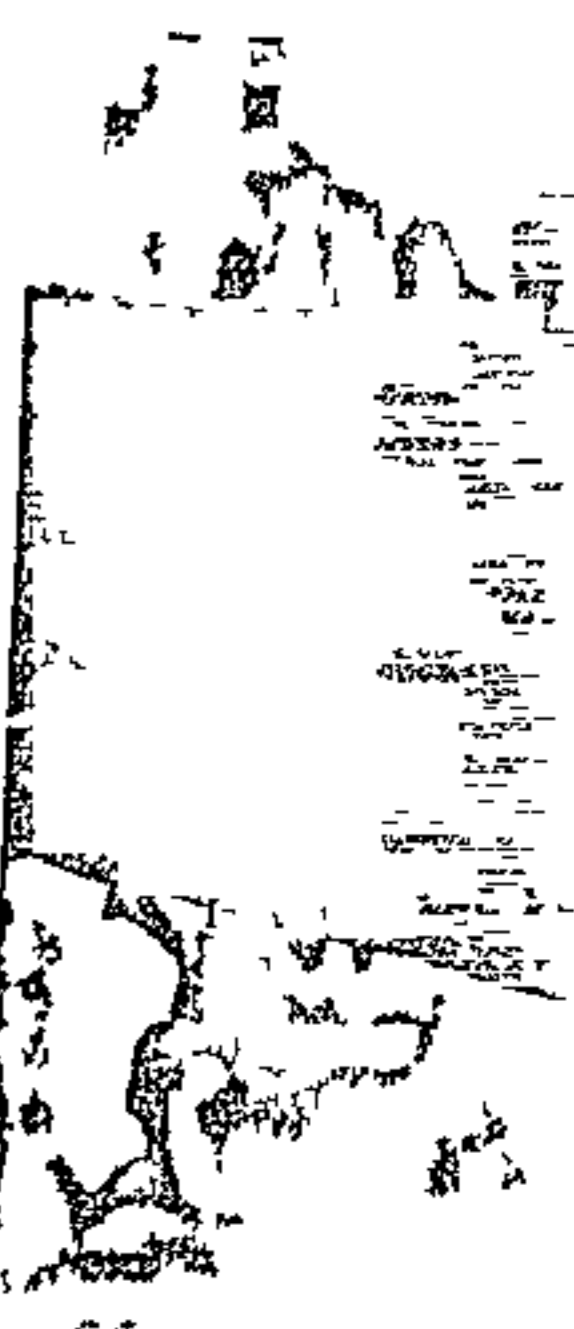
The HRC says it is "absolutely critical" that all CCB files be traced by the SADF. The CCB members must be given an opportunity to make these files available.

If they fail to do so, they should be liable to prosecution and imprisonment.

If necessary, legislation should be passed dealing with the liquidation of the CCB. It should be made an offence to maintain or harbour any existing project files of the CCB.

On the question of prosecution, the HRC says evidence to the Harms Commission clearly shows that "a number" of CCB members ought to be prosecuted for "numerous and diverse offences".

The least of these offences is the refusal of certain CCB members to obey the command of the Chief of the SADF to co-operate with the commission and to produce the project files. This was wilful defiance of authority in terms of Section 19(1) of the Military Discipline Code.



A charge of treason may be brought against those CCB members who "openly defied the authority of the State President because of their political conviction and their opposition to the present political programme of reform".

FURTHER investigations should be carried out into the role played by any member of Region 6 of the CCB in the murder of Dr David Webster.

Charges of attempted murder could "definitely" be laid against certain CCB operatives involved in activities against various people. Should the evidence not be sufficient to prove an attempt, it would certainly support a charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

The CCB's attack on the Athlone Early Learning Centre may amount to sabotage, and those involved could all face prosecution for this alternative charge could be either terrorism or malicious damage to property.

There have also been several suggestions that financial irregularities took place in the management of CCB funds. This was a matter that could be taken further by the Attorney-General.

MILLIONS of rands were spent annually to establish the CCB and to finance its activities both at home and abroad. It appears none of the CCB's activities was ever reported to parliament and that no audit of the funds spent was ever placed before anybody else but the Auditor-General, who had no choice — in the face of no evidence at all — but to accept "whatever explanation was dished up by the military".

"If parliament had controlled the funds available to the SADF, it is virtually certain that the CCB could never have happened," says the HRC. "Unfortunately the Botha era left us with the legacy of an SADF which had become a law unto itself — a state within a state, owing accountability to nobody and wasting millions of rands."



Mr P W Botha

The Botha era left us with the legacy of an SADF which had become a law unto itself

SADF major in rhino probe

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JOHANNESBURG — A former SADF major and his wife, who were allegedly involved in a network smuggling endangered wildlife species overseas, are liable for extradition to the US, a magistrate here found yesterday

The decision by Mr M Muller that there were grounds for the extradition of Mr Marius Meiring and his wife Pat to America, came as police cracked one of the world's biggest rhino-horn and elephant-tusk smuggling rackets and strangled a wildlife pipeline from Africa to Asia

US authorities asked for the couple's extradition, following allegations of their involvement in smuggling wildlife species from Namibia to the US.

They are to stand trial on three counts of perjury. The court was told that the Meirings had made false customs declarations, saying they were exporting a carved wooden head when it was actually a cheetah head

R750 bail

Mr Muller requested that the couple be detained in Johannesburg, pending a decision by the Minister of Justice on the extradition

They were granted bail of R750 each, pending an appeal against the decision

Meanwhile, police have made an international breakthrough in arresting four men and seizing more than 100 rhino horn and elephant tusks, worth R7m

The men — three Taiwanese visitors and a Chinese-speaking South African — were arrested in two separate operations in Johannesburg this week — Crime Reporter and Sapa

New Armscor

Ploughshares taking over from weapons

ARMSCOR was going great guns when peace tripped it up.

SA's armaments parastatal had reportedly pushed arms sales close to R5-billion. Jane's Defence Weekly says its exports were about R1-billion.

It had developed world-class products in its G5 and G6 artillery pieces, its Rooikat armoured car and its Rooivalk attack helicopter

As export customers clamoured to breach the international arms embargo, Armscor became the 10th-biggest arms exporter

The sky seemed no limit. Armscor moved into a huge head office building south of Pretoria that is said to have cost more than R100-million and the next project speculated about was an advanced jet fighter

Then in one year, Comrade Gorbachev defused the cold war and several regional conflicts, such as those between SA and Swapo and Iraq and Iran, ended abruptly. President De Klerk's Government decided to jaw-jaw rather than war-war. Securocrats were sidelined as the Government sought money for social spending from the defence budget

Even before this week's additional pruning, significant defence cuts had been effected — mainly in personnel, consumables and high-tech hardware

Rooivalk, the product of years of sweat and hundreds of millions of rands, will not be ordered by the SA Air Force, though it is still for sale to other friendly forces

Slashed

Staff numbers of a corporation that was booming two years ago have dropped from a high of 29 000 to 20 000. The new building was designed to house 2 200, but the number is now more like 1 800 — and due to fall sharply

Armscor's staff cuts tell only a fraction of the story. Armscor is an important customer for 1 000 industrial companies. Their orders have been slashed and they have laid off at least two staff members for every one that Armscor has shed. So we are looking at 30 000 civilian jobs lost through military cutbacks

Executive chairman Johan Van Vuuren is bloody but unbowed. He admits that the transition will not be easy. But he has three strategies to deal with impending peace

1 Streamline the organisation. This entails cutting

By DAVID CARTE

numbers where shrinkage is taking place — for example, bullets, shells, rockets and bombs

2 Push exports. Armscor products are battle tested in hot, dry, dusty conditions and are relatively low priced. It is a leader in mine-resistant vehicles and artillery. Western armaments companies are being savaged by defence cutbacks, but one day those huge markets could be open to Armscor

Asset

Mr Van Vuuren warns "We do know that the last sanction to go will be the arms embargo"

3 Transferring technology to



JOHAN VAN VUUREN and friend — a Musgrave hunting rifle
Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

19 years in the firing line . . .

JOHAN VAN VUUREN took over as chief executive of Armscor from Fred Bell in 1986

He has been with Armscor for 19 years, 14 on the manufacturing side

industry. Mr Van Vuuren says "One of our prime objectives is to retain our technological base — it is a national asset."

"The big defence contractors in the US can't score by transferring technology. Industry there already has extremely high technology. But SA industry is less developed and there is a market for our technology. Another advantage is that we have worked closely with industry

"Each of our companies is looking at ways of using technology. We have consulted hundreds of private firms and organised commerce and industry telling them about our capabilities"

Armscor has developed

when peace started breaking out all over"

Before taking the helm, Mr Van Vuuren headed all the manufacturing subsidiaries. Before that, he was boss of Lyttelton Engineering

world-class capability in metallurgy, machining, explosives, electronics and other fields

"We'll concentrate on unique products where we have a clear advantage and where there is export interest"

Display

Some examples of products virtually ready for the open market

● A "rock buster", based on a special drill and a shotgun shell. It can be used by civil engineers and builders needing to break up rocks too small for explosives but too big for jackhammers

● Armscor makes of nitro cellulose, used in propellants. It has applications in paint and lacquer manufacture. SA paint makers import it

● A head-up display pilots use for sighting can be adapted for mine drilling machines. Before each blast, rock has to be marked in 40 or 50 places by an engineer. A head-up display would eliminate marking up. It could be sold internationally

● Armscor has a small, harmless detonator that could ensure that all Christmas crackers go off

● Armscor knows its way around import and export markets. Its expertise could be useful to exporters and

POSTAL

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S/Time 30/9/90

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Although most of his colleagues are engineers, Mr Van Vuuren's training was in business economics

His commercial insight was helpful after 1982 when Armscor stopped counting on one dependable customer, the SA Defence Force. Armscor became more cost and efficiency conscious and started exporting to 40 customers

"When we started exporting, we were innocents abroad, with a lot of faith but little experience.

Efficiency

"In 1986, when I took over from Fred, we were already tasting success. We had to put an effective strategic plan in place but were already international players.

"Initially, I concentrated on strengthening the management team

"To enhance competitiveness, we started monitoring efficiency and then changed the procurement side of the business. The changes paid off and we were doing well

Works, manufacturer of small arms and the G5 and G6 cannons

He studied business economics part time at the University of Pretoria. His first two jobs were with the Perr Urban Health Board and then the City Council of Pretoria where he gained early exposure to computers

Armscor was founded in 1964 as the Armaments Board

importers

Mr Van Vuuren says. "The luxury Toyota Lexus is an instructive example. It equals the best in Europe, but is built with a quarter of the manpower. No wonder Toyota can sell the car for \$38 000 and make a profit. We have competed in tough markets and can attain the highest standards of output from inputs of manpower and material"

Activist bomb victim sues 'SA agents'

By DON JACOBS
Harare

ONE of the most spectacular courtroom battles in southern African legal history is looming with veteran socialist activist Jeremy Brickhill suing Death Row prisoners Michael Smith and Kevin Woods for alleged South African "destabilisation".

Mr Brickhill, a former campaigner for the ruling Zapu party, is claiming R450 000 in damages from Woods, Smith and Barry Bawden, who is serving a life sentence for assisting the May 1987 SADF raid on ANC premises in Harare

Woods, 37, and Smith, 36, were sentenced to hang for killing a Zambian driver in a January 1988 attack on an ANC "safe house" in Trenance, Bulawayo

Evidence

But Brickhill claims in papers served on the men in prison that they and Bawden were also involved in the October 1987 car-bombing of Harare's Avondale shopping centre, in which Mr Brickhill suffered severe internal injuries

Zimbabwean security police have never led evidence linking Woods, Smith and Bawden to the incident, and Mr Brickhill's lawyer Bryant Elliott declined to say what witnesses would be called to prove the civil damages case

He acknowledged that allegedly key figures in the case — other members of the Bawden family — were now in South Africa and beyond the jurisdiction of Zimbabwe's courts.

Mr Brickhill, currently researching at St Catherine's College in Oxford, England, has a long history of support for the "armed struggle", both in Rhodesia and South Africa

Naked

Acknowledging reduced tension with South Africa, officers at Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison last week relaxed Death Row conditions for Woods, Smith and fellow convict Phillip Conjwayo, 56, who since 1988 have been stripped naked from 4pm to 7am and locked in their windowless 1,5m by 4,5m cells for over 23 hours a day

They are now allowed to wear clothes and spend two hours "in the sun" each day

Their lawyer Robin Hartley has asked for an audience with President Robert Mugabe to appeal for an amnesty for them

Armscors' six-gun 250

W190-1 3118-24990
■ SOUTH Africa's giant arms manufacturer Armscor has developed a little peaceful sideline — making cricket bats.

Armscor subsidiary Musgrave Manufacturers, which already produces target rifles and hunting guns, has adapted machinery used for shaping wooden rifle stocks to make cricket bats.

"The bats went through almost destructive testing and a top provincial batsman faced 1 200 deliveries from a bowling machine, pronouncing his satisfaction," Musgrave general manager Abie Koch said.

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SAP indemnity yields 575 arms

By Abel Mushi
and Guy Jepson

The Government indemnity to people and organisations illegally in possession of arms and ammunition has produced a substantial response, SAP Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, said yesterday

General van der Merwe's announcement follows Saturday's decision by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to extend the indemnity period to October 31

The original indemnity was scheduled to expire today but was extended because people in remote areas were apparently unaware of the Government offer

The original indemnity offer was accompanied by the announcement of a R100 000 reward for information leading to the discovery of illicit weapons, explosives, ammunition and arms caches

To date, 575 weapons had been turned over to the police, General van der Merwe disclosed in a statement

"The SAP considers these results to be substantial and is grateful that the Government has extended the period of indemnity"

Pointing to Boerestaat Party

deputy leader Piet Rudolph's call at the weekend to members and supporters to return illegal weapons, General van der Merwe said he hoped this would "motivate other leaders to follow his example".

"The SAP wishes to appeal to all leaders to encourage their people to hand in weaponry. It is particularly characteristic that while numerous AK-47 rifles, limpet mines and hand grenades are in circulation, to date none of these weapons has been handed in"

Warned

He also warned people who failed to make use of the indemnity that they ought not to expect "any mercy" when they were found in possession of illegal arms

Soweto police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgryn has disclosed that not one of the 575 weapons handed in had come in from Soweto residents. Despite the reward, Colonel Halgryn said, there had been no response "whatsoever" from Soweto residents

"We have promised to handle the matter in absolute confidence but we haven't received any firearms yet," he said

Although residents were generally reluctant to comment on the subject, a few of those in-

terviewed by The Star in Soweto on Friday said they knew of places where they could easily buy AK-47s for at least R2 000 in cash

"If you don't own a gun in Soweto, you don't want one," one resident said.

A Meadowlands woman told The Star the firearms in circulation were not enough to meet an increasing demand.

News reports have cited Swaziland as a most likely smuggling point for AK-47 rifles, probably from Frelimo dissidents

Although the police believe the smuggling is continuing, a spokesman said they did not believe the Swaziland route was of any consequence

From 1984 until the end of July, more than 600 AK-47 rifles are reported to have been confiscated by the police, mainly from ANC arms caches

In a raid at hostels in Vosloorus and Katlehong last week, police found numerous firearms, including PPSA machineguns, AK-47 rifles, Makarov and Tokorev pistols, and rounds of ammunition

At a house in Soweto last week, police found an arms cache containing two F1 hand grenades, five RGD hand grenades, one Scorpion pistol, an AK-47 rifle and ammunition for both firearms.

No weapons handed in by blacks - SAP

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SAP 2/10/90
Ninety-nine percent of the weapons handed in at police stations up to September 26 were turned in by whites, the police said yesterday. No blacks handed in weapons.

Of the 575 arms turned in, 186 were airpump pellet guns, 257 rifles (which included one 7,92 machinegun and 32 shotguns), 78 pistols and 54 revolvers.

Police said 533 of the weapons were inherited by the people turning them in, one was self-made, 31 were received as gifts, eight were believed to have been stolen and two were antiques.

No explosives, hand grenades or landmines were handed in up to September 26, but police did recover two Z88 semi-automatic 9 mm parabellum military pistols in a dustbin in Pretoria after a tip-off on Sunday.

Police believe these two pistols may have been part of a military arsenal stolen during a raid in April on SA Air Force headquarters in Pretoria. Boerestaat Party deputy leader Piet Rudolph has publicly accepted responsibility for the raid.

About 30 Z88s were reported to be missing after the raid.

Mr Rudolph, arrested in Pretoria on September 17 and detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, appealed at the weekend from his detention cell to members and supporters of the Orde Boerevolk to return illegal weapons.

No weapons have so far been handed in at any Soweto police stations.

Sizeable rewards are being offered for the return of illegal arms, which can be turned in up to October 31 under the State President's general indemnity from prosecution. — Sapa

Cost of SADF exercise estimated to be R10m

MILITARY experts yesterday estimated that the SA Army exercise Excalibur, which started in Lohatla, Northern Cape yesterday, would cost more than R10m and could be the last operation of its size in SA.

Army spokesman Col Hans Stempfle said yesterday the exercise, involving the 7th Infantry Division, was aimed at maintaining the army's conventional warfare capabilities.

Excalibur comes hot on the heels of last week's announcement of major defence cuts, including a scaling down and phasing out of unnecessary exercises, the disbanding of several army and SA Air Force units and the withdrawal of obsolete military hardware.

"In the light of the cuts in the defence budget this will probably be the last big-scale military exercise we'll see in the country for some time," Stempfle said.

"But this does not mean we won't be exercising our conventional warfare capabilities in the future; they might just be on a smaller scale," he said.

Excalibur would include standard

LINDEN BIRNS

warfare phases including attack planning and execution. The SAAF would operate in a firepower support role.

According to experts, as many as 12 000 military personnel could take part in the exercise. This was calculated on the assumption that each of the brigade's two divisions would have a force of 5 000 men each. Further staff would come from support units deploying personnel in logistical and technical roles such as chefs, engineers, bridge builders and mechanics.

Stempfle said the exercise had been planned well in advance and paid for out of the current defence training budget.

Experts said the exercise — which culminates with a joint tank and mechanised infantry attack at the weekend — was necessary. Only through large-scale exercises was it possible to detect and iron out hitches in tactical planning, weapons systems and logistical services, they said.

2/10/90
BIRNS

'Hey, these guys want to kill us and there was blood coming

Vlok defends crackdown

By Glen Elsas,
West Rand Bureau

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er, the State President

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said last night that in spite of claims by African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela, there had been a dramatic decrease in the violence, especially since the introduction of the curfews on September 25.

Mr Vlok, his wife and several generals paid a visit to members of the police force manning roadblocks at strategic points in Soweto last night

He addressed the men at the blocks and thanked them for their dedication and positive attitude.

At the Merafe Hostel warrant officer Flip Prinsloo asked the Minister whether he had a permit to be in the area while the curfew was in operation. Mr Vlok then produced one that had been signed by his employ-

Members of the media accompanied him on his tour through the area and then attended a media conference

"Facts at my disposal do not bear out claims that violence has flared up in the affected areas since the State President's return," he said.

"To suggest that operation Iron Fist was timed specifically to coincide with President de Klerk's visit, or that violence had risen dramatically after his return, is a cynical manipulation of the facts

"Moreover, measures such as operation Iron Fist are instituted to save human life and property, not to fit into any political agenda," Mr Vlok said.

He said the reaction of the residents to the curfew measures in Soweto and on the East Rand had been overwhelmingly positive

(254) CMT TIT 4/10/90

By GREG MILLS

Namibia: Any lessons for a new SADF?

SHAPING the role and structure of a post apartheid SADF presents a minefield of problems. Given the force's recent history of regional destabilisation, attacks against ANC targets in the neighbouring states and in combating internal unrest, there are enormous political obstacles, as well as related pitfalls in the social and economic aspects of integration.

"Integration" here refers not only to the possible accommodation of MK, Poqo and Azania cadres within the SADF, but to complete non-racialism in the force. For although the SADF has long prided itself over its multi racial character, this is not exactly true. Black units remain distinct racial and ethnic groupings, and all senior command posts are filled by white officers. SADF strategic planners would do well to look at the Namibian experience as a most pertinent and recent illustration of the process of integration.

There are, of course a number of obvious differences between the Namibian independence situation and that in South Africa. For one, the returning guerrilla forces (about 10 000) outnumbered the 8 000-strong SWA Territory Force (SWATF). Both forces were demobilised, the new Namibian Defence Force (NDF) starting virtually from scratch.

Preference

Furthermore, as a colony proceeding under international supervision towards independence, the role of the third parties has been much greater than might be anticipated here.



Although the SADF is proud of its multi racial character, black units remain distinct racial groupings

Although there was initially debate whether Namibia should possess a defence force at all, in December 1989 a Tripartite Committee was formed to decide on the composition of the NDF. Bringing Swapo/Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) and SWATF members together under the chairmanship of a Kenyan Untag soldier, this committee did much to engender a spirit of reconciliation between the former adversaries.

The NDF comprises former Plan fighters, demobilised SWATF combatants and a handful of ex-SADF South Africans. It was decided that preference in the NDF be given to combatants on both sides rather than former national servicemen.

With so many to cater for, no national service system was planned. For political reasons, no provision was made for the inclusion of former members of the disbanded SWA Police Counter Insurgency Unit, Koevoet.

British methods

Shortly after independence, a British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) arrived to take charge of the training of the NDF.

Originally invited for one year, it seems likely that the 55 strong team will stay at least another year. Based at Okahandja just north of Windhoek, the BMATT has identified and trained leader groups, the first such completing the one-month-long course this June.

These men will go on to train other groups under British supervision. By using British methods and tactics it was hoped that this new approach, leaving out the past for both sides, would assist the integration process.

Senior members of the Ministry of Defence deny the existence of any problems thus far. Yet, even with the presence of a strong reconciliatory spirit, it appears that there are many areas which require decisive government action.

Though it was anticipated that the NDF should have no more

than 5 000 trained men by the end of the 1990/1 financial year, this will be exceeded with the induction of about 1 500 "Border Guards" from the north. The northern area has been hardest hit by the SADF and, later, the Untag withdrawal, both forces spending an estimated R35 m per month there.

Returnees

This is also the area from which Swapo recruited most fighters, many of whom promised so much, are now languishing unemployed. Their disappointment is reflected in a high suicide rate among returning cadres. With nearly 90% unemployment in the north, the government has attempted to accommodate many of these disaffected within the army.

It might also have to compel companies to employ returning exiles, for there is evidence that white owned enterprises, which dominate the economic terrain, are discriminating against returnees.

These ex guerrillas are a powerful political and organising element. The betrayal felt has already prompted some to say they will go back into the bush and do it again.

They provide a potential power-base and means of control for ambitious politicians, particularly as their military culture clashes with the democratic trend of the government.

However, if the NDF was to incorporate all former Plan and SWATF personnel this would demand a force level way above the 10 000 ultimately envisaged.

Instead, the government has proposed the

concept of Development Brigades essentially civilian retraining schools for ex combatants. Part of the R30 m promised by South Africa for rehabilitation schemes will hopefully be used here.

Policy loyalty

Problems within the Namibian defence structure are likely to be encountered in the formation of a new SADF.

These include transferring Plan from a guerrilla force to one which requires strict routines of financing, accountability and logistical organisation, a lack of discipline in a bush guerrilla army with much fraternisation between ranks, a lack of civil military distinction arising from the involvement in politics of nearly all Swapo fighters, deciding upon rank designations (now a mixture of Commonwealth and Eastern bloc countries) and dress where SWATF uniforms carried unacceptable political implications, and the difficulty of translating one rank structure with strict educational requirements to another.

Integration in the Police Force has not progressed easily, perhaps as a result of its association with the hated Koevoet. Even with the inclusion of nearly 1 200 ex Plan into their ranks there are still doubts as to police sincerity and loyalty.

Despite all these difficulties, post independence Namibia has one major advantage over South Africa: there has been a unified effort towards racial and political reconciliation.

□ Dr Mills teaches at the University of the Western Cape.



ocratic, but is it culture?"

Vlok scraps

Star 5/10/90 (257)

the curfew

in Soweto

By Monica Nicolson

The Government's controversial 9 pm to 4 am curfew has been lifted in Soweto with immediate effect, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said today.

The curfew will still operate in Tokoza, Vosloorus and Katlehong on the East Rand

After intensive analysis, Mr Vlok said the move was justified in the Greater Soweto area of Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville, because the crime level had dropped so dramatically.

Crime figures have dropped in the township by more than 65 per cent in the 10 days the curfew has been enforced — with murder dropping by 62 percent.

The Government was able to lift the curfew so quickly because of the excellent co-operation between police and Soweto residents, he said.

The curfew, part of Operation Iron Fist to deal with recent violence, was condemned by the many organisations and residents.

A 24-hour police hotline has been instituted where residents can complain about criminal elements. The number is (012) 326-8300

JOHAN VAN VUUREN

READY FOR ACTION

The slump is hitting most large manufacturing groups hard but for Armscor, SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods, times have never been so bad

Executive chairman Johan van Vuuren (53) is faced with the task of ensuring its very survival. Huge cuts in government defence spending — with more likely to come — have knocked the bottom out of the domestic market. In the international arena, Armscor is coming up against fierce competition from other hungry armaments suppliers. In the past two years 9 000 of 29 000



Van Vuuren . . . fighting for Armscor's survival

employees have lost their jobs and more lay offs are expected.

The group, with revenue last year of R2bn, has set its sights on local industry and hopes to market much of its expertise in manufacturing and the application of technology to the private sector.

"We started looking at restructuring the group last September. We saw many of the changes coming. With the appointment of the new State President we sensed that it was going to be a new ball game," Van Vuuren says.

The transition will not be easy, he adds, but its success is important not only to Armscor but also to the development of local industry. He sees Armscor, which since the UN arms embargo of 1977 has become an embodiment of resistance to international pressure, as a national asset. It will continue to help ensure that SA has strong defences, he says, and encourage the manufacture and export of a wide range of sophisticated commercial products.

"The Boss," as Van Vuuren is known throughout Armscor, worked his way up the ranks of the organisation, as did most senior executives.

He left Pretoria City Council in 1971 to join Armscor as an internal auditor. After a variety of posts at head office and subsidiaries, he succeeded Fred Bell as executive GM in 1986. Last year, with the retirement of chairman Piet Marais, he was appointed executive chairman.

After graduating, from Erasmus High in Bronkhorstspuit, his first job, he says, was

working as a cash-book clerk at the Land & Agricultural Bank in Pretoria

While working as an accountant at the Transvaal Development Board, he studied part-time and earned his BCom at Pretoria University in 1961.

He and his wife, Maureen, have four daughters. Rugby, cricket and bowls are his sporting passions. While his cricketing and rugby activities are now limited to officiating at the Oostelikes sports club, he remains an avid bowls player.

He's quick to point out that relations with the group's main customer, the SA Defence Force, will remain strong. "I don't foresee any cooling off of our relationship."

He adds that whatever the future of SA, a strong defence force is essential. Thoughts that the arms embargo might be lifted soon are fanciful, he says.

"We have to keep defences alive in case something goes wrong."

Objector *27/10/70*
found guilty *28/4*

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A 28-year-old Durban conscientious objector was yesterday found guilty in the Magistrate's Court here of failing or refusing to do military service.

Michael John Graaf pleaded guilty to not responding to a Maritzburg call-up in December last year.

Mr Chris Nicholson, for the accused, said Graaf would ask the court to place him in community service as an ambulance driver.

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NEWS

Secret unit is unmasked but it's 'different'

THE SA Defence Force quietly operates a squad for professional people called the Military Civil Co-operation Unit (MCCU) — but it has no connection with the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Colonel Ters Oosthuizen (60), commanding officer of the MCCU, yesterday confirmed that the two units had been confused because of the similarity in name

But he gave the assurance that the MCCU had nothing to do with Colonel Joe Verster's CCB — an alleged death squad

Colonel Oosthuizen's unit — a citizen force operation — recruits its members from professional ranks. Its 100-strong force includes architects, doctors, businessmen, lawyers, accountants and senior police officers "We recruit very carefully and look for expertise"

He disclosed the existence of the unit in response to reports that it was part of a clandestine intelligence-gathering operation

Sources told the Saturday Star that the MCCU, which was officially launched in March 1986, was a secretive and sensitive unit that was commonly referred to as the CCB by people at Witwatersrand Command in Johannesburg, where the MCCU has a base

**STEVE McQUILLAN
and KITT KATZIN**

They said the MCCU, along with the CCB, was being disbanded and piles of documents and files had been removed from its glass-fronted office, which is staffed at Wits Command by a woman secretary. But this was denied by Colonel Oosthuizen

Others say the unit infrequently holds big, secret meetings and is thought to be a spy unit

Secrecy

But Colonel Oosthuizen dismissed the speculation, saying that the MCCU had no intelligence gathering capacity "No one I know is a member of the CCB"

On the allegation of secrecy, he said this perception was brought about because the unit's work was so different.

The colonel, an advocate, has been a Citizen Force member since 1948 and was at one point second in command of Operation Savannah — the SADF's thrust into Angola in 1974

The MCCU was born out of that experience, Colonel Oosterhuizen recalled "We had been diluting our efforts to care for the local population."

After that experience, Colonel

Oosthuizen had been asked to establish the unit, which falls under the command of the Chief of the Army, General George Mering.

The unit was formed to assist communities after cross-border incursions and to be employed at home in times of civil unrest or after natural disasters.

Citing an example, Colonel Oosthuizen said an MCCU task force was put to good use in helping to restore the day-to-day running of Alexandra in the early 1980s when the black township's infrastructure collapsed.

In helping to uplift the locals, the MCCU arranged house loans from building societies and gave some residents a basic training in certain skills

"We don't take over; our job is simply to assist the local community," he said

"We are a think-tank with a problem-solving role."

The MCCU, with an SADF budget of R40 000, has offices in Pretoria — the official headquarters — Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Johannesburg

Among the other known members of the unit are Johannesburg advocates Hans Bornman and Lotter Wepener, who were on opposite sides of the legal fence during the Hiemstra Commission, which investigated the Johannesburg City Council spy ring.

SADF's elite squad has no CCB links

c/c-
6/10/90

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Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force is quietly operating a squad of professional people called the Military Civil Co-operation Unit (MCCU) — but it has no connection with the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)

Colonel Ters Oosthuizen, 60, commanding officer of the MCCU, yesterday confirmed the two units had been confused because of the similarity in name

However, he gave the assurance the Citizen Force MCCU had nothing to do with Colonel Joe Verster's CCB — an alleged death squad

Professional people

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Others said the unit infrequently held big, secret meetings and was thought to be a spy unit

Colonel Oosthuizen dismissed this, saying that the MCCU had no intelligence-gathering capacity

He has been a Citizen Force member since 1948 and was once second-in-command of Operation Savannah — the SADF's thrust into Angola in 1974.

The MCCU was born out of that experience, recalled Colonel Oosthuizen "We had been diluting our efforts to care for the local population"

He established the unit, which falls under the command of the Chief of the Army, General George Meiring, to help communities after cross-border incursions and to be employed at home in times of civil unrest or after natural disasters

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SADF link alleged in 'third force'

Sowetan 9/10/90

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IN AN attempt to identify the so-called "third force" behind South Africa's violence, the Institute for Contextual Theology has named the SADF Special Forces as the most likely culprit.

The ICT noted in a statement yesterday that if one was looking for people with "the resources, the weapons, the expertise and training, the professionalism and the experience, the ability to kill and to destabilise, then we must surely look at the history of the Special Forces of the SADF".

Noting the reported role of the now-infamous Civil Co-operation Bureau in particular, the ICT questioned whether the Special Forces would have any reason for wanting to destabilise the new South Africa.

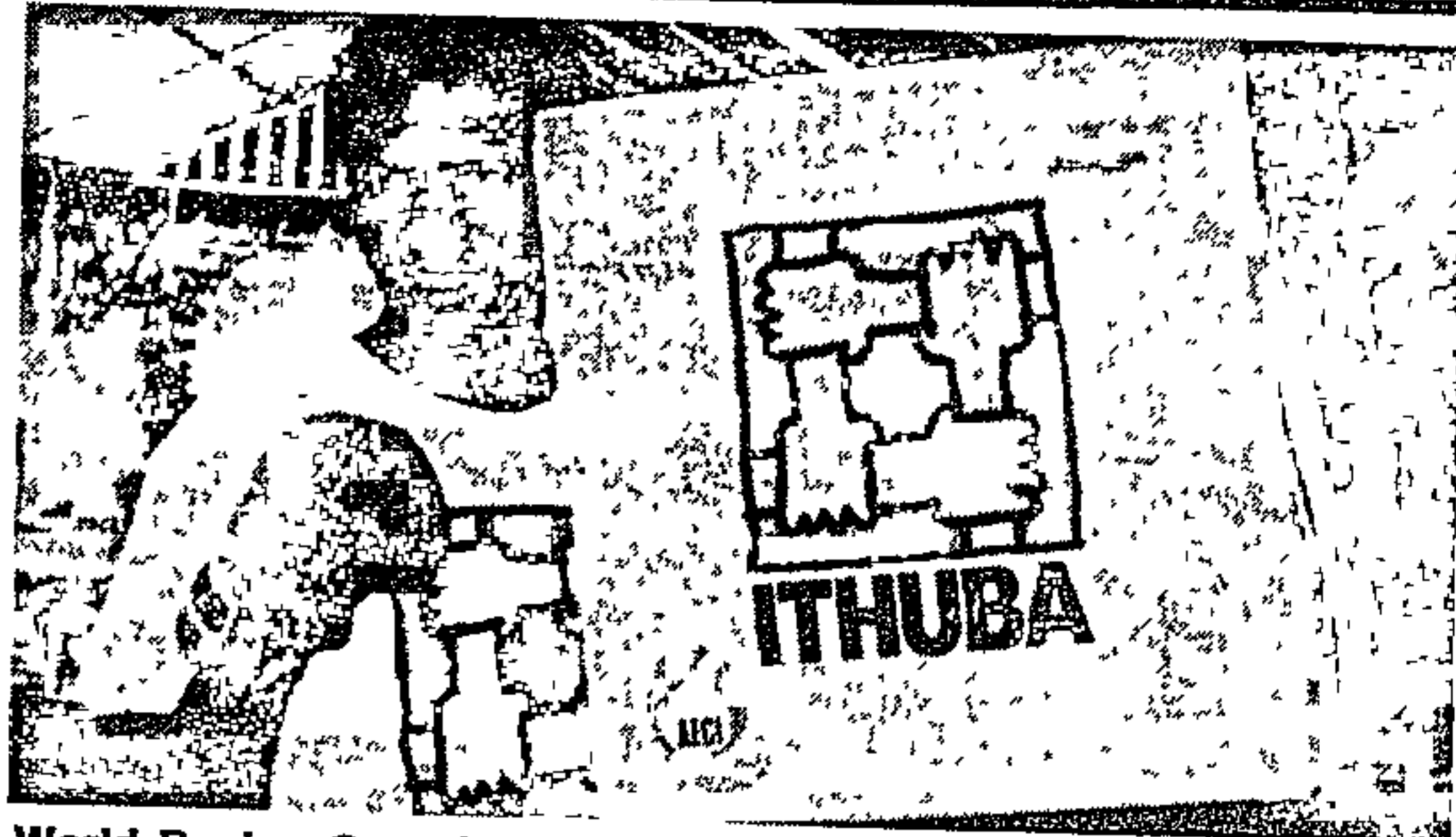
Reasons

It answered: "Yes, they would have. It would be the same as their reasons for destabilising Mozambique or Angola and their reasons for trying to destabilise Swapo and the ANC over so many years ...

"These reasons are quite simply to wreck any attempt that is perceived to be a move towards a marxist one-party state, or a move towards communism," the ICT alleged.

An SA Defence Force spokesman denied any SADF involvement in causing the violence.

In reaction to calls by Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to provide evidence for such allegations, the ICT said such evidence was there. - A police spokesman said: "There is a special investigation unit which is following up all evidence ... which is doing everything in its power to follow up evidence". - Sapa.



World Boxing Organisation lightweight champion Dinga Thobela has challenged Comrades Marathon king Bruce Fordyce to a boxing match at Gold Reef City tomorrow at 2pm. The "fight" will be part of activities taking place during the Ithuba fund-raising day.

Pupils find naked body in class

By KENOSI MODISANE

Pupils at a high school in Meadowlands, Soweto, yesterday found the body of a naked woman in a classroom.

The body was discovered at Kelokitso High School where a similar find was made about two months ago.

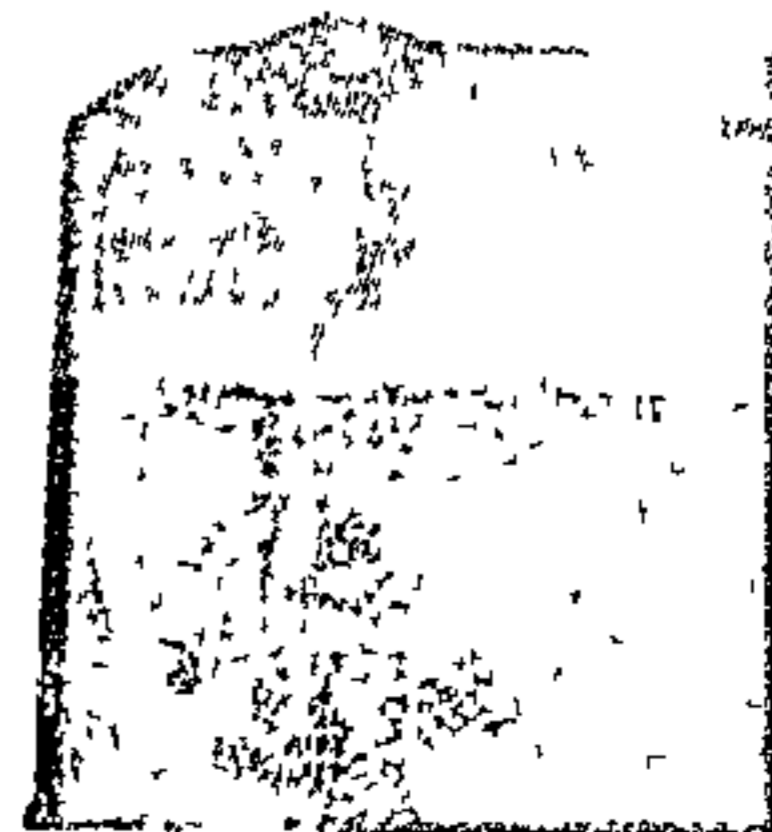
A pile of woman's clothing, which seemed to belong to the dead woman, was found next to a pool of blood in an adjacent classroom.

Blood stains in the schoolyard led to an opening at the fence and through to the street - suggesting that the assault

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The time has come to taste something completely different. Bracing, crisp, deep-down refreshing. As strong as a beer. The unique taste of a cid called Hunter's Gold.



Coetzee tells of 'tyre-burning' killings

edly shot in the head, but survived.

Mr Coetzee told of another occasion when an attempt to render unconscious an ANC member in Swaziland using "drops" from General Neethling's office failed.

There were gasps yesterday as Mr Coetzee described nonchalantly how two ex-ANC men were burnt through the night under tyres alongside a river near Komati-poort, while he and other policemen drank beer and braaied meat nearby.

Earlier, Mr Coetzee had outlined a series of incidents in which he allegedly acquired poison and "knock-out" drops from General Neethling.

The hearing here continues today

Yesterd at a special hearing here, counsel for the plaintiff objected that evidence was being heard on issues not related to General Neethling.

The respondent, however, argued that the evidence was related to incidents reported in newspapers as told by Mr Coetzee, adding that Mr Coetzee's "whole story" had to be told, because parts could not be heard in isolation.

Mr Coetzee was allowed to continue. He mentioned several cross-border raids by teams from the security police farm, Viakplaas. In one, into Botswana, ANC member Mrs Joyce Dupale was alleged-

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Own Correspondent

LONDON — Defence and prosecution advocates clashed over the admissibility of evidence about alleged hit-squad murders and cross-border raids when the defamations and damages case against Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail resumed here yesterday.

The newspapers claimed that police forensic head Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling provided poison to kill or try to kill former ANC activists. They said the stories were based on what self-confessed police hit-squad captain Mr Dirk Coetzee told them.

No place for Umkhonto, Malan tells NP congress

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Defence Minister Magnus Malan sent a clear signal to the ANC yesterday that the continued existence of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was unacceptable.

There was no place in South Africa for "quasi-military organisations" representing political interests.

He also said MK cadres would "not feel at home" in the South African Defence Force and that there was no question of their being integrated in the army.

In an unscheduled contribution to the law and order debate at the Cape congress of the National Party, General Malan also emphasised the Government's view that the continuing recruitment and training of MK personnel was contrary to the terms of the

Pretoria Minute.

He took MK chief of staff Chris Hani to task for suggesting the Pretoria agreement covered only armed actions

Asked by a delegate whether the ANC fighters would be integrated into the SADF, General Malan said "There can be no talk of such integration. The maintenance of a professional army demands professionally trained personnel"

General Malan said there was another important distinction between the SADF and Umkhonto we Sizwe

The army was the instrument of the State, not the National Party, but MK was the instrument of the ANC

To place MK cadres in army ranks would raise the ANC's armed wing to levels it did not deserve. It would also mean Zulu impis could be drawn into the army.

6 Nov 10/10/1990

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Vlok resists demands for tougher curbs

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has resisted strong demands from Cape National Party delegates for extreme security measures, including shooting anyone who lifts a stone against a policeman.

The congress, which ended yesterday, expressed a strongly conservative mood on security matters.

Mr Vlok faced calls for independent inquiries into police action to be scrapped and for police to conduct their own investigations, for further "iron fist" measures to be imposed in townships to curb intimidation, and for general curfews.

The most extreme demand was from delegate Frikkie Botha who proposed that police be allowed to shoot anyone who lifted a stone against them.

Mr Botha was arguing to a resolution from the King William's Town constituency asking the Government "to take steps in order that the SAP may be allowed to defend themselves during unrest".

Shrugging off criticism of the police in the past for shooting rioters in the back, he said "the back was as good a target as

the front".

Although the congress laughed at his extreme views, other conservative views were also aired.

Mr Vlok dismissed Mr Botha's suggestion by saying police action against rioters had to stand the test of the courts.

A policeman was not empowered to use greater force than was used against him. Every person shot dead was a member of a family and the consequences of killing a person would be felt for generations.

He rejected the demand for general curfews and said the country could not return to such measures.

Mr Vlok also responded to criticism of the policy forbidding policemen from belonging to political parties. The SAP had to create an image of impartiality, he said.

He said he would be presenting anti-intimidation legislation to Parliament during next year's session.

If intimidation were not stopped, there would never be truly free elections. But he warned that further "iron fist" measures to curb intimidation would be used to criticise the Government.

(1254)
Cape Times 10/10/80

'No place' for MK in SADF

Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — There was "no question" of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) being integrated with the SADF, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told the National Party Cape congress yesterday.

General Malan said "The state has control of the defence mechanism and therefore there cannot be room for a quasi-military organisation that is linked with a political faction."

He said the SADF was a sub-group of the state, but that MK was a sub-group of an organisation.

Viljoen spells out more minority rights

By Peter Fabricius
PORT ELIZABETH — The Government has expanded the list of minority rights it wants protected under a new constitution to include the proper management of the security forces, the prevention of excess taxation and prevention of a communist dictatorship takeover

Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen spelled out more of Government's constitutional thinking when he addressed the Cape National Party congress yesterday

Broaching new "minority rights", he said the management of security forces in a new South Africa was of concern to the Government be-

cause it could affect the maintenance of civilised values

Provision would have to be made to ensure the security forces were "managed and manned in an acceptable and responsible manner"

Another minority right which the Government would like to see protected was the right not to be excessively taxed.

Excessive taxation must not be used to undermine the system of free enterprise indirectly — a system which should itself be enshrined in the constitution.

He also said the rights of those who wished to live in communities and to run community schools would be protected

THE special forces of the SA Defence Force are the only ones with both the means and the motive to be the "hidden hand" behind the recent spate of terrorism in the Transvaal

This is the conclusion of the Institute for Contextual Theology, producers of the world-acclaimed Karos Document, in a new publication, *The New Karos*, to be released this week

The ICT questions whether the rightwing has the means "to mount a national operation that is so sophisticated, so professional, so well coordinated and so invisible

"Which rightwing group has the power to give instructions to policemen and to Inkatha supporters, and to employ extremely well-trained black and white hitmen?" it asked

Inkatha

The so-called third force was not a rightwing formation like the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), although individual rightwingers were no doubt members of it

Because Inkatha was losing support and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela had proved to be much more popular than Inkatha leader chief Gatsha Buthelezi, some people felt it was in Inkatha's interest to destabilise the negotiations process and the ANC

"But these individuals in Inkatha do not possess the means, the resources and the influence over white policemen," the ICT document said

Many people believed the police were behind the recent violence. Some po-

SADF special forces the 'hidden hand'?

South
11/10-17/10/90

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Neither the AWB, Inkatha supporters nor a group of policemen alone have both the means and motive to be behind the violence rocking the country. Only the SADF's special forces have these, says the Institute for Contextual Theology. NOEL BRUYNs reports:

Policemen were responsible for not preventing the violence, had protected Inkatha supporters and hostel-dwellers, and had shot countless people. However, it was unlikely that a group of white policemen alone could command the necessary authority and resources "to execute such a sophisticated conspiracy"

"If we are looking for people with the resources, the weapons, the expertise and training, the professionalism and

"That the special forces have been training Inkatha at a place called Hippo along the Caprivi Strip seems to be supported by incontrovertible evidence gathered by the alternative press"

The document said the evidence presented to the Harms Commission had made people aware of the "sinister role" played by one of these special forces, the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB)

Marxist

The special forces had the means to orchestrate a huge covert operation of destabilisation. Their motive would be to wreck any attempt by a government or potential government perceived to be a move towards a Marxist one-party state or towards communism, the ICT concluded

ADRIAN VLOK: Let him shout at us

the experience, the ability to kill and destabilise, then we must surely look at the history of the special forces of the SADF," the ICT said

"They have always trained and used surrogate forces Koevoet, Unitá, Re-

The alternative press had also unearthed much information

"If the police and the army were really interested in finding out who was behind the violence, they would be questioning the hostel-dwellers, the squatters, the residents and black police officers, they would be collecting affidavits, they would be following up clues like the bullets used, the false number plates on minibuses, the whites with blackened faces and so forth," the ICT said

The fact that they were not doing most of this and had instituted Operation Iron Fist instead, was "very suspicious"

Death squads

Appeals for peace had more and more of a hollow ring because they did not put the blame for the violence where it belonged — outside the townships

"We must not be afraid to point a finger in the direction of those who are conspiring against us all," the ICT said

"Let Mr Vlok and Mr Malan shout at us. Let our critics accuse us, let the death squads themselves haunt us. But, for the sake of those who are suffering, we must speak out," the ICT said

are just waiting for the process to be completed."

... in the prison.

'Curfew could be lifted'

Star 11/10/90
By Guy Jepson (254)

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has hinted that the 9 pm to 4 am curfew in the East Rand townships of Tokoza, Vosloorus and Katlehong will be lifted soon

Addressing a press conference at the Vosloorus Police Station this week, Mr Vlok said that after evaluating the situation he believed the curfew could not remain in force "for a long period"

"We will lift it as soon as circumstances permit but I want to stress that if violence breaks out again we will not hesitate to reimpose the curfew," he said

Mr Vlok said he had been

pleased to find that residents were heeding the curfew and co-operating with police, but said electricity black-outs in certain areas made law enforcement difficult.

The mayor of Vosloorus, Morrison Sinukela, said the imposition of the curfew had saved many lives in Vosloorus and had been welcomed by local residents.

"Before the curfew more than 200 people died in this town," he said.

He told The Star that the situation was normalising and he hoped the curfew would be lifted during the course of next week.

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The man in the black hat is calling the shots again

w/ Mal 12/10 - 18/10/90

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THE talk in state circles is that the man in the black hat is back. His longevity as minister of defence is by no means assured but General Magnus Malan is no longer out on a limb, say sources close to the government and the defence establishment. For the moment at least he can attempt to savage African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela with impunity — and perhaps with a nod and a wink from President FW de Klerk and his other cabinet colleagues.

Six months ago nothing appeared to be going the way of PW Botha's favourite soldier. With the demise of his presidential backer the rule by stealth, which had been the trademark of the securocrats, was replaced by a new civilian regime with its epicentre being the departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and behind that an increasingly enlightened Broederbond.

One by one Malan's pillars of power were trimmed. With the Foreign Affairs-sponsored settlement in Namibia troops were removed from the region, official covert backing of Unita in Angola and Mozambique's Renamo rebels came to an end, South African Defence Force spending and conscription were cut, the State Security Council was downgraded, the National Management System and its network of Joint Management Centres was officially dismantled and the SADF's secret Civilian Co-operation Bureau was closed down.

When, against the initial advice of the security establishment, De Klerk was pushed into appointing the Harms Commission, Malan's future looked shaky. When senior SADF officers gave evidence to the commission that Malan had been party to detailed information on the CCB for several years (despite his claim that he only became aware of its existence last November) an early retirement seemed definite.

Then a series of events occurred which allowed Malan to weather the storm and make a partial comeback.

The Harms Commission inexplicably failed to call Malan as a witness despite strong *prima facie* evidence from within the SADF that he knew of the existence of the CCB and of the formation of its predecessor 10 years ago.

More importantly, the negotiations process hit a speed wobble, the Red Plot debacle broke and the Natal violence spread to the Reef, prompting the return of the SADF to the PWV townships. All this boosted the prestige of the SADF, some of which inevitably rubbed off on its disgraced minister.

"To a certain extent he's been let-off the hook," says James Selfe, a Democratic

PW Botha's favourite soldier is no longer out on a limb — and now Magnus Malan can attempt to savage the ANC, and Nelson Mandela, with impunity.
GAVIN EVANS reports



Party President's Councillor and former SADF commandant. "If you watched Malan for the first four months of 1990 you would have noticed that he kept a very low profile, to the extent that he deferred the answering of parliamentary questions to his deputy. But once it was clear that the pressure had eased he began to resurface." In the past few months it has been Malan, and to a lesser extent Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who have been

most vociferous in castigating the ANC in general and Mandela in particular. A recent example was his statement that "Mandela is a man of many mouths who has one agenda in private discussions and another for public occasions." He noted that "Mr Mandela is daily becoming a greater puzzle" and added that he found it difficult to believe the ANC deputy president "can discipline his wild horses such as the MKs (Umkhonto we-Sizwe) and keep them on track."

SADF-linked sources, speaking off the record, believe that whatever the case was six months ago, today Malan is speaking with full cabinet approval.

"In some senses he is the alter-ego to the ANC's Chris Hani," said one. "He is very much acting as a designated spokesman for the cabinet, and is not speaking out of line at all."

He added that Malan was "much more of a cabinet player than is generally perceived" and his attacks on the ANC were seen as useful because "he is saying things his cabinet colleagues cannot say but feel need to be said."

Another source said Malan and De Klerk now "get on very well and find each other at an intellectual level."

"De Klerk also realises the loyalty and integrity of the armed forces is vital for the stability of the country. He understands that neither the police nor the SADF can be undermined."

However, the prediction being made in some SADF circles is that within the next year Malan will be eased out and replaced by a civilian minister like Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee or Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach.

"The reason," said a senior SADF officer, "is he is part of an era that will have to be sacrificed — rightly or wrongly."

Selfe, who has a masters degree on the SADF-sponsored National Security Management System, also believes the shift back to civilian politics means Malan's comeback will be a temporary one — but disputes the claim that he is back in favour within the National Party.

"The reality is that he has a very tenuous base within the NP. First, he was handed his present cabinet post without any history in the party because he was a protégé of PW Botha, who is no longer around. Second, he was given his position as minister of defence because he was the chief of the SADF, which is no longer as important as previously."

Selfe believes the appointment of Kat Liebenberg to replace Jannie Geldenhuys as chief of the SADF has opened the way for Malan's departure.

"I interpret the appointment of Liebenberg as a confidence-building move for the SADF. Now that you have a hawk at the top, rather than Geldenhuys who was seen as something of a dove, the way is open to get rid of Magnus Malan as soon as his current temporary usefulness comes to an end."

"He is out of line with the way the NP is thinking and operating, but is still there because De Klerk doesn't want to rock the boat. But sooner or later he will have to stamp his personal authority — and Malan will be the first to go."

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Coetzee says SAP 'victimsed' him

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee yesterday claimed that two senior police officers — one a general — had broken into his garage in 1985. Soon after this he found that his motorbike had been sabotaged. He had been "victimsed" by the police.

Mr Coetzee was speaking under cross-examination during a defamation action against Vrye Weekblad and Weekly Mail. The evidence was given before a commissioner here.

The head of the police forensics division, General Lothar Neethling, is suing the Weekblad for R1 million and the Mail for R500 000. He alleges that the newspapers libelled him by printing allegations that he supplied poison to Mr Coetzee for hit-squad killings.

Yesterday Mr Coetzee said the two officers who had broken into his garage were the then deputy head of the CID, Lieut-General Kleinjan Grobler, and Brigadier Jaap Joubert, now Lieut-General Joubert.

He said the police had "victimsed" him after he had helped a Mr Frans Whelpton, who was private secretary to a former cabinet minister, Mr Fanie Botha. He said this followed allegations that Mr Botha was involved in

granting diamond concessions to a former air force officer, Brigadier Jan Blaauw.

Mr Botha had then allegedly "run" to the security police for help and Mr Whelpton's phone was tapped.

Mr Coetzee said he believed it was his opposition to this "unlawful telephone tapping" which resulted in General Johan Coetzee, chief of the security police and later Commissioner of Police, turning against him.

He also became aware that his own phone was being tapped, that he was being followed by two policemen and that his private life was being investigated.

Later, exasperated, he phoned through insults to senior policemen involved.

Mr Willie Oshry, QC, for General Neethling, said these insults were cited as being indicative of the hatred Mr Coetzee had for the police.

Mr Oshry said Mr Coetzee had been accused of denigrating Lieut-General Basie Smit, head of the security police.

Mr Coetzee agreed, saying the general, who would soon be made Commissioner of Police, was a "tweegat jakkals".

The hearing in London is expected to end today.

CMT 7/1/90

12/1/90

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Handwritten scribbles and marks.

Faint, mostly illegible text and markings at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through or a separate document.

Troops 'cost up to R4m a month'

SOUTH Africans are paying between R2,5m and R4,1m a month to keep SADF units deployed in Reef townships to quell clashes between rival factions

The unrest has claimed the lives of more than 800 people *Bl Day 12/10/90*

The financial figures were based on expert estimates that about 10 infantry companies of about 150 men each were deployed as part of operation Iron Fist

One expert said the running cost of a company of servicemen with its contingent of Permanent Force officers and non-commissioned officers was about R258 333 a month. *(254)*

The maintenance of a Citizen Force company cost the SADF about R416 666 a month.

Permanent Force companies cost about R500 000 a month, although experts believed it was doubtful that these companies would be used in Iron Fist.

"It's more likely that servicemen and Citizen Force units are being deployed as

LINDEN BIRNS

they cost less to keep in the field," an expert said.

He said it was difficult to assess how many companies were deployed at any given time as the situation was fluid.

"There are about 30 to 35 companies deployed nationally in unrest-curbing operations, with the majority — probably 20 — in Natal and about 10 in the Transvaal."

Keeping a mixture of 10 companies of servicemen and Citizen Force soldiers deployed cost the SADF between R2,58m and R4,16m a month. This meant the approximate cost of keeping each serviceman fed, clothed and armed in the field was about R1 722 a month, while Citizen Force members cost about R2 700 each a month.

SADF spokesman Cmdt Riaan Louw and SA Army spokesman Col Hans Stempfle declined to comment on or confirm the figures and estimated costs, saying it was policy not to divulge troop strengths or costs of maintaining troops in the field.

80-13/20/90

'Chikane's info

MINISTER of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok last night dismissed as inappropriate and misplaced an earlier attack on him by the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), about alleged security force involvement in the recent Reef violence

In a statement issued by Mr Vlok, he appealed urgently to Mr Chikane and others involved in providing the alleged evidence "to bring witnesses as promised".

'No evidence'

"To date the SAP has not been able to find a single shred of real evidence or even credible information in the material presented for investigation," Mr Vlok said

Mr Chikane said earlier yesterday that he was disappointed to read in the press that Mr Vlok was not going to follow up on the statements of witnesses to security force involvement in the violence which claimed almost 800 lives since the beginning of August

Mr Chikane was referring to statements from alleged witnesses that he, together with leaders of member churches of the SACC, submitted to Mr Vlok at a recent meeting

According to Mr Chikane, "we offered the police every assistance by placing information before them, in tracing evidence and, most importantly, by getting witnesses to speak to them"

He alleged Mr Vlok "is clearly out to protect the security forces irrespective of the crimes some of them are alleged to have committed"

According to the statement issued by Captain Craig Kotze, a spokesman for Mr Vlok's office, "the Rev Frank Chikane's attack on Minister Vlok is both inappropriate and misplaced"

"The SAP has been conducting a large-scale and intensive investigation

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Vlok replies to attack

under the leadership of Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen of the CID into the so-called evidence and affidavits presented by the SACC and the Rev Chikane."

"The help promised by the Rev Chikane in order to trace witnesses quoted in these documents — either unsigned or unsworn — has failed to materialise," Mr Vlok's statement said

Mr Vlok added. "Many of those quoted in the documents cannot be traced in spite of urgent appeals to the Rev Chikane and the SACC for help in finding them. In addition, those who were eventually traced by the SAP were unable to substantiate what they had allegedly written or had given as so-called evidence

'Useless'

"Until this urgently needed help is forthcoming the allegations contained in the documents now in the possession of the the police will remain a useless mass of hearsay, second- and third-hand information and press reports," Mr Vlok said

Mr Chikane, apparently referring to press reports about a speech given by Mr Vlok at the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth on Monday, said: "The Minister has dismissed testimonies because they were not signed and sworn affidavits Our lawyer has confirmed that, as this was not evidence to use in a courtroom, there was nothing unusual about forwarding unsigned and unsworn statements"

UNUSUAL

By LAURIE NATHAN, Campaign chairman

What role for armed forces in a new SA?

Clarens 14/10/90 254

OVER the past few years South Africa has been inundated with a stream of conferences and books on the post-apartheid era. But until recently one crucial aspect of the new society was ignored, the armed forces and policy on security and defence.

These issues were addressed seriously for the first time at the Idasa conference on "The Future of Defence and Security in South Africa" held in Lusaka in May.

However significant this conference may have been, its real value will depend on whether it remains an isolated exercise or marks the start of a wide public debate.

The need for such a debate is crucial. Even the most optimistic prognosis of the future must anticipate some level of violent conflict, and future security policy can either intensify or reduce the militarism that wracks our society. The armed forces will remain the decisive instrument of the state. The conventional ap-

proach to developing security policy focuses on strategic and technical considerations. It begins with a "threat analysis" that tries to identify possible future threats to the country, and concludes by working out the type and size of the armed forces required to meet them.

Fuelled by the self-serving interests of the military and the arms industry, the tendency is to predict "worst case" threat scenarios and to develop bigger or more sophisticated armies, improved weapons systems and larger arsenals to meet them.

This approach has obvious limitations. It has too narrow a military perspective, is over-reliant on the use of force and tends to ignore the underlying reasons for conflict. It diverts resources from more productive ends and contributes to a war psychosis in civilian society. Most important, it is counter-productive. If all na-

tions are engaged in extensive war preparations, their fear of each other is heightened and their sense of security undermined.

Is there a creative alternative to this approach? Without wider talks and research it is too soon to say. But it is possible to imagine some of the dimensions of a different policy that could be termed the politics of peace.

This new policy would differ from the conventional approach in its aims and means. Its main aim would be to set up and maintain peace, rather than security.

Peace would be understood as more than its dictionary definition of "freedom from war". It would include security, but would also encompass economic and social justice and protection of the environment. This broader definition has several advantages:

■ It recognises that violence is not limited to direct phys-

ical harm to people and property, but can be psychological (censorship), economic (poverty), environmental (destruction of natural resources) or political (disfranchisement);

■ It aims to build something positive rather than to prevent something negative;

■ Its achievement lies primarily in a fundamental political and economic restructuring of society and not in military means.

At a regional level the prospect of a serious military threat to South Africa is extremely remote. All the countries of southern Africa will undoubtedly welcome the post-apartheid state into their community.

The sub-continent may remain politically and economically unstable for some time, but a military response to this problem will only exacerbate it.

The road to peace lies rather in South Africa be-

coming a member of the UN and OAU, participating in the joint economic and social programmes of the neighbouring states and refraining from interfering in their domestic affairs.

The most likely internal sources of violence would be rightwing and leftwing groups dissatisfied with the process of negotiations or the new government's policies.

The crucial lesson for South Africa is that the degree of future conflict depends to a great extent on the inclusion and accommodation of competing parties in the negotiations and shaping the new constitution and government. It also depends on the creation of a democratic political system.

The politics of peace would have profound implications for the new police force and army.

Their character, for example, would be shaped by the fact that they are trusted by all citizens, reflect the values of the new society and are subject to civilian control. They would therefore have to be non-racial, committed to upholding the new constitution, accountable to parliament and non-partisan in relation to party politics.

pointment of four

East Rand township curfew lifted

THE East Rand township curfew was lifted on Friday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, as it had effectively halted the violence which hit the area last month. ~~254~~ ~~252~~ ~~243~~

Vlok said the dramatic drop in violence warranted the move. But he warned the curfew would be reimposed if necessary. *Press 14/10/90*
Senior police spokesman Col Steve

Van Rooyen said there had been 242 "instances of unrest" in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus from September 1 to 16. After September 25, when the curfew was implemented, to date, there had been no instances of unrest.

This meant there had been no killings, stonings, petrol-bombings, burning, or damage to property - Sapa.

Police will charge or free detainee

Star
17/10/90
By Cathy Stagg

254 (281)

An urgent application to prevent the interrogation of a section 29 detainee was settled in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police undertook to charge or release Yusuf Mahomed within 10 days.

According to an affidavit by Professor G A D Hart, chief psychiatrist at Johannesburg Hospital, Mr Mahomed had symptoms of severe depression, had attempted to commit suicide three times and was still a suicide risk.

Professor Hart said in his affidavit he believed interrogation of Mr Mahomed was "strongly contra-indicated by his current clinical condition".

Mr Justice J P Roux made the settlement an order of court.

The *rule nisi*, which was granted by Mr Justice G Leveson on October 4, was extended until Mr Mahomed is either charged or released.

Star 18/10/90
Man guilty of refusing to do SADF camp

By Sue Olswang

A Durban man who has completed two years of national service has been found guilty by a magistrate of refusing to attend a South African Defence Force camp.

He will be sentenced in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court on October 24.

Michael Graaf pleaded guilty when he appeared in court last week. A Legal Resources Centre spokesman said the court had been asked to impose a community service sentence on Mr Graaf.

● The register of people who publicly pledged not to serve in the SADF for reasons other than religious beliefs has grown from 23 in 1987 to 143 in 1988, 771 in 1989 and more than 1 300 this year.

Chris de Villiers, chairman of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), said yesterday that not all of these people would be tried.

"Very few have been pursued," he said, adding that some of the 1 300 this year were liable for full national service and others for camps.

"The ball is in the SADF's court — they can either call them up or not"

● Conscientious objector David Bruce was re-



From six years to 20 months . . . objector David Bruce.

leased from jail in June this year after serving 20 months of his original six-year sentence

● Anglican Priest Douglas Torr, who refused to serve in the SADF on religious grounds, was sentenced in August to 12 months' jail. He is out on bail pending an appeal.

● Conscientious objector Charles Bester — jailed in December 1988 for six years for refusing to serve in the SADF — was freed in August this year after serving 20 months in prison. His six-year sentence was reduced on appeal to 20 months by a Rand Supreme Court judge.

His successful appeal followed a landmark Appellate Division ruling in March this year.

The ruling was that the six years prescribed by the Defence Act for refusing to serve in the SADF was to be a maximum and not a mandatory sentence.

Malan calls for end to 'inciting propoganda'

Sowetan 18/10/90 (254)

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has called for an end to "inciting, propogandistic" radio broadcasts from frontline states assisting the ANC. Lecturing at the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University

of Pretoria, General Malan said these broadcasts, especially those of Radio Freedom, were destructive and did not match the nature and spirit of attitudes flowering at present. "I want to ask those

states who assist the ANC in this regard to discontinue. The ANC does not need this assistance any longer. Nothing prevents them from recruiting members in an orderly manner and establishing themselves as a political party," he said.

In another attack on the ANC's military leader Chris Hani, General Malan said Mr Hani's training of a "type of alternative army, wherever it is taking place, is unnecessary". The ANC was also still continuing infiltration, albeit greatly scaled down, from certain states.

"It is indeed time that MK (Umkonto We Sizwe, ANC military wing) adheres to the letter and spirit of the Pretoria Minute. I trust that the states of southern Africa who prefer reconciliation will also take cognisance of this," he said.

Talking on South Africa's security position General Malan said he was convinced the practice of exporting revolution to South Africa was disappearing.

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Hani is full of praise after talks with Vlok

UMKHONTO we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday he was confident that the joint working group on the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle would complete its work within the next two weeks

Hani paid government and his opposite number on the working group, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, unusual compliments during an interview with Capital Radio

The militant Umkhonto chief of staff, who leads the ANC delegation to the working group, said Tuesday's meeting had gone "very well".

His comments confirmed the two sides were finally making good progress — after recent setbacks — on removing obstacles to negotiations.

PETER DELMAR

Both sides spoke frankly about the problems under discussion, he said, adding that some of these problems were serious

"But I am happy that we are sitting down in a good atmosphere and being frank with each other

"I think government has been courageous . . . to sit down with people like us, who they formerly labelled terrorists"

The working group would be meeting next week, although a date had not yet been established, Hani said

ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki said yesterday he expected Justice Minister Kobie Coet-

see to release details of the political offences working group's report next week

Coetsee suspended releasing details until government had cleared up attacks by the ANC on government

Sapa reports that Hani said in an interview yesterday that a democratic SA government elected by the majority of people should proceed to form a new army (254)

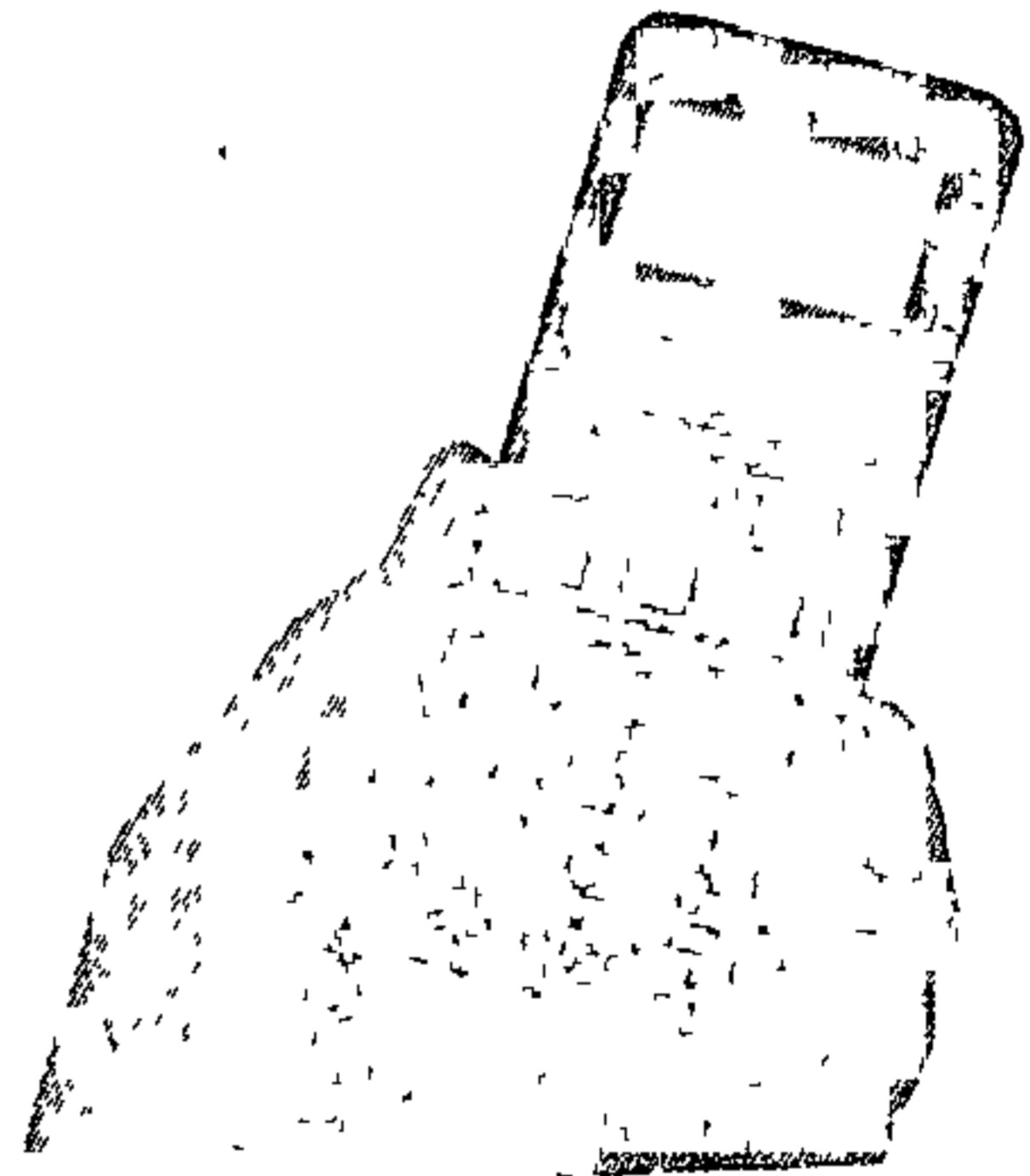
The SADF had been used to bolster apartheid and had committed excesses in the process. It was an army that was used to destabilise SA and the whole of Southern Africa.

"Therefore we need an army that is going to uphold the democratic norms in this country"

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Natal emergency goes, troops stay

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Emergency regulations were lifted in Natal yesterday, bringing the four-year-old state of emergency to an end throughout the country.

Announcing this at a press conference in Pretoria, President de Klerk said the last major stumbling block to negotiations had now been removed.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced at the same press conference that no policemen or troops would yet be withdrawn from Natal.

More people would be needed to maintain law and order now that emergency measures had been removed, he said.

The Natal emergency has been in force since June 12 1986. It was officially withdrawn through a short proclamation issued by Mr de Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee in the Government Gazette.

Mr de Klerk said conditions in Natal had become stabilised to the extent that the ordinary laws of the land were again sufficient to enable the Government to ensure the safety of the public and to maintain law and order.

The Government had consulted comprehensively with its security advisers and with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Timed

"Looking back on all the violence, the killings, intimidation and destruction which necessitated the imposition of the state of emergency, one thing is abundantly clear: violence and intimidation brings no solutions," Mr de Klerk said.

"There is only one route to peace and reconciliation in our country and that is through peaceful negotiation."

The decision to lift the last of the emergency measures was

apparently taken by the Cabinet on Wednesday and may well have been timed to coincide with Mr de Klerk's visits to the Netherlands and Luxembourg next week.

● From Washington it is reported that the White House applauded the move yesterday, calling it a landmark in Pretoria's drive to normalise political activity.

Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said President de Klerk had political courage and leadership.

"We believe the process of change in South Africa has become irreversible. The lifting of the emergency in Natal reflects that reality."

The move met one of five conditions set by the US for the removal of sanctions. Two others were met when political parties were legalised and the Government began talks.

South Africa must yet free all political prisoners and repeal remaining race laws before the United States can officially lift sanctions.

19/10/90 (25)

Govt keeps watchful eye on West Rand

The Government is adopting a wait-and-see approach to the crisis in West Rand black townships where violence has flared in reaction to Conservative Party-led town council decisions to cut off essential services

Asked what the Government intended doing, Planning and Provin-

cial Affairs Minister Hennis Kriel said through a spokesman that it was watching the situation to see if it was "more than a storm in a tea cup"

However, he advised individuals who thought they had been treated badly by councils to take them to court. — Political Correspondent.

Police battle
Star 19/10/90
with mobs in
 (254) (255)
Toekomsrus

● From Page 1

Several other people were injured, including three policemen who were petrol-bombed when their vehicle broke down, said police liaison officer Captain Henriette Bester.

A crowd in Toekomsrus threw stones and fire-bombs at a police vehicle, wounding one policeman, according to police. They opened fire in response, killing an 18-year-old youth

Sam Mathe, a driver from The Star, was one of several people injured by rubber bullets.

Running street battles between police and residents broke out after electricity was cut off at certain houses in the township on Wednesday.

Within an hour of the curfew being introduced last night, police drove through the township announcing that all residents should stay indoors between 9 pm and 4 am

Debris from barricades littered dozens of streets as protesters tried to prevent police from patrolling the township

Four men with birdshot wounds were admitted to the Leratong Hospital yesterday afternoon, said the hospital superintendent. None of the patients, all residents of Toekomsrus, had been critically injured. She said three other men had been admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night with gunshot wounds.

● The partially burnt body of a man was found in Sebokeng yesterday. He had been stabbed, hacked and set on fire. Police are investigating the possibility that the man was involved in the murder of two taxi drivers.

Residents chased from taps - claim

Police 'slashed

and punctured

water buckets'

Star 19/10/90 (254) ~~254~~

By Therese Anders
Highveld Bureau

Ermelo

Young white policemen slashed the plastic containers of desperate Wesselton township people who walked up to 4 km to find water, witnesses allege.

They also claim police yesterday overturned hundreds of buckets of water as weary residents trudged home, Casspirs rode over tin containers and police used dogs to chase thirsty mothers and children away from taps in the nearby Indian township

All those making the allegations have given permission for The Star to use their names

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said today "We regard such alleged acts as abhorrent and if any policeman is found guilty of such an act, strict disciplinary action will be taken"

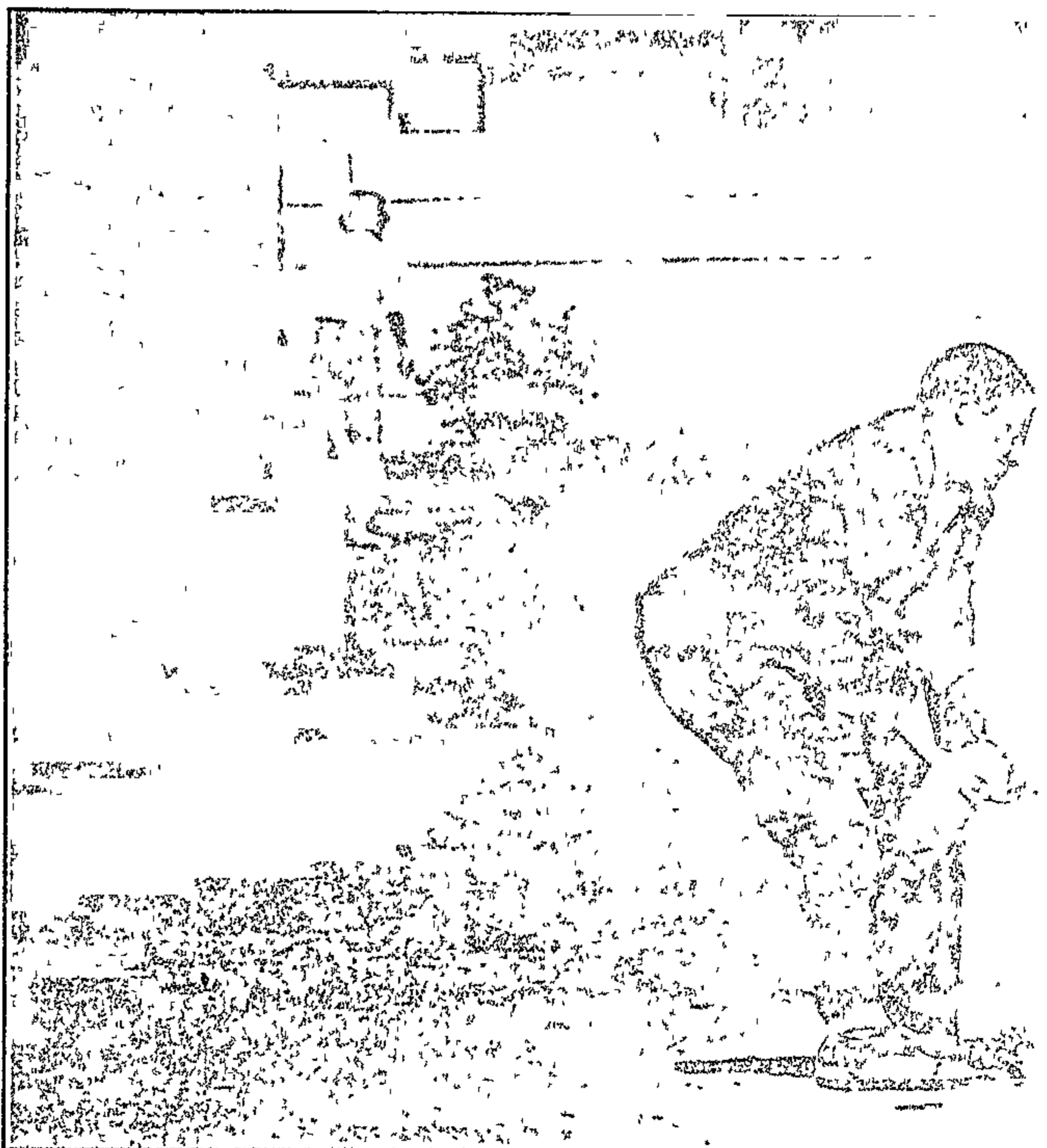
Captain Kotze urged witnesses to come forward. He promised anonymity would be respected

Chaotic

Wesselton's 50 000 residents have been without water or water-borne sewerage since Tuesday when Ermelo's Conservative Party suspended supplies

The situation in Wesselton was described as chaotic yesterday as thousands of angry township folk flocked into the white part of town, to the Indian township and even nearby farms in search of water

Boetie Tilly, a garage owner in the Indian township of Cassim Park said: "On Wednesday about 100 black people were lined up fill-



Govt hints at petrol price in

Star 19/10/90 By Peter Fabricius Political Correspondent

The Government has hinted that another increase in the petrol price is imminent. The move is expected this weekend

creases must not lead to sustained increases in general prices

With SA's relatively low dependence on oil, an increase in fuel would not necessarily have the effect on the inflation rate that was

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Boetie Tilly, a garage owner in the Indian township of Cassim Park said "On Wednesday about 100 black people were lined up filling containers at my garage

"All of a sudden a police Casspir and a van arrived and parked right outside my building

"Two young white cops got out of the van. In front of my eyes they took out knives and began puncturing the plastic containers so that they were unusable

"And they were laughing. To them it was a great joke.

"These people, and the council, will have to answer to God for what they are doing"

Johannesburg businessman Ahmed Cassim says he was in Cassim Park yesterday morning at 10 am when he saw police with dogs chasing black women and children with buckets away from private residences

The Star saw a policeman approach Zakh Nkambula as he was filling a large drum at the Indian primary school. Mr Nkambula claimed he had permission to use the tap but the policeman threatened to arrest him for stealing water. The officer then gave Mr Nkambula a long lecture about paying his water account

A police spokesman said Ermelo police had been experiencing difficulty since the water stoppage, with people entering private premises and stealing water

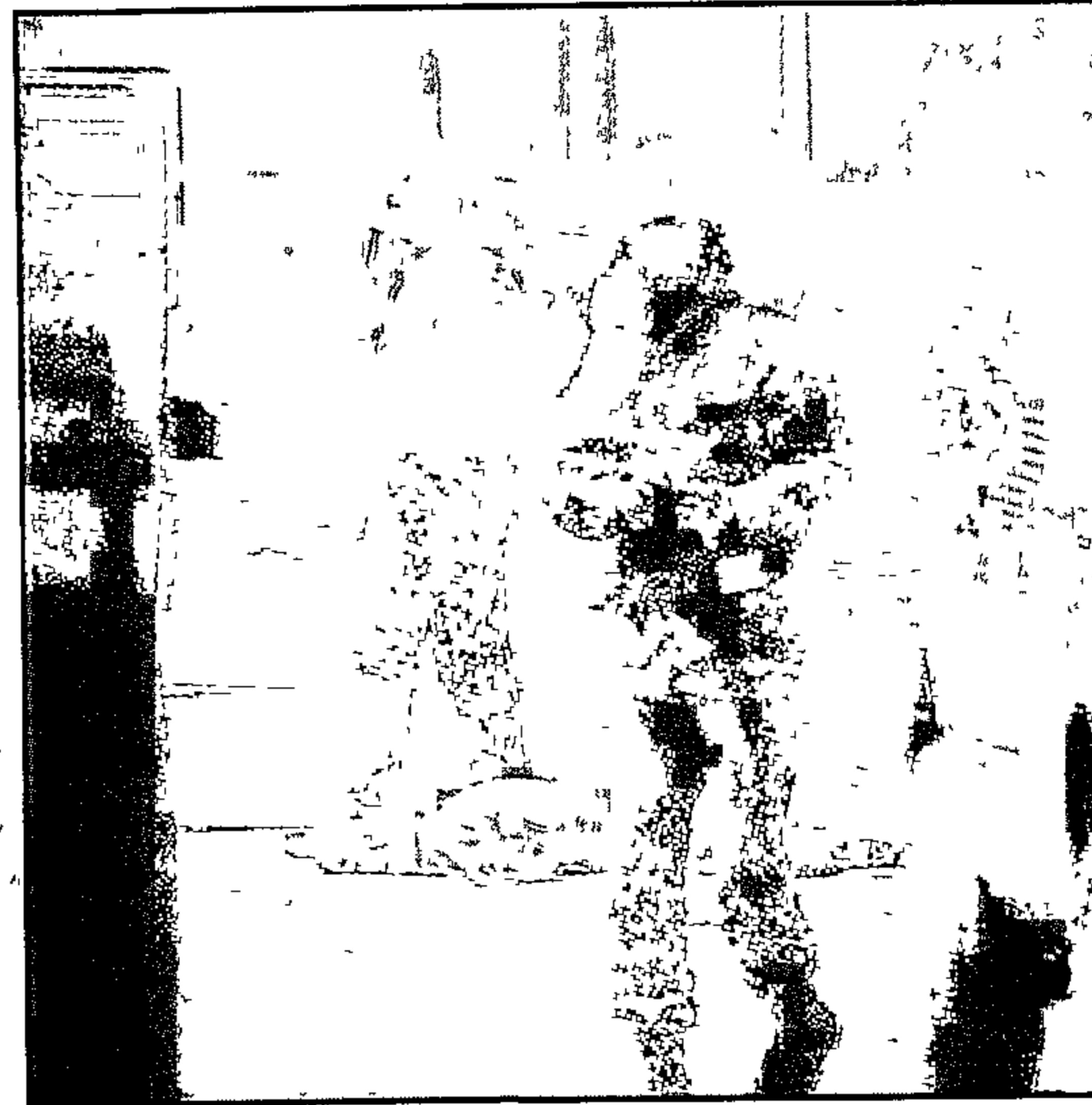
A number of fire hydrants had been broken and water pipes had been dug open and punctured

He said police had organised a water tanker to be parked in Cassim Park, but "because youths intimidated the people who went to fetch water, police were forced to withdraw the tanker".

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Pupil killed in curfew township

Star 19/10/90
254
16/30



Dead . . . police in riot gear stand guard in front of the body of Meme Kano, a pupil shot dead in Toekomsrus, Randfontein, yesterday.
● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

Staff Reporters and Sapa Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok last night imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in strife-torn Toekomsrus, Randfontein.

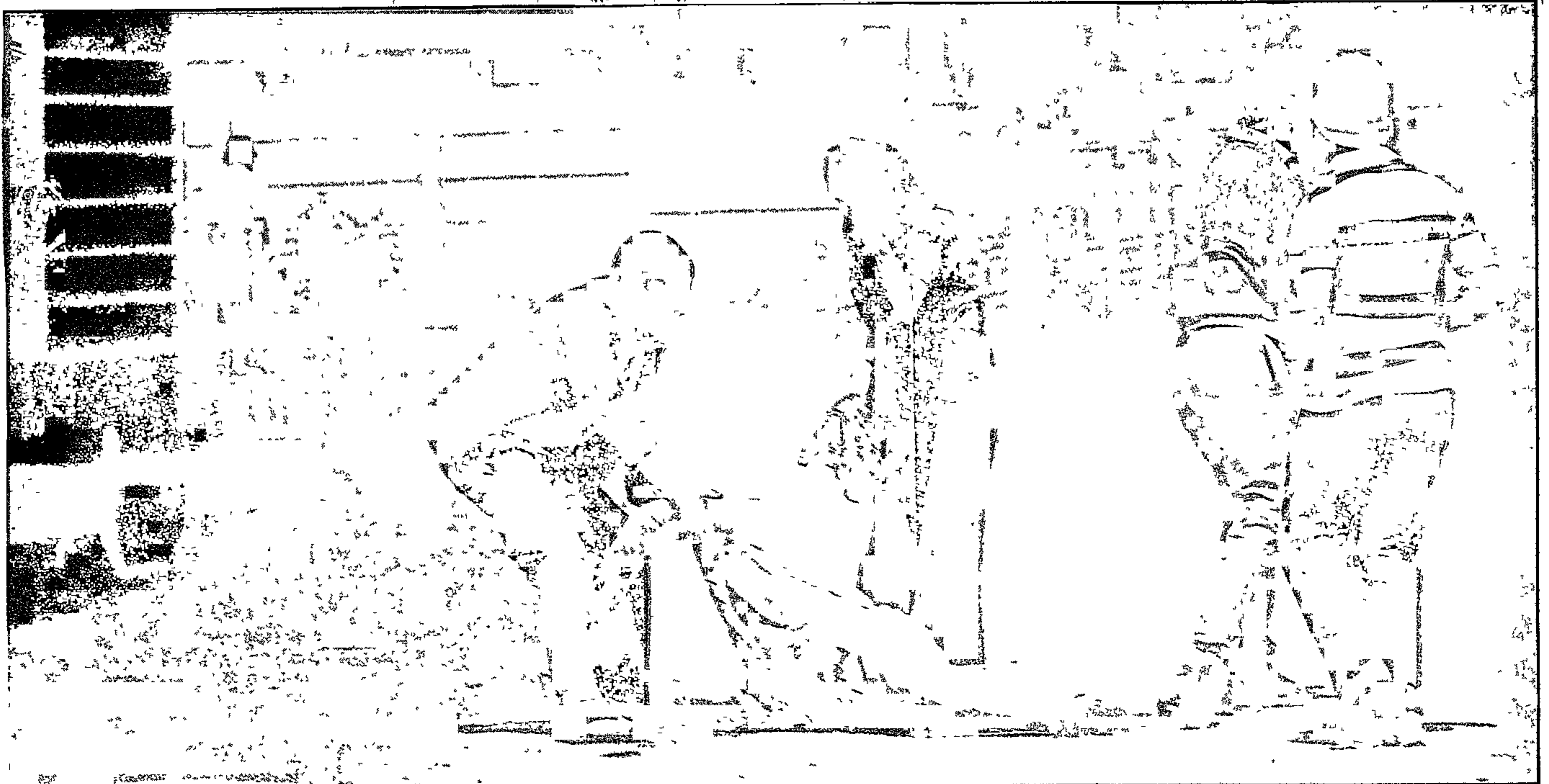
This came within hours of a school pupil being shot dead. Reporters from The Star witnessed police opening fire and saw the youth drop.

Meme Kano fell, tried to crawl away and called for help. Police-men tried to reach the injured youth but were pelted with stones. The youth died minutes later.

His hysterical mother, Betty Kano, sobbed beside the body.

Police managed to take the body away about 30 minutes later

● To Page 3



Wounded . . . a horrified member of a foreign television crew screams at police after the man at her feet was shot in the face in Toekomsrus.
● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

A SPATE of assassinations and attempted murders of African National Congress activists over the past week has raised fears that apartheid death squads are back in business.

Human rights groups say the incidents appear to have been professional operations, which suggest a pattern of "informal repression" aimed at leading members of ANC-aligned groups.

The following are among the incidents reported over the past week.

● Early yesterday morning the chairman of the United Democratic Front-affiliated Western Cape Civic Association, Michael Mapongawana (45), was wounded by a bullet in the back and his wife Nomsa (34) died from a bullet wound in the chest after their house was petrol bombed in Khayelisha.

Police report that the couple were in bed at 1.50am when four men threw three petrol bombs through a window. The couple were gunned down while fleeing after the house caught fire.

● Leading Border trade unionist and ANC official Jeff Wabhena was murdered by a lone gunman wearing a stocking over his head last Friday night. Wabhena, the chairperson of his ANC branch, was at a meeting in Mdantsane when the gunman walked in, fired one shot at the paraffin lamp and then pumped four more into Wabhena's chest at point-blank range.

Apartheid death squads may be back in business

W/Week 19/10 - 25/10/90

Sinister assassination attempts on activists over the past week suggest that repression has shifted from formal to informal methods. Report by

GAVIN EVANS and VUYELWA QINGA

tion about the incident should be reported the police. This can also be done anonymously by telephoning Alexandra detectives

● HRC member and leading UDF activist Joyce Mabudafhasi reports a series of suspicious incidents suggesting moves towards an assassination attempt on her. On October 9 occupants of a motor car asked after her at her home. Two days later, bootprints were found outside her bedroom window, and on Saturday a group of men again asked after her.

Three years ago Mabudafhasi was severely injured, and narrowly escaped death, when her home was bombed. She was also detained under the Emergency Regulations from October 1986 to January 1989 and again in August and September last year. After both detentions she was issued with restriction orders.

● National Anti-Repression Forum Kroonstad fieldworker Biza Makgato reported yesterday that in the latest of a

series of telephonic assassination threats, the caller said "Tonight is ours because the township will be in darkness".

● The HRC reported that its Heidelberg fieldworker yesterday met an unemployed man who said he had been recruited as a "security guard", after which he and others were trained to use guns with silencers. It is investigating the possibility that this could be a death squad training camp. A similar incident was reported in Sibasa, Venda.

The HRC said yesterday these incidents "substantiate the trend we have observed that repression has moved from formal to informal methods".

According to the Institute for Contextual Theology, which has done a study on the violence around the country over the last three months, "recent incidents suggest that the 'Third Force' attacks are not simply coming from random right-wing elements".

"Our research shows that they have been carefully planned by people with the resources, experience, expertise, weapons and training to kill and destabilise. It is not clear whether those responsible are acting on their own or are officially sanctioned in some way, but if we ask who has the motive and the means, we must look towards the special forces of the SADF and SAP as possible culprits," says the report.

NGK chaplains to wear uniforms

Sowetan
19/10/90
THE General Synod of the NGK has unanimously supported a decision that NGK chaplains in the SADF continue to wear uniforms

The recommendation to approve the wearing of uniforms was put forward against the background of other churches - including the NG Sending Kerk - who increasingly vote for their chaplains not to wear uniforms.

The objections of other churches centre on their unease that the wearing of uniforms makes chaplains part and parcel of the SADF which implies, therefore, that they minister to Government agents only.

(254)
The NGK decision says it sees "no crucial objection or practical obstacles" to chaplains wearing uniforms in enabling them to do their duty which entails ministering to soldiers

* A former Minister of Agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman, made an impassioned plea to the NGK in Africa to put pressure on foreign countries to lift sanctions.

"Sanctions need to be lifted so that we can experience economic growth and create jobs. All we need is one Christian gesture from the NGK in this regard," he said. - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Defence spending cuts SA isolation nearly 'proposed by Malan' at an end — Pik

254 Political Staff

SM-196 20/10/90

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had himself proposed the cuts in defence spending so that funds could be released for badly needed social services, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, disclosed yesterday

It had not been necessary for him or the State President to ask the SADF to reduce its budget, he said at the Transvaal congress of the National Party

"The Minister of Defence came to the cabinet with a plan to reduce expenditure so that funds could be released for housing, education and other social services," Mr Du Plessis said

The SADF had been given a mandate to drive the Cubans and Russians out of Angola and General Malan proposed that defence expenditure be cut once they succeeded in this task, he said

From ANTHONY JOHNSON

PRETORIA — South Africa stood on the threshold of a "total breakout" from its international isolation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

Addressing the NP's provincial congress here, Mr Botha predicted that within a year South Africa would have regained international acceptability

"This is an amazing feat when you consider that a year ago South Africa had virtually no credibility," he said

Mr Botha said that not only governments and statesmen now believed Mr F W de Klerk when he said that the government wanted a just South Africa — the international media did as well "This has changed our whole situation internationally"

Uneasy calm in Toekomsrus after residents meet police

Star 20/10/90

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AN uneasy calm descended on Toekomsrus township near Randfontein yesterday as Casspir patrols were withdrawn.

This followed an urgent meeting of the police and representatives of the Toekomsrus Crisis Committee.

Police liaison officer Captain Henriette Bester, however, said some of the Casspirs would remain to protect the community. She said they would be withdrawn as soon as the situation had improved.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew within hours of the death of a 18-year-old senior secondary school pupil Meme

BRIAN SOKUTU and SAPA

Kano, who was shot by police on Thursday night.

According to a police spokesman the shooting occurred after a police vehicle had broken down in the township and was petrol-bombed.

Several people, including The Star driver Sam Mathe were injured when the police opened fire with rubber bullets and teargas.

Duty police officer Captain Eugene Opperman confirmed the incident.

The situation seemed quiet yesterday morning

with youths playing football, watched by police in Casspirs.

Two policemen guarded the partially burnt home of Labour Party official Basil Padayache.

The family left to stay with relatives after their home was attacked on Thursday.

An 11-year-old girl, Tessa Stadhauer, was also injured and damage was caused when a teargas canister ripped through a front window of the home of Margaret Stadhauer.

The violence erupted following the cutting off of electricity by the Randfontein Town Council earlier this week.

FAREWELL TO ARMS' FALL

15/6 AR665 20/10/90

Anglican synod urges SADF, MK demilitarisation

THE Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe should both be disbanded in a post-apartheid South Africa, the synod of the Anglican diocese of Cape Town has decided.

The synod, presided over by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, voted yesterday to ask the government, the African National Congress and other participants in constitutional negotiations, to incorporate provisions in a new constitution that would commit South Africa to a demilitarised society.

The synod said the government of a nonracial and democratic society should effect this by:

- A phased disbandment of the SADF, Umkhonto we Sizwe and other military and paramilitary units and their absorption where appropriate into a civil police force;
- The abolition of conscription and the school cadet system, and
- The dissolution of Armscor and other arms manufacturers.

It decided that the church should investigate the economic and other implications of a society committed to a peaceful culture.

Proposing the motion, Mr Terry Crawford-Browne, a lay representative of St George's Cathedral, said he believed a nonracial, democratic South Africa would not be threatened by its neighbours.

South Africa simply could not afford the military machine developed under former president Mr P W Botha.

South Africa and its neighbours had desperate social needs and resources should be applied more properly to education, housing and medical services, than to arms.

"Unless we commit ourselves to a peaceful society, we will lurch from one revolution to the next and it is the poor who almost invariably suffer the consequences," he said.

His motion was approved by all but a handful of delegates. — Sapa.

Malan calls for 'real' MK leader

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said today he was willing to meet the "real" head of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, but not its controversial chief of staff Mr Chris Hani, who was "sort of secretary".

General Malan told the Transvaal National Party congress here that Mr Joe Modise was meant to be the leader of MK, but there was apparently some confusion over this, which was "typical of MK's poor organisation and lack of discipline".

General Malan added that he was willing to meet the real chief of MK "once they decide who it is", but only if both sides could guarantee beforehand that there was a mutual under-

standing of each other's terminology and that each side could openly inspect the other's military capacity.

In another speech today security Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok again lashed the ANC for making allegations about the security forces without offering evidence.

The unrest situation was under control, but it was volatile. He warned that the "smallest spark" could cause an explosion of violence.

This was evident in Vosloorus, where cutting electricity had led to unrest.

He appealed to Nationalists to take care in what they said and did, to be reasonable and just at all times, and to avoid stirring up confrontation and violence.

in/1986/41 20/10/90

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Scrap SADF in the new SA, urges synod

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5/ Times 21/10/90

Sunday Times Reporter

CHURCH leaders in Cape Town have called for the Defence Force and the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, to be disbanded in a post-apartheid South Africa.

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Malan invites ANC to inspect SADF

By LESTER VENTER

MINISTER of Defence Magnus Malan has invited ANC military chiefs to inspect the SA Defence Force

But the invitation has more than one sting in its tail. He wants a return invitation to do the same to MK, the ANC's military wing.

And he first wants MK to sort out whether Joe Modise, its commander, or Chris Han, its chief of staff, is the real boss.

The general was referring at yesterday's National Party's Transvaal Congress to various claims by Mr Han, including one that Malan is avoiding a meeting.

Attitudes

Gen Malan again ruled out the possibility of integrating the SADF and MK.

"Political parties do not have military wings," he said. "If the ANC wants to get into step with Western and civilised attitudes, and with democratic developments in South Africa, it will have to realise this."

On a meeting with MK chiefs, Gen Malan chided "As far as I am concerned, I will not meet at any time with the real chief, after they decide who the real chief is."

With his tongue partly in cheek, Gen Malan said that in a reciprocal inspection he would want to see MK's weapons.

Sta- 22/10/90

Magnus softening his line - Hani

By Peter Fabricius
and Sapa

General Magnus Malan was modifying his dislike "for our army", Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday.

He was responding to comments by the Minister of Defence at the congress of the Transvaal National Party at the weekend.

"The general now wants to speak to our commander-in-chief," said Mr Hani.

General Malan said at the congress that he was willing to meet MK commander Joe Modise —

but made it clear he was against ANC calls for integration of MK into the SA Defence Force.

But he poured scorn on a call by Mr Hani for a meeting with him.

General Malan said he could not understand Mr Hani's desire to meet him. It sounded like an appeal in a "lonely hearts" column.

Mr Hani was only MK's chief of staff — "which is nothing other than a sort of secretary".

Mr Hani responded to some of General Malan's statements at a meeting of the Mzimhlope branch of the ANC in Soweto yesterday.

General Malan said he was ready to meet Mr Modise at any time but set several conditions.

He invited Mr Modise to visit the SADF to get first-hand evidence of its technological capability and hit-power, and the "exceptional morale, training and fighting ability" of its soldiers.

But, as a quid pro quo, Umkhonto we Sizwe would have to show the SADF how it looked.

Said Mr Hani at the meeting yesterday "MK weapons are the property of the people. You must not surrender them to the enemy. The SADF can never be our future

army. It is presently being used to entrench apartheid. South Africa's future army will be determined by a democratic electorate."

While praising President F W de Klerk for being vigilant and a better leader than his predecessors, he said Mr de Klerk should not be trusted.

Of significance, said Mr Hani, was that Mr de Klerk had seen the old way as suicidal. The President was however trying to buy time so as to negotiate with a weak ANC.

"We must not give them this chance," Mr Hani said.

Modise asked to visit SADF

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Sowetan
22/10/90

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, invited the leader of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Joe Modise, to meet him and to visit the South African Defence Force.

The invitation is part of a reciprocal one to visit Umkhonto we Sizwe

Addressing the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria, Malan also invited Modise to be his guest on an extended tour of all departments of the SADF.

Keen

Referring to reports that Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani had accused him of avoiding a meeting, Malan said he was unaware Hani was so keen to meet him.

"Mr Hani is not MK's leader. He is the so-called chief of staff, which is a kind of secretary. The chief is Mr Joe Modise.

"Mr Hani is either presumptuous and going over his leader's head, or he is speaking for himself and Mr Modise should say if he agrees with Mr Hani's viewpoint.

Leader

"As far as I am concerned, I will meet the real leader at any time. Before we do that, how-

ever, it is important that we establish a foundation by ensuring that we understand one another's terminology and concepts

"I invite Mr Modise as my guest to visit our successful organisation. It will be a comprehensive visit in which he can gain first-hand knowledge of

the SADF's technological capabilities and the striking force of the Army, Air Force and Navy."

Malan said MK would then have to show the SADF how it looked. It would be no more than right for MK to show the SADF its weapons and

where they were hidden. It was also important to know of the training of MK soldiers.

"The SADF is the pride of South Africa. I have no problems for having an inspection. I trust Mr Modise and Mr Hani would feel the same about Umkhonto we Sizwe." - Sapa

Malan sees new role for SADF

Cape Times 22/10/90 (254)

Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — General Magnus Malan wants the Defence Force to participate in "joint projects" with neighbouring states in the fields of military assistance and socio-economic upliftment

However, South Africa's often hawkish Defence Minister does not believe a Nato-type co-operative alliance among Southern African countries is appropriate at this stage

Details about the possible new role for the SADF after years of unwelcome involvement in frontline states emerged at a media briefing at the National Party's Transvaal congress at the weekend

Earlier, General Malan told delegates to the congress that ANC guerillas were finding it increasingly difficult to take refuge in Southern African states and it had become clear that the region no longer really posed a threat to SA

"It is therefore clear that the SADF need not maintain an aggressive posture in respect of countries in Southern Africa

"There is no reason why these countries should not normalise their relations with SA, and why joint projects cannot be undertaken

"Against this background, the SADF is prepared to help sovereign states, where we can"

Questioned later by the Cape Times on the type of joint projects and co-operation he envisaged, General Malan said the SADF was prepared to help in the areas of "training and sharing knowledge"

Other examples included the assistance given by the navy to Zaire recently and the role the Defence Force played in helping the Ovambo people in Namibia, he said

The general idea would be to use the Defence Force "to help people to help themselves"

Asked about the prospect of joint military exercises on a Nato-type basis, General Malan said this would be a "totally wrong step at this time"

"Forget Nato — let's get other types of co-operation together"

South Africa would have to accept that it should be looking at ways it could help its neighbours in priority areas such as the socio-economic upliftment

In Mozambique, for example, the problem areas where assistance was needed were poverty, hunger and improving the quality of life of people, he said

Police set to impose curfew on Khayelitsha

Stc 26/10/90

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police are poised to impose a curfew on strife-torn Khayelitsha from tonight

Officers monitoring conditions in the troubled township, where the death toll could be as high as 10, were keeping Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok fully informed today.

It is understood the machinery for a curfew is already in place and police are ready to set the legal arrangements in motion as soon as the order is given.

Tension

After several days of tension and sporadic attacks on property belonging to the Lingeletu West Town Council, violence flared yesterday when police prevented thousands of residents from marching to the council offices.

The offices were burnt down and several shacks torched during the night. Residents, who had heeded a call for a stayaway, wanted to deliver a petition calling for the dissolution of the council and the resignation of town clerk Mr Graham Lawrence and mayor Mr Mall Hoza

There were conflicting estimates of the death toll today. Police spokesman Major Gys Boonzaaier said six people were killed — at least two by police, shot dead yesterday afternoon after attacking a special constable's home.

It was uncertain who was responsible for the death of a man shot when police broke up the march with teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets. Major Boonzaaier said it appeared the man had been shot with live ammunition.

One man was stabbed and another shot by unknown attackers earlier in the day and an unidentified girl was shot dead by unknown gunmen yesterday afternoon, he said. He denied a claim by Democratic Party MP Mr Jan van Eck that seven people had been shot dead by police.

Nine bodies from Khayelitsha are in the Salt River State mortuary. Their ages were between 13 and 45 and all were male.

The Cape Town fire brigade said they put out at least 50 shack fires at Site C. Other fires were fought by residents.

Last night palls of smoke hung over the troubled township as smouldering barri-

ades lay strewn in the streets. Police set up roadblocks at most entrances to the township and all cars were searched before being "allowed in at their own risk".

Injured people, most with birdshot and rubber bullet wounds, were taken to the Khayelitsha hospital in ambulances and private cars.

Red Cross volunteer aid corps workers were mobilised when the crisis became evident.

Red Cross public relations officer Mrs Hazel Powell said 35 people affected by tear smoke or with pellet and birdshot wounds were taken to clinics and the day hospital.

Treated

Twenty-six people were treated at three large Cape Town hospitals.

Thirteen were admitted to Groote Schuur, three of whom were serious cases.

Tygerberg admitted eight adults who were in a satisfactory condition.

The SAP today disputed the reported death and injury tolls. Lieutenant Burger van Rooyen, the SAP liaison officer in Pretoria, said the death toll was four, and 16 were injured, of whom four were policemen.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

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I PRESUME?

would not comment this week on reports that a deal was negotiated between Armscor and the Moroccans. He said that it had always been his policy not to talk about arms sales to or from SA

He says he was well received by Hassan and that he and Pik Botha stayed overnight at the king's guest house on the coast. After-



De Klerk

wards the SA party also travelled to Rabat and Casablanca.

During his meeting with Hassan, says Botha, he presented the king with a hunting rifle which had been specially made by an Armscor affiliate. Hassan presented Botha with a gift of silverware which — along with other gifts and personal possessions — Botha has pledged to the museum at George. The presentation will take place soon.

The significance of Botha's visit to Hassan, at a time when SA had already been isolated by many Western countries and most African nations, became clear this week.

It is also clear that full diplomatic relations and an expansion of trade links may follow De Klerk's meeting with Hassan. And a visit by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdalatif Filali to SA is to take place soon, according to De Klerk.

De Klerk says he briefed Hassan fully on reconciliation in SA and that Morocco has an important role to play in Africa's move towards the free enterprise system. Hassan said, in turn, that De Klerk's next visit would have "full State status".

It is expected that the De Klerk entourage will make a brief stopover in another African country of some significance, en route from the visit to the Netherlands' Queen Beatrix and Luxembourg. Sources speculate that it could be Kenya or Nigeria. *Eddie Botha*

THE MILITARY *FIM 26/10/90* SOLDIERING ON *(254)*

While Defence Minister Magnus Malan seems dead against the integration of the SA Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), senior SADF officers are understood to be working out the logistics of what is regarded as inevitable.

Malan has repeatedly ruled out the merging of the two forces. His main concession has been to invite MK members to apply to join the SADF. He has also invited MK to

visit SADF facilities — on condition that the SADF can do the same with MK.

Whatever the early posturing, it's clear that the future of both the SADF and MK will be important issues in constitutional negotiations. *FIM 26/10/90*

The SADF has about 60 000 Permanent Force members — mostly in training, logistical support and administrative roles. MK is estimated to have around 10 000 members, about 2 000 of them believed to be trained to a level that would be acceptable to most conventional armies. *(254)*

The biggest apparent problem in integration is that MK is seen as the "private army" of a political group (the ANC), while the SADF serves the State (though cynics might argue otherwise).

James Selfe, a Democratic Party Presi-



Malan . wants a return visit

dent's Councillor and an expert on defence matters, believes there must be integration. He says the first step would be to allow MK members from both inside and outside SA to assemble, with their weapons, at designated points inside the country. This would not only remove potentially disruptive people from society, but also give MK the chance to organise a disciplined command structure. The SADF could help with the establishment and administration of the assembly camps. A joint representative group could be formed to work out the mechanics of integration. A first step could be joint patrols.

It would also be necessary to assess MK members to determine their potential for further training or leadership roles. This could happen either under the SADF or an invited foreign training group (such as the British army teams in Zimbabwe and Namibia). Selfe believes there will have to be a degree of inverse discrimination to rapidly promote suitable MK officers.

He argues that while there is no immediate conventional military threat to SA, a large standing army could become an impor-

P.T.O.

Ex-officer tells SADF: No more

By PETER AUF DER HEYDE Durban

TEN years ago, Michael Graaf was an officer in the South African Defence Force. Today, he is a conscientious objector — and regards his stand as a greater national service than his original military service.

Graaf, now 28, served with 101 Battalion in Ondangwa, Namibia, in 1980 and 1981. What he saw there, he says, disillusioned him about the role of the SADF in Namibia. And, he said before a Pietermaritzburg magistrate this week, he no longer believed the official version of what had happened during the war in Namibia.

He is on trial for refusing to perform any further military service. At times, however, he appears to have put the SADF in the dock.

During Wednesday's appearance, he related an incident during which his 101

Battalion had received a report that the gatekeeper of their base had been abducted from his home by Swapo insurgents. He arranged for vehicles to go out on a mission to rescue the man. The men returned with the gatekeeper, who was still alive but badly beaten up, and two of the attackers, who had been killed during the rescue mission.

During an investigation it emerged that the two dead attackers were in fact members of the SADF — they belonged to the "Takkie Squad", which consisted of SADF soldiers who dressed up as Swapo insurgents and

committed acts of terror against the local population, he said.

Graaf said he had volunteered for an officer's course after being conscripted into the SADF in 1980 and was sent to Ondangwa after qualifying as a second lieutenant.

He said he realised soon after being sent to Namibia that the SADF, "far from protecting the local population from terrorists, was in fact an army of occupation".

After completing his military service, Graaf became involved in student politics and the End Conscription Campaign.

He said he approached the SADF and told them he was not willing to serve anymore, but would not make an issue out of it, if they did not call him up.

But after receiving repeated call-ups, he report-

ed to his regiment in December last year and told them he would no longer serve in the SADF. "Since then I have had five court appearances and now all I want to do is get it over with, so I can do something with my life."

Graaf, who faces a maximum 18 months' imprisonment, said he is prepared to go to jail. "I have spoken to many other conscientious objectors and think I will be able to cope in prison. Obviously it is not something I would like to do."

His trial was postponed to November 28.

Michael Graaf

W/Mail 26/10 - 11/11/90

(254)

Implicated CCB members 'are to be retired soon'

By GAVIN EVANS and CHARLES LEONARD
SEVERAL Civil Co-operation Bureau members implicated in illegal activities are expected to be retired over the next fortnight, according to reports from London.

British government and other leading authorities in London say they have been informed that State President FW de Klerk, had decided to retire, with two years pay, those members of the secret SADF unit who had been identified in the Harms Commission as being involved in violent or illegal acts. One

name specifically mentioned was Abraham "Slang" van Zyl.

The sources said the decision had been taken as part of an attempt by the government to distance itself from the activities of the CCB. Since the CCB was disbanded three months ago its members have been given the option of continuing to serve in the SADF.

A spokesman from the State President's Office said he had "received no confirmation of the report" and referred *The Weekly Mail* to the Justice Department for comment, where a spokesman said they had not been informed of any

developments in this regard and referred *The Weekly Mail* to the SADF.

Asked for comment, Defence Ministry spokesman Dr DAS Herbst said: "These are very strange speculations."

He referred *The Weekly Mail* to the statement by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan on February 26, when he said that all CCB activities were suspended from then onwards. He also said that on July 31 SADF chief General Jan-ne Geldenhuys said the CCB was from then-on being operationally disbanded, and that "the process of disbandment is continuing".

Threat after lawsuits blame SADF for plot to kill Tambo

SADF SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN THREATS TO KILL TAMBO GRANTS S

SIT
2/25/89

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By MARION DUNCAN

THE State Attorney's office has threatened to prosecute a former South African hit squad member to prevent him disclosing details of a plot to kill ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Details of the Tambo plot and other alleged covert operations have emerged in affidavits prepared for Supreme Court action against Defence Minister Magnus Malan by Guy Bawden, a Zimbabwean national.

Mr Bawden, jailed for 25 months in Chikurubi prison for being a South African agent, is himself being sued by British writer and political activist Jeremy Brickhill. Mr Brickhill is claiming R1,2-million damages from Mr Bawden, his brother Christopher "Kit" Bawden, the South African government and the ministers of Law and Order and Defence.

Mr Brickhill was maimed in a car bomb blast in a Harare shopping centre in October 1987 and his court papers contain details of the attack as well as several others involving Kit and members of "an SADF group".

The threat to prosecute Mr Bawden under the Protection of Information Act was made by an official from the State Attorney's office in the office of Mr

Brickhill
Lawyer
to the





and she's given up sport, swearing, in life. But she says Jesus has willed it. Picture: JAMES SOULLIER

Both Guy Bawden and Jeremy Brickhill have called on the South African government to set up a commission of inquiry into cross-border operations, which they maintain are still taking place.

Mr Brickhill is a vociferous opponent of South Africa who was badly injured in a bomb attack in the parking lot of Harare's Avondale shopping centre in October 1987.

Knowledge

Speaking from London, where he is still undergoing medical treatment for the injuries sustained in the explosion, he said the car bomb was "definitely part of an official SA Defence Force operation sanctioned by the South African government."

"It was only in May this year that I obtained knowledge of the specific links between the covert cross-border operations and South African government ministers, namely the ministers of Law and Order and Defence."

"That is why I have instructed my lawyers to name both ministers as co-defendants in the damages suit."

"I am only one of thousands of victims of such destabilisation operations. That is why I wanted to bring this action, because it is the continuing policy of destabilisation which must be exposed and stopped."

"Mr De Klerk's attempts to embark upon a reconciliation and negotiation process inside South Africa have still to take account of the insecurity and concern felt about that policy of destabilisation."

"The failure of the Harms Commission to address the external operations of the Civil Cooperation Bureau is a good example of the fact that he has not begun to deal with this question."

Mr Brickhill said he was not and had never been a member of the ANC.

"I am actually a member of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party and have been since 1976. I have been involved in Zimbabwean nationalist movements for a long time and as a writer and journalist I have written extensively on politics in the region — including South Africa's."

Ignorant

"I have also supported the South African liberation movements, which is why the South Africans came after me."

Mr Brickhill said he did not feel the need for revenge against the individuals who had harmed him.

"I feel pity rather than anger for them. They are dangerous people but they are ignorant and probably frightened of the processes going on around them."

"It is the people behind them who pose the most serious threat to the stability of the region and that is why I want an inquiry."

Summonses have been issued by Mr Brickhill's legal agents in South

cal: Go to school

ver Tambo, he called on the Youth League to support the "back to school campaign". "It is not enough only to criticise what is happening in SA," Mr Tambo said "In future the true value of our people will be measured by the level of their creativity."

In his speech SA Communist Party chief Joe Slovo hit out at attempts "by the government and media" to divide the ANC between "hawks" and "doves," and turn it into a "toothless, legless and armless organisation".

Eagles

"The ANC is united We are the eagles of liberation," he said

Mr Slovo, whose speech was preceded by lengthy praise-singing and toy-toting, said there were attempts to split the alliance between the ANC and the SACP.

He said the ANC had come to the negotiating table "not as beggars, but as a proud organisation to claim what is ours". And while the organisation remained committed to a peaceful process it would not surrender its ultimate goals and aims

SEPARATE LIVES

Lonely boys of busy life

THE ANC and THE ANC

SA cricketers's duty

SA cricket star's duty

P.T.O.

SADF spy jailed for eight years

8 Times 28/10/90
By DON JACOBS
Bulawayo

DETAILS emerged this week of a spying incident in southern Matabeleland which has deeply embarrassing implications for both the Zimbabwe and South African governments

Lovejoy Ndou, 26, was jailed for eight years on two counts under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act after pleading guilty to telling SADF agents in the Transvaal about the movements of armed ANC guerrillas near his home in the Shashe area, where Botswana, Zimbabwe and the Transvaal meet

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Bulawayo magistrate Mr Wilbert Mapombere heard evidence that Ndou made repeated illicit trips across the Limpopo and was paid a total of R105 by SADF officers

He saw armed ANC guerrillas at Shashe in September 1989 and again in April this year, the court heard

President Mugabe has always insisted that the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe was not allowed to operate on Zimbabwean soil, and South Africa has assured black neighbouring states it has halted all espionage

Ndou was one of over 14 000 people who have been caught "border jumping" from Matabeleland. Many are hoping to find work in SA

Mr Mapombere rejected Ndou's appeal to be allowed to turn state evidence and identify other Zimbabweans working for the SADF

Regulations are lifted on East Rand

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday lifted the proclamation of unrest areas — popularly known as "mini states of emergency" — in East Rand townships.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced that the special security measures proclaimed under the Public Safety Act would from yesterday no longer apply in Wattville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Tokoza, Tembisa, Botleng, KwaThema, Duduza, Ratanda, Vosloosrus and Tsakane.

He said that the security situation in these townships had improved sufficiently to enable him to lift the measures. During October only 32 unrest incidents took place in these areas, compared with 363 incidents in September and 382 in August.

Mr Vlok said that the unrest situation in other areas where unrest had been declared did not allow these measures to be lifted. The measures would be lifted as soon as it became clear that violence was no longer a threat.

Mr Vlok said he would not hesitate to declare unrest areas in those places where public order was disrupted by disturbance of the peace, disorder, rioting or public violence.

However, these powers would only be used where the situation demanded it and for as long as the unrest continued.

Mr Vlok said he realised that the decision to lift the unrest area proclamations contained certain risks and implications, especially with regard to manpower, but gave the assurance that the situation would be watched closely and evaluated consistently.

Mr Vlok's announcement means that the unrest area proclamations will still be in place in 16 of the 27 townships where they were introduced on August 24.

described the situation as tense. Bloem said Kroonstad municipality, which supplied Maokeng with water and lights, had said Maokeng residents were R1,5m in arrears. A Maokeng council spokesman confirmed the cut-off.

compelling the Daveyton and Benoni councils to restore their electricity supply, alternatively that they continue to supply electricity until December 31 at the flat rates of R70 or R150. Daveyton's power was cut off on October 16 by the Benoni council

and Eskom in anticipation of the case being lost. Mr Justice van Dijkhorst said the outstanding amount owed to Benoni by the Daveyton council was R3m as at September 3. This led to Benoni being in arrears in paying accounts to Eskom which sued the Benoni council for

Benoni to resume to the Daveyton. "I cannot see legal basis on which we can force a supply commodity to a common cause can not pay for Mr Justice van

Vlok lifts unrest order in 11 townships

PRETORIA — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday lifted the unrest declaration on 11 East Rand townships with effect from today.

The declaration of 27 townships as unrest areas was part of the Iron Fist operation to quell the reef violence and made provision for curfews in these areas.

Unrest declarations still exist in 16 other Reef townships, including Soweto. This situation would remain until violence was no longer a threat, Vlok said in a statement yesterday.

8/10/90 11/11/90
EDYTH BULBRING

The affected townships are Wattville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, KwaThema, Duduza, Bothleng, Ratanda, Vosloorus and Tsakane.

During October, only 32 unrest incidents took place in these areas compared with the 363 incidents reported in September and 382 in August, Vlok said.

Vlok said he realised the decision to lift the declaration was risky and the situation would be closely watched and evaluated.

Liebenberg takes the reins of SADF

LINDEN BIRNS

GEN "Kat" Liebenberg took over as Chief of the SADF yesterday, replacing Gen Jannie Geldenhuys who has retired.

Liebenberg, formerly Chief of SADF Staff, was sworn in at a ceremony at Voortrekkerhoogte.

When Liebenberg commanded the SADF's Special Forces, the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) — recently the subject of the Harms Commission of Inquiry into alleged politically motivated murders and hit squads — was established.

Geldenhuys has since announced the CCB's disbanding.

Liebenberg, a BA Law graduate, also served as SA's military attache in London before taking command of Sector 10, then Special Forces and then as Chief of the Army.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Political comment in this issue by Jim Jones Newsbills by Michael Moon Headlines and subediting by Cecile Reyners All of Times Media Ltd 11 Diagonal St Johannesburg

A passion for soccer and anti-communism

FEW South Africans have heard of the Eagles clubs but there are 500 of them nationwide, held together by a team of 80 members of the organisation's staff and consuming finances which run to more than R1-million a year.

The clubs concentrate on recruiting youth from the townships. They are anti-communist and pro-Christianity and they favour the strategy of negotiation, the institution of equal social rights and advancement by education.

That's how the deputy director of the Eagles, Lexon December, outlines his Bloemfontein-based organisation.

December, a former rugby player from the Eastern Cape and former senior clerk for the Development Board, has travelled the world on behalf of the Eagles. He has attended Youth Action Training in Taiwan and has also been trained in Israel. This has provided valuable experience for the training courses he co-ordinates for Eagles members, he says.

The Eagles enterprise, adds December, has nothing to do with the government and is privately funded. It was founded by a political scientist with a passion for soccer, Dr Dawid Marx, who is director of the or-

ganisation.

December and Marx began their working relationship on the sidelines of some playing field back in 1981 and have remained together since.

"Every year we'd go overseas with Dr Marx and there we would get to talk to various firms about funding."

Elize van Vuuren, who is responsible for fund-raising as public relations officer for the Eagles, says much of the support comes from abroad although international donors prefer to keep their names confidential.

"I believe that big business gives us money because we are against communism and for democracy," says Van Vuuren.

December agrees that opposition to communism is one of the Eagles cornerstones — but it is not the only facet of the organisation.

He holds strong personal views on communism. "I've seen with my own naked eyes what has happened with communism in China."

Have his travels extended into the People's Republic of China? "Well, in communist China I went as far as the border," he replies.





PRAYERS ANSWERED Odile Harington's mother, Mrs Eone de Wet, was yesterday awaiting the arrival of her daughter. *Star 3/11/90 (254)* ● Photograph David Sandison.

Pik asked Mandela to help Odile

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha personally asked ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to urge Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe to free Odile Harington, the SA spy who returned home from four years in a Harare prison on Thursday.

SA authorities say that they also asked the PAC to intervene and they don't know who had the greater influence on her release in the end.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and the National Intelligence Service worked "hand-in-glove" for her release all the time she

**PETER FABRICIUS
and JOVIAL RANTAO**

was in prison, using "orthodox and unorthodox means".

Officials said that Ms Harington had not spied for NIS but would not say whom she had worked for. They said she felt no bitterness towards the country where she was tormented in jail and wanted to "play a positive role" in SA.

They did not specify what this might be.

They disclosed that Ms Harington was now staying with friends

and was in good psychological, mental and physical shape although underweight. She was only avoiding the media and others in order to rest.

One of the first things she had done yesterday, after arriving from Harare on Thursday night, was to shop for clothes in Pretoria.

Later she met President F W de Klerk and Mr Botha in Mr de Klerk's office in the Union Buildings for talks lasting an hour. She thanked them for securing her re-

● TO PAGE 2.

Star 3/11/90 (254)
Odile

● FROM PAGE 1.

lease

Her two interlocutors apparently found her in remarkably good physical and mental condition. Officials believe her release should be seen against the background of the improved political situation in SA.

Ms Harington's parents are separated and she is close to her father, Dr Jack Harington, who is a biochemist at the famous Mount Sinai Medical Centre, New York. He is planning to return to SA to see her, perhaps before the end of the year.

Mrs Eone de Wet, Odile's mother, said

that ever since her daughter was sentenced she had refused to accept that Odile would spend 25 years in a Zimbabwean prison.

In an interview with Saturday Star at her Parktown North home, Mrs de Wet (62) said: "When she was sentenced to 25 years, which was later reduced to 12, I knew that, one way or the other, she would come home before the completion of her sentence. I don't know why I felt that way, but I just did."

The family did not know where Odile was. They had not received official word, but had heard that she was somewhere in Pretoria.

● See PAGE 4.

Frail frightened spy, searching for a cause to serve

ODILE Eone Harrington was not a Mata Hari or some sort of super-spy. She was generally regarded as "pathetically naive" — a frail girl who her brother described as "eccentric as Salvador Dali".

But three years ago the Zimbabwe government took her very seriously indeed.

When she was tried for attempting to infiltrate the African National Congress, Zimbabwe's Judge-President, Mr Justice Wilson Sundura, handed down a maximum 25-year sentence but commented that a more appropriate sentence would have been execution by firing squad.

Odile Harrington was arrested in Harare in January 1987 at a house provided for ANC refugees. She attempted to persuade a police guard to post a letter to South Africa. The letter was later found to contain a photograph and description of a man Harrington believed to be a senior ANC official.

that Odile Harrington had attempted suicide on a number of occasions after being sexually assaulted, repeatedly flogged with pipes and wire flex, starved, subjected to water torture and kept in solitary confinement during her 10-month detention before trial.

Secretive

Now, after having served three years of her 12-year sentence, she is free and back in South Africa. Her freedom, it is believed, has been largely orchestrated by the ANC as a result of the freeing of ANC detainees by Pretoria.

The petite and attractive Odile Harrington, fluent in English, Afrikaans, German and French, is the daughter of prominent Johannesburg artist Eone de Wet whose copper-relief works can be seen hanging at Jan Smuts Airport. Mrs de Wet has used her maiden name since her divorce from Odile's father, Dr J C Harrington, a professor of virology, 25 years ago.

Odile was, according to her fam-



ODILE. HARRINGTON: Eccentric and secretive.

She was tried under the Official Secrets Act.

When she appealed against the sentence in 1988 it was commuted to 12 years by Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena who described her treatment in the original trial as "vicious".

At the time, the court was told

Personality

ODILE HARRINGTON

Written by:
CHRIS MOERDYK

ily, an eccentric and secretive girl. And when she decided to act as an agent for the South African security forces her family "knew nothing about it at all".

Soon after her arrest her younger brother Lucian said "I can't feel sorry for her. I think it was her highly contemptuous attitude towards people that got her into trouble".

He added that a family feud had raged for years and that "none of us had seen her since three months before she went to Zimbabwe".

Odile, who turned 30 this year attended Helpmekaar Girls High School in Johannesburg where she was described as "a good pupil". She was also a good actress and excelled in history and had a particular interest in Hitler's life.

After studying for a BA degree at Pretoria University she left without graduating after two years.

In 1979 she got a job at the Wits University bookshop and started studying a course in Afrikaans-Nederlands. Her Wits colleagues described Odile as "imaginative but rather confused in her beliefs".

Ironically, many of her colleagues thought her to be anti-Afrikaans and anti-Government. She took a delight in shocking her friends with radical leftwing political comments.

Odile graduated in 1985 majoring in Afrikaans and German.

She created bizarre scrap-books which she presented to colleagues and lecturers. One, called "Shredded Butterflies", consisted of but-

terflies that were torn to pieces and then pasted together. She also indulged in cryptic poetry. *As rough as a caterpillar*
As black as a cauliflower
As yellow as a leaf
As tired as a dog
I don't know where the fear begins and the sorrows end
From letters to friends before her arrest it was evident that Odile Harrington was not a crusader for white supremacy.

Obsessed

She admitted to questioning the apartheid system and other Government policies. But, she was clearly obsessed with the ANC and the dangers she perceived the organisation held for South Africa. To Odile the ANC was South Africa's public enemy No 1.

But, possibly the most apt description of Odile Harrington came from a journalist who attended her trial. "Lonely, frightened, untrained and inept — a girl searching for a cause to serve."

ANC accepts SADF offer

S.I. Times 4/11/90

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By RHEINER WEITZ
Lusaka

JOE MODISE, the head of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, said yesterday that he would accept an invitation from Defence Minister Magnus Malan to inspect military installations in SA.

Mr Modise, who was reacting to media reports that General Malan had invited him to inspect SADF installations, told the Africa News Organisation: "I have not received the invitation officially, but I will accept it when it comes."

"Soon soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe will be occupying those installations. I will accept and organise a delegation of Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers led by me."

However, he said he would not make a reciprocal invitation to General Malan.

"There is no way we would

ask Malan to inspect our military installations because there are sanctions against South Africa imposed on our initiative."

Mr Modise said countries where ANC military installations were located would not allow this since they would be breaking these sanctions.

He described President F.W. de Klerk as an honest man who could be believed.

"For Mr. De Klerk to accept publicly that he would serve under Nelson Mandela in a non-racial South Africa was a statement from a noble statesman," said Mr Modise.

"It is a patriotic attitude — it will go a long way to burying the racial differences brought about by apartheid."

"I believe this is a positive attitude — I hope he (De Klerk) will succeed in convincing his colleagues to follow in his footsteps."

Mr Modise said he regretted that apartheid was still in place despite the cosmetic changes that were taking place.

On the issue of black-on-black violence, he doubted whether a solution would be found as long as the police "collaborated" with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkhata with the aim of destroying the ANC.

"Our organisation has demanded from President De Klerk to control right-wing elements within the police."

"If this violence does not come to an end we will have no alternative but to call upon our people to defend themselves."

Revealed — that bomb plot to murder Tambo

By MARION DUNCAN

DETAILS of a bomb plot to kill ANC president Oliver Tambo in Zimbabwe were revealed this week in documents lodged with the Supreme Court for a damages suit against Minister of Defence Magnus Malan.

They tell how former Zimbabwean detainee Guy Bawden, who was released in February this year after serving 25 months in Harare's Chikurubi prison, worked with "SADF operatives" in an attempt to assassinate Mr Tambo in September 1987.

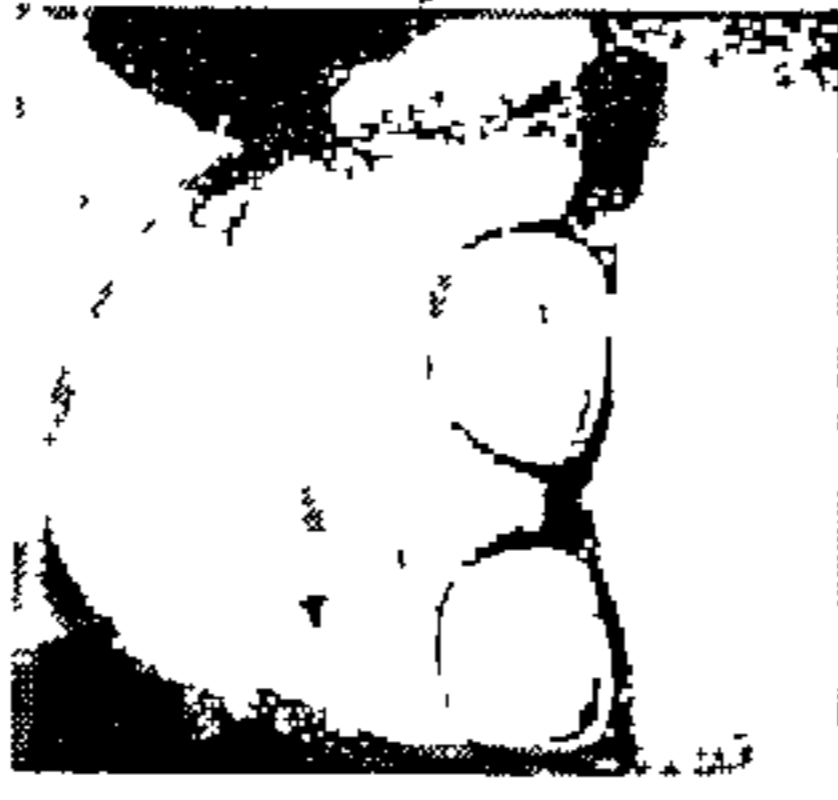
A defendant Mr Bawden went ahead with his legal action this week despite being threatened by the state attorney's office with prosecution under the Protection of Information Act if he revealed details of covert cross-border operations.

Mr Bawden refused to comment on information detailed in the documents, copies of which are in possession of the Sunday Times.

The agents involved are named in the papers as Christopher "Kit" Bawden (Guy's brother and the alleged commander of the special forces group), Michael Smith, Kevin Woods and Barry Bawden



GUY BAWDEN
Legal action



OLIVER TAMBO
Hit-squad target

STimes 4/11/90

Threat after lawsuits blame SADF for plot to kill Tambo

STAFF GAGS

SA HIT MAN

This is how the Sunday Times last week exposed Zimbabwean Guy Bawden's plans

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(Guy's cousin) Kit, who is living somewhere in South Africa, is one of Zimbabwe's most wanted men

The other three are all still in prison in Harare

Conference

Details of their operations — some of which have never before been made public — are listed in the Particulars of Claim accompanying the summons issued by Guy Bawden against General Malan (case number 20322/90)

The first is the "Tambo Operation", in which a homemade bomb was placed next to the main Bulawayo-Harare road near Hero's Acre, a patch of consecrated ground commemorating the dead of all sides in the

Rhodesian war Mr Tambo was supposed to drive past on his way to a conference in Harare

According to the documents, Guy helped Kit make the bomb with materials smuggled into Zimbabwe

He also allegedly hid Kit in his flat, drove him to the site of the attempted assassination and cached unused equipment

However, the plot was abandoned

The second operation mentioned in the papers, the "Brickhill Operation", tells how the group — again with the help of Guy Bawden — tried to kill British journalist and anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill

A car bomb was planted in the parking lot of a Harare shopping centre in October

1987, a month after the abortive attempt on Mr Tambo's life

Guy allegedly drove Kit to the Brickhill house to "survey" it and at the same time showed him other houses belonging to ANC members in Harare

He also helped Kit buy the second-hand Citroen that was eventually blown up and again helped him build the bomb

The car was parked and detonated by remote control in the Avondale shopping centre on October 13 1987 Mr Brickhill suffered severe injuries he was peppered with shrapnel, his left leg and hip were smashed, his spleen and diaphragm were ruptured and his eardrums perforated

Gelignite

Three years later he is still permanently disabled and disfigured and has to undergo continuing medical treatment He has filed damages suits for R1.2-million against the South African government, the ministers of law and order and defence, and both Guy and Kit Bawden

Guy's own papers say that after the Brickhill operation, Kit returned to South Africa He phoned his brother about 11 days later and told him to get rid of a quantity of gelignite left over from the car bomb because "it was probably weeping"

In December 1987 Barry Bawden asked Guy to go to his farm and pick up equipment which had been parachuted in by the SADF

Guy found clothing, grenades and firearms for six men as well as explosives and chemicals, which he hid He disposed of the parachutes He says in the documents that a third operation took place later that month

On December 21 Michael Smith and another agent, Harry Thompson, contacted him for help with the kidnapping of ...

Zimbabwe of ANC member Jabulani

The papers do not say whether or not this particular exercise was successful.

Claiming

Less than a month later Guy Bawden was arrested and charged with attempted murder and espionage He never came to trial because the charges were dropped, but he spent over two years in detention

Now he is claiming compensation through the courts for the loss of his farm, his home and his business in Zimbabwe, as well as for the "pain and suffering" he endured in prison

Vlok offers damages to union members

By Montshwa Moroke

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok has offered to pay R132 000 to 23 members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) for damages for assault, wrongful arrest and detention, says the union.

In August 1989, while at a meeting at the Mercedes-Benz premises in East London, several Numsa members were assaulted by police, who used whips and the butts of guns

They were then taken to the police station and released

The workers were again assaulted by police using whips and dogs at the offices of the South Africa Domestic Workers Union.

Twenty-four of them sued the Minister of Law and Order for damages

The first matter was heard in August and damages were granted

Mr Vlok then entered into negotiations over compensation for the other 23

Star 6/11/90 254

Minister appeals to Khayelitsha leaders

Staff Reporter

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has appealed to Khayelitsha leaders to make a determined effort to eradicate factors contributing to tension in the area.

Mr Vlok said in a statement yesterday he noted with extreme concern the reported decision by the ANC in the Western Cape to defy the curfew regulations in Khayelitsha at a time when violence had flared anew and while security forces were stabilising

the volatile situation.

He appealed to residents to exercise restraint.

"The security forces are restoring order to these troubled areas and it is now also up to the community leaders to ensure that conditions conducive to lasting stability are maintained and strengthened.

"I therefore invite all parties involved in this issue to discuss with me and with the SAP the ways and means through which the situation can be stabilised," he said.

'No plans' to phase out conscription

LINDEN BIRNS (254)

THERE were no plans to phase out conscription as had been reported, SA Defence Force spokesmen said yesterday.

Liaison officer Cmdt Riaan Louw said the SADF had no knowledge of such plans and that any changes to the current legislated system of national service would have to be made in Parliament.

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Defence Ministry media spokesman Das Herbst said there were no plans on the table to phase out conscription in three years in order to prepare for a new SA in which an all-race voluntary force would support the Permanent Force.

Herbst said ending conscription would require a change to the Defence Act but in the meantime the security structure had to remain intact to prepare for a new SA.

He said recommendations of the committee chaired by Air Force chief Lt-Gen Jannie van Loggerenberg, which inquired into rationalisation in the Defence Force and Armscor, and which was mentioned in yesterday's Press reports, had already been translated into action.

Former SA Air Force chief and current DP MP Gen Bob Rogers and President's Councillor James Selfe confirmed the DP had proposed to the committee that conscription be scrapped and a permanent force be augmented by volunteer units.

Selfe said Parliament did not have to approve anything and shortening citizen force obligations and national service were administrative procedures performed by the SADF in terms of the Defence Act *610am 7/11/90*

Selfe said the SADF faced a dilemma on the issue of scrapping conscription as there was a strong lobby within the SADF for the maintenance of a cheap labour force provided by the national service system.

"The problem is that white resistance to this is expressed in emigration figures of young white, mainly graduate, males who have left the country to escape national service," Selfe said.

day
Vosloorus administrator Gert Muller said yesterday only 49% of the 6 000 elec-

after a three-month boycott
A department spokesman said electricity would not be cut off indiscriminately

Judge to rule on Kofmansky's bail

THE questions CCB member Chappie Maree had refused to answer before a Johannesburg magistrate related only to his own covert activities and not to actions that could substantiate the claims of forex fraud suspect David Kofmansky, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This submission was made before Mr Justice Gordon by counsel for the

B. Pau 7/11/90
SUSAN RUSSELL

State in opposing Kofmansky's appeal against a Johannesburg magistrate's refusal to grant him bail on September 11.

Kofmansky, who faces forex and currency contravention charges amounting to R30m, has been in custody since August 28.

At his bail application in September he said the mon-

ey transferred out of SA had been given to him by Maree to procure arms overseas. He said he was acting on Maree's orders

The magistrate refused him bail, saying the risk of his absconding was too great. (254)

It was argued on behalf of the State yesterday that while Maree had refused to answer certain questions at the original bail application, none of these could have substantiated Kofmansky's claims.

The court was told that the questions Maree declined to answer related only to his activities in the SADF's covert CCB unit, such as his work overseas and the funds he received.

Mr Justice Gordon said he would give judgment tomorrow.

By Charles Schulz



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CME-Tents 7/11/90 (256)

Draft resisters return home next month

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A group of 10 white South African draft resisters who have been in exile for a total of nearly 60 years, will arrive back in the Republic on December 1 to "test the waters" for the return of a further 10 000 draft evaders believed to have left the country since the mid-1970s.

Those returning are:

● Mr Roger Field, 35, of Cape Town. A researcher, Mr Field has lived in exile in England for 11 years. In a statement he said he left South Africa primarily due to conscription. He hoped to make a contribution to building a new South Africa.

● Mr Fritz Joubert, 23, of Paarl. A carpenter, he has lived in England for six years. He said he left at the age of 17 because of his refusal to serve in the SADF which was upholding apartheid.

● Mr Francois Krige, 22, of Cape Town. A freelance landscape gardener, he has spent 3½ years in Africa, Germany and England. He refused to serve in the SADF when it was implementing the state of emergency.

● Mr Theo Chaplin, 32, of Durban. An engineer, he has lived in exile in England for the past 10 years. He said he would continue to refuse to serve in the SADF.

● Mr Phillip Dexter, 27, of Mantsburg. A student, he has lived in England for 7½ years.

● Mr Donan Love, 29, of Johannesburg. A teacher, he has lived in England for 4½ years.

● Mr Gregg Murray, 21, of Cape Town. A teacher, he has lived in England for 18 months. He said that despite having only a left hand, he had repeatedly received call-up papers.

● Mr Gerald O'Sullivan, 29, of Johannesburg. A computer consultant, he has lived in England for four years.

● Mr Guy Slingsby, 32, of Cape Town. He has lived in England for five years.

● Mr Matthew Temple, 27, of Mantsburg. A teacher and COSAWR organiser, he has been in exile in England for 4½ years.

The 10 resisters will be accompanied by wives, children and friends, many of whom are also South Africans who have been living in self-imposed exile in Europe.

Star 7/11/90 (254)

Vlok slaps curfew on Bekkersdal

By Glen Elsas
West Rand Bureau

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok imposed a curfew on Bekkersdal last night, and said he was willing to act as a mediator in discussions between the warring groups to end the violence in the Westonaria township which has claimed at least 25 lives so far.

Captain Craig Kotze, a spokesman for Mr Vlok's office, said the curfew would be effective from last night and would be in operation each night from 9 pm until 4 am.

Mr Vlok said he had decided to impose the curfew after the killing of more than two dozen people and the large-scale destruction of property. He stressed that the curfew was aimed at "hooligans and criminal elements".

He said the curfew was flexible and had the interest of the residents at heart.

Mr Vlok said he and members of the police were willing to act as mediators in talks between the fighting groups.

He asked residents to cooperate and asked employers to supply employees with permits or documents if the employees had to commute during curfew hours.

A spokesman for the residents of Bekkersdal, identified only as Sipho, said they welcomed the curfew and the fact that the authorities were willing to act as mediators.

"We have been trying to talk and negotiate with the groups attacking us and our children since the weekend. We have not been successful."

He said a letter had been handed to police patrolling the area. Residents were thankful to see that schools were being patrolled, as they had asked.

2
SA 7/10/90 (294)

Volunteers may replace conscripts

By Norman Chandler
Military Correspondent

National service conscription may end within three years in favour of a volunteer multiracial army to back the Permanent Force, Pretoria sources have indicated.

It is believed there was a possibility of changes taking place late next year but, according to a highly placed source, "as the situation is a bit brittle at the moment" this has been postponed until constitutional negotiations have been "substantially completed".

Investigate

However, a defence force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that the SADF had no knowledge of the plan.

The scrapping of national service in favour of volunteers would immediately save the country millions of rands and halt the brain drain of graduates who leave South Africa to escape military service.

The move stems from an internal SADF committee, chaired by the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Janie van Loggerenberg, which has been investigating how the SADF could be trimmed:

The committee's report has not been finalised and there is no indication from the SADF when it will be available.

However, it is understood that the report is regarded by

the Government as urgent because of the country's financial problems.

There have already been two announcements of major changes. In January and in mid-year, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan disclosed the "mothballing" of Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft and the restructuring of some units and squadrons. He also ordered an end to non-essential military exercises in a bid to save costs.

According to information, the phasing-out of national service would almost certainly result in the formation of multiracial, voluntary special-service battalions.

The existing provisos for national service — such as annual camps — might also be altered but, sources said, there was not likely to be a large scaling-down of camps for some time.

Sources have emphasised that possible changes in the national service format have nothing to do with the continuing debate over whether or not Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres should be integrated into the SADF.

It is also understood there is a sizeable group of influential people within the military establishment who do not agree with the formation of a volunteer army.

They maintain that conscription is acceptable because it is to the advantage of young men and, according to one source, "if there have to be changes, thousands of black, Indian and coloured men could be included, through a ballot system if necessary".

Objectors plan to return home

254
~~254~~

Soweto
9/11/90

The return to South Africa on December 1 of a group of exiled conscientious objectors was a "brave and bold challenge to the government," according to the End Conscription Campaign.

At a meeting in London in March, a group of objectors decided the time was right to return to SA, despite the threat of prosecution.

An ECC statement said the objectors will "join with thousands of other exiles in coming home to contribute to the building of a democratic SA."

Their fate is however uncertain. Despite government dispensations for returning ANC exiles, no announcement has been made regarding conscientious objectors.

Returning objectors are liable for prosecution as they have stated they will continue their stand on refusing to serve in the SA Defence Force.

They believe the SADF still "upholds



FW de Klerk ... will receive pleas

apartheid and helps to maintain minority rule" and is "an element of the state which has consistently shown itself to be out of step with the current reform initiatives of the National Party," the ECC said.

Service

An SADF spokesman said military service was embodied in an Act of Parliament and as such was compulsory for all white male South African citizens between ages of 17 and 55.

"If the men are called up, in terms of the law

they will be required to report for service."

The ECC considers it essential all South Africans in exile be allowed a safe return in order "to take their rightful place in contributing to the building of a peaceful, non-racial, and democratic SA."

Signed postcards will be sent to President F W de Klerk calling on him to refrain from prosecuting the returning objectors as part of a campaign to publicize the issue of exiled objectors by ECC and the Committee for South African War Resistance.

Mr de Klerk will be called to end objector trials and the system of "apartheid conscription", and to provide a system of non-punitive alternative national service.

Sapa.

Star 8/11/90

(294)



NEWS

Vlok to pay 24 union members

EAST LONDON — Twenty-four union members are to receive R132 500 as a result of wrongful police action.

The action — including assaults and wrongful arrests — against members of the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) in East London resulted this week in a settlement offer by Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok

Baton-charged

The offer has been accepted by Numsa

It followed a court action arising out of an incident in August 1988, in which police dispersed striking workers of Mercedes-Benz of SA (MBSA) outside the offices of the South African Cosmetic Workers Union (Sadwu).

Numsa regional secretary Enoch Godongwana said the workers had been about to enter Sadwu offices to hold a meeting when police "charged in with dogs and batons"

Thirty-five workers were ar-

rested and appeared in court on charges of holding an illegal gathering. They were acquitted.

The incident took place during a strike at the MBSA plant, sparked by the suspension of a worker allegedly for "an act of gross misconduct".

The worker had been stabbed by another, and he was later reinstated, Mr Godongwana said

One worker, Amos Deluwe, had settled with the Minister for R6 000 in August, after which the remaining 23 workers began negotiations

In terms of the acceptance of settlement, the workers would be paid between R1 000 and R9 000 each

The ministry was ordered by the court to pay costs in both settlements, he said

A ministry spokesman confirmed that "the Minister has reached a settlement with individuals, some of whom are Numsa members"

He declined to elaborate — Sapa.

Bawden spy case file empty

254
~~scribble~~

Bawden 9/11/90

PAPERS relating to a Supreme Court case for damages brought by a former Zimbabwean against General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, have mysteriously disappeared from the records office at the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Staff were yesterday mystified by an empty file for case number 20322/90 after *The Star* applied to check documents lodged by Guy Bawden, who was detained for 25 months by Zimbabwe police on allegations of having been involved in assassination

and kidnap attempts.

They could not be found despite a search of the general office on the ground floor of the Palace of Justice and of the records filing office in the basement of the building.

There is no security at the door of the records office - frequented by lawyers and journalists in particular - to ensure that files are not removed.

Bawden is suing General Malan for an undisclosed amount despite a warning earlier by the State Attorney's Office in Pretoria of prosecution under the Protection of Information Act.

Bawden's claim is for

compensation for the loss of his farm, home and business in Zimbabwe.

Alleged South African agents named in the missing papers are Bawden's brother, Christopher, their cousin, Barry, and Michael Smith and Kevin Woods. Barry Bawden, Smith and Woods are still in Chikurubi.

The papers are said to reveal an alleged SA connection in regard to assassination attempts on ANC president Oliver Tambo and British journalist Jeremy Brickhill as well as a plot to kidnap an ANC member identified only as "Jabulani".

PAC
10/11/90 (254)
exposes

'agent'

THE Pan Africanist Congress claims it has discovered and immediately suspended an alleged police spy within its ranks acknowledging he was a brilliant agent

The man initially entered the country in 1988 but infiltrated the ANC as Dr Siphon Dlamini, in September under the guise of being a returning exile with a PhD in Economics, the PAC alleged

The security police later instructed him to move to the PAC to discredit the organisation's economic policy

The PAC said its external mission had a confession from the man

Police would not immediately comment on the allegations — Sapa

CONZINED

TOP STARS PULL OUT OF EXHIBIT CONCERT

By THABISO LESHOAI

THE controversy surrounding the grand "Exhibits Concert" planned for next month thickened this week with news that leading artists Miriam Makeba, Hugh Masekela and Abdullah Ibrahim (Dollar Brand) would not take part.

The shattering news comes after claims by promoters Morris Roda and Jomo Sono that there were attempts to sabotage the event. However, the show will go on.

Sono said yesterday: "Colibus Semanya, his wife Letta Mbuli and Julian Bahula want the show to go on. In addition, we have the masses behind us."

He said Semanya would arrive home next weekend. Bahula, who has been in South Africa for some time now, has been helping to coordinate the show.

Sono also said they had the support of local artists and he did not expect any problems from the South African Musicians' Alliance (Sama).

Some executives: Rashid Tame and Jabir



Bogus economist takes ANC and PAC for a ride

By SEKOLA SELLO Political Editor

"DR" Siphiso Selby Diamani, the supposed top economist who defected from the ANC to the rival PAC, has been exposed as a smooth-operating and high-earning conman.

Diamani, also known as Dr Ali Mahomed or Dr Ali Nkomo, does not hold a doctorate in economics as he claims - and it is highly doubtful that he is a South African citizen.

City Press investigations have revealed that the self-styled doctor of economics lived in Potgietersrus in the northern Transvaal from as early as December last year up to March this year. He then occupied a suite at the Park Hotel and claimed he was a wealthy Nigerian businessman.

As Dr Ali Mahomed or Dr Ali Nkomo, he was known as a big-spending tycoon. No one knew what his business was but according to the staff at the hotel he left little doubt that he had lots and lots of money.

Diamani was kicked out of the hotel when a senior white staff-member found out he was going out with his daughter. He settled his accounts at Park Hotel and moved to the Petersburg Holiday Inn.

He continued living it up at the Holiday Inn, but it is believed he later left the hotel under a cloud from Petersburg, the big-spending tycoon with the invisible means of income apparently left for Pretoria and was known in both Ateridgeville and Mamelodi as Dr Ali Mahomed or Dr Ali Nkomo.

How he managed to worm his way into the hierarchy of the ANC - where he probably managed to get access to some of the organisation's secret documents - before defecting to the rival PAC, is still a mystery. Diamani claimed that at one stage he deputised for Patrick "error" Lekota as head of the ANC's Southern Natal region.

The ANC recently issued a statement denying the



Siphiso Selby Diamani... convincing conman, say some economists.

Tambo PAC

By SEKOLA SELLO

ALLING ANC president Oliver Tambo is recovering and is expected to arrive in South Africa on December 14, two days before the organisation's important consultative conference.

This was the ANC deputy Nelson Mandela's Press conference after his arrival in Australia and London this

African citizen

City Press investigations have revealed that the self-styled doctor of economics lived in Potgietersrus in the northern Transvaal from as early as December last year up to March this year. He then occupied a suite at the Park Hotel and claimed he was a wealthy Nigerian businessman.

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Dlamini was kicked out of the hotel when a senior white staff-member found out he was going out with his daughter. He settled his accounts at Park Hotel and moved to the Pietersburg Holiday Inn.

He continued living it up at the Holiday Inn, but it is believed he later left the hotel under a cloud.

From Pietersburg the big-spending tycoon with the invisible means of income apparently left for Pretoria and was known in both Atteridgeville and Mamelodi as Dr Ali Mahomed or Dr Ali Nkomo.

How he managed to worm his way into the hierarchy of the ANC - where he probably managed to get access to some of the organisation's secret documents - before defecting to the rival PAC, is still a mystery.

Dlamini claimed that at one stage he deputised for Patrick "Terror" Lekota as head of the ANC's Southern Natal region.

The ANC recently issued a statement denying the organisation knew him or that he was at any stage an ANC member. However, a number of people City Press spoke to admit Dlamini was known to the ANC leadership and had some connections with the organisation, although they were not aware whether he was a member or occupied any position.

Dlamini announced his defection to the PAC about three weeks ago. The organisation admitted he had joined them. Unfortunately for Dlamini, some leading members of the PAC's legal department knew him as Dr Ali Nkomo or Dr Ali Mahomed.

They even knew of his stay in Potgietersrus as a Kenyan or Nigerian last year, and were surprised about his claims that he only returned to South Africa this year. Once they started making inquiries about his background, the bottom started falling out of his plans.

Dlamini was taken to the law offices of PAC official advocate Dikgang Moseneke, where he was confronted by Richard Ramodipa, a lawyer who knew him well from his days as Dr Nkomo or Dr Mahomed in Potgietersrus.

He denied any knowledge of Ramodipa and claimed perhaps Ramodipa was referring to his twin brother. Dlamini was taken to Atteridgeville where relatives of Ramodipa also told the PAC officials they knew him as Dr Nkomo. Once more he denied this and claimed he was being mistaken for his twin brother - a twin brother he had never told anyone about before.

As Dlamini's world crumbled around him, it is believed he admitted to PAC officials that he did not hold a doctorate in economics. Since his shady background was revealed, Dlamini has left the Johannesburg Hotel where he had been staying for over a month - and is now suspected to be somewhere in the northern suburbs.

The PAC claims Dlamini is an agent of the security police and was planted in the organisation as well as in the ANC. They claim his defection to the PAC was

planned by the police to distort the organisation's policies, make members suspicious of the leadership, to influence and discredit its economic policy and to water down the PAC's socialist policy.

Although exposed as a conman, some economists claim that he was convincing. His problem and ultimate downfall was that he aimed too high too soon, they said.

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Majatladi said Ntoko's tool box and lamp were discovered hidden underground.

Mineworkers at Libanon are up in arms and have been on strike for the past seven days after the NUM reached a deadlock at a conciliation board hearing over the security of miners.

The striking workers, who meet every

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Treasure hunters acted as decoys in Seychelles 'coup'

A WIDELY publicised hunt for sunken treasure eight years ago was organised as a decoy before and after the ill-fated invasion of the Seychelles by Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare and his mercenaries

Scores of young adventurers were duped by the South African Institute for Maritime Research into searching for a 16th-century Portuguese galleon, the Santiago

Little did they know they were to be used to cover up a dangerous military operation

In charge of the expedition was Johannesburg based Keith Maxwell, the secretive commander of the SAIMR's pseudo-military "Delta" unit.

The real reason for the treasure hunt has been kept secret until now. Papers held by the Sunday Times reveal its true sinister purpose

The expedition was the perfect foil for "Operation Anvil" — the SAIMR's code-name for the Seychelles coup attempt. The glare of publicity focusing on the treasure divers distracted attention from the SAIMR's other activities

Enlisted

At the last moment the SAIMR pulled out of the actual invasion before Col Hoare and his men landed by air on Mahe in 1981. Later, however, the SAIMR's help was enlisted to get out two conspirators still hiding on the island

The divers — recruited through newspaper adverts — had no idea they were probably searching kilometres away from the real site of the Santiago

Mr Maxwell, confronted by the Sunday Times, has admitted his involvement. He said personality clashes among the mercenaries caused the institute to pull out

He added that the operation was carefully planned and the coup attempt would have been a success if the "Frothblowers' Society" — as the mercenaries called themselves — had not tried to carry their weapons with them through airport customs

59 Times 11/11/90
South African Institute For Maritime Research

P.O. Box 207
Mergui 2012
Telephone 440-7213



OFFICIAL ... the letterhead on SAIMR's stationery

The plan involved the mercenaries approaching the Seychelles by sea. The SAIMR planned to land the weapons and some heavy-calibre armaments on the island to be collected by the mercenaries.

One memo to the SAIMR "operations commodore", dated September 15 1981, reads

"If, during the voyage, you are signalled by any yachts on a 'Santiago expedition' do not respond — these people are being given maximum publicity and Press coverage to hide your movements and they will be unaware of your existence."

A key figure in the covert operation — who cannot be named — told the Sunday Times the SAIMR group withdrew from the coup plan following the withdrawal of SADF members from the coup contingent

Dissension also broke out in the party between former national intelligence service agent Martin Dolincheck, alias Anton Lubeck, and other members.

The instructions to the commodore read

● "Set up an organisation interested in diving and sailing with a name similar to SAIMR to confuse any curious party

● "Register as a sport or travel organisation and publicise trips to Northern Natal by sea and also to islands like Europa, Reunion and Bassa da India"

In accordance with these instructions, the Marine Research Unit was specially formed as a front to recruit people for Operation Anvil.

On September 15 1981 the Operation Anvil group received their sailing orders.

They were to move to Sodwana on September 29 and wait beyond the reef for five

Sea Ranger vessels, code-named Alice, Sea Wolf, Buckeye, Adair and Big Sheila

Once contact had been made, the flotilla was to "sail to Bassa da India"

Two passengers had to be taken on board with sealed orders signed by either Col Hoare or Ken Dalgleish, leader of the mercenary group.

"No other signatures are acceptable. Colonel Hoare will only be involved if Ken is indisposed as all negotiations and liaisons are with Ken. The colonel probably will be unaware of arrangements with MRU or SAIMR," said the order

Two days later the plan was aborted

On November 21 the first signs of dissent between Dolincheck and Dalgleish surfaced in a coded message to Maxwell

"Anton Lubeck wants personal weapons retained by personnel — I've strongly advised against it. Ken Dalgleish is unhappy about presence of Lubeck. Please check Lubeck — who is he?"

Ditched

Plans for a sea-borne invasion were ditched. Col Hoare and his team arrived in Mahe by air and immediately met with disaster

They managed to force an Air India jet to return them to South Africa, but left two conspirators behind

The SAIMR's help was then enlisted by the Seychelles government in exile in London to get the men — known only as Jean-Claude and Pierre — off the island. The Santiago operation was resurrected

On April 7 1982 the rescue team was given precise information about the military opposition from govern-

ment forces they might meet

On April 10 the rescue team received orders from the SAIMR to "to sail to Richards Bay in time to coincide with Santiago expedition on April 30. Weapons to be taken from pod and issued to crew. Collect 75mm recoilless gun at Sector Delta and mount it"

On May 22 the SAIMR instructed its vessel, now known as Peggy Sue, to "jettison all weapons and destroy pod" — an order to abort the mission and return to base

The pod was a container specially built to look like a dinghy. Before the coup attempt, the pod was packed full of weapons and ammunition as well as a recoilless gun.

Expedition

But Jean-Claude and Pierre were picked up close to the original target area by a "Commander Ravi" and a signal was sent back

"Please instruct regarding two men — deliver Mombasa or Durban?"

When he first announced the expedition in August 1981, Mr Maxwell told journalists he was inundated with calls from young people who wanted to join the Santiago expedition

Two yachts — the Dolly Pentreath and the Kotahitanga — were chartered by the SAIMR for the expedition

The Kotahitanga went missing with eight young South Africans on board on May 3 1982. Nearly two weeks later the vessel was towed into Durban harbour with engine failure. Crew members were unharmed

Freelance journalist and fishing writer Charles Norman, who was on the treasure hunt, said he was furious at being used as "bait"

He added that he had to borrow money to go on the trip and it took him two years to repay it

"I hold Mr Maxwell responsible for the money I wasted. They have to pay me back."

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

BY DE WET POTGIETER

EXPOSED

Mercenaries for Africa

BAND of mercenaries is being assembled in South Africa for a bizarre and dangerous campaign to meddle in other countries.

The purported aim of the sinister coup is to "help stable African leaders stay in power"

But among their hare-brained plots was a coup in Uganda to restore power tyrant Idi Amin — for which 200 South Africans were recruited through newspaper advertisements

And it is believed both in South Africa and Europe that the latest plan is linked to another Seychelles coup attempt

The group denies any official backing, but has substantial financial resources

It is being organised, and paid, by a shadowy organisation called the South African Institute for Maritime Research, based in Cape Town

The SAIMR was involved in the abortive Seychelles invasion attempt by "Colonel" Mike Hoare in 1981

It claims to have had links with the

government security and intelligence services under former state president P W Botha, but these were severed when F W de Klerk took over. The SADF denies any links

The SAIMR has a pseudo-military wing, and its members give themselves military ranks. Its head is homeopath Keith Maxwell, who calls himself "commodore"

Mr Maxwell and his henchmen send each other "top secret" messages in military jargon, many of which are in possession of the Sunday Times

At least one member of the ill-fated Seychelles "Troth-blowers" expedition — mercenary Ken Dalgleish — has been recruited for the extraordinary SAIMR project

When interviewed, Mr Maxwell referred the Sunday Times to the leader of a task force dubbed Echo, who asked, "for security purposes",

that his identity be withheld

He said the "Nato-like" special force would protect — by military means — both the ecological and strategic interests of friendly African countries

The Sunday Times was told the task force would eventually be based, not in South Africa, but either in Somalia or Nigeria

Rhodesian

An elite "fire force" of 500 men would be drawn from the cream of various African defence forces

Several former Rhodesian war veterans, who also have SADF experience, have already been recruited by Echo

The commander of the force said "The sole interest of the SAIMR is political and economic stability on the African continent"

He referred to the recent bloodshed in Liberia, and said the SAIMR would ensure similar events did not occur again

The institute claims to have the capacity to launch a ship-to-shore strike

Documents reveal it took delivery in August last year of five strike craft, fitted with torpedo tubes, depth-charge launchers, ship-to-ship missiles and recoilless guns

The weapons, imported secretly with a false certificate naming the eventual destination as Denmark, were to be used in an unnamed "Arab country". Their whereabouts are not known

One of the SAIMR's weird plans included Operation Crusader, a scheme to topple the Ugandan government of Yoweri Museveni, the current OAU chairman, and replace

him with the infamous Idi Amin, now in exile in Cairo

The operation allegedly had the support of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who allegedly provided finance of R20-million

A recruitment campaign was launched through adverts in the classified sections of South African newspapers, promising salaries of R12 500 a month

Almost 200 young South Africans, mostly border war veterans, applied for jobs. A select group was placed on standby for Operation Crusader. The Sunday Times has all their names and addresses

Plans to recruit in the US as well were dropped when the CIA became alarmed

The operation was later abandoned when the SAIMR decided it had become "too dangerous"

According to Mr Maxwell, Pres-

dent Mobutu initially approached SAIMR for help last year in annihilating the guerilla Zaire Liberation Movement (PLZ)

But later during the planning phase the Zairean leader said he wanted to put Amin back in power in neighbouring Uganda. Amin had promised to help Mobutu in his fight against the dissidents

"Then Mobutu wanted us to take on hostile elements of Angola's Fapla forces on the border with Zaire. It became too dangerous and SAIMR decided to withdraw," Mr Maxwell said

The SAIMR also has an intelligence wing, code-named Delta. In June last year it was investigating the feasibility of a coup attempt in Zimbabwe

In one document, dated June 6, SAIMR detailed tentative approaches by ex-minister Enos Nkala

to dissident factions and politicians to gauge support if he tried to wrest power from Robert Mugabe

Plans were also under way for a maritime force to protect the continent's marine life from exploitation by foreign fishing trawlers

Ventures

"We want to prevent the rape of marine riches, as is the case right now in South African waters," said the Echo commander

Both he and Mr Maxwell said the SAIMR had links with military intelligence in Pretoria until President De Klerk came to power. This has been denied by the SADF

The SAIMR appears to finance itself through a series of international commercial ventures

Mr Maxwell said the institute was exporting gemstones from

Rwanda, using South Africa as a conduit.

The political situation in Rwanda was unstable — and if events threatened the SAIMR's interests, the institute was prepared to intervene militarily

In January last year, Mr Dalgleish told Mr Maxwell he was negotiating with a cabinet minister in Indonesia to secure the production and international marketing of platinum deposits found in the country

He asked Mr Maxwell to recruit 300 men to protect the area immediately around the mine because of "bandit situation"

At the same time, Mr Dalgleish was involved in an outlandish attempt to market 250kg of nuclear explosives

The substance had apparently been supplied by a Colonel Guzman in the Philippines

CCB chief sacked?

CA 7-1/15
12/11/90
254
279
282

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Colonel Joe Verster, head of the highly controversial Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), has suddenly vacated his post — and sources claimed yesterday that he had been sacked from the SADF by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

However, other reports this morning said that Colonel Verster had taken early retirement.

Defence Ministry spokesman Mr Das Herbst said yesterday that General Malan would not comment on issues relating to the Harms Commission until legal proceedings had run their course.

He referred the Cape Times correspondent to a parliamentary debate on allegations surrounding the CCB on February 26 this year, but

said he could not make any further comment on Colonel Verster or the CCB.

General Malan told Parliament in February this year that "if official investigations on the basis of proven and tested evidence should bring to light any malpractices on the part of the CCB a surgical cut will be made to remove the malignancy".

The Harms Commission was told on several occasions that Colonel Verster had to approve and often initiate the CCB's covert operations both inside and outside South Africa.

Colonel Verster, who was the managing director of the CCB, also indicated to the commission his concern that government policy had moved to the left, leaving the CCB out of step, with its own political agenda no longer concurrent to the government's.

Meanwhile Free State attorney-general Mr Tim McNally came under fire at the weekend for having agreed to lead evidence before the commission after he had already decided that evidence of key witnesses was questionable.

Mr McNally lodged the findings of his committee which probed police hit squad allegations last November.

Yesterday when asked to respond to the criticism, Mr McNally said he would "take some time to react", and added that he would probably release a statement some time in the near future.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee released Mr McNally's findings on Saturday. He said he felt they were relevant to current legal proceedings.

A Justice Department spokesman said this probably related to the R1 million defamation case brought by SAP Scientific Services chief Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling against Vrye Weekblad newspaper.

Vrye Weekblad maintains its articles are based on factual accounts as told to them by former security branch captain Mr Dirk Coetzee.

To page 2

From page 1

Mr McNally found the testimonies of Mr Coetzee, death row prisoner Almond Butana Nofemela and David "Spyker" Tshikalanga — all of whom confessed to being hit-squad members attached to the SAP's insurgency identification unit based at Vlakplaas — to have doubtful credibility.

Sapa reports that Professor John Dugard of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR) felt Mr McNally should not have been appointed to the Harms Commission to lead evidence, as his own findings could have prejudiced the manner in which he presented evidence. *CA 7-1/15 12/11/90*

At the very least, Mr McNally should have drawn attention to this possibility, he said. Professor Dugard said Mr McNally's participation in the Harms Commission would affect the commission's credibility as far as its findings on the police part of its investigation were concerned and he felt Mr McNally should have recused himself.

Professor Dugard said he was very surprised that in the light of his findings as chairman of the McNally committee Mr McNally was prepared to act as a so-called independent presenter of evidence for the Harms Commission. *254 279 314*

Star 12/11/90

Curfew follows shootings

(254)

Own Correspondent

Atteridgeville was yesterday declared an "unrest area" by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok after two youths were allegedly shot dead by police and three houses, including that of a town councillor, were petrol-bombed at the weekend.

Mr Vlok also announced that a 9 pm to 4 am curfew had been imposed in the township with effect from last night.

Two youths, Joseph Lucky Phatlane (19), a Form 3 pupil at the D H Peta High School, and Prince Makhuba (9), were allegedly shot dead by police on Saturday.

Anna Phatlane, Lucky's mother, said her son was killed while walking with his sister, Maphefo (2).

A spokesman for the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Association said yesterday they had received information that Prince was shot by police in the yard at his home.

He said about 100 people, mainly youths, sustained birdshot wounds after being shot by policemen.

Reconnect

The shootings apparently occurred while the youths were trying to reconnect electricity supplies in the township.

The youths had allegedly been shot with a heavy-calibre firearm.

"Police in the area only use birdshot, rubber bullets and tearsmoke," a police spokesman said.

He also confirmed that the houses of councillor Piet Makwe, former town clerk Solly Rammala and ex-deputy mayor Jerry Phiri were damaged after being petrol-bombed on Saturday.

A business complex, Tsherama, owned by an Indian woman, was extensively damaged after being gutted by fire.

A truck was set alight at Thabang bottlestore which also belongs to the woman.

A post office was slightly damaged and a bus burnt out after being petrol-bombed.

Police used teargas to disperse youths who were involved in running battles with them.

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NEWS

CCB's Verster to retire early

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Joe Verster, managing director of the one-time secret Civil Co-operation Bureau — a unit of the SA Defence Force which is now being closed down — has gone on early retirement rather than be transferred to another branch of the SADF, Pretoria sources said yesterday.

Mr Verster, who testified before the Harms Commission about the CCB's activities, leaves officially at the end of November.

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday referred inquiries about Mr Verster to a statement made by the Ministry of Defence on Sunday.

The statement said Defence Minister General Magnus Malan declined to comment on a report that Mr Verster had been "dismissed".

It is expected, however, that comment about officers and other ranks allegedly involved in CCB activities will be made public when the Harms Commission report into certain alleged murders is published. It is expected to be made available this month.

A number of generals, brigadiers, colonels and other offi-

cers gave evidence to Mr Justice Louis Harms during 52 days of testimony.

Mr Verster, who held the rank of colonel in the SADF but did not use the title while managing director of the CCB, gave evidence to the Harms Commission while wearing an elaborate disguise.

Mr Justice Harms ruled that Mr Verster's identity, address, or photograph could not be published. This rule also applied to some other CCB operatives.

The closing down of the CCB as an operational unit was formally announced on July 31 by General Jannie Geldenhuys, then Chief of the SADF.

WILL BE FINISHED

C



Defence Ministry denies claim but analyst is sure call-up will end

Argus 13/11/90

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Pictures: HANNES THIART The Argus

HISTORIC BOAT: SA Cultural History Museum curator Mr Tom Graham, Mrs Annet du Toit and Mrs Marietjie du Toit-Shay in an old whaler airlifted from Dyer Island. It will be on display at the SA Maritime Museum in workshop 17 at Cape Town harbour. Among the museum's features are a workshop for model builders, a maritime library and an institute for maritime archeology. The museum forms part of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development and will be officially opened by Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring on December 4. It opens to the public the following day to coincide with National Manne Day on December 12.

All going well on desegregated buses

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — About 150 black people a week, 0.03 percent of the weekly figure of about half a million passengers, are using Pretoria's desegregated municipal bus service.

In spite of a Conservative Party prediction that "friction" would follow, the transport department reported no racial incidents since the bus service was opened to all races on July 21.

A city council spokesman said there had also been no drop in the number of white commuters.

He said it seemed that buses to and from the Sunnyside area were carrying more black passengers than those on other routes.

Win free beer for a year in team biathlon contest

THERE are now even more prizes to be won in The Argus/Ohlsson's Team Biathlon Celebrity Competition — and, you need not even take part in the event!

Win a year's supply of beer and R1 000 in cash simply by correctly predicting the finishing order of the five celebrity teams in the race taking place on November 17.

The Argus/Ohlsson's Celebrity Competition entry forms will be carried in The Argus until November 16, when entries close. All you have to do is rank the teams, from one to five, in the order in which you think they will finish.

The team biathlon comprises a 10km run by the first member of the team and a 40km cycle ride by the runner's partner.

The first team is former rugby

hero Rob Louw, who will be cycling, and Alfred Mafuleka, a 29-year-old runner from Woodstock who won the privilege of teaming up with Louw.

The second team is sports physiotherapist Graeme Lindenberg and Derek Engelbrecht, 55, of Strand Team three is former Miss South Africa runner-up Helen Lewis and Hellenic goalkeeper Patrick Wasmuth.

Television producer and presenter Christo Loots has teamed up with Western Province rugby player Lance Sherrell to make up team four.

Woolworths managing director Syd Muller will be partnering long-distance swimming ace Annemie Landmeters in the fifth team.

The first correct entry drawn will win a year's supply of Ohlsson's Lager and R11 000 in cash.

The Argus /Ohlsson's team biathlon competition

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The denial by the Ministry of Defence last week that call-up would be phased out is at odds with the view of a respected strategic analyst who has claimed that the end of white conscription is imminent.

Dr Jakkie Cilliers said whites could not be expected to continue carrying the burden of defending the country alone after a political settlement was reached.

He said blacks would have to share the burden. However, while the majority of recruits would be black, they would still be led — for some time — by the white top brass.

The defence force, police, homeland security forces and Umkhonto we Sizwe would form the basis of a future national defence force and police force, Dr Cilliers said.

Newspaper reports quoted an unnamed "highly placed source" as saying national service conscription may end within three years in favour of a volunteer multiracial army.

End to brain drain

The source, it was claimed, said the scrapping of call-up would immediately save the country millions of rands as well as stop the "brain drain" by graduates who have left South Africa to escape military service.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said there were no plans to scrap conscription.

But according to Dr Cilliers, the existence of an efficient, strong and ideally impartial security force was a prerequisite for stability in South Africa, particularly in the years ahead.

He said the absorption of those members of MK who wished to volunteer for the SADF and the reintegration of the military and police forces of the independent states into those of South Africa would create a "new" defence force.

"But the new defence force would still be run by whites and its military culture would essentially be that of the SADF," he said, adding this must not be perceived as big a threat to parties like the ANC as would initially appear.

These parties, he said, must realise that white conscription would have to cease, "if only because you cannot reach a political settlement and expect whites to carry the defence burden alone."

Black recruits

"Whatever system replaces white conscription, be it a voluntary short service type system or a ballot system, the result would be that the mass of army recruits would be black."

Dr Cilliers said a particularly "worrying aspect" was the high priority that will be accorded to mass mobilisation during the transition process.

He said the ANC's single most effective bargaining chip to extract concessions from the National Party had been that of international isolation and sanctions "which are rapidly collapsing."

"Having forfeited the symbolic appeal of the armed struggle, the ANC, its allies and even some of its opponents have already stated their intention to resort to mass mobilisation as the single remaining strategy with which they can exert pressure around the negotiating table."

Dr Cilliers said that while mass mobilisation was part of grassroots democracy and an obvious mechanism through which people could be involved in negotiations, it could also increase conflict in society.

Malan (254)

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and Vlok (254)

cleared by De Klerk

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk has cleared Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok of any responsibility for hit squad activities.

He said last night that after studying the Harms Commission report, he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities".

But Mr de Klerk added that special or covert operations were being reviewed "in total". He said that in deciding there was no reason to condemn the politicians, he had considered the circumstances.

"The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict, now belonging to the past.

"We should act with a view to our future and take the conciliatory steps which are necessary to again create a peaceful South Africa."

These steps included possible indemnity for those involved in the conflict.

Justice Minister Kobie Motsepe announced last night that the commission's recommendations had already been referred to the various attorneys-general.

Magnus Malan

'must go'

Political Staff

254 Magnus 14/11/90
DEMANDS were made today for the head of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan following the Harms Commission findings on the activities of the Defence Force Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The Conservative Party said the politicians and not the subordinates who carried out orders should be punished.

President De Klerk cleared General Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok of responsibility for hit-squad activities.

He said in a statement last night that after studying the Harms Commission report he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities".

Democratic Party leader Dr Zac de Beer said the commission's finding that there was no evidence that General Malan or his generals knew of the CCB's "disgusting" activities was "shocking".

"It bespeaks monumental incompetence on the part of the Minister, who should certainly resign," Dr De Beer said.

'Head would have rolled'

CP defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said it had become "fashionable" for National Party politicians to exonerate themselves when irregularities were exposed.

"In overseas countries General Malan's head would have rolled because he would have had to accept responsibility for his department

"The politicians who are so imaginatively talking themselves out of difficulty are the real culprits and they must be punished," said Mr Van der Merwe.

Dr De Beer said that even more serious than the minister's ignorance of CCB activities was that "dozens of cold-blooded murders carried out with practised efficiency upon politicians of the left remain unsolved with very little indication that any solutions are in prospect".

"It is all very well for the State President to look towards the future, but I fear that these spectres from the past will come back and haunt him," Dr De Beer said.

DP law and order spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe, who questioned the effectiveness of the working procedure of the commission, said he believed facts about political murders were being "covered up" to protect political interests.

He said General Malan's claim that he knew nothing of plans within the CCB to commit certain crimes was "at worst untrue and at best an admission of incompetence of staggering proportions".

Chief of the Defence Force General Kat Liebenberg said the CCB was being dismantled and would not be replaced.

General Malan said yesterday that the CCB had stopped its operational activities before February 26 and had been operationally disbanded by July 31.

Coetzee: 'A cover-up'

Former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee described the report as "a cover-up". Speaking today from London, Mr Coetzee, who made the original claims about police hit squads, said "I don't



General Malan

● Full details of the Harms commission's report are on pages 20 and 21.

Family held captive while armed gang raids home

By JOHAN SCHRONEN
Staff Reporter

A GUN-WIELDING gang held a Strandfontein family captive in their home today while they ransacked the house.

Four armed men climbed through a fanlight of the Marlin Street premises of mobile cafe owner Mr Ismail Jacobs about 2.30 am.

Mrs Ruwayda Jacobs said: "My husband was still sleeping when I saw two men with guns in the doorway.

"My husband jumped up when I screamed. One robber wanted to shoot him but the other one persuaded him not to."

"The politicians who are so imaginatively talking themselves out of difficulty are the real culprits and they must be punished," said Mr Van der Merwe.

Dr De Beer said that even more serious than the minister's ignorance of GCB activities was that "dozens of cold-blooded murders carried out with practised efficiency upon politicians of the left remain unsolved with very little indication that any solutions are in prospect".

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Coetzee: 'A cover-up'

Former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee described the report as "a cover-up". Speaking today from London, Mr Coetzee, who made the original claims about police hit squads, said, "I didn't expect anything else."

Civil rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar said in Cape Town that the terms of reference of the Commission, its findings and the government's response gave him the impression "there had been a frame-up".

He said the whole situation left him dissatisfied "both as a lawyer and as a citizen. I do not believe South Africans will accept that this is the last word on this matter."

"There is a great deal of evidence that hit squads existed in the police force. The Harms finding on this is totally incomprehensible to me," Mr Omar said.

The son of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, the slain Mamelodi, Pretoria, anti-apartheid couple, welcomed the finding of the commission that the CCB was linked to the assassination of his parents at their home.

Mr Chris Ribeiro said the family called on the government to bring the killers before a court soon so they did not have a chance to escape punishment.

He expressed his gratitude to a legal team from Lawyers for Human Rights for their courage and bravery in the case and and praised the investigating officer in the commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Johann Wright, for the good job he had done.

The African National Congress said the Harms report placed ultimate responsibility for the murderous activities of the CCB at the door of General Malan.

"Though the report is reticent on pronouncing on the extent of General Malan's guilt, it nonetheless is an explicit indictment of the CCB and its commanding officers.

"We demand that General Magnus Malan be made to account for the activities of his ministry and that he resigns immediately," the ANC said.

'We are saddened'

Vrye Weekblad editor Max du Preez, whose newspaper was the first to expose the clandestine operations of hit squads, said the Harms report did not deal with the "real issues".

"We are saddened by the report. This was a wonderful opportunity for South Africa to bring what happened in the past out into the open, so that those responsible and the victims could know who did what, and national reconciliation could begin."

Mr Du Preez said South Africa had to learn from the experiences of Chile and Argentina, that before forgiveness and reconciliation could take place, past wrongs had to be brought out into the open.

Mrs Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission finding that he accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years she had known Mr Lubowski he was always "absolutely correct" about receiving money.

She believed Anton was framed, but by whom and for what reason she was uncertain.

In April the Lubowski family withdrew from the Harms inquiry, saying restrictions and limitations imposed by the Defence Force had made it impossible for the family to help the commission to arrive at the truth.

captive while armed gang raids home

By JOHAN SCHRONEN
Staff Reporter

A GUN-WIELDING gang held a Strandfontein family captive in their home today while they ransacked the house.

Four armed men climbed through a fanlight of the Marlin Street premises of mobile cafe owner Mr Ismail Jacobs about 2.30 am.

Mrs Ruwayda Jacobs said: "My husband was still sleeping when I saw two men with guns in the doorway.

"My husband jumped up when I screamed. One robber wanted to shoot him but the other one persuaded him not to," Mrs Jacobs said.

"Our 14-month-old baby was in the bed between us. He was crying uncontrollably, but I could not comfort him because we had to lie dead still."

APPLIANCES TAKEN

The robbers cut the telephone cord and then went through the house, taking a television set, video-recorder, radio and other items.

"I'm especially sad about a Mecca clock which my mother brought for me. It is unique and very sentimental to me. It had a square maroon face with gold around the edges. Mecca is written on it."

Mrs Jacobs was grateful her 14-year-old daughter was not attacked.

After loading the couple's car, the gang demanded money and was given about R100, she said.

Anyone with information is asked to contact Warrant Officer Douglas Sullivan at the Murder and Robbery Unit, 951 6665.

M-Net schedule

DUE to a telex transmission fault tonight's M-Net television schedules published in The Argus Tonight are incorrect. The amended schedule is on page 8 of the main section.

Umpire wall

PORT ELIZABETH. — An umpire left the field in disgust after alleged verbal abuse from Old Grey-Tech kon cricket players in a key First League match against Uitenhage Kemsley Park at the weekend.

The umpire, Mr Lennie Mack, surprised players and spectators walking off after a series of incidents — believed to be the first such protest by an umpire in the history of Eastern Province club cricket.

Lubowski was framed — ex-wife

Star 14/11/90
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission findings that he had accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years she had known Anton, he had always lived beyond his means, but this had never worried him.

He was always "absolutely correct" about receiving

money. The money that he did receive in June last year was from someone he thought was a trusted friend and fellow Swapo supporter, she said.

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an idealist who had become deeply disillusioned about the "political game" in the last months of his life.

"I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia."

She said Mr Lubowski was "framed" as a spy for an unknown reason.

Probe 'to be taken further'

PRETORIA — Matters recommended by the Harms Commission of Inquiry had already been referred to the relevant attorneys-general for consideration, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said in reaction to the commission's report, released yesterday

The case of Almond Nofemela, whose initial allegations of politically inspired murders lead to his stay of execution, would be considered by the panel appointed to consider existing death sentences

Problems regarding the work of commissions of inquiry would receive the attention of the Justice Department, Mr Coetsee said — Sapa

Squads 'should be brought to justice'

CHE Tink 14/11/90 *own/Correspondent* *(254)*
JOHANNESBURG — The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Inquiry remained convinced that police squads based at Vlakplaas were responsible for a number of unlawful acts, including assault and murder and that they should be brought to justice

Mr Peter Harris, an attorney speaking on behalf of the board, the SA Catholic Bishops Conference, the SA Council of Churches and Cosatu, said last night that there was independent corroborative evidence of their involvement in theft, assault and murder

Mrs Gabi Lubowski, whose son, Swapo executive member Anton, was found by the commission to have been "probably" a paid Military Intelligence agent, said "We knew it would be like that because the whole thing was in camera and our legal team could not represent us"

The David Webster Trust said in a statement it was crucial that further and more committed investigations be conducted into the murder of the Wits anthropology lecturer and prosecutions would go some way towards answering some questions

CCB 'above

Sowetan
14/11/90 (254)

law'

Harms
report
finding

SOWETAN
Correspondents

THE covert Civil Co-operation Bureau gave itself the power to try, sentence and punish people, the Harms Commission has found.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms also says in his report, released in Pretoria yesterday, that it was more than likely that CCB members had participated in crimes which had not formed part of the commission hearings.

He also found that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan was politically responsible for his department, of which the CCB was a part.

Blame

The commission did not apportion blame on the Minister nor on General "Witkop" Badenhorst, at the time Chief of Military Intelligence.

In his 200-page report, covering CCB sector 6 operations and claims of a police hit squad - which he has found did not exist - Harms says: "The CCB arrogated to itself the powers to try, to sentence and to punish persons without the persons knowing of the allegations against them or having had the opportunity to defend themselves. The information on which the verdict is based is inherently suspect and untestified."

"The penalty imposed is also out of proportion to what would have been imposed in a civil court."

The actions "have contaminated the whole security arm of the State."

• See Page 4

Lubowski probably an agent report

14/11/90
b/ram
ASSASSINATED Namibian advocate and Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski was, the Harms Commission of Inquiry found, probably a paid agent working for SA's Military Intelligence Division (MID).

Mr Justice Harms found that as an agent Lubowski would not have been a military target.

However, the possibility of the Civil Cooperation Bureau's (CCB's) complicity in Lubowski's murder could not be ruled out.

This was because the covert Special Forces unit operated independently of and without access to military intelligence, and the facts did not show "the CCB was not responsible for the act".

Mr Justice Harms quoted Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, who told Parliament on February 26 that Lubowski "did good work for the SADF".

Contrary evidence

In his report, Mr Justice Harms said his commission was not appointed to investigate who was responsible for Lubowski's death.

The commission was shown documentary proof, in the form of original cheques and deposit slips, that SADF money was paid into the Namibian lawyer's personal and business bank accounts.

Mr Justice Harms found there was no evidence contradicting Malan's claims that Lubowski had been paid as an agent. He said until contrary evidence was brought to light, there could not be further useful investigations.

He found that Lubowski had been recruited by the SADF during the first half of 1989 because of his access to Swapo.

He was also recruited because of his financial vulnerability "through having lived far above his income" and his desire to find funds to keep his overdraft below the limit allowed by the bank," Mr Justice Harms found

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He found that Lubowski was a willing Military Intelligence agent for a "consideration of R100 000" which was paid in advance both to alleviate his financial position and to compromise him.

"The particulars regarding the work done by Advocate Lubowski as a paid MID agent cannot be divulged.

"However, the fact of the matter is that his death on September 12 1989 came as a serious setback to MID," Mr Justice Harms said

Evidence before the commission showed Lubowski's mortgage loans on his properties

totalled about R160 000, while his bank account was overdrawn by an amount of about R75 000, Mr Justice Harms found.

Most of the R100 000 paid to Lubowski by Military Intelligence was first laundered through a company called Paradiso Trust, for which Lubowski had sole signing power, in order to make



● LUBOWSKI

tracing difficult.

Only one of the instalments was paid directly into Lubowski's private account because the lawyer was having problems getting his laundered money out of Paradiso fast enough, and because he needed the funds urgently, Mr Justice Harms found.

He said it was significant that Lubowski's family had also only withdrawn its representation to the commission after this evidence had been studied by its legal representatives, even though they no doubt wanted to establish who was responsible for the lawyer's murder.

No new light shed on some 'political' deaths

SEVERAL apparently politically motivated murders remain unsolved after investigation by the Harms Commission, although in some cases enough evidence has been unearthed to warrant further attention by the various attorneys-general.

Cases in which new ground has been broken include the December 1986 murders of Dr Fabian and Florence Ribeiro. Mr Justice Harms found former Selous Scout Noel Robey was a CCB member at "all material times" and might have been involved with the murders.

It was also found the CCB had paid Robey's legal expenses at the authorisation of both CCB MD Col Joe Verster and the then CCB chairman and Special Forces Commander Gen Jaap Joubert.

The commission found Robey worked with former CCB member Willie van Deventer, who originally claimed to have information on the murders.

Five possible explanations were found by the commission in the case of the November 1981 murder of Durban ANC lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, to which Almond Butana Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee both confessed to having played a part.

Conflicting evidence led Mr Justice Harms to remark that it was impossible to form an overall picture.

Firstly he concluded that both Coetzee's and Nofemela's versions of the murder were as a whole fabrication. The second possibility was that Nofemela, David Tshikalanga, and whoever actually did go with them, committed the murder as a private enterprise for their own gain.

There were also factors pointing to the plausibility of Coetzee having ordered the

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killing of his own volition.

The fourth scenario was that Mxenge was murdered by "other persons".

The fifth was that Mxenge was murdered by the Vlakplaas group on higher authority and with a political motive.

He found it could be assumed that Vlakplaas members watched Mxenge.

Mxenge's wife, Victoria, was murdered four years later but, according to the commission's report, no evidence throwing any light on her murder was available.

Unsolved

Cases which remain unsolved include the 1978 murder of Rick Turner, the murders of eastern Cape left-wing supporters Matthews Goniwe and four others, and the May 1 1989 slaying of David Webster.

Several disappearances were also reported to the commission, but no firm evidence linking them to police or SADF misconduct was presented to substantiate any suspicions and, in most cases where Coetzee testified, Mr Justice Harms found this was most likely to be a fabrication.

Mr Justice Harms said all those people whose disappearances were reported to the commission — Nkosinathi Peter Dhlamini, Vuyani Mavuso, Isaac Moema, Gini-sizwe Kondile, Sipiwo Maxwell Mtinkulu — were ANC members and at various times detained by the security police. Since April 1982, neither their families nor the police had heard from them. "This therefore leads to the submission that Coetzee's evidence that these people were killed by the security police is probably true."

NO hit squads

Mr. T. 14/11/90

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But Harms says SANDF is undermined

JOHANNESBURG. — The Harms Commission of Inquiry into alleged police and Defence Force death squads has found no firm evidence of security force involvement in the murders of anti-apartheid activists.

Mr Justice Louis Harms's report was released yesterday.

Opposition politicians and civil rights workers criticised the report while President F.W. de Klerk called for "calm" from critics and an end to "witch-hunts".

An official in the Ministry of Law and Order said "We're happy" but the one-man judicial commission harshly criticised actions of the army's secret Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Mr Justice Harms said the CCB had "contaminated the whole security arm of the state" and that its members' conduct during the commission had not allayed suspicions that they were involved in more violent crimes than evidence showed.

"The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes — namely to restore public confidence in a part of the state administration," he concluded.

The judge passed on to attorneys general for investigation the unsolved killing of Dr Fabia Ribeiro and his wife Florence the bombing of the Earl of Learning Centre in Athlone and alleged plans to assassinate Cape Town lawyer Mr Duilabh Omar, Durban attorney Mr Kwenza Mkhabela and journalist Mr Gavin Evans — crimes committed since 1986 and allegedly linked to the CCB.

Mr Harms said he found it impossible to ascertain the formation date of the CCB but he noted that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus

Malan, had disbanded the unit in the light of the allegations and added that he had not been expected to examine General Malan's political role in the affair.

The commission also found no evidence of CCB involvement of the murderer of Wis academic Dr David Webster.

Mr De Klerk, giving an "assurance" that relevant army operations would be investigated, said he could find "no reason to condemn politicians in charge".

"It is now time for calm to prevail in the country and for witch-hunts on individuals to stop," he said. "The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict and strife, now belonging to the past."

- FW CLEARS MALAN, VLOK and COETSEE
- MORE REPORTS ON HARMS FINDINGS

— See PAGE 7

Mr De Klerk appointed Mr Justice Harms a year ago to probe alleged political involvement in killings since 1977 a move prompted by public pressure after disclosures by three former security policemen who claimed to have been death-squad members.

Both General Malan and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok were found to have been unable to provide anything of additional value to the investigations and were therefore not called to appear as witnesses before the commission.

The same reasons were given for not calling known CCB members such as Mr Leon "Chappie" Marée.

General Malan was found to be politically responsible for the CCB's actions, though Mr Justice Harms said



SOLE COMMISSIONER The report by Mr Justice Louis Harms' one-man commission of inquiry into alleged police and Defence Force death squads was released in Pretoria yesterday

From page 1

his commission was not concerned with General Malan's knowledge of the CCB's existence.

The commission's task was to unmask the people who "committed or caused" or instructed to be committed murders or acts of violence as principal offenders, accomplices or accessories", Mr Justice Harms reported.

It was also common cause that no hit squad was established at Vlakplaas, the base from which the security branch's insurgency identification and tracking unit operated. He did, however, find Vlakplaas members guilty of common-law offences.

No recommendations concerning the CCB could be made, as it was disbanded on July 30 and was still the subject of a financial inquiry led by the auditor-general, he said.

Although the CCB was not linked to Dr Webster's murder, members were responsible for other acts of violence. It was not likely that Dr Webster's murder was an official CCB operation, but it was possible that Mr Ferdie Barnard, a CCB Region 6 member who had "been put on ice", could have carried out the assassination, he said.

The reasoning behind this conclusion lay with the crucial fact that CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster had made inquiries with all of the Region 6 members to find out if they had had a hand in the murder. He would not have done this had he authorised Dr Webster's killing as an official CCB mission, Mr Justice Harms argued.

He specifically named Colonel Verster, Region 6 co-ordinator Mr Christo Brits, Region 6 administration man-

ager Mr Braam Cillier and member of another CCB region Mr Shane du Plooy as being vague, contradictory and untrustworthy witnesses, while describing former CCB members Mr "White van" Deventer and Mr "Pieter" Botes as being after money and even extortionist.

Mr Justice Harms said there was no corroborating evidence regarding the CCB's involvement in the poisoning of SA Council of Churches (SACC) leader the Rev Frank Chikane, the burning of student leader Mr Anton Roskam's car, violent acts against Cosatu, the Transport and General Workers' Union and other trade unions or violent acts against the SACC and the SA Catholic Bishops Conference.

He found the evidence of former Vlakplaas commander ex-police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee, former death row prisoner Almond Butana Nofemela and Mr Coetzee's former gardener and later Vlakplaas member Mr David "Spyker" Tshikalanga to be suspect and contradictory of each other.

Parts of Mr Coetzee's evidence were "inherently improbable" and ascribed to his tendency towards irrational behaviour. Mr Coetzee, now an ANC member in exile, appeared willing to commit perjury, fabricated evidence, give contradictory answers to questions under oath, falsely implicate others in alleged crimes, switch peoples' roles in incidents and concoct false alibis for someone.

Mr Justice Harms found that his testimony was tailored to fit "newly learned facts" on which he was briefed, ostensibly by the ANC in Lusaka.

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No evidence of police hit squad or that Webster was killed by CCB

THE Harms Commission of Inquiry found there was no evidence of a state-sanctioned police hit squad at Vlaakplaas and that the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was not responsible for the murder of Wits academic David Webster.

Mr Justice Louis Harms did, however, find that the CCB's actions had "contaminated the whole security arm of the state". Its members' conduct during the commission had not allayed any "not necessarily unfounded" suspicions that they were involved in more violent crimes.

"The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, namely to restore public confidence in a part of the

state administration," he concluded.

Yesterday's release of the commission's findings and recommendations was the culmination of more than six months of hearings, investigations and legal deliberations into alleged politically motivated murders and other violent crimes.

Mr Justice Harms, who chaired the commission, recommended that the various attorneys-general give attention to nine cases, eight of which had evidence pointing to CCB participation.

These were the murders of Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone near Cape Town; the plot

LINDEN BIRNS

to kill Weekly Mail journalist Gavin Evans; conspiracy to murder Cape Town anti-apartheid advocate Dullah Omar; plans to murder Durban attorney Kwenz Mhamba; the disappearance of CCB documentation; perjury on the part of CCB member Pieter Botes; and an arson incident in Yeoville.

The only case involving a member of the Vlaakplaas unit which warranted further attention was the theft of a Hoffman Galeng's motor car near Vryburg by Death Row prisoner and former Vlaakplaas member Almond Butana Nofemela.

Mr Justice Harms said no hit squad had

been established at Vlaakplaas, the base from which the Security Branch's insurgency identification and tracking unit operated. However, Vlaakplaas members had been guilty of common law offences.

No recommendations concerning the CCB could be made as it was disbanded on July 30 and was the subject of a financial inquiry led by the Auditor-General.

Although the CCB was not linked to Webster's murder, members were responsible for other acts of violence. It was not likely that Webster's murder was an official CCB operation, but it was possible that Ferdi Barnard, a CCB Region 6 member who had "been put on ice" could have carried out the

assassination, Mr Justice Harms said.

He said Verster, Region 6 co-ordinator Christo Brits, Region 6 administrator manager Braam Cillier and member of another CCB region Shane du Plooy were vague, contradictory and untrustworthy witnesses. Former CCB members Willie van Deventer and Pieter Botes were after money and were even extortionist.

Mr Justice Harms said there was no corroborating evidence regarding the CCB's involvement in the poisoning of SA Council of Churches (SACC) leader Rev Frank Chikane, the burning of student leader Anton Roskam's car, violent acts against Cosatu,

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Evidence 8 10 am 14/11/90 254 From Page 1

the Transport and General Workers' Union and other trade unions, or violent acts against the SACC and the SA Catholic Bishop's Conference.

The evidence of former Vlaakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee, Nofemela and Vlaakplaas member David "Spyker" Tshikalanga was suspect and contradictory.

Nofemela's testimony was seen in the light of his bid to save himself from the gallows, while Tshikalanga, an alcoholic,

joined in the false allegations as he was under Coetzee's influence.

"There is no reason to prefer the evidence given by Coetzee, Nofemela and Tshikalanga (with their shortcomings), above that given by the respective members of the Security Police (with their shortcomings)," Mr Justice Harms said.

This did not mean the trio's evidence was untrue, but that the facts could not be established on the preponderance of possibilities.

President defends Magnus Malan

FW orders a shake-up of covert actions

MIKE ROBERTSON

SPECIAL or covert operations were being totally reviewed in light of the findings of the Harms Commission of Inquiry into certain murders, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Although Mr Justice Harms found the military's Civil Co-operation Bureau was linked to crimes of violence, De Klerk defended Defence Minister Magnus Malan, saying he could find no reason to condemn the politicians in charge.

De Klerk said shortcomings in the control of covert or secret operations which came to the fore in the commission report were being rectified.

New instructions had been issued dealing with the responsibilities of politicians and others in command of such operations.

He had instructed Malan, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to act on recommendations of the commission.

De Klerk said the purpose of introducing changes was to ensure effective and just administration and to allow the normal legal process to run its course. It was not to satisfy unrealistic expectations.

"It is now time for calm to prevail in the country and for witch hunts on individuals to stop. The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict and strife, now belonging to the past."

In his report, Mr Justice Harms said Malan was politically responsible for his department, which included the CCB. But the nature and extent of this political responsibility was not a matter that called



● MALAN

● VLOK

for the commission's attention.

In a statement yesterday, Malan said the commission found no internal operations of the CCB had been submitted to higher authority for approval.

"This is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible."

Malan said although CCB activities had been suspended in February and the unit operationally disbanded on July 31, it had not been possible to terminate the CCB with a "sweep of the pen".

Administrative activities such as renting of offices and running of front companies had to continue and CCB members, most of whom had not been guilty of misconduct or crime, all had contracts.

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Covert actions

Members had been offered the chance to remain in the SADF's service or to retire. This process would be completed by the year end, he said

It was expected that 80% of the front companies would have been disposed of by the end of this month.

Malan added that an important factor in the disbanding of CCB overseas projects was to ensure SA was not embarrassed and that individuals' identities were protected in order not to endanger their lives.

The CCB, he said, had not been disbanded because of its methods or operations but because of the "unauthorised activity of five or six people whose alleged actions have been referred to the attorneys-general".

SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg said no unit had been set up to replace the CCB. He said criticisms by the commission

regarding the control of money and documentation — Mr Justice Harms called the disappearance of CCB documents unpardonable — had been noted and action was being taken

Coetsee said matters such as the Ribeiro murders — the commission found that CCB member Noel Robey might have been involved in an official capacity — had already been referred to the attorneys-general concerned

He said allegations made by Almond Nofemela regarding alleged police death squads had led to the stay of his execution. His case would now be reconsidered

Vlok said he hoped those who questioned the SAP's integrity would now accept the commission's finding that no police hit squads had been set up at Vlakplaas.

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Harms the main findings

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THE main findings of the Harms Commission were:

● There was no evidence of a police death squad.

● The Civil Co-operation Bureau's actions "contaminated .. security arm of the state".

● The commission was unable to restore public confidence in the Defence Force.

● The Civil Co-operation Bureau did not murder Wits academic Dr David Webster

● Although the CCB was not linked to the Webster murder, it was responsible for other violent acts

● The attorneys-general offices have been sent nine cases for consideration, eight of which point to CCB participation.

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, were not called as witnesses because they were unable to provide anything of additional value.

● General Malan was found to be politically responsible for the CCB's actions, but the commission was not concerned with his knowledge of the CCB's existence.

● There was no corroborating evidence regarding the CCB's involvement in the poisoning of the Rev Frank Chikane, the burning of a student leader's car, violent acts against Cosatu and other trade unions or violent acts against the SACC and the SA Catholic Bishops Conference.

● Former police captain Dirk Coetzee, former death row prisoner Almond Butana Nofemela and former policeman David "Spyker" Tshikilanga were suspect and contradictory of each other. The former policemen were guilty of common-law offences.

FW clears Malan, Vlok and Coetsee

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Opp-Inst

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk said last night that he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge" following the release of the Harms Commission of Inquiry report.

His statement effectively gave an official clearance of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for the way in which they "carried out their duties and responsibilities" in relation to alleged politically inspired murders.

"It is time for calm to prevail and for witchhunts on individuals to stop," Mr De Klerk said in an apparent appeal to let bygones be bygones, Mr De Klerk said: "The events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict and strife, now belonging to the past."

"We should act with a view to our future and take the conciliatory steps which are necessary to again create a peaceful and prosperous community in South Africa."

He said such conciliatory steps already included the possibility of granting indemnity to members of all parties who were involved in the conflict.

Mr De Klerk emphasised that any action by the government following recommendations in the report was not aimed at satisfying what he termed "unrealistic expectations" that might still exist.

Rather, government actions would have the sole purpose of ensuring effective and just administration and allowing the normal legal process to run its course.

In response to the report, the carrying out of special or covert operations was being reviewed in total, he said.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said he feared the

stature of Mr De Klerk's government would suffer from the failure of the commission to report any facts relevant to the "appalling" murders it investigated.

The Conservative Party spokesman on defence, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said General Malan would have been fired if he were serving in an overseas government.

Human Rights Commissioner Dr Max Coleman said the report was "totally unsatisfactory" and ran serious risk of discrediting commissions of inquiry appointed by the government.

The African National Congress said last night that the report placed ultimate responsibility for CCB activities at the door of General Malan.

It demanded the immediate resignation of General Malan and the disbandment of irregular forces of the SADF and SAP.

It said the commission's conclusions that the SA Police did not run hit squads were inexplicable.

Findings on CCBs 'one-sided'

Political Correspondent

THE Western Cape Anti-Hit Squad Campaign last night dismissed the Harms Commission findings as "one-sided".

A spokesman for the campaign said the inadequacy of the findings was primarily due to the refusal of the government to extend the terms of reference of the commission to include murder committed outside SA.

"As a result of this, those who must ultimately take political responsibility for the hit squad operations have been exonerated."

The spokesman said efforts would continue to have the truth revealed and "we continue to hold the government accountable for the horrors committed by its hit squads".

The Black Sash was "deeply disappointed" that the Harms Commission's terms of reference were so circumscribed that its report had not exposed the full facts, the organisation said.

Lubowski was 'a paid SADF spy'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Assassinated Namibian advocate and Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski was probably a paid agent working for Military Intelligence and as such was unlikely to have been a military target.

However, the possibility of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's complicity in Mr Lubowski's murder could not be ruled out, because the secret unit operated independently of, and without access to, Military Intelligence, Mr Justice Harms found.

Mr Lubowski was a "willing agent" and had been paid R100 000 in advance to alleviate his financial position and to compromise him. The money was laundered through a company of which Mr Lubowski had sole signing power.

He had been recruited in the first half of 1989 because of his access to Swapo. The commission had seen documentary proof, in the form of original cheques and deposit slips, that SADF money had been paid into the Namibian lawyer's personal and business bank accounts, the judge said.

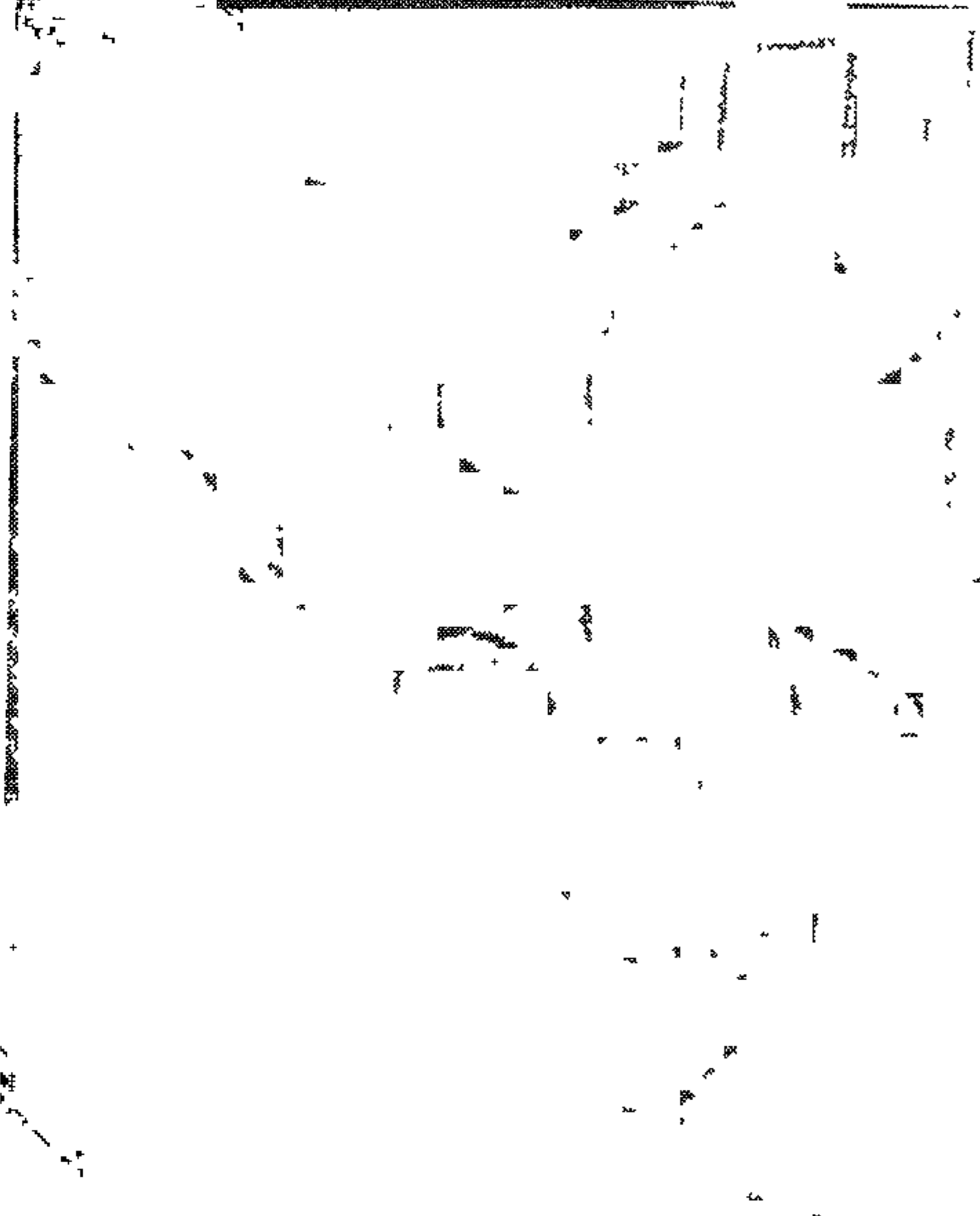
SADF chief pledges action

PRETORIA — "Applicable action" was being taken on criticism and recommendations in the Harms Commission report released yesterday, SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg said.

He said that comments regarding the remarks in the report about financial aspects could be given only once the auditor-general's report had been finalised.

Aspects relating to the Defence Force and referred to various attorneys-general were sub judice. "Consequently no comment can be made in this regard," General Liebenberg said — Sapa

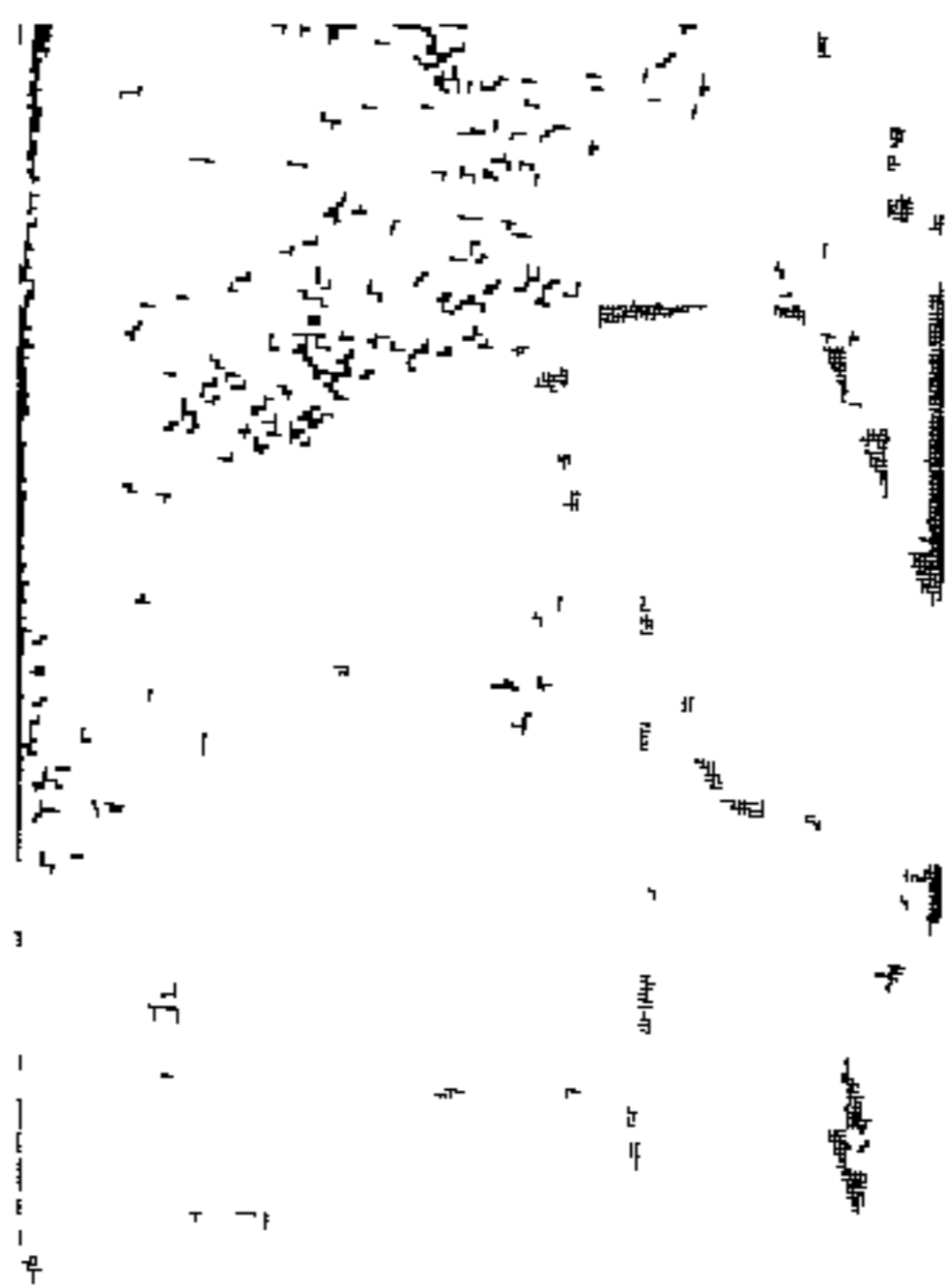
Harms: 'CCB contaminated'



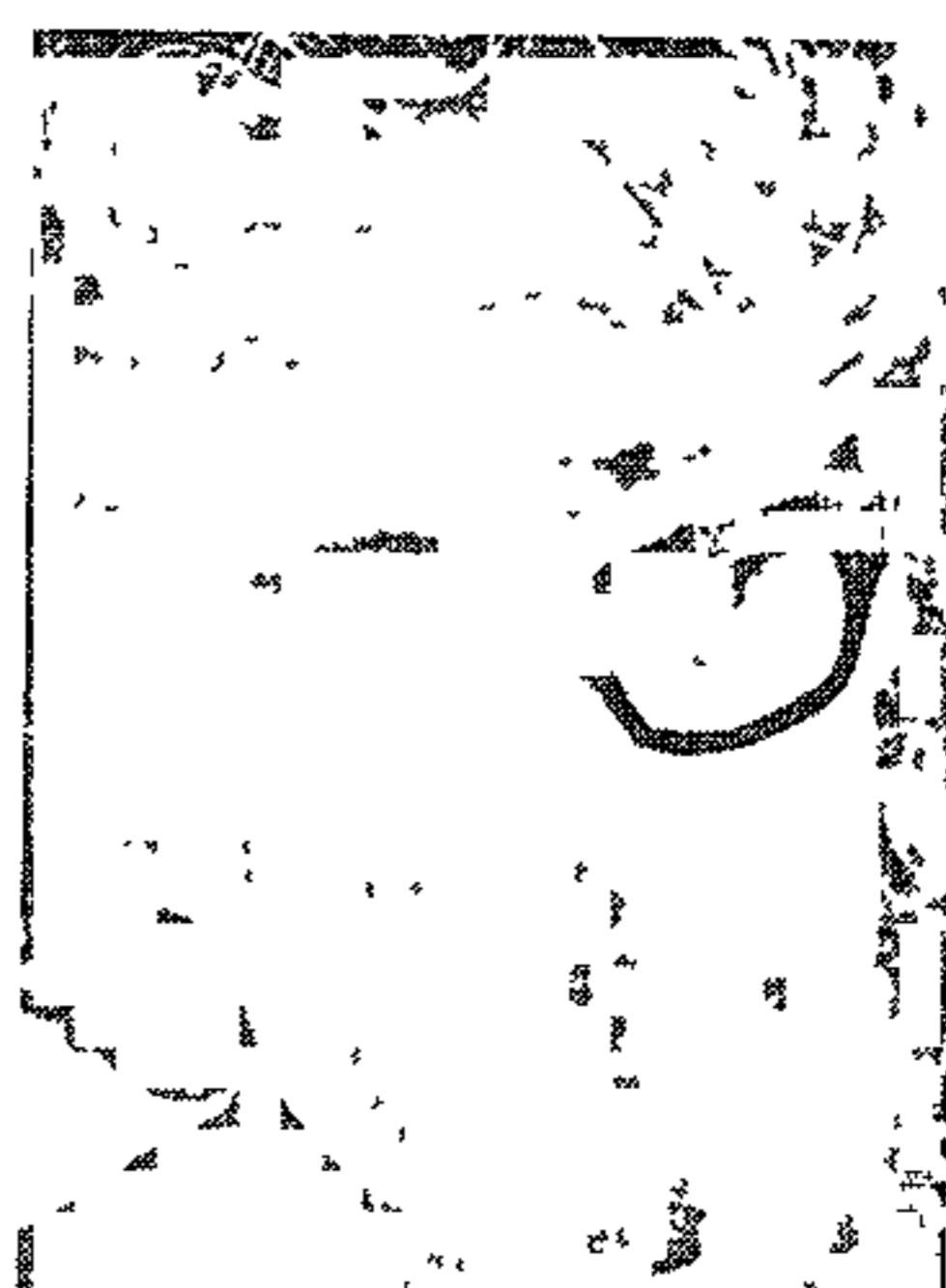
Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Mrs Florance Robeiro, at their wedding. They were probably murdered by a CCB operative, and the case has been referred to the Attorney General for possible prosecution.



Butana Almond Nofomela
... Death Row witness



Mr Anton Lubowski
... secret agent



Dr Rick Turner
... murdered in 1978



Mr Martin Dolinchek
... suspected of murder

'CCB was law unto itself'

All reports by The Argus Correspondent in Pretoria and the South African Press Association

THE Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) was a law unto itself, had its own political agenda, did not recognise the authority of the State President and had destroyed confidence in a part of the State administration, the Harms Commission has found.

In a powerful indictment of the clandestine organisation, Mr Justice Harms's report implicated the CCB in one murder and several acts of violence — and said the CCB had probably been responsible for more "crimes of violence" than the evidence had shown.

However, although it was common cause that the CCB had engaged in violent actions within the country — in direct contradiction to its official functions — there was no evidence to show that any of these acts had been authorised by "higher authority".

Evidence

Evidence before the commission showed that

□ A member of the CCB, Mr Noel James Robey, in his official capacity, might have been involved in the murder of Mamelodi activist Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence;

□ The CCB and some of its members had planted and activated a bomb at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone in August last year,

□ Members of the CCB had conspired or attempted to murder civil rights attorney Mr Dullah Omar;

□ A member of an external branch of the CCB had been involved in an attempted conspiracy to murder Durban attorney Mr Kwenza Mlaba inside South Africa; and

□ The CCB had decided that friends of African National Congress exile Mr Hein Grosskopf should be eliminated, and as a result members of the organisation had conspired or attempted to murder journalist Mr Gavin Evans.

Although the CCB "might have murdered" University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster, there was no evidence to support this suspicion, the report said.

Mr Justice Harms added that although a commission did not normally express moral judgments, there was sufficient reason to do so in the case of the CCB.

"South Africa would like to be seen as, and tries to be, a state that subscribes to the rule of law. This means that the state must obey its own laws and will act against its subjects only in accordance with the provisions of its own laws.

Principle

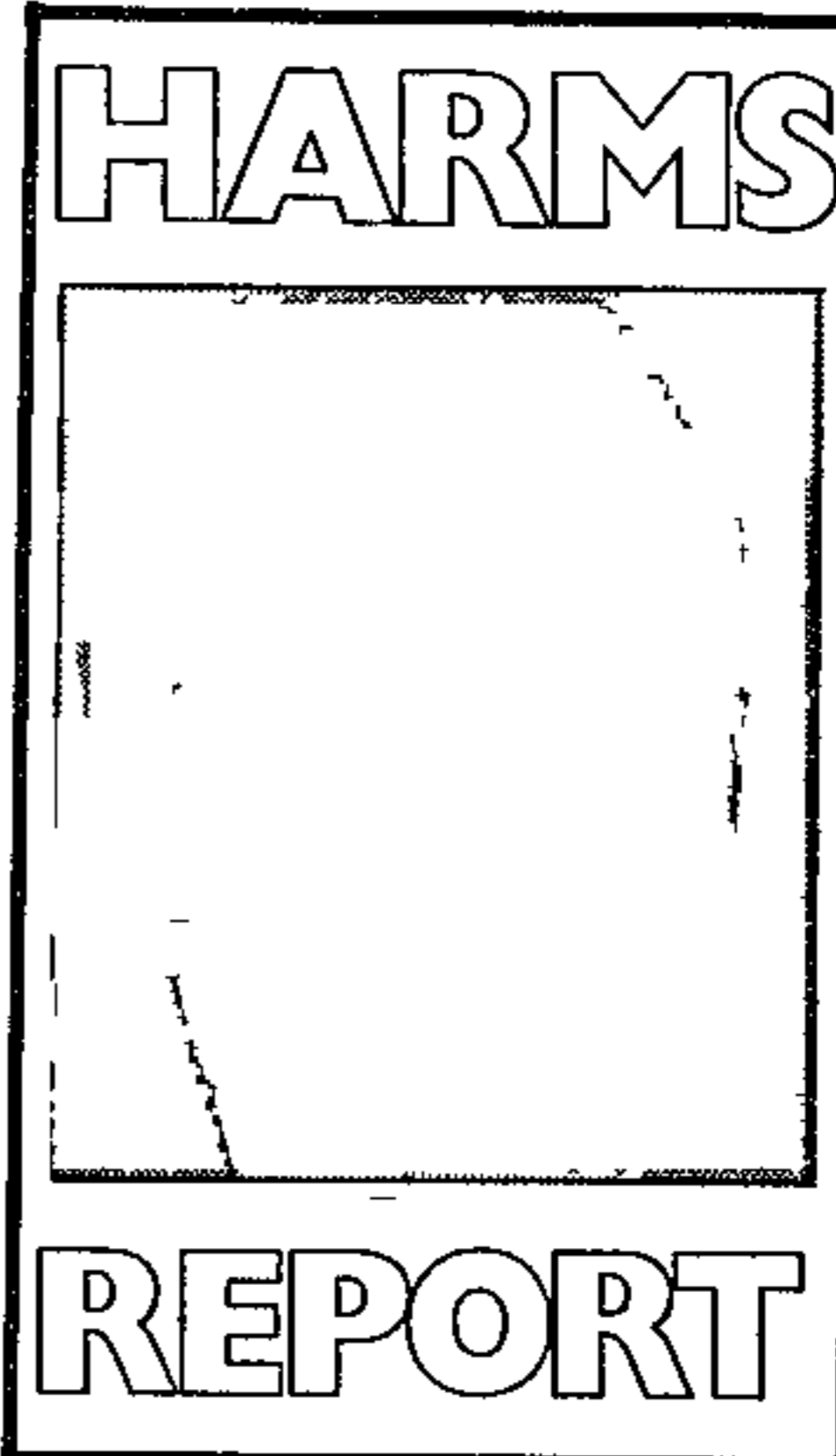
"If any organ of state takes the law into its own hands this principle, which is a cornerstone of any civilised form of government, is destroyed," the report said.

In addition, the CCB had arrogated the powers to try, sentence and punish persons on the basis of "inherently suspect and untested" information. The penalty imposed was "out of proportion to what would have been imposed in a civil court".

There were "sufficient indications" that the CCB had its own political agenda which did not correspond with that of the government.

"There are also indications that the CCB puts its own interests and those of its members above the public interest or the interests of the State," the report said.

"The CCB neither knows nor recognises any higher authority. Orders by the State President, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force were simply ignored. Requests by parliament, the Auditor-General and the Commission were treated with contempt. "The actions of the CCB



have contaminated the whole security arm of the State. Their conduct during and before the commission create suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows. These suspicions are not necessarily unfounded.

Influence

"The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, namely to restore public confidence in a part of the State administration," the report said.

There had been "serious misconceptions" about the role of the commission, Mr Justice Harms said.

The commission had become politicised and some of the parties participating in the proceedings had attempted to influence the commission and score political points.

In a section taking up 33 pages of his 200-page report, Mr Justice Harms, explained how he had interpreted his mandate and hit back at criticism of the way in which he had conducted the hearings.

"The sense of what is relevant and what is not of the commission and that of some of the parties did not, unfortunately, always coincide," he said.

Some of the parties represented before the commission had "dubious legal standing" but were nevertheless allowed to participate in the proceedings.

"Indulgences granted were sometimes perceived as rights," he added.

While only the commission had the right to decide which witnesses should be called, advice on this matter had often been received from other parties.

"Some of the requests bordered on the ridiculous, others were politically motivated," the report said.

Serious misconceptions existed about the nature, scope and powers of the commission.

"Unrealistic expectations were raised. The work of this commission became politicised. Parties attempted to score political points. Parties became prescriptive and in the process ignored basic human rights, civility and the law," the report stated.

The purpose of a commission was not merely to expose a member of the public or an official to moral censure or ridicule or to investigate matters interesting to the public or the media, as opposed to matters in the public interest.

The Harms Commission was not mandated to examine acts of violence committed outside South Africa's borders or acts of violence committed without political intent.

Neither did it have a mandate to investigate the Civil Co-Operation Bureau as such, allegations of police brutality unaccompanied by political intent or to limit its investigation to the State.

Some witnesses made use of their privilege against self-incrimination by refusing to answer questions. This privilege was firmly entrenched in our law and that of other countries.

CCB men could be prosecuted

UP to six members of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) could be prosecuted for withholding evidence from the Harms Commission and conspiracy to murder following the publication of the commission's report yesterday.

The commission referred nine cases of alleged violent acts by the CCB and members of the police to the Attorney-General for further investigation. These are:

□ The murders of Mamelodi activists Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence,

□ The bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone, Cape Town,

□ The alleged conspiracy or attempt to murder journalist Mr Gavin Evans;

□ The alleged conspiracy or attempt to murder Cape Town attorney Mr Dullah Omar,

□ The alleged conspiracy to eliminate Durban attorney Mr Kwenza Mlaba,

□ The theft of a motor car belonging to Northern Cape activist Mr Hoffman Galeng;

□ An incident of arson in Yeoville, Johannesburg;

□ The disappearance of CCB documents; and

□ Perjury by a witness, former CCB member Mr Jaco Botes.

The names of possible suspects who may be prosecuted have not been released.

However, in his report Mr Justice Louis Harms said he had no doubt the persons directly responsible for the disappearance of the CCB documents were CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster and two agents codenamed Braam Cilliers and Christo Brits.

The commission also recommended in general that

□ The "blurring" of the roles of the police and the Defence Force be reconsidered;

□ Strong control structures be imposed on covert organisations, and proper control be kept over the money and documentation of such organisations,

□ Guidelines laid down for the police anti-terrorist unit be strictly adhered to and it be ensured that only members of the police perform police functions,

□ Members of the security police also keep diaries, although they need not carry them on their person at all time, and

□ Consideration be given to the object, powers and procedure of a commission.

Magnus Malan 'politically responsible' for CCB

THE Harms Commission had not called for the Ministers of Defence and Law and Order to give evidence as they were not able to further the commission's inquiries

The commission's report said "The Minister of Defence is, of course, politically responsible for his department, and that includes the CCB."

But the nature and extent of political responsibility was 'not a matter that called for the commission's attention'.

The report added "The minister's knowledge of the CCB as such therefore did not concern the commission."

As the commission's terms of reference were limited to criminal law and not politics, the question to be answered under the terms of reference was who "committed or instructed to be committed murders or acts of violence as principal offender, accomplice or accessory after the fact", Mr Justice Louis Harms, concluded

There were no facts available which indicated that evidence from the Minister of Defence would materially contribute to the commission's proceedings.

"In fact a consultation with him did not produce anything of assistance to the commission," he added

The commission decided not to call Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok to give evidence regarding his knowledge of the CCB because it did not believe he could give the commission any relevant information

The commission heard that former CCB member Pieter Botes, who had claimed to have informed the minister

about the CCB when he had an interview concerning the blowing up of offices Botes rented, did not inform Mr Vlok of any CCB activities inside South Africa.

Mr Botes had informed the minister that he was working for the CCB and his superior, CCB head Colonel Joe Verster, had threatened him with death and had damaged his premises with a bomb

He had also told Mr Vlok that he was engaged in CCB activities in then South West Africa

"Botes is, according to his own evidence, a perjurious extortionist," the report said, adding that police had come to the conclusion that Mr Botes had blown up his own premises

Whether the chief of military intelligence, General Rudolph Badenhorst, had knowledge of the CCB was irrelevant

"The only question is whether he had knowledge which made him a principal offender, accomplice or accessory after the fact. Counsel did not argue this," he said, adding that no alleged or proven misdeeds of the CCB were committed during General Badenhorst's period as MI head.

On February 26 this year, Gen Malan announced the suspension of the CCB but the temporary retirement from duty of all the CCB members was impossible and could have placed their lives in danger

"The effect of the suspension was that all operational activities ceased," he said, adding that certain functions such as the payment of salaries and the running of front companies "had to continue"

'I can't be blamed'

General Magnus Malan

IN a statement yesterday General Malan declared that he could not be held responsible for the activities of the CCB

He said: "The commissioner remarked, correctly, in his report that I am politically responsible for my department, including the CCB

"It is a well established principle that if a minister is incapable of explaining and justifying his own acts and decisions, or the acts and decisions of civil servants taken in his name he must take the consequences. A minister is also politically answerable for every action or omission of his department. The emphasis here must be placed on the minister's own acts and acts in the name of the minister or the acts or omission of the department

"Respectfully, as the commissioner correctly remarked, it is not exceptional that employees and officials of the state commit crimes during their office without someone else being responsible for them.

"The commission found that no internal operations were submitted to higher authority for approval. "Consequently this is clear-

ly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible

"The Harms Commission was appointed by the State President after demands by the media, private bodies and organisations. Many of them demanded a commission where they would reveal the so-called facts. The State President and I also invited them to make use of this opportunity. Nothing came of this

"Some accusations, such as the one that General R "Wilkop" Badenhorst must have had knowledge of the CCB and of its internal operations during his term of office as Chief of Staff Operations has been disproved. The commission also found that in spite of my willingness to give evidence before the commission and, after consultation with the commissioner, no facts emerged which indicated that my evidence would have materially added to its activities

"I repeat that illegal actions cannot be excused and the allegations in this regard will be applicably handled

"Nevertheless the specific period of high tension and the revolutionary and terrorist threat in the middle of the 1980s must be kept in mind. The SADF had to counter it. In addition, the position of those who acted in good faith and under great pressure to counter terrorism, must also be kept in mind

"The new attitude of reconciliation internally and in Southern Africa, with which the SADF identifies itself, has brought new challenges for interaction to the fore. Thus we require of us all a preparedness and willingness to start anew."

SADF has taken action

THE Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, said "applicable action" was being taken regarding points of criticism and recommendations by the Harms Commission

He said all aspects that related to the Defence Force and those that had been referred to various Attorneys General were sub judice.

Comments regarding the remarks in the report about financial aspects could only be given once the Auditor General's report had been finalised, General Liebenberg said

Wife rejects Harms finding on her husband's secret role

MRS Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission findings that he accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years that she had known Anton, he had always lived beyond his means but this had never worried him

He was always "absolutely correct" about receiving money.

The money that he did receive in June last year was from someone he thought was a trusted friend and fellow Swapo supporter, she said.

Counterproductive

"The privilege became a matter of legal debate... It should be borne in mind that the rules of a game remain the same irrespective of who the opponent is," the report said

Attempts had been made — through or by the press, public announcements or allegations made during the course of argument — to influence the commission in the way it conducted its proceedings

These attempts were inherently counterproductive, and a commission could not allow itself to be swayed by any pressure, the report said

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an "idealist" who had become deeply disillusioned about the political game in the last months of his life.

"I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia with no mining rights promised here, fishing rights there."

She said Anton was "framed" as a spy but by whom and for what precise reason she remains uncertain. She is critical though that when the spy scandal broke, Swapo members did not come forcefully to the defence of their former colleague. Details of the commission's findings are on the opposite page

id Spyker Tshikalanga as misleading", "patently false", "inherently improbable", "mendacious", "based on hearsay" and "perjurious fabrication".

With regard to the alleged hit squad activities, the commission found that

It was "common cause" that no hit squad had been established at Vlakplaas

ANC member Mr Joe Pilay had been abducted from Swaziland by former ANC terrorists-turned-policemen and detained wrongfully by Captain Coetzee at Vlakplaas, but there was no evidence to show that the operation was authorised

Sergeant Joe Mamesela and Nofemela had kidnapped ANC member Moabi Dipale from Soweto, but the motive was probably personal as Sgt Mamesela had a grudge against Dipale

"It also appeared that although allegations and accusations are rife as to who did what and why, there is a basic lack of evidential material that might put some flesh to the bones," the report said

"Although some of the incidents to which Coetzee, Nofemela and Tshikalanga testify undoubtedly took place, the SAP and its members deny any involvement in the acts committed. It would be difficult in the extreme to prove the veracity of the allegations in criminal proceedings"

Mr Coetzee's evidence should also be seen in the light of the fact that since "landing with the African National Congress in Lusaka" he had been debriefed and also briefed by the ANC

"It should also be remembered that he was being used by the ANC's publicity department and is dependent upon the ANC"

Although Mr Coetzee was highly intelligent, with a remarkable memory and a "fertile imagination", he had described himself as "a killer, housebreaker, thief, liar, perjurer and illicit diamond dealer" and had shown no remorse, the report said

He showed "strong psychopathic tendencies", had "delusions of grandeur" and was an "embittered man" who, on his own admission, hated the police

Nofemela was also "highly intelligent" and was "prepared to perjure himself" when it suited him. He had nothing to lose by implicating himself in criminal activities as he was on death row awaiting execution for a murder unrelated to his police work

Mr Spyker Tshikalanga was "not a good witness". He was an epileptic, an alcoholic and "under Coetzee's influence"

Police witnesses, on the other hand, were on the whole trustworthy, and — with a few exceptions — no falsehoods or improbabilities had been pointed out, the commission found

Monitored

The Landrover was registered in the name of Mr Noel James Robey and owned by him. Mr Robey was arrested after the murder, but released after a preliminary investigation

The commission found that Mr Robey was a member of the CCB "at all relevant times" and that the Ribeiros had been monitored by the CCB

The CCB had paid Mr Robey's legal expenses during the preliminary investigation. These payments had been authorised by the then chairman of the CCB, Major-General Joep Joubert and the managing director Mr Joe Verster

Mr Verster had certified that the expenditure had been incurred "for bona fide activ-

large cash payment was made into Mr Robey's bank account on March 30 — a day after officers of the commission had gained access to the CCB's "strongroom". His bank manager had noted that Mr Robey would be going abroad

Extensive efforts to track Mr Robey down failed and he was presumed to be in England, the report said

"In the light of the foregoing, there are grounds for believing that Robey might have been involved, in an official capacity, in the murder of Ribeiro. Whether his action was authorised or unauthorised could not be determined," the report said

The matter had been referred to the Attorney-General for further investigation

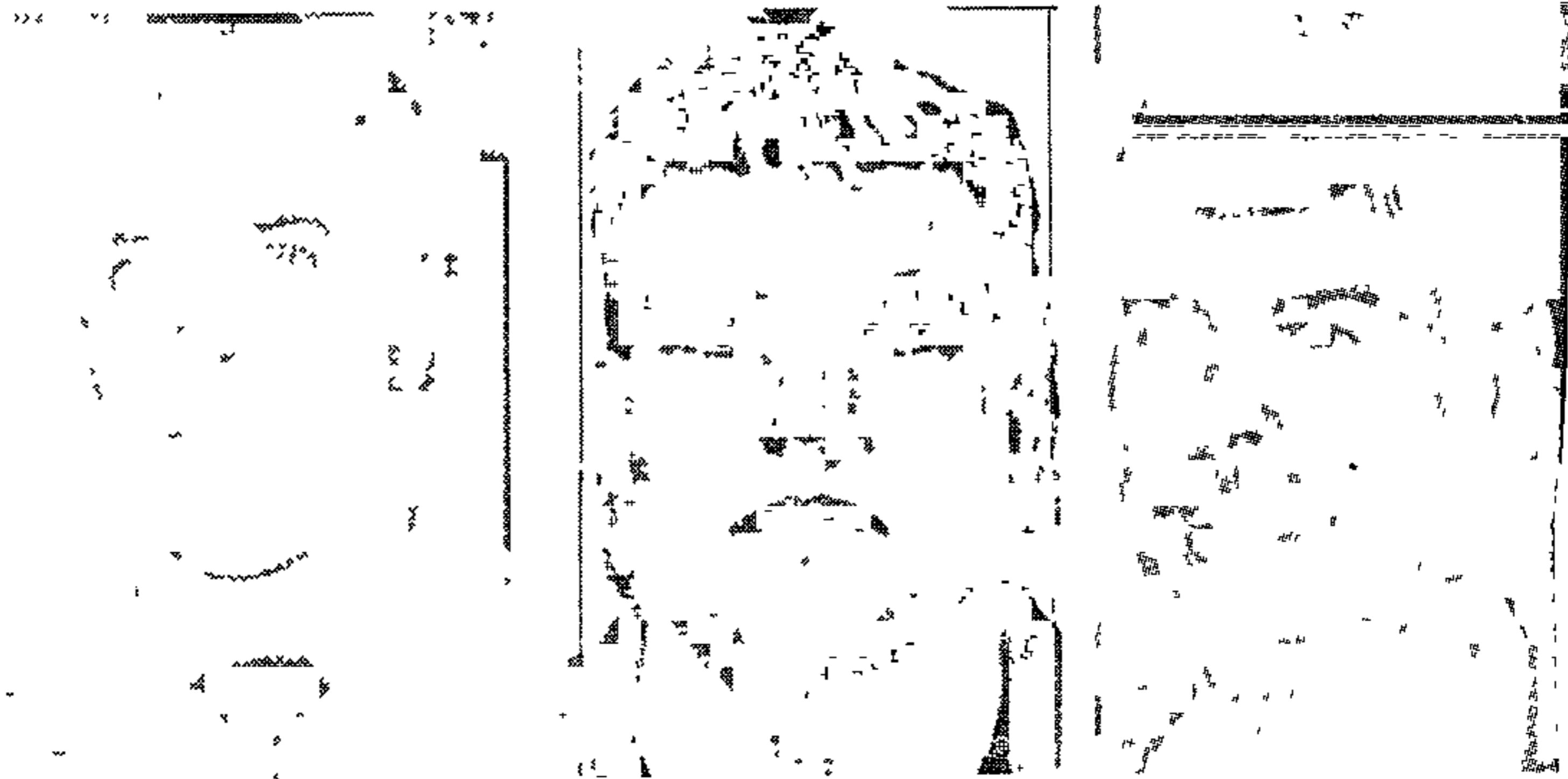
Dr David Webster was shot dead with a shotgun outside

commission by saying he had reliable information of CCB involvement in the assassination.

The report states "If one considers the totality of the evidence, it justifies the view that there is a strong likelihood that the CCB was responsible for David Webster's death or, in the alternative, that one or more of its members were responsible for his assassination

"One cannot be blamed for suspecting the CCB of this murder, particularly since the CCB has done nothing to allay such a suspicion

"All that the evidence shows is that the CCB might have murdered Dr Webster. There is, however, no evidence that elevates this suspicion to anything more than a mere suspicion"



Among the operatives of the Civil Co-operation Bureau who featured prominently during the commission's hearings were, from the left, Mr Ferdie Barnard, Mr Calla Botha, and Mr

Abraham "Slang" van Zyl

Mxenge killing: Nofemela and Coetzee 'fabricated evidence'

THERE was no clear-cut answer to who murdered Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, says the Harms Commission report.

Mr Justice Louis Harms says there are five possibilities.

They are that former policemen Butana Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee — both of whom claimed that a police hit squad based at Vlakplaas, outside Pretoria, was involved — had lied, that Nofemela and another former policeman David Tshikalanga had done so as "a private enterprise", and that Mr Coetzee gave the order to kill

A fourth possibility was that Mr Mxenge was murdered by someone else and a fifth was that a group had done so "on the instructions of higher authority and with a political motive"

"There is no reason to prefer the evidence given by Mr Coetzee, Nofemela and Mr Tshikalanga (with their shortcomings) above that given by the respective members of the Security Police (with

their shortcomings). This does not mean to say that parts of the disputed evidence given by the three cannot be true. It is just that those facts could not be established on a preponderance of probabilities," the judge said.

Mr Justice Harms says there are a number of points in favour of Nofemela and Mr Coetzee having fabricated their version

"The witnesses fabricated evidence several times. In these cases they even incriminated themselves, gave contradictory evidence, and some was untrue

"Nofemela and Tshikalanga's ignorance of the way in which the murder was committed and their inability to identify the locality physically also speak volumes," the report says.

Mr Justice Harms pours scorn on the fact that Nofemela knew that the Mxenge family dogs were poisoned, Mr Mxenge's body was found at the Umlazi stadium, the nature of the wounds, and his car was found burnt out at

Piet Retief.

"Any member of the Security Police with some interest in his work would have been aware of these facts," comments the judge

He had also reached conclusion that Nofemela who is under sentence of death for an unrelated murder — was "prepared to commit murder with robbery as a motive even when he knew that the possible loot would be minimal."

Mr Justice Harms, in commenting on the possibility of Mr Mxenge having been murdered by other persons, "it is a myth to believe that the South African society there are not private individuals who would, whether a political or some other motive, commit such a crime

He also says that a possibility is that the murder was committed by a group on the instructions of higher authority — "this is structured around the fact that Mxenge was a thorn in the flesh of the Security Police and could not be criminally prosecuted"

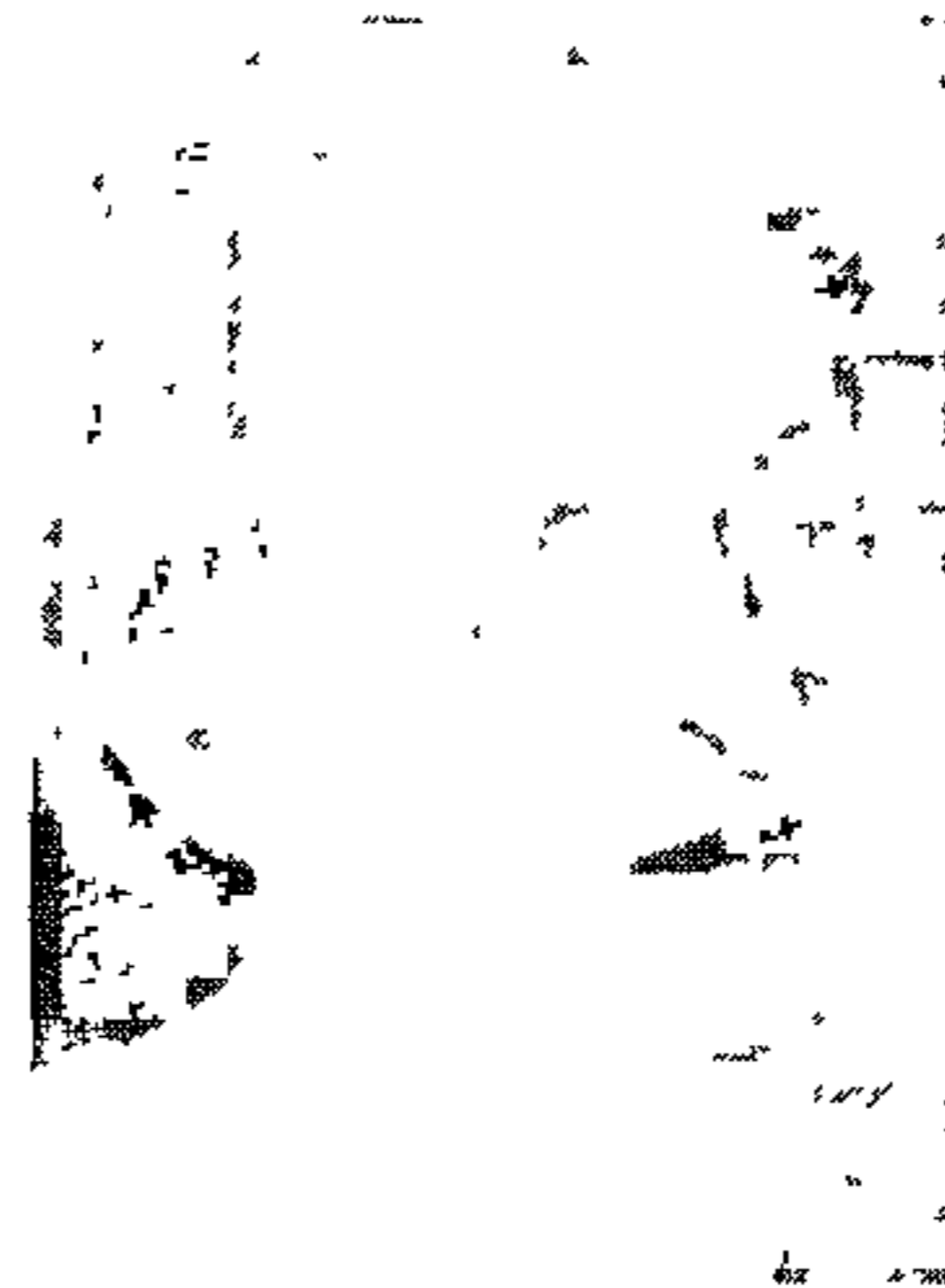
the whole security



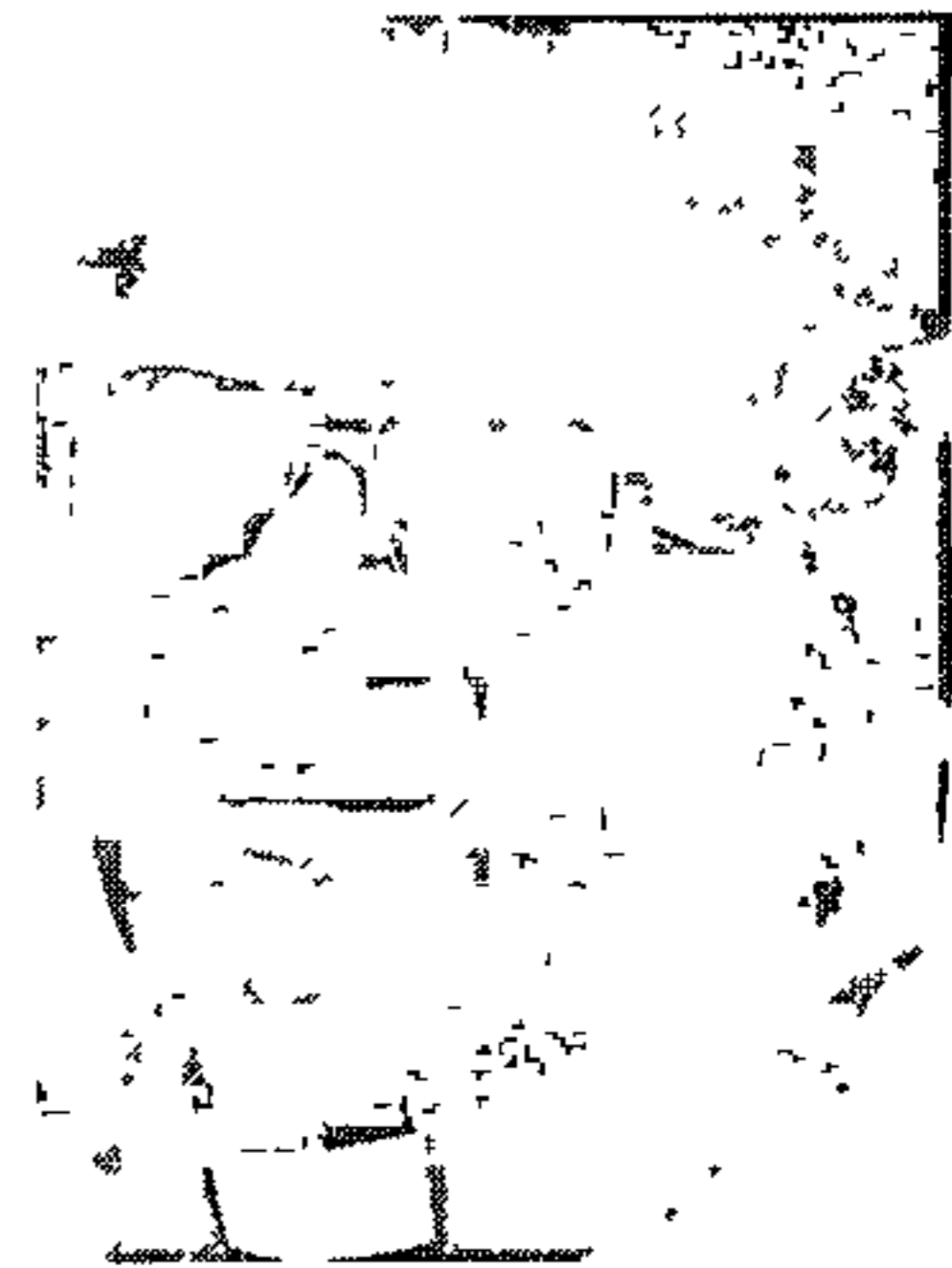
Mr Gavin Evans
... CCB target



Mr Dullah Omar
... plan to kill him



Dr David Webster
... shot at his home



Archbishop Desmond Tutu
... victim of "joke"

'Strong likelihood that CCB killed Webster'

A MEMBER of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) had been involved "in an official capacity" in the murder of Mamelodi activist Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, according to the report of the Harms Commission.

There was also a "strong likelihood" that the CCB was responsible for the murder of University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster — but no evidence to back up this suspicion, the commission reported.

Dr and Mrs Ribeiro were gunned down in their Mamelodi home by two unknown gunmen on December 1, 1986. The murderers — probably two black men — sped away in a red Opel.

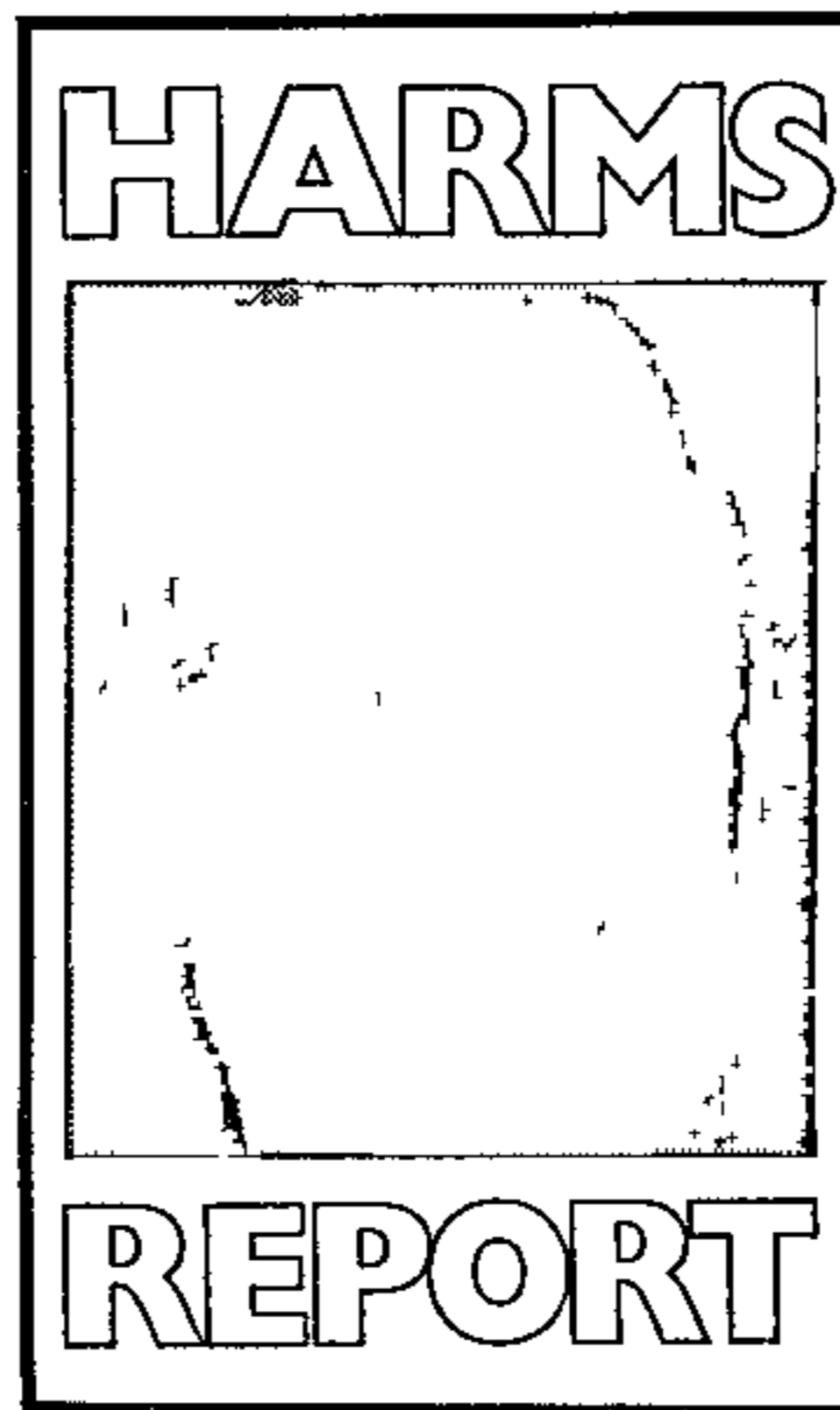
A number of witnesses saw the two black men transfer into a Landrover outside Mamelodi, while the driver of the Landrover, a white man, drove away in the Opel.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

SAP 'didn't have a hit squad'

THE South African Police never had an official "hit squad" based at Vlakplaas, although individual members of Vlakplaas had been guilty of common-law offences, the Harms Commission has found.

The report dismissed evidence of alleged "hit squad" activities by former security policemen Mr Dirk Coetzee, Butana Almond Nofemela



ities in pursuit of the organization's aims"

Mr Verster was due to testify before the commission on the Ribeiro case, but "did not turn up".

his Johannesburg home on May 1, 1989.

Police had been under such great pressure to solve the murder that they had wrongfully detained or arrested suspects and abused the provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the commission noted.

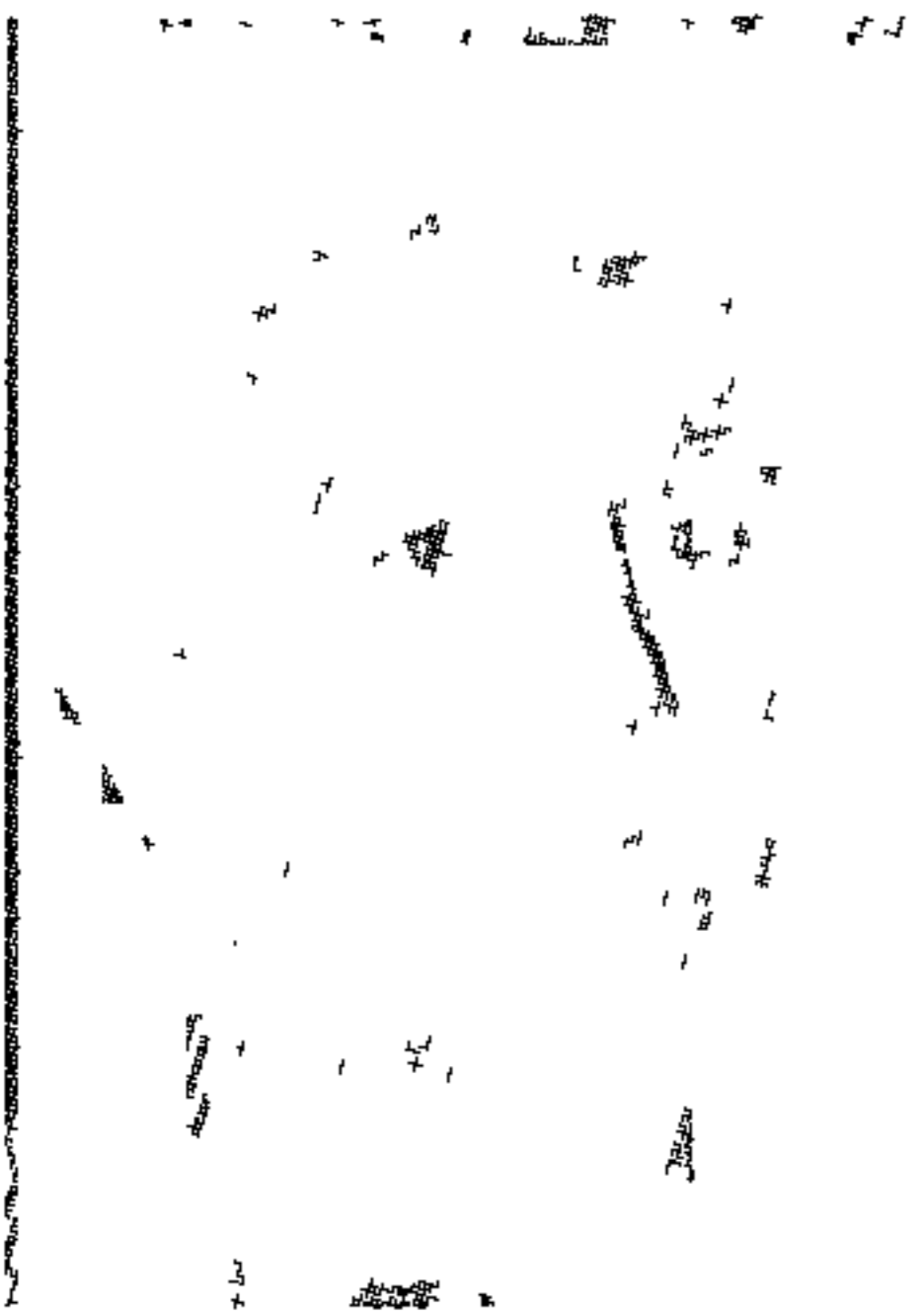
As the commission's investigation into the murder progressed, it appeared that "the relevant documentation had either been destroyed or concealed by members of the CCB. Intervention by the State President, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force was to no avail," the report said.

The investigating police officer, Brigadier Floris Mostert, gave evidence to the effect that he suspected the CCB of being responsible for the murder.

Unsatisfactory

However, his evidence was unsatisfactory and contradic-

arm of the state'



Captain Dirk Coetsee
... "complex personality"



Colonel Staal Burger
... internal head of CCB



Brigadier Floris Mostert who, as head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, made the first public disclosure about the existence of the shadowy CCB and its activities

14/11/90 The Argus 254

Lubowski 'was an agent'

FORMER Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski had become a paid agent of the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence Division (MID) because he was in dire financial straits, the Harms Commission has found

However, the Commission did not rule out the possibility that Mr Lubowski may have been murdered by the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) and criticised Defence Minister General Magnus Malan for disclosing Mr Lubowski's association with MID.

The commission was instructed to investigate Gen Malan's claim, made in Parliament on March 22 after the SADF had been accused of having gunned down Mr Lubowski in front of his Windhoek home on September 12, 1989

The report said the minister had "erred" in making the disclosure because it had "compromised certain existing information channels"

The fact that Mr Lubowski was an agent of MID did not serve as proof that the SADF

had not been involved in his death, the report added

The CCB, which was suspected of the murder, functioned independently from MID and MID probably did not even know of the CCB's existence

"Without suggesting that the CCB was responsible for the act, the aforementioned facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The report said Mr Lubowski had received R100 000 in three payments from MID during June last year when he was "desperately seeking funds to keep his overdrawn bank account below the limit allowed by the bank".

One payment of R40 000 was made by MID through an intermediary, Global Capital Investments, into Mr Lubowski's personal bank account, while two other payments of R40 000 and R20 000 were paid into an account to which Mr Lubowski had the sole signing rights

The documentary evidence for these payments were undisputable, the report said

Turner murder unsolved

THE Harms Commission had decided not to continue with its investigations into the unsolved murder of Natal academic Dr Rick Turner because of a lack of facts "and other clues"

This is disclosed by Mr Justice Louis Harms in his report

He says, however, that there are two suspects — former Bureau for State Security (BOSS) spy Martin Dolinchek and an unidentified man described "as a so-called rightist political activist."

Dr Turner was murdered at his home in Durban on January 8 1978 after having been restricted in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

"His mother requested that the Commission investigate his death (as) she believes the

State to be responsible for her son's death"

"She furnished no facts to substantiate this, but she did append a report by a private detective who investigated the matter on behalf of friends of the deceased. He reported that 'at this stage I have no evidence indicating that a member of any of the governmental agencies could possibly be suspected.'"

Mr Justice Harms adds that two suspects in connection with the Turner killing were identified

"The first is Martin Dolinchek. He is alleged to have had connections with the then Bureau for State Security.

"A second suspect is known as a so-called rightist political activist who was in 1979 convicted of offences relating to his political persuasions"

Vlok calls for 'corrections' on hit squads

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has called upon those who made allegations about the existence of police hit squads "to make the necessary corrections", now that the Harms Commission had proved the claims groundless.

Reacting to the report of the commission released yesterday, Mr Vlok said he had taken note of the commission's finding that allegations of a police "hit squad" at Vlakplaas, or any

other place, were "devoid of truth"

"The commission has also found that the evidence of Dirk Coetzee, Almond Nofemela and David Tshikalanga lacks credibility

"I hope and trust that those who made allegations against the South African Police, as well as those who contributed towards creating a climate of suspicion against the force, or questioned its integrity, will accept the findings of the commission," said Mr Vlok

"It is surely also not asking too much that those whose alle-

gations against the SAP have been proved groundless will now make the necessary corrections

"I trust that these corrections will enjoy the same prominence as did the original allegations"

Mr Vlok noted the commission's view that, in pursuit of its armed struggle, the ANC "was responsible for countless murders and violent crimes"

He said the commission's findings would contribute to refining the SAP's administrative procedures

"It has always been the policy of the SAP to learn from

such constructive recommendations

"For this reason, a very high value is attached to the findings of the commission"

Mr Vlok stressed that all the "Askaris" at Vlakplaas were former ANC members who had since joined the SAP

They had been thoroughly selected like other police members, had done the same training, had the same legal powers and were subject to the same law, regulations and discipline

They were not deployed for special tasks

No proof CCB killed Webster

So Webster 14/11/90

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EVIDENCE shows that the CCB may have killed Wits academic Dr David Webster, but there is no real evidence to prove this, the findings of the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically-motivated violence said.

The commission's findings, released yesterday, said despite the commission being instituted due to press reports that Webster was killed by a rightist organisation, there was no evidence that the CCB murdered Webster.

Commission chairman



David Webster

Mr Justice Louis Harms said, however, the CCB had been linked to other crimes of violence

"All that the evidence shows is that the CCB might have murdered Dr Webster. There is however no prima facie evidence that elevates this

suspicion to anything more than a mere suspicion," Harms found.

There was one fact that indicated the CCB might not be responsible for the murder and that was the evidence of a number of witnesses that the director of the CCB's Region 6, Col Staal Burger, "feverishly" made enquiries to ascertain whether any member of his region had been responsible for the academic's death.

"He would not have made such enquiries if he had authorised the operation," Harms concluded.

- Sapa

November 14 1990

CCB linked with Ribeiro, Harms

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Sowetan 14/11/90

NO recommendations regarding the SADF's shadowy Civil Cooperation Bureau have been made by the Harms Commission which published its report yesterday.

The Commission - which investigated politically motivated violence between March and August this year - made no recommendations as the organisation had been officially disbanded in June this year.

Although no findings were made in regard to the CCB, dockets have been passed on to attorneys-general concerning plots to kill political activists and the CCB's involvement in the murder of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence.

The commission as-

certained that the CCB was a covert organisation operating under the wing of the SADF's Special Forces.

The responsibility of the Special Forces is "to disrupt maximally the enemies of the State in support of other parts of the force."

It was established the CCB had similar objectives.

There seemed to be no documentary evidence referring to the setting up of the CCB.

"It is hard to accept that the SADF would have authorised the establishment of an organisation that had a budget which, with the passage of time, was to amount to R27 million per annum without any documentation or written authority," Harms said.

In its evaluation the commission found the

CCB had given itself the powers to "try, sentence and punish" persons without those persons knowing of the allegations against them or having the opportunity to defend themselves.

Harms said the actions of the CCB had contaminated the whole security arm of the state.

There were indications that the CCB put its own interests and those of its members above the interest of the public or the state.

There were also indications that the organisation, or at least some of its members, had their own political agenda which did not correspond with the agenda "of the political authority".

Harms said the CCB did not recognise any higher authority.

"Orders by the State President, the Minister of

Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force, were simply ignored.

Allegations that the CCB had connections with Inkatha or the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging were followed up but led nowhere, the report said.

The only major crime to be passed on to an attorney-general for further investigation is the December 1, 1986, murder in Mamelodi of the Ribeiros.

A CCB agent, Noel Robey, now missing but thought to be in England, was discharged at a preliminary hearing into the murders.

The CCB also paid Robey's legal expenses, payment of which was authorised by the then chairman of the CCB Gen Joep Joubert and the organisation's managing director, Col Joe Verster.

Harms cannot grant immunity

THE Harms Commission of Inquiry was not mandated to investigate acts of violence committed outside South Africa or to investigate the security arm of the state, "the so-called CCB or, for that matter, the ANC or PAC".

It also was not able to investigate acts of violence or police brutality which were not committed with the necessary political in-



Dr Fabian Ribeiro ... may have been killed by the CCB. (254)

tent, the report on the findings of the Commission said. (4/11/90)

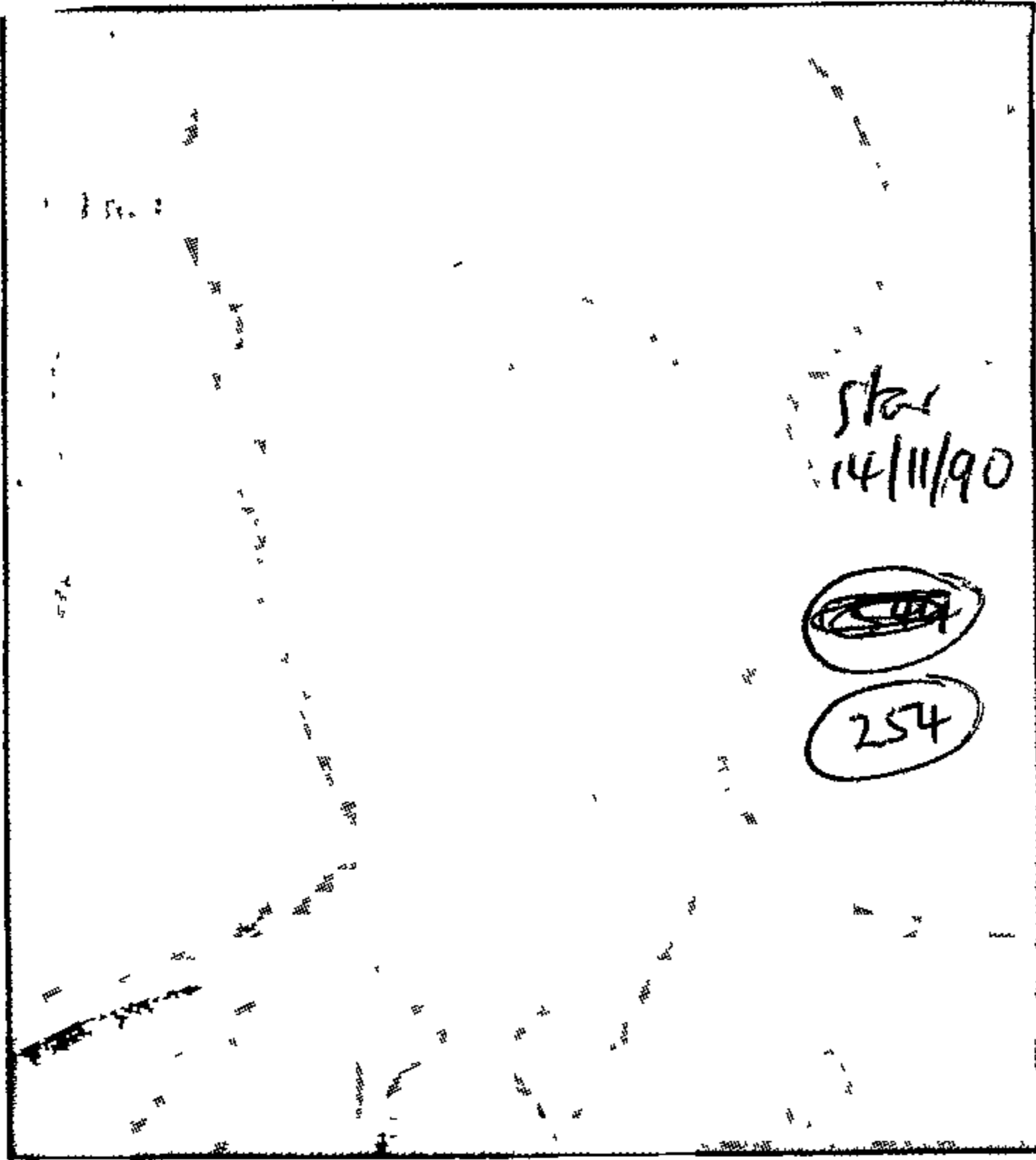
The commission was constituted not to expose a member of the public or officials to moral censure or ridicule or to investigate matters interesting to the public or Press. *Sowetan 14/11/90*

"Commissions are not there to satisfy public curiosity."

Commission chairman Mr Justice Louis Harms said he had serious reservations about giving immunity against prosecutions.

"It assumes that a commissioner can act as a father-confessor who can grant absolution.

"The whole object of the present commission is to establish whether crimes have been committed so that exposed criminals can be prosecuted ... Such a power would be out of place in commissions," Harms said. - Sapa



General "Kat" Liebenberg . Applicable action will be taken

Kat: CCB being disbanded

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Chief of the Defence Force, General "Kat" Liebenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday that what he termed "applicable action" was being taken as a result of recommendations made by the Harms Commission regarding the covert Civil Co-operation Bureau

He said in a statement that as far as the SADF was concerned, any action contemplated was regarded as sub judice because some allegations had been referred to attorneys-general. For that reason, no comment could be given.

General Liebenberg said, on inquiry, that the CCB — a privatised organisation which had been part of the SADF's Special Forces — was being closed

down

"Applicable action means, to us, that the CCB is being disbanded

"There are certain new procedures which are also being built into the whole defence system, as these come under the heading of 'applicable action,'" the general said

He declined to say which members of the CCB were under investigation by attorneys-general

The CCB had been a "privatised firm" which had its own personnel and financial policy as well as its own security policy, The Star was told.

As far as the personnel was concerned, they were "not part of a Government department, according to our interpretation, but rather civil servants and not employees of the State".

Now clean out security forces, Govt urged

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), a key actor in the hit squad saga, has expressed disappointment at the findings of the Harms Commission, but stressed that the six-month investigation had been worthwhile regardless of the findings

LHR national director Brian Currin said last night "I don't think we should hold postmortems, we should move ahead

"The commission served a valuable purpose and it provided for organisations and individuals to publicly air their suspicions. It emphasised the security forces' unlawful activity and it has reminded the State and the security forces of their accountability

Executions

"President de Klerk will probably not allow these things to happen again

"We must build from here, and now call upon the State to ensure that it cleans out its security forces and builds a force which will in future serve all South Africans and not a particular group of South Africans or a particular political ideology"

The commission had assisted human rights organisations in bringing to the fore the question of paramilitary extra-judicial executions and the consequences of a totalitarian state.

He hoped the cases which had been referred to the Attorney-General would be acted upon, particularly the mystery surrounding the files which had gone missing.

Mr Justice Harms could not have reached a conclusion on many of the investigated cases because the files were missing, Mr Currin said

Disappointed

He also expressed disappointment at the finding that hit squads had not operated from Vlaktias

"I expected that at least he (Justice Harms) would have found there was a (former police captain Dirk) Coetzee hit squad, although I still believe there was a police hit squad beyond Coetzee.

"I concede that both Coetzee and (Almond) Nofemela were not good witnesses, but there was a substantial amount of corroborative evidence which supported their evidence

"If one accepts the Harms finding, the fact remains that someone committed those deeds for which Coetzee and Nofemela had claimed responsibility"

Police surround ANC man's house

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Security police yesterday surrounded and attempted to search the Mayfair, Johannesburg, house of top ANC and United Democratic Front activist Mohammed Valli Moosa

Nine security policemen, led by a Captain van Huyssteen — the same man who arrested Mr Valli Moosa last year for his role in the defiance campaign — entered the property at about 10 am, Mr Valli Moosa said

"They surrounded the house and threatened to break down the door. They also tried to forcibly open the windows."

After futile attempts to enter the house, they had harassed a domestic at the next-door property — the house of his brother, Mohseen — and "held her down at gunpoint". They demanded that she grant them access to the neighbouring house, he said. Mr Valli Moosa's wife, Elisabe, was in the house.

He said the police had first told his wife they were looking for him, then changed their story and said they were looking for someone they had reason to believe was residing in

the house

A source told The Star that recently released ANC national executive member and Operation Vula accused Mac Maharaj was living in the house.

Police said security police had searched the house, but this was denied by neighbours and the Valli Moosa couple

The spokesman declined to say why police had attempted to search the property, merely saying "All I can say is that the search was in connection with a current investigation."

Mr Valli Moosa, who had rushed from ANC head office in the city centre after having been telephoned by his wife, commented "I've gone through this a million times in the last decade. Nothing seems to have changed."

Mr Valli Moosa, who was last detained last year for six weeks, is the secretary of the ANC's internal leadership corps and secretary of the organisation's political committee

The policemen had already left when Mr Valli Moosa, accompanied by a lawyer and Government/ANC steering committee member Matthew Phosa, arrived at the house



Still being harassed . . . ANC activist Mohammed Valli Moosa at his Mayfair house, which security policemen tried to search yesterday.
Picture: Herbert Mabuza

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Magnus must quit, says ANC

Staff Reporter

The Harms Commission's conclusions that the SA Police ran no hit squads was inexplicable, the ANC said yesterday

"As many of the victims of these secret police units testify, it is clear that such units, such as the Askaris and other specialised counter-insurgency units, continue to operate," the organisation said in response to the announcement of the results of

the Harms Commission, which examined the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau

The commission's terms of reference, which excluded from its investigations criminal operations outside South Africa, would erode public confidence in such commissions

Criminal actions in neighbouring states and other parts of the world should have been examined and were not. These included criminal operations

such as the murders of Joe Gqabi, Ruth First, Dulcie September, and many other abductions, assaults and bombings

The ANC demanded that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan "be made to account for the activities of his ministry and that he resigns from public office immediately" The organisation also called for the disbanding of all irregular forces of the SA Defence Force and the police



Cover up! accuses the DP's Tlan van der Merwe

C

Mxenge family to lay charges

By Esmaré van der Merwe ^{Star}
Political Reporter 14/11/90

The family of slain Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge plans to lay murder charges against Death Row prisoner Almond Nofemela, a self-confessed police hit squad member.

Reacting yesterday to the finding of the Harms Commission that there was no clear-cut answer as to who had murdered Mr Mxenge, Dr Fumbatha Mxenge — a younger brother of the brutally murdered anti-apartheid activist — said the family had been left with no other option but to take legal action against "the one

man who has confessed to the murder".

Dr Mxenge, who was informed of the Harms Commission's findings by The Star, said he was absolutely flabbergasted and infuriated by the report.

"We will instruct our attorneys to institute action against Nofemela, since he has admitted to having killed my brother.

"We remain committed in our belief that the CCB killed him. I am disappointed that a person of Mr Justice Harms's stature could not reach a similar conclusion, since this case was absolutely clear-cut."

St-14/11/90 (254)

Magnus denies resp

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday denied all responsibility for any crimes committed by members of the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Reacting to the report of the Harms Commission into alleged police and military death squads, General Malan said "This is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible."

In a long statement on the Harms Commission report, General Malan said the CCB had been disbanded because of, among other reasons, the "unauthorised activity of five or six people whose alleged actions have been referred to the attorneys-general

Justifying

"The question immediately arises as to whether I must accept responsibility for the activities of these few people, despite the fact that I had no knowledge of their activities

"The honourable commissioner remarked, correctly, in his report that I am politically responsible for my department, including the CCB

"It is a well-established principle that if a Minister is incapable of explaining and justifying his own acts and decisions, or the acts and decisions of civil servants taken in his name, he must take the consequences

"A Minister is also politically answerable for every action or omission of his department. The emphasis here must be placed on the Minister's own acts and acts in the name of the Minister or the acts or omission of the department

"Respectfully, as the honour-

able commissioner correctly remarked, it is not exceptional that employees and officials of the State commit crimes during their office without someone being responsible for them

"Consequently this is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else cannot be held responsible

"In spite of the barrage of criticism to which the SADF and I have been subjected over the past months regarding the alleged activities of a small segment of the CCB, I am satisfied that the SADF, as such, has, with its characteristic self-discipline and responsibility, emerged with honour

"Some accusations, such as the one that General R "Witkop" Badenhorst must have had knowledge of the CCB and of its internal operations during his term of office as Chief of Staff Operations, have been disproved

"The commission also found that in spite of my willingness to give evidence before the commission and, after consultation with the commissioner, no facts emerged which indicated that my evidence would have materially added to its activities

"Nevertheless the specific period of high tension and the revolutionary and terrorist threat in the middle of the eighties must be kept in mind

"The SADF had to counter it. In addition, the position of those who acted in good faith and under great pressure to counter terrorism must also be kept in mind"

But, the general said, "the past lies behind and it is now time to look ahead I am not saying that that which was wrong on both sides is now right. But blame about the past serves no purpose

"The SADF is an indispensable national asset with a clear mission and responsibility, namely to see to the territorial integrity of the country and to everyone's security," he said

nsibility

Malan must go, calls

Case files 15/11/90

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JOHANNESBURG — Civil-rights activists and lawyers yesterday called for the resignation of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, following the report of the Harms Commission.

The End Conscription Campaign said General Malan's role in the Civil Co-operation Bureau affair was an "awesome extent of incompetence."

"The general should go immediately," the ECC said. UCT law professor Denis Davis said "The real problem here is a profound disregard for the democratic principle of accountability. It is traditionally abused in this country."

DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers asserted "In this case it would appear once again that while individuals down the line have been named, no responsibility is apportioned to their supporters at the highest level."

He added that General Malan should step down.

The state-appointed inquiry into alleged police and army death squads found no firm evidence of security-force involvement in the assassination of anti-apartheid activists.

But human-rights lobbies insist that Mr Justice Louis Harms should have made some link between General Malan, as ultimate head of the SADF, and the shadowy CCB.

Danger existed that the Harms report would be used by the government to close the door on future investigations into the unlawful conduct of its security forces, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression said yesterday.

The board's members include Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, Dr Alex Boraine, Dr Max Coleman, the Rev Frank Chikane, Mr Brian Curran, Mrs Sheena Duncan, the Rev Dr Manas Buthelezi and Mrs Judy

Chalmers

The board said in a statement that the exoneration of the SA Police by the Harms Commission was "incorrect" and would have "unfortunate consequences for justice in South Africa."

The general consistently denied knowledge of illegal CCB activities and disbanded the unit in June, in the face of widespread public pressure and reports of alleged CCB abuses.

But General Malan said in Pretoria last night that the SADF would not be split to accommodate Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He was speaking at a reunion of veterans of Operation Savannah, when the SADF secretly invaded Angola in the mid-70s.

He rapped the ANC for its reaction to the Harms Commission report. "The last organisation which should pass judgment on the CCB is the ANC," he said.

"Whenever has it made itself subject to the laws of the land? The ANC should rather stay quiet."

"Its horrible deeds of terror, murder and mutilation have not been unravelled."

General Malan said a small section of the SADF's special services, namely Region 6, had contaminated the CCB and had placed special services, an integral part of the SADF, under suspicion.

In Umtata, Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said in a statement that the commission's findings had not come as a surprise.

He said the narrow scope of the terms of reference precluded the chances of arriving at the truth by precluding vital information which would have been obtained by probing cross-border operations.

"One is reluctantly compelled to view the entire investigation as a farce" — Sapa, UPI

Coetzee 'poison' case: Agreement on notebook

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Expert evidence in which Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling questioned the authenticity of former SAP Captain Dirk Coetzee's notebook could be regarded as struck from the record, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

General Neethling is suing Vyve Weekblad for R1 million and Weekly Mail for R500 000 after three articles were published in November-December last year containing allegations by Captain Coetzee that General Neethling had supplied him with poison to murder people.

The newspapers are defending the action on the grounds of truth and public interest.

The newspapers' counsel, Mr R Levine SC, told the court General Neethling's counsel had indicated the general's expert evidence on the notebook would not be relied on and could be regarded as struck from the record.

On this basis, Mr Levine said, his clients were prepared to proceed with the matter.

When asked yesterday why his private lawyer was not handling the case, General Neethling said there was an agreement that his legal costs would be paid by the state.

Lubowskis

reject finding

JOHANNESBURG — The family of Mr Anton Lubowski, assassinated official of Swapo, rejected the Harms Commission finding that the late activist had received R100 000 as a paid agent of military intelligence.

"We challenge the authorities to open up the inquiry and allow the truth to emerge about Anton's death and other murders committed outside the country by South Africa's security establishment," the family said in a statement last night — Sapa

Harms told probe

'not to be extended'

JOHANNESBURG — Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee told Mr Justice Louis Harms before the terms of reference of his inquiry were formally promulgated that they would not be extended under any circumstances and despite any submissions from him, reliable sources said yesterday.

Similar restrictions were placed on the commission when Mr Justice Harms was told that he was to investigate whether slain Namibian advocate and Swapo executive leader Mr Anton Lubowski was a paid SADF intelligence agent. He was told not to probe who was responsible for his

murder, the sources said.

Criticism was yesterday levelled against the commission's report into the activities of the CCB and an alleged police "hit-squad" stationed at Vlakplaas.

Evidence led before the commission showed that members of both the CCB and the Vlakplaas unit were involved in what in some cases were state-sanctioned operations outside SA borders. But the commission was not empowered to investigate these allegations.

Justice Ministry spokesman Nic Grobler last night denied Mr Coetzee had told the judge that under no circumstances would the terms of reference be changed.

Fresh calls for Magnus Malan to go

Sowetan 15/11/90

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DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan yesterday faced a renewed barrage of demands for his head amid predictions from critics that the issue of political killings was far from over.

Joining extra-parliamentary groups in a welter of criticism, the Conservative Party said it was bitterly dissatisfied that the report made no finding on whether Malan was aware of the "murky activities" of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

CP spokesman on defence Mr Koos van der Merwe said: "We are very surprised that Malan was handled with kid-gloves."

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer said the finding of no evidence that Malan knew of the CCB's activities was shocking.

"At the very least it bespeaks monumental incompetence on the part of the Minister, who should certainly resign."



MAGNUS MALAN

The African National Congress said the Harms report placed ultimate responsibility for the murderous activities of the CCB at the door of Malan.

Human rights activist Dr Max Coleman said the report ran the serious risk of discrediting Government-appointed commissions of inquiry.

Cosatu said the Harms report was a slap in the face for families and loved ones of victims of alleged apartheid death squads - *Sowetan Correspondents*

We are not surprised, says a shocked ECC

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THE End Conscription Campaign said yesterday it was disappointed but not surprised by the Harms report.

In a statement in Johannesburg the ECC said the commission did not have the ability to fully investigate the issues involved.

"The limiting of the commission's terms of reference to death squad activities inside South Africa, when it is obvious that many murders were committed outside the country, was obviously calculated to hamstring the commission," the statement said.

The ECC also slammed the interpreta-

tion of the commission's findings by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and other members of the Government as an attempt to distort the implications of the findings.

"It is hard to decide whether General Malan's assertion that he and his senior colleagues were unaware of the CCB's actions is simply a blatant lie, or whether it merely indicates the awesome extent of their incompetence."

The ECC said the commission had served a useful short-term purpose for the Government but in the long run the matter would have to be investigated properly. - Sapa.

Comments in brief

Report a slur on SADF - DP

DEMOCRATIC Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said yesterday the Harms Commission report was a slur on the South African Defence Force. Sowetan 15/11/90 (254)

Rogers said in a statement it was the Government's political style to refuse to hold a Minister responsible for any transgressions in his department.

"In this case it would appear once again that while individuals down the line have been named, no responsibility is apportioned to their superiors at the highest level."

Rogers said if Defence Minister General Magnus Malan was not aware of the CCB's activities it showed "a woeful lack of control over activities which could affect the security of the State".

The responsibilities of the various intelligence agencies in South Africa needed to be revised and spelt out, he said. - Sapa.

Command chain still intact

THE chain of command which was in operation during activities undertaken by the CCB remains almost intact despite the Harms Commission report saying the organisation was a law unto itself. *Sowetan 15/11/90 (254)*

And Mr Justice Louis Harms, the commission chairman, also says that some CCB members who gave evidence to him in disguise had no credibility - "viewed as a whole, the witnesses were untrustworthy in any case", he comments.

Some of the findings on the commanders of the CCB were that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan was found to be politically responsible for his department "and that includes the CCB".

Malan has, however, declined to accept responsibility for actions allegedly undertaken by the organisation.

Findings are a frame-up, says lawyer

Sowetan 15/11/90

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CIVIL rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar says the terms of reference of the Harms Commission, its findings and the Government's response give him the impression "there has been a frame up".

He said the whole situation left him dissatisfied "both as a lawyer and citizen. I do not believe South Africans will accept that this is the last word on the matter".

He said he believed the commission should have been appointed to "rip open" the covert operations in which the Government was involved.

Omar said he had not read the commission's

report and would therefore not comment on the Civil Co-operation Bureau which he said wanted to eliminate him.

He said he would comment "on evidence relating to myself".

ANC member Bongani Jonas had given "devastating" evidence in the Cape Town Supreme Court about the existence of Askaris, Omar said.

"Jonas had given evidence of how senior police officers tried to recruit him. Police officers declined to comment on this in court and his evidence stood unchallenged".

"There is a great deal of evidence that hit squads existed in the police force The Harms

finding on this is totally incomprehensible to me.

"I do not believe - and I do not mean any disrespect to the commission - that the Government has caused this matter to be properly investigated," he said.

He said the terms of reference of the commission, which excluded inquiry into external covert operations conducted by South African special forces, was unacceptable.

Omar said the findings on slain Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski was "unjust".

"I find it unacceptable that such a finding could be made without proper investigation." - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Working group report ready

2/10/90 15/11/90

PETER DELMAR

THE joint government-ANC working group on the suspension of the armed struggle had completed its report, an ANC spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said the report had been finished after months of delays and was being considered by the leadership of the two parties.

He declined, however, to divulge the contents of the report.

Although the report may still be modified by the parties and possibly referred back to the working group, the fact that it has been prepared means significant progress has been made on resolving, among others, the difficult issues of ANC arms caches, Umkhonto we Sizwe recruitment and enforcing the suspension.

The group was to have reported by Sep-

tember 15 but was delayed, mainly due to government's refusal to renew the indemnity of ANC delegation leader Chris Hani.

Last week Hani failed to arrive for a group meeting, which was forced to break up as a result, prompting government concern that the ANC was attempting to slow down the pace of negotiations.

The group's work assumed greater urgency this month when Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the release of political prisoners and the granting of indemnity would be linked to the group's progress.

Meanwhile, SACP general secretary and ANC executive member Joe Slovo denied the ANC had agreed at the August summit in Pretoria to help identify ANC arms caches or reduce mass action.

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15/11/90
Walsh: 254

R24m cover-up suspicion

SUSPICIONS of a government cover-up were growing after an eight-month official silence on the auditor-general's investigation of R24 million unauthorised expenditure from the Special Defence Account, the Democratic Party said last night.

The DP finance spokesman and MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, told a constituency report-back meeting that the investigation was called for by the parliamentary public accounts committee in March this year following unsatisfactory audit disclosures including "concealment and the removal and destruction of relevant records".

"Whereas the request was for an audit to be undertaken immediately, we still have no further information eight months later."

"In terms of legislation, the content of an audit report on the Special Defence Fund is determined by the President and the Minister of Finance in consultation with the auditor-general."

Mr Walsh said the public had the right to know when the contents of the report would be made known.

"Further dragging of feet merely confirms suspicions that they have something to hide."

'Armed forces need watchdog'

Political Correspondent *AKG/15/11/90*

SOUTH Africa should have a parliamentary committee to scrutinise the policy and review the activities of the armed forces — as in the United States — to preserve the SADF's good name and ensure its neutrality, said Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers.

In a statement in response to the Harm Commission findings, General Rogers, MP for Walmer, said it was also necessary to revise and clearly spell out the responsibilities of the various intelligence agencies in South Africa "to ensure that in future their actions are strictly controlled and do not overlap".

In a sharp attack on Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, General Rogers pointed out that funds from the Special Defence account (which finances operations of the special forces, such as the now-disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau) could only be withdrawn with the minister's approval.

"If the minister was not aware of the scope of CCB operations, it shows a woeful lack of control over activities which could affect the security of the state," he said.

This emphasised the need for a standing parliamentary committee to oversee the Defence Force.

General Rogers said the whole CCB saga was a "slur on the good name of the SADF".

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Barnard to sue Minister for R400 000 over detention

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard is planning to sue Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of Police, and Brigadier Floris Mostert for R400 000 as a result of his detention this year in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

The civil action, confirmed in Pretoria today by Mr Barnard's attorneys, is expected to come before the Pretoria Supreme Court early next year.

Mr Barnard was detained in connection with the shooting of

activist Dr David Webster in Johannesburg on May 1 1989

Mr Barnard's decision to sue follows remarks made by Mr Justice Louis Harms

The judge said police had come under "intense public pressure" to solve the Webster crime. So great was the pressure that the police even wrongfully detained all arrested persons. Furthermore, the provisions of Section 29 were abused.

"I may just add that there is little doubt in my mind that the detention under Section 29 was without grounds," Mr Justice Harms said.

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Angry calls for Magnus to resign

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday faced strong demands for his head, despite being exonerated by President de Klerk following the findings of the Harms Commission

Opposition criticism of the Government's reaction to the report and of Mr Justice Harms's "kid gloves" handling of General Malan is expected to flare up strongly at the start of next year's parliamentary session.

Yesterday Conservative Party defence spokesman Koos van der Merwe said he was bitterly dissatisfied that the report had made no finding on whether General Malan was aware of the clandestine activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau

"That was the critical issue. We're very surprised General Malan was handled with kid gloves. The mystery surrounding him deepens"

He said the CP found it peculiar and significant that no answer had emerged on whether General Malan knew about the CCB

"The commission was about the only place where we could have found out what he knew."

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said the commission's finding that there was no evidence that General Malan or any of his senior generals knew of the "disgusting activities of the military dirty tricks squad (the CCB) was shocking"

"At the very least it bespeaks monumental incompetence on the part of the Minister, who should certainly resign"

DP defence spokesman Gen-

eral Bob Rogers said the criminal activities of the CCB exposed by the Harms report "were a slur on the good name of the South African Defence Force"

"A feature of the Government's political style has been its refusal to hold a Minister accountable for any transgressions which have occurred in his department

"In this case it would appear once again that while individuals down the line have been named, no responsibility is apportioned to their superiors at the highest level"

General Rogers said funds from the Special Defence Account which financed special forces operations could be withdrawn only with the Minister's approval.

Security

"If the Minister was now aware of the scope of CCB operations, it shows a woeful lack of control over activities which could affect the security of the State"

This emphasised the need to form a standing committee of Parliament, similar to the armed services committee in the United States, to scrutinise the policy and review the activities of the SADF

General Rogers said the responsibilities of the various intelligence agencies in SA should be revised and clearly spelt out to ensure they were strictly controlled and did not overlap

The ANC demanded that General Malan "be made to account for the activities of his ministry and that he resign from public office immediately" and that all irregular forces of the SADF and the police be disbanded

w/ Malan 16/11 - 22/11/90
No Magnus, you've not been let off free

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HARMSQUOTE

The Minister of Defence is of course politically responsible for his department, and that includes the CCB

Paragraph B34, page 57

GENERAL Magnus Malan's ability to politically survive the Harms Commission report is testimony to FW de Klerk's mishandling of the entire death squads issue — and his failure to move government into a new era of public accountability.

If South Africa were indeed run on the same democratic standards as, say, Holland or Canada or Britain, Malan would have been fired on Wednesday, if not long before.

Justice Louis Harms, for all the other limitations of the report, delivered a scathing denunciation of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, which he said had "arrogated to itself the powers to try, to sentence and to punish people without them knowing of these allegations or having the opportunity to defend themselves".

Harms did not concern himself with the "nature and extent" of Malan's responsibility, nor even with how much the minister knew, leaving these considerations to "parliament". He did point out, however, that the minister of defence "is of course politically responsible for his department, and that includes the CCB".

Malan, of course, claimed that the report cleared him, and blamed the wrongdoings on a few rotten eggs in one unit. De Klerk supported this interpretation. He said that after carefully studying the report, he could find "no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities".

However, careful study of the report could not have helped De Klerk because — on the basis of his own brief to the commission — it excluded any examination of how Malan carried out his duties and responsibilities.

Furthermore, De Klerk's contention that "the events dealt with in the report took place in an era of serious conflict, now belonging in the past" would only be relevant if he were trying to excuse the CCB's actions.

He is not. He is saying that his minister does not bear responsibility for the behaviour of people in his department whose actions had, in Harms' words, "contaminated the whole security arm of state". He fails to explain why Malan should be relieved of this responsibility.

It is clear from De Klerk's reaction that he is eager to put the death squads era behind him and his government but, with his handling of the Harms Commission, he may have done the opposite.

A full-scale government PR operation was brought into operation. Parliamentary correspondents were briefed by spin doctors 24 hours before the report was released. De Klerk

and three cabinet ministers had carefully prepared statements ready to coincide with the release of the report.

The result: the government effectively managed the news coverage of the report. Instead of emphasising Harms' findings on the CCB, most reports created the impression that the single most important conclusion of the report was that there were no hit squads in the SA Police.

De Klerk might have won Wednesday's media battle, but he lost the propaganda war. The almost unanimous sense among the black public was to distrust the findings and to believe that the Harms Commission had been a white-wash.

Harms himself put his finger on it. The commission, he said, had been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, "namely to restore public confidence in a part of the state administration".

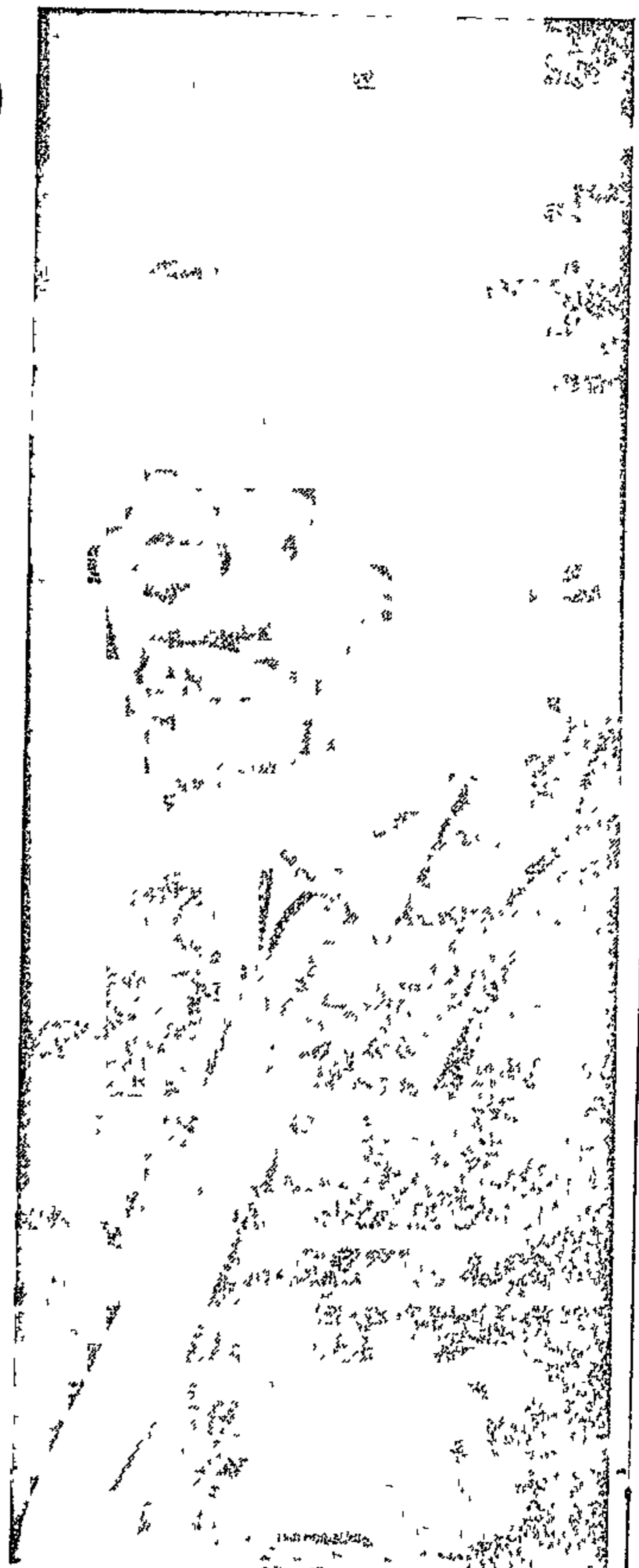
At the end of the day, the most notable aspect of the Harms report was how little new light it shed on the issue that it was supposed to investigate.

Harms was partly hampered by his severely circumscribed brief — which, for instance, excluded death squad activities outside the country — but also by the secretiveness of government officials.

Most of the documentary evidence about the CCB was either destroyed or concealed, prompting Harms to observe that "their conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows".

Yet most of the murders of anti-apartheid activists took place before the CCB was set up in 1989. Thumbing through the summaries at the back of the report, we learn nothing new about who killed Rick Turner, Mathew Goniwe, and dozens of others, or why the normal process of law has been so unsuccessful in bringing the culprits to justice.

Harms remarked that "victims failed to furnish information", almost as if they were to share the blame.



Magnus Malan . . . blamed a few rotten eggs

What the public remembers is that there are corpses. They were living people who were opposed to a government that is still in power, and were mysteriously killed. Until a better explanation is offered, people will continue to believe that they were murdered by their political enemies — the agencies of the South African state, including the SAP.

Until we know who killed these people and why, it will be premature for De Klerk to wave the past away. As the Dutch Reformed Church realised at the Rustenburg meeting recently, before there can be forgiveness, you have to confess your sins. All we have is a deafening silence.

PINNED to the wall of the London office of a South African war resistance group is a small handwritten note, sent recently from Johannesburg.

It reads: "You are a bunch of cowards. South Africa is well rid of the likes of you ninnyes. Thank goodness the Defence Force has real men. Apartheid is an excuse for running."

The "ninnyes" are going home. After long years of exile in Britain and other English-speaking countries, young white South African men want to return to their homeland.

A group of South African war resisters in London prepare to return.

Ten men who fled South Africa rather than be conscripted into the SADF, they are the first group of war resisters and deserters to go back and their reception will give some indication to other resisters what lies ahead.

The future for these political refugees is uncertain. There are no guarantees for their safety despite efforts and support from organised groups at home

Coming home: Defiant war resisters face jail

A group of young South African men who went into exile to avoid conscription are planning to return soon. **PENNY MOTE** spoke to them in London

"It is a publicity stunt," says Matthew Temple, London administrator of the Committee On South African War Resistance.

"We're an advance party for other resisters. This is a sort of upping of the tempo to try and get things sorted out for everyone. What unites us is a common vision that conscription at the present time is incompatible towards peace and justice."

"The army is so positively part of the old South Africa," says group member Dorian Love. "You can't try to bring about reconciliation if you are walking around with a gun in your hand carrying out the orders of the state."

The ECC believes it is an act of great significance for all South Africans.

"Despite the group being so small in number its significance lies in the fact that it represents a hidden section of the exiled community, a section that has a vast array of skills but that at the same time has a strong objection to serving in the SADF," national organiser Roddy Payne said.

The group — and its supporters — have called on the government to end conscription and guarantee the safe return of all exiles.

But the position and categorisation of returnees is unclear.

The Pretoria Minute relates to the definition of political offences, indemnity and the return of exiles.

Confusion arises, Temple says, because while both parties agree on basic principles, practicalities are taking time to sort out.

"The government is not necessarily sticking to its word. It is using classic negotiating tactics," he claims

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22/11/90

254 (circled)

Court sees SADF open fire on crowd

VEREENIGING. — A Supreme Court inquest into the 42 people killed in Sebokeng township during riots in September, yesterday saw a video which showed soldiers shooting into a crowd.

The crowd allegedly wanted to attack Zulu hostel residents.

The video was presented as evidence by police cameraman Constable Marius van Huysteen who, while filming the shooting, was heard to say on the recording: "The SADF members are starting to act, they are shooting with live ammunition."

A volley of rapid-fire shooting followed, lasting about 10 seconds, while the crowd scattered. Detonation of teargas canisters accompanied the shooting.

Several people were left lying in the street, at least two of whom were found to be dead, Constable Van Huysteen told the inquest.

Some who were apparently wounded in the volley were helped away from the scene

Other wounded people, including a man who had half his face shot away, were unable to move.

The camera also filmed another man who had been shot in the back of his head.

A ripple of horror ran through the public gallery as the bloody scenes appeared on two video screens.

The shooting was a sequel to fighting which broke out between alleged supporters of Inkatha and ANC followers at the hostel in the early hours of September 4.

Homemade bomb

Police arrived at the hostel and found several bodies in the vicinity.

The police investigation that followed resulted in the arrest of 137 Inkatha members, including Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mr Themba Khoza, and the recovery of an arsenal of weapons.

Most of the guns recovered in the operation, including more

than one AK 47 rifle, at least one SA-made R4 rifle, a police issue P38 pistol and .38 pistol, were found in a car apparently associated with Mr Khoza.

The video footage also showed police finding a homemade bomb in the boot of the car while Mr Khoza watched.

Three SA-manufactured M26 handgrenades were found hidden in two police trucks used to take Inkatha members to the Vereeniging police station.

At the police station several Inkatha members were found with handguns and ammunition in their possession.

Another policeman, Colonel Frederick van Niekerk of the Vereeniging police, said in a statement made soon after the incident and read to the inquest yesterday that he was convinced Inkatha was responsible for the bodies police found before the soldiers' shooting and that they should be detained.

The hearing continues today — Sapa



254 ARBUS 16/11/90 Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus
DIVE! DIVE! DIVE! The C J P. Vermeulen control room simulator, duplicating the environment in a Daphne-class submarine in various situations, makes an emergency dive in the hands of trainee submariners. Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Woody Woodburne and Commander Kobus Jordaan watch. Admiral Woodburne named the control centre yesterday. ● Report, page 5.

Sapa 16/11/90

NEWS

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Scene of the shooting . . . Mr Justice Eddle Stafford, the Inquest chairman, outside the Sebokeng hostel where 42 people died in fighting between rival groups and in subsequent police action. Picture: Alf Kumalo.

Video of shooting shown to inquest

A video recording showing SADF soldiers shooting into a crowd of people, who apparently wanted to attack Zulu residents of the Sebokeng hostel, was yesterday viewed by a Supreme Court inquest in Vereeniging for 42 people killed in the township early in September.

The video was presented as evidence to the inquest by police cameraman Constable Marius van Huysteen who, while filming the shooting, was heard to say on the recording. "The SADF members are starting to act, they are shooting with sharp-point ammunition."

A volley of rapid-fire shooting followed, lasting for about 10 seconds, while the crowd scattered in all directions. Detonation of teargas canisters ac-

companied the shooting

Several people were left lying in the street, at least two of whom were found to be dead.

Some people in the crowd who were apparently wounded by the volley of shots were helped away from the scene by their comrades. Other wounded people were unable to move.

Immediately before the shooting, Constable van Huysteen, in running commentary of events, said people in the crowd were sitting down in the street while troops advanced in a line.

The incident arose after fighting broke out between two groups — allegedly supporters of Inkatha on the one side and ANC followers on the other — at the hostel in the early hours of September 4.

Police arrived at the hostel to find several bodies already lying in the immediate vicinity of the hostel.

The police investigation that followed resulted in the arrest of 137 Inkatha members, including Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza, and the recovery of weapons.

Most of the guns recovered in the operation, including more than one AK-47 rifle, at least one SA-manufactured R-4 rifle, a SAP-issue P38 pistol and .38 pistol, were found in a car apparently associated with Mr Khoza.

The video footage also showed police finding a home-made bomb in the boot of the car while Mr Khoza looked on

At the police station, several more Inkatha members were found possessing weapons.

Warrant Officer Piet Nienaber also submitted video recordings to the inquest, but his footage did not show the SADF shooting because, he said, his camera battery had run flat.

W/O Nienaber's video depicted police and their vehicles separating the fighting groups.

People on the outside of the hostel could be seen demanding to be let inside, apparently to get at Inkatha members.

The hearing was adjourned early yesterday afternoon to enable inquest chairman Mr Justice Eddle Stafford to inspect the scene of the violence.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

Brushing aside pressure to quit

THE decision by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan not to resign from office in spite of the Harms Commission's discovery of criminal activities in his department stands squarely within the home-grown tradition of South African Cabinet Ministers

That tradition, crudely put, is that you don't resign unless you are caught with your hands in the till — or in this case, perhaps, with your finger on the trigger

Since it inherited the Westminster parliamentary system, South Africa ought, theoretically, to adhere to the honourable Westminster tradition that Ministers must accept full responsibility for whatever happens in their departments — whether or not they know about it or are personally responsible for it.

Crash

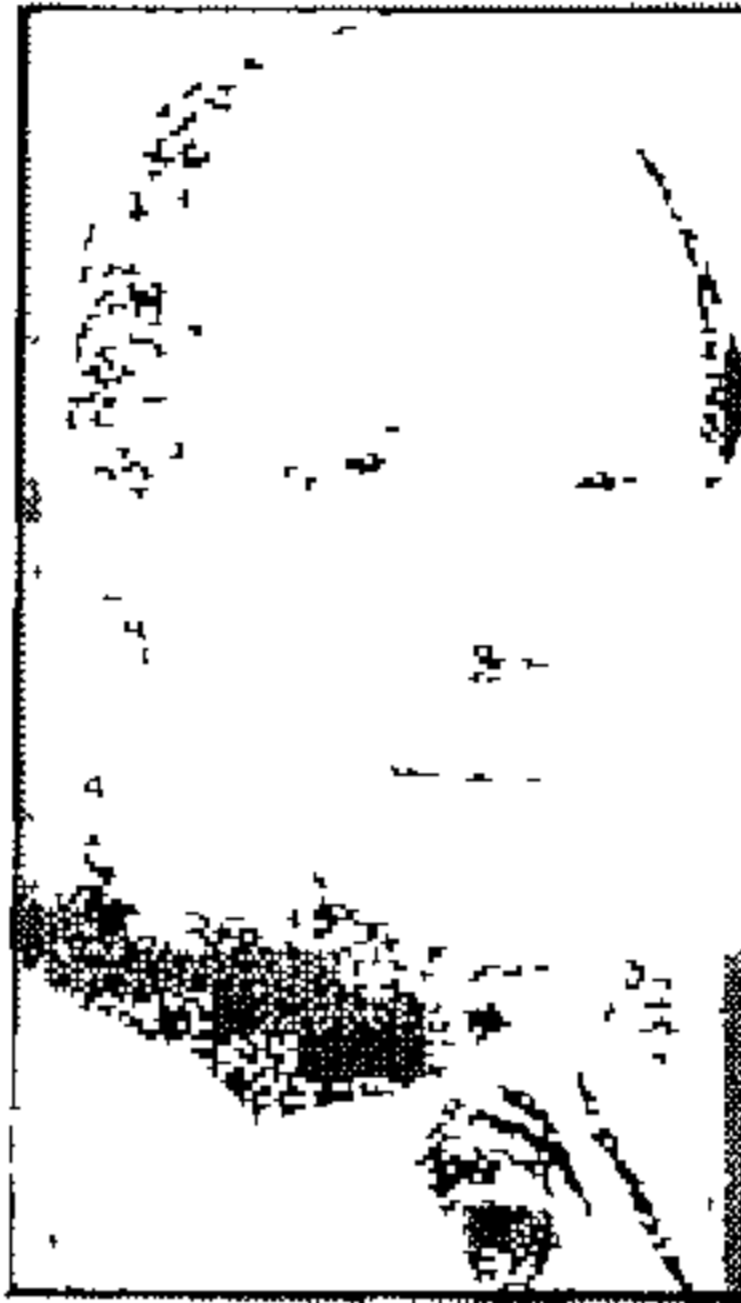
Former Progressive Federal Party chief whip Brian Bamford cites the extreme case of Sir Thomas Dugdale, British Minister of Agriculture in the 1950s, who resigned because of some delay in the granting of an agricultural loan or permit — something he knew nothing about.

And the Japanese Minister of Defence who resigned after a fatal military air crash because there was some suggestion of faulty pilot training or aircraft design.

And Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who resigned when Argentina invaded the Falklands because his department should have known it was coming

This Westminster tradition was implicitly invoked by the Democratic and Conservative parties when they demanded General Malan's head last week.

As DP leader Zach de Beer put it, if General



General Malan . . . exonerated himself.

Ducking liability is the old SA way

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

Malan did not know about the illegal activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, he was guilty of "monumental incompetence"

General Malan exonerated himself on grounds that have become a firm indigenous tradition that he was not personally responsible

He said no internal (and therefore illegal) CCB operations "were submitted to higher authority for approval.

"Consequently this is clearly a case of employees or officials who, in the course of their service, committed crimes for which I or anyone else, cannot be held responsible."

"The National Party has never subscribed to the full rigours of the Westminster tradition," Mr Bamford said "Cabinet

Ministers in this country have really only resigned when they have been caught with their hands in the till — if found to have been personally at fault."

He cited the scandal in the Department of Education and Training which was probed by the Van den Heever Commission last year

The commission found evidence of widespread corruption, nepotism and irregularities running all the way up to the top of the department.

But because Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Cabinet Minister responsible, was not found to have known or been personally responsible, he resisted opposition demands to resign.

By contrast a review of Ministers who have resigned shows all were deemed to be at fault personally

Diamond

Mr Jan Haak resigned in the 1970s over of an irregular Land Bank loan.

Former Manpower Minister Fanie Botha resigned in the mid-1980s when evidence began to emerge of allegedly irregularities surrounding diamond concessions.

And another Manpower Minister, Pietie du Plessis, resigned last year shortly before the Van der Walt Commission announced that he had acted "improperly" because his son had benefited from a business transaction with his department.

Information Minister Connie Mulder and State President John Vorster also resisted huge pressure to resign in the wake of the Information Scandal in the late 1970s and only went when the Erasmus Commission found that they had had personal knowledge or responsibility for illegal secret information projects such as the launch of The Citizen newspaper.

Vlok lifts state of unrest in 14 areas

THE Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, last night announced the immediate lifting of the declared state of unrest in 14 black residential areas

They are: Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Dobsonville, Alexandra, Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Evaton, Bophelong, Boipetong, Mohlakeng, Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Munsieville.

Mr Vlok said he felt justified in taking this step "in view of the return of stability and law and order" to these areas

In effect, he said in a press statement, this meant that the proclaimed curfews still existing within these areas had also lapsed with immediate effect.

The state of unrest in the Wynberg magisterial district in

STAFF REPORTER

the Western Cape and the areas of Atteridgeville and Saulsville in Pretoria was, however, still in effect.

"Once again I must thank the residents of the areas concerned for their excellent co-operation with the security forces in acting against criminal and hooligan elements who preyed on law abiding citizens within these communities," Mr Vlok said

"However, I also wish to state that I will not hesitate to re-impose special measures on any area where stability is threatened or where a danger to the maintenance of law and order emerges"

More questions than answers

THE HARMS Commission has raised more questions than answers. That is the verdict of legal experts on the Harms findings which this week rapped the defence force on the knuckles over its "hit squad" activities while exonerating the police.

Pretoria University director of the Centre for Human Rights Johann van der Westhuizen said the report by Mr Justice Louis Harms was "an opportunity lost" to restore the status of South African judges in the eyes of the broad public.

"After more than 70 days of hearings — both inside South Africa and abroad — the public is not much closer to knowing what really happened," he said.

Stellenbosch law professor Lourens du Plessis said the probe was "an exercise in futility".

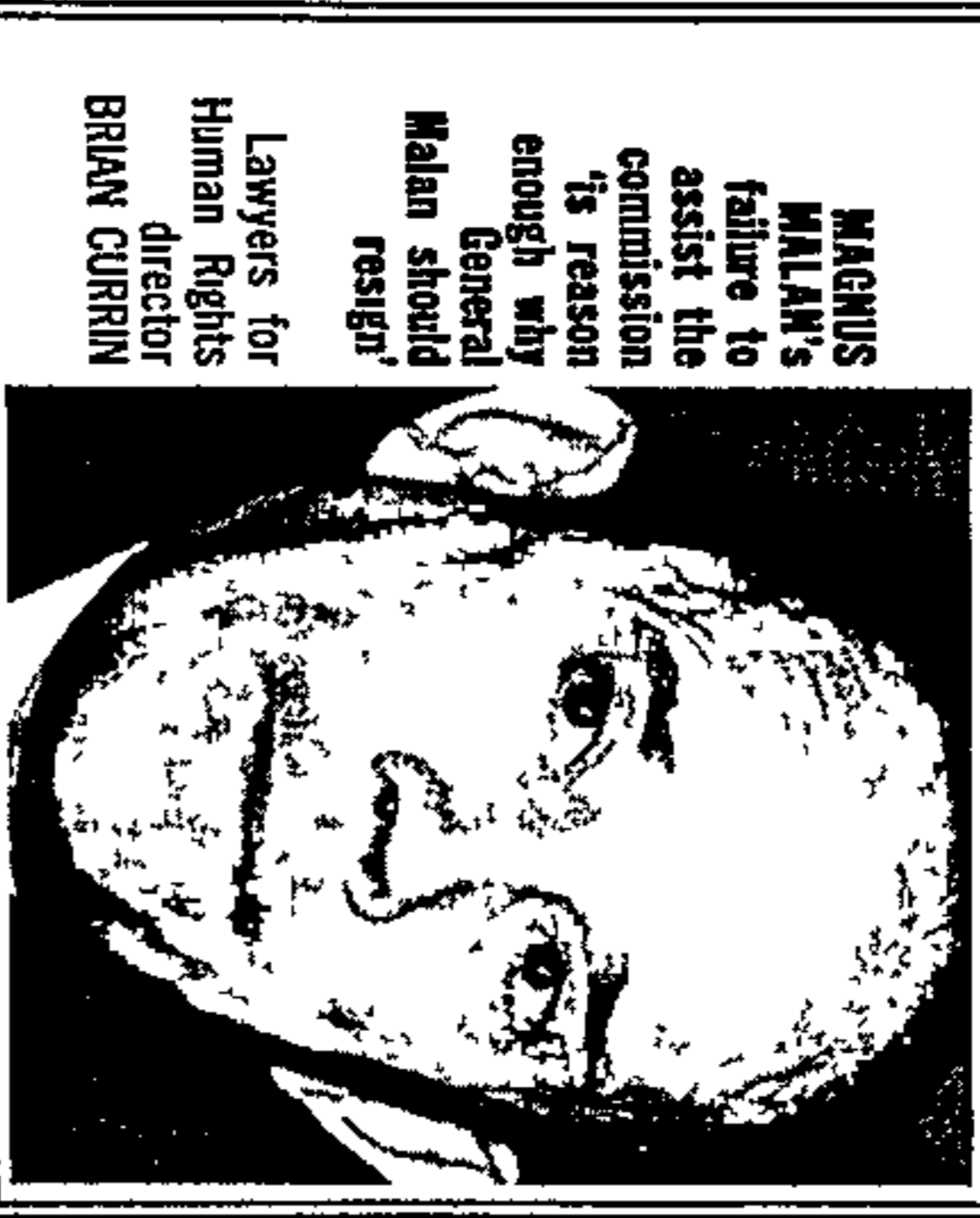
"The country now knows nothing more than it knew when the commission was appointed in February," he said.

Failure

Lawyers for Human Rights director Brian Currin called the report "a very disappointing document. We still don't know who was responsible for, or knew about, the hit squads."

Criticism of the report concentrates on three aspects:

- The narrow terms of reference of the commission and the even narrower way in which Judge Harms interpreted them,
- Failure to determine political



MAGNUS MALAN'S failure to assist the commission is reason enough why General Malan should resign!
Lawyers for Human Rights director **BRIAN CURRIN**

accountability for the actions of defence force members.

● The blanket absolving of the police from hit squad allegations activities of the SADF's Civilian Co-operation Bureau could easily have been dubbed "The Case of the Lost Documents".

On no fewer than 12 occasions in the report, Judge Harms refers to the fact that he did not have access to certain information which would have enabled him to get to the truth.

And in a further five instances he refers to the fact that individual members of the CCB who testified before the commission refused to divulge important information.

SPECIAL REPORT by DRIES VAN HEERDEN

ance of these documents "unpardonable".

● CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster continued exercising authority over the SADF and "until late in June 1990 controlled or tried to control access to documentation".

● CCB members testified that they had to take action against individuals "in exceptional cases" where the security of the state was in danger. The validity of this excuse could not be tested because the witnesses "refused to give particulars on the grounds that such answers may incriminate them".

Evidence

● Judge Harms said he had "a serious problem" relying on the testimony of witnesses who did not give evidence. The evidence of some, such as that of Colonel Verster, was "so vague or contradictory that at various points it is of no value".

Some witnesses had their own motives while others wanted "to make money out of their evidence or are merely extortionists".

The evidence of Britkron murder and robbery squad Brigadier Floris Mostert was "extremely suspect".

Yet other witnesses were not called for cross-examination "because this might have had too great an influence on a criminal prosecution".

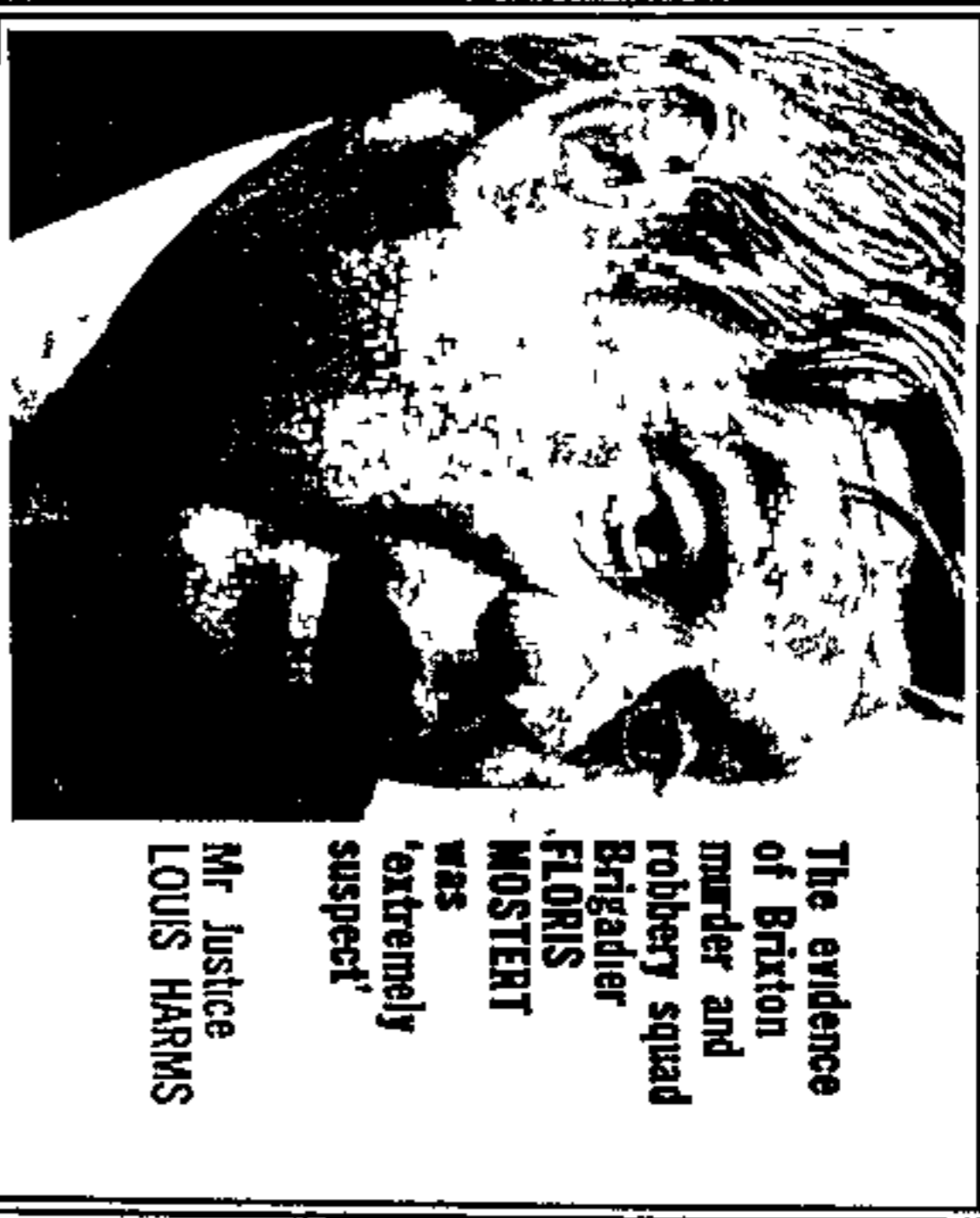
● In certain cases, such as the attempted murder of a black Durban attorney, the witnesses were so "untrustworthy" that it was "impossible to make any further factual findings".

● The search for documents on the murder of Wits academic David Webster was hampered because the commission "was at first unable to identify the premises of the CCB". When they were eventually located, "it appeared that the relevant documentation had either been destroyed or concealed by members of the CCB".

In spite of interventions by President F W de Klerk, Defence Minister Magnus Malan and defence force chief Kat Liebenberg, the "documents were and still are missing".

"Officers of the commission searched various premises and strongrooms in vain. Members of the CCB admit that the documentation is missing but plead ignorance."

The result of this was that Mr Harms was unable to determine exactly who killed Dr Webster. "One cannot be blamed for suspecting the CCB of this murder, particularly since the CCB has done nothing to allay such a suspicion."



The evidence of Britton murder and robbery squad Brigadier FLORIS MOSTERT was 'extremely suspect'
Mr Justice **LOUIS HARMS**

have been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows".

● Dealing with allegations about police hit squads, Judge Harms said the evidence should be seen in the light of the fact that the main events took place in 1981 and that the passage of time might have led to faulty recollections.

There was also "a lack of documentation" which could serve as proof of guilt or innocence. And, in addition, members of the security police were not required to keep diaries.

● A major problem that faced the commission was the fact that so many of the allegations were based on the revelations of former

operatives still on the payroll. Said the spokesman: "We have nothing to add to the statement already prepared to divulge information of this nature."

● Referring to the fact that the actions of the CCB had "contaminated the whole security arm of the state", Judge Harms concluded that the conduct of CCB operatives had created "suspicions that they

attempted murder of a black Durban attorney, the witnesses were so "untrustworthy" that it was "impossible to make any further factual findings".

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Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

This failure to assist the commission was "reason enough why General Malan should resign", he said.

"He did not know what was happening in his own department and he made little effort to ensure that those serving under him co-operate with the Harms probe."

Professor Van der Westhuizen said the commission "could have done more to find the missing documents" and to get to the bottom of the matter. "In the end, South Africa is left with a very unsatisfactory report that does not answer the questions everybody is asking."

Professor Du Plessis said Judge Harms used "technical legal points" to explain why he did not make a finding on political accountability for hit squad activities.

"The commission started off with extremely narrow terms of reference. And Judge Harms interpreted it even more narrowly by refusing to investigate any allegations that touched on the CCB's external operations," he said.

Actions

"We are now exactly where we were at the beginning of the probe. We still do not know who gave the orders or knew about the hit squads or which politician should take responsibility for the actions of the men under his command."

However, Mr Currin believed that "something good" might still result from the investigation. "In a sense the whole country has lost its innocence about sinister activities conducted by members of the security forces," he said.

"The public still doesn't know exactly what happened, but they have their suspicions and they will be sceptical about any official denial in future."

And both the SADF and the SAP now know that any of their covert activities cannot go undetected for any period of time. It may make them more careful in future and put the politicians responsible for their actions on their toes."

Feverish

"All that the evidence shows is that the CCB might have murdered Dr Webster. There is, however, no prima facie evidence that elevates this suspicion to anything more than mere suspicion," Judge Harms concluded.

The main evidence pointing to the contrary is that Colonel Verster "feverishly made inquiries" to determine whether any CCB operative was responsible for the murder.

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CCB secrecy continues

THE SA Defence Force has refused to divulge details about the future of General Eddie Webb, Chapelle Maree, Staal Burger and other CCB operatives implicated in alleged crimes by the Harms Commission.

A spokesman also declined to answer any written questions by the Sunday Times relating to the number of CCB front companies still in operation and the number of

operatives still on the payroll. Said the spokesman: "We have nothing to add to the statement already prepared to divulge information of this nature."

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2/Press 18/11/90

Cop shocked at SADF action

By SOPHIE TEMA

A POLICE constable told a Supreme Court inquest he was "shocked" when he realised that sharp-point ammunition was used by the SADF to shoot into a crowd in Sebokeng.

Constable Marius van Huysteen, of the Krugersdorp Criminal Section's video unit, made this revelation at the inquest - held at the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court - into the deaths of 42 people killed in Sebokeng on September 4 this year.

The incident occurred when Inkatha members allegedly clashed with hostel dwellers at Sebokeng hostel.

Police later recovered

an arsenal of weapons and arrested Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza and 137 Inkatha members.

Van Huysteen's video recording, screened in court, showed SADF members shooting into a crowd outside the hostel.

In a running commentary on the video, Van Huysteen could be heard saying in Afrikaans: "The defence force members are beginning to act.

"They are using sharp ammunition."

Asked by the legal representative for 12 families of those killed, advocate Gys Rautenbach, why he raised his voice during his commentary, Van

Huysteen said: "I was shocked and surprised when I realised that sharp-point ammunition was used to shoot into the crowd."

Van Huysteen told the hearing that on the day he had not observed any movements by the crowd that suggested the SADF was to be attacked.

Van Huysteen agreed with inquest chairman Judge Eddie Stafford's observation that, apart from a few stones thrown at SADF members, there had not been a general attack on the soldiers.

Stafford said he had also observed from the video that most of the people were shot while run-

ning away.

MaThuto Ntseoana - whose husband Joseph died in the shooting - and her niece MaTukelo, travelled from Likhutloaneng in the Transkei to be present at the hearing, but said they could not follow the proceedings because they could not understand Afrikaans.

Soldiers of misfortune

One disturbing sign of the growing militarisation of South African society is the alarming growth of "private armies" with a membership of thousands, writes Political Reporter ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE

"AN unarmed Boer is a dead Boer," goes a catchy right-wing slogan

But there is disturbing evidence that — despite high hopes of the "new" South Africa — growing numbers of South Africans seem to believe that an unarmed man is a dead man.

In recent months, ironically since the Nationalist Government and the ANC have started talks, there has been a massive build-up of weapons inside the country.

Those who are physically, logistically and emotionally preparing themselves for confrontation range from individuals to organisations across the political spectrum.

The security firm industry and private arms dealers experience a boom, as individuals seek to secure their property and lives.

And on the political front, war talk from both the extreme Left and Right has made nonsense of the general optimism that a political settlement might soon be reached.

The Registrar of the Board for Security Officers, Frans Lubbe, estimates the number of registered private security firms at between 3 000 and 4 000, representing 100 000 or more private security officers who patrol properties, install alarm systems and safes, and transport valuables.

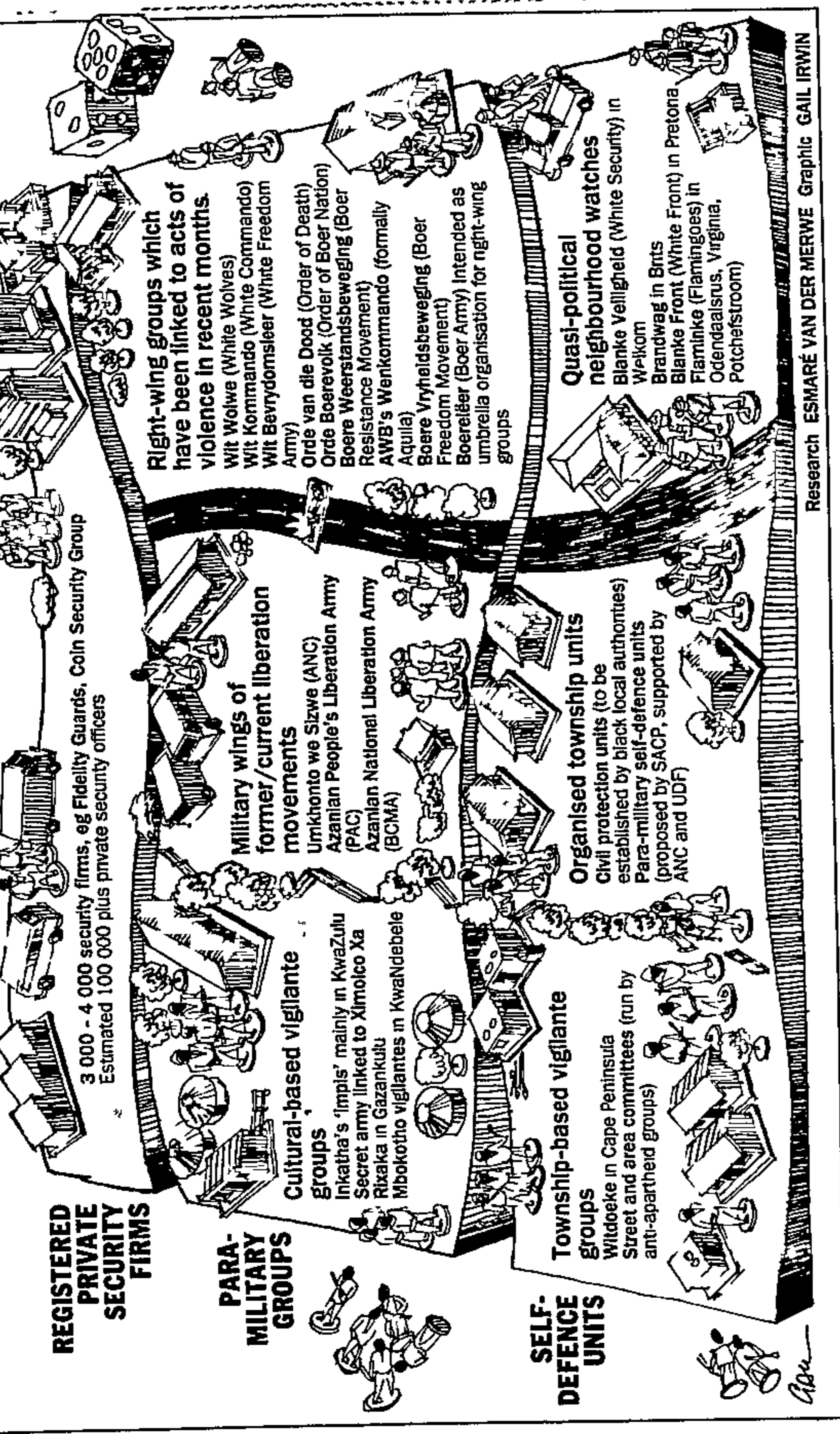
Police statistics of licensed weapons show that 123 415 new licences were issued last year, bringing the total number of licensed weapons to almost 2.9 million.

The number of unlicensed weapons is anyone's guess. Last year, 7 760 weapons were reported missing and less than half of those (3 678) were recovered.

Potentially more explosive is the number of politically motivated arms collecting arms and training "soldiers" for some expected bloodbath if peaceful negotiations break down — and in some cases if they do not break down.

The accompanying graphic, which does not claim to be comprehensive, gives a broad indication of the extent of private armies which are regarded

Private armies in South Africa - a broad guide



Research ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE Graphic GAIL IRWIN

Experts believe many of the organisations which have claimed responsibility for the recent spate of arms thefts and acts of violence probably don't really exist.

Commented Mr Booysse "Between July and August this year, some 50 telephone calls have been made to newspapers claiming that the Wit Kommando has been responsible for acts of violence. But there is no evidence that this organisation exists."

"It is impossible to make any sense out of the right-wing organisations. Some seem to have as few as three members who operate on an ad hoc basis. They are nothing but a few lunatics who have organised themselves into some Trompsie-style gang.

But other armies are believed to run into thousands. Of course, reliable figures seem to be

the AWB's Wenkommando and the Boerestaat Party's military wing, the Boere Weerstandsbeweging.

In a detailed document on extreme right-wing organisations, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repressionary groups which have shot to prominence since President de Klerk's February 2 speech range from relatively harmless intellectual think tanks to "shadowy, ultra-militant 'armies' intent on urban terrorism and, ultimately, a 'Third Freedom Struggle' for the Afrikaner."

The board says the biggest obstacle in the way of a concerted right wing terror campaign might be the fact that the political right is broken up into so many disparate groups mainly due to personality clashes and power struggles

Increasingly militarised, others have no ulterior political motive and merely act as protectors of property and preventors of crime.

Another area of potential conflict is between "self-defence units", particularly in the townships.

Concerned about continuing State violence against political activists and in an apparent attempt to pacify radicals who are disillusioned with the ANC's suspension of the "armed struggle", the SACP has proposed the establishment of para-military self-defence units. This concept has been endorsed by the ANC and the UDF.

On the other hand the State has sanctioned the creation of civil protection units under the authority of embattled black local authorities. This could lead to major conflict in the volatile townships.

"Also, it should be kept in mind that cross-organisational affiliations are rife, and that individuals might support a parliamentary party such as the Conservative Party in an election claim membership of the AWB, and commit deeds in the name of the Wit Wolwe," the board says.

Other rightwingers, incensed by the legalisation of black protest marches through town centres, have organised themselves into armed neighbourhood watches. Most prominent among these is Blanke Veiligheld in Welkom.

Mr Booysse believes some of these vigilante groups fall under the command of political organisations, while others could easily be hijacked by the politicians.

Professor Hough stresses that while many neighbourhood watch schemes are becoming

Acquitted treason trialists evicted from embassy

MBABANE — Washington ended a diplomatic faceoff with Swaziland at the weekend by evicting two Swazis from its Mbabane embassy

Swaziland University sociology lecturer Raynaud Russon and law student Sabelo Dlamini had sought refuge in the embassy on Thursday, fearing they would be detained without trial after being acquitted of high treason two weeks ago. An embassy spokesman said the two were escorted off its premises on Saturday as the embassy did not have the facilities to look after them

Police sources said they were aware the two men had left the embassy, but refused to say whether they had been detained. *Blomay 19/11/90*

The university suspended Russon without pay and refused to readmit Dlamini after their acquittal, sparking a boycott by 1 400 students

On Wednesday students said three colleagues died after riot police evicted them from a campus library, but there was no official confirmation of this.

The king fired Justice Minister Reginald Dhladhla on Friday, apparently as a result of police action at the university, which has been closed since Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter.

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US in business under cover

LINDEN BIRNS (254)

THE US Defence Department has been given the go-ahead to set up commercial businesses as "covers" for military intelligence gathering operations worldwide under a House-Senate agreement for the 1991 fiscal year.

— US embassy spokesman Barry Walkley last week declined — with a chuckle — to say whether the Defence Department had taken a leaf out the book of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) in establishing cover businesses as a front for intelligence operations.

Evidence at the Harms Commission of Inquiry, which probed among other things the clandestine activities of the SADF's CCB, showed a number of companies were set up or infiltrated and used as covers to generate funds for the unit and to disguise its operations

People were unwittingly employed by these CCB front companies and performed tasks as "unconscious" CCB members

In terms of the American ruling, accountability lies with the US defence secretary or his deputy who must personally approve any cover business. The law also specifies that no one may be employed by or for such businesses without being told its purpose

Congress has — for the first time — permitted the covers to be set up both inside and outside the US, although Jane's Defence Weekly quotes unnamed sources as saying the businesses would be set up mostly by the three US armed forces. Any other Defence Department bodies such as the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) could also seek approval for similar activities. *Blomay 19/11/90*

In terms of a congressional ruling, the DIA has to supervise all commercial covers in close co-ordination with the CIA and the FBI for US-based operations.

Jane's says the legislation allows the defence secretary to authorise a broad range of cover activities including the setting up of corporations, selling goods and engaging in banking activities. Profits generated can be used for the businesses' running costs or surrendered to the US Treasury, said Jane's.

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October exports soar to R6,26bn

254 (circled) (circled)

Sales of arms 'trigger record trade surplus'

bl Day 19/11/90.

BOOMING arms sales in the wake of the Gulf crisis could be the reason behind October's record R2,67bn in unclassified exports, economists believe.

SA's unclassified and undisclosed exports, usually mainly gold and arms, pushed its trade surplus in October to its highest level yet of R2,33bn from September's R1,27bn. Latest Customs and Excise figures show exports soaring to R6,26bn and imports rising to R3,92bn.

Economists crossed off gold, platinum and uranium as the reason for the surge in unclassified exports as precious metal prices in October were low (gold: R968/oz compared with R1 001/oz in September) and gold output was not much higher.

They also discounted the possibility of oil exports during the period. A finance department spokesman concurred with this.

Armscor spokesman Bertrand Retief yesterday would not confirm or deny the speculation about arms sales, but said there had been increased inquiries from the Gulf region since the crisis began.

It is believed that the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are the major importers of SA arms but Armscor does not give details of its exports.

Nedcor economist Edward Osborn rejected the possibility of a large balance of payments adjustment which is also included in the unclassified category saying this was not a major factor in the figures. The figures, he said, pointed to an increase in arms sales.

Both Rand Merchant Bank economist Rudolf Gouws and Bankorp economist Johan Els said the jump in unclassified

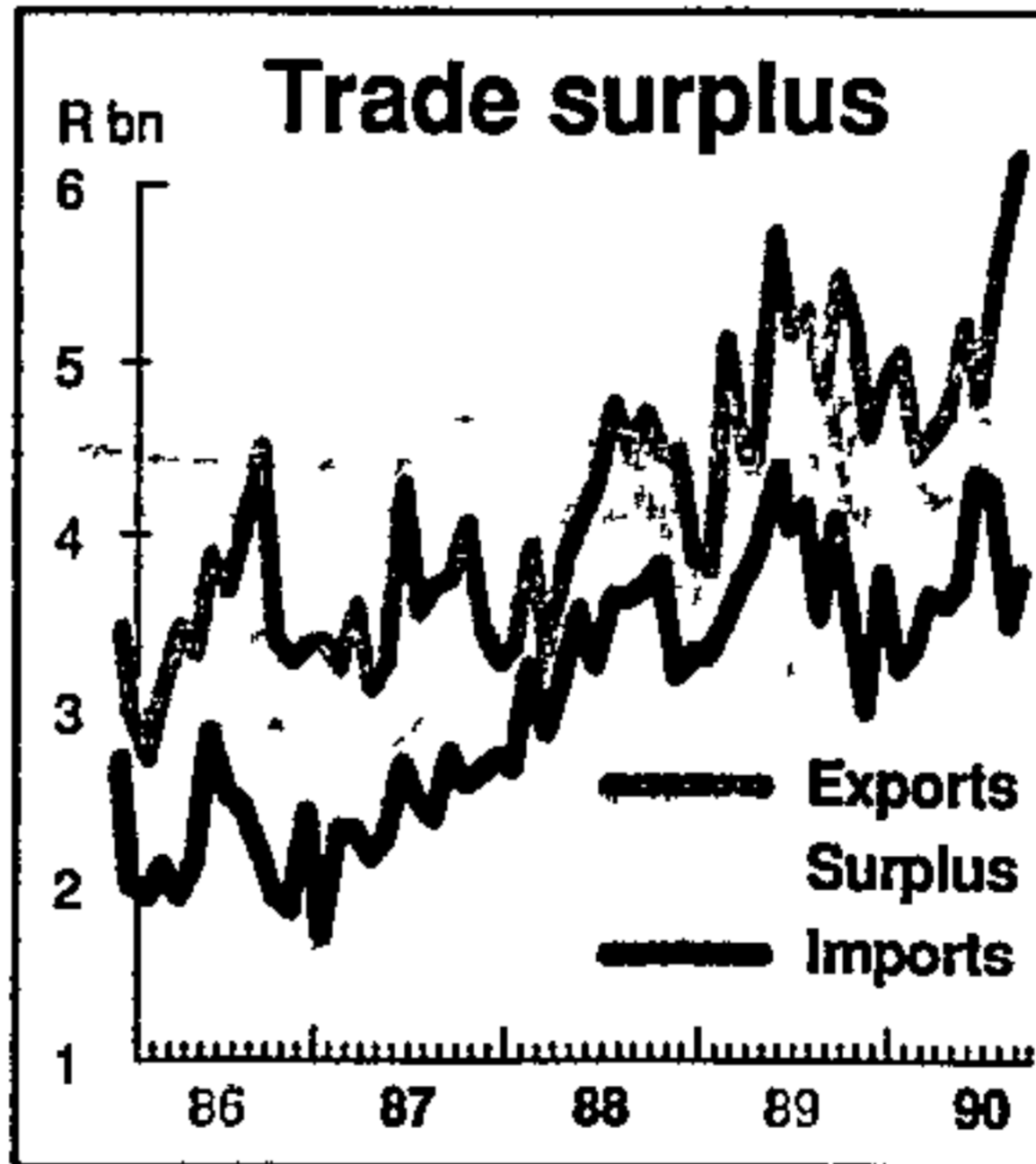
ANDREW GILL

exports was surprising due to the lower rand gold price in October.

Another export sector which experienced a large jump was jewellery, mainly diamonds, up R783m from September. This was the third largest figure on record for one month and Safto economist Bruce Donald speculated it was a transfer of diamond stocks from De Beers to the Central Selling Organisation.

There are ten sites a year where diamond stocks are moved and two may have fallen in the same month. Osborn said the higher exports did not, however, point to an export boom because the two major performers, unclassified and diamonds, were particular and partly seasonal.

□ To Page 2



Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: CUSTOMS & EXCISE

Arms sales

bl Day 19/11/90

254 (circled) (circled)

□ From Page 1

The surge broke various export records and has eased fears that the balance of payments situation could become untenable as a result of the Gulf crisis.

Economists said estimates of the current account surplus this year would have to be revised upwards to between R4,5bn and R5bn, which is well above the pessimistic estimates made at the beginning of the Gulf crisis.

The October surplus was 63% above that of October last year.

Unclassified imports in October fell by R207m to R483m despite continued high oil prices during the month, leading economists to believe that SA had made use of what Donald termed was SA's "abundant" oil reserves. He estimated an average oil price in October of \$34,5 a barrel.

Osborn said the fall in unclassified imports pointed to a decrease in physical volumes of oil bought, because October's price was over \$2 above September's. July's massive R759m bill at oil prices of about \$20 a barrel may have been sufficient to complement purchases in subsequent months, he said.

At R6,26bn, October's exports were the highest yet recorded while the cumulative exports at R50,5bn were 3% above those of last year.

Cumulative imports were 3% down on last year while October's import bill was 4% below that of last October.

The best export performers since the beginning of the year were machinery (up 29%) and transport equipment (up 70%).

Gulf crisis is good business for Armscor

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Booming sales of South African weapons in the wake of the Gulf crisis could be the reason behind October's record R2,67 billion in unclassified exports, economists believe

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● US drums up war — Page 3

SAP 'had dirty tricks department'

ARCUS 20/11/90

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A journalist, Martin Welz, has testified that Dirk Coetzee had told him about a police "dirty tricks department" in 1984 — long before Captain Coetzee became embittered against the police — but he had not given the editor of Rapport the opportunity to print the story.

Mr Welz gave evidence in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday during the civil trial in which General Lothar Neethling, head of the police forensic division, is claiming R1,5-million from Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail.

In published interviews, Captain Coetzee claimed General Neethling supplied poison to be used on "inconvenient" African National Congress members — which General Neethling says has defamed him.

Mr Welz said he heard Captain Coetzee's story early in 1984 over a number of weeks in a private, social "off-the-record" situation.

Captain Coetzee told him "with some hilarity" how a

new-fangled method using poison had not worked to get rid of two men. In the end the two "recalcitrant informers" were shot because the old methods were more reliable.

Mr Welz said Captain Coetzee's bravado came from a belief that the loyalty of his group superseded the law. He seemed proud of what he had done, regarding it as an achievement.

At that stage Mr Welz headed an investigation team at Rapport. He did not tell the editor, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, about the story because he said Dr De Klerk, as part of a political structure, might have considered it his duty to tell the police. That would have discharged Dr De Klerk's onus but put Mr Welz and his informant at risk.

"If you have a dirty tricks department, which appears to have no holds barred, with access to the highest authority, there must be some approval and protection. Any individual who sticks his neck out is taking his life into his own hands.

"I still believe it was a responsible decision," Mr Welz

said. "The more people you told, the more people were saddled with the risk."

When Vrye Weekblad published the first report in November last year, there was the additional fact of Almond Nofemela's statement, Mr Welz said. Nofemela's affidavit, given on death row, spoke of a police hit squad.

Once the decision was taken to publish, Mr Welz agreed with the newspaper's decision to print everything at once.

"It was important for the newspaper to tell the story as Coetzee told it," he said.

He disagreed that General Neethling's name should have been kept out of the article

The Defence Minister is back on the warpath. Alan Dunn discusses questions this

5/24/90

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Why FW stuck up for Malan

raises

NUMEROUS riddles on political slayings have been left unsolved by the Harms Report. But it has raised another, equally compelling one: why did President de Klerk risk considerable political capital to back Defence Minister General Magnus Malan?

A savvy politician, Mr de Klerk knew his exoneration of the politically enigmatic general would expose him to flak and observations that this was the first serious blot on his record as the new South Africa's creator.

Yet he said "I have also thoroughly considered the report in the light of all the events it deals with and the circumstances in which the events took place, and I can find no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities."

It was at the National Party's Transvaal congress on October 20 that General Malan fired a flare signalling that he had returned to public business from the foxhole he had been occupying for months as controversy raged about the secret military unit, the Civil Co-op-

eration Bureau

By the time of the congress, at which he delivered a headline-catching speech, the Government had had Mr Justice Harms's findings for six weeks. It is unlikely the general was not aware of them when he spoke.

The Harms Report was released last Tuesday. Mr de Klerk's statement of support came simultaneously. On the same day, General Malan was again snapping at the African National Congress like the Government's attack dog.

From that podium at the School of Armour in Bloemfontein, he moved to a reunion of combat veterans in Pretoria the next night. A third speech came on Thursday at the opening of the Birchleigh North police station in his constituency, Modderfontein.

This was the general on the move, assertive and very visible, signalling that he thought he had emerged unscathed from the episode which was now behind him.

The talk about General Malan will not die, however. The focus of more gossip than anyone else in high office in the De Klerk administration, he is constantly said to

be a misfit, a relic of the P W Botha era who sits uncomfortably on the reformist bus.

But some in the Cabinet see General Malan as a "verligte", who approves the De Klerk reforms, when it comes to race and racism. He has repeatedly endorsed the changes in his public remarks, declaring that the "Defence Family" favours them.

Nonetheless speculation continues about his retiring after 10 years as Defence Minister, in spite of the belief of those close to him that he intends carrying on until the new South Africa actually dawn in another four years or so.

One line of thought as to why the President declared the general blameless is that Mr de Klerk decided, in weighing it up, that his need to retain the Minister was greater than the threat posed by a popular outcry.

"White South Africa has got three powerful assets in these negotiations," said one seasoned analyst. "It is in power; it has invaluable skills without which the country would collapse, and the security establishment is in its hands." Mr de Klerk, the thinking goes,

cannot afford to throw away any one of those strengths. In fact, he has thanked and praised the security forces this year almost as often as General Malan has had salutes. His tributes to them have been studied and effusive.

He would also not have missed the fact that the gratitude he expressed to the security forces drew the biggest applause of the evening at Hoerskool Randburg, at the climax of the NP's Randburg by-election campaign.

Mr de Klerk has for much of this year been embroiled in a battle for the hearts, minds and votes of the security establishment. His early switch from Mr Botha's reliance on security forces damaged morale at Defence Headquarters and Wachthuis.

A smattering military's considerable, ascendant influence in government had suddenly received an order from the new man to about turn. His reforms, where fading laws were still on the statute books but not to be enforced, confused the security sector.

These factors, coupled with deep cuts in the Defence budget, made for palpable discontent and

readjustment among the uniformed

It was an uncertain time, ideal for the Conservative Party to pounce and capitalise. It did, and has not stopped the attack, trying relentlessly to pry a conservative security establishment's allegiance from the Government.

The CP campaign included a revelation in August of an alleged Malan-de Klerk collusion where the Minister threatened to resign in the wake of the ANC and SA Communist Party's unbanning. The general vigorously denied this, saying he was a solid member of the De Klerk team.

Blatantly wooing South Africa's soldiers and policemen, the CP's most recent effort was contained in a response last week by its defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, to the Harms Report. "Those who carried out orders should be let alone."

Mr van der Merwe, a lawyer, joined the clamour for General Malan's head, ignoring in his demand the requirements of the country's laws that the actual perpetrators of crime should be

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P. 50

SA has chemical weapons - US

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Sowetan
21/11/90

WASHINGTON - South Africa has been named by the US government as one of 20 countries suspected of possessing or attempting to acquire chemical weapons.

The 1989 report on world military expenditures and arms transfers published by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency lists South Africa along with

Libya, Israel, Syria, China and North Korea as chemical weapons countries

Only four other countries, according to the report, have confirmed possession of chemical weapons and the means to deliver them - the US, the Soviet Union, Iran and Iraq.

The race to achieve chemical weapons, the report says, has resulted in the most explosive growth in weaponry in the

Third World.

"The pace at which the threat is growing may outstrip efforts to arrest it," the report said.

The largest single chemical weapons production facility in the developing world, it says, is in Libya.

The report adds another disturbing trend is the proliferation of ballistic missiles that can be fitted with chemical warheads

Chemical weapons

were relatively inexpensive and did not require sophisticated manufacturing methods.

In addition, in almost every case, the chemicals required for poison gas also had legitimate industrial uses. For example, the main ingredient of mustard gas was also used in the manufacture of ballpoint ink, while another poison gas ingredient, phosgene, was used in the making of insecticides.

Call this 2/11/90 (254)

Campaign: Malan should resign over CCB

Political Staff

THERE was no way General Magnus Malan could stay on as Minister of Defence after the publication of the Harms Commission report, Professor Lourens du Plessis of Stellenbosch University said yesterday.

General Malan was politically accountable for what the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) did and should resign, he said at a Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit Squads press conference.

The commission's findings on General Malan's statement in Parliament on sensitive information

about Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski also "pointed a very serious finger" at the minister.

At the press conference, the campaign released an open letter to President F W de Klerk in which it demanded the summary dismissal of General Malan.

It also challenged Mr De Klerk to a television debate on the commission's report, and questioned the government's response to the report's findings on state-sanctioned political violence.

"The principles at stake are too important to sweep under the carpet, particularly the principle of

accountability which the State President wants to establish in this country," Campaign spokesman Mr Barney Jordaan said.

He said a protest march and mock funeral were planned in Cape Town on Saturday morning, symbolising the "burial of the principle of accountability".

Prof Du Plessis said: "The real issue is that of political responsibility, which the Harms Commission evaded for reasons difficult to understand, and with terms of reference which seemed to set out to evade these issues."

I killed for Military Intelligence - witness

Court told of TV booby trap, poisoned beer

Star 24/11/90 (754)



Mystery witness Les Lesia arrives at the Rand Supreme Court with Vrye Weekblad editor Max du Preez

By Joe Openshaw and Cathy Stagg

The public gallery in the Rand Supreme Court was riveted yesterday as a mild-mannered man told of how he had been manipulated by Military Intelligence into spying for South Africa and eliminating ANC officials

Leslie Johannes Lesia (54) from Botshabelo township, Bloemfontein, ran a school of arts, but once under the influence of his handlers, "Bekker" and "Brown", he

● Agreed to penetrate the ANC and report on officials in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe

● Destroy all "big fish" in the SA Communist Party

● Use any opportunity to slip poison from a ring with a secret compartment into the drinks of victims

● Carried poison, syringes, booby traps designed to fit on a car and a pistol with a silencer in a secret compartment fitted behind the cubbyhole of his car

● Supplied gifts of poisoned liquor to the Soviet Embassy in Gaborone and ANC officials in Maputo

● Gave a television filled with explosives linked to a radio-controlled detonator, to an ANC member

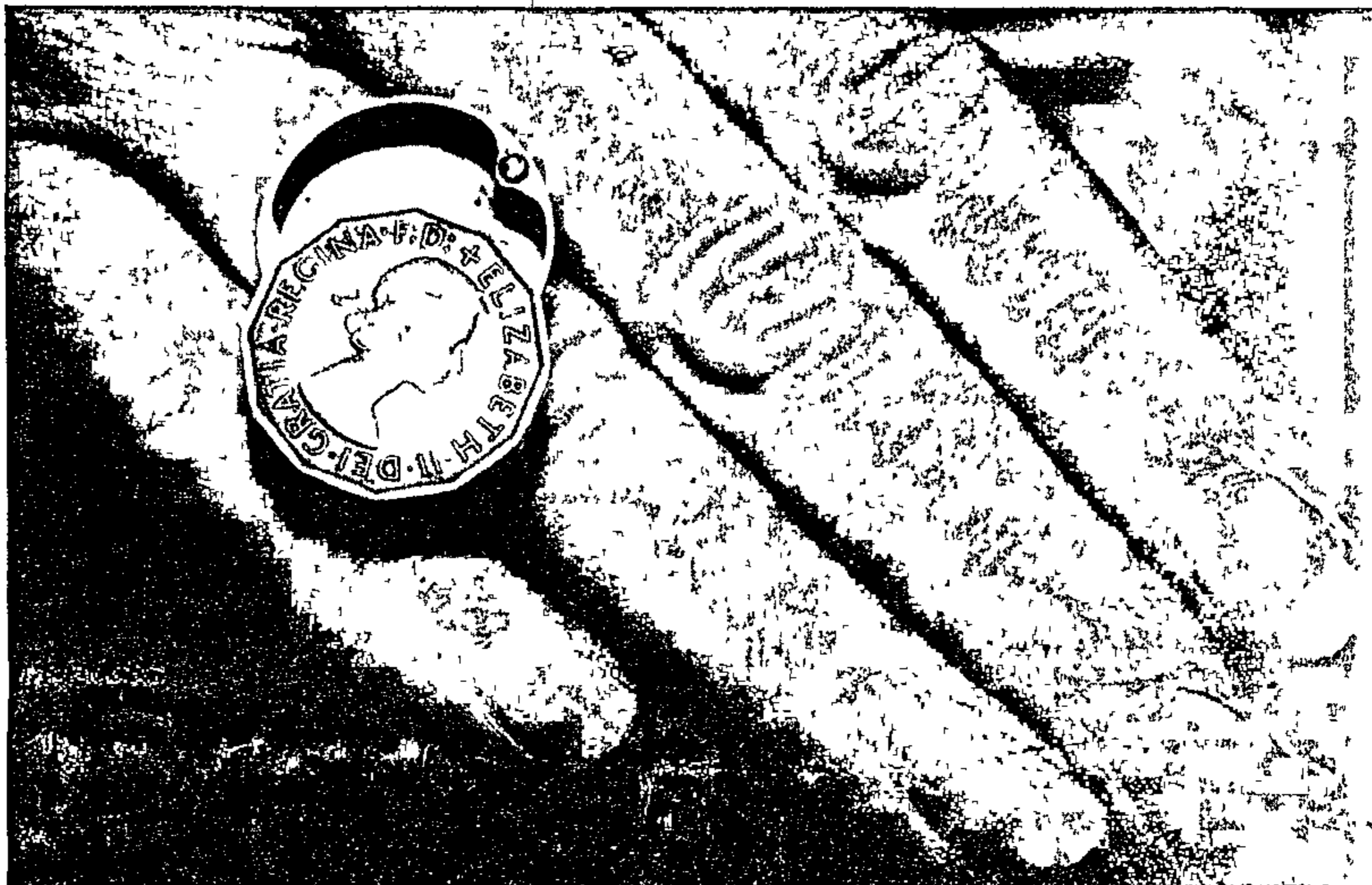
This evidence was presented during the R1.5 million defamation trial being heard by Mr Justice J.C. Kriegler

General Lothar Neethling, head of the SAP forensic division, launched the claim against Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail after the publication of an article in which former police captain Dirk Coetzee claimed General Neethling had given him poison to use against ANC members

Mr Lesia said he recognised General Neethling, who had been pointed out to him by his handler, Bekker, as "the big boss of the SAP who is helping us with the stuff" Mr Lesia said this was a reference to poison

He also said he had gone with Bekker to the SAP laboratories in Silverton where they had collected a case of beer, a bottle of brandy and a bottle of vodka, all of which were poisoned

Willy Oshry, QC, objected to conversations between Mr Lesia and Bekker on the grounds that they were hearsay evidence



Lethal exhibit This brass ring, with a cavity under the medallion, was allegedly given to Military Intelligence agent Leslie Lesia to poison drinks of ANC members, according to evidence in the Rand Supreme Court Picture: Karen Fletcher

Mr Justice Kriegler said he would hear the uninterrupted story first, then listen to argument later

In April 1986 Mr Lesia wrote to the US consul general asking for a grant for his school. He received an encouraging reply from a Bonnie Brown

In August 1986 he learnt that his nephew, an Umkhonto we Sizwe soldier, had died and the ANC could not send the corpse back to South Africa "I thought it would be wise to ask for permission to go to Tanzania"

No objection was made and a temporary travel document was issued

When Mr Lesia returned, via Maputo, he was contacted by Bekker, then posing as a US Embassy official. Later, Bekker introduced him to "Mr Brown", whom Mr Lesia assumed was the husband of Bonnie Brown

They questioned him about conditions in Maputo and his family in Tanzania

"This puzzled me because only my lawyer, my family and the security police knew

where I had gone

"Brown then gave me a brief account of my visit to Tanzania and left. The next day they returned. It was not until Brown said my school would not get the money, that I decided to give them information," he said

"They told me they were from Military Intelligence" Mr Lesia identified an ANC man, Joseph

When Mr Lesia reported to Bekker and Brown that Joseph was missing, he was told "Our fellows have taken care of him"

"I was frightened and realised they would take action on all the information I gave them," he said

In April 1987, Mr Lesia took poisoned liquor to Maputo and gave it to the top ANC man. Later, at a party, he was shocked to see another ANC member, Gibson Ncube, finishing a can of Castle beer

"I can assure you at that time in Maputo you couldn't get that beer. But there was nothing I could do to stop it"

He told the court the poi-

son could not be traced. Mr Lesia was told Mr Ncube had died a few days later of "some sort of paralysis starting at the feet"

Brown then told him to take a television set to Maputo which would explode

Instead of giving the television to the intended victim, Mr Lesia deactivated it and gave it to another ANC man. He lied to Bekker about what he had done

When the set did not explode, Bekker put pressure on him to retrieve it

Eventually Mr Lesia went back to Maputo. It was there that four men brandishing guns burst into his hotel room. He was taken to Lusaka, then to Harare

There he learnt he faced murder charges because the television had exploded in Harare, killing the wife of an ANC man. He denied everything but confessed after being tortured

He spent three years in the Chikurubi maximum security prison and was released in July when Zimbabwe's state of emergency was lifted



Troops given no order to open fire, inquest told

SADF troops apparently opened fire on a crowd outside Sebokeng hostel on September 4 without receiving an order to start shooting, the judicial inquest investigating 42 deaths was told in Ver-eeniging yesterday.

Regional police commissioner Col Piet Fourie said in a statement submitted to the inquest he had issued clear instructions over a police radio that there should be no hitting or shooting during police efforts to move a crowd back, but about one minute later soldiers opened fire with R-4 automatic rifles.

He had asked a Cndt Clulie, the officer in charge of the soldiers, who had given the order to start shooting. The army officer had replied that he had only ordered the firing of teargas.

Although Clulie claimed one of his troops had accused a man, who was apparently shot dead in the SADF action, of holding a petrol bomb immediately before the incident, Fourie said he had not seen a petrol bomb lying close to the body.

Clulie also claimed later his troops had been shot at and stoned, apparently by people in the crowd.

After the shooting, Fourie counted three bodies and a number of wounded people at the scene. A number of stabbing weapons, petrol bombs and clubs lay in the street where people in the crowd had been standing and sitting.

Previous uncontested evidence before the inquest has been that SADF soldiers fired rapidly for 22 seconds without asking the crowd to disperse. Afterwards police collected 96 spent R-4 cartridges at the scene. Several police witnesses have said people closest to the soldiers sat down in the road immediately before the shooting and that teargas was fired simultaneously with the live ammunition.

Asked by counsel for the families of 12 of the deceased, Gys Rautenbach, about security force procedures in riot situations, Fourie agreed that minimum force should be

applied in stages, starting with a verbal warning to disperse, followed by teargas, followed by rubber bullets and only then, as a final option, should the use of live ammunition be considered. A loud hailer was "essential" in riot situations.

Fourie also admitted that joint police/SADF operations often posed a problem because there were separate command structures. Good communications were therefore vital.

Another police witness at the inquest yesterday, Const Joseph Lethoba, testified he had seen two people shot dead by soldiers.

Describing events surrounding one of the deaths, Lethoba said he had been sitting in a police mortuary van when he saw the shooting start.

Civilian bystanders had wanted to load a man hit by a bullet into a minibus, apparently to transport him to hospital, but the man was already dead, the policeman said.

He told the inquest he had loaded the body into the police vehicle and taken it to the morgue.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

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Court hears

'Ex-spy': I was sent to kill ANC officials with beers and a TV

Poison Plot

CAP Tmp's 22/11/90

JOHANNESBURG. — A man claiming to be an ex-secret agent told the Supreme Court here yesterday that he had been recruited by Military Intelligence and sent to kill ANC officials with poisoned drinks and a booby-trapped television set.

Mr Lesley Johannes Lesia said an ANC official had died from poisoned beer he took to Mozambique and that he had delivered a case of poisoned liquor to the Russian embassy in Gaborone.

He had been instructed to spill poison into the drinks of high-ranking ANC officials or, if he got the chance, to inject his victim with poison, he said.

Mr Lesia was giving evidence for the defence in the R1.5-million defamation case brought by police for-ensics head Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling against Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail for pub-

lishing allegations that he had supplied poison for political murders.

A gold-coloured poison ring with a swivel top and cavity to contain poison was handed in as an exhibit by the defence, who said the ring and other evidence had been released by the Zimbabwean Civil Investigation Organisation and flown to South Africa by private aircraft on Tuesday night.

Mr Lesia told the court the ring was intended to contain poison which could be spilled into drinks to eliminate ANC people.

The court was also told that a television set with explosives packed inside was given to ANC officials in Maputo, and primed to detonate on a signal from a portable radio.

It eventually exploded when plugged in in Harare, killing the wife of another Mozambique-based ANC official, the court heard.

Mr Lesia said he was arrested in Maputo in May 1987 and held in Harare for more than three years

Documents in Mr Lesia's handwriting about meetings with his handlers told of plans to destroy "all the Communist Party big fishes in and outside SA" and for further missions in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

He claimed that one of his handlers, a Mr Bekker, gave him four glass bottles of yellow poison, two syringes, detonators to booby-trap doors and a gun and silencer with no identification number.

These were kept in a hidden compartment behind the dashboard of his car, Mr Lesia told the court.

He said he recognised General Neethling as the man Mr Bekker pointed out to him in a hotel early in 1987 as "the big boss of the police who helps us with the stuff".

The stuff, Mr Lesia said, was poisoned alcohol. He said he had been to a laboratory in Silverton, Pretoria, which Mr Bekker had said was the police forensic laboratory.

Mr Bekker had taken delivery of three cases of

beer, and a case each of brandy and vodka from a man identified only as "Jakes". Mr Lesia said he had seen many uniformed police and police vans.

He said he had been instructed by Mr Bekker to give the liquor to the ANC in Maputo. He had kept four beers and given the rest to an ANC official called Sipho.

He told the court he later saw another official, Mr Gibson Neube, drinking one of the beers. "It gave me a shock. There was nothing I could do".

Soon after that mission to Mozambique he heard Mr Neube had died. The wife of another ANC official had phoned to say it had looked like paralysis.

His handlers then told him to take a rigged television set to Maputo, where it was to be handed to the ANC chief representative as a present.

He gave the set to a Mr Mhlope after de-priming it and attended Mr Neube's funeral, where he was shown top ANC officials, including current ANC constitutional expert Mr Albie Sachs — Sapa

Star 22/11/90

(254)

NEW

SADF and Armscor deny chemical weapons claim

Staff Reporter

Armscor and the SADF have responded to a US government report naming South Africa as one of 20 countries suspected of possessing or attempting to acquire chemical weapons

The US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's 1989 report on world military expenditures and arms transfers listed South Africa along with Libya, Israel, Syria, China and North Korea as "chemical weapons countries"

In a statement to The Star yesterday, an SADF spokesman

said "The SADF fully subscribes to the contents and prescriptions of the Geneva protocol restricting the use of lethal chemical weapons in war, and subsequent conventions and protocols in this regard"

Armscor said it had decided to investigate "defensive counter-measures" at the time when it was rumoured that chemical weapons were being used against Unita forces in Angola

"This consisted of, for example, protective clothing and the protection of vehicles such as the Rooikat armoured car with its internal pressure system"

254 (25) CAP TIPS 23/11/90

Poison case spy plans to sue Magnus Malan

JOHANNESBURG — Self-confessed Military Intelligence agent Mr Leslie Lesia told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he planned to sue the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, for unpaid salary

Mr Lesia said he had not been paid by MI for four years and he and another agent who had been imprisoned in Zimbabwe, Mr Guy Bawden, planned to sue General Malan

He said they had been badly treated by the SADF. Mr Lesia was under cross-examination in the R1,5-million defamation action brought by Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling against two newspapers.

Photographs taken by the Zimbabwean Civil Investigation Organisation (CIO) in June 1987 at the Goromonzi detention centre were handed to the court by defence counsel yesterday

They were released by the Harare Herald newspaper and showed Mr Lesia handcuffed to a policeman with a bottle of alleged poison. There were also pictures of his car and its secret compartment designed to hold a firearm, silencer and ammunition which he said had been supplied by his handler Mr Ernest Bekker

Mr Lesia was arrested in Mozambique in May 1987 and held in Zimbabwe until July this year — Sapa

Mr Lesia

Witness tells of plan to poison ANC men

Sowetan
23/11/90
254
[Signature]

SELF-CONFESSED Military Intelligence agent Mr Leslie Lesia told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that as far as he knew he was not a member of the Civil Cooperation Bureau

Lesia is testifying during the R1,5 million defamation case brought by General Lothar Neethling against two newspapers.

The case arises from reports in which former police captain Dirk Coetzee claimed Neethling supplied poison to be used on ANC members

Lesia testified that he was employed by Military Intelligence and his handler, Ernest Becker, told him that Neethling was the man who had supplied them with poison, which Lesia was instructed to use on ANC members.

Witness

Mr Willie Oshry, QC, for Neethling, cross-examined Lesia extensively on when he first became involved in this case as a defence witness.

Lesia denied that he was interviewed by *Vrye Weekblad* journalist Jacques Pauw before the publication of an article on August 3 headlined "CCB fighter returns".

"I was in the military hospital in Pretoria then," Lesia said.

"Were you a member of the CCB?" Oshry asked

"Not that I know of," Lesia answered.

"Was the CCB part of Military Intelligence?" Oshry asked

"I don't know," Lesia replied.

Mr Justice JC Kriegler said: "A great deal of public money was expended trying to find that out, it is hardly fair to ask the witness."

Prison

As Oshry read from the *Vrye Weekblad* article, Lesia agreed that he had spent about three years in a Harare prison, had been charged with murder and sabotage and apparently been involved in poisonings.

He said he did not know where Pauw had received that information.

Lesia said he was instructed by Becker and a Mr Brown but he had no idea if he was a "cell two agent" as alleged in the article

A short, softly-spoken man who wears spectacles, Lesia agreed that his nickname is "Tiger"

The trial continues - *Sowetan Correspondent*

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It's 'business as usual' for CCB, says ex-member

By CHARLES LEONARD (254)
THE sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) still exists despite promises by the South African Defence Force that it had been disbanded on July 31, claims a former member.

He told *The Weekly Mail* it was "business as usual" for his former colleagues and that they were still on the SADF payroll. "They were told to lie low for a while," the former operative, who still has regular contact with certain CCB members, said.

Although the CCB convened its members earlier this year to talk about a "redundancy package", none of them has left the defence force, he claimed.

CCB managing director, Joe Verster, is still in that position, he said.

Verster, who did not appear at the Harms Commission investigation into the assassination of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, is still "underground". The Harms report implicated him in several incidents.

The activities of the CCB and its members are shrouded in mystery. *The Weekly Mail* sent the SADF a list of questions on the organisation.

Questions included inquiries about the whereabouts of Verster and operative "Slang" van Zyl, who was allegedly operating in the Cape Town area this month, what the redundancy package entailed, the number of CCB members who decided to stay on in the SADF and where they would be applied.

The SADF replied it had nothing to add to statements already made on the subject of the CCB. "The Defence Force is in any case not prepared to divulge information of this nature because it is regarded as a private matter between employers and employees."

W/Mail
23/11/ - 29/11/90

War resisters' mag fires its last round

with 23/11 - 27/11/90
THE Committee of South African War Resisters is to close its magazine, *Resister*, after 12 years of publication.

An "advance party" of 10 exiled war resisters, all of whom could be tried for avoiding their callups, return to South Africa on December 1 and after that a small administrative structure will oversee the end of Cosawr.

"We are now entering a new era of struggle. To contribute fully to shaping a new South Africa we need to play our role in South Africa itself," says the editorial of the final edition.

Resister's first edition was a 12-page typewritten newsletter, 200 copies of which were printed in March 1979. Its circulation grew to 3 000 copies of each three monthly edition.

Cosawr was founded to assist those leaving South Africa to avoid military service. Much of its work focused on organising asylum for objectors and seeing to their personal needs.

Star 24/11/90
(254)
'Hit Squad'
march today

CAPE TOWN — Marchers demanding that Defence Minister General Magnus Malan be sacked for his alleged political links with military "hit squads" will take to Cape Town's city centre streets today.

The organisers of the protest, the Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit Squads, will also challenge President F W de Klerk to a television debate on the Government's reaction to the Harms Commission report.

A campaign spokesman said the legal march would start at 11 am, near Buitenkant Street off the Grand Parade.

The procession would end at St George's Cathedral, where a mock funeral would be held, symbolising the death of the "principle of political accountability". — Sapa.

Why cop murdered his major

cl/men
25/11/90

254

340

NUMEROUS assaults and accusations that Const Roy Ngcobo was a supporter of the UDF prompted him to kill Maritzburg's riot unit commander, Maj Deon Terblanche.

This emerged from a confession made by Ngcobo, who was found responsible for the killing of Terblanche by a Camperdown inquest court earlier this month.

Ngcobo was subsequently shot and killed when he allegedly attempted to escape from police custody two days after he shot Terblanche in March this year, according to a police statement released at the time.

The conflict between Terblanche and Ngcobo - who was also a member of the riot unit - came to a head moments before the killing when Terblanche shouted at him, slapped him in the face and accused him of stealing things from the unit.

Two days before the incident Terblanche searched Ngcobo and wrote down the serial number of his service pistol.

In his confession, Ngcobo said Terblanche had asked to look at his service pistol. Ngcobo obliged.

Terblanche then pulled back the hammer of the pistol.

Ngcobo tried to wrestle the pistol away from him, and it discharged, smashing the window of a vehicle.

After the second shot went off, Ngcobo pushed Terblanche away and fired several shots at him.

According to Ngcobo's confession, filed during the inquest, Terblanche assaulted him on several occasions and continually demanded information about the unrest.

The first assault cited by Ngcobo

I did it in self-defence, says Ngcobo

happened in February 1987. He said he was kicked, punched and pushed against the wall causing his face and right eye to become swollen.

In 1988, Ngcobo shot and killed an Inkatha supporter after a group of armed men attacked his neighbour's Mpumalanga home. The man was killed when Ngcobo fired shots to disperse the group.

Ngcobo said: "They said I shot those people because I am against Inkatha. I did not know who they were. They were committing a crime." He said Terblanche then accused him of "being UDF".

After this incident the first group of special constables started working at the riot unit.

"It was clear to me that some of the people who attacked my neighbour's house were special constables. Those people who attacked my neighbour told Terblanche that I attacked Inkatha," said Ngcobo.

He also confessed that Terblanche continually pressed him for information about who possessed firearms in the township and who was the cause of the unrest.

Terblanche accused him of not being co-operative when he told him he did not know anything because it was difficult to get information - Sapa

Draft dodgers return 'to test SADF reaction'

AN "advance guard" of 10 white exiles who fled South Africa rather than serve in the SADF are due to return this week.

Their return will be watched closely by an estimated 10 000 young men who have fled South Africa in the past 15 years to avoid conscription.

The first arrivals, due to land at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport next Saturday, are seen as a "test" to gauge whether the government and the SADF will prosecute those who refused to fulfil their military commitments.



By MARK STANSFIELD

A statement released by the 10 this week said that they had left SA because of their "commitment to the struggle for peace and justice within the country."

"Conscription into the SADF is incompatible with our belief that apartheid is indefensible and we feel duty-bound to oppose it in all forms.

"Military service in the SADF has directly contributed to the suffering and misery of millions of people in South

Africa and the Frontline states.

"We are returning with no guarantees about our safety, nor immunity from prosecution," the statement said.

The 10 who have elected to return are: Theo Chaplin of Durban, who fled 10 years ago; Phillip Dexter of Maritzburg, who left about seven years ago; Francois Krige of Cape Town, who left three years ago; Dorian Love of Johannesburg, who left four years ago; Greg Murray of Cape Town, who fled a year ago; Gerald O'Sullivan of Johannesburg, who left four

years ago; Guy Slingsby of Cape Town, who left five years ago; Matthew Temple of Maritzburg, who left four years ago; Fritz Joubert of Paarl, who left six years ago; and Roger Field of Cape Town, who left 11 years ago.

An SADF spokesman declined to comment on whether members of the group would be prosecuted on their return. "Without specific details I cannot comment," he said, but added that all white males in South Africa between the ages of 17 and 55 were liable for service in the SADF in terms of the Defence Act.

Troops replacing cops at border posts

Sowetan 26/11/90

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SADF troops are to replace police at a number of border posts from December 7 to make the policemen available for other tasks.

This was disclosed by the army's directorate of public relations in Pretoria at the weekend

Police will remain responsible for all legal procedures at the border posts and the army will exclusively be used for the search of vehicles,

patrols and the safety of the border posts

The South African Military Police will be responsible for the training and control of the troops

The first training course, which focusses mainly on the tracing and identification of drugs

and explosives, has already been completed

Among the border posts to be manned are Beit Bridge and Pontdrif on the northern border, Komatipoort and Oshoek on the eastern border, Onverwacht in Natal and Caledonspoort, Maseru Bridge and Van Rooyen's

Gate in the Free State

The first group to be deployed consists of national servicemen, mem-

bers of 32 Battalion and dog handlers from the military police - Sowetan Correspondent

Employment act

Sowetan 26/11/90

Talks will have to be held with all groups before the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act

can be made applicable to the agricultural sector, Manpower Minister Eli Louw said at the weekend - Sapa

Booklet

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LOOK REE...

The soldiers of misfortune

One disturbing sign of the growing militarisation of the South African society is the alarming growth of "private armies", writes Argus Correspondent ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE from Johannesburg

"A dead Boer" goes a catchy right-wing slogan. But there is disturbing evidence that — despite high hopes of the "new" South Africa — growing numbers of South Africans across the political spectrum seem to believe that an unarmed man is a dead man.

In recent months, ironically since the government and the ANC have started talks, there has been a massive build-up of weapons inside the country.

Those who are physically, logistically and emotionally preparing themselves for confrontation range from individuals to organisations across the political spectrum.

War talk

And on the political front, war talk from both the extreme left and right has made nonsense of the general optimism that a political settlement might soon be reached.

The registrar of the Board for Security Officers, Frans Lubbe, estimates the number of registered private security firms at between 3 000 and 4 000, representing 100 000-plus private security officers who make a living from patrolling and securing properties, installing alarm systems and safes, and transporting valuables.

Police statistics of registered weapons show that 123 415 new licenses were issued last year, bringing the total number of registered licenses to almost 2.5-million.

Potentially more explosive are the number of politically-motivated armies, collecting arms and training "soldiers" for some expected bloodbath.

if — and in some cases even if not — peaceful negotiations break down.

The accompanying graphic, which does not claim to be comprehensive, gives a broad indication of the extent of private armies which for the purposes of this article are defined as any group of people which operates in a vigilante or aggressive capacity. It thus excludes the official state security machine embodied in the SADF and SAP.

The graphic encompasses the most prominent groups which are believed to be active. Groups have been categorised merely for clarity's sake, since little information is available on their exact nature due to secrecy.

Private armies range from shadowy sub-divisions within the official state machinery — such as the Civil Co-operation Bureau and "kletskonstabels" — to neighbourhood watch schemes and street and area committees in the townships.

Gangs

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, believes a new category is emerging — armed groups which do not necessarily report to any political organisation and criminal gangs which are increasingly using weapons such as AK47s for non-political crime such as bank robberies.

One expert who has tried to estimate the number of "soldiers" under the command of the main para-military groups is political risk consultant Wim Booysse.

He believes the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe may have about 22 000 members — 6 000 outside the country's borders, 6 000 trained soldiers within the country and an additional 10 000 marshalls who mainly play a preventive

role but could be used as a "rapid deployment force".

The Pan Africanist Congress's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, has an estimated 1 200 members and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania's military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, about 250 trained men.

His estimate of right-wing para-military organisations range from 12 000 to a maximum of 45 000.

Impis

Even less is known about emerging private armies in the homelands, apparently being deployed to protect their governments as the homeland system nears collapse and black political parties vie for power.

Inkatha's "impis" are regarded by many organisations as a separate force which could be linked to the KwaZulu security forces.

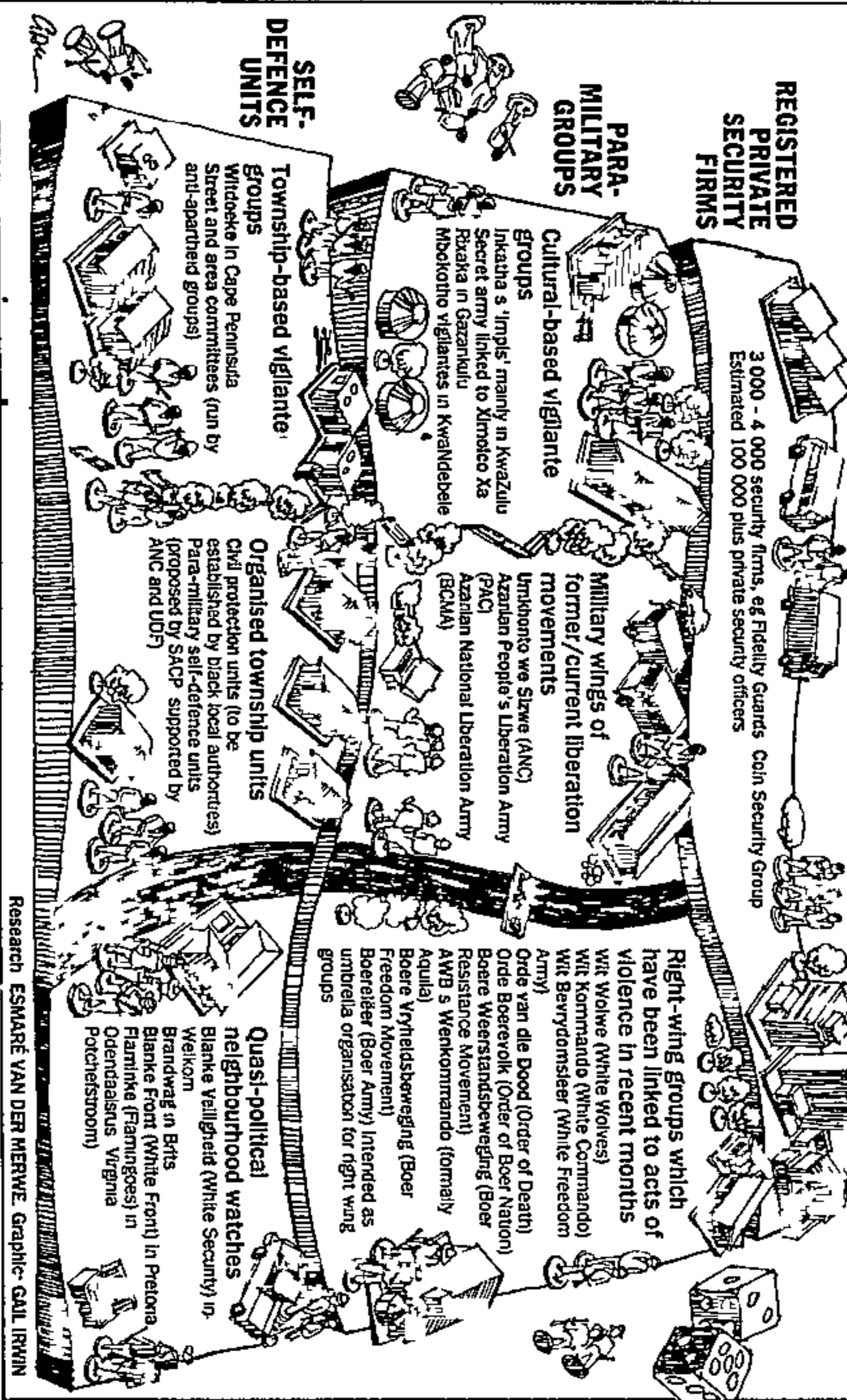
In Gazankulu, a secret army is said to be trained in guerrilla warfare tactics and armed combat. It is reportedly linked to the cultural movement Ximoko Xa Rik-aka which is led by the homeland's leader, Professor Hudson Nisanwisi.

And in KwaNdebele, the Parsons Commission into the 1986 violence in the homeland has found that hundreds of people have lost their lives at the hands of the notorious Mbokoko vigilante group.

Since February, right-wing groups have mushroomed. Their command structures are vague and many groups seem to either overlap or have members who are active in more than one organisation.

Experts believe many of the organisations which have claimed responsibility for the recent spate of arms thefts

Private armies in South Africa - a broad guide



and acts of violence probably don't really exist.

Commented Mr Booysse "Between July and August this year, some 50 telephone calls have been made to newspapers claiming that the Wit Kommando has been responsible for acts of violence. But there is no evidence that this organisation exists."

"It is impossible to make any sense out of the right-wing organisations. Some seem to have as few as three members who operate on an ad hoc basis. They are nothing but a few lunatics who have organised themselves into some Trompsie-style gang."

"But other armies are believed to run into thousands. Of considerable force seem to be the AWB's Weerkommando and the Boersatart Party's military wing the Boere

Weerstandsbeweging. In a detailed document on extreme right-wing organisations, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression says militant extra-parliamentary groups which have shot to prominence since President De Klerk's February 2 speech range from relatively harmless intellectual think-tanks to "shadowy, ultra-militant 'armies' intent on urban terrorism and, ultimately, a 'Third Freedom Struggle' for the Afrikaner."

The Board says the biggest obstacle in the way of a concerted right-wing terror campaign might be the fact that the political Right is broken up into so many disparate groups, mainly due to personal clashes and power struggles.

"Also, it should be kept in mind that cross-organisational affiliations are rife, and that individuals might support a parliamentary party such as the Conservative Party in an election, claim membership of the AWB, and commit deeds in the name of the Witbooi," the Board says.

Other right-wingers, incensed by the legalisation of black protest marches through town centres, have organised themselves into armed neighbourhood watches. Most prominent among these is Blanke Veilgheid in Welkom.

Mr Booysse believes some of these vigilante groups fall under the command of political organisations, while others could easily be "hijacked" by the politicians.

Professor Hough stresses that while many neighbourhood watch schemes are becoming increasingly militarised, others have no ulterior political motive and merely act as protectors of property and preventors of crime.

Another area of potential conflict is between "self-defence units" in particularly the townships.

Concerned about continuing state violence against political activists, and in an apparent attempt to pacify radicals who are disillusioned with the ANC's suspension of the "armed struggle", the SACP has proposed the establishment of para-military self-defence units. This concept has been endorsed by the ANC and the UDF.

On the other hand, the state has sanctioned the creation of civil protection units under the authority of embattled black local authorities. This could lead to major conflict in the volatile townships.

Star 27/11/90 (254)

SADF on borders

The SA Police were withdrawn from bases on the South African border with Zimbabwe and Botswana yesterday and replaced by SADF members

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Plan for special unrest force

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The authorities are investigating the feasibility of establishing a new paramilitary riot force which would not be linked to the police force

The top-level investigation is being carried out by former Police Commissioner, General Johann Coetzee.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, has confirmed that General Coetzee has been entrusted with the task of weighing up the advantages of a separate force to deal with riots.

It is understood the investigation was ordered by President de Klerk

Brigadier Mellet said that once General Coetzee's feasibility study was complete, he would hand it to Mr Vlok.

Partial

No date had been set for the completion of the report

The study, first mentioned in the overseas publication, Africa Confidential, stems from a concern within the Government over the broader public's perception of the police as a partial, political instrument and a bastion of white conservatism.

As a result, anti-crime and unrest operations — particularly in the townships — are often seen as acts of political repression

The Government has often warned that negotiations would falter if the security situation remained volatile, and the possible formation of a separate riot force — incorporating representatives of all political opinions and ethnic groups — is seen as a measure that could help in this regard

Helmoed-Römer Heitman points out difficulties with riot control in South Africa

Minimum force won't work

THE current political violence has again brought complaints that the police use excessive force. While there appear to have been such incidents, the general tone of the complaints suggests there is little understanding of the realities of riot control.

South African Police doctrines do not differ much from those elsewhere. What does differ is the situation facing the SAP. Not only is the political climate overheated, there are very basic differences between the situation in South Africa and in most Western countries.

Every time rioters are killed, a comparison is made with Europe, where very few die. What is not taken into account is the very large number of police employed to quell riots in Europe. It is quite usual for police almost to match mob numbers, sometimes even to outnumber them. That makes minimum force practicable

Given enough police on the scene, many riots do not even begin.

The situation in South Africa is very different. The police have for so long been so grossly underfunded that they simply do not have the manpower. This country of 35 million has not many more police than New York City finds necessary to police 8 million. That is bad for normal policing. It is crucial for riot control.

Matching

Far from matching mob numbers, the SAP deploys in groups so small as to be barely noticeable, and often in acute danger. In 1976 there were several cases of 50 policemen facing mobs of 3 000 or more. In 1990 it is not much different. Such odds make most minimum force methods at best unworkable, at worst suicidal.

Most rioting in Europe is in built-up areas of relatively narrow streets of tall buildings. That

limits mob manoeuvrability and makes it difficult to avoid rubber bullets and water cannon, or escape teargas — which is contained by the buildings, enhancing effect and persistence.

The police can use the street layout to manoeuvre the mob and break it into smaller groups, which can be dispersed with minimum force, or which may break up of their own accord once they drop below the "critical mass" of mob anonymity and again become individuals.

In South Africa, most riots occur in townships of single-storey houses in small gardens often quite wide streets, with open areas nearby. The mob has unrestricted manoeuvrability, and can avoid, outflank or surround the police.

It is also difficult for the police to look impressive or intimidating, a key factor in preventing an unruly crowd turning into a rioting mob. A small, outnumbered

group of police in an open area is simply not very impressive. Teargas and water cannon are also less effective. Gas disperses too quickly, water cannon are too easily avoided.

Rubber bullets are also less useful. Pushing or baton-charging a mob is simply not a practical proposition, quite regardless of numbers, the mob can simply side-step the police.

Avoided

South Africa's relatively high temperatures causes teargas to disperse quickly, making it almost useless in many situations. More "clinging" gases are useful, but can still be avoided in open terrain. Water cannon are also less effective they do not so much rely on knocking rioters off their feet, as on the sheer discomfort of being thoroughly and continually wetted by a high pressure jet. In South Africa rioters probably re-

gard the cool water as welcome relief.

The temperatures also make it difficult to use proper protective equipment: helmet, visor, gas-mask, padded and flame-resistant clothing, gloves, perspex shields. These protect against bricks, acid-filled light bulbs, blade-studded potatoes, petrol bombs and blunt weapons, and make a reactive posture practicable.

Without that protection, the police are extremely vulnerable to serious injury or death. Then the mob cannot be allowed to close with the police. Stand-off methods must be employed, which are generally more violent than contact methods (for example rubber bullets versus batons). The menacing aspect of suitably designed and coloured protective clothing — dark overcoats and helmets, dark perspex shields and visors (a " Darth Vader" effect) — is also lost. Short-sleeved shirts and caps do not compare.

A final point is the level of violence inflicted by the rioters. Rioters in Europe are often violent towards police, but rarely kill or even inflict potentially fatal injuries. In South Africa, mobs have gone beyond killing policemen, and have often killed passing civilians.

Limits

That seriously limits the available options. Any close contact methods are immediately unusable, except where police can avoid being outflanked or surrounded, or having their formation broken up. Riots cannot simply be left to burn themselves out — that would claim too many innocent victims.

● Mr Heitman is the South African correspondent to Jane's Defence Weekly. □

See 28/11/90

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... for planting explosives near former Sunday Times journalist Jani Allan's flat

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One shot sparked deadly barrage, inquest is told

A SINGLE shot fired at a man who allegedly threw a petrol bomb at SADF soldiers at Sebokeng hostel on September 4 apparently sparked off a barrage of R4 automatic rifle fire into a crowd (254)

This was said yesterday by SADF Cndt Stefanus Lombard during the Vereeniging Supreme Court inquest investigating the massacre of 42 people at the hostel on that day

Lombard said the man with the petrol bomb was not among the dead when the 22-second-long fusillade ended

He was unable to say whether any of the people killed in the SADF shooting had threatened to throw petrol bombs or whether any of the people responsible for throwing "at least two or three stones" had been among the wounded

Like previous police witnesses, he also testified he did not hear the officer in charge of the SADF troops, Cndt Alf Clulie, give any order to start shooting

He said in a statement submitted to the inquest he had accompanied the 62 troops called to the scene by the police as an observer, and he had not been among the front line of 46 soldiers who shot into the crowd

He said on arrival the SADF was asked by police Col Wessels van Niekerk to rescue police members apparently trapped with more than 100 Inkatha members inside a hostel courtyard by a crowd of about 4 000 armed Sebokeng residents outside the complex

He had interpreted the move to sit down by people in the crowd closest to the advancing soldiers as a threat to the troops and one "to prevent us from getting to the SAP" Previous witnesses have agreed the action was one of passive resistance.

Lombard testified that the soldiers were issued with live ammunition and teargas grenades. No rubber bullets were issued — Sapa

More SADF men for a peaceful Christmas

254
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Soweto 28/11/90

THE authorities hope to give the people of Khayelitsha a Christmas present of peace and stability and to achieve this goal security forces in the area will be increased for the next two weeks

Brigadier Frik Kellerman, police chief of operations in the Western Cape, said it had been learnt that those responsible for intimidation and unrest in the area were planning to step up their action during the next few weeks

In the past month attacks had been made on security forces, members of the Lingeletu Council and prominent people had

been singled out for attacks, he said

Kellerman said the police's function was to protect and serve but they were facing more sophisticated attacks on the security forces.

To stabilise the area the police had no option but to step up their action and to call on the SADF for assistance

In most of the past attacks Soviet arms had been used but in a recent attacks commercial explosives were also used

Kellerman said he hoped the operation, which officially started on Monday, would only last for about two weeks -

Sapa

'Shooting followed bomb'

By Montshiwa Moroke

Soldiers were not supposed to open fire except when given orders to do so or when their lives were threatened, a commandant in the SADF told the Sebokeng inquest in Vereeniging yesterday.

Commandant Stephanus Johannes Lombard was the first witness from the SADF to give evidence on the fatal shooting of 42 people at the Sebokeng hostel on September 4.

He said that at about 9 am that day he had heard that police were experiencing problems at the Sebokeng hostels and that Commandant Alf Clulie was to go and assist. Later he and another officer joined the commandant's convoy as observers.

As they crossed the bridge near the Sebokeng hostel they saw SAP vehicles opposite the hostel and further on a crowd of about 4 000 blacks.

"The convoy stopped on the pavement and my impression was that the crowd wanted to scatter, but immediately they began to scream.

"Colonel Clulie and I went to Colonel van Niekerk who told us the situation appeared to be very bad and that we should immediately go and get the SAP out of the area. He suggested we should move in between the crowd to free the SAP.

Aggressive

"Lieutenant Jacobs, who was next to me, showed me people armed with assegais. The group of about 20 had moved away from the crowd. As the formation moved forward, I was of the opinion that the crowd wanted to scatter," Commandant Lombard said.

Police were about 10 m from the crowd when he saw they were carrying spears, sticks, axes, pangas and stones. The crowd looked aggressive and he had not heard the word "peace".

He heard Colonel Clulie shout "Teargas!". Gas was fired but it was ineffective because of the wind. The crowd threw stones.

"A black man who was wearing light-coloured clothes hurled a petrol bomb at us. One of the soldiers shot him and he fell on his stomach with blood coming from his head.

"Immediately, troops fired at the prominent members of the crowd. The crowd fled and I saw two bodies lying in the road in front of us. I saw Colonel Clulie removing a petrol bomb next to the bodies. He picked up three more petrol bombs, which were handed over to the SAP.

"We then drove into the hostel where we loaded members of Inkatha and took them to the Sebokeng hospital."

Sebokeng: ^{CAA Trip} Cmdt charged with perjury ^{29/11/90}

VEREENIGING — A high-ranking SADF officer has been accused of statutory perjury following crucial evidence concerning a petrol bomb heard during the Sebokeng inquest yesterday.

Inquest chairman Mr Justice Eddie Stafford said there was prima facie evidence that Commandant Stefanus Lombard had committed perjury, and ordered that the officer's evidence be studied by the attorney-general so that charges could be formulated if necessary.

This followed Cmdt Lombard's confirmation that he had submitted false evidence to the police concerning a petrol bomb allegedly found near the body of a man shot dead by SADF troops.

Another SADF member, Sergeant-Major Martinus le Roux, also admitted making a false statement to the police concerning the same petrol bomb.

And Mr Stafford pointed out that the testimony of Corporal David Eiman, also about the bomb, contradicted evidence given by several other policemen.

22 seconds

Four SADF members who testified yesterday confirmed there had been no order to start shooting, but both Major Le Roux and Corporal Eiman suggested that many of the shots fired in the 22-second-long fusillade which followed the first and deadly shot were fired into the air.

Cmdt Lombard agreed it had not been necessary to shoot for 22 seconds in view of the fact that the crowd turned to run the moment the first shot was fired.

Lieutenant Gavin Agulhas, who was in charge of a platoon of the soldiers involved in the incident, told the inquest he had been surprised when the shooting started. He agreed the use of live ammunition had not been necessary.

Cross-examined by Mr Gys Rautenbach for the families of 12 of the deceased, Lieut Agulhas said teargas was fired first, but this was immediately followed by the volley of automatic rifle fire.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

Two SADF men gave false evidence to inquest

B/Dam 29/11/90

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VEREENIGING — Two senior SADF members gave false evidence to the Vereeniging judicial inquest into the deaths of 42 people in the massacre at Sebokeng hostel on September 4 this year.

Inquest chairman Mr Justice Stafford said there



was prima facie evidence that Cmdt Stefanus Lombard had committed perjury.

He ordered that the officer's evidence be studied by the Attorney-General so that charges could be formulated if necessary.

This followed Lombard's confirmation that he submitted false evidence to the police about a petrol bomb allegedly found near the body of a man shot dead by SADF troops.

In the statement Lombard said he saw fellow officer Cmdt Alf Clulee pick up a petrol bomb from the ground near where the body was lying.

But, cross-examined by Mr Justice Stafford, he admitted he had not seen the petrol bomb in question.

Another SADF member, Sgt-Maj Marthinus le Roux, also admitted making a false statement to the police about the same petrol bomb.

Le Roux's statement said he had seen the petrol bomb lying close to the body.

But he told the inquest he had only presumed that was where it had come from after seeing it in

Cmdt Clulee's hand.

However, another SADF witness, Cpl David Eiman, insisted he had seen a man in the crowd attempt to throw the bomb at Rfn John Booysen, who reacted immediately by shooting the man in the head.

Eiman said the petrol bomb fell two paces in front of the man's body.

Mr Justice Stafford told Eiman this evidence contradicted earlier testimony by several policemen, including that of district commissioner Col Piet Fourie.

No order

Fourie had said he walked to the body immediately after the shooting, but had not seen any petrol bomb.

State prosecutor Anton Ackermann put it to Eiman he had testified that the petrol bomb had been burning.

But none of the fuses on petrol bombs collected at the scene afterwards, he said, showed any sign of having been lit.

Four SADF members who testified yesterday

said there had been no order to start shooting.

Both Le Roux and Eiman suggested that many of the shots fired in the 22-second fusillade, which followed Booysen's first and fatal shot, were fired into the air.

Lombard, in his testimony, agreed it had not been necessary to shoot for 22 seconds in view of the fact that the crowd had turned to run the moment the first shot was fired.

Le Roux, after admitting to not seeing any petrol bombs before the SADF opened fire, was asked by Mr Justice Stafford why the troops opened fire in the first place.

He replied that the troops had been threatened by an aggressive crowd who threw stones at them.

Mr Justice Stafford: Were your lives in danger?

Le Roux: Stones can seriously hurt.

Lt Gavin Agulhas, who was in charge of a platoon of soldiers involved in the incident, said he was surprised when the shooting started. He agreed the use of live ammunition had not been necessary — Sapa

Community work for objector

APC 16/15 29/11/90 (250)
MARITZBURG. — Conscientious objector Michael John Graaf was sentenced yesterday to a 12-month suspended jail sentence and 2 400 hours of community service for refusing to render military service in the SADF. After being sentenced, Graaf said the trial represented a victory, adding he applauded the logic of community service. — Sapa

Inquest: SADF firms legal ranks

VEREENIGING — The Defence Force, apparently concerned at unfolding events at the Sebokeng inquest, yesterday asked that the testimony of soldiers still to appear be held over until next week.

Mr Koos van Vuuren, for the SADF, told inquest chairman Mr Justice Eddie Stafford that a senior counsel was being brought in to bolster the SADF's legal team, and that the new man required time to familiarise himself with the case.

The move precluded scheduled witness Commandant Alf Clulee, the commanding officer of a group of soldiers who shot at a crowd of Sebokeng residents on September 4, from giving evidence yesterday.

On Wednesday, fellow officer Commandant Stefanus Lombard was accused by Mr Justice Stafford of perjury.

Commandant Lombard admitted fabricating crucial evidence in a statement to police that he had seen Commandant Clulee pick up a petrol bomb from the ground where a man just shot dead by soldiers had been lying. He told the inquest he had not even seen the alleged petrol bomb.

The inquest is investigating the massacre of 42 people in and around a hostel. The deaths are allegedly the result of the SADF shooting and a pre-dawn Inkatha attack.

Evidence was that soldiers fired into the crowd to free 137 Inkatha members trapped in the courtyard.

Sapa

SADF fired 166 rounds, court told

Star 30/11/90 254

By Montshiwa Moroke

A total of 166 rounds of live ammunition was fired by members of the SADF at Sebokeng on September 4, the judicial inquest into the shootings, in which 42 people were killed, heard yesterday.

This was disclosed by counsel for the SADF, Jansen van Vuuren, in Vereeniging.

He handed the court a list of names of SADF members in Sebokeng that day, and the number of live rounds and tear gas canisters used.

Picked up

According to the list, 34 of the 70 members from Headquarters Group had fired R-4 rifles. Three fired nine live rounds each. Twelve gas canisters were fired by seven men.

Previous evidence led was that 96 spent cartridges had been picked up after the shooting.

Earlier, Mr van Vuuren asked that further evidence from his clients be postponed to Monday so that a senior counsel could lead the present team.

One of those expected to testify was Commandant Alf Clulie, commanding officer of the troops that day.

The chairman, Mr Justice Eddie Stafford,

granted the request.

The single witness yesterday was Stanford Ngubelanga of Sebokeng hostel, who corroborated his statement to the police. He said he had woken up at about 4 am on the day in question and had heard shots.

He saw through the window a large number of men with battle axes and iron bars, hitting at cars and windows.

Most were wearing dark overcoats and had white cloth tied round their heads.

"Among this group of men I also noticed a white man. He was wearing an overcoat and he had a balaclava over his head, but I could see the white around his eyes. I could also see his white hands," he said.

He hid under the bed in fear. At about 6 am he went to Zone 14 where he felt safe.

"Somewhere around 9 am and 10 am I returned to the hostel area with a large group of people. We heard that the attackers of the previous night had been cornered in the hostel," Mr Ngubelanga said.

In a section of the hostel he had seen some of the men he had seen earlier, but now wearing red headbands. Police had prevented residents going into that block.

The hearing continues.

**WELCOME
HOME**

10 000 PEOPLE WHO WILL NEVER BE SWEEPED UNDER THE CARPET AGAIN

254

On 1 December 1990 the first group of exiled South African
Conscientious Objectors will be returning home.

w/ mail
30/11 - 6/12/90

They face the possibility of jail sentences for their ongoing refusal to serve in the
South African Defence Force.

We commend their courage and call on the government to:

1. Refrain from prosecuting returning objectors.
2. End all objector trials.
3. End the system of conscription and in the interim establish a system of non-punitive alternative national service.

People who have so far endorsed the ECC statement

Jews for Social Justice
Black Sash Transvaal Region
Conscientious Objector Support Group
Gay and Lesbian Organisation of Witwatersrand
Human Rights Commission
National Union of South African Students
South African National Students Congress
Sheena Duncan - Senior Vice President SACC
Archbishop Daniel - Catholic Bishop of Pretoria
Five Freedoms Forum
Jannie Momberg MP - DP Chairman Western Cape Region
South African Students Press Union
Rev FP Mhlope - Baptist Convention of South Africa
South African Communist Party
Congress of South African Trade Unions
Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa
P Soal MP - DP Chairman Southern Transvaal
Dr A Maker - Presbyterian Church
Bishop Peter Storey - Methodist Church
Bishop D Buchanan - Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg
Rev F Chikane - General Secretary SACC
African National Congress Youth League
War Resisters International

Anthony Sher - South African actor
Tony Benn - Labour Party UK
Donald Anderson MP - Labour Party UK
Archbishop Trevor Huddleston - President AAM UK
Mary Benson - South African writer
National Education Co-ordinating Committee
African National Congress - Southern Transvaal Region
Rev Beyers Naude
Bishop Phillip Russel - Anglican Church
YWCA - Human Rights Commission
Prof M Shear - Deputy Vice Chancellor, Wits
Prof J Dugard - Faculty of Law Wits
Prof E Rankin, Dean of Arts Wits
Prof F Sellschop - Deputy Vice Chancellor Wits
Prof D Freer - Dean of Education Wits
Prof E Mureink - Dean of Law Wits
Prof M Sears - Dean of Science Wits
Prof R Charlton
Earth Life Africa
Rabbi AE Assabi - Senior Rabbi Temple Emmanuel
Lawyers for Human Rights - National Directorate
Democratic Party - Bloemfontein
African National Congress - Southern OFS Region
South African Council of Churches - Southern OFS Region

Rev I Jenkins - Pretoria
Black Sash - Northern Transvaal Region
South African Union of Jewish Students
Democratic Party Youth
Prof J Lund - Dean of Law Faculty, Natal Pmb
Prof King - Natal Pmb
Black Sash - Natal Midlands
Sir Richard Luyt - Cape Town
Roy Ainslie - DP Regional Director, Natal Coastal
Peter Gastrow - MP DP Durban
Bishop Michael Nuttall - Anglican Bishop of Natal
Bishop N Hudson - Methodist Bishop
Democratic Party - Northern Transvaal Region
Black Sash - Border Region
Prof F Wilson - Dept of Economics, UCT
Mrs J De Tolly - National President, Black Sash
Pretor Duk Uys - Satirist
Archie Gumede - Co President, UDF
Diakonia
Prof Dian Joubert - Dept of Sociology, Stellenbosch
Dr Johan Hattlingh - Dept of Philosophy, Stellenbosch
Dr Arnold Blumer - Dept of German, Stellenbosch
H P Muller - Dept of Biblical Studies, Stellenbosch
Stanley Booth Clibborn - Bishop of Manchester, UK



End Conscription Campaign

gested taking legal action against the boycott committee, but we

had slumped by up to 80% Schlesinger said black consum-

in the pipeline to in a statement

SADF requests delay in inquest testimony

B1 Day 30/11/90 (254)

VEREENIGING — The SADF yesterday requested that the testimony of members still to appear before the Vereeniging Supreme Court inquest into the deaths of 42 people in Sebokeng on September 4 be held over until next week.

Attorney Koos van Vuuren told inquest chairman Mr Justice Eddie Stafford a senior counsel was being brought in to bolster the SADF's legal team, and required time to familiarise himself with the case.

Yesterday morning's scheduled witness was Cmdt Alf Clulee, the commanding officer of SADF soldiers who shot at Sebokeng residents on September 4.

His fellow officer, Cmdt Stefanus Lombard, was accused by Mr Justice Stafford on Wednesday of committing perjury

Lombard admitted fabricating crucial evidence in a statement to police. He originally said he had seen Clulee pick up a petrol bomb from the ground where a man shot dead by the SADF had been lying

In cross-examination, the officer told

the court he had not seen the alleged petrol bomb

At least one man died and a number of others were wounded when the troops allegedly shot without orders.

In earlier evidence, it was said SADF soldiers were called out because police had lost control of an explosive situation in which a Sebokeng crowd had trapped 137 armed Inkatha members in a hostel courtyard

The soldiers fired a 22-second fusillade of R4 automatic rifle fire into the crowd in order to free the Inkatha people, who were later arrested

Many, including Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza, were charged with illegal possession of firearms

An arsenal of weapons was found in Khoza's car at the scene

In papers submitted to the court yesterday the SADF said 166 R4 rounds were fired in the fusillade, intended to disperse the crowd. — Sapa

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A welcome first as an objector escapes jail

By CARMEL RICKARD: Durban

FOR the first time a conscientious objector has been sentenced to community service rather than to a jail term.

Michael Graaf appeared in a Pietermaritzburg court this week for sentencing after he was found guilty last month of refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Graaf completed his basic military training, but after his experiences while serving in Namibia, refused to do the 300 days of camps still due.

Magistrate Johan Grebe sentenced him to 2 400 hours of community service, a total reached by multiplying the days due by eight hours a day.

He said he did not regard Graaf as "an ordinary type of criminal" and that his beliefs could not be ignored in setting an appropriate sentence.

Graaf, who works on an education project in Durban, is to do the community service as a Nicro worker in King Edward VIII Hospital and he must complete it within four years.

End Conscription Campaign officials said they welcomed the decision because it recognised that the court could impose community service rather than a jail term.

ECC's Richard Steele said it was a "very significant step forward in the struggle for human rights in South Africa".

However, some supporters of Graaf criticised the number of hours he must serve, saying it was an unduly harsh sentence.

Lawyers for Human Rights director Brian Currin also welcomed the decision but said Graaf could possibly benefit from appealing against the total number of hours he must serve, an option Graaf said he was considering.

Rob Goldman, who chairs the ECC in Durban, said he hoped Graaf's sentence would help set a precedent for similar cases in the future.

The case could have implications for a group of 10 war resisters due to return to South Africa this weekend to "test the waters".

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Anti-conscription ^{CHL 7048} ^{30/11/90}
group lauds sentence

JOHANNESBURG — The government has recognised the "right of conscripts to perform national community service as an alternative to national military service"

That's the opinion of the Conscientious Objector Support Group, who said in a statement yesterday that the sentencing by a Maritzburg magistrate on Wednesday of objector Michael Graaf to 2 400 hours of part-time community service for refusing to do a camp was proof of this

COSG said the sentence was still harsh but it welcomed the outcome of the case as "a great step forward"

COSG added that the government should amend the Defence Act to make community service full-time and paid, as this would be a "true alternative to military service" — Sapa

On Tuesday September 4 South African Defence Force Commandant Stephanus Lombard was in Sebokeng as an observer with an SADF unit and witnessed how several people were killed in the aftermath of an alleged pre-dawn raid by Inkatha members on hostel dwellers, and how the unit killed at least one resident. On Thursday September 20 he made a sworn statement to the police on what he had seen that day.

On November 25 Lombard watched a police video of the massacre which left 42 dead at the Sebokeng Hostel.

During evidence this Tuesday Lombard changed his statement under cross examination at the inquest into the killings held under the chairmanship of Judge Eddie Stafford in Vereeniging.

On Wednesday the judge ruled that Lombard be investigated for perjury following his conflicting evidence.

Lombard said in his sworn statement that he saw a SADF officer pick up a petrol bomb lying in front of a man who had been killed by the SADF

Army officer is charged for changing mind

The inquest into the shooting of 42 people at the Sebokeng Hostel in September is hearing conflicting evidence about the incident, reports

CHARLES LEONARD and Sapa

During cross examination by Stafford the hostel with pangas, spears and he admitted that he did not have the "victim" where the petrol bomb was found and whether Commandant Alf Chulie had picked it up.

Lombard admitted he "wanted the bomb to be next to the victim", because it would be proof of the "danger" in which the soldiers found themselves.

At 3am on September 4 a mob wearing red headbands allegedly attacked

tions with Colonel Piet Fourie he had demanded Inkatha members be disarmed, so residents could believe police were "not saving Inkatha but arresting them". He said Fourie had, however, declined on the grounds that the police were outnumbered.

In the meantime a group of soldiers had arrived from Group 17 in Vereeniging, and fired for about 22 seconds into the crowd outside the hostel.

Several witnesses agreed that there was not enough provocation to justify the soldiers' opening.

Constable Marius van Huysteen, who submitted a video of the incident, was asked by state prosecutor Anton Ackerman whether he had questioned the justification for the shooting, particularly in view of the fact that neither petrol bombs nor stones were thrown.

Van Huysteen said he had agreed with Gys Rautenbach, legal representative for the families of 12 of the deceased, that the shooting continued even after the crowd had turned to run away.

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20/11 - 6/12/90

Exiled group returns today

By IKE MOTSAPI

AN advance party of 10 self-exiled conscientious objectors returns to the country tomorrow.

The group's return is marked by uncertainty as they are returning without a guarantee of indemnity from the State.

There are fears they may be arrested.

Mr Roddy Payne, national organiser of the End Conscription Campaign, said the exiles had objected to serving in the army because of their religious convictions.

The group will arrive at Jan Smuts Airport at 8.30am.

He said although the men were not sure what reception awaited them, they hoped no action would be taken against them.

"Their return represents the potential experience of many other fellow conscripts who went into exile rather than serve in the SADF; an army they still believe represents the interests of the ruling National Party Government.

"We hope they will not be harassed, thus enabling other objectors to feel free to come back home to contribute towards the building of the much-talked about new South Africa," he said.

The group will be met at the airport by, among others, representatives of the Democratic Party, the ANC and the Register of Conscientious Objection.

SADF calls in a top legal man for Sebokeng inquest

254 By STEPHANIE HULL

MEMBERS of the SADF will resume their testimony tomorrow at the Vereeniging Supreme Court judicial inquest into the deaths of 42 people at Sebokeng on September 4

On Thursday, the attorney for the SADF, Koos van Vuuren, said a senior advocate was being brought in to bolster the SADF's legal team and that the new man required time to familiarise himself with the case

The day before, Commandant Stephanus Lombard was accused by Mr Justice Eddie Stafford of committing statutory perjury

He is the second witness in the inquest to face accusations of perjury.

The first was Wilson Tafem who told the inquest last week that his brother had been shot by the SADF and not by a white

man as he had said in his sworn statement made shortly after the September 4 hostel violence

On Friday the court was adjourned for the weekend after SAP Major Joseph du Pont gave evidence on an identity parade which was held on September 13 and a photo parade held on September 20.

He told the inquest that 137 Inkatha members accused of attacking a Sebokeng hostel before dawn on September 4 had refused to co-operate in the identification parade

Only three witnesses were able to pick out Inkatha members who were allegedly part of the group which attacked the hostel

"Thereafter the parade was stopped because the suspects became uncontrollable, changed their positions and did not react when their names were called out," Maj du Pont said.



BRAVE .. Briton Jenny Joubert and her conscientious objector husband, Fritz, want to be part of the new SA

Draft dodgers come home to an ecstatic welcome

By PETA KROST

TEN South African draft dodgers arrived at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts airport yesterday to a rapturous welcome from families, friends and fellow anti-apartheid activists.

Police stood by as the men — who could have been arrested on entering South Africa — embraced dozens of supporters.

Matthew Temple, Philip Dexter, Roger Field, Fritz

Joubert, Greg Murray, Gerald O'Sullivan, Francois Krige, Dorian Love and Guy Slingsby all had personal reasons for returning from England.

But Gerald expressed the feeling of his fellows when he said: "I am not prepared to serve in a racist army, but things are changing and I want to be a part of it."

It was the first time many of them had seen their families after years of separation.

"I've never seen my 18-month-old granddaughter who was named after me," said Greg's tearful father, Sorcha.

And it was the first time Afrikaner Fritz Joubert — son of Die Burger's assistant editor Fritz Joubert — had set foot on South African soil for six years. He was accompanied by his black English wife Jenny.

"I am not sure what troubles lie ahead, but Fritz really wanted to return," she said.

Acknowledging his call-up papers in his bag, Matthew Temple said: "We may be prosecuted, but the chances are slight. We are testing the waters for the thousands of conscientious objectors waiting to come home."

The End Conscription Campaign's national organiser, Roddy Payne, called on the government "to refrain from prosecuting these men."

He also challenged the government to prove its commitment to a new South Africa by ending conscription and called on the 23 000 exiled conscientious objectors to return.

ANC plan for schools is slammed

By TERRY VAN DER WALT

AN ANC campaign planned for next year to get black children to flood white schools regardless of whether they have opened to all races has been slammed as irresponsible.

The campaign planned by the ANC Southern Natal branch is aimed at forcing the government into opening all white schools, says regional secretary Sbu Ndebele. But yesterday National Party MP for Umhlatuzana Dr Johan Steenkamp said the ANC should seriously reconsider its plan, which would shatter the goodwill shown by schools voting to accommodate black pupils.

Visitors' show is rained off

THE opening performance of a visiting band of Indian artists, the R D Burman troupe, in Durban last night was cancelled due to heavy rain.

It will be held on Tuesday at the Kings Park stadium and all tickets are still valid, promoter Girdhar Nathoo said.

He said ticket holders would be informed of any changes regarding tonight's show on the SABC's Radio Lotus.

Army exiles in 'test' return

CMT 7-48 3/12/80 (254)

JOHANNESBURG — Ten whites who left the country to escape conscription into the "apartheid army" returned home on Saturday to test whether they will be prosecuted

Leaving behind jobs in exile and some surrendering UN travel documents and political exile status, the 10 were welcomed at Jan Smuts Airport by a crowd of about 100 family members and friends

Democratic Party MP Mr Peter Soal told the group he had been in touch with the military authorities in hopes of persuading them to deal with the newly returned exiles in a "sensible

and sensitive way". As many as 10 000 white South Africans chose to leave the country over the past 15 years rather than serve in the SADF, which they regarded as the enforcer of apartheid policies, according to anti-conscription activists

Saturday's returnees left the country as long as 10 years ago and said they regarded themselves as an advance guard to test the military's reaction. They have no guarantees they will not be prosecuted for draft dodging, a crime now punishable by a maximum six years' imprisonment

The army has declined to comment

SA nuclear threat 'reduced'

6/10am
14/12/90

SIMON BARBER

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WASHINGTON — Dramatic political changes in SA have significantly reduced international concerns about the Pretoria government's acquisition of nuclear weapons or long-range missiles, UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar believes.

A report delivered by Perez to the General Assembly on October 22 concluded that of the several "threshold nuclear states" that had not agreed to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty — including Israel, India, Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil — SA was now "the one most likely" to renounce nuclear weapons by joining the pact.

The report suggested that SA had entirely redefined its security interests, no longer saw itself as "embattled and alone" and therefore had ceased to pose a plausible nuclear threat.

Signing the treaty would also "greatly strengthen SA's place in the international community"

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10 returned objectors to register for army service

CAM 7/4/85 5/12/80

ZSV

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
THE 10 conscientious objectors who returned to South Africa at the weekend intend registering for military service but will refuse to serve when they receive their call-up orders next year, one of the men said yesterday.

The men, all Committee of SA War Resisters (COSAWR) members, started planning their return a year ago, even though they faced possible arrest on arrival here.

Yesterday Mr Francois Krige, who left South Africa in 1987, said he and fellow COSAWR member Mr Fritz Joubert would register at the Castle once they received call-up papers.

An SADF spokesman said this week that it was law that men between the age of 17 and 35 years do military service, and the ten would also be subject to this law.

Mr Joubert, who is married to a

Black British woman, said last night that he and his wife Jenny had visited his mother in Paarl but family relations were "strained at the moment".

"The strain has arisen because my father does not like the idea of my marriage to a non-white -- and also the political stand I made by joining the ANC," said Mr Joubert.

"The idea of returning was to confront the issue of conscription, as it is too easy to run away and avoid it. It's time young South Africans who feel strongly about conscription confront the issue," said Mr Joubert.

Mr Krige said that with current political changes and the return of exiles, the time was right for them to return.

Several thousand objectors and other political exiles who have no amnesty would be monitoring their return and what happens to them over the next few months, he said.



EXILE RETURNS ... Mr Fritz Joubert, who returned to South Africa last week with his British wife, Jenny. Mr Joubert left SA to avoid military call-up



Peace means loss of jobs, says analyst

Star 5/12/90 (254)

By Norman Chandler
Military Correspondent

More than 50 000 military personnel and employees of government and private-sector companies working on defence contracts could be out of a job by 1993, a top Armscor military analyst has found.

Pruning could take place at the rate of more than 13 500 employees a year, realising a total of 54 200 by the end of 1993.

Cuts in the country's R10,2 billion defence budget would also mean 30 000 fewer conscripts undergoing national service, says Dr Andre Buys, manager of the Milistan facility, an Armscor subsidiary which operates the organisation's Institute for Military Analysis.

The worst-affected companies and Armscor subsidiaries would be those involved in the ammunition and explosives industries as well as the heavy engineering industry.

Retired

"For every job lost in the armaments industry, nearly three subcontracting jobs will disappear," Dr Buys predicts.

Already, thousands of defence force personnel have been retrenched, retired or transferred in line with rationalisation programmes undertaken twice this year by the Department of Defence. This has resulted in air force, navy and army squadrons and units being stood down after the ending of conflict in south-western Africa.

A spokesman for the SADF public relations directorate has confirmed that the rationalisation programme is under way.

Dr Buys's study is prominently featured over seven pages in the latest edition of Armscor's Salvo magazine. His views are

prefaced with a statement by editor Paul Vorster that "opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the defence community."

Dr Buys bases his conclusions on a study he has made of the "military-industrial system" pertaining in South Africa.

He says that with peace "we can now turn our attention to more constructive pursuits the national priorities have now shifted towards political, economic and social development".

Dr Buys says the "defence community" realised that the Government and the public wanted less to be spent on defence considerations — calling, for instance, a 1,7 percent cut-back in the defence budget a "peace dividend" which could be spent on critical socio-economic development issues such as unemployment, housing, medical services and education.

Such a dividend would mean lower personal taxation, lower interest rates and higher investment.

He says the biggest cuts would probably come in research and development spending.

The defence budget allocated for this financial year alone has fallen by 12 percent — or R1 billion — but Dr Buys warns that the decline could be maintained only for two years at the most if a credible defence force and viable armaments industry were to be maintained.

The country's ability to maintain territorial integrity and assist the police in the maintenance of law and order could not be compromised.

"It is my prediction that defence spending will stabilise at about 2,5 to 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1993, provided no major security threat presents itself in the immediate future," Dr Buys says. Defence spending represented 4,2 percent of GDP last year.

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Returning draft resister urges talks on call-up

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The issue of conscription must be brought into the negotiation process and returning conscientious objectors must continue campaigning for an end to compulsory call-ups which offer no legal alternatives, says the first exiled conscientious objector to return to Natal, Mr Theo Chaplin.

Mr Chaplin, 32, a University of Cape Town chemical engineering graduate, is one of a group of 10 who have returned to South Africa — the first conscientious objectors to do so. They have no guarantees of immunity from prosecution for refusing to serve in the Defence Force.

More than 23 000 white men, many of them graduates, had left South Africa since 1980 to

avoid conscription, Mr Chaplin said.

"And it is going to be very difficult to attract people back. Lots of people go into exile and disappear they get absorbed into other societies and South Africa never sees them again."

Mr Chaplin said that when he left South Africa in 1980 he had first gone to Amsterdam and then to London to seek political asylum.

No pacifist

"I refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force because I believe it is responsible for upholding the white minority regime and as a South African opposed to apartheid, I can't see myself being forced into those structures

"But I'm not a pacifist — I do agree that we need some kind of national service. In fact, our return was largely be-

cause we want to see the issue of conscription brought into the negotiating process"

Mr Chaplin was active in an organisation known as the Committee on South African War Resistance

They began to think of returning towards the end of last year when "things started going the right way" after African National Congress leader Mr Walter Sisulu was released followed by the unbanning of the ANC and release of Mr Nelson Mandela

"The war was over in Angola and people were being withdrawn from Namibia. We wanted to come home and continue to call for an end to conscription"

But right now all Mr Chaplin wants to do is "spend a week with mum and dad and get to grips with what's been going on in the family all these years"

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Officer ^{Cmdt} ^{7/1/85} upset at ^{6/1/85} shooting

VEREENIGING — The district police commissioner was upset that the army fired live rounds to rescue trapped police at the Sebokeng hostel on September 4 this year, the officer commanding the SADF unit on that day said yesterday.

Commandant Alf Clulee told the inquest into the death of 42 people that the district commissioner, Colonel Piet Fourie, who had called for SADF help, had expressed his disappointment at the use of live ammunition to disperse a mob of between 3 000 and 5 000.

Cmdt Clulee said he had not given an order to fire and an order to cease fire was "shouted repeatedly" until the shooting — in which more than 160 rounds were fired — stopped.

The SADF member who fired the first shot, Rfn John Booysen, had "without hesitation" admitted to shooting a man said to have been in the act of throwing a petrol bomb at him.

About 80 troops from 18 Battalion had been called in to help police and Inkatha members trapped by a mob at the Sebokeng hostel — Sapa

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

THE Register of Conscientious Objectors currently stands at 1 289, according to End Conscription Campaign spokesman Roddy Payne.

(254)
The number of South Africans refusing conscription into the SA Defence Force has increased rapidly since the first group of 23 took a stand in 1987. In 1988, the figure rose to 143, in 1989 to 771, and this year to 1 289. W/Mail 7/12 - 13/12/90

Although the figures are difficult to determine because conscientious objectors leave the country under different guises, the Committee on South African War Resistance estimates that about 10 000 people have emigrated to avoid conscription since 1978. Most are now in Britain, Holland, the United States and New Zealand. Others are in Botswana, Zimbabwe and around Europe.

Officer did not mention petrol bomb thrown at his soldiers

A PETROL bomb was thrown at an SA Defence Force contingent at Sebokeng on September 4, but no mention was made of it in a report to an internal inquiry by the officer commanding the group, an inquest into 42 deaths on that day heard yesterday.

Cmdt Alf Clulee told the Vereeniging inquiry a petrol bomb was thrown at SADF members but fell behind them. He did not mention this in his report as he had already noted that the mob, estimated at between 2 000 and 5 000, had brandished such devices.

He also said a petrol bomb, with a wick that was smouldering when he picked it up, was not among evidence given to the inquest and had not been photographed with other wea-

pons confiscated.

He told inquest chairman Mr Justice Eddie Stafford he had counted nine petrol bombs on the truck that took confiscated weapons to the Sebokeng police station on September 4.

Leading evidence for the State, Anton Ackerman said in the light of one of the SADF members having shot someone in the mob, allegedly in self-defence, the petrol bomb allegedly thrown at him was important.

In his statement, Clulee said the teargas fired — he had earlier mentioned six teargas grenades were fired — had had no effect in controlling the mob and he would have given the command to open fire.

The hearing is to continue today. — Sapa.

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Armcor, Defence Force 'will lose 54 000 jobs by '93'

UP TO 54 000 Armcor and Defence Force jobs will be lost by 1993, leaving 13 500 people having to look for work each year

This is the prediction of Armcor research department Milistan's GM Andre Buys in the latest edition of the Armcor magazine, Salvo

Buys says the curtailment of national service this year resulted in 30 000 fewer conscripts serving in the SADF.

He warns that SA's embattled arms industry has to learn from the experiences of international companies which have had to make the transition from serving a wartime market to a peacetime economy

Worst hit

The arms industry will have to think and play by free market rules in a new economy where the military occupies a less prominent position. The reduction in defence spending will mean a "painful process" of restructuring.

He predicts the armaments, explosives and heavy military engineering industries will be the worst hit with a corresponding decline in the economies of Pretoria, the East Rand, western Cape and Durban — the four centres for SA's armaments industry.

The time has come for diversification, he says, but SA companies should take a close look at the failures suffered by well-established UK, US and European companies when they tried to broaden their product base and markets.

One of the key factors behind their failures was that "years of selling only to the military created a culture that prizes technical prowess

above cost-control.

"The armaments industry is also accustomed to developing and building weapons to detailed specifications rather than to taking risks on their own designs."

The technology structure and labour processes are tailored to production of capital goods and not the mass-market. These companies have little experience in civil marketing

"If deficiencies are recognized and the conversion process is well planned and carried out gradually, then there is no reason why it should not be successful," he says

In order for diversification to be successful, partnerships and mergers have to be entered into with commercial businesses to enable the transfer of technology and market knowledge.

He cites several success stories, such as GEC and Siemen's acquisition of Plessey, and Hughes military aircraft entering a partnership with Hewlett-Packard to make a civilian version of Hughes's tamper-proof military personal computer

Armcor, like other developing countries' armaments manufacturers, is turning to markets which cannot afford sophisticated and expensive systems available from the superpowers and Europe

Armcor should concentrate its efforts in "niche markets where we have established ourselves", such as artillery and mine-resistant vehicles, he says

He sees SA as leading the way in riot control and security equipment

LINDEN BIRNS

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10/12/90

All quiet on
SADF front for
draft-dodgers

12/12/90
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The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — One of two Durban draft-dodgers who returned to Durban recently told a welcome home rally in Durban that they were not "anticipating any problems".

"So far we haven't heard a peep from the South African Defence Force," said Mr Theo Chaplin

He and Mr Dorian Love spoke to about 100 people at the rally, hosted by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

Mr Chaplin, who holds a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Cape Town, left the country at the end of 1980. Mr Love, a qualified teacher, left in 1986. Both applied for political asylum in the United Kingdom

'GUINEA PIGS'

They admitted that they were "guinea pigs testing the water"

Mr Chaplin said. "Thousands of South African war resisters are monitoring our situation very closely and we expect many to begin filtering back from next year."

Both reiterated their commitment to not serving in the SADF.

The outgoing chairperson of the Durban office of the ECC, Mr Rob Goldman, stressed "that although the situation had improved for objectors in many respects", the organisation would continue their "high-profile lobbying"

CNA-11475 13/12/90

Sebokeng: Soldiers 'thanked'

VEREENIGING — The SA Defence Force unit which took action in Sebokeng on September 4 was congratulated by its commanding officer on its return from the township, a member of the unit yesterday told an inquest into the killing of 42 people on that day.

Lance-Corporal Bernard Krediet, 23, told the inquest that the unit's commander, Commandant Alf Clulee, thanked the members of the unit "for the good job they did" in the Vaal Triangle township when they were called in to rescue police and Inkatha members trapped by a mob.

The inquest chairman, Mr Justice Eddie Stafford, yesterday gave instructions that all the weapons of the members who had requested ammunition to be replaced after the incident be handed in to the police for ballistics testing.

On Tuesday, Mr Emmanuel Makoepa was shown photographs of three bodies as yet unidentified, and said one of the photographs was of his dead brother, a Mr Tshabalala.

Yesterday, the investigating officer, Warrant Officer Sidney Puth, told the inquest the man's employer, Usco, had already identified him as Mr Setlobocha Ramatsite, who had already been buried at his home in Lesotho.

The inquest continues
— Sapa

Armcor's G-6 adverts target desert states

LONDON — Armcor has launched a sales drive for its G-6 155mm self-propelled howitzer that could win multi-million dollar sales from Gulf states, military experts said yesterday

A double-page colour advertisement in Jane's Defence Weekly showed the G-6 in action in sand dunes under the headline "Some things are better suited to the desert than others"

An Institute of Strategic Studies (ISS) spokesman said in London that the battle-proven G-6 would be more attractive than ever to wealthy Arab states threatened by the Kuwait crisis

In desert terrain in particular, the G-6,

13/12/90
B/Dwy

IAN HOBBS

which proved itself the best artillery of its type in the world during the Angola war, was a muscular, practical and highly cost-effective alternative to surface-to-surface missiles, he said

He said Iraq and Iran had bought substantial numbers of the G-5, the towed version of the artillery piece, but there was no evidence that they had the G-6, which is accurate at up to 40kms.

It was highly unlikely that SA would sell the G-6 to Iran in the present climate or consider breaking the UN arms embargo

on Iraq, the spokesman said

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He could not comment on claims, submitted to the UN special committee on apartheid by anti-apartheid strategic experts, that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) wanted to manufacture the G-6 under licence

Meanwhile, spokesmen for Austrian weapons manufacturer Noricum, a subsidiary of Voest Alpine, were unavailable to explain why India had cancelled an order for dozens of G-5 howitzers, which it manufactures under licence.

Anti-apartheid sources claimed that India was concerned about the possibility of links between the Austrian firm and SA

SADF unit 'was congratulated' after Sebokeng action

VEREENIGING — The SA Defence Force unit which took action in Sebokeng on September 4 was congratulated by its commanding officer on its return from the township, a member of the unit told an inquest yesterday into the deaths of 42 people that day.

L-Cpl Bernard Krediet told the inquest the unit's commander, Cmdt Alf Clulee, thanked the members of the unit "for the good job they did" in the Vaal Triangle township. They had

been called in to rescue police and Inkatha members trapped by a mob.

He also said the person who had admitted shooting a member of the crowd, Rfn John Booysen, was "congratulated" by Clulee.

Krediet, who is alleged to have fired six rounds on the day, said a petrol bomb had been thrown over the heads of the SADF unit but did not explode, as the wick had gone out before it hit the ground.

He described the device as a clear

glass "half" or 375ml liquor bottle.

He did not point out the broken bottle to police as he did not know what they would do with "little pieces of glass"

Inquest chairman Mr Justice Stafford gave instructions yesterday that the weapons of unit members who had requested that ammunition be replaced after the incident, be handed in to police for ballistics testing.

The inquest will continue today. — Sapa.



A city covers the scars SA made

W/Mail 14/12 - 19/12/90

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THE trendiest spot in Harare these days is the Italian Bakery. It has always served the best coffee in town and now what used to be a little hideaway in the Avondale Shopping Centre has been renovated and transformed with terrazo flooring, blonde wood panneling and marble countertops.

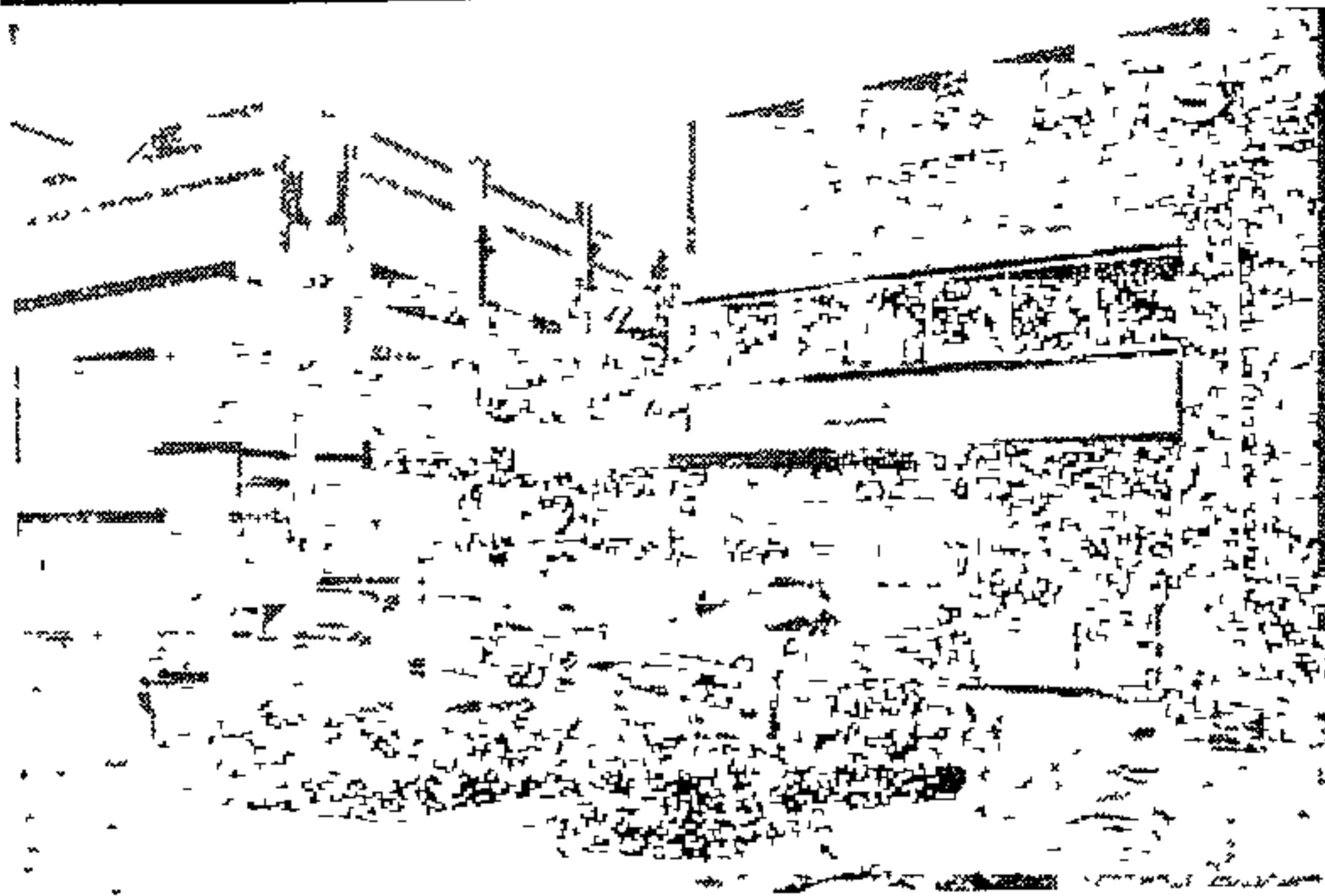
Dapper diplomats, rumpled academics and Ethiopian exiles jostle with Scandinavian aid workers for tables at the new outside terrace. A queue of domestic servants often waits for the bakery's fresh bread.

Espresso and cappuccino are served with pizzas, pastries and buns. Some patrons read magazines, others hold intense conversations. It is *the* place to see and be seen. Finally, Harare has a cafe to suit its sunny, invigorating climate.

The bustling business proves the bakery's proprietor, Vittorio Prandini, was astute in going up-market. A fresh optimism pervades in other corners of the shopping centre. Facades are newly painted after years of neglect and shrubs have been planted in the parking lot. Shopkeepers display newly available imported goods and enthusiastically await more as Zimbabwe's trade liberalisation comes into effect.

The Italian Bakery has not always been this way. Just three years ago, in October 1987, the bakery was a bombed-out cavern as a result of the car bomb aimed at anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill. He used to go to the bakery every morning and saboteurs blew him up as he returned to his car. The Italian Bakery's shiny new facade makes it hard to remember the parking lot crater caused by the huge explosion. Other places that had been mangled by South African bombs have also been rebuilt. The downtown office building that was wrecked by the SADF in its May 1986 raid on Harare was left with its gaping holes intact as a testimony to South Africa's destabilisation campaign. But Harare's soaring real estate prices prevailed and the building has been repaired and rented

Harare has covered up the scars caused by South African bombings, but anti-apartheid activist Jeremy Brickhill intends to make South Africa pay — to the tune of R1,2-million. By **ANDREW MELDRUM** in Harare



Before ... the bomb-blasted Avondale centre in 1987



After ... the trendiest spot in Harare. Photos: SARAH-JANE POOLE

out to new clients.

Similarly, a block of flats was left for more than two years with crumbled walls and its roof blown out, a result of the May 1987 blast when a booby-trapped television set exploded, killing the Zimbabwean wife of an African

National Congress member. Insurance companies refused to repair the building, saying acts of sabotage were not covered. The Heal the Wounds campaign was established expressly to give assistance to those injured by South Africa's regional destabilisation

and its first project was to rebuild the apartment building.

The office building, the flats and the Italian Bakery have all successfully covered over the scars left by South African sabotage and now Harare is anticipating the peace and prosperity that the "new South Africa" will bring to the region.

Visiting Harare last week, Brickhill once again enjoyed an early morning coffee at the Italian Bakery and admired its elegant, new look.

"It looks great, in fact Harare looks great and feels more relaxed and optimistic than it has for a long time," said Brickhill. But he warned that faith in a new South African policy towards Zimbabwe may be misplaced. "I believe the network of death squads in Zimbabwe that nearly killed me are still in place today. We might be going through a peaceful period, but at a moment's notice South Africa could bring its deadly regional arsenal out of the closet again."

Brickhill (35) was not in Harare just to visit old haunts, he came here to file civil claims suits against the South African government and its agents for the serious injuries he suffered in the 1987 blast.

He is bringing civil proceedings in the South African Supreme Court against Defence Minister Magnus Malan, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, the government of South Africa and the two Zimbabweans alleged to have carried out the car bomb explosion. He is claiming damages of R1,2-million.

"When we get to court we will prove that the South African government sanctioned and carried out the attack against me as part of its war against the peoples of southern Africa," said Brickhill. He had first tried to press his suit in a British court, as he is currently living in Britain where he is receiving medical treatment, but South Africa refused to accept the jurisdiction of a British court.

P.T.O

Border 'snatch'

By DE WET POTGIETER

A WHITE Zimbabwean farmer claims he was abducted from his farm by black South African soldiers, tortured and forcibly taken across the border.

"The soldiers started to hit and kick me on the head and all over my body with their fists, rifles, boots and radio aennals," says Colin Bristow, of Sentinel Ranch, near Beit Bridge.

He said he had instructed his attorney to sue the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

A defence force spokesman confirmed on Friday that members of the force were involved in an incident with Mr Bristow last month.

"Despite thorough investigation, Mr Bristow's allegations that he was attacked without provocation and shot at could not be substantiated," said director of public relations Colonel John Rolt.

Mr Bristow claims he was kicked between the legs and forced to crawl part of the way across the border into South Africa.

Confirmed

A shot was also fired from an R4 rifle, missing his right ear by centimetres.

"A one-stripe corporal accused me of being a white spy sent by Mugabe to check on their positions," Mr Bristow said this week.

Police liaison officer for the Far-Northern Transvaal, Captain Cas Jones, on Thursday confirmed the police at Messina assisted in

SA SOLDIERS

TORTURED ME,

SAYS FARMER

Sunday Times 16/12/90

handing Mr Bristow back to the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) at Beit Bridge that same night.

Although Mr Bristow insisted to the Sunday Times that assault charges were laid by him at the Messina police station, this was denied.

Excited

It was suggested to the Sunday Times that the statement made by Mr Bristow at the police station might have been mistaken by him as an assault charge.

Mr Bristow's nightmare ordeal started on November 22 when he was walking with his dog on the south-western section of his farm in the Beit Bridge district.

When he unexpectedly came across a group of South African soldiers talking to four Zimbabwean women, they cocked their rifles.

"The soldiers were dressed in brown army fatigues and were

(254)

wearing the famous 32 Battalion military insignia on their campaign berets," Mr Bristow said.

Although he begged them to stop, the six soldiers severely assaulted him. "They were in a very excited state and were shouting at me in Portuguese and broken English."

They allegedly forced the farmer across the dry Limpopo riverbed and, when nearing their camp, called a lieutenant on the radio.

Poaching

A white lieutenant arrived with reinforcements and then called up a captain on the radio.

"The captain spoke to me in Afrikaans, saying that I was in South Africa illegally and that the international border was on the opposite bank of the river," Mr Bristow said.

After he was taken back to the border, Mr Bristow accompanied members of the CIO to the site where he was abducted.

The spent cartridge case and a new used South African military ration pack and communications battery container were recovered by the CIO and handed over to a senior Zimbabwean officer.

Mr Bristow made a statement to the SA police in Messina and also laid charges against the defence force about alleged incidents of poaching across the border in Zimbabwe.

Mr Bristow claimed that on November 25 and 29 and December 2, members of the defence force were shooting at wildlife on the Zimbabwean side of the border. Two Kudu carcasses and one bull were later recovered.

Investigated

Chief director of the Transvaal Directorate of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Dr Pieter Mulder, confirmed there were indications that the incidents described by Mr Bristow did take place.

According to the defence force statement, the incident was investigated. "An affidavit from Mr Bristow which he gave to the SA police at Messina was obtained," said Colonel Rolt.

"Despite this thorough investigation, Mr Bristow's allegations that he was attacked without provocation and was shot at could not be substantiated."

Colonel Rolt added that the defence force had no knowledge of any illegal shooting of game in Zimbabwe.

Bonus Bond holders react to reports

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Business Day was inundated with calls on Friday from people who had either mislaid De-fence Bonus Bond certificates, or were asking how to redeem them.

The flood of inquiries followed publication of official Treasury figures showing that nearly R40m in bond capital and interest remained unclaimed.

A Treasury official said at the weekend that the vast majority of un-redeemed bonds were in the R5 and R10 categories.

Regarding unclaimed prizes of more than R1m, the official said that when bonds were redeemed at Post Offices the certificates were forwarded to the Treasury.

They were then fed through a computer to check whether they were prize winners. If they were, bond holders were notified.

However, on mislaid certificates, he added: "If you have lost your certificate that's it. It's like losing money. There's no way you can get duplicates."

Less than 5% of white schools will be 'open'

TAMIA LEVY
17/12/90

would be the exception rather than the rule, he said. Jenkins said the academy was concerned that Clase's models had not been extended to include teacher training colleges.

The Johannesburg College of Education and Durban's Edgewood College had been granted special permission to admit students of other races, but only for certain courses.

Another concern was the lack of assistance government was giving to teachers at schools which had decided to admit black pupils. Teachers needed to be trained to teach multi-lingual classes.

Transvaal primary schools which will open to all races are: Johannesburg Girls Preparatory, Parkview Senior and Junior, I H Harris, Saxon-wold, Bertrams Junior, Fairmount, Fairview Junior, Mondeor Primary, Rand Park, Franklin D Roosevelt, Robin Hills, Emmarentia, Rosebank, Jeppe High Preparatory, Lynnwood Ridge, Bramley and Wendywood Model B high schools in Transvaal are Glenvista, Waverley Girls, North-view, Parktown Boys and Girls, Athlone Boys and Girls, Pretoria Girls and Willowridge.

from another 21 schools were being looked at. There are about 250 white schools in Natal.

Jenkins said the number of schools opting for model B was "a drop in the ocean". They would, in fact, be able to admit very few black pupils because of zoning restrictions and limited available places, he said.

Schools were compelled to consider all children in their particular zoning area before admitting black children from outside the region. Even then they would have to ensure 51% of the pupil intake was white.

Admissions

While the academy welcomed government's steps to widen parents' choice, it was imperative that further steps be taken as a matter of urgency, said Jenkins.

Until SA had a single education department admissions would never be normalised.

One education department could be decentralised round the country to the level of local choice. But schools which then chose to restrict admission to pupils of a specific group

LESS than 5% of more than 2 100 white schools around the country are expected to open their doors to black pupils in January.

So far 71 schools have been granted permission to open in terms of Education and Culture Department Minister Piet Clase's "model B", and another 32 applications are currently being considered.

English Academy of SA president Prof Elwyn Jenkins said it was clear that Clase's models had not gone far enough.

Only 34 of about 960 white schools in Transvaal would open to all races in January, while about another 20 would vote next year.

In the Cape, 147 of 720 schools had applied to vote on the models. Of these 95 had been given the go-ahead. Applications from another 12 were under consideration, five had failed to get the minimum required vote by parents and 35 Cape schools would vote next year.

Only one of the Free State's 202 white schools would admit black pupils in the new year.

In Natal, 41 schools voted to open to all races. Their applications had been approved, and applications

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ANC cleric accuses CCB of parcel bomb attack

By ANDREW MELDRUM

W1mail 20/12/90-10/1/91
ANGLICAN priest and African National Congress member Father Michael Lapsley accused South African President FW De Klerk of responsibility for the parcel bomb which nearly killed the militant cleric in Harare this year.

Both Lapsley's hands were blown off and one eye destroyed by the April 28 blast which came in a book mailed to him from South Africa, according to evidence held by the Zimbabwe police.

Speaking publicly for the first time since the explosion, Lapsley addressed a protest demonstration in front of the South African Trade Mission in downtown Harare on Monday.

"It was the South African govern-

ment through its sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) which mailed that bomb to me," charged Lapsley, shaking the metal hooks that now serve as his hands.

"The bomb was not supposed to injure me, but to kill me."

"Ultimately De Klerk holds responsibility for those covert death squads. Pretoria still maintains a Department of Death, a department to kill the opponents of apartheid inside and outside South Africa."

Lapsley (43) urged the international community to maintain pressure on the South African government through sanctions.

"The international community is making a mistake if it thinks apartheid is gone just because Nelson Mandela has been freed and the ANC and the

South African Communist Party are now legal," he said.

Many in Harare believe that it was Lapsley's effective campaigning for sanctions in Canada, Australia and his home country of New Zealand, that caused him to be marked for assassination.

Surveying the crowd of some 300 ANC exiles and a few hundred Zimbabweans holding anti-apartheid banners, Lapsley said "I am surprised to see so many of my South African sisters and brothers still here. I thought you would have been in South Africa by now."

As a result of his injuries Lapsley went to Australia for several months for reconstructive surgery and therapy before returning to Harare last week.



CITY

SA Navy still sharp despite personnel cuts — admiral

Apr 6th 21/12/90

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The South African Navy's capability has not been seriously affected by this year's personnel cuts, says the force's commander Vice-Admiral Lambert Jackson Woodburne

In an interview published in this week's Jane's Defence Weekly, Admiral Woodburne said "We have as many ships operational today as at any time in the recent past,"

This had been achieved by "cutting back on personnel and facilities to retain the sharp end and the major projects"

Admiral Woodburne took command of the Navy on July 1, soon after it had lost 2 300 personnel in defence cuts

He also told Jane's Helmoed Romer-Heitman that it was important to preserve the Navy's submarine force "Developing that capability was a long, involved and expensive process. Were it allowed to fade away, it would not be easy to rebuild and it would take billions of rands to do so"

The admiral felt the present force of three Daphne class submarines was capable and well-suited to their role and could safely be used until 2005

Replacing them could be difficult "We are quite capable of building suitable submarines in South Africa, but it would not really be financially viable to develop and build all of their component systems locally"

Replacement would depend partly on a relaxation of the arms embargo against South Africa

Admiral Woodburne would like to replace the Navy's strike craft with larger ships. He sees them being "over 1 800 tons, with weapons capabilities similar to those of the strike craft, but with ASW (anti-submarine warfare) capability and carrying a medium helicopter to provide "eyes in the sky", mid-course guidance, and some transport capability"

Arms manufacturers urged to stay alert

BIDay 24/12/90

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LINDEN BIRNS

SA ARMAMENTS manufacturers should not be lulled by talk of the "peace era", says an article in Armscor's monthly magazine Salvo

The article criticises media opinion that the SA arms industry and other parastatals such as Mossag and the Atomic Energy Corporation have become "white elephants" with the coming of peace in southern Africa and Eastern Europe

It warns the industry against getting swept up in the euphoria created by politicians and decision makers keen to take advantage of the reappraisal of the country's defence requirements.

"Peace is a fragile thing — note the peace era's first war already looming in the Middle East — a defence capability is necessary even in times of peace," it adds.

Where SA is concerned the optimism stems from the fact that no one can see where in the region a threat may come from in the next 10 to 20 years, as neighbouring states barely have the resources to feed and clothe their inhabitants, let alone arm them.

None of them would be able to sustain a war without East bloc aid, and this is no longer forthcoming, it says, adding that the Chinese, with their previous interests in the region — they worked on the Tanzam railway project — are still a potentially threatening force.

The perception that an arms industry

is an expensive luxury now that peace is at hand is unrealistic.

It quotes Jane's Defence Weekly southern Africa correspondent and military expert Helmoed-Romer Heitman as saying SA has entered three wars — the two world wars and the Angola-Namibia war — with ill-equipped forces and has been lucky to re-equip them in time.

To attempt this a fourth time would be "really pushing it"

He says: "An army probably takes a generation to equip fully. The SADF started in 1970 and is now about half-way. If the process is not stopped, it will end up very well equipped. But this will be by the year 2000 or 2010, and even then no one can say there will be no threat then."

The Salvo article says the Gulf crisis has shown how little foreign military equipment is suited to conditions and terrain similar to southern Africa's and this, with the far-off chance of the arms boycott being lifted, is solid justification for maintaining research, development and production by local manufacturers.

Armscor has strengthened its case against drastic rationalisation or, at worst, closure, through its foreign currency earnings with international sales, it adds.

Objectors get call-up papers

Blom 27/12/90
CAPE TOWN — Two conscientious objectors who recently returned from overseas to challenge military conscription have been called up (254)

Francois Krige, 22, who left the country in 1987, and Fritz Joubert, 23, who left three years earlier, were part of a group of 10 returning objectors

The objectors described themselves as "facilitators" for the many others who wanted to come back once the issue of conscription had been resolved.

Krige is to report to Wingfield military base on January 7. Joubert's call-up is for July 9 — Sapa.

Job outlook bleak for army leavers

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1348

By Helen Grange

Star 28/12/90

Hundreds of national servicemen — due to leave the army next month — are likely to battle to find jobs in a depressed employment market.

Some servicemen from Natal — a region more economically depressed than the Transvaal — have already been looking for work for months

Servicemen will be competing with hundreds of newly qualified university graduates, matriculants and other ex-servicemen

Many town councils have set up forums to facilitate returning servicemen in finding jobs

According to Commandant Pieter Breytenbach, Natal Coordinator of the SA Defence Force Orientation Services, this year has been particularly bad because the reduction of the period of national service to one year meant that twice as many servicemen as usual came into the job market

"Most servicemen have not worked before, so they have not paid anything into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. This means they are not eligible to draw from the fund and will become financial burdens to their parents," he said

Employers were becoming increasingly selective and were demanding higher educational qualifications. Many servicemen had only matriculation certificates and some were even less qualified

Colonel Garry Whyte, senior staff officer for the SADF Ori-

entation Services, said job shortages in the Transvaal would not be as severe as in Natal or the eastern Cape, where industries had closed and labourers been retrenched

"There is not a drastic shortage of jobs in the country as a whole. The problem arises with the group of national servicemen with particularly few qualifications

"This group competes strongly for labour positions, and battles to find work," he said

However, there was apparently still room for matriculants, and the fact that servicemen were coming into the job market at the beginning of the year — when jobs are most available — meant there would be more opportunities

Appeal

The regional director of the Department of Manpower, Henrie Venter, has nevertheless urged servicemen to get some form of tertiary education

But he warned those intending to study further that technical skills, not academic qualifications, were most in demand

Employment agencies say matriculation certificates are not automatic tickets to employment.

● The Benoni Advisory Board for Servicemen and their Dependents has made an urgent appeal to all employers prepared to employ national servicemen to furnish details of work opportunities

The board's secretary, P W A de Beer, can be reached at (011) 845-1650 ext 2274