

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE

1991

JANUARY — MARCH

Helmoed-Römer Heitman, puts the argument for spending on defence

It's more than simply making weapons

SOUTH Africa must take some decisions soon if it is to have viable armed forces after 2010. It must decide not only on force levels and composition, but also how to equip them to produce equipment in South Africa, or to seek it abroad.

There is a school of thought that "The New South Africa" will be able to freely purchase equipment. Given that, and that there is no immediate threat, why spend money now? Why not just wait for the arms embargo to be lifted?

Two details escape the proponents of this view. First, there is no certainty that the embargo will be lifted soon. Second, the Rand is so weak, that South Africa cannot afford equipment from abroad. Reliance on imported equipment would also again leave South Africa a strategic hostage to the polit-

ical whims of its suppliers.

Fortunately South Africa can develop and produce most of what is needed. That avoids the costs imposed by artificially low rates of exchange, reduces the strategic danger of reliance on others, and gives the armed forces equipment optimised for their needs.

It thus makes fiscal and strategic sense to concentrate defence purchases within South Africa. That demands a viable defence industry. That is why the decision must come soon. The current run-down of defence funding will soon bring the defence industry to where it begins to lose qualified and experienced personnel. With few suitable posts in other industries, many will emigrate. Their know-how will demand much effort, cash and time to recreate. Fortunately, maintaining a vi-

able defence industry does not have to become an economic problem. Indeed, it can bring interesting advantages.

The wider defence industry makes up an appreciable proportion of South Africa's electronic and high-tech engineering industries. These are both future growth areas. Anything that furthers their development will have long-term benefits for the economy as a whole. Channelling defence purchases to local industries is one way to build them into a base for future growth.

Defence equipment exports could themselves become a major source of revenue. There are many countries with small defence budgets. The cast-offs of the larger western and Warsaw pact forces are not always suitable, and new equipment is too com-

plex and costly.

The capabilities that South African industry can "spin-off" from defence work, will also enable it to produce equipment ideally suited to the other needs of developing countries — equipment of all kinds that works under very basic conditions, that is simple to maintain, and that developing countries can afford. Much of the technology is already to hand, and the "think tanks" established by the defence industry have the capability to develop other interesting concepts in a variety of fields.

Simply importing defence equipment may secure the equipment, but it does so at very high cost. It drains the economy of foreign exchange, brings strategic vulnerability, and does nothing to further local industry. Such purchases are a straight expense. □

Stanley Uys reports from London on a new look at destabilisation

Spotlight on SAskulduggery

SLOWLY but surely historians are lifting the veil on Pretoria's destabilisation of the Southern African region in the 1970s and 1980s

The latest contribution comes from Paul Moorcraft, former senior instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, former lecturer at various Southern African universities, author, journalist on American, British and South African publications (he wrote a political column for *The Star*), and film-maker. His 500-page *"African Nemesis War and Revolution in Southern Africa 1945-2010"*, which has just been published, is a model of exhaustive research

But even Moorcraft's research, thorough though it is, leaves questions unanswered. How much support, for example, did South Africa give Renamo in Mozambique after the signing of the 1984 Nkomati Accord? What were the tensions between the Foreign and Defence ministries in Pretoria over the merits of destabilisation? And what exactly were the calculations over southern Angola in 1988 that caused South Africa to sue for peace so abruptly?

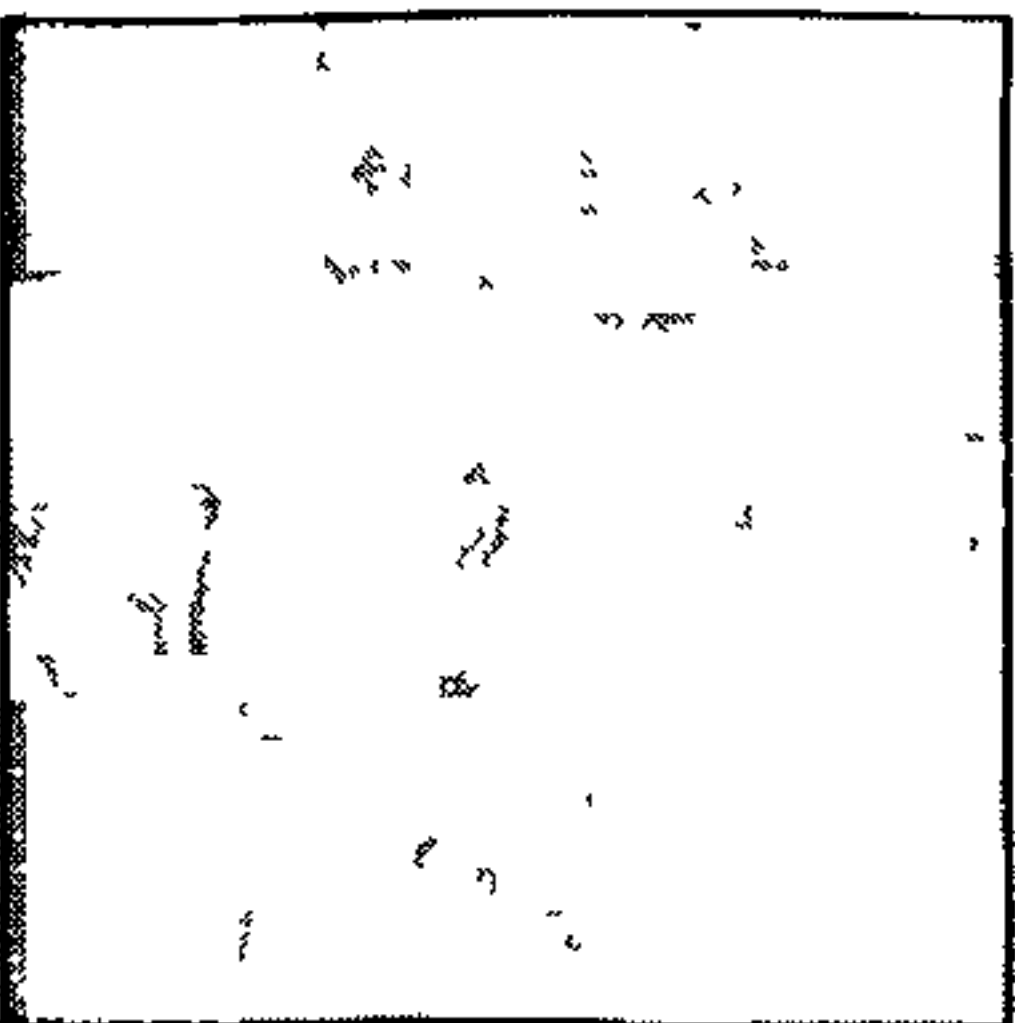
Discussing the battles in South-

ern Angola in 1988, Moorcraft admits they are "still shrouded in the mists of disinformation". He rejects as exaggerations Castro's description of the battle of Cuito Cuanavale as "the turning point of African history" and Angola's naming of the town as "the Stalin-grad of the South African army". But he concedes the battle changed the nature of the war

Moorcraft's judgment is that the SADF had not been defeated, but could no longer afford the costs of trying to win. Most important, "it had lost the game of technological leapfrog with the Russians, as it was bound to do if Moscow persisted in resupplying the MPLA."

Discussing Mozambique, Moorcraft traces in detail the creation of Renamo by Rhodesian intelligence and, in 1980, its transference to SADF military intelligence. On the eve of Zimbabwe's independence, he writes: "Members of the Rhodesian SAS simply drove Renamo's South African-supplied vehicles in a convoy through Beitbridge," and 80 percent of the SAS joined a new regiment of the SA Reconnaissance Commandos

Moorcraft notes incidentally



Author Paul Moorcraft
some questions are still
unanswered.

that "the ascendancy of military intelligence, under P W Botha, disturbed the spy network throughout Southern Africa." Many of the former highly successful BOSS (now NIS) agents were "demoralised"

Mozambique, says Moorcraft, did not realise until late in 1981 "the extent of Pretoria's connivance and that the SADF-Renamo axis posed a serious threat to the Marxist regime." The SADF's successes left the Soviet Union in an awkward position as the guard-

ians of Frelimo's revolution posed a serious test for Soviet prestige and resolve. It was a test they had manifestly failed, despite the grandiose fraternal rhetoric."

Turning to the Nkomati Accord, Moorcraft says the ANC leadership was "shattered at the abrupt, almost brutal way, its comrades had been booted out" (of Mozambique). For President Samora Machel everything "depended on whether the Afrikaners would keep their word. Some did and some did not."

Moorcraft claims it is clear the SADF continued to supply Renamo after the Nkomati Accord. "The Gorongosa (Renamo) documents indicate that at a very high level, despite political opposition and/or knowledge, the SADF secretly kept the supply lifeline open long after the 1984 pact"

But, he asks, on whose orders? Captured documents (at Renamo's Gorongosa headquarters) indicated a serious rift within the South African security establishment "Obviously the Foreign Ministry was totally at odds with hardliners in military intelligence. Where did P W Botha stand? When the documents were made

public, the president's responses were highly ambiguous"

He concludes, "The war seems unwinnable in the foreseeable future. Even if Renamo's infrastructure were to be smashed, local warlordism could become endemic. Even if Renamo won, and Frelimo crawled back to the bush to fight on, Pretoria would be unlikely to be transformed from a backseat fairy godmother to sitting in the driving seat with (Renamo leader) Dhlakama on its lap

"That could be Vietnam revisited. Or at least Angola. Pretoria had managed to extricate itself from that quagmire. Once was enough"

"African Nemesis", because it is a history, will not suffer the fate of so many books on Southern Africa of being out of date on publication day. It is an absorbing book. In the final chapter, the author turns to the situation in South Africa after Nelson Mandela's release and draws a parallel with Zimbabwe's independence

At the Lancaster House conference in 1979, he says, the British made it clear that if the Patriotic Front did not settle, London would recognise Abel Muzorewa's internal settlement. In South Africa,

"Buthelezi would be the replica perhaps. If the ANC stalled, the great powers could arbitrate over the heads of the movement, as they did with Swapo in the Namibian settlement, provided that the transfer of power was an implicit part of the understanding"

Thus, perhaps, if far-fetched, but what is likely is that the internal community will become increasingly impatient if the talks-about-talks drag on for too long, and not everyone will blame Pretoria

Moorcraft offers another thought for the reader to ponder. "There may well be a nationalist-communist clash in the leadership if the ANC gets into power. And Mandela may well play a Kerensky to a new Lenin waiting in the wings (Chris Hanu perhaps)."

In "African Nemesis", Moorcraft goes as far as the available evidence allows him to go. What we need now is for Pk Botha and the army generals to start writing their memoirs — to fill in the gaps

● *African Nemesis War and Revolution in Southern Africa 1945-2010* By Paul L Moorcraft, published by Brassey's (UK). □

Govt suspends import restriction on firearms

GARETH BELL

GOVERNMENT has temporarily suspended the restriction it imposed in December on imported firearms which arms dealers said was an attempt to limit overseas competition for locally manufactured firearms.

An SA Arms & Ammunition Dealers' Association (Saada) spokesman claimed yesterday Armscor had sought protection from the Department of Trade and Industry to try to protect the locally made Z88 9mm Parabellum and Musgrave rifles against competition from overseas.

Dealers were notified on December 10 last year that only firearms more expensive than the Z88 could be imported from January 1 1991.

But the Saada spokesman said arms dealers were optimistic they would be able to totally squash the restriction on imported firearms.

The Z88, which strongly resembles the Beretta 9mm Parabellum in issue to the SAP and SADF, retails at between R2 500 and R3 000.

Dealers said it was possible to import arms of a similar quality well below this price despite the high 70% import tariffs, but the restriction would force dealers to stock expensive, top-of-the-range firearms.

The Z88 is manufactured by Armscor subsidiary Lytleton Engineering, and is marketed through Musgrave. The Department could not be reached for comment.

I was sent to kill editor - CCB man

By Helen Grange

Police have launched an urgent investigation into allegations made by former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent Donald Acheson - who claimed this week he was sent to Namibia to "eliminate" the editor of The Namibian newspaper

Mr Acheson, who has kept a low profile since the publi-

cation of his comments in Beeld newspaper yesterday, is still in South Africa despite an order for his deportation

He told the newspaper he had had nothing to do with the murder of lawyer Anton Lubowski but had been sent to kill the editor of The Namibian, Gwen Lister

Ministry of Law and Order

spokesman Captain Craig Kotze yesterday said attempts would be made to obtain a sworn statement from Mr Acheson

Mr Acheson told Beeld the CCB was still in existence and he suspected that the murders of Dr David Webster and Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence had been committed by the organisation

19/11/91
5/11/91
1/11/91

Weeding out the deserters

From HELEN WOMACK
in Moscow (254)

SEEKING to justify its republican-wide operation against army deserters and draft-dodgers, the Soviet Defence Ministry said this week that conscription levels were now so low as to threaten national security.

"Local authorities in certain union republics have been increasingly negligent in performing their duties to ensure the country's defence capability in accordance with Soviet laws," the ministry said.

"This threatens Soviet defences. The workload on soldiers in undermanned units also increases. This is unfair and cannot be tolerated."

In the Soviet Union as a whole, the conscription quota for the coming year has been met by nearly 79 percent. But

Star 11/11/91
some republics have provided far fewer young men than required. Armenia has managed to draft only 28 per cent of those liable for service, Moldavia 59 percent, Latvia 25 percent, Lithuania 12 percent, Estonia 24 percent, and Georgia a mere 10 percent. Paratroopers going into these republics are authorised to use force to help local call-up offices.

Even before perestroika and the resulting wave of rebellion in the country's 15 republics, many young Soviet men used to slip through the Defence Ministry's net and escape the two years of service in the army or three years in the navy which is compulsory for all males over 18. They would check themselves into psychiatric hospitals, getting a sympathetic doctor to declare them mentally unstable, or disappear into the countryside, safe in the know-

ledge that the army would get enough obedient men to fill the quota.

But after Lithuania declared its independence last March and told its young men they were free not to serve in the Soviet army, the number of overtly political refusals began to grow. The army tracked down some Lithuanian deserters in their hiding places last spring but was unable to stop draft-dodging spreading on a large scale to other republics.

All over the Soviet Union, a campaign is now growing for a professional army and even the defence ministry sees the sense of this in the long term.

It appears the military may be prepared to respect those who are genuinely performing social service but it is out for those who are simply evading their responsibilities. — The Independent □

(254)

'Exiled' objector Krige faces charge

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Francois Krige has reported to the officer commanding Potchefstroom military base and told him he refuses to serve in the Defence Force.

Mr Krige, of Cape Town, initially told a colonel at Wingfield that he was not prepared to do national service, but was told he would have to tell the army at the base to which he had been called.

Mr Krige said he had a "very civil interview" with a Colonel Muller in Potchefstroom on Wednesday and had signed "what amounted to an admission of guilt".

"I was told that in due course I would be charged with refusing to serve and that the trial would take place in Potchefstroom," he said.

Mr Krige is one of a group of "exiled war resisters" who returned from overseas to "test the water" and "challenge the SADF on conscription".

He faces up to six years in jail for refusing to serve.

'I went to Namibia to kill ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ for CCB'

Star 10/11/91.
Former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Donald Acheson claims he had nothing to do with the murder of lawyer Anton Lubowski, but says he was sent to Namibia to "eliminate" the editor of The Namibian, Gwen Lister.

In an interview in Beeld today, Mr Acheson, whose CCB codename was "The Cleaner", said: "I was in Namibia at the time of the assassination (of Lubowski) but was sent there to eliminate Gwen Lister"

He said she was a "troublemaker".

Mr Acheson, an Irish national who was in police custody for eight months after Mr Lubowski was murdered in August 1988, said the Namibian police had used him as a scapegoat

"A senior police officer is on the payroll of the CCB and wanted to break me. I was to hang for the murder while the real murderers got off scott free," Mr Acheson said.

He claimed the CCB still existed

Dollars

Mr Acheson suspected the murders of Professor David Webster and Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence were committed by the CCB.

"All of them were shot from a vehicle with AK-47 assault rifles. Certain members of the CCB operate like that."

"I also saw one of the CCB agents with a suitcase full of American dollars after Webster's murder. Just before the murder the agent was visited by an American businessman. That strengthens my suspicions that the CIA was also involved in the murder," Mr Acheson said.

He claimed to have worked for the PLO, the IRA, Soviet military intelligence and British intelligence.

"I am a professional murderer and should have been hanged for things I have done."

Mr Acheson said he would have to leave South Africa by the end of January. He has bought an air ticket to Greece where he hopes to start a new life.

Storey ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ goes on ^{sewefan} 10-day Delmas ^{sewefan} retreat ^{10/11/91}

INSTEAD of reporting at the Nasrec showgrounds in Johannesburg for his national service, conscientious objector the Rev. Alan Storey (22) is on a 10-day retreat in Delmas, after preaching at a vigil for peace on Tuesday.

His supporters yesterday said a fax had been sent to the South African Defence Force by Storey's lawyer informing them of his refusal to serve on religious pacifist grounds.

"If there were a genuine, alternative way of serving this society creatively and within non-violent structures, and if this was open to all, I would have no hesitation in offering myself for such non-violent and creative service," Storey was quoted as saying by his supporters.

His father, Bishop Peter Storey, yesterday expressed his confidence in the integrity of his son's stand. - Sapa

I won't report for call-up, says cleric

By Carina le Grange *Star 9/1/91*

Army conscript Alan Storey, a 22-year-old Methodist minister, will today not be among the hundreds of young men reporting to the Nasrec showgrounds to start national service, in spite of having received his call-up papers.

Mr Storey, who delivered his first sermon in his first congregation in Rustenburg on December 30, has refused to do his national service and his lawyer has already informed the South African Defence Force of the fact. By refusing, he faces a maximum of six years in jail.

Mr Storey told *The Star* "Jesus sets us free from our trust in force, He chose non-violence and I must do the same"

He had decided not to appear before the Board for Religious Objectors because he believed it to be discriminatory.

"I do not believe religious persons have a monopoly on integrity or good conscience, nor do I believe that religious persons should enjoy the privilege of alternative service while others, equally sincere, face criminal prosecution and imprisonment," he said.

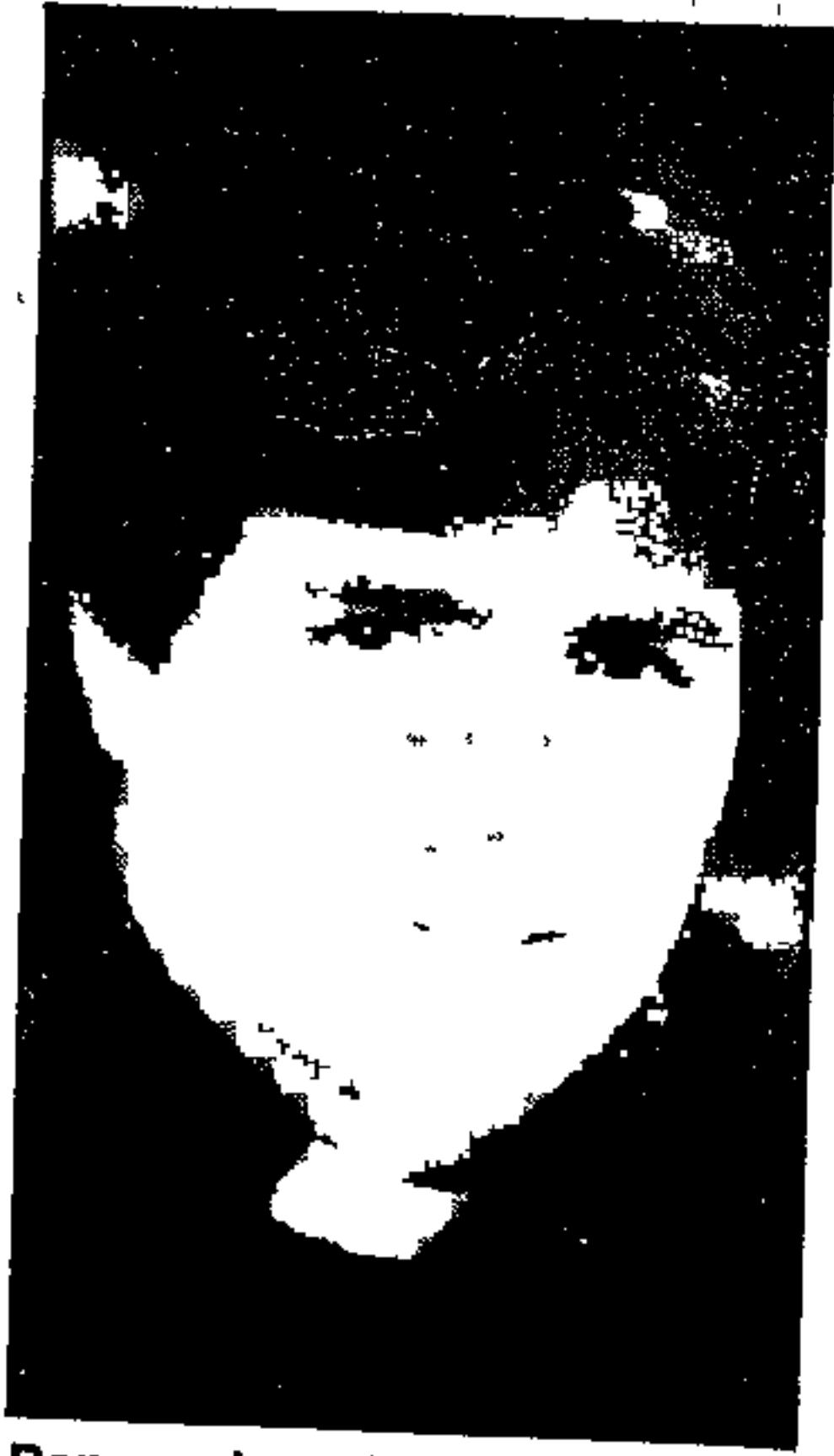
Support (254)

Mr Storey said he would personally inform his congregation, from which he had received a "very warm" welcome two weeks ago, of his decision this coming Sunday, and that he prayed for their support.


He already enjoys the support of his parents, Bishop Peter and Elizabeth Storey.

Bishop Storey said he fully supported his son's stand, primarily because he knew it arose directly out of very "profound Christian conviction", and also because he believed the cycle of violence in South Africa could only be halted by an increasing number of people taking a stand for non-violence.

"They must, in a sense, withdraw their participation from any form of violence used as a political weapon for any purpose. Alan's witness is very relevant for all parties in the country. The church's greatest compromise over the years has been its failure to follow Jesus into radical non-violence."



Renouncing violence . The
Rev Alan Storey



Conscientious objector Francois Krige is turned away from the military assembly point in Cape Town where he was due to report for service yesterday. Army authorities have now told him he must report to the base at Potchefstroom or face possible prosecution

Picture REUTER

More objectors to defy call-ups

A METHODIST minister and a conscientious objector who recently returned from exile will defy their military call-ups tomorrow, while two other returned exiles will refuse to comply with their conscription orders in July

Minister Alan Storey, son of Methodist bishop Peter Storey, will fail to report at the Nasrec Showgrounds for his national service at the 8th SA Infantry unit in Upington

Storey, 22, has already informed the SA Defence Force through his lawyers that he will not be reporting for his call-up

Nan Cross, a spokesman for the Alan Storey Support Group, said yesterday Storey's stand was based on his Christian commitment to non-violent action

An SADF spokesman said Storey's failure to report for his call-up would be a contravention of the Defence Act and he could then be charged

Although Storey had informed the SADF that he would not report for duty, he would be liable for prosecution

EDYTH BULBRING

tion only once he had actually broken the law by not reporting, he said

Despite the changing political climate, nothing had changed with regard to conscientious objectors as the Defence Act was on the statute books which stated that all white males between the ages of 17 and 55 were liable for military service. If charged, Storey could face up to six years' imprisonment despite the reduction of national service to one year, Cross said

However, after a recent Appellate Division ruling, magistrates are now not obliged to hand down the mandatory sentence of six years and could use their discretion

Although Storey could qualify to go before the Board for Religious Objection, he had rejected this option as he felt it would give him an unfair advantage over other conscientious objectors, Cross said

She added that while changes had been initiated in almost every other aspect of government, defence policy

appeared impervious to change

Three conscientious objectors, Francois Krige, Fritz Joubert and Gerald O'Sullivan, who returned to SA from exile in December after leaving to avoid conscription have received call-ups for this year

Cross said Joubert and O'Sullivan would defy their July call-ups

Sapa reports that Krige, 22, planned to report to the Dame Theron combat school in Potchefstroom tomorrow and declare his refusal to serve in the SA Defence Force, his attorney said yesterday

He was turned away from the Wingfield camp yesterday after a senior officer told him the camp was only a staging point for conscripts to be transported elsewhere

"Mr Krige was told the SADF would only take legal action on Wednesday," said the attorney "He will, however, be going to Potchefstroom where he will tell the SADF of his refusal to serve"

Krige has cited political reasons for refusing to serve

Thokoza residents 'mised' on electricity issue

THE Thokoza Civic Association was misleading residents by urging them to pay R50 each to have electricity restored to the township, the Alberton Town Council said yesterday

The council said much larger payments would be necessary

Alberton management committee chairman Johann van der Merwe said yesterday his council, which supplied the township, disconnected the power supply last month as the Thokoza Town Council had been unable

THEO RAWANA

to pay R1.8m in arrears

Talks between the two councils, the TPA, the civic association and the Alberton Industries' Association had made progress in exploring ways to reinstate Thokoza's power supply, he said in a statement

Urban affairs consultant Nigel Mandy said civic association members had told residents power would be reconnected if each made a R50

payment to the Thokoza council. He quoted Van der Merwe as saying larger payments would be necessary

Meanwhile, Atteridgeville township administrator Ernie Jacobson said his township's power supply would not be disconnected as the issue of the rent boycott was still being negotiated

The Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents' Organisation and the TPA had reached agreement "in principle" on ending the boycott

Two set to
refuse duty
in SADF

JOHANNESBURG
Conscientious objector the Rev Alan Storey, the son of Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist Church, is to ignore a call-up for military duty, citing his religious pacifist beliefs as the reason

Mr Storey has been asked to present himself at the Nasrec show-grounds, near Johannesburg, tomorrow, but says he has told the SADF he will not turn up

Conscientious objector Mr Francois Krige plans to report in Potchefstroom tomorrow and declare his refusal to do military service, his attorney said in Cape Town yesterday

Mr Krige, who returned to South Africa recently after four years' exile in Britain, has cited political reasons for refusing to serve — Sapa

OBJECTOR ... Conscientious objector Mr Francois Krige is turned away from the army assembly point at Wingfield where thousands of young men reported for military service yesterday. He was part of a group of recently returned exiles who object to serving in the Defence Force. Army authorities told him to report to Potchefstroom, or face prosecution and a possible jail term

Picture REUTER

Johannesburg Hospital Flight for Life helicopter team.

He is in a stable condition at the H F Verwoerd Hospital. He was flown from Lichten-

into a decompression chamber with Sister Pos who monitored his progress.

Sister Pos said Mr Young was taken down to 18 m in the de-

Draft dodger turned away

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An army conscript who yesterday tried to register his refusal to serve in the Defence Force at Wingfield was turned away and told he would have to travel to Potchefstroom to do so.

Francois Krige (22), who recently returned to South Africa after four years overseas, reported to Wingfield military base and informed a Colonel Jacobs of his refusal to serve.

He was told that Wingfield was only a central transport depot and he should inform Potchefstroom directly of his decision.

If he refused to board military transport to Potchefstroom

he would be charged with failure to report for duty.

Mr Krige said his call-up papers instructed him to report at Wingfield military base at 9 am yesterday and he had not been given the option of reporting at Potchefstroom.

He found it contradictory that the army enforced conscription but was reluctant to charge him with refusing to serve.

Mr Krige returned to South Africa with a group of "exiled war resisters" to "confront the SADF on conscription".

● The first of 3 000 Cape Town men reported for this year's national service intake at Youngsfield military base yesterday

CO cleric refuses military call-up

Conscientious objector the Rev Alan Storey, son of Methodist Bishop Peter Storey, is to ignore a call-up for military duty, citing his religious pacifist beliefs as the reason.

Mr Storey has informed the

SA Defence Force of his refusal to turn up.

In a statement yesterday, the cleric called for the refusal to do military service to be entrenched in a future constitution — Sapa.

of is ie ie

Star 8/1/91



Resistance to call-up growing, says ECC

254

Arb 60 S
7/1/91

JOHANNESBURG — Resistance to military conscription among white males in South Africa is growing, says a statement released by the End Conscription Campaign

Thousands of conscripts were evading initial military service and failing to report for camps, the statement said. Despite this the government refused to discuss replacing the existing system of conscription.

The first call-up of 1991, starting on January 8,

brought into question "the government's supposed commitment to political change"

The ECC also accused the government of "selectively prosecuting a few high-profile conscientious objectors, while most draft dodgers are left alone"

This was an attempt to intimidate would be objectors from taking a stand, but the ECC said this policy was a failure as more men have publicly refused to perform military service — Sapa

Exiled objectors may face six-years in prison

Staff Reporter

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector recently returned from exile will answer his call-up today. But Mr Francois Krige, 22, will refuse to serve.

After four years in exile, Mr Krige returned to South Africa as part of a group of 10 objectors.

He would report to Wingfield military base at 9am this morning and refuse to serve.

Mr Krige said that serving in the SADF was "incompatible with the spirit of democracy that is developing in the country."

Fellow objector Mr Fritz Joubert, 23, had been called up for July.

Imprisonment

Mr Joubert said he refuses to serve on political grounds, and he had returned home to "confront the SADF on the issue of the continued white minority conscription."

He said that he was aware that he could be sentenced to up to six years imprisonment, but was prepared for the consequences.

Mr Joubert, who has returned with his black British wife, Jenny, said his father, an assistant editor of the Burger, had refused to speak to him.

His wife expressed support for the objectors, and vowed to do her utmost to draw attention to their case.

Give conscription ²⁵⁴ its marching orders

S/Times 6/1/91

THE present system of whites-only conscription polarises our youth — the very section of society which should be encouraged to prepare for a social and political future in which race plays no role

The existing racist system of conscription is, thus, totally unacceptable and must be done away with urgently. The question is what will replace it?

The main argument in favour of retaining conscription in a future democratic South Africa is one of economics — poorly paid conscripts are cheaper than professional soldiers

The economic argument for conscription is the most superficially compelling — until we consider the question of scale

Savings

Obviously, if one wants to raise a huge army, conscripts will be cheaper than professionals. But what number of soldiers will be required in South Africa?

At the Lusaka conference held last May between SADF members, ANC representatives and a range of other groupings, it was widely agreed that the SADF's present active strength of about 100 000 should be halved to around 50 000

One should also bear in mind the other savings that are made through the use of professionals every year new conscripts have to do basic training for between three and six months. This means that availability of trained troops is reduced by between a quarter and a half

Needless to say, the cost of facilities and personnel allocated to training is also disproportionately high. In fact, this cost alone can be expected largely to cancel out any savings on wages by replacing lower paid conscripts with higher paid professionals

CHRIS DE VILLIERS argues for SA's conscript army to be replaced with a professional one

What about the arguments that conscripted armies are less likely to commit atrocities or to become involved in coups?

On the first score, the history of the last two world wars, the Vietnam war and our own border war should convince idealists that atrocities are not committed by fanatical "gooks".

They are committed by people like us, pushed beyond breaking point by a situation not of their own making

Were all the soldiers involved in World War Two German atrocities volunteers or card-carrying members of the National Socialist Party?

Atrocities can only be prevented by top quality training and discipline, instead of blatant propaganda and the dehumanisation of the "enemy"

As for coups, these generally involve a small coterie of senior or middle-ranking officers and not the rank-and-file of the armed forces

Cliques

The best way to prevent a situation developing in which a coup becomes a possibility is to ensure full accountability of the military to civilian government, and to stamp out secret empires and power cliques within the military

What are the alternatives to conscription?

The End Conscription Campaign believes that the exact details of a new defence force for South Africa should be hammered out democratically, either by a process of negotiation or by democratically elected representatives

In constituting a new defence

force certain critical points should be born in mind. It should be non-racial, its primary role should be the protection of South Africa's territorial integrity; it should uphold democratic values and be completely accountable to the civil government; appointment and recruitment should be on merit alone; it should adhere to protocols governing the conduct of war; it should be a professional organisation with high standards of efficiency

Saving

It is suggested that the new defence force comprise a fully professional permanent force and a short-term service volunteer force

The latter force would be recruited from the public and recruits would serve a period of between two and four years (depending on practical requirements) before being seconded to a reserve force.

Present SADF and MK members should be invited to serve in the new defence force voluntarily. A joint SADF/MK committee could decide on appropriate placement, rank and any necessary retraining of such personnel. Members of the "homeland" armies should likewise be invited to serve

In any event, we believe that the chances of conscription being retained in the future are negligible.

● Chris De Villiers is the Johannesburg chairman of the End Conscription Campaign. This article is extracted from an ECC discussion document

CAPL T... 14/1/91

254

SAAF set to buy planes for R250m?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Air Force is reportedly set to buy trainer aircraft worth about R250 million

The deal, reported in the British magazine Flight International, is believed to be the first official acquisition of foreign military equipment since the imposition of a UN arms embargo in the late 1960s

At least 10 countries are believed to be lining up with bids to supply new generation turbo-prop military aircraft

The January edition of Flight International says the SAAF contract is for 40 off-the-shelf turbo-prop tandem trainers and several simulators

A source close to Swiss manufacturer

Pilatus said it and French, British, Polish, Romanian, Chilean, Finnish, Indian, Italian and Brazilian manufacturers were competing against two home-grown South African aircraft, both top-secret projects

One of the local planes is being developed by the CSIR and the other by the Ermelo aircraft manufacturing company Celair

Sources said Pilatus could be the most likely contender, with real competition from France's Aerospatiale, Brazil's Embraer company and Poland's Orlic Pilatus, which tested a prototype PC9 in South Africa last year, supplies the Botswana and Bophuthatswana air forces with PC7 trainers

Jane's Defence Weekly Southern African correspondent Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman said that if the Gulf crisis developed into a war, the Suez Canal could be closed and foreign shipping forced to round the Cape

"This would put South Africa in a position to barter itself out of the arms embargo in return for allowing US-backed forces to use naval facilities here," he said.

SAAF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer said he could not comment on procurement deals, as these were the sole domain of Armscor

Armscor spokesman Mr Don Henning said it was company policy not to disclose any details on procurement of equipment

Botha, Malan offer aid to anti-Iraqi coalition

B/Dam 18/1/91

254

CAPE TOWN — South African ports, airports and warships would be made available if requested by the US forces in the Gulf war, the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence said yesterday.

Both Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan issued statements saying SA would provide whatever assistance it could to the coalition forces.

Meanwhile, SA port authorities said they would remain on standby to provide bunkering (refuelling) and other services to foreign cargo ships forced to divert from the Suez Canal.

However, Muslim political group Call of Islam has said Cosatu-affiliated dockworkers would be asked to refuse to handle goods that could be sent to the allied forces in the light of Botha's promise of assistance.

Call of Islam national secretary Ibrahim Rasool said the organisation would mobilise a pro-peace movement to prevent SA becoming in-

LESLEY LAMBERT
and TANIA LEVY

involved in the Gulf war

More than 20 ships have already been diverted from the Suez by risk and prohibitive insurance agreements and Portnet spokesman Barend de Klerk said South African ports were expecting to see a significant increase within the next two weeks in foreign vessels calling in at its ports, particularly for bunkering services.

SA ports would also assist coalition hospital ships if necessary, port authorities said earlier this week.

Protests

A navy spokesman said the navy had regular patrols along the coast by various craft, including minesweepers.

Rasool said the pro-peace movement could also stage anti-war protests on the scale seen in the West.

Call of Islam would try to muster support for a pro-peace movement among not only the Muslim commun-

ity but also among allies in the mass democratic movement, local civic and student groups and other religious organisations.

It was important that the initiative not be seen in Muslim versus Christian terms, he said.

Pamphlets would be distributed at mosques today outlining Call of Islam's stance on the Gulf crisis.

After a four-hour meeting on Wednesday Rasool said Call of Islam opposed the US presence in the Gulf although it also believed Saddam Hussein was not leading a Jihad or holy war.

Saddam did not deserve this mantle after his participation for eight years in a war with Iran as a client of various forces who had supplied him with the ammunition he was now using against them. Saddam's human rights abuses in Iraq were also well-documented, said Rasool.

However, the US track record in places such as Panama and Grenada left little doubt that it was acting out of self-interest.

THE police were closely monitoring the Gulf war and possible developments in SA and if necessary would take appropriate steps to safeguard foreign embassies, a Law and Order Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Capt Craig Kotze said police would step up security at embassies if necessary, reports Sapa.

IAN HOBBS reports that

Retaliation fears lead to worldwide security alert

tanks and heavily armed special police and army units took up high-profile guard at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday as anti-terrorist operations went into action throughout Britain and Europe.

Security was tight at all

Britain's points of entry and exit, and tube and train systems were operating confidential security alerts.

Public figures who could be assassination targets were under special guard.

There has been no evi-

dence of people hoarding food and essential goods in Britain — which is happening in Rome, Paris and Brussels. In France, stocks of mineral water and basic foods have been bought out.

Jewish schools have armed guards at their gates.

Security is intense in Brussels, considered a terrorist target because Nato headquarters is there.



Conscripted ... but Francois Krige refuses to do his military service
Picture: ROGER BOSCH, Afrapix

'We won't serve in SADF'

Weekly Mail Reporters (254)
HE had uplifted more black people in Namibia than he had killed, the colonel reassured conscientious objector Francois Krige when he reported to Danie Theron Battle School in Potchefstroom on Wednesday.

When Krige told Colonel Piet Miller, the unit's commander, that he came to

Potchefstroom to put on record that he refused to do national service, Miller treated him like any other "troop with a problem", the 22-year-old conscientious objector told *The Weekly Mail*.

"In all fairness I must say that the colonel was very civil towards me. He seemed to be of the opinion that I would make a fine soldier," Krige said. "I am not afraid to go to jail."

Krige feels the government faces the dilemma of whether to call up African National Congress members and at the same time "throw exiles into jail. That would be contrary to the Pretoria Minute".

Three of 10 Congress of South African War Resisters who returned from exile in November 1990, including Krige, were called up this week. They intend to illuminate the government's dilemma. "It is also our idea to facilitate the return of other war exiles and test the water for them."

A spokesman for the SADF said the due process of law will take its course. If Krige is prosecuted, it will be done under the Defence Act.

●Recently ordained Methodist minister Reverend Alan Storey did not report for his one year call-up on Wednesday.

Storey (22) left for a 10-day retreat to Delmas after joining his father, Bishop Peter Storey, in preaching at a "Vigil for Peace" service, on Tuesday night. A fax was sent to the SADF by his lawyers, informing it of his refusal to serve.

Storey expects to be charged with refusing to do his national service, and technically could face up to six years imprisonment, although this is no longer a mandatory sentence.

He said he rejected the option, open to religious pacifists, of applying to the Board for Religious Objectors to do community service.

"I do not believe that religious persons have a monopoly on integrity and conscience," he said. "If there were a genuine, alternative way of serving this society creatively and within non-violent structures and if this were open to all, I would have no hesitation in offering myself for such service."

●Uitenhage resident Warren van Rooyen this week reported to the Forest Hill Command base — but only to declare that he refused to do his national service.

Van Rooyen (21) said he was prepared to go to jail as he was opposed to military conscription for political reasons.

"In the case of military conscription one has no choice about whether one would like to be part of a killing machine or not."

Sorry, wrong number, says defence force

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK (254)

OWNERS of illegal cordless phones who were under the impression they had been legalised, were given a nasty shock this week — and a grace period to get rid of their phones.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) has given the thumbs-down for low-frequency cordless phones, claiming that they interfere with military frequencies. However, this has been disputed by industry insiders.

At the same time, the Post Office has given approval to the use of "certain frequencies under prescribed conditions" — but has yet to prescribe the conditions.

The Weekly Mail reported last month that the Post Office had passed the buck on legalising low-frequency — and low-cost — cordless phones to the SADF, which had been allocated the lower frequencies.

The Post Office announced at the time that it would approve the low-frequency phones, provided the SADF gave the go-ahead.

This was interpreted in the media as broad approval of the low-frequency phones, with SADF acceptance seen as a formality.

However, in a statement this week, Defence Headquarters announced that it would only make a "concession to share certain frequencies" for one year. The concession would be reviewed annually for a maximum of three years, after which no sales would be permitted of cordless phones in the lower frequency range. "This period of grace serves therefore as a preparatory and change-over period to the higher band.

"The SA Defence Force undertook to perform technical tests on cordless telephones to determine what effect these would have on military radios and what effect military radios would have on the instruments if the frequencies involved were used jointly," Defence Headquarters said.

"The tests were done because the frequency bands within which cordless telephones operate in the lower band (46-49MHz) are allocated exclusively for use by the military."

The tests showed that "there is indeed mutual interference". However, Defence Headquarters did not provide details of the nature of the tests, or of how widespread the interference would be.

Their findings have been disputed by industry insiders.

"Allocation of frequencies to the commercial sector, issued by the Post Office, state categorically that the frequencies available are in the 30-50MHz band, and in no way does this interfere with military frequencies, which are 60-66MHz," said Peter Michael, owner of a specialist communications business in Sandton.

"This exercise and the claim of interference with military equipment is in my view a smokescreen," he said. "But for what, I have no idea."

The Post Office has confirmed that dealers will be able to sell low-frequency cordless phones during the grace period, and says their use will still be permitted after their sale becomes illegal. However, these phones would have to be licensed, and would have to follow certain specifications which, it said, would be ready in just over a month.

Defence Headquarters supported the use of the higher band (900MHz) for cordless phones "because the approved frequencies were made exclusively available for cordless telephones, approved technical specifications exist and the Defence Force cannot give away the lower band".

The existing 900MHz models came on to the market at more than R2 500.

It is unlikely that the low-frequency cordless phones already sold will meet the new specifications.

However, the three-year grace period suggests new possibilities.

"Effectively they've legalised it," says Michael, "because by that time the ANC will be in charge."

Objector 'expected call-up'

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Francois Krige intends pleading guilty to charges of refusing to serve in the Defence Force. (254)

Krige was part of an "advance guard" of 10 exiled war resisters who returned to South Africa last year to "test the waters" and challenge the SADF on conscription

His call-up and subsequent charges will have an impact of the lives of about 10 000 white men who left the country to avoid the call-up

Krige reported to the SADF at Potchefstroom last week and told a colonel there he was not prepared to do national service South (7/11-23/1/91)

Krige said he was not surprised he had been called up so soon after returning to South Africa

"There was a one in 10 chance it would be me," he said "We expected them (the military) to react to our return"

Krige said the implications of his call-up on the other exiles was not yet clear.

He has been in "informal contact" with objectors outside the country who were "quite worried"

He said objectors were not covered by the normal indemnity procedure as they faced criminal, not political charges

New Navy recruits start to look shipshape

ARC US (254)
16/1/91

Vigorous training keeps them lean and hungry

By DALE KNEEN
Defence Reporter

NATIONAL service recruits in the Navy are settling into a military lifestyle

But a hint of nervousness can be detected on their youthful faces when they form up in front of their sometimes aggressive training instructors

The 600 sailors doing their "basics" at SAS Saldanha are set to begin vigorous physical and academic training

All have had their manes cropped and doctors and psychologists have tested them for illness or disability

They have had their first taste of Navy-style cooking at the galley and felt what it is like to be awakened at 5am

If deemed medically fit, the sailors will be expected to guard the base alongside the picturesque bay

Keen leading-seamen instructors will also put them through their paces on the parade ground and make sure their hearts beat faster during physical training

'Quite nice ...'

Lectures are aimed at teaching the recruits basic military skills needed during their year in the Defence Force, said Sub-Lieutenant Braam Coetzee

Said 19-year-old Morné Fouché of Durbanville "So far it has been quite nice. Our leading seaman seems to be a good guy but you have to make sure you don't make him cross"

Although Morné had "no problem" with meals, Craig McFadyen of Johannesburg felt otherwise

"We don't get enough food. The portions are tiny and I'm sure I'm going to lose weight," he said

Leisure activities include visits to the library, sport and movies on Tuesdays and Saturdays

Parents will be allowed to visit their sons for the day on February 17 and March 3

After completing their basic training in March, about 30 sailors will be selected to take part in a junior leaders' course.

EYES RIGHT: Leading Seaman Etienne Raal with recruits.



Pictures ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

GOING, GOING ... GONE: A gleeful Chief Petty Officer Dusty Binns tackles Bellville resident Warren Haskins's locks. Soon a slightly more sombre-faced Warren, 23, long locks in his lap, looks like all the other recruits.



YUM-YUM: Recruits examine their Navy-style lunch, dished into "vark panne", with suspicion. The food is said to be sufficiently nutritious to give the sailors enough stamina to withstand their rigorous basic training.



HEALTH CHECK: Several medical tests are conducted on all new recruits

was paid. ... problems faced by British Coal as the ... at the weekend ... tation.

ist
r-
he
et
)
an
y-
r-
a

Numsa accuses CCB of arson attack

VERA VON LIERES

THE National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) blames the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) for a fire which destroyed the union's Johannesburg branch office in the early hours of yesterday morning.

In a statement released yesterday, Numsa said it firmly believed the CCB and "its allied organisations" were still operating.

The union said the fire at its office was characteristic of a CCB attack.

A security police member and the Johannesburg Fire Department agreed that arson was the cause, the statement said.

However, the SADF has maintained previously that the CCB has been disbanded.

The union's crisis committee co-ordinator Alfred Woodington said

yesterday the incident was similar to attacks against the union's East London office two years ago and its Benoni office in May 1989.

Police were still investigating those incidents.

Addressing a Press conference in the gutted office yesterday, Woodington said the fire had destroyed members' employee records, correspondence and documents concerning industrial disputes and the union's forthcoming national congress.

He said it seemed that the arsonists had searched the office first and broken into the filing cabinet containing these records.

They had then set fire to the room at about 2am.

Numsa's Johannesburg branch office is the union's largest, serving about 30 000 members.

Witswatersrand police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said yesterday police were investigating "an arson case".

Numsa general secretary Moses Mayekiso condemned the incident.

He said it would increase "worker anger" in the industrial relations arena at a time when national negotiations were taking place.

Woodington said the union estimated the damage at more than R250 000.

He said the local office would concentrate on replacing lost records.

It would take at least four months before communications between the office and its members were restored.

DET spends more than R51m on books

POLLY JONES

THE Department of Education and Training (DET) had spent more than R51m on textbooks during this financial year — R28m more than originally budgeted for, DET director-general Bernhard Louw said yesterday.

He said the sum included an emergency allocation of R8m made by Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe in July last year.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee has said the shortage of books was a major factor contributing to the low black matric pass rate in 1990.

Yesterday Louw said more than 90% of textbooks ordered for this school year were delivered to schools before the end of 1990 and the rest would be delivered within two weeks after schools reopened.

The additional R28m had originally been earmarked for capital spending.

He said it was essential to accommodate a rise in pupil numbers, changes in prescribed books and book replacements.

It is believed most of the books will be supplied for use by pupils this year.

The DET has not yet finalised estimates of the expected growth in pupil numbers.

New Wits course to train junior managers

THEO RAWANA

THE Wits Business School (WBS), best known for producing senior business managers, has put together a new training programme for junior managers and supervisors.

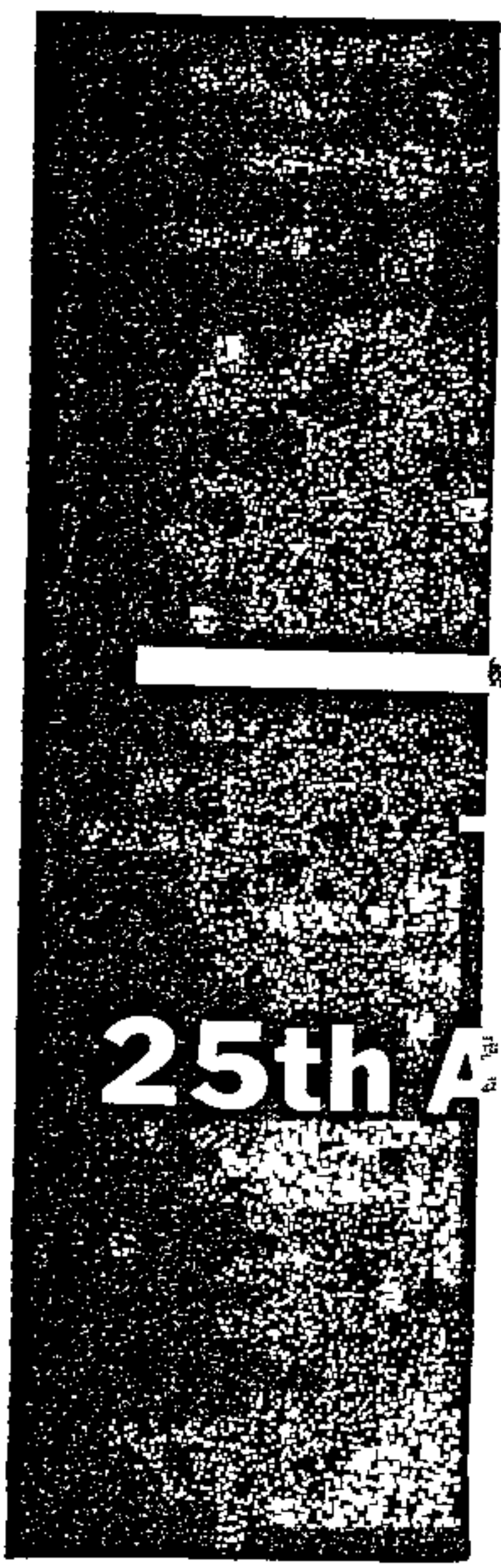
WBS senior consultant Mel Brooks yesterday said the four-month programme, known as the Certificate Programme in Principles of Business and Management for Supervisors and Junior Managers, would begin in March.

"Middle and senior management personnel are taken mostly from outside the company, and the man who could fill the gap between the top and the shop-floor is always found wanting in management skills," Brooks said.

The course includes improving written communication skills, office administration, providing an understanding of how financial information is collected and used and providing an insight into how financial resources should be managed.

Brooks emphasised that typical participants would be people already in supervisory or junior management positions.

The course will be run for four five-day sessions over four months.



South African killer squads 'still active'

South Africa 15/11/91

254

HARARE - Anti-apartheid campaigners say South Africa is still operating so-called "death squads" in neighbouring black states, despite its declared commitment to peace in the region.

"My information is that the killer machine is in place," said South African Anglican priest Michael Lapsley, who lost an eye and both hands when a letter bomb exploded in May 1990 at his exile home in Harare.

He blames South African agents for the letter bomb and says he wants an international investigation into attacks on opponents of Pretoria.

"I prefer to have the issue handled by an international commission and to see all the perpetrators of these crimes punished," said Lapsley, who spent more than seven months in hospital.

Another anti-apartheid activist, teacher Jeremy Brickhill, has vowed to sue the Government for R900 000 in damages after he was seriously injured in a car bomb blast three years ago.

Paralysis

Since October 1987, he has spent most of his time in London hospitals receiving treatment for the burns, internal injuries and multiple fractures he suffered in the blast at a suburban shopping centre in Harare. A shoulder injury still causes him sporadic paralysis.

Brickhill (35) a naturalised Zimbabwean who was born in South Africa, says Pretoria has frustrated his efforts to mount a court case by refusing to grant him a visa to enter the country.

"As victims of South African death squads and destabilisation campaigns we have the right to demand that these structures are dismantled completely," said Brickhill, who was an adviser to the African National Congress at the time of the blast.

He says he has proof that South African death squads are still active in neighbouring black states.



While such accusations were commonplace in the early 1980s, they have petered out as Pretoria has moved over the past 18 months to shed its former commitment to white minority rule.

South Africa for years ran well-documented sabotage operations against its neighbours, including years of occupation of southern Angola, funding of a Mozambican guerilla movement at least until 1984, and fly-by-night raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

High cost

The so-called destabilisation campaign is estimated by the region's economic body to have cost black-ruled southern African countries more than R140-billion since 1980.

Pretoria admits that until recently it employed sabotage units in neighbouring black states to assassinate its opponents, mainly exiled South Africans from anti-apartheid groups which were outlawed until a year ago.

But State President FW de Klerk, who has begun talks with the ANC to end apartheid and introduce a multi-racial democracy, has said cross-border operations stopped after he came to power in July 1989.

Campaign

Brickhill, looking pale and frail, told a recent news conference he was going to press on with his campaign to start his court case in South Africa.

He said he had evidence, which he would disclose in court, that the death squads were still active in southern Africa.

A South African judicial inquiry into allegations that death squads operating inside the country were controlled by the State ruled in October there were no direct Government links.

But the Harms Commission



Before the blast tragedy ... Father Michael Lapsley.

was barred from hearing about South African sabotage attacks in the rest of the region.

Brickhill said the fact the commission did not inquire into the death squads' external operations showed their foreign wings were still in place.

He said Pretoria's refusal to give him a visa to instruct lawyers in South Africa was also evidence of this.

"That to me is strong evidence that the cover-up is intended to keep death squad structures intact for future use," he said. "In view of the chicanery of the South African Government, this should be done in full public view."

Since De Klerk came to power, Pretoria has lifted the ban on anti-apartheid movements including the ANC, released hundreds of political prisoners and allowed thousands of exiled South Africans to return home.

Some world leaders have said the South African Government is now acting in good faith to secure

a negotiated end to apartheid.

But diplomats and analysts say they are not so sure white right-wingers and elements in the South African Defence Force are toeing the Government line.

They point to Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony, where private groups of right-wing white South Africans and former Portuguese settlers are believed to be funding a rebel movement fighting a 15-year-old bush war to topple the government.

Maputo says South African right-wing groups replaced Pretoria in supplying arms and logistical support to the Mozambique National Resistance.

Harare-based sources in the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, both demanding majority rule in South Africa, said they believed the death squads were still in place.

"Our intelligence indicates they are all over but lying low," said a PAC official - *Sapa-Reuters*.

SA military machine swallows up another 30 000 young males

By GAVIN EVANS 11/11-17/11/91

OVER 30 000 white South African males began their year's military service this week, while hundreds of others were doing their best to find out how to get out of their call-ups, and three informed the defence force of their refusal to serve.

According to counsellors from the independent Conscripton Advice Service, it is of growing concern to conscripts that at a time when apartheid is on its way out, compulsory military service remains a whites-only preserve.

End Conscripton Campaign (ECC) leader Chris de Villiers said indications are that this is prompting growing passive resistance to the call-up — particularly among those who have completed their national service but are still liable for camps.

"Even among those who are not politically motivated there is increasing resentment that conscription is a whites-only affair."

"But with the Citizen Force camps there are very strong indications that the turnout is becoming disastrously low for the South African Defence Force. One end of the year camp near Johannesburg had only 30 people turning up out of the 400 called up, and in another it was 10 out of 75, with two of the 10 immediately being given deferment."

De Villiers said that despite the fact that the SADF was out of Angola and Namibia and was playing a less controversial role in the townships, resistance to the system continued and the advice service had received a "stream of people requesting information on how to get deferment".

He said the number of conscripts who

had publicly refused to serve in the SADF by signing the Register of Objectors had grown from 771 in 1989 to 1 300

Since the late 1970s 21 politically motivated objectors have been charged with refusing to serve, and over 50 have been charged with the lesser offence of failing to report for military service.

This year's January call up has seen three objectors refusing to start their national service. Francois Krige reported for service in Potchefstroom and announced his refusal to serve. Uitenhage objector Warren van Rooyen took a similar stand yesterday and in Johannesburg the Reverend Alan Storey opted not to report for service.

De Villiers said the ECC had opted not to hold high-profile protests this year but would concentrate on lobbying various parties to move to end the conscription system, and on formulating proposals for a new defence force.

"But we are still strongly supporting those who refuse to serve, and find it disturbing that at a time when members of Umkhonto weSizwe are likely to be indemnified and released from prison, pacifists like Alan Storey should still face lengthy prison sentences."

The African National Congress has issued a statement commending those who refuse to serve in the SADF for their "courageous stand", and urging "all young white conscripts to follow their shining example".

"Such principled opposition to apartheid is a clear signal that the South Africa of the future will belong to all who live in it, black and white."

It was "regrettable" that the government had not scrapped compulsory military service in a transition period.



Conscripted ... but Francois Krige refuses to do his military service

Picture: ROGER BOSCH, Afrapix

'We won't serve in SADF'

Weekly Mail Reporters 254

HE had uplifted more black people in Namibia than he had killed, the colonel reassured conscientious objector Francois Krige when he reported to Danie Theron Battle School in Potchefstroom on Wednesday.

When Krige told Colonel Piet Miller, the unit's commander, that he came to

Potchefstroom to put on record that he refused to do national service, Miller treated him like any other "troop with a problem", the 22-year-old conscientious objector told *The Weekly Mail*.

"In all fairness I must say that the colonel was very civil towards me. He seemed to be of the opinion that I would make a fine soldier," Krige said. "I am not afraid to go to jail."

Krige feels the government faces the dilemma of whether to call up African National Congress members and at the same time "throw exiles into jail. That would be contrary to the Pretoria Minute".

Three of 10 Congress of South African War Resisters who returned from exile in November 1990, including Krige, were called up this week. They intend to illuminate the government's dilemma. "It is also our idea to facilitate the return of other war exiles and test the water for them."

A spokesman for the SADF said the due process of law will take its course. If Krige is prosecuted, it will be done under the Defence Act.

Recently ordained Methodist minister Reverend Alan Storey did not report for his one year call-up on Wednesday.

Storey (22) left for a 10-day retreat to Delmas after joining his father, Bishop Peter Storey, in preaching at a "Vigil for Peace" service, on Tuesday night. A fax was sent to the SADF by his lawyers, informing it of his refusal to serve.

Storey expects to be charged with refusing to do his national service, and technically could face up to six years imprisonment, although this is no longer a mandatory sentence.

He said he rejected the option, open to religious pacifists, of applying to the Board for Religious Objectors to do community service.

"I do not believe that religious persons have a monopoly on integrity and conscience," he said. "If there were a genuine, alternative way of serving this society creatively and within non-violent structures and if this were open to all, I would have no hesitation in offering myself for such service."

Uitenhage resident Warren van Rooyen this week reported to the Forest Hill Command base — but only to declare that he refused to do his national service.

Van Rooyen (21) said he was prepared to go to jail as he was opposed to military conscription for political reasons.

"In the case of military conscription one has no choice about whether one would like to be part of a killing machine or not."

Sorry, wrong number, says defence force

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK 254

OWNERS of illegal cordless phones who were under the impression they had been legalised, were given a nasty shock this week — and a grace period to get rid of their phones.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) has given the thumbs-down for low-frequency cordless phones, claiming that they interfere with military frequencies. However, this has been disputed by industry insiders.

At the same time, the Post Office has given approval to the use of "certain frequencies under prescribed conditions" — but has yet to prescribe the conditions.

The Weekly Mail reported last month that the Post Office had passed the buck on legalising low-frequency — and low-cost — cordless phones to the SADF, which had been allocated the lower frequencies.

The Post Office announced at the time that it would approve the low-frequency phones, provided the SADF gave the go-ahead.

This was interpreted in the media as broad approval of the low-frequency phones, with SADF acceptance seen as a formality.

However, in a statement this week, Defence Headquarters announced that it would only make a "concession to share certain frequencies" for one year. The concession would be reviewed annually for a maximum of three years, after which no sales would be permitted of cordless phones in the lower frequency range. "This period of grace serves therefore as a preparatory and change-over period to the higher band."

"The SA Defence Force undertook to perform technical tests on cordless telephones to determine what effect these would have on military radios and what effect military radios would have on the instruments if the frequencies involved were used jointly," Defence Headquarters said.

"The tests were done because the frequency bands within which cordless telephones operate in the lower band (46-49MHz) are allocated exclusively for use by the military."

The tests showed that "there is indeed mutual interference." However, Defence Headquarters did not provide details of the nature of the tests, or of how widespread the interference would be.

Their findings have been disputed by industry insiders.

"Allocation of frequencies to the commercial sector, issued by the Post Office, state categorically that the frequencies available are in the 30-50MHz band, and in no way does this interfere with military frequencies, which are 60-66MHz," said Peter Michael, owner of a specialist communications business in Sandton.

"This exercise and the claim of interference with military equipment is in my view a smokescreen," he said. "But for what, I have no idea."

The Post Office has confirmed that dealers will be able to sell low-frequency cordless phones during the grace period, and says their use will still be permitted after their sale becomes illegal. However, these phones would have to be licensed, and would have to follow certain specifications which, it said, would be ready in just over a month.

Defence Headquarters supported the use of the higher band (900MHz) for cordless phones "because the approved frequencies were made exclusively available for cordless telephones, approved technical specifications exist and the Defence Force cannot give away the lower band."

The existing 900MHz models came on to the market at more than R2 500.

It is unlikely that the low-frequency cordless phones already sold will meet the new specifications.

However, the three-year grace period suggests new possibilities.

"Effectively they've legalised it," says Michael, "because by that time the ANC will be in charge."

PHAMBILI HIGH SCHOOL

Phambili School, an independent community project committed to building a relevant education and catering for the educational needs of young people, victimized by the socio-political crisis in the country has the following posts which must be filled immediately

1. CO-ORDINATOR - EDUCATION PROGRAMME

- 1.1 The tasks will include
 - to provide direction for the school in terms of its education programme, planning and developing relevant curriculum, initiating a staff development programme, liaison with funders and other educational organisations, etc.
- 1.2 To start immediately
- 1.3 Salary: departmental scale but negotiable

2. CO-ORDINATOR - ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 The tasks will include
 - to establish an efficient administrative and management structure for the school, acquire and maintain all school equipment, books, resources and buildings,
 - to set up systems for staffing, policy, UIF, medical aid, pension scheme, etc.
 - organise and implement timetables, etc.
- 2.2 Salary: departmental scale, also negotiable
- 2.3 to start duties immediately

3. ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

- 3.1 The tasks will include.
 - to set up and maintain files and filing system for the school,
 - to prepare and issue salaries for the staff,
 - to carry out any financial transaction for the school,
 - to maintain school equipment, keep or file maintenance contracts,
 - banking and general bookkeeping,
 - typing and general office work.
- 3.2 Salary: departmental scale, also negotiable
- 3.3 Successful applicant must be prepared to start immediately

4. TEACHING POSTS

- Successful applicants to start immediately,
- Closing date for applications is 17th January 1991,
- Standards 8, 9 and 10;
- Subjects
 - 1. English - 3 posts
 - Afrikaans - 2 posts
 - Zulu - 3 posts
 - 2. Biology - 3 posts
 - Physical Science - 2 posts
 - Mathematics - 2 posts
 - 3. Accounting, Economics and Business Economics - 3 posts
 - 4. History - 2 posts
 - Guidance & Library - 1 post
 - Geography - 1 post
 - 4.1 Salary: departmental scale

Application letters with detailed C.V. must be addressed to the Executive Committee, Phambili School, c/o 509/10 Poynton House, 85 Gardiner Street, DURBAN, 4001

Conscripting for unity

STimes 13/11/91

EXCLUSIVE white conscription is unacceptable. But a non-racial conscription allowing the free choice of a non-military option will serve, at this time, the national interest much better than a volunteer defence force.

The South African Defence Force is a national asset with an outstanding infrastructure of military and other equipment, buildings and property and, most important, personnel.

By African standards it is probably the best and by world standards, among the best.

In spite of the scandalous Civil Co-operation Bureau and destabilisation activities, the SADF has retained the confidence of South Africans. This is nowhere better demonstrated than in those black communities with alleged ANC and UDF sympathies who called in the help of the SADF.

This has, of course, undermined the premise on which the End Conscription Campaign, which is closely aligned to the ANC, based much of its campaign against conscription.

The new South Africa needs national symbols and a sense of national identity, and the SADF can make a huge contribution by administering a form of conscription which:

- Would call up a representative cross-section of South Africans from all race and language groups,

- Would allow the free choice

Chris de Villiers' call for the end of conscription on this page last week is misplaced, argues GRAHAM McINTOSH

of a non-military form of national service administered by the Department of Manpower;

- Would use a balloting system if the SADF could not accommodate all 18-year-old South African males.

The training should not only serve military purposes, but be aimed at enhancing education and nation building. All conscripts should be billeted to ensure units are a representative cross-section of South Africans.

Tradition 254

Six weeks of basic training under tough and competent NCOs will quickly create a sense of solidarity that will serve South Africa well in the future.

A further factor to bear in mind is that conscription is established in the English-speaking military tradition, in the Zulu *amabutho* and regimental call-up tradition, in the commando tradition of the Afrikaners and no doubt in other communities.

The homeland defence forces have all been trained by the SADF and can easily be re-integrated. Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers will probably only

require minimal retraining. Absorbing them should not be a problem, always bearing in mind that comparing MK to the SADF is like comparing a mouse to an elephant.

A volunteer and professional SADF could easily become sectional, whereas a conscripted citizen force, or people's army, or *volksleër*, could not become that.

A volunteer Defence Force might end up being composed of MK, the ECC and comrades, or else the AWB, CP and elements of Inkatha. All South Africans should be part of the SADF and conscription would guarantee that.

Conscription, properly applied, could be one of the finest means of letting South Africa realise the potential of its rich diversity of energetic, able people.

The SADF is superbly equipped to help the new South Africa exploit its human resources and one hopes it recognises and seizes the opportunity.

- *Graham McIntosh is a former MP and was court-martialled in 1987 for refusing to report for a "dad's army" call-up.*

SAAF set to smash embargo

THE SAAF is to purchase trainer aircraft worth about \$100m in what is thought to be the first official acquisition of foreign military equipment since the imposition of a UN arms embargo in the late 1960s.

At least 10 countries are believed to be lining up with bids to supply new generation turboprop military aircraft.

The January edition of UK-based Flight International says the SAAF contract is for 40 off-the-shelf turboprop tandem trainers and several simulators

A source close to Swiss manufacturer Pilatus said it and French, British, Polish, Romanian, Chilean, Finnish, Indian, Italian and Brazilian manufacturers were competing against two home-grown SA aircraft, both top-secret projects.

LINDEN BIRNS

One of the local planes is being developed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the other by Ermelo aircraft manufacturing company Celair *Bidam 14/1/91*.

Sources said Pilatus could be the most likely contender, with real competition from France's Aerospatiale, Brazil's Embraer company and Poland's Orlic. Pilatus, which tested a prototype PC9 in SA last year, supplies the Botswana and Bophuthatswana air forces with PC7 trainers.

French foreign affairs spokesman Caroline Desselas said it would be "most sur-

□ To Page 2

SAAF *Bidam 14/1/91*

prising" if a company like Aerospatiale — which is 50% public owned — allowed its products to be sold in SA for military purposes, because of the arms embargo

Jane's Defence Weekly southern African correspondent Helmoed Romer-Heitman said if the Gulf situation developed into a war, the Suez Canal could be closed and foreign shipping forced to round the Cape

"This would put SA in a position to barter itself out of the arms embargo in return for allowing US-backed forces to use SA naval facilities," he said, adding that a depression in the world aviation industry could enable manufacturers to prompt their governments into "shutting both eyes" and letting them sell trainers to SA.

SAAF spokesman Col Les Weyer said he could not comment on procurement deals as these were the sole domain of Armscor

Armscor spokesman Don Henning said it was company policy not to disclose any details on procurement of equipment

CSIR aeronautical systems technology

(254) □ From Page 1

division marketing manager George van der Merwe said the CSIR was involved only in design, development and testing of technology, which he said could well be incorporated by local industry

Celair chief Peter Cellier could not be reached for comment

Aerospatiale built up a close relationship with SA in the 1960s when it sold Alouette, Puma and Super Frelon helicopters to the SAAF.

Johannesburg-based Helquip MD Peter Piggot said his company was "extremely close" to securing distribution rights to all Aerospatiale's fixed wing aircraft and rotary wing products, which it already marketed in SA "All of our equipment would certainly be presented if we were to make a bid to supply the SAAF with trainers"

The Brazilian Embraer and British Shorts-312 Tucano are also to be evaluated by the SAAF

● See Page 3

Trade surplus may be due to arms exports

SW 30/1/91 (254)

By Mark Suzman

The allegations by London's Independent newspaper that Armscor has been shipping ammunition to Iraq despite the UN arms embargo has renewed speculation that South Africa's 1990 record trade surplus was fuelled by increased arms exports

The last three months of last year had the biggest trade surpluses on record, and in October exports surged to R6,25 billion, R2,5 billion more than September

According to Wim Holtes, chief executive of the SA Foreign Trade Organisation, the overall increase in the trade surplus was due to broad-based strength over a number of sectors, especially manufacturing and diamond exports

Admitted

Nevertheless, he admitted that a substantial portion of these increases, especially October's, came in the form of nearly R10 billion worth of "unclassified exports," which comprise gold, platinum, uranium and arms exports

In fact, following the August 2 invasion of Kuwait, monthly sales of unclassified exports rose to over R2 billion and stayed above that level for four consecutive months — a record that in the light of relatively static precious metal prices was very probably due to increased arms exports

The authoritative weapons magazine, Jane's Defence Weekly, revealed that just one week after the invasion, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

ordered between 50 to 70 South African G-6 cannons

According to Helmut Heitman, South African correspondent for the magazine, the G-6 costs in the region of R10 million so the deal would probably be worth between R500 to 700 million to Armscor

There has been speculation that similar deals with other Middle Eastern countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, have also been made.

Moreover, suspicion of continued South African arms involvement with Iraq has been around since the invasion

In late August, American TV network NBC alleged that South Africa was continuing to trade with Saddam Hussein

In addition, several sources suggested that South Africa had maintained ties to Iraq after the embargo to get payment from earlier shipments

The Independent article repeated these allegations while also charging that Iraq had purchased Armscor's entire 1990 stock of G-5 ammunition and that SA customs had managed to seize only the last shipment of 48 000 regular G-5 shells and 5 500 special chemical shells.

But Mr Heitman reckons it is unlikely that the shells were sold to Iraq in view of the difficulty of getting any shipments through the US blockade before the war started

He also thought it improbable that South Africa would risk jeopardising its relations with the US or the possibility of future arms sales to Gulf countries by flouting the embargo

Instead, Mr Heitman suggests that large amounts of G-5 ammunition probably have been sold to countries in the Gulf, but it is far more likely that Armscor sold it to the Saudis or the UAE

Two soldiers face murder charges

Monday 29/1/91

254

DURBAN — Two soldiers are set to face murder charges in connection with the death of two policemen at the Craigieburn army base near Umkomaas on the Natal South Coast at the weekend.

And 23 R-4 assault rifles have been sent to Pretoria for ballistic tests.

Police said although only two men had been arrested at this stage, the investigation was continuing and more arrests were expected soon.

Sgt Patrick Stander of Oudtshoorn and Const Hentie Laubscher of Pretoria were allegedly gunned down by the soldiers and W/O E Roos of Parys in the Free State was slightly wounded in the shoot-out. Their police vehicle was extensively damaged.

The three policemen were investigating a disturbance complaint at the base when they were fired on.

One soldier was injured in the ensuing exchange of fire and his leg was amputated yesterday at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

The soldiers were on detached duty in Natal from the Potchefstroom Equestrian Centre base and were stationed at Craigieburn.

Although they were battle trained by 121 Battalion, an SADF spokesman said they were not part of the unit and had been transferred to the Equestrian Centre.

The three policemen were members of a special group doing unrest duty

Own Correspondent

An SADF spokesman said the investigation into the shootings was being conducted by the police and did not wish to comment further.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that investigations into the shootout could take two years or longer to complete.

A similar incident occurred in December 1988 when two police constables were allegedly killed in an ambush laid by SADF members at a Soweto house.

The inquest into the Soweto shooting is due to take place in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court only on February 12 this year — 26 months after the shooting.

In this case, the SAP and SADF were allegedly responding to information that the Soweto house was linked to the then-banned ANC.

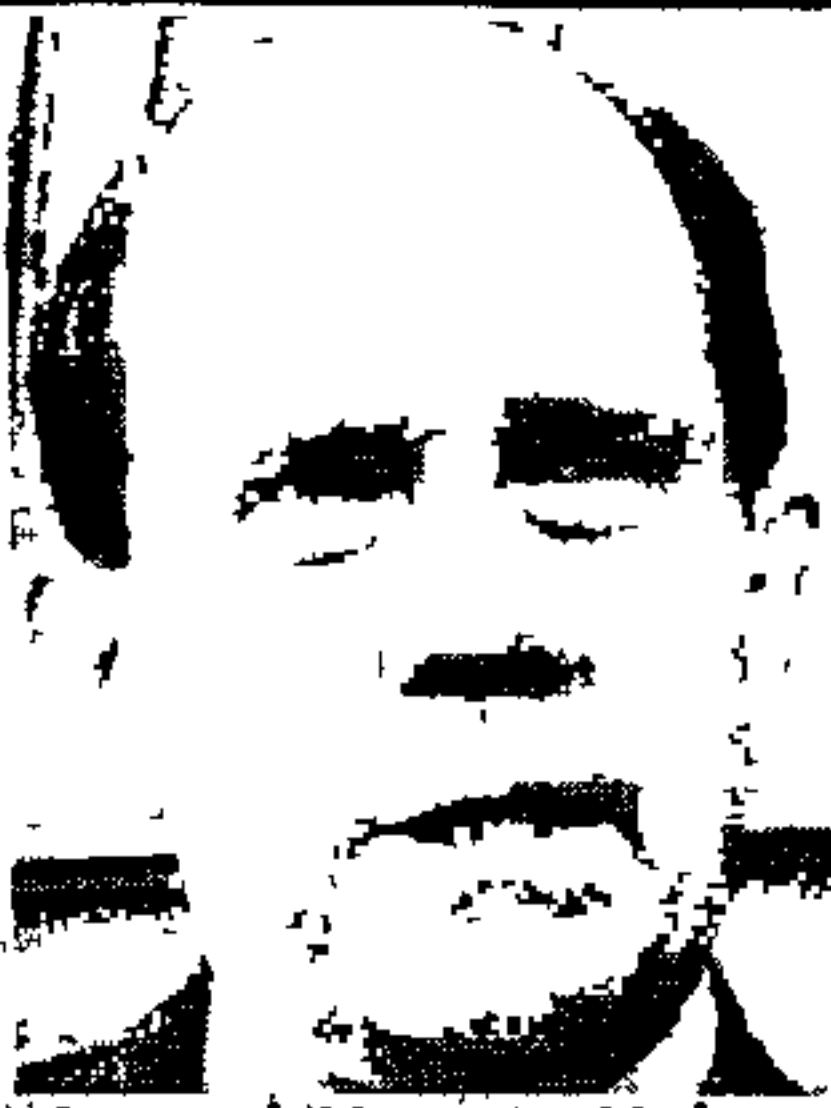
The SAP members took up positions inside the house while the SADF members prepared to attack the house from outside.

Apparently neither the SAP nor the SADF informed the other about their respective operations.

Two special constables were killed in the ensuing gun-battle.

Police spokesman Capt Ruben Bloomberg said investigations and the inquest into Friday's incident could take as long to wind up.

"The police must make a thorough investigation and follow up every single angle," he said.



General Magnus Malan

SA ammo sales to Iraq denied

MS
29/1/91
(2)
(254)

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan has rejected claims published in Britain that Armscor delivered 155mm ammunition to Iraq in December.

He also questioned the motives of The Independent of London in "printing such obvious and blatant lies without any attempt to verify its facts".

In a statement issued by his spokesman, Dr Das Herbst, General Malan said: "South Africa, and therefore Armscor, made no deliveries to Iraq in defiance of UN sanctions against Iraq of August 8 1990.

"The statement that ammunition was delivered till December 1990 is therefore totally inaccurate."

POISON GAS

Armscor had "never manufactured for or sold to any client artillery shells adapted to carry poison gas".

He also rejected claims that the United States had bought up Armscor's "1991 supply" of 155mm ammunition.

"Accusations regarding the South African Customs Service intercepting shipments to Iraq, Armscor receiving payments in gold with President Kaunda's implied complicity from Iraq and the Saudi government buying up Armscor's entire stock of 155mm shells... are ridiculous and devoid of all truth."

SA denies it supplied arms to Iraq after sanctions

Political Staff and London Bureau (254)

Defence Minister Magnus Malan has hotly denied a British newspaper report that Armscor was delivering artillery ammunition to Iraq until mid-December

And Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday the report in The Independent newspaper was "part of the campaign to discredit South Africa"

However, The Independent said last night it stood by its report.

A spokesman said "We are quite happy with it, al-

though the whole thing seems to have been more in the nature of a cock-up than a conspiracy to supply weapons to Iraq"

The newspaper yesterday reported that South Africa had been supplying Iraq with long-range artillery ammunition — in defiance of United Nations sanctions — until last month

It said the artillery was capable of delivering poison gas shells up to 42 km, and analysts believed it posed a greater threat to Allied troops than Scud missiles

The Independent said Iraq had bought the entire 1990



General Magnus Malan

stock of special ammunition made by Armscor

It said the last delivery was intercepted by South Africa's own customs service in December. By then, the Americans — who had disco-

vered the illicit trade — had already bought up the 1991 supply

The report said the South Africans were paid in gold, sent to Lusaka during a visit to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on December 18

The violation of the UN embargo continued until last month, when a shipment of 48 000 155 mm shells and 5 500 shells adapted to carry poison gas was intercepted in Cape Town, the newspaper said

Departing from the
● To Page 2

SA denies breaking arms ban

Star 29/1/91 (254)
● From Page 1

usual policy of not commenting on Armscor sales, a statement from General Malan's office yesterday said South Africa and therefore Armscor had made no deliveries to Iraq in defiance of UN sanctions against Iraq of August 8 1990.

"The statement that ammunition was delivered until December 1990 is therefore totally inaccurate."

General Malan denied the claim that Armscor had sold 155 mm ammunition "adapted to carry poison gas"

He also denied that the US government had bought up the 1991 supply of 155 mm ammunition from Armscor to prevent it falling into Iraqi hands.

The statement from General Malan's office said "Accusations regarding the SA Customs Services intercepting shipments to Iraq, Armscor receiving payments in gold with President Kaunda's implied complicity from Iraq, the Saudi government buying up Armscor's entire 'stock of 155 mm shells' etc, are ridiculous and devoid of truth."

"The Minister not only rejects the inaccurate statements contained in this report but questions the motive of the newspaper in printing such obvious and blatant lies without any attempt to verify its facts," the statement added

Arm Scor also deals extensively with the UAE — Dutch group

By Alan Robinson
Star Bureau

Star 29/1/91 (254)

LONDON — South Africa is involved in extensive arms deals with a Middle Eastern country apart from Iraq, according to evidence obtained by the usually reliable anti-apartheid watchdog body, Shipping Research Bureau.

The Dutch-based organisation, which normally monitors South Africa's oil imports, claims Arm Scor is involved in the sale of the fearsome G6 155 mm howitzers to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It says between 50 and 70 of these howitzers were sold to the UAE just a week after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence, Das Herbst, said yesterday that the same claim had appeared before in Jane's Defence Weekly. At that time Arm Scor said it was not policy to comment on arms sales and it did not intend departing from this policy now.

The allegations about arms deals with the UAE coincided with a report in The Independent yesterday that Arm Scor has also sold substantial supplies of 155 mm artillery shells to Iraq. The Independent says these shells can be fitted to Iraq's "super-gun" and are capable of delivering poison gas heads over a range of 45 kms.

The Shipping Research Bureau also reports that the UAE signed a contract as long ago as 1986 undertaking to buy from Arm Scor the Hakim missile. The Hakim was apparently specially developed for the UAE by Arm Scor and the US-based International Signal and Control Corporation owned by James Guerin.

The G6 howitzers could have been "assembled" by Industrias Cardoen, controlled by Chilean arms dealer Carlos Cardoen, says the bureau.

"Mr Cardoen assembles guns and markets them, and other South African weapons, as Chilean products. He has dealt extensively with Arm Scor

and has been named in a great number of arms deals with the Gulf countries, such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia," it reports.

In its article, The Independent says Iraq has 100 of the South African-made GHN-45 artillery pieces "imported via Cardoen Industries of Chile".

It also quotes a press report as saying South Africa has invited the UAE to embark on joint production of the Rooivalk helicopter because it does not have sufficient funds of its own.

The source of the report is a finding by the Oslo-based World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

In addition, the Shipping Research Bureau also claims that most oil-laden tankers heading for South African ports come from the UAE. Other major suppliers from the Middle East are given as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran, Qatar and Egypt.

Military base shooting victims named

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The two policemen shot dead in a volley of rifle-fire at a military base on the Natal South Coast on Friday night were identified yesterday as Sergeant P Stander of Oudtshoorn and Constable H Laubscher of Pretoria

A third policeman, who was slightly wounded, has been identified as Warrant Officer E Roos, from Parys

The shoot-out occurred when police went to investigate a complaint — apparently of noise and disturbance — at the SADF's elite 121 Battalion, at Craigeburn near Umkomaas. The battalion is made up almost entirely of Zulu people

According to a joint statement issued by the SADF and

SAP, the policemen "came under fire from the army base" when they arrived about 8 pm.

"Two policemen were fatally wounded and another policeman was injured. One of the dead policemen was shot several times," the statement read

Police returned fire, and a seriously wounded soldier was later taken to King Edward VIII Hospital. His name has not been released

The statement gave no explanation for the shooting

An intensive investigation has been launched into the "very serious" matter but, said SAP public relations officer Major Coert Marais, "officially no arrests have yet been made"

The three policemen had been members of a special group seconded to various pla-

toons around the country for tours of duty, he said. They had been doing unrest duty at the time of the shooting

Major Marais said several soldiers were involved in the shoot-out. There was a "reasonably heavy barrage of fire directed at the police members"

He refused to confirm reports that the three policemen had been investigating a complaint of drunk and disorderly behaviour at the military base, and would not describe the nature of the complaint

"This is a delicate situation. There is a big investigation going on. Many people were involved and a lot of interrogations will be taking place. We cannot comment until the investigation has been completed"

'Arms sanctions defied'

Aid for Iraq — Armscor implicated

254
Star
28/11/91

LONDON — South Africa was supplying Iraq with long-range artillery ammunition — in defiance of United Nations sanctions — until last month, The Independent newspaper has learnt.

The artillery, designed by the man who also designed the Iraqi "supergun", is capable of delivering poison gas shells up to 42 km, and military analysts believe it poses a greater threat to Allied troops than Scud missiles.

The disclosure coincides with a hint by Iraq that it would use chemical or biological weapons in the Gulf War.

Iraq bought the entire 1990 stock of special ammunition made by Armscor in South Africa.

The last delivery was intercepted by South Africa's own Customs service in December. By then, the Americans — who had discovered the illicit trade — had already bought up the 1991 supply.

Last year Armscor supplied Iraq with huge quantities of its special long-range 155 mm ammunition, leaving the South African Army without shells.

A former British officer, now working for South African military intelligence, said the matter had come to his attention when the South

THE GULF WAR: Pages 2, 13

African Army was holding its autumn military exercise and an officer in charge of an artillery battalion reported that no 155 mm ammunition had been delivered to his unit. He said he was told "to keep his mouth shut".

The intelligence source said the army's stock of 155 mm shells was returned to Armscor early last summer so the company could rush shipments "three times as much as the previous year's" to Iraq before they were banned.

Armscor's excuse, said the source, was "We were not informed by any officials that we should not go ahead with shipments."

The shells were shipped through Jordan. The South Africans were paid in gold, which was sent to Lusaka during Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's visit to Zambia's president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, on December 18.

Lusaka airport was closed during President Saddam's visit, and he held talks with a South African delegation. The talks were arranged by Dr Kaunda.

The violation of the UN

embargo continued until last month, when a shipment of 48 000 155 mm shells plus 5 500 shells adapted to carry poison gas were intercepted by Customs in Cape Town.

South African military intelligence informed the Saudis. To deprive the Iraqis of the long-range ammunition, the Saudis bought the entire 1991 Armscor production of 155 mm shells. The Americans said the officer, then bought the stock themselves.

The 155 mm shell is fitted with "base-bleed" — a burning charge attached to its base which reduces drag during flight and increases the range from 33 km to 42 km.

The ammunition, and the GHN-45 and G-5 artillery pieces it is fired from, were designed by Gerald Bull, inventor of the "supergun".

Iraq has 100 of the South African-made GHN-45 and 200 of the G-5 weapons. The artillery pieces are deployed in Kuwait.

Armscor has supplied Iraq with hundreds of thousands of 155 mm shells, some of which were fitted with poison gas and fired against Iranian troops in 1986.

● A spokesman for Armscor told The Star today it was company policy never to comment on procurement matters — The Independent News Service, Pretoria Bureau.

BLACK SADF members unleashed a volley of rifle fire on three white policemen investigating a complaint at Craigieburn military base at Umkomaas in Natal on Friday night, killing two of the policemen and wounding the third

The policemen managed to return the fire, seriously wounding a black soldier

A short, terse joint statement released by the SADF and SAP yesterday morning offered no explanations as to what caused the clash, saying only that the matter was being probed

The dead men's names were withheld, but Natal police spokesman Major Coert Marais said a po-

Black troops kill cops in clash

254
C/pten 27/11/91

lice sergeant and constable were killed. He said the third policeman, a warrant officer, escaped with light wounds

Marais confirmed that several SADF soldiers, members of the all-black 121 Battalion, were involved in the shootout

"There was a reasonably heavy barrage of fire directed at the police

members."

He refused to confirm reports that the three policemen had been investigating a complaint of noise at the base

The policeman said no further details would be released to the media before next week

"This is a delicate situation" There is a big investigation going on

"Many people were involved and we have many statements to take

"We can't comment until the investigation is completed"

However, he did insist that the SAP members involved "weren't on the wrong side"

SADF spokesman in Natal, Lieutenant Johan Lubbe, refused to answer questions - Sapa

254

Staff Reporter
YOUNG'S FIELD near the Kenilworth race course may be disposed of by its owner, the SADF, along with 10 other portions of militarily-owned land in Cape Town.

This was disclosed in a report on proposed civil airfield facilities submitted to the executive committee of the Cape Town City Council

Local SADF spokesman Captain Roland Williams said he was unable to comment further on the matter yesterday, although he spoke to his director of public relations in Pretoria.

According to the council report, "Young's Field and indeed most major (stretches of) Defence Force land within the municipality have been scheduled for possible disposal as a result of a dramatic shift in state attitude".

City planner Mr Neville Riley told the committee that he had ascertained at a meeting with senior SADF officials on December 3 that the Defence Force was considering the possible disposal of 11 of its properties.

One of these was Young's Field, where the intention was to dispose of "the entire establishment"

Ysterplaat could possibly be jointly used by the civil flying fraternity and the Defence Force, the

'No comment' by SADF on land sale plan

report said.

Mr Riley was asked to inform the executive committee further of the 11 properties, and what was proposed to be done with them. He has not yet submitted his report.

Mr Richard Friedlander, chairman of the council's executive committee, said yesterday that he did not know which the 11 properties

were, although he knew Young's Field was among them.

Wingfield, near Goodwood, is likely to be another one, as the SADF has so much surplus land there that it was thinking last year of building a golf course.

Mr Friedlander said a meeting had been held with the SADF on the possibility of establishing a civil airfield closer to Cape Town than the existing facility at Fisantekraal, on the outskirts of the city

"The meeting was pretty positive. It looks as if we will get something. The civil airfield is unlikely to be at Young's Field, though, because of problems like flood paths," Mr Friedlander said

Discussions had not advanced as far as determining whether any of the former SADF land would be used for housing, or what price would be paid for it, he added

First black students at military academy

By DALE KNEEN, Defence Reporter
BLACK students have been enrolled at the Military Academy at Saldanha for the first time

The seven permanent force soldiers have enrolled as first-year students with 66 people of other races

Although the academy has been open to people of all races for over a decade, this was the first year that black soldiers had met the entrance requirements, said the academy's commanding officer Brigadier Fred du Toit

The students were among a group of all races who completed an "academic preparatory" course at Stellenbosch University before registering at the academy

Brigadier Du Toit said the academy also had an academic support programme to help students with disadvantaged educational backgrounds

Closing gap

"The programme, which is open to all officers at the academy, is also aimed at closing the gap between schooling and university," he said

One of the seven black students, Captain Peter Selone, 34, of 116 Battalion in Messina, said he believed a Bachelor of Military Science degree would benefit his career

"I'm pleased that blacks are attending the academy as this will encourage others to apply for admission"

Students at the academy, which was established in 1950, can choose natural, human or commercial sciences as specialised fields of study

Students graduate after three years with a B Mil degree from the University of Stellenbosch.



SADF FIRST: The first black students at the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay relax between lectures. Pictures ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus



MILITARY MIX: Part of the diverse group of soldiers, sailors and medics who comprise the 66 first year students at the academy.

SADF legal fees 'disgustingly high'

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL

THE R2,25 million of taxpayers' money paid to four advocates, used by the SA Defence Force in the Harms Commission inquiry, was so "disgustingly high" it brought the entire legal system into disrepute.

That's the assessment of Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The R2,25 million was paid to the four advocates for six months of work between February 7 and August 31 last year.

Revealed

One of the men was paid R900 000, the others R754 288,56, R457 500 and R295 000.

The figures were revealed in Parliament by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan in answer to a question tabled by the Democratic Party's Tony Leon.

General Malan refused to say which of the four advocates received which fee. "I do not consider it in the public interest or in the interest of the advocates to attach an

amount to each individual name."

Part of the amounts, he said, were negotiated as retention and closing fees.

Mr Leon found it disturbing that these fees — paid to compensate counsel for any difficulties in finding other work as a result of their being involved in a particular case — should have come to more than R400 000.

Professor Dugard said a senior counsel on a retainer might charge R60 000 a month, but that this figure was regarded by most lawyers as exceptionally high.

"What we're talking about here is someone charging double that."

He said he considered the size of the fees paid to the four advocates "a clear case for serious investigation".

What was particularly disturbing, he added, was that the State Attorney had approved these fees.

"Let's be frank. Over the past 40 years the State Attorney has briefed predominantly Afrikaner party loyalists and paid them extremely well to take part in political trials.

"Very high fees have been charged and paid, at

Star 23/2/91



TONY LEON: Found it 'disturbing.'



PROF DUGARD: "Grounds for a probe."

Challenge on 'death squads'

ALAN DUNN

CAPE TOWN — Government will be formally asked next week whether it will launch a fresh inquiry into "death squads".

Tian van der Merwe MP, Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order, is seeking a new investigation in the light of the death a week ago of a Johannesburg human rights lawyer, Bheki Mlangeni, who was killed by booby-trapped headphones.

The matter will be debated on Tuesday. Mr van der Merwe has posed the question to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee

the taxpayers' expense. "This should be a matter of serious concern to taxpayers, especially when South Africa has a

they had no legal representation, and pro deo counsel defending people on capital charges are paid no more than a few hundred rands a day.

"Meanwhile these guys are charging retainers that are ridiculously and disgustingly high."

Senior counsel in the Winnie Mandela case, who are being paid by the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund, are getting no more than R23 000 a month, the most IDAF will pay.

On that scale, the most the SADF advocates would have earned for their seven months of work would have been R161 000 each.

On a more generous scale of R5 000 a day, charged sometimes by senior counsel, the most the SADF advocates would have earned from the Harms Commission's 55 days of hearings in South Africa and London would have been R275 000.

The Pretoria Bar Council announced last month it was to investigate the estimated R12 million in fees paid to legal teams acting for the State during the com-

mission's hearings

The SADF team was led by Willem Burger SC, assisted by Piet de Lange, the SAP team was led by Louis Visser SC, assisted by Danny du Preez, the Civil Co-operation Bureau's legal team was led by Philip Hattingh SC, individual members of the SAP were represented by Sam Maritz SC, assisted by Peter Kemp.

Night and day

In addition, individual members of the CCB had their own legal representatives.

The chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, John Myburgh SC, said the only two Johannesburg advocates involved in the Harms Commission were Mr Hattingh and Mr Wessels.

Their fee was R75 000 a month for a senior counsel and R50 000 a month for a junior, for this fee, they had to be available night and day and were not entitled to take any other work.

Last month the Bar Council decided advocates should not charge "termination fees".

Malan fighting to the end

Spe 23/2/91

254

**PETER FABRICIUS
and SHAUN JOHNSON**

CAPE TOWN — Magnus Malan, already reeling from an unprecedented personal battering in Parliament, will receive no respite from the CCB scandal in the weeks ahead.

But the embattled Minister, fighting for political survival, shows no sign of withdrawing in order to relieve pressure on President F W de Klerk's Government.

"I won't leave when things go wrong. I will leave on the crest of a wave. I'm a fighter, re-member," General Malan said in a recent interview.

Opposition parties yesterday vowed to make him fight every inch of the way, saying they would use every available opportunity to raise the subject in Parliament.

Shrugged off

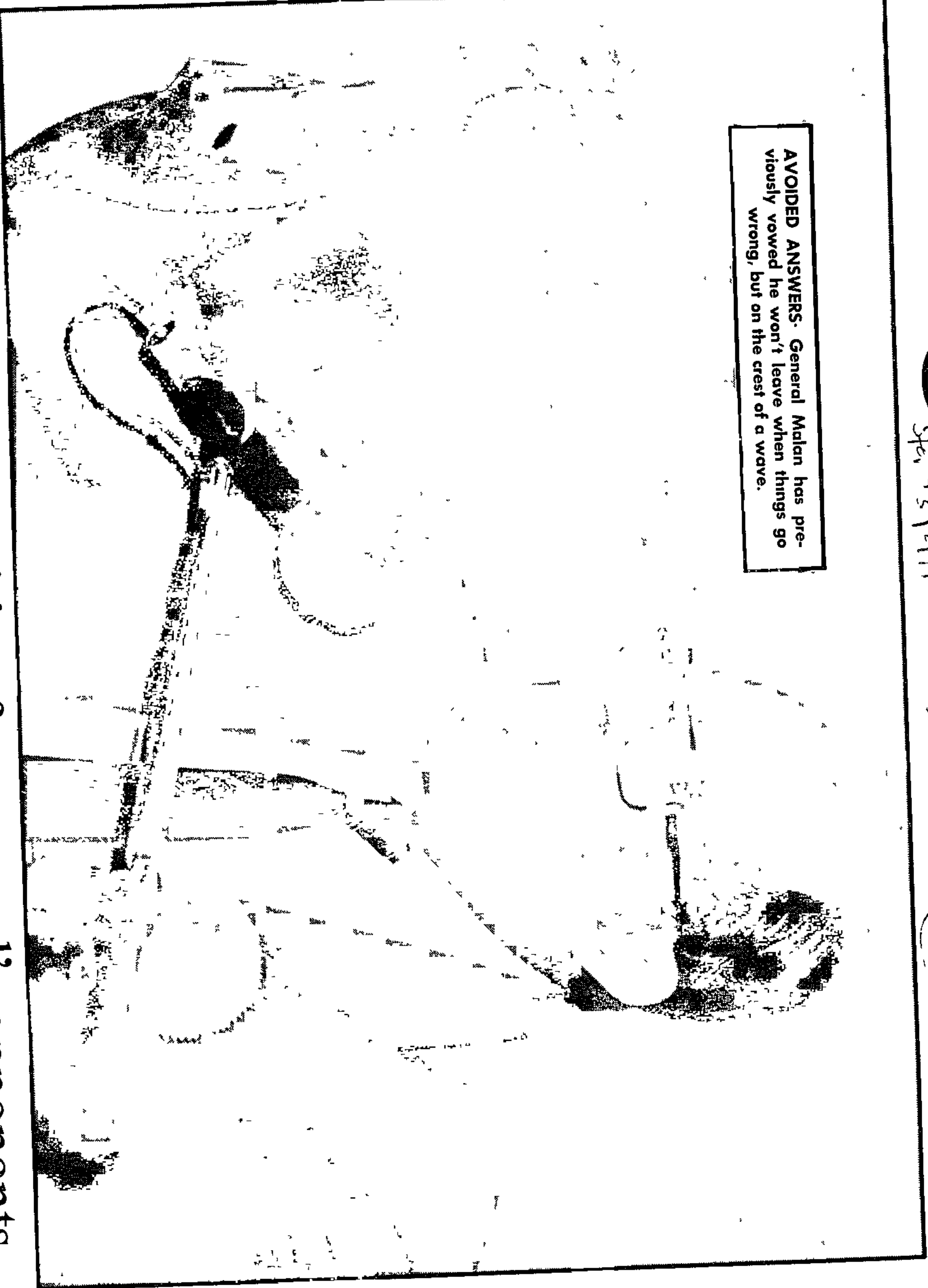
General Malan showed his resolve this week when he came out with guns blazing and took on the "total onslaught" directed against him by the Conservative Party and Democratic Party, acting in rare concert.

General Malan shrugged off powerful calls for his resignation and went on the offensive, refusing to answer the many questions raised by Auditor-general Peter Wronsley's report on the CCB finances.

He infuriated his assailants by implying that their attack was aimed at the SADF as whole, and not at him.

So clear were his diversionary tactics that

AVOIDED ANSWERS. General Malan has previously vowed he won't leave when things go wrong, but on the crest of a wave.



CCB providing ammunition for general's opponents

CP MP Casper Uys said yesterday "Saddam Hussein would have turned green with envy if he had witnessed the smoke-screen set up by Malan.

"He threw up this smoke-screen in front of the CP and DP by saying they were attacking the Chief of the Defence

Force, General Kat Liebenberg."

DP MP Colin Eglon and CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg angrily reminded General Malan that "we were not talking to the Chief of the Defence Force, we were talking to the Minister".

Even some senior Na-

tional Party sources expressed disappointment in his performance in Parliament.

In addition Die Burger, official mouthpiece of the Cape National Party said in an editorial "It is to be regretted that he (General Malan) did not use the opportunity in

Parliament to give a comprehensive answer to the various accusations (levelled by opposition parties)."

Die Burger said General Malan's attempt to defuse the attack — by asking MPs to hold off until the report came before

Parliament's Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) on March 6 — was not good enough.

"This committee will not be in public," Die Burger said, "and it could still be months before the public gets clear answers. This gives the op-

position parties the opportunity to make more political capital out of the unsavoury CCB episode."

It seems General Malan's wish is to try to put as much time as possible between himself and the continuing CCB scandal before bowing out gracefully.

But his plans are being bedevilled by his opponents, who refuse to let the controversy cool down.

The JCPA will subject senior defence force generals to a severe grilling when they discuss the Auditor-General's report.

Some National Party MPs are privately disturbed by some of the facts which emerged in Mr Wronsley's report.

They are particularly concerned about the evidence that even top generals seemed to be unable to control the CCB or force it to open its books for scrutiny by State auditors.

Hindered

Jasper Walsh, DP representative on the JCPA, said yesterday the DP would use the meeting on March 6 to ask

- What was there to hide?
- Who hindered the Auditor-General from doing his duty?
- What was the "full motivation" for the CCB which General Malan and Finance Minister Barand du Plessis signed in February last year? How much were they told about CCB activities?
- What action does General Malan intend taking against obstructing of audits?
- What action will the State President take following his assurances that he will not tolerate malpractice?

Mr Walsh said the overall impression was that of a major cover-up.

Although the DP would try to extract as much information as possible from the JCPA meeting on March 6, he feared that it would not be enough to get to the bottom of the scandal.

Time to adapt

Thousands
8/24/23/21/91
of defence
(254)
jobs at risk
in cutback

THE South African Defence Force is losing the most important war it has yet fought — its battle for survival as a modern, high-tech fighting machine. PAT DEVEREAUX investigated and found that if the mean machine does not adapt it will die.

SCRAPPED weapons projects and the prospect of further drastic cuts in next month's defence budget mean the South African military will never be equipped with state-of-the-art hardware — that's the verdict of military strategists

The reason the country can't afford to build it or buy it.

Already, sophisticated and expensive South African weapons projects, such as the development of a fighter aircraft and an attack helicopter, have been abandoned because of the huge costs involved

South Africa's massive arms industry and its development programmes are being cut to the bone in anticipation of the international arms embargo against the country being lifted

But that won't help, say strategists

They warn that the weak rand will make the buying of big-ticket military items, such as aircraft, too costly for any future government. And when that realisation dawns, it will then take years to start rebuilding the local weapons industry, and the cost of re-introducing programmes such as the jet fighter project will be prohibitive

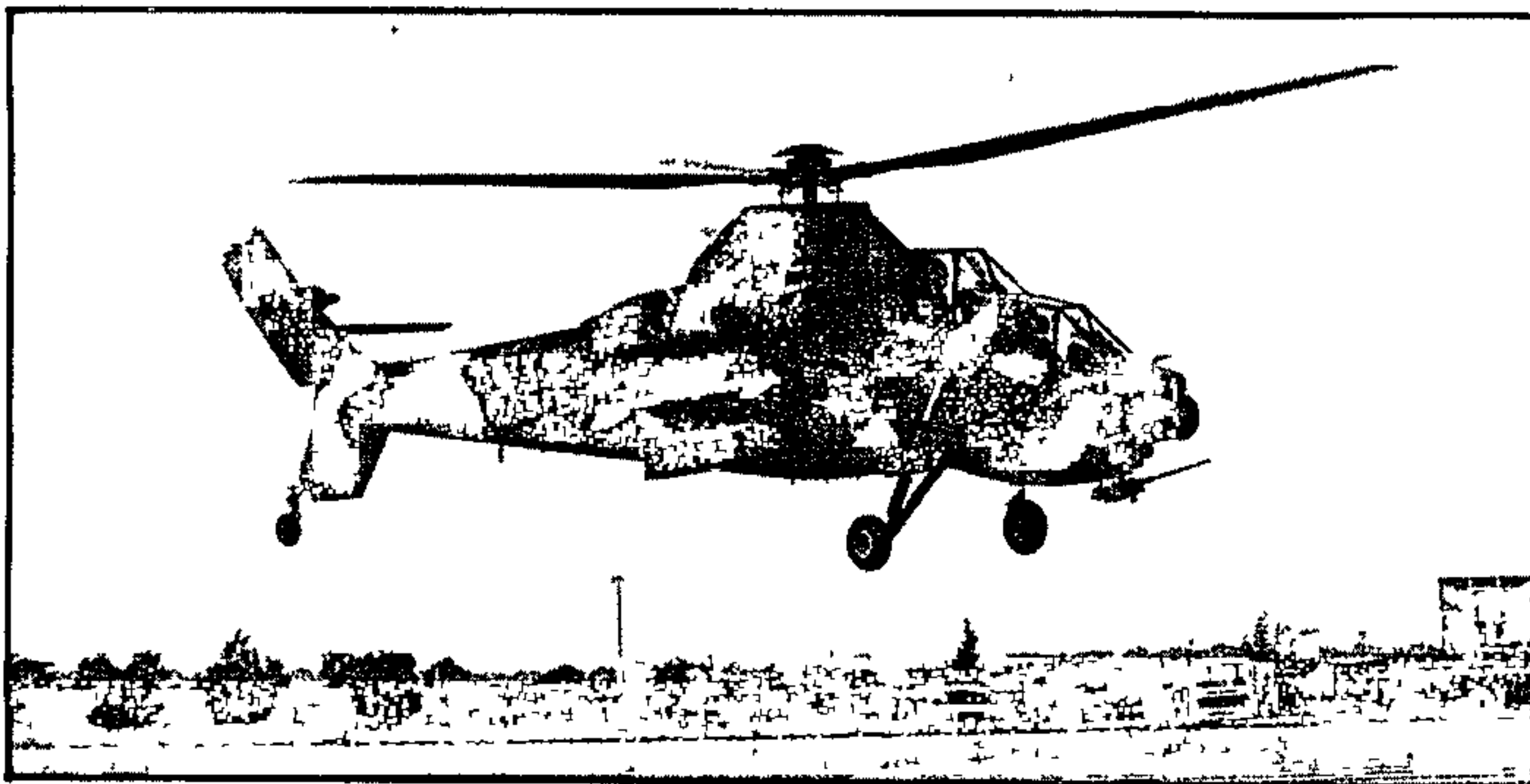
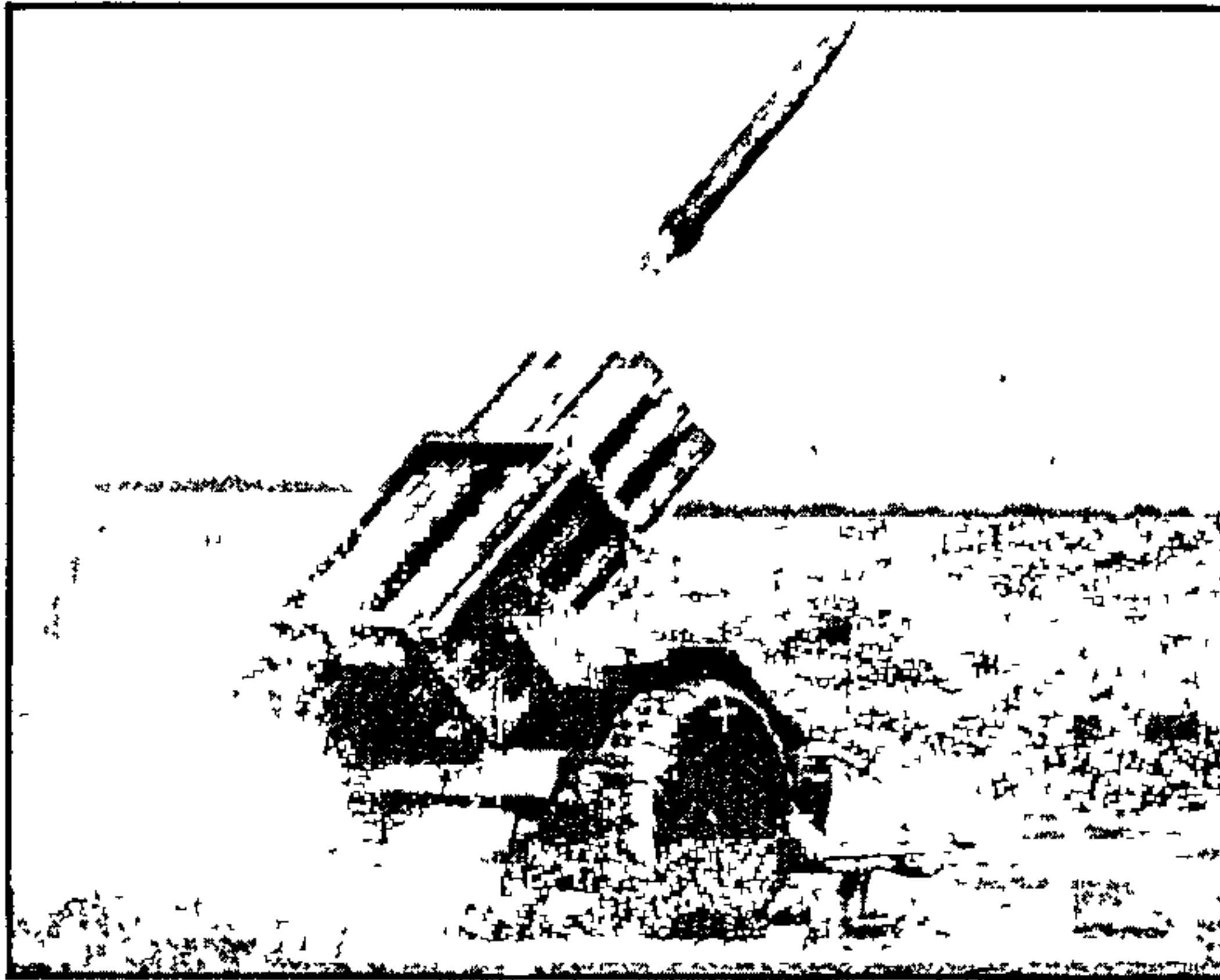
The winding down of the arms industry is already causing shockwaves in the economy, and could lead to the already leaner defence force deteriorating, military strategists warn

Supply

South Africa's arms parastatal Armscor — once the 10th biggest arms exporter — has had to face severe cutbacks. Fears are that if the cuts continue the military hardware company, which had "pushed arms sales to R5 billion and exports to R1 billion", according to Jane's Defence Weekly, could be "wrapped up"

Millions of rands have already been spent on the jet fighter project, which had reached an advanced stage before it was grounded

The Rooivalk attack helicopter was the first such project to



HIGH-TECH WEAPONRY Some of the sophisticated armaments developed by Armscor. Above is the Valkyrie 5 rocket system, a 12-tube, 1 340kg launcher, which can be towed by a light military truck, has a maximum range of 5,5 km and a lethal warhead area of 1 000 sq m. The G-5 howitzer is perhaps Armscor's best known weapon. A G-5 barrel (top right) is checked electronically for structural flaws in a local factory. The Cheetah III (right), an adaptation of the French Mirage, was SA's entry to aircraft development. Now the programmes to develop a jet fighter and the Rooivalk helicopter (above) have been scrapped

be scrapped by the Government, according to reports, although it had already flown and Armscor was preparing to supply a large number of them to the Air Force

Air Force Chief Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggerenberg last week told the aviation industry that shelved or aborted aircraft industry programmes could not be reinstated

He said the Air Force would continue its policy of updating equipment because this was cost effective. "In the present mood of worldwide cutbacks on defence, more and more defence forces will have to fall back on this solution"

Said military consultant and former SADF commandant Dr Jakkie Cilliers "The scrapping of the fighter aircraft project

has had a severe effect.

"There is no doubt that arms sanctions will be lifted within a year or two. But fighter aircraft can only be bought from Nato countries and after the Iraq situation one can expect there to be a tightening up of the sale of high-tech equipment and systems to third world countries

Rebuild

"Despite the lifting of the arms embargo SA will not be able to afford to replace its existing inventory of aged aircraft at a cost of R50 million to R80 million a plane

"Although there is no immediate threat of conventional warfare, if you allow the military to deteriorate it could take years to rebuild"

Local correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly and military expert Helmoed Heitman was also critical of the cutbacks

"Sanctions spinoffs meant the SADF received equipment to suit its needs. The alternative is that it will have to buy equipment suited to European or American markets

"Recent research into the building of German defence equipment found that 53 percent of taxes on this industry went back into the German government's coffers. If South Africa stopped manufacturing it would lose a similar tax percentage and the economy would suffer

"The biggest worry is the wrapping up of Armscor. So far high-tech experts and think-tanks have not been affected by

retrenchments, but if development projects continue to be scrapped they might feel limited and emigrate

"The intention should be to keep alive those think-tanks and sell designs or systems to other countries in order to buy technology in other areas. Locally the focus should be on building cheaper, less-sophisticated equipment. The two-axled fighter aircraft projects were too expensive to be built for the security forces"

Lost

He said the Air Force was at present dependent on Mirage F1s bought in 1975 and the Cheetah Mirages III dating back to the Sixties

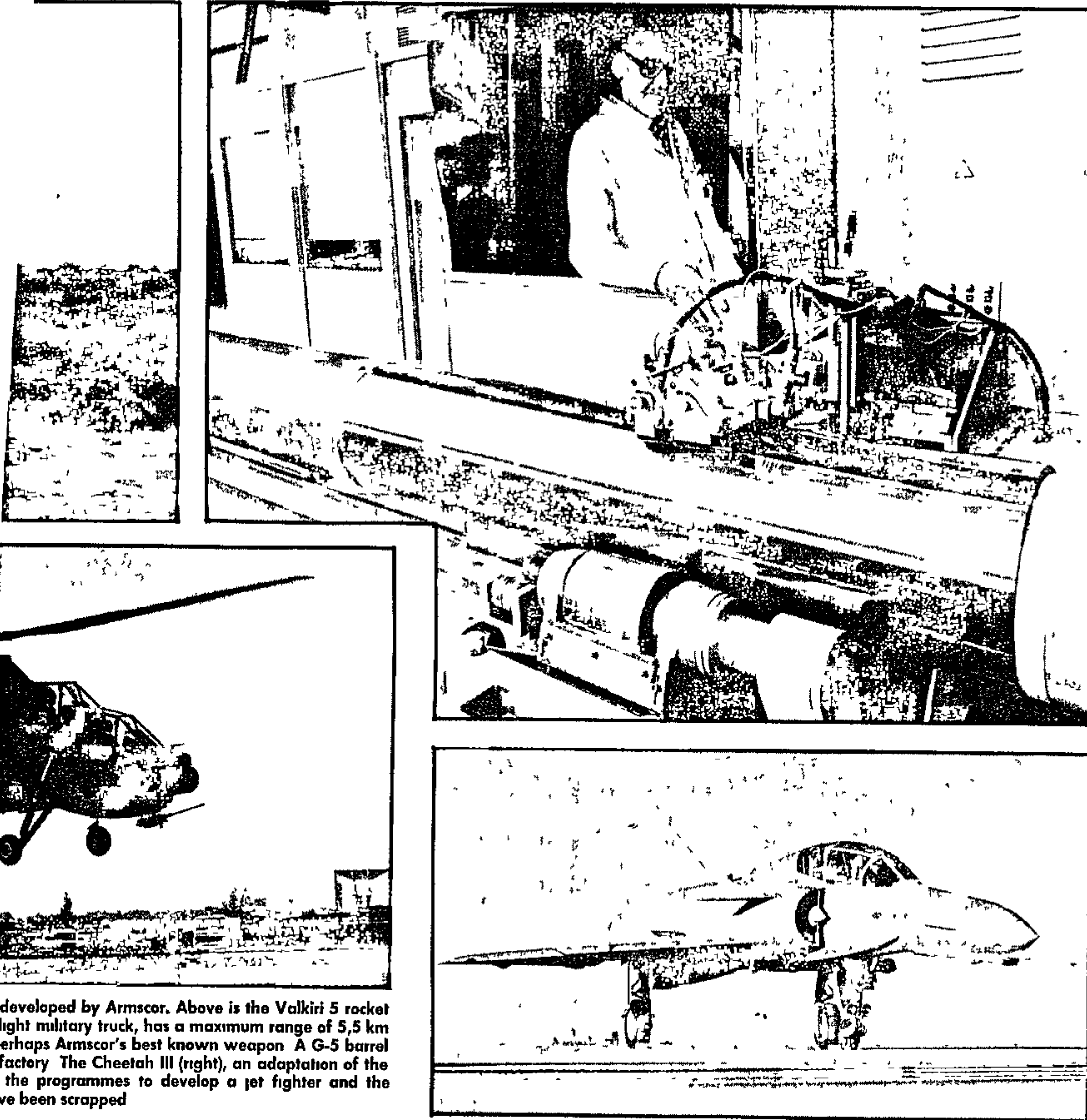
Major rationalisation and cuts

in defence spending 54 000 Armscor jobs will be lost by 1991. 13 500 people who look for work existing to Armscor

Writing in the Department of the Arms and Explosives and the engineering industry, the worst hit with a decline in the Pretoria, the Eastern Cape and Durban centres of the armaments industry

According to the industry have created a price control. The industry is also accu-

adapt or die



nts developed by Armscor. Above is the Valkiri 5 rocket y a light military truck, has a maximum range of 5,5 km is perhaps Armscor's best known weapon. A G-5 barrel cal factory The Cheetah III (right), an adaptation of the low the programmes to develop a jet fighter and the e) have been scrapped

Local correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly and military expert Helmoed Heitman was also critical of the cut-backs *SPW 23/2/91*
 "Sanctions spinoffs meant the SADF received equipment to suit its needs. The alternative is that it will have to buy equipment suited to European or American markets.
 "Recent research into the building of German defence equipment found that 53 percent of taxes on this industry went back into the German government's coffers. If South Africa stopped manufacturing it would lose a similar tax percentage and the economy would suffer.
 "The biggest worry is the wrapping up of Armscor. So far high-tech experts and think-tanks have not been affected by

retrenchments, but if development projects continue to be scrapped they might feel limited and emigrate.
 "The intention should be to keep alive those think-tanks and sell designs or systems to other countries in order to buy technology in other areas. Locally the focus should be on building cheaper, less-sophisticated equipment. The two-axled fighter aircraft projects were too expensive to be built for the security forces."
Lost
 He said the Air Force was at present dependent on Mirage F1s bought in 1975 and the Cheetah Mirage III's dating back to the Sixties.
 Major rationalisation and cuts

in defence spending mean up to 54 000 Armscor and SADF jobs will be lost by 1993, leaving 13 500 people who will have to look for work each year, according to Armscor research department chief Dr Andre Buys.
 Writing in the December edition of the Armscor magazine Salvo, he said the armaments, explosives and heavy military engineering industries would be the worst hit, with a corresponding decline in the economies of Pretoria, the East Rand, western Cape and Durban — the four centres of the nation's armaments industry.
 According to Dr Buys, years of selling only to the military have created a culture that prizes technical prowess above cost control. The armaments industry is also accustomed to de-

veloping and building weapons to detailed specifications rather than taking risks on its own designs.
 Meanwhile, military sources said hopes were high that once the arms embargo has been removed South Africa, no longer dependent on local military hardware, would be able to buy equipment on the international market, specifically fighter aircraft.
Leading
 "The lifting of sanctions would imply the participation of South Africa as a full member of a unique club in the world — the technology club," said Dr Das Herbst, spokesman for the Ministry of Defence.
 "This is a club to which South

Africa can positively contribute and in some aspects fulfil a leading role.
 "It is, however, expected that the arms embargo would be the last to be lifted."
 Dr Herbst confirmed there had been cuts in defence spending in January and September last year.
 Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies dismissed speculation that the present Government's scaling down of the defence force machinery meant a new Government could inherit an "incompetent" defence system.
 He said he believed the primary reasons for the scaling down was the diminished regional threat to the country and the need to curtail Government spending on defence.

Save your breath

SADF townships *(254)* the Republic, if so, how many?
 30 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence
 Whether any national servicemen requested the South African Defence Force in 1990 not to require them to do duty in any townships in

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

B86E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Handwritten: 22/2/91
 Departments/organizational components

6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in each department and organizational component referred to in section 6(1) of the Public Service Act, No 111 of 1984, as at 30 September 1990,

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the following eight salary intervals in each such department and organizational component, viz (i) more than R165 000, (ii) R120 001 to R165 000, (iii) R110 001 to R120 000, (iv) R87 001 to R110 000, (v) R74 001 to R87 000, (vi) R49 001 to R74 000, (vii) R38 001 to R49 000 and (viii) R29 001 to R38 000 and (b) to which population group did each of these persons belong?
 B35E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

Reply bound in Annexures of House—see M/121-1991

Own Affairs

Model B opinion polls *(Handwritten: 22/2/91)*

6 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) In respect of each province, (a) how many schools under the control of his Department conducted opinion polls to determine whether the parent body would support the introduction of the Model B admission policy for such schools and (b) how many of these schools obtained the required majority,

(2) whether any schools which failed to obtain the required majority applied to him for permission to introduce Model B, if so, with what results?
(Handwritten: 22/2/91) B27E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)
(1) Cape	112	107
Natal	62	59
OFS	1	0
Transvaal	42	35,

(2) 9 of which 5 were rejected and 4 were approved

New models: votes

8 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(a) (i) Which schools voted on the new models in 1990 and (ii) on what model did each school vote and (b) what was the (i) percentage poll, and (ii) percentage of those voting in favour of a model, in each case?
 B44E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)(i) %	(b)(ii) %
Aqua Vista Primary School	Model B	96 64	80,67	
Balmoral Girls' Primary School	Model B	94,30	89 35	
Barrydale Hoerskool	Model B	86 62	65 60	
Bathurst Primary School	Model B	80 82	75 34	
Bergvliet High School	Model B	92,76	88,67	
Bergvliet Primary School	Model B	94 67	91 12	
Blouberg Ridge Primary School	Model B	89,29	82 87	
Cambridge Preparatory School	Model B	89,49	82 30	
Camps Bay High School	Model B	96 28	89 70	
Camps Bay Preparatory School	Model B	90,51	86,08	
Camps Bay Primary School	Model B	91,87	88 55	
Cape Town High School	Model B	96 55	89,53	
Central Primary School	Model B	88 73	81 69	
Chinese High School	Model B	99 56	99 12	
Clarendon Primary School	Model B	88 26	82,20	
Clarendon Girls' High School	Model B	92 84	87 50	
Clarendon Girls Primary School	Model B	94 37	90 14	
Clarendon Park Primary School	Model B	83 65	79 83	

SADF to pay allowance to farmers in border areas

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

(254)

The South African Defence Force is to play a greater role in agriculture in border areas, Minister of Agricultural Development Kraai van Niekerk disclosed last night.

This was part of a Government move to "stabilise agriculture" in the areas, he said

The districts involved had been hard hit by years of drought and by farmers leaving the lands because of an inability to finance their operations

The SADF would be paying a "territory allowance" to farmers in the areas — which include the north-western Transvaal, northern Cape, eastern Free State, parts of the eastern Transvaal and the far northern Transvaal

Members of Citizen Force commandos would also qualify for the allowance

Dr van Niekerk said the changes to be introduced from today included the deproclama-

tion of border areas and the ending of specialised financial assistance schemes administered by his department

These included assistance with the buying of land and security measures for farmers and their families. Farmers were until recently paid R500 a month for their role in maintaining security in border areas

Farmers would also no longer be able to obtain help in buying network radios and special anti-landmine vehicles

Projects

According to Dr van Niekerk, it had been decided to maintain existing rent subsidies on loans approved by the department but at the same time there would be control of payments on a monthly territory allowance to farmers and commando members by the SADF.

Farmers in the areas would still be eligible for help in terms of existing financial and other assistance projects applicable to all farmers in South Africa

Embattled Malan under fire

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan took up arms again yesterday to fight off demands for his resignation over ever-vexing claims of sinister and unauthorised CCB operations

But the counter attack from Conservative and Democratic Party speakers was swift and sharp

The General, once more embattled after the release of Auditor-General Mr Peter Wronsey's report on the troubled and controversial attempt to get to the bottom of CCB funding and whether or not it was authorised, appeared to have opted for the tested military dictum that attack is the best form of defence

Accusing Conservative Mr Frank le Roux and Democrat Mr Jasper Walsh - who reopened the CCB debate with unequivocal speeches on Wednesday - of hampering parliamentary democracy and showing contempt for the SADF, General Malan drew even stiffer criticism yesterday

One of his opponents, DP MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, said the General had merely tried to "bluster" his way through the crisis, threatening the integrity of the government and President De Klerk, because he did not "have the guts" to accept his responsibility and resign

The third speaker of the afternoon, General Malan waited impassively, frowning slightly, as if in concentration, and seeming to listen intently to debate

When his turn came, he spoke from notes which he took from his pocket as he

reached the podium, prefacing his speech with a warning that he would not have time to take questions from the floor

Perceptions

He said there was an unwritten rule of parliament that Auditor-General's reports should be considered by the parliamentary select committee on public accounts before parties commented on them

The CP and DP had failed to honour this procedure, however, and had effectively "contaminated" the perceptions of others by pre-judging the contents of the report

To the accompaniment of a rumble of interjections from Opposition benches, he charged that by doing so, the DP and CP had shown they had no care for the interests of the SADF

They had shown they were not "impartial" and they had "prejudged" the committee's deliberations

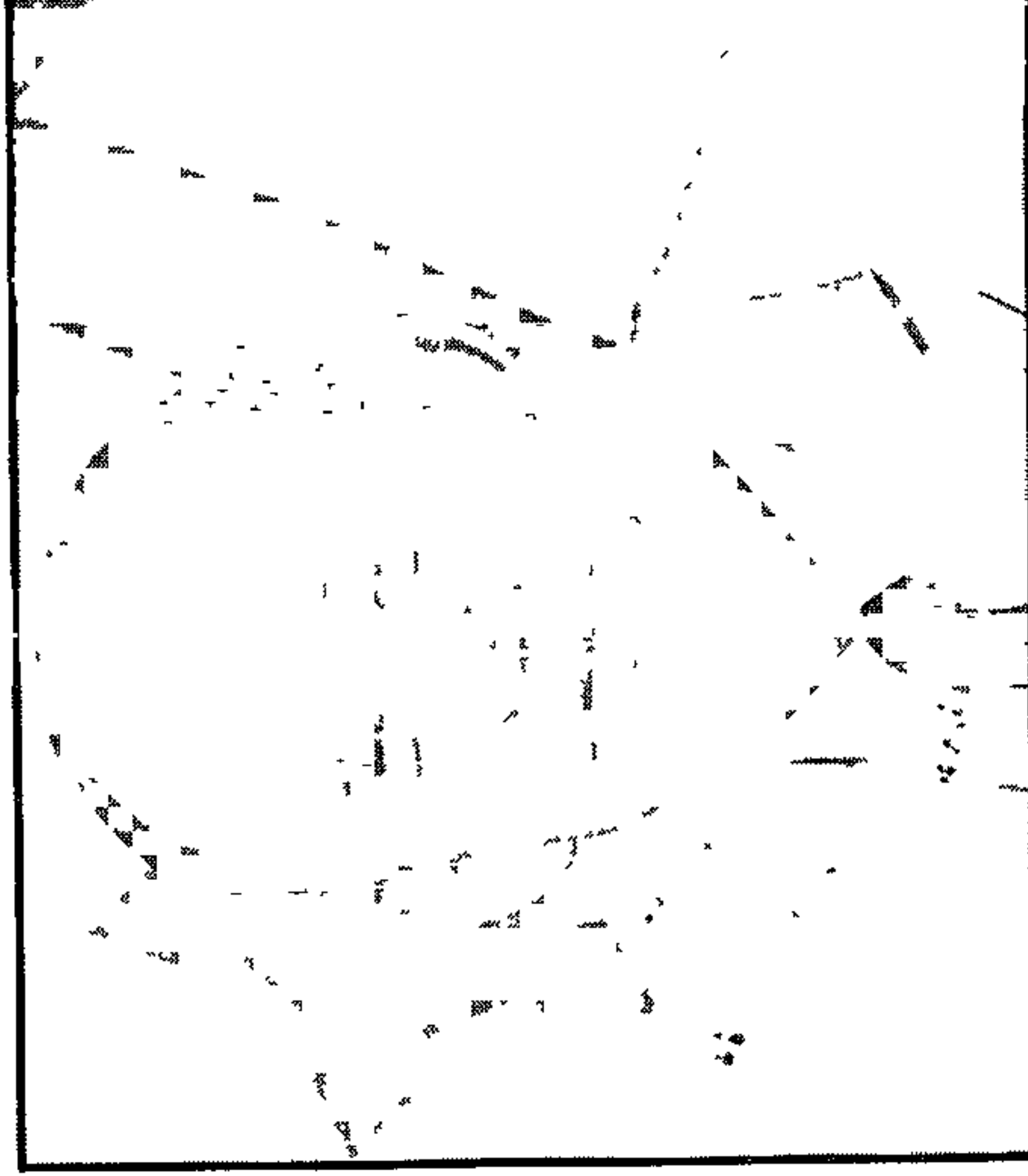
General Malan said that in contrast, the SADF did not have the opportunity to defend itself against these attacks in parliament and that the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg had shown that he had an "adult" attitude by not responding

Insulting

"You are not prepared to listen impartially to the other side, and for that you will pay a price," he told the opposition parties. Their attitude was "insulting"

The SADF, he said, had been "found guilty and must hang before being given a chance to utter a word in defence"

He said that in contrast to the Auditor-General's accep-



General Malan

tance of the integrity of senior officers (on the question of granting financial authority to the CCB), neither the CP nor the DP was prepared "to trust the senior officers of the SADF"

"The implication is that you do not trust the SADF. If this is not insulting, you must tell me what is

"These parties accuse me of hiding behind the SADF. I say I stand by the SADF, while they do it an injustice" General Malan also dealt with some details of the Auditor-General's report

He said that while he accepted political responsibility for the SADF, it was accepted that certain elements could have made themselves guilty of irregularities without senior officers or anyone else being held responsible.

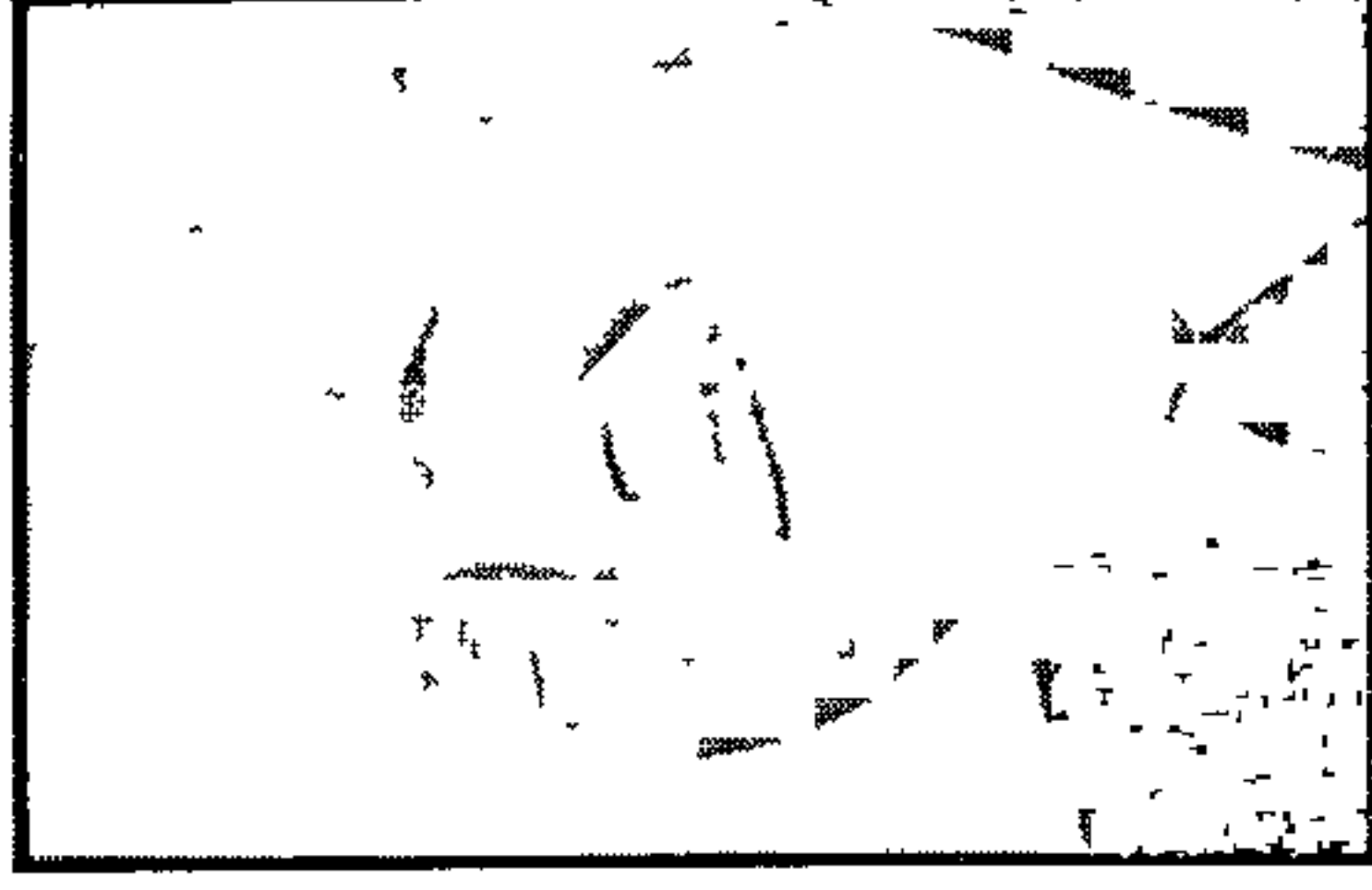
It was parliament's duty, he said, to allow the Defence Force to present its own case

General Malan left the chamber shortly after his speech to prepare to leave for Pretoria where he spoke last night at the opening of a new army sports stadium

However, the second speaker after him was Conservative Party deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the first to hit back

He said General Malan had accused the CP of bringing up the Auditor-General's report inappropriately before the select committee had considered it, "and yet, for 15 minutes, he spoke on nothing but that report"

He tackled both General Malan and Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis for hav-



Mr Colin Eglin

ing given retrospective approval for Special Defence finances back to 1986 only when the matter was drawn to their attention last year because until then they were "fast asleep"

Blustering

Now neither Minister would "stand up and take it like a man" they will not accept responsibility

DP MP for Sea Point Mr Colin Eglin said he was "simply appalled" at the "blustering, insensitive" performance of General Malan

"The CCB has not become a throw-away line. Among all the good things happening, the CCB hangs like a dark cloud over this administration and even over the State President. I would have thought the Defence Minister would have shown some sensitivity and humility"

He added "it is not the SADF in the dock, but this Minister who is responsible



Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

Does he have a feeling for parliamentary accountability, or does he believe blustering is the way to get through this?

"When it comes to the control of secret funds and projects, he is personally responsible and we hold that against him. Is he concerned about ministerial responsibility and the credibility and integrity of his own government?"

"If he has any sensitivity and sense of accountability and concern for the integrity of the government and the President, this afternoon was the time to hand in his resignation. But he does not have the sensitivity or the guts to do that"

Green Point MP Mr Tian van der Merwe said "The picture that emerges is of a man who has lost control of his department and the people in his Defence Force"

"Certain sections do not listen to him, do not obey his orders and ignore his wishes



Mr Tian van der Merwe

He has been relegated to the role of a low-level public relations officer who comes to parliament and makes speeches to defend what has already happened and to explain what has gone wrong. He is a man who is being treated by his own department on a 'need-to-know' basis"

Escape

Mr van der Merwe asked "Has he ever asked his generals why he was never told about the existence of the CCB in the six years of its existence"

"Indications are that elements of the SADF have gone out of control and that the Minister is being treated on a 'need-to-know' basis"

Mr van der Merwe said General Malan probably pretended not to know certain things "because he seems to think that is the only way to escape political embarrassment"

Fewer suicides 'due to drop in SADF activity'

Staff Reporter ^{Stow} 22/2/91

(254)

The reduction in the South African Defence Force's war activities seems to have decreased the number of suicides and attempted suicides by its members, according to the End Conscription Campaign.

But ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers yesterday said forced military conscription was still causing stress among soldiers and would continue to make them potential suicide victims.

He was responding to statistics announced recently in Parliament by Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

According to General Malan, 600 people in the force had committed or tried to commit suicide in 1989 and 1990.

Last year seven Permanent Force members and 20 national servicemen had committed suicide and 163 made an attempt to kill themselves. The number of attempted suicides in 1989 was 259.

Mr de Villiers said it was inevitable that forced conscription would turn some young men, who came from a normal society and were placed in a military situation, into potential suicide victims.

"Some of them are going to crack and for that reason we put the blame for suicides or attempts on the shoulders of the SADF and General Magnus Malan," he said.

An SADF spokesman said national servicemen fell into an age group which had a high percentage of suicides.

She said a special computerised program allowed the SADF to identify risk cases at intakes.

"Individual interviews are held with each one of them and all crises are immediately referred to a military hospital. It would then enjoy the attention of multidisciplinary and multi-professional teams of social workers, psychologists and chaplains," she said.

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan took up arms again yesterday to fight off demands for his resignation over claims of sinister and unauthorised Civil Co-operation Bureau operations, but the counter-attack from Conservative and Democratic Party speakers was swift and sharp

The general, once more embattled after the release of Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's report on the attempt to get to the bottom of CCB funding and whether or not it was authorised, appeared to have opted for the tested military dictum that attack is the best form of defence

After accusing Conservative Frank le Roux and Democrat Jasper Walsh — who reopened the CCB debate with unequivocal speeches on Wednesday — of hampering parliamentary democracy and showing contempt for the SADF, General Malan drew even stiffer criticism yesterday

One of his opponents, DP MP for Sea Point Colin Eglin, said the general had merely tried to bluster his way through the crisis, threatening the integrity of the Government and President De Klerk, because he did not "have the guts" to accept his responsibility and resign

When the general came to speak, he did so from notes, prefacing his speech with a warning that he would not have time to take questions from the floor

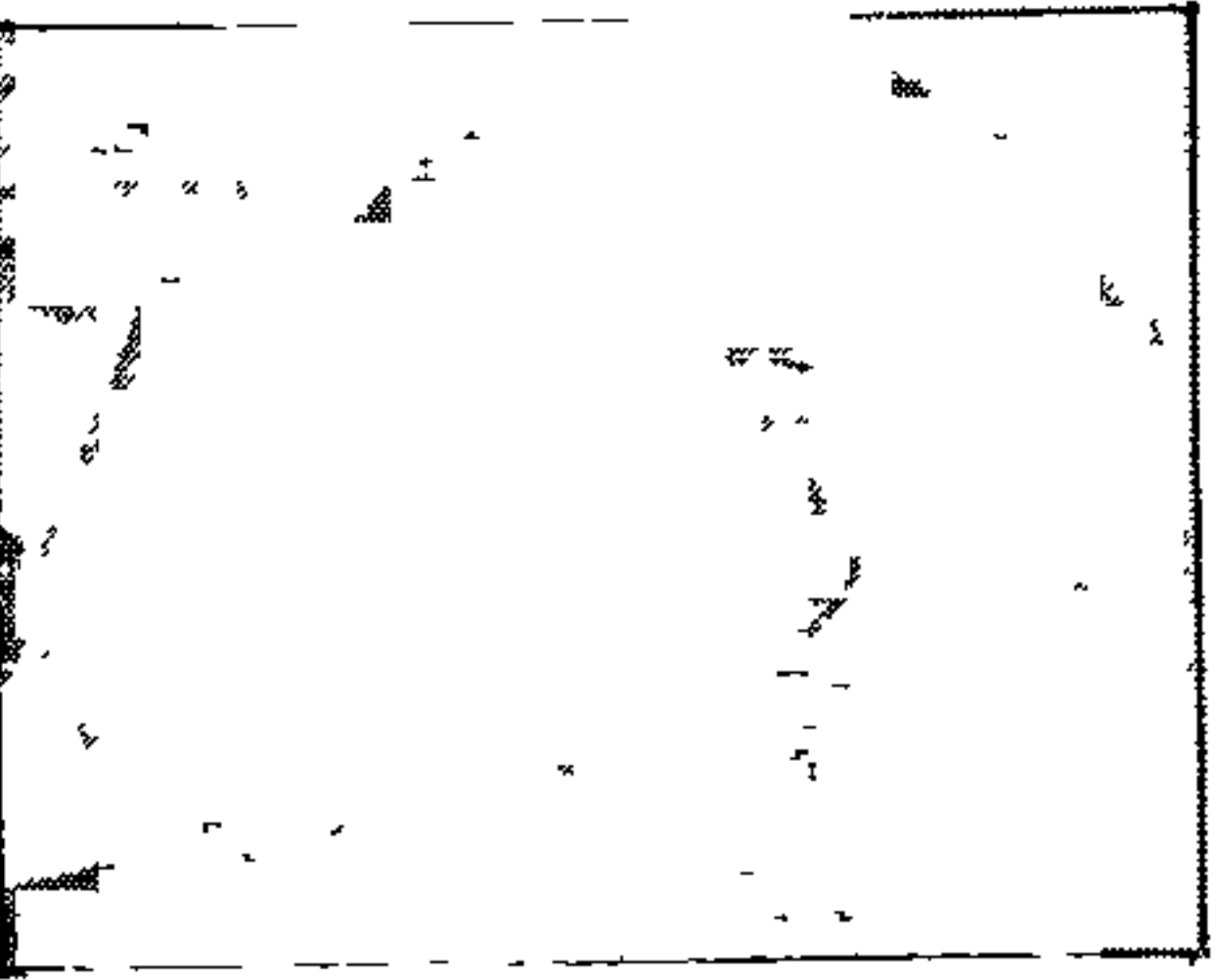
He said there was an unwritten rule of Parliament that auditors-general's reports should be considered by the parliamentary select committee on public accounts before parties commented on them

The CP and DP had failed to honour this procedure, how-

MPS renew their attacks on Malan

8pm 22/2/91

254



Colin Eglin . . . Malan "does not have the guts" to quit

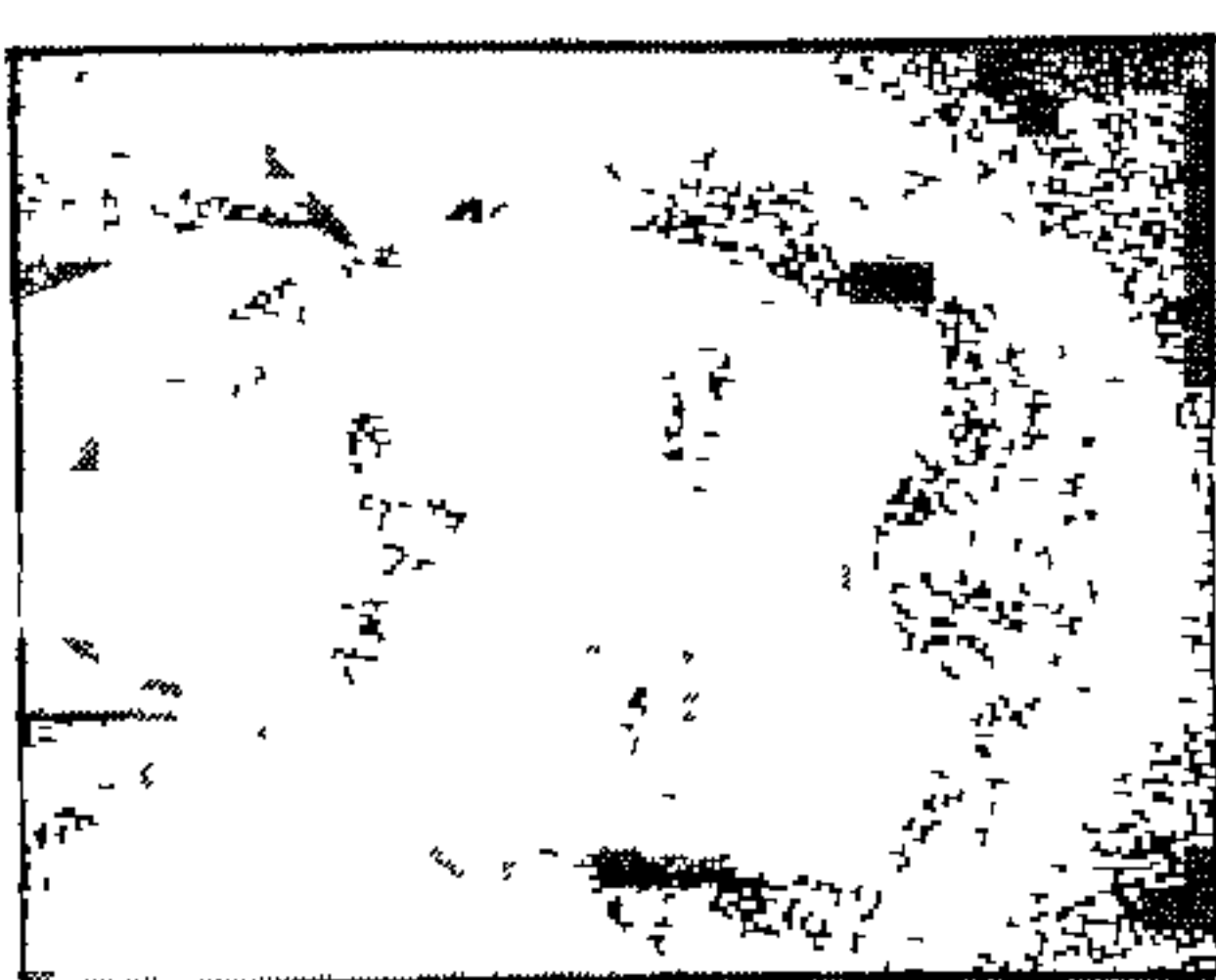
ever, and had effectively "contaminated" the perceptions of others by prejudging the contents of the report

To the accompaniment of a rumble of interjections from opposition benches, he charged that by doing so, the DP and CP had shown they had no care for the interests of the SADF

They had shown they were not impartial and had prejudiced the committee's deliberations

General Malan said the SADF did not have the opportunity to defend itself against these attacks in Parliament and that the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, had shown an "adult" attitude by not responding

"You are not prepared to listen impartially to the other side, and for that you will pay a price," he told the opposition



Tian van der Merwe . . . Malan "has lost control"

parties

The SADF, he said, had been "found guilty and must hang before being given a chance to utter a word in defence"

He said that in contrast to the Auditor-General's acceptance of the integrity of senior officers (on the question of granting financial authority to the CCB), neither the CP nor the DP was prepared to trust the senior officers of the SADF

"The implication is that you do not trust the SADF. If this is not insulting, you must tell me what is

"These parties accuse me of hiding behind the SADF. I say I stand by the SADF, while they do it an injustice," he said

General Malan said that while he accepted political responsibility for the SADF, it was accepted that certain elements could have made them-



Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg . . . he can't "take it like a man"

selves guilty of irregularities without senior officers or anyone else being held responsible

It was Parliament's duty, he said, to allow the defence force to present its own case

Conservative Party deputy leader Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg was the first to hit back

He said General Malan, had accused the CP of bringing up the report inappropriately before the select committee had considered it, "and yet, for 15 minutes he spoke on nothing but that report"

He tackled General Malan and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis for having given retrospective approval for special defence finances back to 1986 only when the matter was drawn to their attention last year because until then they were "fast asleep"

Mr Eglin said he was ap-

palled at the general's blustering, insensitive performance

"The CCB has not become a throw-away line. Among all the good things happening, the CCB hangs like a dark cloud over this administration and even over the State President. I would have thought the Defence Minister would have shown some sensitivity and humility," he said

"It is not the SADF in the dock, but this Minister who is responsible. Does he have a feeling for parliamentary accountability, or does he believe blustering is the way to get through this?"

"When it comes to the control of secret funds and projects, he is personally responsible

"Is he concerned about ministerial responsibility and the credibility and integrity of his own Government?"

"If he has any sensitivity and sense of accountability and concern for the integrity of the Government and the President, this afternoon was the time to hand in his resignation. But he does not have the sensitivity or the guts to do that," he said

Green Point DP MP Tian van der Merwe said "The picture that emerges is of a man who has lost control of his department and the people in his defence force

"Certain sections do not listen to him, do not obey his orders and ignore his wishes. He has been relegated to the role of a low-level public relations officer who comes to Parliament and makes speeches to defend what has already happened and to explain what has gone wrong. He is a man who is being treated by his own department on a need-to-know basis

"Has he ever asked his generals why he was never told about the existence of the CCB in the six years of its existence?" Mr van der Merwe asked

'I am responsible', says Malan on CCB

284
CMT Tuit 22/2/91

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, backed himself into a corner yesterday when he accepted full political responsibility for the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau amid a storm of protest demanding his resignation.

Although he distanced himself from certain acts "on the ground" by members of the CCB, his acceptance of political responsibility came while the final verdict on approval of projects totalling millions of rands after the event, has still to be delivered by a committee consisting of all political parties in Parliament.

Clearly on the defensive after the Democratic and Conservative parties called for his resignation on the grounds of financial mismanagement involving the CCB, he said: "I accept full responsibility for the events in the Department (of Defence)"

He counter-attacked his critics, particularly DP MP for Pinelands Mr Jasper Walsh, for having condemned the Defence Force chief and his financial advisors on the basis of an auditor-general's report tabled in Parliament earlier this week.

Claims: Govt to seek indemnity

DEFENCE MINISTER General Magnus Malan confirmed yesterday that legislation is to be introduced to indemnify the state against claims from certain former members of the CCB

Apparently some senior former members were refusing to accept retirement packages offered to them.

He said neither he nor the SADF were prepared to give in to the excessive demands of a small number of CCB members.

The cabinet had decided to indemnify the state to protect taxpayers' money.

This report, and further evidence by the chief of the SADF, still had to be dealt with by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) on which Mr Walsh served

He asserted his critics had broken with Parliamentary convention by pre-judging a matter still to be dealt with by the JCPA. General Malan's acknowledgment yesterday may signal the

end of his political career because the auditor-general's report has posed crucial questions of responsibility which remain unanswered

Furthermore, he is on record in Parliament on February 26 last year as having assured the country that "all activities of the CCB have been suspended"

His assurances led President F W de Klerk to tell Parliament three days later that a full investigation had been ordered in November 1989, and that its purpose had been "to ensure and exercise not only financial control, but also cabinet control over such projects"

The auditor-general's report has disclosed that even after these assurances, and the JCPA had also given the SADF an "unequivocal parliamentary directive to afford me unimpeded access to all relevant archives", obstacles were repeatedly put in the way of his staff

While this obstruction was being committed, a further R9 million in cash was paid over to the CCB (between April 1 and July 23) out of which a project code named "Samoesa" was financed to pay CCB members "resettlement costs" — Sapa

'Nowhere near the truth of CCB thing'

Sowetan 22/2/91.

254

THE report of the Auditor-General, Mr Peter Wronsley, on the expenditure of the Civil Co-operation Bureau - which was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday - reads like a catalogue of deceit.

Wronsley says in the report that investigating the expenditure of the shadowy organisation was like walking into a strange room to find the lights suddenly snapped off and the door slammed shut.

It was like being blindfolded, spun around and shoved down a chute into darkness, he said.

The report was tabled by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, in response to a question by Democratic Party MP, Mr Jasper Walsh.

Besides reporting heavy financial discrepancies and unauthorised spending of State funds, Wronsley reports recorded instances of a cover-up and withholding information from auditing staff.

Restricted

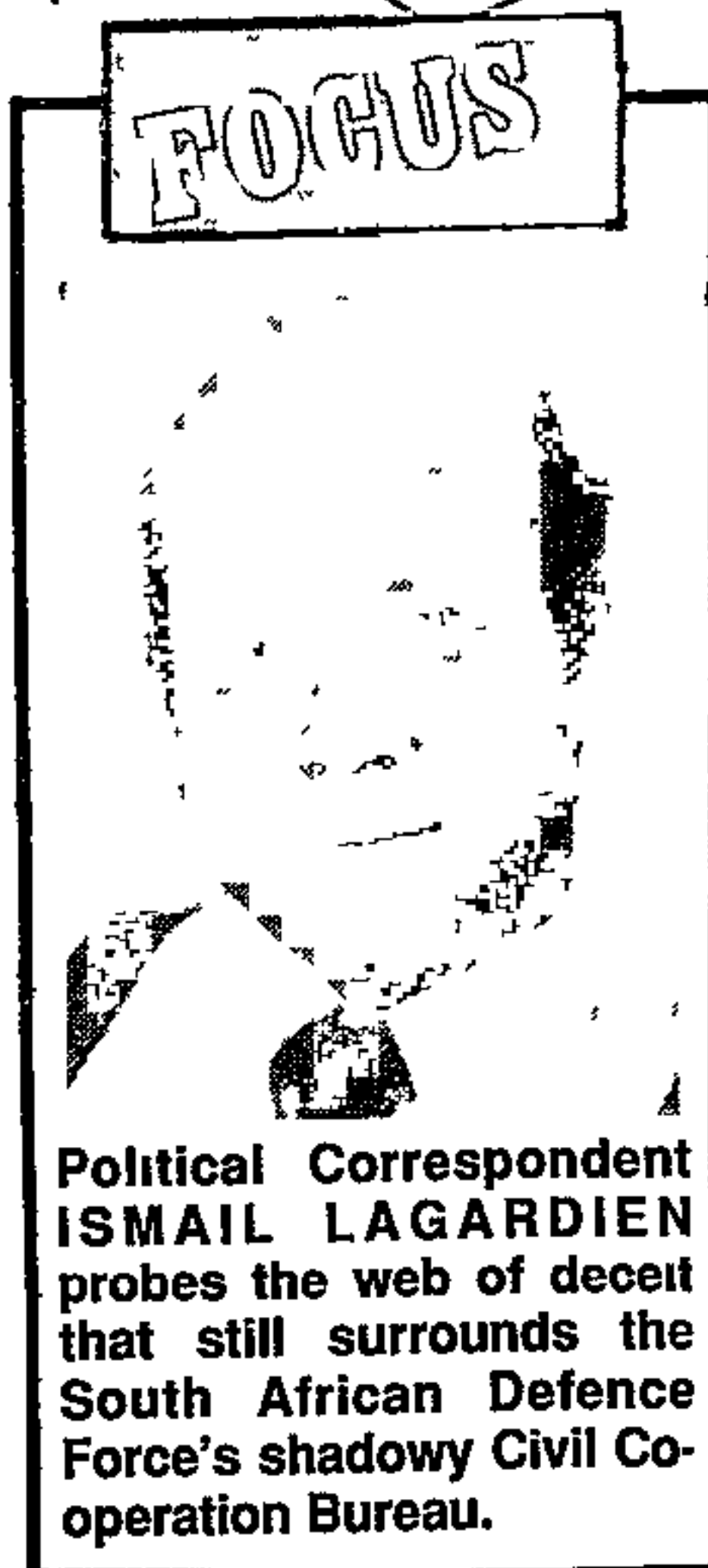
These investigations were governed by the Defence Special Account Act.

The scope of the re-audit of the Special Defence Account was restricted to the sub-project "Triplane" - a codename for the CCB - for the financial year 1988 to 1989.

Wronsley explains in the report that the need, arose to look at "certain" CCB transactions in the financial year 1990 to 1991.

In terms of accounting for the money spent, the Act then places the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and Du Plessis in the dock.

Wronsley explains "The Min-



Political Correspondent ISMAIL LAGARDIEN probes the web of deceit that still surrounds the South African Defence Force's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau.

ister of Defence must, firstly, have approved the project or sub-project within which the CCB operated as a special Defence Force activity or purchase.

"Secondly, the Minister of Finance must, in response to a formal request by his colleague, have approved the utilisation of funds for the defrayment of expenditure on the project or sub-project concerned."

However, he says in his report, it was in this regard that the original auditing team found extreme difficulty.

"The SADF was, upon being queried, unable to produce explicit ministerial approvals within the context of the law."

Accessibility to relevant financial and operational files as well

as vouchers was problematic throughout, Wronsley said.

Although he had been assured by means of an "unequivocal" parliamentary directive that he would have unimpeded access to all relevant archives, so many barriers were raised "that effective (he stresses this) as against purely nominal auditing was not possible."

Many reasons were forwarded, and auditing had to be suspended and was completed in four phases, Wronsley explained.

Difficulties

"In compliance with the JCPA (Joint Committee on Public Accounts) recommendations of March 14 1990 and after assurances by the Chief of Special Forces that every co-operation would be given, my auditor commenced his audit on March 22 1990, but was on the same day denied access by the acting Commanding General of Special Forces - at that time Major-General Eddie Webb.

"The audit was resumed on March 28 1990, after I had intervened personally but it had once again to be suspended on April 12 1990 as a result of a lack of co-operation.

"On April 30 I set out my difficulties, in great detail, in a letter to the Minister of Finance enclosing an unsigned and extremely negative draft report which, I told him, I would be compelled to produce if the situation persisted.

"On May 21 1990, after renewed personal assurances to me by the Chief of the SADF and the Chief of the Special Forces, the audit was resumed, but had, perforce, and for substantially the same reasons as before, again to be suspended on July 25 1990.

"I advised the Chief of the SADF that August 31 was my final deadline, after which I would take action in accordance with the law.

"At the request of the Chief of the SADF, the deadline was extended to permit finalisation of the audit with sight of new vouchers between September 12 and 20 1990," Wronsley said.

Commenting on the report, Walsh says that "the CCB incurred expenditure in inland projects without authority and thus frustrated attempts by the auditor general to audit this expenditure."

"Expenditure in the current 1990/91 year demonstrates that the CCB continues to be a law unto itself and no proper financial controls exist," Walsh said.

"We are nowhere near the truth of the CCB thing," Walsh said, endorsing his party's call for a judicial inquiry.

Inquiry

When the report was eventually produced before Parliament this week, the discrepancies that the AG had revealed were almost superfluous when one considers the morass he had to wade through and the areas he said were closed to him.

The catalogue of deceit was riddled with reports of non-cooperation, and records either destroyed or withheld.

Unless State President FW de Klerk appoints an independent judicial inquiry into the affair, the country will never know the real truth, a senior parliamentary source said after spending most of one night this week studying Wronsley's report.

Magnus hits back at calls for him to quit

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday launched a bitter attack on the CP and DP for criticising him over the Auditor-General's report on CCB funding, but the opposition parties renewed their calls for him to resign

Malan said it was scandalous that they pulled the SA Defence Force to pieces, without giving the SADF chief the chance to defend or explain his position.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, Malan said the unwritten rule should apply whereby the Auditor-General's report should not be debated until the Joint Committee on Public Accounts had had the opportunity for further investigation

BILLY PADDOCK

The Auditor-General had noted a possible R12m unauthorised expenditure but this did not mean the money had been stolen, he said

He pointed out that the Auditor-General had been prepared to accept the written word of two senior generals that they had approved the expenditure

Malan said he was not hiding behind the SADF "If there are faults, they will not be condemned by me in public I will help them to correct these faults"

Neither he nor the SADF chief could be held responsible for cases of employees

possibly making themselves guilty of criminal offences. He accepted responsibility but this should be directed at the Minister's own actions

Joining the debate, DP foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglu said if Malan had any sensitivity for parliamentary accountability and concern for government's integrity he would resign, but he "does not have the sensitivity or guts to do that"

Tiaan van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said the picture that emerged from the report was of a man (Malan) who had lost control of his department.

● See Page 5

13/12/22
13/12/22
13/12/22
13/12/22

254

CCB claims: state seeks indemnity

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday legislation would be introduced to indemnify the state against claims made by former CCB members

Up to 24 former members of the clandestine organisation — including MD Joe Verster — wanted better retirement packages and had engaged lawyers to press claims totalling about R30m, legal sources said yesterday.

Malan said neither he nor the SA Defence Force were prepared to give in to the exorbitant demands of a small number of CCB members.

Cabinet had therefore decided it was necessary to indemnify the state to protect taxpayers' money, Malan said

BILLY PADDOCK
and DARIUS SANAI

254 He said after CCB activities were terminated in February last year there had been negotiations with members

He said the individual service contracts of CCB members entitled them to compensation which was out of proportion with that offered to members of the SADF or public servants. *Blom 22/2/91*

A Department of Defence spokesman said yesterday a "small number" of claims were expected by ex-CCB members, but the majority had accepted retirement packages or continued employment within

□ To Page 2

CCB claims

Blom 22/2/91
254

the SADF. He would neither give the number, nor say who was applying.

The CCB, and Verster in particular, were linked to a number of cases of political killings and harassment by last year's Harms Commission report.

The claims are being filed, as Malan comes under increasing pressure from both DP and CP spokesmen to resign after publication of the Auditor-General's report on CCB funding.

The claims by the CCB men could potentially embarrass government, the legal sources said

□ From Page 1
If they were not granted, disgruntled CCB members might threaten to break their silence, disclosing who in government knew about illegal CCB activities.

The Special Defence Act states that the Defence Ministry has to ratify every Special Forces budget, including the CCB's.

The CCB members claim their contracts were to be terminated "subject to finishing certain projects", which were cut short.

A lawyer who represented several CCB members during the Harms Commission inquiry, Flip Hattingh, would not comment yesterday on the identity of the claimants

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The four lawyers used by the SADF for the Harms Commission inquiry were paid R2,25m, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan said yesterday.

One of the advocates was paid a total of R900 000 for six months of work between February 7 to August 31

Inquiry: R2,25m paid to SADF counsel

R2,25m 22/2/91

(254)

last year, as well as for retention and closing fees.

The others were paid R754 288,56, R457 500 and R295 000, Malan said in reply to a question tabled in Parliament by Tony Leon (DP, Houghton).

Leon said even more dis-

turbing was that these counsel were paid in excess of R400 000 after the commission had finished its work.

“There is growing concern about the Treasury being used as a ‘milk cow’ in regard to various ministers’ briefing of legal coun-

sel for various commis-

sions and court cases.”

Although Malan named the four advocates retained by the Defence Force, he refused to say how much had been paid to each because “I do not consider it in the public interest or in

the interest of the advocates to attach an amount to each individual name.”

Asked why the advocates were paid after the commission concluded its activities, Malan replied: “The amounts were negotiated as retention and closing fees.”

Leon said this “retention” fee had the “meaning that the advocates would be paid for two or three months after their work was completed simply because of anticipated difficulty in receiving other briefs or work.”

“This is highly unusual, if not extraordinary,” he said.

“This is highly unusual, if not extraordinary,” he said.

“This is highly unusual, if not extraordinary,” he said.

“This is highly unusual, if not extraordinary,” he said.

Scrapping of Act sounds death knell of conscription

By PHILIPPA GARSON

254

W.M. 22/2 - 28/2/91

ONE of the many headaches which may face the African National Congress' Unkhonto weSizwe government after the imminent scrapping of the we, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position on the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an apartheid army".

Will the government continue to maintain whites-only conscription or will blacks now be called up?

Because the Defence Act contains a cross-reference to the Population Registration Act in determining who "should not serve" (those persons who are not white persons" as defined by the Act), the scrapping of the legislation means that all males between the age of 17 and 65 are liable to render service in the South African Defence Force.

"Unless the Defence Act is changed, this implies that all male citizens, black or white, will be liable for conscription," explains Cape Town lawyer Mike Evans, who specialises in military-related law.

He adds that if the defence force continues to conscript white males only, "there is room for legal manoeuvre" for objectors, who can argue against their conscription on the basis that it is executed in a discriminatory way.

Responding to the fact that blacks could theoretically be conscripted soon if the Defence Act is not amended, the senior commander of the African National Congress' Unkhonto weSizwe, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position on the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an apartheid army".

Will the government continue to maintain whites-only conscription or will blacks now be called up? Because the Defence Act contains a cross-reference to the Population Registration Act in determining who "should not serve" (those persons who are not white persons" as defined by the Act), the scrapping of the legislation means that all males between the age of 17 and 65 are liable to render service in the South African Defence Force.

"Unless the Defence Act is changed, this implies that all male citizens, black or white, will be liable for conscription," explains Cape Town lawyer Mike Evans, who specialises in military-related law.

He adds that if the defence force continues to conscript white males only, "there is room for legal manoeuvre" for objectors, who can argue against their conscription on the basis that it is executed in a discriminatory way.

Responding to the fact that blacks could theoretically be conscripted soon if the Defence Act is not amended, the senior commander of the African National Congress' Unkhonto weSizwe, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position on the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an apartheid army".

Will the government continue to maintain whites-only conscription or will blacks now be called up? Because the Defence Act contains a cross-reference to the Population Registration Act in determining who "should not serve" (those persons who are not white persons" as defined by the Act), the scrapping of the legislation means that all males between the age of 17 and 65 are liable to render service in the South African Defence Force.

"Unless the Defence Act is changed, this implies that all male citizens, black or white, will be liable for conscription," explains Cape Town lawyer Mike Evans, who specialises in military-related law.

He adds that if the defence force continues to conscript white males only, "there is room for legal manoeuvre" for objectors, who can argue against their conscription on the basis that it is executed in a discriminatory way.

Responding to the fact that blacks could theoretically be conscripted soon if the Defence Act is not amended, the senior commander of the African National Congress' Unkhonto weSizwe, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position on the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an apartheid army".

Will the government continue to maintain whites-only conscription or will blacks now be called up? Because the Defence Act contains a cross-reference to the Population Registration Act in determining who "should not serve" (those persons who are not white persons" as defined by the Act), the scrapping of the legislation means that all males between the age of 17 and 65 are liable to render service in the South African Defence Force.

"Unless the Defence Act is changed, this implies that all male citizens, black or white, will be liable for conscription," explains Cape Town lawyer Mike Evans, who specialises in military-related law.

He adds that if the defence force continues to conscript white males only, "there is room for legal manoeuvre" for objectors, who can argue against their conscription on the basis that it is executed in a discriminatory way.

Responding to the fact that blacks could theoretically be conscripted soon if the Defence Act is not amended, the senior commander of the African National Congress' Unkhonto weSizwe, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position on the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an apartheid army".

Five reasons why FW should sack Malan

THE PRICE MAGNUS!

*"You are not
prepared to
listen ...
and you
will pay a
price for
this"*

W/ward 22/2 - 28/2/91

BY GAVIN EVANS
MAGNUS MALAN has
done it again.

FW de Klerk's biggest political liability was once more in hot water this week over the auditor-general's revelations that the South African Defence Force's notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau spent millions in taxpayers' money last year — months after Malan announced that CCB operations had been disbanded.

And yesterday the general went further: he announced that the government is planning to indemnify the SADF against future legal suits from former CCB members.



Magnus Malan ... either indifferent or unaware

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

W/ward 22/2 - 28/2/91

THE public baying for the blood of South Africa's defence minister has reached a crescendo — and for the first time is being heard clearly right across the political spectrum.

The call for Magnus Malan's dismissal or resignation from the cabinet has been made by left and right, parliamentary parties and extra-parliamentary groups, and some of the country's leading newspapers.

Responding to the onslaught in parliament yesterday Malan issued a statement accepting political responsibility for the events in the SADF, but insisting neither he nor the chief of the SADF could be held responsible for possible offences committed by CCB members.

He did not comment on this week's auditor-general's report, but said it was "scandalous" for the CP and DP opposition to pull the SADF to pieces without giving the chief of the SADF a chance to explain his position.

"He has already been found guilty. He must be hanged before he has said a word," the general said amid repeated interjections.

"You are not prepared to listen to the other side impartially and you will pay a price for this."

Why FW should sack Malan

Why does President FW de Klerk tolerate this man in his cabinet?

There are at least five strong reasons why the minister of defence should be cleaning out his office this morning

1 Evidence to the Harms Commission showed that Malan had been fully aware of the existence of the CCB and its predecessors for over a

decade — despite his protestation that he only learned about it in November 1989.

In a scathing report on the CCB, Mr Justice Harms noted the the minister "is of course politically responsible for his department, and that includes the CCB". He also slapped the gen-

eral on the wrist for several other failings, including his misuse of parliament to publicise his allegations that assassinated Windhoek advocate Anton Lubowski was a spy.

2 In 1987 Malan denied in parliament that an SADF helicopter had been used to drop pamphlets from the non-existent "Anti-Liberal Alliance" on an End Conscriptio Campaign fair. A year later, the SADF admitted in papers before the Cape Supreme Court that the helicopter had belonged to the SADF and the army had been involved in an official smear campaign against the ECC.

3 In 1987, following the suicide of cabinet minister John Wiley, questions were asked in parliament about Malan's use of SADF transport for fishing trips with his colleague

4 In 1983 he publicly denied the SADF was supporting Renamo in Mozambique and refused to admit SADF support for Unita in Angola. A year later it emerged he had misled the public on these points.

The SADF under Malan was involved in the destabilisation of the Southern African subcontinent, at the cost of thousands of lives and untold damage.

5 When the SADF invaded Angola in 1975, Malan — then chief of the Army — was one of those behind the decision to keep this knowledge from the South African public, at a time when it was being widely reported overseas

So far De Klerk has deliberately chosen to turn a blind eye to the wrongdoings of his defence minister, perhaps not wanting to test his new-found support from the security establishment

This time, however, Malan has gone too far. Between April and July last year R9-million in cash was paid over to the CCB (nearly R4-million earmarked for unauthorised payments to apparently demoralised CCB members) — despite Malan's assurances that all activities of the secret network had been suspended.

He has misled parliament repeatedly, acting in cynical disregard of the public he is supposed to serve.

De Klerk owes it to the country to give his defence minister the boot.

Millions paid to 'disbanded' CCB

By GAVIN EVANS

THE auditor-general's report to parliament reveals that the CCB received millions of rands long after Defence Minister Magnus Malan said the organisation had been disbanded

Key disclosures in the report include:

● The SADF's Acting Commander Special Forces approved R3 936-million for Project Samoesa, after Malan announced the CCB had been operationally disbanded. This involved the advance payment of leave and pension monies to CCB members. These payments were not authorised.

● Despite the suspension of CCB activities in the current financial year R9-million was paid to the CCB in cash; advances totalling R9,9-million were drawn by 14 regional offices and R8,2-million was spent by the CCB's personnel section.

● No Reserve Bank approval had been obtained for R4 253-million transferred by the CCB to foreign accounts between 1988 and 1991.

● R659 210 in CCB internal Region Six projects, were probably unauthorised. Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said because there were no files there was a rebuttable presumption that this expenditure was unauthorised.

● One project definition was. "The gathering of target details concerning hostile organisations and targets to launch authorised actions outside the country."

● R11,87-million in CCB "ultra-sensitive" projects between 1988 and 1990 were not properly authorised

Wronsley said he "conditionally withdrew" his finding of August 9 last year that these projects were not authorised after the chief of the South African Defence Force sent him a certificate signed by two CCB commanders (Major General AJM Joubert and Major General Eddie Webb) on September 20 1990 saying they had approved all projects verbally and that written approvals of budgets had been given in the past. He said he did not wish to question the integrity of the chief of the SADF or the CCB commanders, but expressed grave reservations about their verbal, "ex-post-facto" authorisation. He said quarterly budgets signed in advance "do not carry much weight because neither of the signatures appended to the two examples shown were dated" He added that they were in conflict with Treasury regulations.

● Vouchers for 34 payments for 1989/90 expenses were "intentionally removed" while Wronsley and his officials were auditing the files of the CCB Regions Six's Operation Goldie in March 1990. But evidence showed this was an internal operation conducted in Cape Town.

● Wronsley said he strongly suspected that "virtually everything my audit team sought was/is, in fact, available in writing somewhere, but the archives have been selectively and purposely withheld or destroyed.

● He added that his audit had been complicated because a large percentage of cash vouchers were cut up or defaced, "making them virtually useless as supporting evidence".

By Shirley Woodgate and Sapa

Call for inquiry into Malan's CCB involvement

Scan 21/2/91

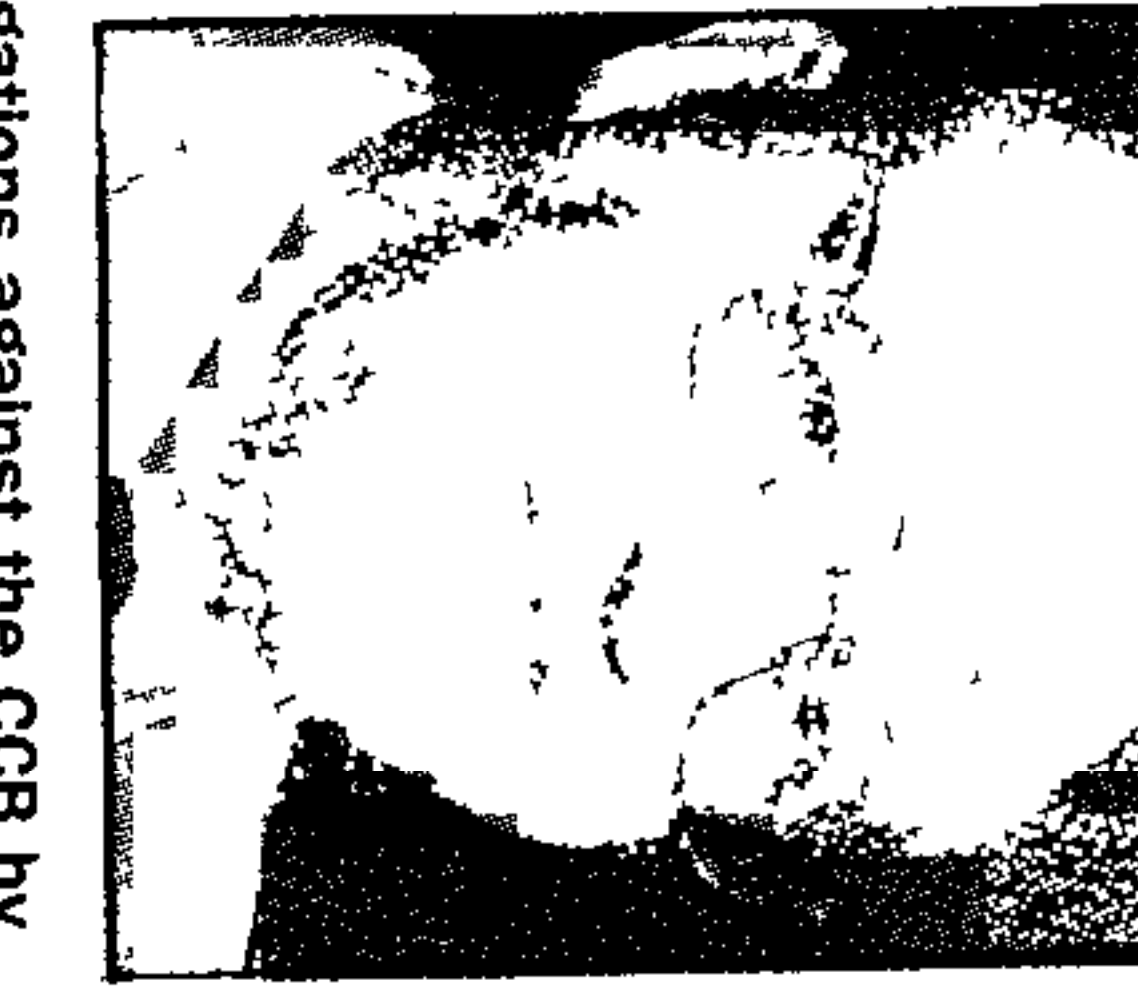
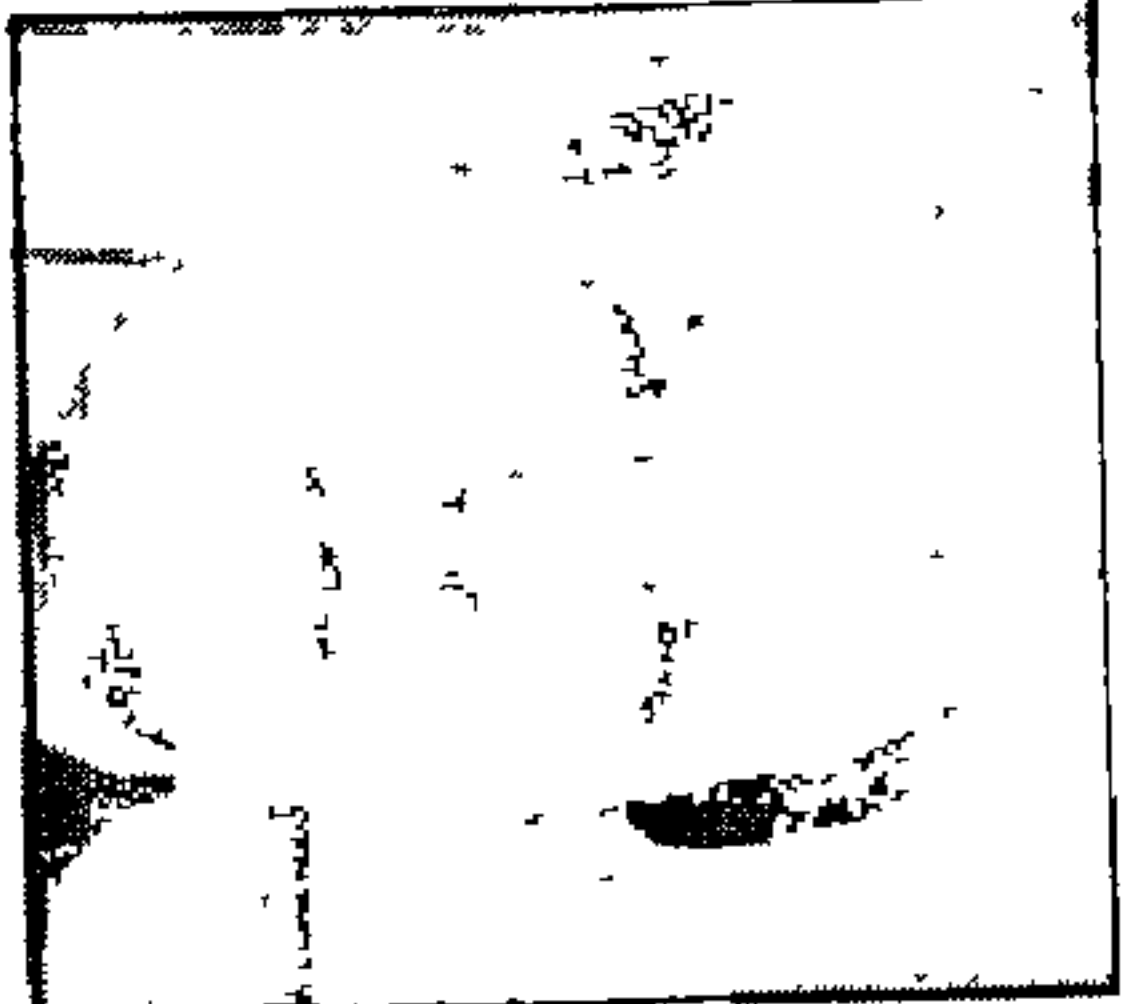
Calls for the establishment of a commission of inquiry focusing specifically on the total lack of ministerial accountability have greeted the latest shock revelations of covert Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) activities

Disclosures to Parliament on Tuesday by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley ranged from attempts to sneak through millions of rands in unauthorised golden handshakes to a tangled web of deliberate SA Defence Force obstruction and destruction of evidence required by the Auditor-General six months after Defence Minister Magnus Malan had announced the disbanding of CCB operations

After a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, the Independent Board of Inquiry (IBI) expressed shock at the latest disclosures, particularly since the State President had promised that activities of the CCB would be exposed to the bone

Calling on President F W de Klerk to appoint an independent commission of inquiry, the IBI said the scope of the investigation should not be limited like the Harms Commission

The general and the shocked Desmond Tutu, Alex Boraine, the Rev Frank Chikane, Brian Curran, Peter Harris, Emma Mashinini and Max Coleman



The general and the shocked Desmond Tutu, Alex Boraine, the Rev Frank Chikane, Brian Curran, Peter Harris, Emma Mashinini and Max Coleman

In a separate statement, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) claimed the latest exposé was proof that the CCB still operated secretly under the protection of the Harms Commission findings

Nadel said that this suspicion by opponents of apartheid was fuelled by Mr Justice Kriegler's comments in the defamation case involving Vrye Weekblad and now by the Auditor-General

"The recent assassination of our member Bheki Mlangeni strengthens this belief that hit squads are still operating and we repeat our call that the activities of the death squads be properly investigated"

Millions were evidently spent even after Magnus Malan announced that the CCB had been disbanded in March 1990, said the ANC

"The issues at stake here are not merely financial State funds, raised on the tax-rands of all South Africans, have been employed to terrorise, intimidate, maim and murder citizens of this country for voicing demands that the Government today concedes are legitimate"

"We demand that those responsible be called to account for the activities of the death squads they established. There must be a verifiable, public disbandment of all such bodies

more calls have been made for Minister of Defence Magnus Malan (left) to resign after allegations against the CCB by Independent Board of Inquiry members Sheena Duncan, Desmond Tutu, Alex Boraine, Frank Chikane, Max Coleman and Emma Mashinini yesterday called on F W de Klerk to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the matter.

Unless this is done we have no other option but to hold the entire South African Cabinet responsible for the shielding of these killers," said the ANC

Weekly Mail reporter Gavin Evans, who was a target of planned assassination by the CCB, said the latest revelations strengthened repeated calls for the resignation of Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

He added the SADF was involved "up to the hilt in every aspect of the Auditor-General's investigation" and General Malan should be held personally responsible.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman called for the resignation of Mr Malan, stressing that the latest CCB scandal was proof he was misleading the public

In Parliament yesterday, DP deputy finance spokesman Jasper Walsh called for a new commission of inquiry and said General Malan had to accept responsibility "for this mess".

It appeared that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was implicated too, he added

Unless General Malan could explain the many unanswered questions raised by the report, he should resign

Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said that Mr Malan had no option but to resign

Speaking during the first-reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill, he said General Malan should accept responsibility for these actions as the political head of the SADF

The CP was aware that he had had a successful career in the SADF, but since he had become Minister of Defence disaster had followed disaster

In the Seychelles coup attempt, for instance, two SADF brigadiers had assisted Colonel Mike Hoare, which had seriously harmed the SADF's name

From the Auditor-General's report, it was clear that senior generals had acted under the direction of the Minister

A Stellenbosch academic, Professor Lourens du Plessis, had said General Malan had to be held politically responsible for the deeds of the CCB and for his statements in Parliament

The Auditor-General's report had shown that he (the Auditor-General) had regularly been blocked and thwarted in his investigations

Star 24/2/91 (254)
**27 suicides in SADF
last year, says Malan**

A total of 600 people in the SA Defence Force had committed, or tried to commit, suicide in 1989 and 1990, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said in Parliament yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), he said 259 national servicemen had tried to kill themselves in 1989, and 163 in 1990. Last year seven Permanent Force members and 20 national servicemen had committed suicide. — Sapa.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Hansford
28/2/91

Van den Heever Commission: persons charged
28 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister
of Education and Training

- (1) Whether, with reference to the first three reports of the Commission of Inquiry into Matters Concerning the Department of Education and Training (the Van den Heever Commission), any persons have been charged with offences and/or malpractices, if so, (a) who are these persons and (b) what are the charges,
- (2) whether it is intended to take further action in this connection against persons within and outside his Department, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether the fourth report of the Van den Heever Commission has been received, if so, when,
- (4) whether further action is contemplated against persons named in that report, if so, (a) what action and (b) against whom?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) Yes

(a) Offences

Mr A J Olivier
Mr M J Strydom

Misconduct Dr D H Mearing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Harms Commission: legal counsel

19 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Defence Hansford 21/2/91

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force retained legal counsel for the purpose of the Harms Commission of Inquiry, if so, (a) what was the name of each counsel, (b) for what period did each act and (c) what were the total fees charged by each counsel, (254)

(2) whether any such counsel were paid fees for a period after the activities of the said commission had been concluded, if so, (a) what amounts were paid to each such counsel and (b) for what purpose were these costs incurred?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a)

Advocate P A Hattingh, SC

8 Feb 90 until
31 Aug 90

(b)

Advocate J J Wessels

8 Feb 90 until
31 Aug 90

Advocate S W Burger, SC

7 Feb 90 until
31 Aug 90

Advocate P J J de Jager

7 Feb 90 until
31 Aug 90

- (c) I do not consider it in the public interest or in the interest of the advocates to attach an amount to each individual name and will therefore refer to them as advocates 1, 2, 3 and 4 in replying to the rest of the question
- Advocate 1 R675 000

Advocate 2 R453 718
Advocate 3 R427 500
Advocate 4 R285 000

(2) Yes

(a) Advocate 1 R225 000

Advocate 2 R150 285,56

Advocate 3 R15 000

Advocate 4 R10 000

- (b) The amounts were negotiated as retention and closing fees. Two of the advocates' instructions were amended prior to the completion of the Harms Commission, in that additional instructions were given to them. These instructions were to be executed against the aforementioned agreed upon closing fees

SAA employees

21 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

- (1) What total number of (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians is employed by the South African Airways (i) as apprentices, (ii) as technical staff, (iii) in the administrative services, (iv) as cabin crew (excluding pilots) and (v) as pilots, Hansford 21/2/91
- (2) whether the Airways intends to increase the Black component of its staff, if so, what are the relevant details?

B65E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(1)

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

(a) 237 2 162 4 475 1 443 736

(b) 10 657 952 10 0

(c) 12 39 219 31 0

(d) 12 2 19 9 1

- (2) Yes. South African Airways firmly believes in equal opportunities for everybody and all applications for employment, irrespective of an applicant's race, colour or creed are being considered when vacancies occur

CCB funding report sparks attack

Growing calls for Malan's resignation

254
B/P Day
2/12/91

CAPE TOWN — The CP and the DP joined forces yesterday in demanding that Defence Minister Magnus Malan resign in the wake of the Auditor-General's report on CCB funding.

CP chief whip Frank le Roux launched an unusually vicious personal attack on Malan and said the Minister should not hide behind the skirts of the defence force and claim that by attacking him the CP was attacking the SADF.

DP deputy spokesman on defence Jasper Walsh called for Malan's resignation and said President F W de Klerk should appoint a new judicial commission of inquiry into the CCB.

Speaking during the Part Appropriation Bill debate in Parliament, Le Roux said Malan had to accept responsibility for Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's report and other "disasters" as the political head of the SADF.

The report, released on Tuesday, contained revelations about lax control of CCB funding after the secret military unit was publicly said to have been suspended. Wronsley also said that elements in the CCB had obstructed his inquiry and destroyed key accounting documents.

Malan is expected to respond to the attacks in Parliament today.

The political spotlight was yesterday also beginning to turn to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and President F W de Klerk. MPs are asking questions about the extent of Cabinet Ministers' knowledge of CCB operations.

Du Plessis came into the firing line after

BILLY PADDOCK

Wronsley's report revealed he had retrospectively approved expenditure dating back four years for CCB operations.

The test for De Klerk revolves around his support of Malan. Following the publication of the Harms Commission report on the CCB he defended Malan saying he had confidence that although Mr Justice Louis



● MALAN

Harms found the CCB was linked to crimes of violence he could find no reason to condemn the politicians involved.

From Wronsley's report it was clear that senior generals had acted under the political direction of Malan, said Le Roux.

Walsh said a new commission of inquiry should be under more than one judge and aided by independent investigators.

He said Malan had to accept overall responsibility "and it appears the Minister of Finance is implicated as well".

He said in February 1990 both Malan and Du Plessis gave retrospective approval for project "Triplane" (CCB codename) after

□ To Page 2

Malan

rumours concerning hit squads were rife. "I would like to know whether, in approving this project, the Ministers concerned were given explicit details and if so, what were these details."

He said De Klerk had assured Parliament last year he would not tolerate malpractices and that should circumstances require he would take action but no such action apparently had been taken.

"Based on the report we cannot accept retrospective authority by two Ministers covering four years' activities, verbal authority by the Chief of the SADF, and a signed certificate from two major-generals (A J M Joubert and Eddie Webb)."

Walsh said no details could be given of the R4,2m transferred to foreign bank accounts which had no Reserve Bank approval. Also, despite the suspension of CCB

activities, in the current financial year, a further R9m was paid to the CCB in cash, advances totalling R9,9m were drawn by 14 regional offices and R8,2m was spent by the personnel section.

"Of the R12m expenditure approved by the MD (Joe Verster) of the CCB, we are told only R170 000 — less than 2% — went on actual operations; the balance being infrastructural expenditure."

He said in the light of the restricted access of the Auditor-General, the sketchy information he was allowed to investigate and report, the questions remained "Was the Minister of Defence aware of these activities. If not, did he act responsibly as a Minister? What action does he intend taking as a result of these revelations?"

● Comment: Page 8

□ From Page 1

254

CCB spent millions after being scrapped

254
Star 20/2/91
By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Defence Force's controversial Civil Co-operation Bureau spent millions of rands without authorisation last year — after Defence Minister Magnus Malan announced operations had been disbanded.

This is among the disturbing disclosures by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley in his report on the CCB in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Wronsley's report paints a picture of a tangled web of unauthorised payments on internal projects, untraceable files, cash vouchers cut up, money sent out of the country without Reserve Bank approval, and a running battle between his office and the SADF over access to files of the CCB — also code-named "Triplane".

However, Mr Wronsley conditionally withdrew his statement of August 9 last year that R12,529 million of CCB inland

Star 20/2/91
and "ultra-sensitive" projects between 1988 and 1990 had been unauthorised

This included R82 149 for project "Goldie" by the CCB's internal wing Region 6, R577 060 for the remaining 10 projects of Region 6, and R11,87 million for ultra-sensitive projects.

He said that since August the Chief of the SADF had sent him a certificate signed by two CCB commanders on September 20 1990, saying they had approved all projects verbally and that written approvals of budgets had been given in advance.

Mr Wronsley expressed great reservations about this verbal and "ex-post-facto" certification, but said that since he did not wish to question the integrity of the Chief of the SADF or the CCB commanders, he was prepared to withdraw his opinion of August 9 1990 that the R11,87 million spent on ultra-sensitive projects was unauthorised.

He left it up to Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Public Accounts to decide how much spending was unauthorised.

If the committee did not accept the "ex-post-facto" certification, then the CCB's total unauthorised expenditure for 1988/89 and 1989/90 would be R12,529 million. The Joint Committee — which ordered the CCB audit last year — is scheduled to examine Mr Wronsley's report on March 6.

Mr Wronsley disclosed that after the CCB had been operationally disbanded last year, the acting commander of Special Forces had approved R3,926 million for project "Samoesa" — the advance payment to CCB members of leave and pension gratuities.

He discovered these payments were not authorised and the SADF had ordered that they be recovered.

He expressed a "strong suspicion that virtually everything my audit team sought was/is, in fact, available in writing somewhere but that the archives have been selectively and purposely withheld or destroyed".

He also found that no Reserve Bank approval had been obtained for R4,253 million transferred to foreign accounts between 1988 and 1991.

CCB's bid to sneak R4m in payouts

CA 20/2/91 (254)
Political Staff

SIX months after the public suspension of its operations, the CCB tried to sneak through nearly R4-million in unauthorised golden handshakes, an Auditor-General's report on the Special Defence Account has revealed.

The report also abounds with revelations of how the audit team's access to key documents was blocked, making an effective audit impossible.

Auditor-General Mr Peter Wronsley said in his special report for the 1990-1991 financial year that despite the suspension of the CCB's operations in February last year a "very limited spot audit" on August 30 had found that the organisation received R9,5m between April 1 and July 23. The heaviest spending — R8,2m — was done by the personnel section.

It was found that the acting Commander General of Special Forces had approved a project codenamed Samoesa, to pay still-serving members of the CCB "provisional resettlement costs of 50% of their accumulated leave plus 10% of an anticipated pension gratuity".

Individual payments varied between R33 301 and R39 962. The budget approved for this was R3,9m.

The leader of the audit reported the payments to the Auditor-General and the next day the Commander of Special Forces, Major-General Eddie Webb, notified Mr

To page 2

From page 1

Wronsley that the approval had been unauthorised, that he had not known about it and had ordered the immediate "disallowance and recovery of payments".

Mr Wronsley said Special Forces had "raised so many barriers that effective auditing was not possible".

"Notwithstanding the 1986 De Loor/SADF accord and repeated assurances to me by the department, accessibility to relevant financial and operational files as well as vouchers was, throughout, problematic," Mr Wronsley said.

The report contains repeated references to the destruction of evidence and accounting files which prevented a proper audit.

Referring to the 1988-89 and 1989-90 annual reports, Mr Wronsley said all but R659 000 spent by the CCB had been authorised.

'CCB paid R10-m after suspension'

Sowetan 20/2/91
THE Civil Co-operation Bureau received almost R10 million from State funds between April 1 and July 23 last year, only a few months after the controversial group had been suspended.

This was announced by Auditor-General Mr Peter Wronsley in a special report on the expenditure of the CCB which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report was tabled by Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis.

According to the report, the funds were for "resettlement of still-serving members" of the CCB and was code-named "Samoesa".

The payment was for "encashment of 20 percent of their accumulated leave plus 10 percent of an anticipated pension gratuity".

About R15 000 was paid in this regard.

"Individual payments seen (by the auditors)

254
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

varied between R33 301 and R39 962," Wronsley said in his report.

Furthermore, Wronsley found that the unauthorised expenditure of the CCB for the financial years 1988/89 and 1989/90 could be more than R12 million.

Satisfied

If, however, the joint committee on public accounts was satisfied with "certification after the fact", the unauthorised expenditure for the two financial years added up to R659 210,62.

Of the CCB's total expenditure of the R12 million about R170 630 was spent on actual operations.

The rest was spent on infrastructure, establishment and "pre-studies".

Wronsley said this called for "value for



DU PLESSIS

money and explanation which has not been furnished"

The report was in response to a question by the Democratic Party's Mr JJ Walsh on whether Du Plessis had received a report from the Auditor-General dealing with the further audit of the Special Defence Account concerning activities of the CCB.

Walsh also asked whether any unauthorised expenditure not previously reported had been revealed in the latest report.

Audit halted CCB bid to sneak through R4m in golden

CAPE TOWN — Six months after the public suspension of its operations, elements in the CCB tried to sneak through nearly R4m in unauthorised golden handshakes for its operatives

Shock revelations of CCB obstruction, and the destruction of evidence and accounting files preventing a proper audit of its operations, are contained in the Auditor-General's special report into the Special Defence Account

In February last year CCB operations were publicly suspended and on August 30 Auditor-General Peter Wronsley conducted a spot audit "mainly to determine whether new projects had been approved and

how much money had been spent"

He said it was found the acting commanding officer of the Special Forces had approved "Project Samoesa" to pay operatives who had gone to ground provisional resettlement costs by way of encashment of 50% of their accumulated leave plus 10% of an anticipated pension gratuity

"Individual payments seen varied between R33 301 and R39 962. The budget which had been approved by the acting commanding-general Special Forces amounted to R3,926m," he said

The cry of alarm was raised and the next day the Chief of Staff Finance notified him

BILLY PADDOCK

the approval was unauthorised and he had ordered that it be immediately stopped and recovery of payments made

Wronsley expressed dissatisfaction that Ministers were giving verbal approval to operations while the State President knew nothing of the CCB operations

He had to go to the State Legal Officer to insist that both Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Defence Minister Magnus Malan complied with treasury rules, because "the SADF was, upon being queried, unable to produce explicit ministerial ap-

provals" for operational expenditure

He said the SADF's initial reaction to his complaint was that "I was being unnecessarily fussy", and the 1983 approval of expenditure on the CCB's forerunner should be regarded as having been regularly renewed when the Ministers exchanged global approvals before and after projects

He complained of obstruction and destruction of records to prevent him from getting the job done properly

He said his auditor commenced his audit after assurances from the Chief of Staff Finance that full co-operation would be given, but on the same day he was denied

access by the acting commanding-general of the Special Forces

Despite interventions from Ministers, this obstruction continued and the audit had to be suspended several more times.

Another aspect which made the audit more difficult was that where actual vouchers were submitted, a large percentage had been cut up or defaced

Wronsley said if Parliament accepted the ex-post-facto verbal approval by two SADF generals that they had authorised expenditure of R12,5m for certain operations, then most of this expenditure would not be regarded as unauthorised

Handshakes

20/2/91
B/Pay

254

123

TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1991

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(aa) Mathematics (Higher Grade)

(a) 8 538

(b) (i) 15 (ii) 109 (iii) 263 (iv) 263 (v) 433

(c) 7 053

(bb) Mathematics (Standard Grade)

(a) 10 861

(b) (i) 8 (ii) 20 (iii) 86 (iv) 161 (v) 382

(c) 8 912

(cc) Physical Science (Higher Grade)

(a) 7 107

(b) (i) 2 (ii) 16 (iii) 87 (iv) 348 (v) 836

(c) 4 363

(dd) Physical Science (Standard Grade)

(a) 6 038

(b) (i) 1 (ii) 1 (iii) 18 (iv) 118 (v) 414

(c) 4 928

Note

This information is as on 7 January 1991

Ciskei coup attempt SADF troops involved

10 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any South African Defence Force troops based near Ciskei were (a) put on alert or (b) ordered to take any specified action on or about 26 January 1991, if so, (i) (aa) what orders were they given and (bb) why and (ii) where were they stationed,

(2) whether any Defence Force troops were involved in assisting Ciskei following a coup attempt on 27 January 1991, if so, (a) what assistance did they render and

124

(b) (i) where and (ii) with what result was it rendered,

(3) whether Defence Force troops fired any shots on 27 January 1991, if so, (a) where, (b) why and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) (aa) They were ordered to execute visibility patrols

(bb) To act as a deterrent for a possible coup in the Ciskei

(ii) King William's Town

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away

(3) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Greater Cape Town area residents

59 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What estimated number of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians resided in the Greater Cape Town area as at 31 December 1990?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Data for 1990 is not available at the Central Statistical Service. The population information is obtained from population censuses. The latest available information is that of the 1985 Population Census, namely

(a) 542 705

(b) 1 068 921

(c) 17 437

The next population census will be held on 7 March 1991

125

TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1991

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Orania negotiations

Mr C B HERANDIEN to ask the Minister of Housing

Whether he and/or his Department has conducted any negotiations in connection with the purchase of Orania, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result, if not, why not?

CIE INT

*The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, the answer is yes. Pursuant to the decision by the Ministers' Council on 12 June 1990, negotiations commenced with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs on 26 June 1990 with regard to the take-over of the town of Orania. The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs reported on 4 July 1990 that the town had already been offered for sale by public tender on 15 June 1990 and that the tender process could no longer be cancelled. Furthermore, the aforementioned department indicated that it would take the interest expressed by this administration into consideration during the final consideration of tenders.

Subsequently the department was informed that 12 tenders had been received. Thereafter, on 20 August 1990, this department made a written request for urgent information regarding the asking price for the town. On 21 August the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs reported that the Minister responsible had accepted the highest offer for Orania on 17 August 1990 and that an agreement had been concluded on that day with the purchaser, a certain Mr Pretorius. The Ministers' Council was notified of the transaction and informed, *inter alia*, that under the circumstances the purchase of the town was not being pursued any further.

*Mr C B HERANDIEN Mr Chairman, I find it strange that the hon the Minister only began negotiating for the purchase of Orania on 12

126

June 1990. The hon the Minister and his department must certainly have become aware at an earlier stage that Orania was no longer going to be kept alive as a White town *per se*. Surely the concern, the fears and the interests of the people of Orania should have received primary consideration. There is a management committee, which I believe was kept in the dark.

I want to say today that the Administration House of Representatives will have to accept full responsibility for this blunder.

*Mr C INASSON When did you become aware of it?

*Mr C B HERANDIEN Keep quiet, man, you do not even know where it is [Interjections.]

To think that a tender was submitted. Where is the hon the Minister going to get the money to house those people? Here was a golden opportunity—a town complete with infrastructure. But no, there was an endless stream of correspondence. It is the old story of "the matter is receiving attention." That is why I want to say today that the hon the Minister will have to go and apologise to the people of Orania as quickly as possible [Interjections.] He owes them this, because the fact of the matter is that whenever there is a need to look after the interests of the Coloured people, one finds the old psychosis that this may reek of apartheid. Never in my wildest dreams could I have imagined that the day the Group Areas Act was abolished, we would be faced with a new type of apartheid, namely economic apartheid. If that is what the future holds for us, the time has come for the Ministers' Council either to resign or to wake up and decide where their true interests lie.

*Mr J D SWIGELAAR What does the hon member have to say about Orania?

*Mr C B HERANDIEN That hon member should keep quiet. I am coming to him. The year is still young.

The hon the Minister is aware of the fact that a similar situation is developing in the Western Cape. He will have to get his skates on, because Klipmuts is a problem. When we look at what happened to Orania, I already begin to have my fears about what is going to happen to the people of Klipmuts. The hon the Minister must learn to take the brakes off and to take the interests of the Coloured people—not those of anyone

Hansard 11/2/91
 (3) The various attorneys-general have indicated that, in the light of the State President's indication that the relevant legislation will be repealed during this session of Parliament, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), prior to the repeal thereof. The attorneys-general concerned have already issued instructions to the public prosecutors in their areas of jurisdiction to withdraw all the cases that are pending.

Humewood military base: acquisition
 *21 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 7 on 6 March 1990, negotiations between his Department and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said city council of the Humewood military base are still in progress, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made to date and (b) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be taken regarding this matter?
Hansard 11/2/91

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Negotiations between the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said City Council of the Humewood Military Base are still in progress, but are dormant at present.

(a) After consensus was reached with the City Council of Port Elizabeth during 1989 that it would provide an alternative site at Forest Hill on which it would be expected to re-establish the existing facilities at the Algoa Training Base, in exchange for the SAS Algoa Training Base, the South African Defence Force's accommodation requirements for replacement on the alternative site by the City Council, could unfortunately only be concluded at the end of 1990 owing to investigations surrounding the rationalization of the South African Defence Force.

In terms of its mandate, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is busy

Hansard 11/2/91
 investigating the exact building requirements in order to further negotiate with the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding its responsibilities for the supply of services to the site in question and the construction of the necessary infrastructure and buildings. The norms and standards of building construction required to meet the needs of the South African Defence Force, is also being investigated before negotiations with the City Council can be re-started in earnest.

(b) Whilst it is difficult to predict when a final decision will be taken in this regard, further negotiations with the City Council of Port Elizabeth are expected to be conducted towards the middle of this year and it is hoped that a final agreement can be reached by the end of the year.

Dr Joop de Loor: report

*22 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

(1) Whether he has received a report from Dr Joop de Loor dealing with the total development assistance structure, if not, when does he expect to receive this report, if so, (a) what were the main findings and recommendations contained in the report and (b) what action does he intend taking as a result of these findings and recommendations,
 (2) whether this report will be made public; if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

(1) Yes, I received the report during November 1990.
 (a) The findings and recommendations are presently being studied. It would be premature to make a statement before the necessary deliberation and consultation have taken place and decisions in this regard have been made.
 (b) In accordance with Government's policy regarding consultation the report will be submitted to the institutions concerned for analysis and comments. After comment has been

received, it will be processed and proposals for consideration will be submitted to the Cabinet.
 (2) No, as stated consultation must take place before final recommendations can be considered by the Cabinet.

Immigrants

*23 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 11/2/91*
 How many (a) White and (b) non-White immigrants were allowed to enter South Africa in the 1990 calendar-year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 11 376
 (b) 1 981

Information for January to November 1990 only. The information for December 1990 is not yet available.

Permanent residence in S.A. applications

*24 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 11/2/91*
 How many (a) White and (b) non-White citizens of Namibia have applied for permanent residence in South Africa since 21 March 1990?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Though statistics in this regard are not kept on the basis of population groups, it was in this instance, due to the limited number under discussion, possible to consult the individual files and to furnish a reply on the basis as required by the honourable member
 (a) 2
 (b) none

Group areas gazetted

*25 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hansard 11/2/91*.
 (1) Whether any group areas have been gazetted since the State President announced last year that the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, was to be repealed, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,

(2) (a) how many persons in the employ of his Department have been involved in administering, investigating and enforcing group areas and free settlement areas during the past nine months and (b) what is the annualized direct and indirect cost of employing these persons?
Hansard 11/2/91

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes	(a) White	8
	Coloured	24
	Malay	1
	Indian	10
	Total	43

(b) Although the State President announced in Parliament on 19 April 1990 that the Government has committed itself to the replacement of the Group Areas Act, 1966, with an effective and generally acceptable measure based on a fair and just foundation without statutory discrimination, the Act has not yet been repealed and therefore the provisions of the Act must still be adhered to.

(2) (a) 22
 (b) R786 611,43

Certain person: threat to State security

*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 11/2/91*
 Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was identified by the Civil Co-operation Bureau as a potential threat to State security, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the name of this person?
Hansard 11/2/91

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter has been referred by the Harms Commission to the Attorney General for further investigation. It is therefore *sub-judice* as the Attorney General's findings cannot be anticipated (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Internal Security Act amendments

*27 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice whether it is the intention of the Government to repeal or amend those sections of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, which affect the normal political functioning of the recently unbanned organizations, if so, when, if not, why not?

19/2/91 15/4
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

B198E

As indicated by me in this House on 12 February 1991, in response to Question No 12 (see my reply to Question No 12 on 12 February 1991—col 28), the Government has, further to the Pretoria Minute, had the opportunity of considering the repeal, on the one hand, of certain provisions and, on the other hand, the review of other provisions of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982. A further announcement in this regard will be made soon and legislation to amend the said Act will be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

One education ministry

*28 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether his Department has taken steps in regard to considering the administrative, financial and educational implications of one education ministry for South Africa, if so, what steps, if not, why not, whether he will make a statement on the matter?

19/2/91

B203E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes

(a) It has been pointed out repeatedly that the matter of a single Education Ministry is inextricably linked to the constitutional negotiations which have not yet begun. No preliminary announcements can therefore be made in this regard. Taking this into account, a future education dispensation is being considered within the Education Renewal Strategy *inter alia* the educational, financial and management related advantages and

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

disadvantages of the present education model. At this stage I can obviously make no statements on the results regarding the outcome of this investigation.

- (b) Lapses
(2) No

Subsidy formula for education departments

*29 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether he has determined a subsidy formula for the financing of South African executive education departments, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this formula and (b) when was it determined,
(2) whether provision has been made for the a factor to be greater or less than one in the case of any education department, if so, (a) what provision, and (b) why, in each case,
(3) whether he has determined a timetable for the progress of the a factor for all education departments ultimately to reach one, if not, why not, if so, what is this timetable?

B206E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No. Although these financial formulae have already been drafted, no general policy has been tabled yet under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), as certain interested parties still have to be consulted. On the basis of the findings of the education renewal strategy this policy will finally be considered and determined. The formulae together with a strategy for their implementation will be announced as soon as general policy has been determined.
- (2) Lapses
(3) Lapses

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †,

used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs

Schools, determining of race

Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether, in view of the Government's intention of repealing or amending the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, he will still oblige schools under the control of his Department to determine the race of prospective scholars prior to their enrolment in such schools, if not, why not?

B250E INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Speaker, as a political realist the hon member of Houghton surely knows the answer to his own question. The constitutional argument is that education will be provided according to the dictates and structure of the present Constitution until a new constitution has been negotiated. Even when these Acts are repealed, the pillars upholding the present Constitution, such as education, will for the present remain in force. Present classification will therefore remain valid for the interim. So will separate voters' rolls for the purposes of a future referendum. This could be the forerunner of changes to the present Constitution, and therefore changes to the present educational structures.

After the Population Registration Act has been repealed, children will still need to be registered at birth, although there will be no race classification [Interjections.] If the repeal should happen this year, children born after the repeal of the Act will only enter the school system six years from that date, at which time a new constitution will surely be in operation.

An HON MEMBER You hope!

The MINISTER However, within the constraints of our budget we are now making provision for a wider client base through the additional models. It remains accepted educational practice to cater primarily for the primary target group in the natural feeder area of the school.

Any change of the status quo needs the consent of the communities themselves, and more polls are being conducted all over the country.

Mr A J LEON Mr Speaker, I was really depressed to hear the hon the Minister's response, because quite clearly the "vision splended", which the hon the State President described and sketched for us in the Chamber of Parliament the other day, and which was reinforced by the Oscar-winning performance of the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs today, has not been communicated down to the engine room where apartheid is still alive and well, and that is obviously in the field of education.

It has often been said—and it has been said by that hon Minister and others—that if we were to desegregate school education tomorrow, it would not make such a big impact, because we would only be able to absorb something like 20% of the backlog in Black schools into the White school system.

However, we are then talking about 175 000 empty places which are officially reported in White schools under this hon Minister's department. There are probably another 100 000 vacant places if one takes into account the pre-fab situation in the Transvaal Education Department. What we could do with 275 000 places for Blacks who are currently on the streets, unemployed or involved in activities which are not helpful to the process of change!

This is what the hon the Minister must answer here today. It is no good that hon Minister hiding behind the Population Registration Act, because the limited damage caused by White people only voting in an occasional by-election is not in any sense comparable to keeping Blacks out of White schools. This is the crunch issue. Look at the situation in Johannesburg alone! There one has Black and Coloured children in Hillbrow of primary school age who are not able to use the local Joubert Park Primary School because it is closed. There are not enough Whites and so no one can go to that school.

At the East Bank High School in Alexandra there are 1 200 students who take their lessons together—all standards together—in one hall while four kilometers away one has the all-White Orange Grove Primary School which is going to be closed this year because there are fewer than 80 pupils. These examples are multiplied a hundredfold right across the country in all schools which are affected by this hon Minister. One quarter of White schools in Johannesburg face the risk of closure over the next five years.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Answer 1
111211
their involvement with the negotiation process and the process of seeking peaceful solutions

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether since the day on which this question stood over—i.e. 12 February—to 15 February when the press conference was held there were negotiations with the ANC on this matter

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, as far as I know

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the reply to the question was already available on the 12th?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I doubt whether all this information was available at that stage [Interjections]

Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know by what date the indemnity in respect of the numbers of persons he mentioned had already been finalized. The hon the Minister mentioned 92 plus another three. Before what date did the numbers he mentioned receive their indemnity? [Interjections]

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, on 15 February

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, I want to ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether it is true that this information first had to be cleared with the ANC and their consent obtained before the press conference could be held and that the Government thus regards Parliament as being subordinate to the approval of the ANC

The DEPUTY MINISTER That is undoubtedly untrue because it is not only the ANC that is involved here. Many right-wingers are also involved in terms of these figures

SDA: audit
*10 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance

Whether he has received a report from the Auditor-General dealing with the further audit of the Special Defence Account concerning activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau in respect of the

1988-89 and 1989-90 financial years, if not, when is it anticipated that the report will be (a) completed and (b) tabled in Parliament, if so, when (i) did he receive the report and (ii) will it be tabled in Parliament,

(2) whether any unauthorized expenditure not previously reported upon by the Auditor-General has been revealed in this report, if so, what are the relevant details? Answer 1911-111

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (254) B20E

(1) A Special Report of the Auditor-General on the Special Defence Account Pursuant to the First Report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, 1990 (C1-90) was received on 24 October 1990 for processing in the manner prescribed in section 6(3) of the Auditor-General Act, 1989 (Act No 52 of 1989). These prescriptions have been complied with. The printed report was received on 15 February 1991 and it was laid upon the Table by me today.

(2) The answer to this question appears in the report

Mr J J WALSH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he says that the report was handed to him on 24 October and in terms of the Auditor-General Act should have been tabled in this Parliament on the seventh working day after the commencement of Parliament. Might I ask him what the reasons were for the four-month delay from 24 October to today?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member has misinterpreted the procedures prescribing how we deal with matters such as these. There was no compulsion whatsoever according to the Act on the Minister of Finance to table this report within seven days after having received it on 24 October. Only after compliance with the prescriptions—only after that period of time, after that action—does a certain time limit come into operation. What happened with this report is completely and utterly in line with the prescriptions of the Act. In fact, we are beating the deadline by a few days.

Mr J J WALSH Mr Speaker, further arising out of that specific part of my earlier question, what was the reason for the delay of four months from

the time the hon the Minister received a signed report from the Auditor-General to today?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reason was that we dealt with it according to its priority at that particular moment in time. If the hon member studies the section 63 procedures properly, he will see that the Minister of Finance deals with it, the State President has certain obligations, and, in fact, a whole host of actions takes place internally before the report is finally ready for submission. There was no inordinate delay. We were completely free in terms of the Act to deal with it according to our own assessment of the priorities in dealing with matters of State at that particular stage.

Mr J J WALSH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in terms of the relevant Act three people have to be involved in approving that report: the State President, the Minister of Finance and the Auditor-General. Do I understand him correctly that it has taken since 24 October for those three people to do that?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker if we had received it earlier last year we still would have dealt with it in the way we did. I repeat that, in terms of our own assessment of priorities, that is how we chose to deal with it and there is no compulsion on any one of the three parties involved to deal with it at any other pace. Secondly, and I might as well alert the hon member to that, the reference to the involvement of the State President is not a reference to the State President in his personal capacity. It is a reference to the State President according to the Constitution in terms of the State President dealing with a matter in consultation with his Cabinet.

In other words, it is not merely a matter of the Auditor-General, the State President and the Minister of Finance deciding on a matter such as this over a cup of tea. We deal with it according to our responsibilities and our own assessment at the time of the priorities that need to be dealt with.

Finally, I wish to remind the hon member that that was a particularly busy time. At that time I certainly did not intend at all to try to put that particular matter, which was not urgent, at the top of the list of priorities of the hon the State President.

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, are we to believe that quite clearly the priority of cleaning up the CCB and the scandal surrounding it enjoyed very low priority with the hon the Minister and the Cabinet as a whole?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Removing the Group Areas Act did

The MINISTER OF FINANCE Mr Speaker, the hon member should know better than to try to attach that kind of interpretation to it. The cleaning up of the CCB and the handling of the report are two matters entirely divorced from each other. We need not wait until we have agreed upon the contents or have properly taken note of them before we take the necessary action. Surely the hon member knows that without asking such a silly question

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

SADT, shortcomings

*11 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Development Aid

(1) Whether any shortcomings in procedures and control measures in the South African Development Trust, as revealed in the Report of the Auditor-General for 1988-89, have resulted in substantial financial losses, if so, (a) what is the nature of these shortcomings and (b) what steps has he taken to rectify them,

(2) whether any irregularities connected with the allocation and recommendation of housing loans under the individual self-building schemes have come to light, if so, (a) what is the total amount outstanding in respect of such irregularities and (b) what total amount has been identified as being the cost of construction defects attributable to poor material and workmanship in the above-mentioned self-building schemes?

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) The Government has on request of the Director-General of the Department of Development Aid decided to appoint a commission of inquiry in this regard and—

Hausser
17/2/91

(3) The various attorneys-general have indicated that, in the light of the State President's indication that the relevant legislation will be repealed during this session of Parliament, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), prior to the repeal thereof. The attorneys-general concerned have already issued instructions to the public prosecutors in their areas of jurisdiction to withdraw all the cases that are pending

***21 Mr E W TRENT** asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 7 on 6 March 1990, negotiations between his Department and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said city council of the Humewood military base are still in progress, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made to date and (b) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be taken regarding this matter? *254* *Hausser 17/2/91* B155E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Negotiations between the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said City Council of the Humewood Military Base are still in progress, but are dormant at present

(a) After consensus was reached with the City Council of Port Elizabeth during 1989 that it would provide an alternative site at Forest Hill on which it would be expected to re-establish the existing facilities at the Algoa Training Base, in exchange for the SAS Algoa Training Base, the South African Defence Force's accommodation requirements for replacement on the alternative site by the City Council, could unfortunately only be concluded at the end of 1990 owing to investigations surrounding the rationalization of the South African Defence Force

In terms of its mandate, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is busy

investigating the exact building requirements in order to further negotiate with the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding its responsibilities for the supply of services to the site in question and the construction of the necessary infrastructure and buildings. The norms and standards of building construction required to meet the needs of the South African Defence Force, is also being investigated before negotiations with the City Council can be re-started in earnest *254* *Hausser 17/2/91*

(b) Whilst it is difficult to predict when a final decision will be taken in this regard, further negotiations with the City Council of Port Elizabeth are expected to be conducted towards the middle of this year and it is hoped that a final agreement can be reached by the end of the year

Dr Joop de Loor: report

***22 Mr J J WALSH** asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

(1) Whether he has received a report from Dr Joop de Loor dealing with the total development assistance structure, if not, when does he expect to receive this report, if so, (a) what were the main findings and recommendations contained in the report and (b) what action does he intend taking as a result of these findings and recommendations, and

(2) whether this report will be made public, if not, why not, if so, when? B160E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

(1) Yes, I received the report during November 1990

(a) The findings and recommendations are presently being studied. It would be premature to make a statement before the necessary deliberation and consultation have taken place and decisions in this regard have been made

(b) In accordance with Government's policy regarding consultation the report will be submitted to the institutions concerned for analysis and comment. After comment has been

received, it will be processed and proposals for consideration will be submitted to the Cabinet

(2) No, as stated consultation must take place before final recommendations can be considered by the Cabinet

Immigrants

***23 Mr L F STOFBERG** asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hausser 17/2/91*

How many (a) White and (b) non-White immigrants were allowed to enter South Africa in the 1990 calendar-year? B165E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 11 376

(b) 1 981

Information for January to November 1990 only. The information for December 1990 is not yet available

Permanent residence in SA. applications

***24 Mr L F STOFBERG** asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hausser 17/2/91*

How many (a) White and (b) non-White citizens of Namibia have applied for permanent residence in South Africa since 21 March 1990? B166E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Though statistics in this regard are not kept on the basis of population groups, it was in this instance, due to the limited number under discussion, possible to consult the individual files and to furnish a reply on the basis as required by the honourable member

(a) 2

(b) none

***25 Mr K M ANDREW** asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hausser 17/2/91*

(1) Whether any group areas have been gazetted since the State President announced last year that the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, was to be repealed, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,

Group areas gazetted

(2) (a) how many persons in the employ of his Department have been involved in administering, investigating and enforcing group areas and free settlement areas during the past nine months and (b) what is the annualized direct and indirect cost of employing these persons? *Hausser 17/2/91* B184E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes	8
(a) White	24
Coloured	1
Malay	10
Indian	43
Total	86

(b) Although the State President announced in Parliament on 19 April 1990 that the Government has committed itself to the replacement of the Group Areas Act, 1966, with an effective and generally acceptable measure based on a fair and just foundation without statutory discrimination, the Act has not yet been repealed and therefore the provisions of the Act must still be adhered to

(2) (a) 22

(b) R786 611,43

Certain person: threat to State security

***26 Mr P G SOAL** asked the Minister of Defence *Hausser 17/2/91*

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was identified by the Civil Co-operation Bureau as a potential threat to State security, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the name of this person? B197E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter has been referred by the Arms Commission to the Attorney General for further investigation. It is therefore *sub-judice* as the Attorney General's findings cannot be anticipated (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Hani says he will never serve under Malan

TIM COHEN

(254)

UMKHONTO we Sizwe (MK) chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday he would refuse to serve under Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Reacting to Malan's comment that MK would never be part of the SADF, Hani said a future government would decide on the make-up of the armed forces. He also did not think he would be in a position in a future government where Malan would be working under him.

He said the government/ANC working group on the armed struggle would continue to meet to thrash out issues not fully resolved by last week's accord.

The ANC announced on Friday it had agreed to halt the infiltration of MK cadres and equipment, while government agreed to recognise its members' right to belong to MK and the ANC's right to peaceful protest.

Hani said yesterday the "paragraph three" committee established in terms of the Pretoria Minute, would continue meeting. It would primarily discuss two of the as yet unresolved issues: the possible arrest of MK members for possession of unlicensed firearms, and the ANC's defence units. *B10cm 1912 91*

Hani said the ANC, which would not tolerate intimidation, was forced to organise defence units because of the actions of the security forces.

SADF operatives' spending to be probed

254

Political Staff 8/10/91

South African Defence Force operatives involved in secret projects at one stage had almost R51 million outstanding in advance expenses.

This will lead to questions by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts — Parliament's watchdog on Government spending — when it scrutinises SADF finances on March 6

Disclosure of the outstanding advances is made in the latest report of the Auditor-General, which alerted the SADF to "certain unsatisfactory aspects" of an audit on sensitive projects funded from the Special Defence Account

Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said the SADF had been told on November 29 1989 that advances outstanding had increased from R13,4 million on March 31 1989 to R50,9 million on November 5 1989

He said the SADF had subsequently taken corrective action, cutting the amounts outstanding to R3,9 million by March 31 last year

Items which could not be adjusted, including 123 current advances totalling R1,6 million, were referred to a board of inquiry, which had not finished its investigation.

Democratic Party spokesman on finance and member of the Public Accounts Committee, Jasper Walsh, said he would pursue the matter

"It was a phenomenal increase in the space of seven months I question the degree of financial control that can be exercised where such a vast sum of money is advanced to individual operatives," he said

Secrecy

The committee, which works through the Auditor-General's bulky report, decides who to examine on the strength of what members read.

In this case, Chief of the SADF General Kat Liebenberg will, as chief accounting officer, appear before the committee

It may examine him on the report's contents, within secrecy restrictions surrounding the Special Defence Account

"This type of inquiry gets fairly murky when you start

pressing for greater detail," Mr Walsh said. "But I'll pursue it"

Mr Wronsley said in his report that only 19 percent of the total expenditure on sensitive projects had been fully audited for the 1989-90 year

Some 63 percent had been partially audited and 18 percent not checked at all

Apart from outstanding advances, and the fact that instructions on keeping ledgers had not always been followed, no material irregularities were found

Noting that the audit coverage was too low in the light of the type of expenditure, he said this was due to an unsatisfactory staff situation

"It was also due to the inordinately high number of man-hours spent on the re-auditing and auditing of the expenditure of the Civil Co-operation Bureau for the financial years 1988-89 and 1989-90," Mr Wronsley said

A special audit report on the CCB was given to the Minister of Finance on October 24.

It is understood that the audit report, requested by the Public Accounts Committee, is now being printed

sa
ther
us
SA
we
renu
trib
inst
ma
Air
ma
we
ART
th
R
lor
m
S
val
b
at
W
S
S
e
p
e
I
e
p
a
t
t

6/10/91 18/2/91 254

Air Force chief dashes aviation industry hopes

LINDEN BIRNS

AIR FORCE chief Lt-Gen Johan van Loggerenberg at the weekend put a damper on aircraft industry expectations that shelved or aborted programmes could be reinstated

At a symposium on the state of the SA aviation industry at Witkoppen, near Johannesburg, he reiterated the SAAF's frugal requirements in terms of the defence budget

Political changes, defence needs, local technical shortcomings and near unaffordability of local products had prohibited the SAAF from embarking on a "meaningful aircraft replacement programme"

He proposed that the specialist electronics sector of the manufacturing industry further develop avionics systems and subsystems which the SAAF could integrate into its aircraft life extension programme. These would include improvements to electronic warfare, chaff and flare radar jamming, infra-red technology, radar, radio and improved "smart weapons" and "stand-off weapons" capabilities.

Because of sanctions and the local industry's lack of hi-tech supersonic jet know-how, it was impossible to re-engine SA's frontline fighter squadrons

These aged aircraft required standardised fuel-efficient engines if they were to be flown economically

The SAAF had to meet its mid-1990s requirements for a new basic training plane, and was looking at several turbo-propeller powered options. It would announce its choice of aircraft soon

Symposium delegates decided to establish a body to protect local manufacturers, designers, operators and aircraft maintenance companies. The organisation would encompass all sectors of SA's aeronautic industries and intended to promote cooperative domestic, regional, and international projects and trade. Provisionally it would be headed by SA Institute for Aeronautical Engineers president Noel Potter

Delegates agreed the civil and military sectors of the local industry were in trouble because of recession and a change in market requirements

Military speakers repeatedly said they could not afford to diversify solely into the civil market or remain devoted to the SA military market, and would seek export markets

All speakers recognised problems with exports, most notably that SA manufacturers did not have credibility in the major military consumer markets

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, who presided over the commission of inquiry into civil aviation, said: "Industry resources should be combined. Atlas (Aircraft Company) should go into aircraft spares manufacturing and the design and production of a southern African multipurpose aircraft"

He was concerned that government's air services deregulation programme might lead to declines in safety standards, as had happened in the US.

6/10/91 18/2/91

Judge refuses Rudolph's bail appeal

SUSAN RUSSELL

ORDE Boerevolk members Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph and Henk Bredenhann, who have been charged with six counts of terrorism, have lost an appeal against the refusal of a magistrate to grant them bail.

Their appeal was dismissed by Mr Justice J Labuschagne in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday

The judge said there was no basis for reaching a decision different to that of the Johannesburg magistrate who refused the par bail on December 7

Rudolph and Bredenhann

were arrested in September last year. They have been charged with the theft of arms and ammunition from SAAF headquarters in Pretoria last April, and it is alleged Rudolph led the raid on the premises.

Both have also been charged with the bombings at Pretoria's Melrose House, the NP's Auckland Park and Roodepoort offices and the Rustenburg offices of the Food and Allied Workers' Union

It is also alleged Rudolph and Bredenhann placed two bombs outside Beeld's Johannesburg offices.

They are due to stand trial in the Rand Supreme Court in August.

OB attorney Jack Nel said in a statement yesterday government should step in to ensure Rudolph and Bredenhann were released

They would have been released if they had been prepared to betray their comrades by identifying where the rest of the arms were being kept, Nel said

CLANDESTINE operations by South African hit squads in Zimbabwe, which included a series of gruesome assassinations and bomb blasts, were so badly managed that they posed a serious threat to the security of Pretoria's operatives in the region.

A former member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), South Africa's notorious counter-insurgency unit, this week supported claims that the CCB's sabotage ring in Zimbabwe was smashed in the late 1980s because of bungling on the part of military leaders in Pretoria.

Guy Bawden, who spent two years in Harare's maximum security prison after the CCB network in Zimbabwe was cracked, is suing Defence Minister Magnus Malan for R1-million in damages. Bawden claims he and his brother Kit were tortured by Zimbabwean security police and lost property in the country as a result of negligence on the part of the CCB's leadership.

A former CCB officer, who played a leading role in directing the unit's activities in Zimbabwe, this week told *The Weekly Mail* that Guy and Kit Bawden were indeed working for the South African military, mainly in the Bulawayo area.

"I co-ordinated their work in late 1987 but got out of the region when I realised that the network was not operating according to the normal system," says the former CCB man.

"There was no security. Most of the agents knew each other and did not have a 'cut off' that would prevent the

Top-brass bungling blew CCB ring in Zimbabwe

whole lot from being arrested if one of them got picked up. I told Joe Verstler (head of the CCB) that the operation was a f. up and that all hell was going to break loose."

Bawden, who is now living in South Africa, says he lodged the supreme court application through his lawyer, S J Botha. Malan's secretary, Das Herbst, said yesterday the general had not yet received any notice of the case and referred all queries to the state attorney in Pretoria. However, the state attorney confirmed that a case had been filed against the minister and that Malan has indicated he will defend it.

The Weekly Mail's source in the former CCB network confirmed that Bawden's compatriots were responsible for the bombing which maimed political activist Jeremy Brickhill at a Harare shopping centre in October 1987.

"The CCB operators in Bulawayo also blew up a black man who they recruited to drive a car packed with explosives and park it outside an African National Congress house," says the former agent. "ANC members inside the house were only slightly injured but the CCB killed their own man when they deliberately detonated the bomb while he was in the car."

Bad management by the leaders of the clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau endangered operatives working in Zimbabwe, claim former members of the hit squads.

EDDIE KOCH reports

This account corresponds with a car bomb attack in January 1988 during which an unemployed Zambian, Obert Anon Mzwanza, was blown up after he had been paid Z\$20 to drive a vehicle packed with explosives to an ANC safe house in Zimbabwe.

The Weekly Mail's source says Chris Brits, the commander of the CCB's region six who featured prominently in the Harms Commission, was in charge of the Zimbabwe network during these attacks. Chris Brits is the code name for CCB operative Wouter Basson.

The source adds that CCB head Joe Verstler and the chief of the army's special forces, Joop Joubert, would also have known of the operations in Zimbabwe. Guy Bawden, who claims to have helped his brother carry out operations for the CCB, says the South African military failed to warn him after mem-

bers of the cell were arrested by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation and then exposed the supportive role he had played on their behalf.

Bawden's claims, and the controversy surrounding his case, have sparked renewed interest in the activities of the CCB in the Frontline states.

"The unit's activities inside the country were investigated by the Harms Commission last year but cross-border operations were specifically excluded from Justice Louis Harms's terms of reference.

The CCB informant told *The Weekly Mail* that members of the Zimbabwe ring had been recruited by the South African military long before he joined the CCB in 1987.

He added that two former Zimbabweans working in Pretoria had provided liaison between CCB headquarters and the Zimbabwe cell. He named these men as former SAS officer Peter "Snake" Allen and former Rhodesian security policeman Pete Stanton. Other cross-border operations that the CCB network are alleged to have conducted include:

- May 1986
- The murder of Joe Qabi, ANC representative to Zimbabwe in 1981
- A bomb at the Harare headquarters of Zanu-PF, Zimbabwe's ruling party, that killed nine people in 1981. CIO sources say that Stanton was involved in this attack.
- Jeremy Brickhill is also suing Malan, Law and Order Minister Adnaan Vlok and the Bawden brothers for the damages he sustained during the bomb attack in October 1987. Guy Bawden has indicated he is prepared to help Brickhill in the case.
- Bawden claims Malan must bear responsibility for the damages he sustained while being tortured in detention. He also wants compensation for loss of earnings during the two years he was jailed and for a Matabeleland ranch that he cannot return to.
- He says he will tell the South African courts everything he knows about CCB involvement in Zimbabwe, including the unit's role in promoting sabotage attacks by dissident guerrillas. Thousands died in Matabeleland after Zimbabwean security forces staged a crackdown on ordinary people accused of helping the dissidents.
- The Bawdens escaped from Zimbabwe in January 1988.
- Three members of the CCB cell have been sentenced to death and are still imprisoned in Harare, where they are waiting for an appeal against their sentence to be heard. They are Michael Smith, Kevin Woods and Philip Con- wayo

Personnel of SADF stationed at Savimbi's HQ

Political Staff

SKW 12/2/91

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has a team of communications experts stationed in the bush with the Angolan rebel movement Unita to maintain a two-way link with Pretoria

This was confirmed yesterday by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, who said there were about 10 men posted at Jamba, the location of Unita's headquarters in south-eastern Angola

"I can assure you this presence has no military connotation," he said Mr van Heerden readily said they were Department of Defence employees

South Africa's links with Dr Jonas Savimbi's bush fighters last week again became the focus of Angolan allegations when a high-level Angolan delegation raised the issue at a Joint Commission meeting in Cape Town.

Mr van Heerden pursued the charges in bilateral meetings with the Angolans and at a follow-up meeting of almost two hours with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos

Mr van Heerden said he had given Angola the categorical assurance that South Africa was no longer supplying Unita rebels in that country with military hardware

Angola had expressed concern at SA flights continuing to land in southern Angola without government permission Mr van Heerden said he had invited Angola to station officials in South Africa to inspect humanitarian flights before take-off

Mr van Heerden also spoke to Angolan officials in Luanda about the possibility of SA buying oil from Angola

"I predict that in the next two years, Angola is going to be one of our most important trading partners in southern Africa," Mr van Heerden said.

Watching for the signals in a muddy relationship

Star 12/2/91



254

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has reportedly sent a strongly worded protest to President de Klerk about continuing South African interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

The Angolan leader is usually generous in his praise for Mr de Klerk's reform initiatives. But always in the same breath, he speaks of destabilisation by "South African elements".

Now, as Angola inches towards a peace settlement with the Unita rebels, the president's concerns seem to have heightened. News of the top-level Angolan protest was revealed in an Angop (Angolan News Agency) report last week and attributed to a source in Harare.

President dos Santos had protested against what he said was South Africa's violation of the New York Accords of December 1989, which not only stipulate that the countries of southern Africa should refrain from military hostilities but should not interfere in each other's internal affairs at a diplomatic level.

President dos Santos reported-

DALE LAUTENBACH of the Star Africa Service examines Angola's continuing 'destabilisation' claims.

ly protested to South Africa on both counts. The Angop report came out on Friday but there were indications the protest reached President de Klerk earlier last week.

Then there was the news that Neil van Heerden, South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, travelled to Luanda on Friday. He met the President — and South African sources said talks went well.

From there one has to watch for the signals and guess the code, for the real relationship between South Africa and Angola is as clear as mud. But if Mr de Klerk dispatched his DG to Luanda, chances are the matter is receiving serious attention.

Another part of the jigsaw was that this also followed a meeting between President de Klerk and the Angolan delegation to the

Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) in Cape Town two weeks ago. More than one Angolan reported that Mr de Klerk had listened "sympathetically" when they expressed concerns about destabilisation.

For months now Angolan diplomats and politicians have reported continued South African support for Unita by way of military and logistical supplies. Now they talk too of "negative diplomatic influence" in peace talks with Unita.

When you ask South African diplomats and civil servants, especially the JMC team, for their response, the answer is always a denial.

But President dos Santos is not saying all this is top-level policy. Rather, the Angolan government claims that "South African elements" are behind destabilisation. They challenge President de Klerk to take responsibility.

As an observer there is no judging where the truth lies. One can only weigh the credibility of these claims against the recent history of the region. □

Defence cuts of R1-bn not confirmed

284

The Defence budget will be cut again this year but official sources are unable to say by how much

Dr Das Herbst, spokesman for Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, said last night he could not confirm a newspaper report yesterday that the cut in the 1991-1992 defence budget would be R1 billion

Dr Herbst said the figure seemed to be an estimate by the

newspaper of the savings that the SADF and Armscor would make though cutbacks announced last September.

The measures announced last year included the disbandment or amalgamation of five army units and 11 air force units, the scaling down of training exercises, the closing of obsolete bases and the cancellation or postponement of certain Armscor projects.

General Malan told The Star in an interview last week the "new ball game dictated by reform" meant the military would play a lesser role

Star 11/2/91

Dr Herbst said the reference in the article to the SADF being effectively "demobilised" may have referred to the fact that national service had been cut from two years to one. — Political Correspondent

CCB: doubts on SADF assurance

By Helen Grange

The SA Defence Force finding that no money used by the covert Civil Co-Operation Bureau was unaccounted for has been condemned by human rights activists — who claim hit squad activities are still continuing.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced this week that an SADF internal audit had found that "millions of rands" had not gone missing and added that 80 percent of the CCB's administrative operations had been disposed of

"One wonders at the validity of Mr Malan's information

Attacks

"If it took several years for him to be aware of the CCB's existence, can he be satisfied that it no longer exists?" Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) said.

Mr Coleman added that in the second half of last year, the HRC had monitored 45 incidents of hit squad attacks against anti-apartheid activists, during which 19 people died.

Maggie Friedman, girlfriend of murdered activist David Webster, said General Malan should show the public documents backing his claims, and called to be informed of the activities of the other 20 percent of the CCB's administrative operations

"The David Webster Trust believes there should be prosecution of individuals implicated in

the CCB," she added

ANC spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said the findings could not enjoy the confidence of most South Africans, since they were the result of an investigation by the SADF of the SADF

"We maintain the CCB, in totality, did misappropriate taxpayers' money. We also feel the remaining 20 percent of the CCB's administrative operations should be dissolved in full public view," he said.

General Malan's statements are in stark contrast to statements by the Democratic Party last year over the authorisation of money spent by the CCB

After an investigation by the party, DP MP Harry Schwarz said millions of rands spent on operations inside South Africa were unauthorised and that the chief of the SADF, General Janne Geldenhuys, had himself pointed this out

The Sunday Star's investigations last year showed that one CCB operative, "Beachball", had spent nearly R500 000 of CCB money on gambling. Former CCB operative Donald Acheson has also claimed that millions were embezzled by CCB recruits — and another, recently murdered, operative, "Peaches" Gordon, said he had "taken" the CCB for R25 000

Magnus cuts R1-bn more 'fat' off budget

254

5 Times 10/2/91

BY MIKE ROBERTSON

THE South African Defence Force will cut its budget by more than R1bn in real terms this year — yet another “peace dividend”.

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, told the Sunday Times that the SA Defence Force was undergoing an effective demobilisation.

This enabled him to “cut out the fat while keeping the muscle”.

The defence budget increased from R9,9bn to R10bn last year, but in real terms, taking inflation into account, this represented a cut of about R1,5bn.

Asked about further cuts in this year's budget, Malan said: “I have done it twice already I can do the same in the 1991/92 budget as was done last year.”

General Malan's statement follows news that a number of huge defence projects — including the

development of attack helicopters and fighters — are to be canned.

Meanwhile he adamantly rejected any suggestion that ANC cadres be integrated into the SADF or that the ANC and other negotiating partners of government be invested, via the negotiating mechanism, with powers to influence executive control of the defence force.

Merit

The SADF is ahead of all other state organs in its preparedness for the transition to a new South Africa, he said, but “I am not prepared to sacrifice standards” to promote black personnel.

The first “coloured” personnel to enter the SADF had done so in the 60s and those who had reached the

rank of colonel had done so on merit. “We won't adjust our standards according to the (skin) colour of people,” he said.

Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres, he said, were not trained as soldiers and did not warrant incorporation into the SADF.

The ANC would have to decide whether it was a political party or a liberation movement.

If it decided on the former it would have to disband its military wing. At that stage individual MK members, if they so wished, could apply via the normal channels to become members of the SADF.

General Malan said the challenge confronting Armscor was to apply the sophisticated technology it had acquired to produce advanced weapons — such as the G5 — to civilian purposes.

Arms: SA 'caught with pants down'

By GAVIN EVANS

W/Mail 8/2 - 14/2/91

254

THE South African government has finally admitted it sold arms to Iraq prior to the Gulf war — but has yet to say when these deals came to an end.

Addressing a briefing of international and local journalists on Wednesday, deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said any arms deals done with Iraq — and specifically the G5 artillery piece — had been concluded “well before” the United Nations resolutions permitting armed action by the allies and that no arms deals had been concluded arising from the Gulf war.

He added that “it should be borne in mind” that the Iraqis were also armed with British and American aircraft, among others.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman yesterday reiterated to *The Weekly Mail* that there had been no delivery of South African arms to Iraq after August.

Details of the sale of 200 G5 howitzers were first exposed by *The Daily Mail* in August last year. Allegations that Iraq paid for arms after August were first made in *The Weekly Mail* in January.

The government, the South African Defence Force and Armscor remained tight-lipped about the affair until two weeks ago, when Defence Minister Magnus Malan refuted an *Independent* report that sales continued until December last year.

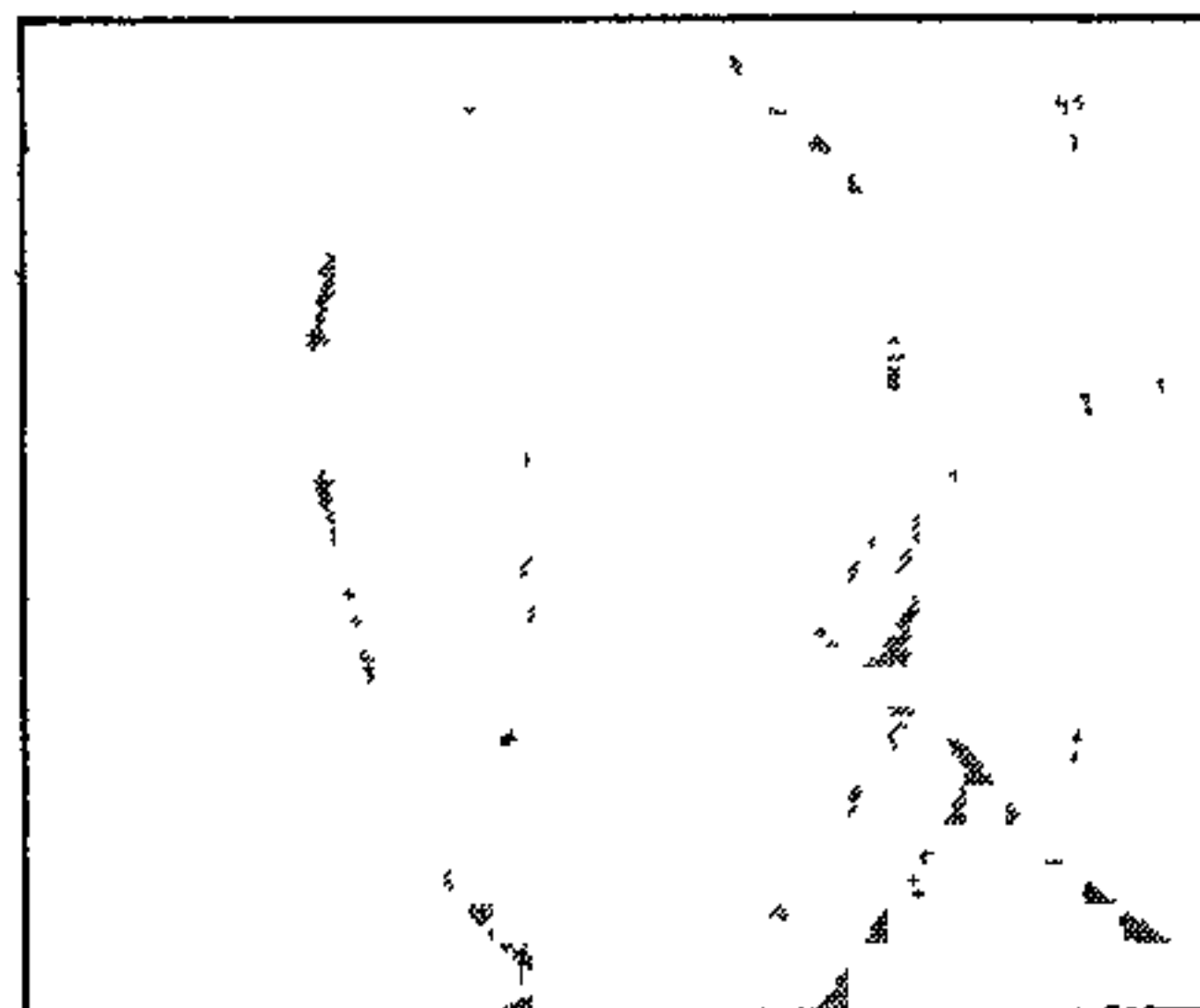
Now, for the first time, the government has acknowledged that arms deals were concluded with Iraq before the UN resolutions came into effect. What Breytenbach's statement does not answer is the claim made in *The Weekly Mail* last month that, even if the arms deals were concluded before August, South Africa may still have been receiving payment from Iraq for these contracts after the embargo came into effect.

The deputy defence minister stressed that South Africa supported the allied cause and acknowledged it would “of course give the allies all information required” — another allegation made by *The Weekly Mail* in January.

The latest edition of *Newsweek* magazine describes the G5 in glowing terms: “This 155-mm howitzer is acknowledged to be the world's finest. Its range of up to 24 miles beats any US guns and the G5 is more accurate.” It adds that it is “usual practice” for Iraq to put chemical warheads on artillery or mortar shells.

I would serve as Mandela's defence Minister – Malan

Star 8/2/91 - (254)



Adamant . Umkhonto won't be integrated into SADF, says General Malan

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said yesterday he would be prepared to serve as Minister of defence under Nelson Mandela in a new government

In his first in-depth interview for some time, General Malan threw light on his often enigmatic thinking on a number of other key issues

He disclosed that

● He and a few of his Cabinet colleagues involved with security believed the ANC had a hidden agenda

● He doubted he was soon to be dropped from the Cabinet, as currently rumoured — but was prepared to stand down if a better man could be found

● He was concerned about the loyalty of some commando and Citizen Force units but believed 99 percent of his top officer corps were loyal to the reform process

● His frequent attacks on the ANC were not done on behalf of President de Klerk.

General Malan, interviewed in his office in Cape Town, was asked whether he would stay on

as Minister of defence in a new South Africa

"I will serve as long as I'm required. I'll serve in any capacity, preferably in the defence force because that is my qualification

"I won't leave when things go wrong. I'll leave on the crest of a wave. I'm a fighter — remember that"

Would he serve under Mr Mandela? "Of course I will serve. I would have to serve if he asked me. But I doubt he would ever ask me," he said

If he did serve under Mr Mandela he would make certain standpoints very clear

He was adamant that the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe would not be integrated into the SADF

The ANC was a political party and no political party could have a private army

"I am not prepared to allow a private army to be integrated into the SADF because I have to depend upon the loyalty of the SADF to serve the government of the day"

Asked about the loyalty of the SADF to the Government during the reform process, the general said his senior officers, from the rank of colonel to brigadier, could be depended upon

The Government could also depend upon 99 percent of officers from the rank of commandant upwards

"But I must admit that if you talk about the Civilian Force and commandos, they are exactly the same as in civilian life

"Yes, there is quite a challenge facing us, if we get into a tricky situation, to get them to put national security above political beliefs"

He said the persistent rumours that he was to be dropped from the Cabinet were based on misinterpretation of "little things"

Loyalty

He had publicly stated his loyalty to the State President and the Cabinet

"If they drop me, fine, I don't care. But I'm very positive"

Asked whether he himself had created, by his persistent attacks on the ANC, the perception that he was not fully committed to reform, General Malan said he thought the ANC had a hidden agenda

What he had against them was that they wanted to take part in negotiations and yet not abandon the armed struggle

"They are a political party like the CP or DP. Those who oppose my party politically I will fight politically

"If they want to join in negotiations then let's get into the political arena and start fighting

"A lot of people say the ANC is the alternative government

"I say, let them earn it. Let's see how they perform"

He said a recent ANC statement that the organisation would take power if the Government did not hand over on February 1 was fighting talk

"By crikey, if the DP or CP did that I would send them to hell"

On SADF planning and strategy, General Malan said he saw no conventional threat to South Africa for at least 10 years

But he was not as positive about unconventional threats, and referred to the position of the PAC

He also expressed concern about the threat which South Africa would face if left and right-wing militants became active simultaneously

General Malan said it was discriminatory that only whites were conscripted for national service

could see a blackened mark on the garden wall and a tree that wasn't where the tree used to be," he said

ic bomb attack
The IRA said in a statement issued in Belfast "Whether the Gulf War goes

time since World War 2
Mr Major, apparently unruffled when he addressed

Witness 'told police' of his suspicion on Webster killing

By Norman Chandler and Adam Gordon

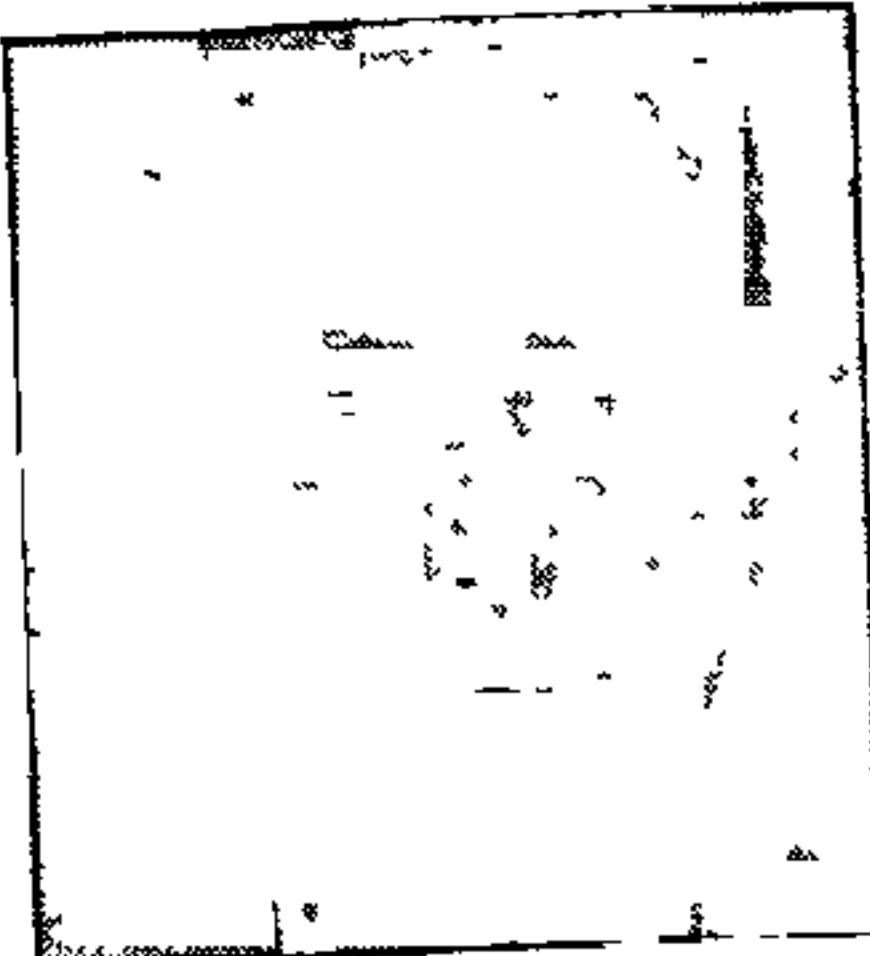
Three men who had regularly met former Civil Co-operation Bureau regional manager Staal Burger at a Johannesburg hotel bore a "marked resemblance" to identikit suspects sought for the killing of activist Dr David Webster, a witness told a South African Media Council hearing yesterday.

Hotel manager Ralph Fell — who admitted being frightened — identified Calla Botha, Abram "Slang" van Zyl and Leon "Chappie" Maree as having had breakfast or lunch "virtually every day" at the Park Lane Hotel in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, between March and June 1989.

They had had long talks in the basement garage and in the hotel restaurant with Mr Burger, who was employed by hotelier Alex Kavouras as general manager although he had no hotel experience.

Mr Botha and Mr van Zyl both gave evidence about the CCB to the Harms Commission into alleged political murders.

The commission also heard that Mr Burger was manager of the CCB's sector 6, based in Johannesburg



Frightened . . . hotel manager Ralph Fell.

Mr Fell told Mr Justice GPC Kotze, who is presiding at the inquiry, that he had — after "agonising for eight days following Dr Webster's death" — given his information to officers of the Harms Commission as well as to the police, but nothing had come of it.

Dr Webster was shot dead in broad daylight outside his Johannesburg home on May 1 1989. His killer has not been found.

The Media Council is investigating a complaint lodged by Mr Kavouras that the Sunday Star breached the council's code of conduct by publishing an "untruthful" story about his alleged links with Mr Burger.

The newspaper also alleged that prostitution and

other immoral acts were being committed at the Quirinale Hotel, another Hillbrow hotel owned by Mr Kavouras.

Mr Fell told yesterday's inquiry that after reporting his views on the Webster killing to the police, "the hotel meetings (between the four men) ended. They seemed to just disappear in that week."

He said he was in fear of "life and limb" after having seen Mr van Zyl enter a hotel in August last year and keep him under observation.

"The following night I met Tony Love, an assistant general manager at the Quirinale. He said Mr Burger had told him that he wanted to break my arms and legs."

Mr Kavouras's legal representative, Allan Levin, challenged the accuracy of a report handed in to the Harms Commission last year. It dealt with Colonel Johan Wright, an officer of the commission at the time, having found ammunition in the management offices of the Park Lane Hotel.

The hearing continues today.

● Journalist 'bribed prostitutes' — Page 6

'No CCB 254 millions 8 Feb 7/2/91 missing'

CAPE TOWN — An SADF internal audit had shown that there was no question of millions of rands being unaccounted for in the operations of the former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in debate on President de Klerk's opening speech, he said that most of the former members of the CCB had chosen to leave the security forces, and more than 80 percent of the organisation's administrative structures, including front companies, had been disposed of

The Auditor-General had audited the CCB and his report would be referred to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts after tabling in Parliament.

Unfounded

Allegations about CCB finances, which had appeared in the press over the past year — with the exception of those which were sub judice or had been referred to attorneys-general on the recommendation of the Harms Commission — had been thoroughly investigated by the SADF, General Malan said

These investigations had shown that suggestions in newspapers that some R28 million had simply disappeared into the CCB were totally unfounded

"It appears that no persons enriched themselves and there were no irregularities with money for housing or vehicles

"Briefly, after thorough investigations by the SADF's internal auditors, I can say with confidence that there is no talk of millions of rands which cannot be accounted for."

General Malan said it had been announced last July that the CCB had been operationally disbanded

"The truth is that the CCB has not functioned or been ac-

tive in any way since at least February 1990

"The organisation does not exist. It belongs to the past. Those who persist with allegations in this regard do not know what they are talking about"

The ANC was involved in this and was hand-in-glove with certain leftist organisations and people with their own motives

In any case, the ANC, with its record of atrocities, was the last organisation that could talk sanctimoniously about the CCB

The CCB had not been dissolved as a result of its methods of operation. On the contrary, at the time there had been a serious need for it, he said

The dissolution had taken place primarily as the result of the conduct of a few people whose alleged activities were referred to attorneys-general

Mr Justice Harms had also found that only a small portion of the organisation had contaminated the whole. This had unjustly brought the special forces under suspicion and made them unable to do certain things

"The collection of information in the outside world, which is necessary for the safety and protection of all the people in our country, received an unfortunate setback. To judge what happened in the past from the situation of today is not only difficult but futile"

General Malan said that although it had been announced last year that the CCB had ceased operations, the organisation could not merely be disbanded at the stroke of a pen

All CCB members, as with other State officials, had a service contract. They had to be given a choice whether they wished to remain in the SADF or not, and a retrenchment package had to be prepared and presented to them

"As far as administrative structures are concerned, including front companies, more than 80 percent have already been disposed of." — Sapa

No swindles in the CCB, says Magnus

AN AUDIT has disproved allegations of embezzlement within the former Civil Cooperation Bureau, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said yesterday.

Speaking during a debate on the State President's opening speech, Malan said suggestions in the Press that about R28

million had disappeared within the CCB were totally unfounded.

"It appears that no persons enriched themselves and there were no irregularities with money for housing or vehicles," he said.

"After thorough investigations by the SADF's internal auditors as of November 30 1990, I can say with confidence

that there is no talk of millions of rands which cannot be accounted for"

The Auditor-General audited the CCB and his report would be referred to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts after tabling in Parliament, Malan said.

He also said that most former members of the CCB had left the security forces - Sapa

Sowetan 7/2/91.

254

DP urges hit squad probe

Political Staff

WITNESSES to hit squad activities should be given indemnity so that the stone wall of denials and lies could be breached, the Democratic Party's law and order spokesman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said yesterday

People wanted to see the guilty punished, he said

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, dismissed the call for another inquiry into the hit squad allegations and said Mr Van der Merwe should be realistic

Malan: CCB now almost disbanded

GA Times 7/2/91 (254)

Political Staff

MINISTER of Defence General Magnus Malan says most members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have left the security forces and more than 80% of the organisation's administrative structures, including front companies, have been disposed of

Speaking in parliament on the third day of the debate on the State President's speech, General Malan also said an internal audit had found no grounds for reports that some R28 million had been unaccounted for in CCB operations

He took a swipe at "certain people" who insisted on keeping the CCB in

the spotlight and said it had been suspended in February last year and "operationally disbanded" on July 31

All CCB members had a service contract and the overwhelming majority were not guilty of misconduct or a crime. However, by far the majority of members had chosen to end their service.

Other structures were to be closed down, he said

The auditor-general had audited the CCB and his report would be referred to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, after tabling in Parliament

Allegations in the press that millions of rands were unaccounted for had been thoroughly investigated and found to be totally unfounded

CMT-7005 7/2/91

(254)

Blacks move up in SADF

Political Correspondent

THE South African Defence Force is steadily increasing its black membership and promoting black officers in preparation for the "new South Africa", deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

Mr Breytenbach told a press briefing yesterday there was no ceiling for the advancement of blacks to the highest level in the SADF.

He said "a few" coloured and Indian members in the force held the rank of brigadier.

Cap Times 7/2/91
Conscription
to remain 254

Political Correspondent

COMPULSORY conscription for white males is to continue despite the imminent scrapping of the Population Registration Act, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday

There were no plans to phase out conscription at this stage, Mr Breytenbach said

Asked whether it might not be appropriate to broaden conscription to include men of all races given impending repeal of race classification, Mr Breytenbach said "Absolutely right"

However, he said that during the transitional period the current system would remain in place

Last year's unrest tops that of 1985 ⁽²⁴⁾ Vlok

Bloom 7/7/91

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There were 17 088 unrest incidents in SA last year — 12 more than in 1985 which was the height of political unrest unleashed by elections for the tricameral Parliament the year before

This was said by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok during yesterday's debate on the President's address

The 1985 violence had been aimed at government and at making the country ungovernable while last year's unrest had centred on the power struggle between different political parties and ethnic groups.

The current unrest, he

said, had nothing to do with government

Vlok said the security forces had managed to restore some stability in the years after 1985, and there were only 4 088 incidents in 1987, although this had risen to 5 027 in 1988 and 8 072 the following year

He said the point was that security force action alone could not solve the problem and it was recognised that such action had to take place alongside political and constitutional developments.

This would bring about a permanent solution.

Defence eyes private sector

Political Staff

(254)

CAPE TOWN — Government is looking to the private sector to breathe new life into SA's declining arms industry Bloom 7/2/91

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach told a Press briefing yesterday recent cuts in the defence budget had had a severe effect on Armscor's production

Rationalisation had affected domestic requirements but Armscor was hoping to sell its expertise abroad.

He said Armscor was not geared for manufacturing more arms but he hoped in future there would be more co-operation with the private sector.

Later, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan said the Defence Force and Armscor were involved in an urgent investigation into their roles during the 1990s.

Conscription to remain during transitional phase

CAPE TOWN — Conscription would be retained during SA's transitional phase, but under a new constitution the SADF could be manned in a different way, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breitenbach said yesterday.

He told reporters it would be unfair to expect only part of the population to be subject to conscription under a new constitution.

The SADF had no intention of absorbing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), although it had to be borne in mind that the defence force of the future would be examined by the government of the day.

The SADF was a national force which served to protect all South Africans, including the ANC and the AWB; MK was subservient to one organisation — the ANC.

To make more money available to the Treasury, the SADF was examining ways of cutting back.

"We will keep our muscle, but where there is fat to be removed, we will remove it."

On the Gulf war, he said any arms deals done with Iraq had been concluded "well before" UN resolutions permitted armed action by the allies.

It should be borne in mind that the Iraqis were also armed with, among others, British and US aircraft.

No arms deals arising from the Gulf war had been concluded.

SA supported the allied cause as it did not agree with the way Iraq had annexed Kuwait, and it would "of course give the allies all information required" on arms supplied to Iraq by SA. — Sapa.

POLITICS

Reforms spark fresh business interest in SA

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Thirty-five major business delegations from around the world would be visiting SA in the coming weeks in the wake of President F W de Klerk's reform initiatives, Trade and Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr said yesterday.

He said the initiatives of the past year had resulted in heightened interest in SA from Europe and the US.

Addressing a media briefing, Durr said US government agencies would put moral pressure on US companies to invest in a



● DURR

new SA. A few US investors who disinvested in the 1980s were reassessing their positions and wanted to come back. Several major banks

were looking at investment opportunities, he said.

Trade with the US and Middle East would grow markedly when sanctions ended, Durr said. The US remained a very important market representing 9% of SA's trade. But Europe and Asia would remain the dominant targets.

Some would come for purely economic reasons while others might be encouraged to do so by government agencies.

In the past year SA exports had grown in volume and government was focusing more energy on manufacturing export goods, Durr said.

"In the future we see ourselves as a global player

We are a very open economy with 70% of our economic activity being import/export as opposed to the UK's 40%.

"But we need bigger plants lasting longer to be competitive," Durr said. He said SA had some fine companies which were well trained and prepared for the opening, especially of Europe.

SA's raw materials and the beneficiation of these would increase the country's competitiveness. Government's restructuring, especially of Eskom, had sought to keep costs down for the next decade.

This was vital for the manufacturing sector and helped beneficiation.



80% of CCB gone ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Magnus

B10am 7/2/91

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday that more than 80% of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) administrative structures, including front companies, had been disposed of.

He also said most CCB members had left the security forces.

Speaking in Parliament in the debate on the State President's speech, Malan said an internal audit had found no grounds for reports that about R28m had been unaccounted for in CCB operations.

He took a swipe at "certain people" who insisted on keeping the CCB in the spotlight and said it had been suspended in February last year and "operationally disbanded" on July 31.

The CCB could, however, not simply be disbanded "by the sweep of a pen".

All CCB members had a service contract and the overwhelming majority were not

guilty of misconduct or a crime. However, by far the majority of members had chosen to end their service.

More than 80% of the organisation's administrative structures, including front companies, had been disposed of. "This represents a progress of 30% compared to November last year."

"An important factor relating to structures is that they had to be managed in such a way that SA could not be embarrassed and that individuals' identities be protected in order not to endanger their lives."

Other structures were to be closed down, he said.

"The truth is that the CCB has not functioned or been active in any way since

□ To Page 2

CCB

B10am 7/2/91

February, 1990

"The organisation does not exist and belongs to the past," said Malan.

The Auditor-General had audited the CCB and his report would be referred to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, after tabling in Parliament.

Allegations in the Press that millions of rands were unaccounted for were thoroughly investigated and found to be totally unfounded.

"Briefly, after thorough investigations

(254)

□ From Page 1

by the SADF's internal auditors as at November 30 1990, I can say with confidence that there is no question of millions of rands that cannot be accounted for."

Malan joined the growing chorus of Nat speakers criticising the ANC's stance on mass action, saying it was not democracy but blatant threats. He added that threats of violence by CP speakers in the debate were contradictory to the spirit of democracy.

Zambia denies arms violation

Sowetan 5/2/91

254



LONDON - The **Zambian Government** has strongly denied being party to arms deals between South Africa and Iraq in violation of the United Nations' embargo.

The denial was contained in a letter by the Zambian High Commissioner, Mr Edward Lubinda, to the *Independent* newspaper in London yesterday in response to a news report it carried to this effect last week.

The news report, based on a military source, claimed South African long-range ammunition for the G5 155 mm artillery piece was still being supplied to Iraq up to December, and that the South Africans were paid in gold in Lusaka on December 18 during a meet-

ing with Saddam Hussein, which was facilitated by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda

The report was vehemently denied by the South African Government

In his letter, Lubinda said he was not in a position to comment on alleged artillery co-operation between South

Africa and Iraq

"But we are concerned at the suggestion Zambia was party to the violation of the UN arms embargo

"We take strong exception to the deliberate fabrication of news in the name of journalism.

"The fact is that Dr Kaunda has never arranged any meeting be-

tween the President of Iraq and South African arms dealers to exchange Iraqi gold for South African arms

"We need not remind your paper that Zambia is a landlocked country whose stand on South Africa is well-known to all people who are well meaning.

"We do not see any

reason why Zambia could have offered to host a meeting aimed at violating the UN arms embargo

"Is it not Zambia and other African frontline states which have for years fought in vain against Western military collaboration with South Africa?" he asked - *Sapa*

Six soldiers hurt in landmine blast

CMF T₁ 2/2/91 (254) (201)

PIETERSBURG — The SA Defence Force has blamed the ANC for yesterday's landmine explosion near Messina in which six soldiers were wounded, two seriously

However, Mr Chris Hanu, chief of staff of ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, said the ANC was not responsible. He accused right-wing elements of planting the bomb.

The six soldiers were injured when their Samel 50 logistics vehicle detonated the mine at Twilight Farm about 26km east of

Messina about 9 15am

Police spokesman Lieutenant Werner Voigt said two of the men, Lance-Corporals J du Plooy — who had been driving the vehicle — and S de Fellice, were seriously injured.

Corporals D James and J Steyn and Riflemen P Lourens and C Botha suffered slight injuries.

Soutpansberg military commander Colonel Borries Bornman said the SADF had received information about a MK mine-laying unit in Zimbabwe and had

already warned farmers a month ago to prepare themselves for a possible landmine explosion.

"It is just the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe that has the capability at this stage, and it's their tactic and their style. So I can tell you that it is the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe that is responsible," said Col Bornman.

Mr Hanu said the "finger could be pointed" at right-wing elements as they wanted to endanger the negotiation process between the ANC and the government. — Sapa

Arms for Iraq: The real evidence

EVIDENCE is mounting that South Africa continued its arms trade with Iraq after announcing in August 1990 that it had joined the international embargo against the Saddam regime.

British and American governments are taking this evidence seriously, and investigating reports of clandestine South African arms sales to Iraq before and after the United Nations banned trade with the Gulf state. Diplomatic sources say the matter has been raised with Pretoria.

Military sources said yesterday it was very probable that some of the 200 G5 mobile howitzers bought from Armscor by Iraq have already been put to use in this week's land battles which saw at least 20 US Marines dead over the past two days.

The illicit trade was first reported in *The Weekly Mail* two weeks ago, fol-

lowing reports in *The Daily Mail* last August which exposed South Africa's arms links with Iraq.

The Weekly Mail has now discovered that although Foreign Affairs Minister Pk Botha announced that South Africa was joining the embargo on August 23, 1990, the embargo was only gazetted more than 11 weeks later — on November 9 — by Trade Minister Kent Durr.

In the interim, South Africa reported a record R2,7-billion trade surplus in "unclassified exports" for October. Some economists believe that this was due to a massive arms sale, and speculate that it was a payment from Iraq.

This would explain why the embargo was only gazetted in November. Constitutional experts have verified for *The Weekly Mail* that, because South African law works by decree and not by proclamation, the embargo only became law once gazetted.

Persistent reports have claimed South Africa broke the UN embargo on arms sales to Iraq. Despite government denials, suspicion is mounting that a record R2,7-billion trade surplus in October came from this source.

By GAVIN EVANS, MARK GEVISSER and ARTHUR GAVSHON

South African Defence Force arms experts and United Nations arms embargo enforcers agree it is unlikely South Africa would risk an arms sale to Iraq in December, after the embargo became law, as was claimed by *The Independent*.

The Independent also alleged that Saddam was paid by the South Africans on a visit to Zambia, and that shells adapted by South Africa to carry chemical warheads were part of the sale.

Some of this has already been thrown into question. It is now clear Saddam never visited Zambia, and, says *Jane's Defence Weekly* South African correspondent Heimit Heitman, "South Africa does not have the capacity to adapt artillery shells for poison".

Defence Minister Magnus Malan has denied the *Independent* report as "obvious and blatant lies". What is beyond doubt, however, is that South Africa did supply Iraq with the howitzers used to fire the artillery shells.

The Weekly Mail put this, and several other allegations, to Malan's communications director, Dr Das Herbst, who replied that these had been dealt with in the minister's statement. In fact Malan pointedly did not address any of *The Weekly Mail's* allegations made over the past five months.

These include:

- South Africa has been trading arms for oil with Iraq since 1981

- South Africa supplied both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, until Iraq threatened to cancel its contract if Iran was still supplied. After that, trade continued only with Iraq.

- South Africa has now supplied both sides in the Gulf War, as it has recently sold 70 G6 heavy artillery systems to the United Arab Emirates

- Iraq recently bought an arsenal of weapons from Armscor, including the 200 G5s

- Iraq made a payment to South Africa in October 1990 that resulted in the unprecedented trade surplus of R2,7-billion in "unclassified exports"

- After August South Africa may still have been receiving money from arms sales to Iraq for deals concluded before the embargo came into effect.

This has been the approach taken by several European firms — notably in Germany and Austria — which continued military deliveries to Iraq for some time after the UN embargo came into force, justifying this by arguing they were merely fulfilling pre-embargo contracts.

The British and American governments, however, are evidently not entirely satisfied by the South African government's denials

"We follow up all reports saying that arms are being supplied to Iraq," a British Foreign Office spokesman told *The Weekly Mail*

Other British and American government officials in London said the issue of South African weapon and ammunition dealings with the Iraqis had been raised with the authorities in Pretoria.

Commenting on the allegations and denials, Democratic Party President's Councillor and security expert James Selfe said the problem lay in the web of secrecy surrounding South Africa's international arms sales.

"These things are specifically excluded from South Africa's foreign earnings calculations, so it's very difficult to verify allegations made.

"In future the solution lies in greater openness in this regard, because the present situation constantly puts the country in embarrassing positions — such as when we were accused of selling arms to Argentina during the Falklands war."

The Armaments Development and Production Act prohibits the disclosure of "any information in relation to the acquisition, supply, marketing, importation, export, development, manufacture, maintenance or repair of, or research in connection with armaments".

There are also over 150 companies which are exempt by ministerial decree from disclosing details of their operations — many of them involved with arms sales and purchases.

The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa was first imposed in 1963 and became mandatory in 1977. Since then, South Africa has become one of the 10 largest arms exporting countries in the world.

Among the countries where governments or companies or individual businessmen are reported to have violated the embargo are Britain, France, the United States, Belgium, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Israel, Denmark, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Chile, Argentina, Austria, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Zaire, Switzerland, Somalia and Taiwan.

Sources close to Armscor say that over the past three years countries in the Middle East have been South Africa's main arms clients.

Allegations of South African arms sales to Gulf countries first surfaced in 1983 when British arms dealer Ian Smalle, charged with illegally conspiring to export arms to Iran and Iraq, was reported as claiming that he was the United Kingdom representative of Armscor.

Last year, sources close to British intelligence claimed that South Africa swapped at least 100 G5s, together with Kukri missile systems, for \$1-billion-worth of Iraqi oil, and that this relationship was first set up in 1981.

It was also claimed that South Africa sold an unspecified number of G5s to Iran during its war with Iraq.

254

Mail 112-712/91



Talks to decide fate of former Koevoet fighters

Argus 31/1/91

25/1

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Talks between South Africa and Namibia about the fate of 1 080 former Koevoet fighters and their families presently in South Africa have begun in a friendly spirit, according to Namibian Secretary of State Security Mr Tsheehama.

"South Africa has not denied their presence and has indicated that they're something of an embarrassment," said Mr Tsheehama after talks with a South African delegation to the tense ordinary session of the Joint Monitoring Commission.

The JMC was established in terms of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

It has also become a valuable forum for bilateral meetings between Angola, Cuba, Namibia, South Africa and as

observers, the Soviet Union and the United States

Mr Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative in Namibia, said today that the Namibian delegation was told that South Africa had done nothing to entice the former members of the South African Police Koevoet unit to this country. The "Koevoet issue" was something that South Africa desired equally to dissolve.

The former Koevoet members had reported though that they feared for their lives in Namibia and had addressed letters to the SAP on intimidation and threats from the Swapo government.

Controversy around the Koevoet problem grew late last year when several hundred members of the force were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train.

President Sam Nujoma demanded that South Africa account for its actions in harbouring its former fighters.

South African Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan

Vlok replied at the time that the men were being used in South Africa in a "non-military capacity" as "trackers".

Mr Eksteen said that South Africa conceded now that the term trackers had a particularly unfortunate connotation for Namibians with experience of the bush war in that country.

The tracking function in South Africa was mainly in connection with stock theft on the Lesotho and Eastern Transvaal borders he said.

Mr Tsheehama said Koevoet presence in South Africa in the employ of the police was in contravention of the Namibian constitution and the Defence Act in terms of which a Namibian citizen serving in a foreign military structure was obliged to give up Namibian citizenship.

Mr Eksteen said the attitude of many of the former Koevoet members was that they would rather lose their citizenship than their lives. South Africa was however eager to resolve the problem and had invited

Namibian representatives to address the former fighters here.

Mr Tsheehama said that if the ex-Koevoet members had a problem in Namibia, it was "our problem" and that the intervention of a foreign state was not the solution.

After the South African/Namibian bi-lateral meeting, there was no clear indication of how the Koevoet problem was to be resolved, but both sides seemed happy that dialogue towards this end had begun in good spirit.

Malan's high-cost spies



General Malan . . . renewed calls for his resignation

ONLY a fraction of the millions of rands spent by the SADF's clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau in the last two years went towards the cost of operations.

The rest went on salaries, cars, housing and other perks for the 200-odd men in the unit.

Some of these operators were described in the Harms Commission Inquiry into political murders as having been recruited because of their previous criminal convictions and

By MIKE ROBERTSON: Political Correspondent

personality defects

The cost of General Magnus Malan's spies was exposed this week in a report by Auditor General Peter Wronsley, the man responsible for ensuring honest and efficient financial administration in the government.

Of R12-million spent in the past two financial years by the CCB on projects initially deemed by Mr Wronsley to have been unauthorised, only R170 630 — about 1,4 per cent —

went towards the cost of actual operations

Mr Wronsley remarked that this called for "a value-for-money explanation which has not been furnished"

His audit also revealed what was called Operation Samoesa — the payment to still-serving members of the CCB of resettlement costs by paying out 50 per cent of their accumulated leave and 10 per cent of an anticipated pension gratuity. The payouts varied be-

tween R33 000 and R39 000.

The release of the report has rekindled the bitter dispute over the organisation, set up in 1986 to wage clandestine war against "enemies of the state"

A subsequent commission of inquiry found evidence that some members of the organisation may be guilty of a range of crimes murder, attempted murder, assault, kidnapping and theft.

Mr Wronsley's report of persistent military obstruction in his work — on several occasions his office

had to suspend its work because of non-cooperation — has angered opposition members.

This week there were renewed calls for the resignation of Gen Malan.

He argued that while earlier reports had put the amount of money misspent by the CCB as R28m, the attorney-general had identified unauthorised expenditure amounting to only R659 210.

President FW de Klerk, who has hitherto refrained from commenting on the AG's report, said through a spokesman that he would act when the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts, which requested the report, had finished its work.

The publication of the AG's report has prompted opposition MPs to ask questions not only about Gen Malan but also about Finance Minister Barend du Plessis.

Warning

Opposition MPs are demanding to know why Mr Du Plessis gave retrospective authorisation to CCB projects — dating back to 1986 — on the Sunday before Gen Malan announced the CCB had been suspended.

Asked if the ministers had been given explicit details of operations when approving Triplane, code name for one of the CCB projects, Mr du Plessis said "The answer is no".

See Pages 20 and 21

Malan gunned down — again

Star 24/2/91

AS General Magnus Malan mounts a rear-guard action to save his political neck, the country's top watchdog, the Auditor-General, has shown that the Defence Minister appears to have misled Parliament in several material respects on the CCB affair.

Facing renewed charges of "monumental incompetence" by mainstream opposition parties this week in the wake of a critical audit report on CCB funding, it emerged that General Malan was out of line when he addressed Parliament on the issue last year.

He said at the time he was satisfied that the handling of money by the CCB — which cost taxpayers at least R50 million — was "in accordance with Treasury-approved policy" and that procedures for financial accountability and control of special operations (which included the CCB) were adequate.

He was publicly backed in this regard by the then Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and went on to say that all CCB transactions were subject to scrutiny by the Auditor-General.

General Malan also said covert actions of the SADF's special forces had been authorised in accordance with procedures.

That was in February last year — shortly before Auditor-General Peter Wronsley was due to begin an audit of the CCB's books.

This week Mr Wronsley submitted his report to Parliament — and it painted a starkly different picture to that sketched by General Malan.

The Auditor-General disclosed that vast sums of CCB cash — possibly as much as R12 500 000 — might not have been authorised, and that he had been stymied by SADF officers from conducting a thorough audit of CCB expenditure.

He spoke of cash vouchers that were destroyed or obliterated, hidden files, documents intentionally removed money sent abroad illegally and of questionable "authorisations" by two Ministers and generals.

SO many barriers were raised, said the report, that it had not been possible to conduct a satisfactory audit.

The Auditor-General also seriously questioned "assurances" by those concerned that CCB spending had largely been approved — and found that authorisations, in certain cases, conflicted with Treasury instructions.

These findings, in turn, showed that General Malan's initial assurances were, at the very least, questionable — including a comment at the time that the SADF regarded itself as subject to the law.

How could this be, asked opposition MPs, if the Auditor-General had been deliberately prevented from checking CCB expenditure — despite assurances by General Malan that the SADF would co-operate fully.

Said Jasper Walsh, DP deputy finance spokesman "By pre-empting the Auditor-General's report, General Malan now stands accused of misleading Parliament and he should resign."

The CP too has called on him to quit, as has the ANC, while the DP

has called for a second commission to probe the CCB.

The Auditor-General's report, meanwhile, has sparked a storm of new queries and criticisms.

- Why did the SADF allocate almost R4 million to former CCB operatives in leave and pension gratuities six months after General Malan announced it had been suspended?

- Why has General Malan not yet scrapped the CCB, but only 80 percent of the operation, as stated by him in Parliament? What does the remaining 20 percent involve?

- Why did General Malan not state why he had not been informed about the creation of the CCB in 1986?

HE claims he was told only in November 1989.

- Why, asked DP Law and Order spokesman Tiaan van der Merwe, has General Malan not acted against the SADF officers who impeded the Wronsley audit?

- Why did General Malan tell Parliament last year that the CCB was controlled in terms of Treasury regulations? Did he honestly believe this to be so, or was it an assumption?

As the CCB scandal flared this week, opposition spokesmen condemned General Malan for his incompetent role in investigating and closing down the secret unit, and said he should accept political responsibility for the Wronsley report.

DP foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglu went so far as to accuse General Malan of not having the "guts" to resign.

Observers, however, believe that his days are numbered and that President de Klerk could have no just cause to defend him yet again.

They noted that the Wronsley report came soon after the findings of the Hiemstra Commission into politically motivated murders. The commission found the CCB had been involved in hit-squad activities, implicated in the murder of at least two people, and involved in a bombing attack, sabotage and a conspiracy to murder three other people.

The DP also demanded to know from General Malan why R2 250 000 had been paid to a four-man legal team which acted for the SADF and the Minister at the commission. This was disclosed by General Malan this week.

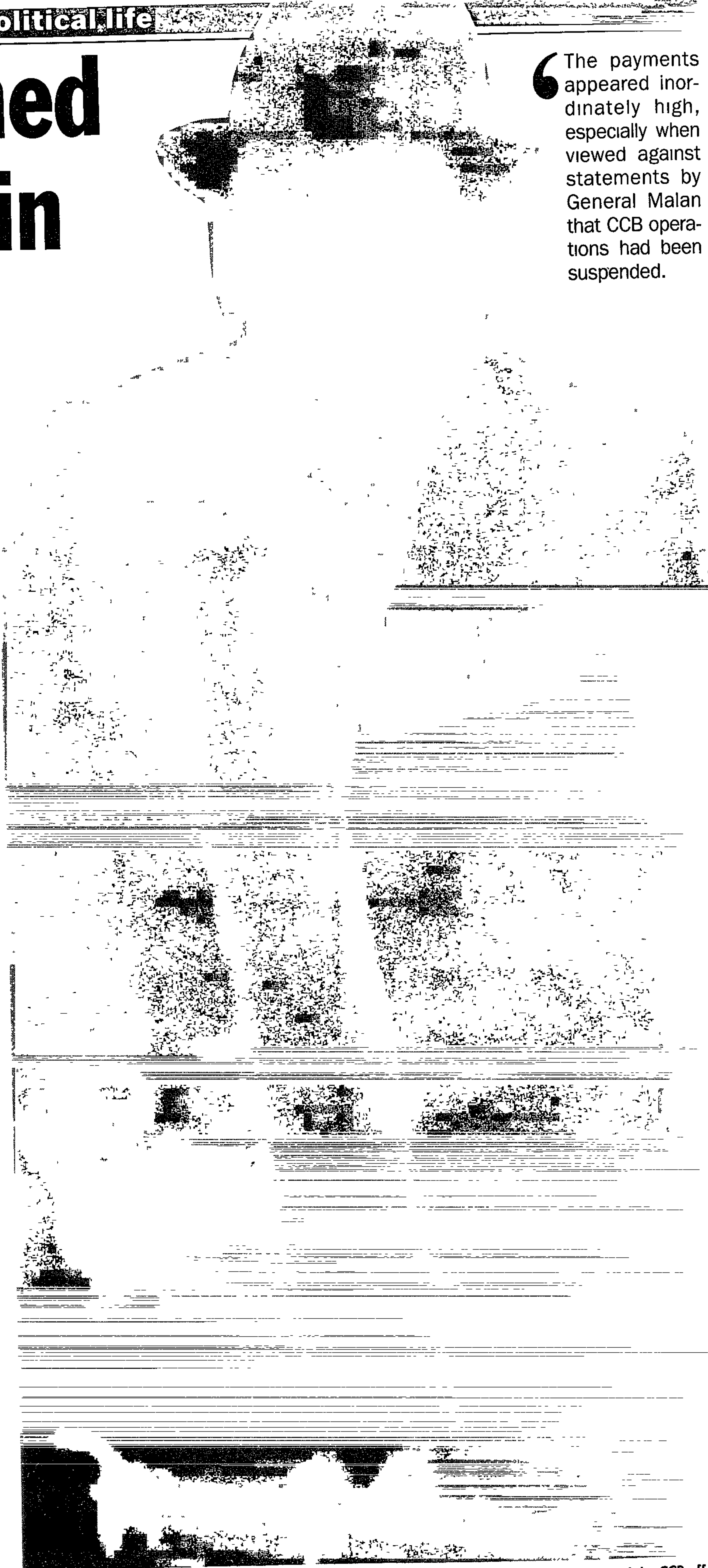
Mr de Klerk came to General Malan's rescue in regard to the Harms Commission findings on the grounds that the commission had found no reason to condemn politicians involved.

HOWEVER, in terms of the Wronsley report, MPs said it was clear senior generals had acted under the political direction of General Malan, which would leave Mr de Klerk, who had assured Parliament he would not tolerate malpractices, little room to manoeuvre.

Said Mr Walsh "When you look at the Wronsley report, it is mind-boggling to learn that CCB expenditure was retrospectively authorised by General Malan and Mr Barend du Plessis for four years, then executed on the basis of verbal authority and signed certificates by the Chief of the SADF and two major-generals."

General Malan, said Mr Walsh, could never satisfactorily explain this, which was why he should go

6 The payments appeared inordinately high, especially when viewed against statements by General Malan that CCB operations had been suspended.



UNDER FIRE . . . Defence Minister Magnus Malan faces a barrage of criticism over his handling of the CCB affair.

Kitt Katzin reports

Sabotage at every turn of paper trail

HIDDEN operational files, defaced cash vouchers, untraceable receipts, unverifiable statements, millions deposited in foreign bank accounts without approval, and scores of dubious transactions falling foul of Treasury regulations

This was just part of the tangled web of unauthorised payments, possibly as high as R12,5-million — concealed by the disappearance and confiscation of official records — that faced Auditor-General Peter Wronsley when he began the nightmare task of auditing the books of the sinister Civilian Co-operation Bureau (CCB)

But Mr Wronsley was able to uncover sufficient evidence to show that the CCB's financial-control procedures were highly unsatisfactory.

The document complains of constant efforts by the SADF to sabotage the audit team from the outset and shows how, as a result of the concealment of records, the Auditor-General was unable to reach any conclusive findings

What appears certain is that he was pitched into an on-going battle with the military to gain access to the operational files of the CCB, code-named "Triplane", and hidden deep inside the complex budgets of the R4-billion Special Defence Account from which it drew its funds

THE report confirmed the substance of CCB misappropriations uncovered by the Sunday Star, which also exposed the existence of the military unit in February last year

It disclosed that

- Under the guise of "Project Sarnoesa", the acting commanding-general of special forces, which was responsible for CCB operations, had approved a budget of R3 900 000, without authority, to pay out golden handshakes

This was picked up in a spot audit in August last year to establish whether new projects had been approved after General Malan's assurance that the CCB was being wound down, and how much money had been spent

- The funds (individual payments varied between R33 000 and R39 000) were to be paid to CCB members as leave and pension gratuities, but was stopped and recovered by the SADF after alarm bells were sounded by the Auditor-General

- Despite the suspension of CCB activities during the current financial year, a further R9 million was paid to the unit in cash. This was paid over just four months, and represented 40 percent of the CCB's total budget for 1989-1990 of R22 million. The payment was approved by General Malan and Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Finance, but specific details could not be obtained

Said Mr Wronsley "The payments appeared inordinately high, especially when viewed against statements by General

Malan that CCB operations had been suspended"

- A sum of R4 253 961 was transferred by the CCB to foreign bank accounts, though there was no evidence of Reserve Bank approval. No documentation could be obtained to show if the money was, in fact, transferred or how it was accounted for in terms of the CCB's own financial regulations

- The Auditor-General expressed concern about Ministers giving verbal approval to CCB operations while the State President knew nothing about them

- As a result, he consulted the State Legal Officer to insist that General Malan and Mr du Plessis comply with Treasury rules, as the SADF had been unable itself to produce evidence of ministerial concurrence

- SADF officers frustrated the audit of CCB finances despite assurances by General Malan, General Janne Geldenhuys, the former SADF chief, and the Chief of Staff, Finance, that full co-operation would be given. Consequently, the audit had to be suspended several times because vouchers had been cut up or defaced and files made untraceable

- In the process of auditing "Operation Goldie", an unauthorised internal operation for which R82 000 had been allocated, vouchers for 34 payments for expenses had been intentionally removed

No trace of files for Operation Goldie and 10 other domestic projects could be found

According to observers, the crucial issue that emerges from the report is whether General Malan and Mr du Plessis, together with two senior SADF generals, had acted legitimately in approving CCB projects

GENERAL A J M Joubert, of special forces, and General Eddie Webb, chairman of the CCB, did so on a verbal basis and the Ministers in terms of written approval — but this was given retrospectively, only in February 1990, four years after the CCB was formed. It was at this time that rumours of its hit-squad activities surfaced for the first time

Written approval of SADF budgets, Mr Wronsley was told, had been given in advance, though he questioned this practice on the basis that neither the instructions nor the SADF internal budgets were ever dated

As far as verbal authorisation was concerned, he found this to be in conflict with explicit Treasury instructions

The upshot, for the time being, of Mr Wronsley's findings is that while he is prepared to conditionally withdraw an earlier view that R12 500 000 of CCB inland and "ultra sensitive" projects had been unauthorised — he did so on the basis of the SADF's claim that they had been approved verbally and, later, in writing — he would leave the final decision to Parliament

CCCB scandal shocks Info mastermind Rhoadie

Spaw 24/2/91 254

ESCHEL Rhoadie — the man at the centre of the Information scandal — is stunned by the millions of rands of taxpayers' money involved in the undercover operations of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)

On a three-week visit to South Africa to prepare for his permanent homecoming early next year, the man who handled South Africa's ultra-secret propaganda campaigns has been closely following the CCB saga in the local press

"When you consider that we were hung out to dry for an unauthorised expenditure of \$240 000, the Auditor-General's comments about the CCB's millions make very interesting reading indeed"

Standing on the steps of the Union Buildings in Pretoria this week, Dr Rhoadie — former head of the Department of Information — also had hard words for Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, who has been under heavy fire in Parliament over the CCB affair

"Magnus Malan must be the world's worst Defence Minister. The catalogue of his mistakes is as long as my arm"

"The South African public must ask itself why is the man still in office? What does he know that is keeping him safe?" Heads should roll over the CCB, just as they did in the Info

scandal, added Dr Rhoadie

One of the heads that rolled then was his own. His country-hopping flight from South Africa reporters and lawmen ended in an inglorious extradition from France in handcuffs, to face fraud charges, and a sequestration of his estate in South Africa

Although he was found guilty of fraud and did time in prison, the conviction was overturned on appeal

"I don't bear any grudges from those days, although I do get very angry when I think about things some times"

He remarked: "I think it will be OK for me to come back now"

"Things really began changing when P W Botha went and locked himself up in his prison at the Wilderness," chuckled Dr Rhoadie, who has written a scathing book about P W's reign.

Relaxed and fit-looking Dr Rhoadie — he is the Georgia state tennis champion in the 55 age group — said he doubted whether he would be seeing "Die Groot Krokodil" during his current visit.

"I haven't had a formal invitation from the Wilderness," he said, adding that people had told him the former State President "must be just about the loneliest man in South Africa"

The man once responsible for selling apartheid to the outside world could soon be selling a "born again" Mozambique to the sceptical West

He disclosed he has prepared a detailed, five-year plan for the government in Maputo, which is aimed at transforming and promoting the former Marxist-orientated country as a good investment bet

The only problem is that the Mozambican government has not yet been able to come up with the hard cash which Dr Rhoadie insists be placed in a foreign account before the project can begin

Dr Rhoadie said in Pretoria this week he had visited Mozambique on two occasions in recent months, and was accorded red-carpet treatment by President Joaquim Chissano's officials.

"They realise they need to change to persuade the rest of the world to put in money, and they realise they're going to get nothing from their former Soviet friends"

The concept of a "constellation of states" mooted in Vorster's and Vorster's times (and vigorously promoted abroad by his own department in its various murky projects) is still viable, he believes



STUNNED . . . Eschel Rhoadie feels heads should roll over the CCB, just as they did in the Info scandal. Picture: Brendan Seery.

whole of this region, if not the continent," he said

Engine of growth South Africa may well become, but Dr Rhoadie is nevertheless advising caution to overseas businessmen and industrialists interested in sinking money into South Africa

He prepares a regular risk investment analysis for foreign clients and has warned them, he said, that investing in South Africa will be a risky business "as long as there is no clear-cut indication of future economic policy and as long as there is a very real chance of nationalisation"

He expects to come home early next year, after selling his house in Atlanta, Georgia. He would have to sell in Atlanta to be able to afford even a modest home here because the prices in South Africa have "gone through the roof" in recent years

"At the moment, the property market in the US is very depressed, and despite all the talk about the millions Rhoadie has stashed away, I just can't afford to sell and lose money"

The idea of him living a life of pampered luxury is ridiculous, said Dr Rhoadie

"We are probably the only people in our street who have only one car. And it is a plain Honda Civic sedan," he remarked

When he eventually returns, he would like to "get back into the media world in one way or another"

He believes that the media in particular — both printed and electronic — has a bright future in this country

His latest novel, which is set against the background of South African history as seen through Dr Rhoadie's eyes, and which promises to have lawyers here firing off libel writs like Scud missiles, is with publishers for final editing and should be on the shelves by the end of the year

His writing has not been confined to novels and analyses

He revealed that he has sent a memo to President F W de Klerk with suggestions about possible ways around constitutional obstacles

"The biggest problem we face in the future is that of protection of fundamental rights. I firmly believe that a body like the UN Security Council should be involved as a final arbiter or constitutional court, and that it should effectively guarantee any new constitution"

"Blacks would go for that concept and so would whites who would be assured their rights could not be trampled, as has been the case in the rest of Africa"

Webster Trust plans to prosecute shadowy ex-agents

By MARK STANSFIELD and HERMAN JANSEN
FORMER members of the SA, Defence Force's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau are to be charged with the murder of academic and anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster.

Lawyers acting for the Webster Trust confirmed this week that they would bring a private prosecution against "several" former CCB agents.

An indictment is being prepared and will be handed to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres shortly, the lawyers said.

"If he declines to press charges on the basis of the indictment, we will go ahead with a private prosecution," said a spokesman for the trust.

This would be only the second private prosecution for murder in South African legal history.

The Webster Trust also confirmed that former CCB agent Donald Acheson — code-named The Cleaner — might testify against the suspects, who are also facing charges of attempted murder, assault, terrorism and trespassing.

Acheson — who was held in a Windhoek prison for eight months in connection with the assassination of Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski — is in detention at John Vorster Square, pending deportation to the Republic of Ireland.

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's law faculty said the state could not refuse a private prosecution, and that it was almost certain that former CCB members would have to answer charges put to them.

A Webster Trust spokesman declined to identify the ex-CCB members named in the indictment, but the nature of the charges indicates that the trust is also acting on behalf of several persons outside the Webster family. These could include the family of slain Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence. The couple were gunned down at their home in December 1986.

The Harms Commission found that former Selous Scout Noel Robey was a CCB member at the time and might have been involved in their assassinations.

Other CCB agents identified by the Harms Commission were the chairman, Major Eddie Webb, the managing director, Joe Verster, former policeman Staal Burger, Chappie Maree, Calla Botha, Slang van Zyl and Ferdi Barnard, Christo Brits, Shane du Plooy, Willie van Deventer and Pieter Botes.

News of the Webster Trust prosecution surprised top policeman Brigadier Floris Mostert, who has been investigating murders and criminal acts allegedly committed by former CCB members.

"This is news to me ... I have nothing new to report."

The facts about Malan and the CCB

ST Times
From Page 1

What about control of finances?

ON Monday February 26 last year General Malan said "I have been satisfied that the Treasury-approved policy and procedures for financial accounting and control of special operations are adequate. Such transactions are subject to audit by the AG."

But Auditor-General Wronsley's report paints a different picture.

First "The CCB initially and without Treasury approval applied financial instructions which, to the extent that they were at all explicit, departed radically from the Treasury's Financial Handbook"

Second, Gen Malan omitted to mention that Auditor-General Wronsley had been warning him for weeks prior to the suspension of the CCB that its projects dating back to 1986 did not have ministerial approval.

On the Friday before announcing the suspension of the unit, the general rushed through his retroactive approval.

And on the Sunday, Finance Minister Barend

du Piessis rubber-stamped it — without asking for details

On May 16, Gen Malan made his "scalpel" pledge to Parliament. But at that point, Auditor-General Wronsley's report makes clear, his investigators had been forced to suspend audits because of the lack of co-operation from the military. They were only resumed five days later.

How seriously did Malan regard the CCB misdemeanours?

ON February 26 last year he said a campaign was being conducted against the security forces and, in particular, the SADF. "A small component of the special forces, the CCB, is the pretext on which the campaign is being conducted"

The Harms Commission, clearly, thought it a bit more serious. "The actions of the CCB have contaminated the whole security of the state. Its conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that it has been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows"

He also found on the CCB's staff policy "Persons with serious previous

convictions (such as murder) or personality defects were employed in circumstances that point to their being engaged specifically because of, and not in spite of, their previous convictions and defects"

Who should take the rap?

THE Harms Commission found Gen Malan was politically responsible for the unit.

The general, while happy to accept political responsibility, made it clear his responsibility would go no further the CCB mess, he told Parliament last week, involved a number of individuals who could be found guilty of undertaking

illegal actions in the course of their duty without he, the head of the SADF or anyone else having to be held accountable for them. And he had no intention of resigning.

But it is not just Gen Malan who is on the line. President De Klerk gave his own assurances that things would be "cut to the bone"

On March 1, the President addressed a special joint sitting on the CCB.

He said "Should the report of the Harms Commission show up any inadequacies in the auditing and control systems, they will, of course, receive my urgent attention. The same applies to inadequacies which may emerge

from reports by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts"

The Harms Commission of inquiry did, indeed, observe that the disappearance of documents was "unpardonable" and proper auditing was not possible.

The President responded by promising a tightening up of auditing procedures.

Auditor-General Wronsley observed "endless problems" with the CCB audit because of non-cooperation from the military.

Now President De Klerk is awaiting the outcome of the report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts to decide on further action.

THE SAADI

CLP/rev 24/2/19 254

going to help you

"We want you to play ball with us. We are giving you the money, now we want you to give us information."

He said all they wanted to know was how I got to Mozambique and to Tanzania and what was happening there. What he asked seemed quite innocuous.

To me it was irrelevant information. I was not aware they wanted to use me as a spy. I was afraid the grant might be stopped and I had told everyone in Bloemfontein I was definitely getting the money.

After I told Brown what happened on my visit to Maputo and Tanzania, he told me "This is all we want to know. The money for your project is on its way."

I flew back to Bloemfontein, but I felt uneasy. I didn't tell anyone about Brown's demands. Not even my wife.

A week or two later I received another call and was asked that I again come to Johannesburg.

When I arrived in Johannesburg, Brown told me MI needed me to serve

my country. What they wanted me to do was not dangerous. "We want you to keep in touch with the ANC in Mozambique and Swaziland."

"Don't speak to anyone about it. I'll keep phoning and let you know. We want you to go to Mozambique again. Make it a family trip, take your wife."

I took my wife and my mother-in-law. We drove in my car to Johannesburg where I met Becker at the airport Holiday Inn. I took the number of his car - I still have it somewhere - when I followed him to the Johannesburg Hotel where we booked in.

They paid for everything. Becker gave me R3 000 in cash for expenses.

In Swaziland I went to see Joseph at the flat where we had stayed with him in Manzini, but he wasn't there. I called several times. The next day I went back and he still wasn't there.

So I went to the flat next door to ask about him, but the person who answered the door just stared at me with wide eyes and wouldn't answer.

I could see there was something wrong. And I asked: "Hey, what is the

story? Where is the man?"

But I got no reply. On the way out I met a man on the stairs and asked him. "Where is Joseph?" The man looked frightened.

I tried to phone Maputo from the hotel but there had been a storm and the lines were down. I was scared. I didn't know what was wrong.

I went back to Bloemfontein and phoned Brown. He told me to meet him in Johannesburg.

I told Brown I wasn't able to get hold of Joseph and explained what had happened.

Brown laughed and told me "Don't worry, we have taken care of him."

This came as a shock to me. I realised they had killed him because of my information.

In fact they had sent me on the mission to let me know I was in their power. I had been under surveillance all the time, I learnt later.

They had involved me and could blackmail me. I was trapped!



SA spy who came in from the cold . . . Leslie Lesia, who says at least three people died because of his actions. ■ VRYE WEEKBLAD

Peace bad news for local aviation — manufacturers

By John Miller

Star 25/2/91
While almost all sectors of the economy welcome local peace initiatives and hope to prosper, South Africa's aviation and defence force equipment manufacturers are deeply pessimistic.

Following the cancellation of several projects, leading manufacturers of aviation equipment, systems and weapons spoke of gloom in the industry during a two-day symposium on the state of the aircraft industry last week.

Armcor executive director Trevor Gibbon warned the industry faced further cuts in the defence budget at a prime time for investment in technology and training.

"A new strategy is required for survival and

we must diversify and look at the export market to survive and grow".

Managing director of Altech Electronic Systems Dawid Botha said people were demotivated after new projects were cancelled halfway through.

"We are at the crossroads and have extreme talent here and unless we can harness the skill and technology fairly urgently we will lose everything we have gained."

Atlas Aircraft Corporation general manager Johan Ecksteen believed the arrival of the new 747-400 would mark the last time that such a deal would be signed without an offset agreement included.

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, speaking at the

same symposium on the recommendations and results of a commission into civil aviation, said that suggestions to form a southern African civil aviation convention had been misunderstood.

The commission also recommended that South African Airways establish air links with Japan, India, Pakistan, the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe.

He believed that other airlines were "holding Africa open for South Africa".

He also criticised Jan Smuts airport over its "lack of facilities and business sense".

Delegates decided to try to establish a single body to act in the best interests of the industry and to lobby Government for support.

'CCB document' slates Govt

Stev 28/2/91
By Julienne du Toit

A man claiming to be a CCB operative yesterday contacted The Star to hand over a document allegedly drafted by 30 other CCB members to express their indignation over the Government's "dubious integrity"

They complained that once the "hit squads" had been exposed the Government had refused to honour their contracts

The Government was lacking in integrity by discrediting its own organisation and saying it had its own agenda, read the statement

The CCB was a covert organisation formed during "multiphase conflict" with different parties and its establishment had blessing from the

highest levels

Their duty was to act against the country's enemies "by using methods the rest of the security force did not have"

They said the SADF had involved them in this type of "evil" without thinking of the political consequences and now refused to accept responsibility

Paid well

"Could the bureaucrats not see in 1986 that these 'murderous scum' (a reference to a description by the press) would lead to political embarrassment

"Is the label now being hung around their necks for convenience?"

In similar organisations in other countries, members were paid well, they said

The CCB budget was large, they admitted, but

said whether it was large compared to the budgets for covert organisations overseas was debatable

That voters had been taken by the idea of a new South Africa was understandable, they added

Even the CCB adapted its spirit and attitude in support of the new politics, and was waiting for orders in that connection, they said.

The alleged CCB operative who contacted The Star refused to give any details about himself

When the statement was ready, it was placed in a brown envelope and hidden behind the tariff board of a parking garage in the centre of Johannesburg.

"We don't want to see you face-to-face, or they'll subpoena you and you'll have to tell the truth," said the man in a telephone conversation.

Labourers beat inflation

Staff Reporter Stev 28/2/91

Wage increases from July to December 1990 exceeded expectations, says a survey by the Labour Research Service (LRS) in Cape Town

Despite the poor economic climate, labourers won an average 21,9 per cent increase

The LRS found that 93 percent of settlements were above inflation

But economic predictions for 1991 indicate that real increases in wages will be difficult

In the July to December 1990 survey, labourers in the food, bev-

erage, hotel and catering sectors received the highest average increase of 27,8 percent. The auto sector paid the lowest settlement of 15,9 percent

But the auto sector paid labourers the highest average wage of R285 a week and was also the only sector to pay a living wage to the lowest grades

The mining and local authorities sectors paid the lowest wages, the LRS found

Its survey covered a total of 280 bargaining units

Pretoria zoo shows off its tiny pudu

The National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria is now one of only 10 zoos in the world to display the pudu — the smallest of all deer species. It originates from Chile.

The Pretoria Zoo said this week other new arrivals were five more Waldrapp ibises, two scarlet ibises and one male and two female Geoffrey's cats.

All the animals were obtained through exchange programmes.

"The Waldrapp ibis is a highly endangered bird species found in Algeria,



Navy ordered to return 'CCB boat'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African Navy which seized a fishing vessel in Durban harbour has been ordered by the Supreme Court to return it to Mr Andre Welhelmus Groenewald, an alleged member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, who used it for clandestine operations

Mr Justice Mitchell confirmed an order in favour of the Margit Rye Shipping Company Ltd against the Ministry of Defence and the commanding officer at the Salisbury Island naval base.

Radio officer

Mr Groenewald told the court "I am the master of the vessel Margit Rye and during a temporary absence in the early hours of February 10, 1991, the vessel was allegedly seized and forcibly removed from her berth by members of the SA Navy

"During my absence the vessel was left in the control of crew member, radio officer Charles O'Caroll.

"The vessel was towed from her berth to the naval base at Salisbury Island"

Mr Groenewald said when he returned, Mr O'Caroll informed him about the actions taken by the SA Navy. He then reported to the police and the Durban harbour port authorities

It emerged from court papers that the CCB bought the Margit Rye at a cost of R2,5 million to collect information

It arrived in the Durban docks in October 1989.

It was a prerequisite that the boat be registered in Malta and operated by a CCB member

Mr Groenewald had been approached and put on the payroll after the purchase of the ship, which was equipped with "very expensive and sophisticated equipment and instrumentation".

Mr Groenewald was given a further R250 000 to place in open bank accounts in Europe

He was asked by the CCB to set up a company to be called the Margit Rye Shipping Company, to be used as a front for the whole operation.

Supporting these allegations a Mr Pienaar — not his real name — alleged that Mr Groenewald was told that although the assets would be in his name, they would remain the property of the SA Defence Force

Controversy

When the CCB disbanded in July amid much controversy, Mr Groenewald was requested to hand over the boat and other assets to the SADF.

Mr Groenewald refused to do so, alleging that the SADF owed him money.

In his application Mr Groenewald said it was clear that when the Minister of Defence initially failed to gain possession of the Margit Rye by legal means, he resorted to unlawful methods to seize the boat

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

National servicemen placed outside SADF

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

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1990 and (ii) August 1990 intakes were placed in organisations and institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (b) in which organisations and institutions were they placed?

Natal Parks Board	2
Small Business Development Corporation	5
City Council of Cape Town	2
University of Pretoria (LAE)	5
Bureau for Mechanical Engineering	6
Armaments Corporation of South Africa Ltd	6
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	5
Mintek	3
STC Components	1
Plessey SA	1
UEC Projects	1
Advanced Technologies Eng Co	1
Electro Magnetic Laboratory (Pty) Ltd	2
Teglogie	1

Craigeburn: SADF members involved

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) 65
(ii) 47 (as at 15 February 1991)

(b) Department of Water Affairs and Forestry 2
Department of Trade and Industry and Tourism 4
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises 1
Department of National Health and Population Development 2
Department of Transport 2
Department of Agricultural Development (Administration House of Assembly) 11
Department of Development Aid 2
Department of Justice 28
Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing 1
Cape Provincial Administration 3
Cape Education Department 3
Transvaal Provincial Administration 2
Transvaal Education Department 3
Office of the Auditor-General 3
National Energy Council 1
Bureau for Information 1
Human Sciences Research Council 1
National Monuments Council 1

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were involved in an incident during which two policemen were killed at Craigeburn near Umkomaas in Natal on or about 25 January 1991, if so, what was the nature of the incident,

(2) whether any shots were fired on this occasion, if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom and (c) who gave the order to fire,

(3) whether any action has been taken against those responsible for the incident, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

B229E

(1), (2) and (3)

The matter is at present being investigated by the SA Police. It is consequently *sub judice* and the findings of the investigation can therefore not be anticipated.

Own Affairs

Teacher training: estimated cost

7 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What is the estimated cost to the State of training a teacher at a (a) university on a

non-residential full-time basis for four years (a) Approximately R54 160* and (b) teacher-training college on a non-residential full-time basis for (i) three and (ii) four years? (b) (i) Approximately R47 031** (ii) Approximately R62 708**

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The information is not available in the format as asked. The answer is based on estimated costs as for 1989

* An average for all courses

** Includes hostel fees in respect of the Cape, Orange Free State and Natal, but not in respect of Transvaal

Answered 28/2/91

From Mono
Badela
Johannesburg

Slovo warns of Nuremberg trials

SOUTH African Communist Party chief, Mr Joe Slovo warned at the weekend that those responsible for the murder of human rights lawyer Bheki Mlangeni and other activists would face a Nuremberg-type trial under a new regime in South Africa.

Slovo was addressing thousands of ANC supporters who braved the scorching heat to pay tribute to Mlangeni who was buried at Heroes Acre at Avalon cemetery at the weekend

The deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other senior ANC national executive committee members were among the dignitaries who attended the service in Soweto.

Speakers accused the notorious SA Defence Force's Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) of being responsible for Mlangeni's death. Mlangeni was killed last

week by a booby-trapped cassette player which exploded in his ear.

Slovo warned that the murder of Mlangeni tested the credibility of President FW de Klerk — a failure to act now meant that he would tolerate corruption

“Those who are responsible for Mlangeni's and other activists' death will be brought to book under a new

government in South Africa,” Slovo said.

Mlangeni lived and fought for justice, humanity and order. “We should continue from where he left off.”

Mlangeni is the third political leader to be buried at Heroes Acre. The others are PAC president Mr Zephania Mothopeng and Soweto student leader Tsietshi Mashinini.

South Africa 28/2 - 6/3/91

254



Scrapping of Act sounds death knell of conscription

By PHILIPPA GARSON

ONE of the many headaches which may face the government after the imminent scrapping of the Population Registration Act is how to maintain an "apartheid army".

Will the government continue to maintain whites-only conscription or will blacks now be called up?

Because the Defence Act contains a cross-reference to the Population Registration Act in determining who "should not serve" (those "persons who are not white persons" as defined by the Act), the scrapping of the legislation means that all males between the age of 17 and 65 are liable to render service in the South African Defence Force.

"Unless the Defence Act is changed, this implies that all male citizens, black or white, will be liable for conscription," explains Cape Town lawyer Mike Evans, who specialises in military-related law.

He adds that if the defence force continues to conscript white males only, "there is room for legal manoeuvre" for objectors, who can argue against their conscription on the basis that it is executed in a discriminatory way.

Responding to the fact that blacks could theoretically be conscripted soon if the Defence Act

is not amended, the senior commander of the African National Congress' Umkhonto weSizwe, Tokyo Sexwale, said: "The ANC position must be made very clear — we shall defy conscription. The fact that black people may now be (affected) by the Defence Act because of the scrapping of the Population Registration Act does not hold any water. So long as the government represents the minority of people it has no right to conscript anyone, including whites."

Sexwale added that the ANC was against any form of conscription and supported "all efforts made by the conscientious objectors for refusing to serve for various reasons".

He said that the nature of a future defence force was still subject to debate but the ANC envisaged a small professional army consisting of volunteers, of which MK would be a chief component.

SADF liaison officer Commandant Rian Louw said until the Defence Act was changed whites only would continue to be conscripted. He stressed that it was up to parliament to make decisions concerning the defence force in the light of the scrapping of apartheid laws.

"The defence force doesn't make Acts. It only executes the policies of the government of the day"

End Conscription Campaign Johannesburg chairman Chris De Villiers said once the Population Registration Act is scrapped "the logical conclusion is that there is no basis for whites-only conscription".

"However, it is my belief that the government does not want to end whites-only conscription because it wants to keep the balance of power in its favour ... and will therefore maintain a military veto over the whole negotiation process."

This means, however, that new defence legislation will have to be formulated.

If not, conscripts charged with failing to serve can for the first time plead not guilty.

De Villiers said that, while noting the practical difficulties of deracialising the army, passing alternative legislation or "fudging the issue" will be unacceptable.

"We cannot exclude the possibility of constitutional trickery and the continuation of racist institutions while the government gets recognised for abolishing racist laws."

The scrapping of the Population Registration Act does, however, seem to herald the beginning of the end of whites-only conscription, De Villiers said, adding: "At this stage anyone who doesn't want to go (to the army) and who does is silly."

Malan refuses to supply figures on army draft dodgers

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan yesterday refused to supply figures of the number of men who failed to report for military service in February and August 1990. In a written reply to General Bob Rogers (DP, Walmer), he said "As the particulars which

were supplied in the past were abused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of military service, I am not prepared to furnish the figures."

General Rogers had wanted to know how many had failed to report for military service in

Community service option granted

February and August 1990 and how many had failed to report for camps and commando duty. In a written reply to Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow) Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said nobody was serving a jail sentence in February for refusing to serve in the SADF — Sapa

Persons refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force can do community service, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Wynand Breytenbach, said in the House of Assembly yesterday. He was replying to an earlier question by Lester Fuchs (DP,

Hillbrow). On a supplementary question by Robin Carlisle (DP Wynberg), he said the question of any change to the National Service system would be discussed at the negotiation table. However, in the interim it would remain as it was. — Sapa

Committee of Inquiry into Military Pensions.
Investigations *B54*

*28 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether the Committee of Inquiry into Military Pensions has completed its investigations, if so, *26/2/91*
- (2) whether this committee has submitted a report to him for his consideration, if so, when, *26/2/91*
- (3) whether the committee considered the revision of the policy of paying military pensions according to categories of educational qualification, if not, why not, if so, what recommendation did it make in this regard,
- (4) what other recommendations did the committee make,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *B279E*

The MINISTER OF FINANCE,

- (1) Yes,
- (2) Yes, on 27 November 1990,
- (3) The committee recommended that a different basis for the calculation of military pensions be investigated by the Department on the guide-lines laid down by the committee,
- (4) Recommendations were also made by the committee on
 - (i) the justification for the difference in compensation granted to civil servants and private individuals who were injured during military service,
 - (ii) the principle of educational qualifications as basis of compensation as well as compensation for qualifications obtained after disablement,
 - (iii) compensation for loss of potential earnings,
 - (iv) providing for supplementary compensation to exceptional disabled persons as a result of multiple disabilities,
 - (v) increase of pensions in respect of dependent children, and

and (b) what was the total cost of these pensions during the said period? *B310E*

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING *26/2/91*

The information is supplied for the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990

1 TRANSVAAL

(a) 2 462 211 (b) R419 727 000

Monthly average

(a) 205 184 (b) R34 977 250

2 NATAL

(a) 430 316 (b) R95 175 210

Monthly average

(a) 35 858 (b) R7 931 250

3 ORANGE FREE STATE

(a) 626 765 (b) R134 559 234

Monthly average

(a) 52 230 (b) R11 213 269

4 CAPE PROVINCE

(a) 993 297 (b) R169 737 853

Monthly average

(a) 993 297 (b) R169 737 853

Cape Town - crime on trains

*13 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order + *26/2/91*

- (1) Whether there has recently been an increasing tendency in crime on suburban trains between Simon's Town and Cape Town, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether any steps are being taken to combat this crime, if so, what steps? *B80E*

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No, during the three months from 1 November 1990 to 31 January 1991, 51 serious crimes were committed on trains between Simon's Town and Cape Town, in comparison with 73 crimes during the corresponding period a year previously. This represents a decline of 30,14%
The details are as follows

	Nov 89	Dec 89	Jan 90	Nov 90	Dec 90	Jan 91
Theft	1	2	3	2	—	—
Theft from person	5	7	7	3	5	5
Rape	—	2	—	—	—	—
Robbery	12	8	18	6	18	7
Attempted robbery	—	—	—	—	—	3
Armed robbery	1	—	—	—	1	1
Attempted murder	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	1	—	—	—
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	—	3	2	—	—	—
	19	22	32	11	24	16

(2) In addition to the deployment of mobile units of the South African Police on this, as well as other rail trajectories country-wide, the Rail Commuter Corporation, in co-operation with the South African Police, is at present safeguarding Rail Commuter Stations, which will ensure more effective access control, in order to more effectively keep criminal elements off trains

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, I do not want to waste my time with a clown

MR Y M MAKDA Mr Chairman, on a point of order The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition has used the term "clown" Is he referring to the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare?

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ORDER! Did the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition use the word "clown"?

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Yes, Mr Chairman, but I was not referring to the hon the Minister

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ORDER! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition must not play around with words He must withdraw that word

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION I withdraw it unconditionally, Mr Chairman

My further question is this What if the hon the State President's rule book, referred to by the hon the Minister, does not allow for such expenditure? Secondly, in order to avoid being accused of misleading Parliament, would the hon the Minister be prepared to let this matter be adjudicated by the Advocate-General of the Republic of South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES Mr Chairman, as far as we are concerned, provisions 4 1 1 and 5 1 1 in "Guidelines for Ministers" clearly indicates what the position in this regard is I am sure the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition knows about them [Interjections]

The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition asked whether the hon the State President allows this or not We have cleared up that aspect, but what confuses me so much is that the very thing he is questioning me about now is in fact what he was doing when he was Chairman of the Ministers' Council I can vouch for that because I was a Minister under his chairmanship What we have done is nothing new As far as payment for travelling and hotel expenses is concerned for attending party congresses is permissible It has been cleared with the hon the State President

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION What about the Advocate-General?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES I have no problems with that whatsoever If the hon leader wishes to do that, he can do so with the greatest of pleasure

MR M RAJAB Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he please tell this House what the costs amounted to?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES Mr Chairman, unfortunately I do not have the information with me, because I am replying directly to the question, which was not related with the amount But I will certainly furnish the hon member with the details if he is interested in the costs

MR M RAJAB Mr Chairman, I am most certainly interested in the amount of the costs and, with respect, I believe that the hon the Minister's reply is unacceptable in that the hon the Minister does not have the information on costs available at the present time

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ORDER! I just want to remind the hon member for Springfield that he is supposed to question the hon the Minister arising from the reply

Educators: retirement age

*2 **MR K PANDAY** asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether he intends reducing the retirement age of educators employed by his Department, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the proposed retirement age for (i) female and (ii) male educators;

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No

I am not empowered to do so This is a National Education policy matter which is discussed by the Committee of Education Ministers under the Chairmanship of the

Minister of National Education

(a), (b) (i) and (ii) fall away

(2) No

MR K PANDAY, Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, the hon the Minister or the Department of Education and Culture sent out a circular to the schools to carry out a survey in this respect What was the result of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, arising from the answer, I should not be replying to the hon member for Reservoir Hills, because his question does not pertain to this matter but, for additional information, I would like to say that a circular has been sent out to schools, asking whether there are people who are 55 years and older, who would like to retire, either because of illness or perhaps because of the burn-out situation in schools, and we have received a response We have identified 488 such educators who have stated that they would like to retire early

MR K PANDAY Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, was the intention to allow these people to retire early just on an interim basis—an immediate basis—or on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, the situation arose when it was stated that according to the standard formula we had too many teachers It was stated precisely what we intended doing about this particular excess of teachers in terms of the standard formula It was therefore decided to carry out this exercise This is one-off It will not be carried out all the time If, of course, there are teachers who would like to go out on the burn-out clause, provision exists in the Indian administration, and in terms of the Indians Education Act of 1965 it will be done

MR K PANDAY Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I used the word interim, and I think the hon the Minister has confirmed that this exercise is one-off which will not be carried out again, which means that 55 years will not be the rule I take it this is an exception to the rule?

THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, the situation arose when many educators applied for boarding Educators in our division found that they would like to have early retirement, and that

they have been requesting this for more than a period of 15 years Having accumulated this information, we thought it was the right time to allow these people, who have served education for so long, to leave honourably at this particular stage As I have said, this is an accumulated factor So, if there is a similar accumulated factor 15 to 20 years from now, the situation could arise again and we may address the situation at that time

MR M RAJAB Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, could he please tell us what the cost implications of such a move will be?

THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, I will give the round figures as closely as possible to the precise figures If the hon member for Springfield wants precise figures, he will have to put his request in writing

A figure of R10 500 million is to be paid to people who are retiring early Opposed to that it will cost us an amount of R14 300 000 in wages if we are to do this Savings will consist of an amount of approximately R3 700 000 because the younger educators will be paid far less than we would be paying the older educators It will therefore be a saving for my Department

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising from the answer given by the hon the Minister, with reference to the provision in the Indians Education Act that the hon the Minister must act in consultation with his colleague, the hon the Minister of National Health, because it is a question of early retirement on the grounds of ill health, boarding, etc, I would like to know whether that hon Minister was consulted?

THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, the Acting Chief Executive Director of the Department of Education, Mr M Pilley, is in charge of administration This is an administrative matter It is not a policy decision which I personally administer in minute detail Therefore that particular aspect would be left in his hands I am sure he will do the right thing If it was necessary to contact me or discuss this with the hon the Minister of National Health, they would have done so

Staffing division: persons employed *Hansard* 26/2/91
*3 **MR K PANDAY** asked the Minister of Budget and Auxiliary Services *Hansard* 258

243

TUESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY 1991

244

(1) (a) How many persons are employed by the staffing division of the Department of Education and Culture and (b) what are the (i) ranks and (ii) qualifications of the three most senior personnel;

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

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

- (1) (a) None
- (b) (i) and (ii) fall away
- (2) No

Mr K PANDAY Mr Chairman, arising from the answer that has been given, could the hon the Minister supply me with information with regard to how many members of the personnel in his department are employed in the staffing division of the Department of Education and Culture?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES Mr Chairman, with regard to the question posed by the hon member about those employed in the Department of Education and Culture, and of course I have given him the answer, no one is employed in that division. The staffing work is done by the

officials in the Budget and Auxiliary Services. To assist the hon member I will certainly give the required information.

The Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services renders administrative and auxiliary services to all departments in the administration. Insofar as the handling of staffing relating to CS educators is concerned, this function is undertaken by the component Directorate Personnel of my department, which consists of a staff complement of 32. The ranks of the three most senior personnel are Assistant Director Personnel Management, Control Personnel Officer and Personnel Practitioner, and their qualifications are the Senior Certificate. I hope this satisfies the hon member.

Mr K PANDAY Mr Chairman, further arising from that answer, is the hon the Minister aware that the personnel employed in this particular section are not performing their work productively?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am not aware of that. As far as I am concerned the administration is functioning extremely well. I have no problem whatsoever with my personnel in that section. They are most efficient and work very closely with the Department of Education and Culture.

245

WEDNESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY 1991

246

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

HIV positive: number of persons

36 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons in the Republic tested HIV positive in 1990?

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons in the Republic tested HIV positive in 1990?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Figures by year are not available. The cumulative total of HIV positive cases as on 30 January 1991 is as follows:

- (a) 1 288 White
- (b) 4 113 Black
- (c) 173 Coloured, and
- (d) 39 Indian

Occupational diseases: benefits payable

43 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of National Health

(1) (a) (i) What are the benefits payable in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, No 78 of 1973, to persons found, after the commencement of the Act, to be suffering from compensatable diseases and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) when were these benefits last revised;

(2) whether consideration will be given to removing the disparity in the benefits paid at present, if so, (a) when and (b) how will benefits be equalised, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) (a) (i)	Whites	Indians	Coloureds and
Compensatable diseases (First degree)	R27 342	R16 485	
Compensatable diseases (Second degree)	R50 410	R29 634	
Tuberculosis	R11 574	R6 544	
Compensatable disease plus Tuberculosis	R4 611	R2 096	
Tuberculosis			
(ii)	Blacks		
Compensatable disease plus Tuberculosis	R3 695		
(2) (a)	Blacks		
yes, as soon as an actuarial report is submitted, a suitable draft amendment bill will be submitted to Parliament with the purpose of eliminating differences and (b) the best method of equalisation will be found and applied			

(2) (a) yes, as soon as an actuarial report is submitted, a suitable draft amendment bill will be submitted to Parliament with the purpose of eliminating differences and (b) the best method of equalisation will be found and applied

Spoornet: claims lodged

71 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

(a) What was the total amount of the claims lodged by users and insurers against Spoornet during the period 1 April 1990 up to and including 1 January 1991 as a result of the disappearance of goods transported by train in the Republic and (b) what were the total amounts for the corresponding periods in 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, respectively?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(a) and (b) Information pertaining to claims as a result of theft is of a sensitive nature and can be used against Spoornet by competitors. Therefore, such information has not been disclosed or published since the corporatisation of Transnet

White social old-age pensioners

*7 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works

(a) How many White social old-age pensioners were there during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) what was the total cost of these pensions during the said period?

Answered 26/2/91 B311E
The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS

(a) 136 306 as at 31 March 1990
(b) R425 309 000 for the 1989/90 financial year

Reply substituting reply to Question No 3 on 12 February 1991, but by Mr R M Burrows (col 43)

Schools/colleges closed

*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any component executive departments of his Department have closed any schools or colleges of education in 1990, if so, (a) for what reasons and (b) what total number was closed,
(2) whether the closing of schools or colleges in terms of a policy of rationalisation will continue in 1991, if so, for what reasons,
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Answered 26/2/91 B31E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

It is accepted that "component executive departments" refer to the four executive departments of education

(1) Yes, (a) to ensure cost-effective use of facilities, (b) 47 schools and 1 college of education,
(2) yes, to ensure further cost-effective use of facilities,
(3) no

Written reply
General Affairs

SADF: persons failing to report for duty

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

How many persons failed to report for (a) military service in February 1990 and August 1990, respectively, and (b) (i) Citizen Force camps and (ii) Commando duty in 1990?

Answered 26/2/91 254 B388E
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The honourable member is referred to the reply in this House to written question number 194 of 1988, of which the relevant section is quoted below.

"As the particulars which were supplied in the past were abused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of compulsory military service, I am not prepared to furnish the figures"

Permanent Force: applications

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

How many Black, White, Coloured and Indian persons, respectively, (a) applied to join, and (b) were accepted into, the Permanent Force as members of the South African (i) Army, (ii) Air Force, (iii) Navy and (iv) Medical Services in 1990?

Answered 26/2/91 254 B93E
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) Separate statistics for race groups are not held in respect of applications to join the SA Defence Force

	Blacks	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(i)	44	2 991	79	0
(ii)	23	1 303	104	3
(iii)	48	197	27	17
(iv)	9	349	7	0

SATS transfer to Transnet: benefits

51 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

(a) What benefits were paid at the transfer of the former South African Transport Services to the public company Transnet Limited, to members of the top management of the South African Transport Services who did not retire from service, (b) what total amount was paid in such benefits and (c) when was this payment made?

Answered 26/2/91 B185E 1

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(a) None
(b) and (c) Fall away

Cape Peninsula: monitoring of oil spillage

65 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

(1) Whether any steps are being taken to monitor oil spillage from vessels into the sea off the Cape Peninsula, if so, what steps, if not, why not,
(2) whether there were any cases of oil spillage from vessels into the sea off the Cape Peninsula in 1990, if so, in respect of each such case, (a) what was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the spillage, (b) what is the name of the vessel concerned and (c) what

(1) The Kuswag 7 oil pollution coastal patrol aircraft patrols the shipping lanes between Saldanha Bay and Richards Bay, flying an average of 60 hours per month. This coverage includes the sea around the Cape Peninsula. All oil spills spotted by the Kuswag 7 are reported to the Department of Environment Affairs. In addition, all coastal and port authorities and other bodies with jurisdiction along the coastline have been requested to report any oil spill sightings to the Department of Environment Affairs. All of these oil spills are recorded for monitoring purposes

(2) The following incidents of oil pollution were recorded from around the Cape Peninsula during the period 1 January to 31 December 1990

DATE	SOURCE	NATURE	POSITION	EXTENT	ACTION
10/1	Undertified	Fuel oil	Milnerton beach	0,3 t	Cleared
30/3	"South Island"	Bitge	30 nm S of False Bay	0,3 t	None
23/5	Undertified	Tar	Milnerton beach	0,1 t	Cleared
1/7	"Bubyan"	Crude	N of Robben Island	0,1 t	Kuswag vessel broke up the crude
29/7	Undertified	Tar	Camps Bay	0,3 t	Cleared
27/12	Undertified	Lube	Milnerton beach	0,2 t	Cleared

In addition to the above reported spills, 38 incidents of oiled penguins, involving less than five birds in each case, were recorded along the Cape Peninsula coastline during this period. These incidents were not linked to any of the reported spills. All these birds were treated at the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB)

Whether any persons are currently serving gaol sentences for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Answered 26/2/91 B320E
The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) and (b)
On 19 February 1991 no persons were serving sentences of imprisonment for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force

SADF: refusal to serve

90 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

Answered 26/2/91

An amazed Mrs Manicom said his response was "he had turned over a new leaf" "Despite this, we are still

plants It seems I will have to refund them so ask these chents to phone me"

Navy must return alleged CCB boat

254

Stev 27/7/91

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered that a fishing vessel, allegedly bought by the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) for covert operations and later seized by the South African Navy, be returned to its owner.

Mr Justice Mitchell confirmed an order in favour of Margit Rye Shipping Company against the Minister of Defence and the Commanding Officer at the Salisbury Island naval base.

The managing director of the Malta-based shipping company, Andre Welhelmus Groenewald, said the Margit Rye had been berthed at Durban docks since October 1989.

On February 10 this year the ship had been seized from her berth by members of the SA Navy, allegedly acting under instructions of the Defence Minister.

Citing reasons for this action, Mr Groenewald referred to an application in January by the SADF against himself and his company.

The matter was heard in chambers by the late Mr Justice Bristowe who said he would not be willing to "entertain" the application.

The application was supported by an affidavit

from a former member of the recently disbanded CCB, "Kobus Pienaar", who alleged Mr Groenewald had been a member of the CCB

Mr Pienaar (not his real name) alleged that in 1988 the CCB had decided to buy a boat which could be used to collect information. It was a prerequisite that the boat be registered overseas and be operated by a CCB member

Mr Groenewald had been put on the payroll. Funds were made available to him and the Margit Rye, was worth R2 500 000, bought.

A further R250 000 was given to him to open bank accounts in Europe

Mr Groenewald had been told to establish a company which would be used as a front.

Mr Pienaar said it was made clear to Mr Groenewald that even though the assets would be in his name, they would remain SADF property.

Mr Groenewald had been expected to sign a blank transfer form, but during the Harms Commission certain files had got lost.

After the disbanding of the CCB in July, Mr Pienaar said Mr Groenewald had been requested to hand over all the assets to the SADF but he had refused to do so

(2) yes, (a) the only formal request for notifiability has come from the community health group of the Medical Association of South Africa and (b) this group is of the opinion that AIDS should be made notifiable

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to ask him whether the Government, owing to the seriousness of this threat, intends making a negative HIV-test a prerequisite for any immigrant or person who applies for permanent citizenship

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, once again I do not want to venture into my colleague's field who, owing to circumstances relating to Parliament, has not been able to attend

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE You do not know!

†The MINISTER I do not know and therefore I request that this matter again be placed on the Question Paper so that the hon members can be furnished with a reply

SADF: alternative service

*3 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence Whether some form of alternative service (a) exists and/or (b) is envisaged for persons refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, if so, what is the nature of such alternative service? *Hansard 26/2/91* B147E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) Yes A member can do community service after having been classified as a Religious Objector by the Board for Religious Objection
- (b) No other form of alternative service is envisaged

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know whether any legislation is envisaged to amend the existing legislation regarding the evasion of national service

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply to that is an unequivocal no

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE That is a good reply

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may we ask him whether the Government will leave the national service system unchanged in the future? *Hansard 26/2/91* B148E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, several statements in this connection have recently and in the past week been made by the hon the Minister, and the reply to that is again no

Mr R V CARLISLE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he not accept that there will be inevitable changes with the scrapping of the Population Registration Act? Secondly, does he intend to deracialise compulsory military service?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I want to say to the hon member that national service, as it presently exists for the specific race group, is of course irreconcilable with a new constitutional dispensation, and it is the Government's full intention that the national service system will remain as it is at present, because in this transitional period, in this period in which we will discuss and negotiate the formation of a new South Africa, we will also address these matters and all matters resulting from the scrapping of the Population Registration Act will naturally also be addressed when the time comes

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Trade unions: legislation

*4 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether it is envisaged to introduce legislation to make trade unions, vicariously liable for the acts of their members, if not, why not, if so, when, *Hansard 26/2/91*
- (2) whether it is envisaged that the rules of the Industrial Court will be amended so as to allow costs orders to be given in certain circumstances, if not, why not, if so, when? *Hansard 26/2/91*

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER B148E

(1) The Labour Relations Act, 1956, as part of the consolidation process, is at present being investigated in its entirety which

Hansard 26/2/91 Specifically includes trade unions, employers' organisations, strikes and lockouts Future amendments to the Act will be considered on the grounds of the investigation and recommendations

- (2) The Labour Relations Act, 1956, at present provides in section 17(12)(a) for the granting of costs orders according to "the requirements of the law and fairness" in the case of urgent interim applications for legal aid as well as in the case of section 46(9) determinations The Act also provides in section 43(4)(c) for the granting of a costs order in the case of a section 43 (status quo) application, but it may only be granted by the Court "on the ground of unreasonableness or frivolity on the part of a party" In terms of section 17(22)(c)(v) of the Act the Rules Board may make rules "as to the taxation of bills of costs" only

Withholding tax on interest

*5 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance *Hansard 26/2/91*

- (1) Whether he is considering the introduction of a withholding tax on interest, if so, (a) how will such a tax be applied and (b) when is it to be introduced,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard 26/2/91*

The MINISTER OF FINANCE B161E

- (1) (a) and (b)

As mentioned in the Budget Review of last year, the real return on interest-bearing investments is very low or even negative, and the existing taxation of interest discourages saving It was considered that a withholding tax, imposed on interest received by individuals, would have made a positive contribution to the encouragement of savings, but that the implementation of such a system could only be accomplished after several obstacles had been investigated and eliminated It was envisaged that the tax would be a final tax, at a low rate, deductible at source and payable to Inland Revenue

- (2) As mentioned during the introduction, on 19 February, of the Part Appropriation

Hansard 26/2/91 Bill, 1991, the Committee regarding the Advancement of Equal Competition for Funds in Financial Markets (the Jacobs Committee) gave serious consideration to this matter Their investigation brought to light numerous problem areas, of which the most crucial is the reclassification of other income and the practice of so-called arbitrage, for which solutions have not yet been found It has, therefore, been decided not to proceed with the implementation of such a tax at this stage

Leprosy

*6 Dr F H PALUW asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) What is the latest information on the incidence of the various forms of leprosy among the population groups in the Republic, *Hansard 26/2/91*
- (2) whether her Department regards leprosy as a highly contagious or deadly disease,
- (3) (a) what is her Department's standpoint on the (i) notifiability and (ii) isolation of cases of this disease and (b) what is the motivation for the removal of lepers from their social environment? B172E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) Notified cases of leprosy in the Republic of South Africa by population group, 1990 (as on 11 February 1991) are as follows

Asian	0
Black	31
Coloured	1
White	0

No information regarding the various forms of leprosy is available,

- (2) no,
- (3) (a) (i) leprosy is a notifiable disease and (ii) patients are not isolated and (b) leprosy patients' are referred to Westfort Hospital in Pretoria for confirmation of the diagnosis and stabilising of the treatment As a rule patients are then referred back to their place of origin for continuation

CH- Times 25/2/91

The lone general faces his accusers

Political Staff

DEFENCE MINISTER General Magnus Malan and the SADF chiefs face further probes into their handling of Special Forces operations in 10 days' time, when the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) meets

The matter may be discussed at a number of JCPA meetings and it could be up to two months after the March 6 meeting before its findings are made public. There could be calls from the Democratic Party to hold the inquiry in public rather than in traditional secrecy.

General Malan stood alone to face the barrage of questions and judgments from opposition parties in Parliament last week on his handling of his department's affairs after auditor-general Mr Peter Wronsley's report on the Special Defence Account.

Not a single NP member came to General Malan's defence in the face of the concerted call for his resignation. General Malan argued there was an unwritten rule that an auditor-general's report should not be debated publicly until the JCPA had made a finding.

Privately, NP MPs agreed. However, some said if the committee found there were funding irregularities after February 1990, when Parliament was told the CCB was being disbanded, General Malan would struggle to retain caucus support. Once he lost this he would probably resign of his own volition, they said.

NP JCPA member Mr Chris Visser said yesterday the NP had remained politically loyal to General Malan in the cabinet and the caucus.

"The approach of all the NP members on the committee is to keep an open and neutral mind while investigating the auditor-general's report."

He said it was tradition for all parties on the committee to maintain an apolitical stance and not allow it to become a party political platform.

"It was impossible to pre-empt the committee's findings, he said."

FW is harming his cause, says Tutu 254

THE State President missed a "crucial chance" to win the trust of blacks by failing to deal with dirty tricks operatives in the security forces, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said at the weekend.

Tutu, who was himself a target of the shadowy

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN
Political
Correspondent

CCB, said only decisive action could save President FW de Klerk.

Unwillingness to take action on this very sensi-

tive issue could send De Klerk's credibility plummeting, Tutu said.

"When we are moving into a new dispensation, one would hope that we could have a thorough spring-cleaning

"The President, who has to be commended very warmly for many of the things he has done, is hurting himself and his own operations by his seeming unwillingness to

deal vigorously with this viper in his bosom," he said

He said De Klerk was not just robbing himself of the right to criticise future governments that might engage in CCB-type operations

"More than that, he is undermining the credibility that was building up with great difficulty in the black community," he said

30 weeks 25/2/91

Trust may prosecute CCB men

Staff Reporter

Star 25/2/91

against the suspects. (284)

The private prosecution of former members of the SA Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau for the murder of academic and activist Dr David Webster is being prepared by lawyers of the Webster Trust.

Representatives of the trust last night said former CCB agent Donald Acheson, who is currently being detained pending deportation to Ireland, might testify

An indictment is being prepared and will be handed to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres shortly.

Private prosecutions would go ahead only if the Attorney-General declined to press charges.

This would be the second private prosecution for murder in South African legal history.

Lawyers refused to name the former CCB members facing possible prosecution.

Malan faces further probes

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the SADF chiefs face further probes into their handling of Special Forces operations in 10 days' time, when the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) meets

The matter may be discussed at a number of JCPA meetings, and it could be up to two months after the March 6 JCPA meeting before its findings are made public

There could be calls from the DP to hold the inquiry in public rather than in traditional secrecy.

Malan stood alone to face the barrage of questions and judgments from opposition parties in Parliament last week on his handling of his department's affairs after Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's report on the Special Defence Account

Not a single NP member came to Malan's defence in the face of the concerted call for his resignation

Malan argued there was an unwritten rule that an auditor-general's report should not be debated publicly until the JCPA had made a finding.

Privately, NP MPs agreed. However, some said if the committee found there were funding irregularities after February 1990, when Parliament was told the CCB was being disbanded, Malan would strug-

BILLY PADDOCK

gle to retain caucus support. Once he lost this he would probably resign of his own volition, they said

NP JCPA member Chris Vismer said yesterday the NP had remained politically loyal to Malan in Cabinet and the caucus

"The approach of all the NP members on the committee is to keep an open and neutral mind while investigating the Auditor-General's report"

He said it was tradition for all parties on the committee to maintain an apolitical stance and not allow it to become a party political platform

"The committee is the uppermost watchdog of Parliament into the financial and administrative running of government and I have no doubt that we will make a judgement in the interest of sound administration," Vismer said

It was impossible to pre-empt the committee's findings, he said. If there was evidence of maladministration and the committee made a finding on this, any decision concerning Malan's political career in the Cabinet lay with President F W de Klerk, who had the sole right to appoint and fire cabinet ministers.

● Comment. Page 6

Army objectors:

No new options

CMT Tips 11/3/91 Political Staff (254)

THE government is not considering alternative forms of service for conscientious objectors

Pressed on the subject by Mr Koos van der Merwe, the Conservative Party's spokesman on defence, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said "The answer to that is an emphatic no"

Mr Robin Carlisle of the Democratic Party asked if, with the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, Mr Breytenbach would make compulsory service non-racial

Mr Breytenbach said the government intended keeping the present system, as the country was in transition, but the subject would be examined at the appropriate time

Alternative service is offered to religious objectors, but not to pacifists and those who object on purely political grounds

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, refused again to say how many people had failed to report last year for military service, camps and commando duty He said these particulars had been abused in the past by "a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of compulsory military service"

However, he said yesterday that 65 national servicemen were doing alternative service, mainly in government departments

As Magnus totters, the heirs apparent wait

GENERAL Magnus Malan and the post of defence minister look set to part company later this year, in the face of mounting pressure from within the cabinet, National Party and the South African Defence Force (SADF).

The auditor general's revelations of continued funding for the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) has helped re-awaken the antagonism of the general's party colleagues, according to sources close to the cabinet.

And, says one senior SADF source who asked not to be named, "some of the guys near the top of the defence force are talking hard and seriously about the need for a change."

"They realise Malan needs to be sacrificed to secure the future of the SADF, because while he's there it will be impossible to win wider public trust."

One problem that some among the SADF top brass concede is that there are several others whose close association with CCB-type activities will not assist the creation of a fresh image for the defence force. Names mentioned

W/Week 113-313 (11)

As pressure mounts for the resignation or dismissal of Defence Minister Magnus Malan, **GAVIN EVANS** looks at the controversial general — and candidates to succeed him

include Major General Eddie Webb, Major General AJM Joubert, and even the present chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg.

Since FW de Klerk took over the leadership of the National Party two years ago, the 61-year-old general's relations with the party leadership has ranged from warm to cold.

In the early days of De Klerk's presidency Malan was said to be out on a limb in his antagonism to moves such as the unbanning of the African National Congress and Communist Party. With the CCB scandal unfolding, Malan kept a low profile and was seen as a liability by several of his colleagues.

When the Harms Commission delivered several short, sharp slaps on the

general's wrist, De Klerk chose to implicitly Malan had been exonerated.

But with the latest CCB scandal the talk in the cabinet now is that it's time for Malan to go — and the only question is one of timing.

One problem, however, is to find a suitable candidate as Malan's successor. It needs to be someone tough enough to win the respect of the general, but flexible enough to build a new army by merging the SADF with homeland armies and Umkhonto weSizwe.

One option is Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leon Wessels, an ultraverligte who served as deputy law and order minister in 1989 and 1990 when he was in control of the National Security Management System. But several insiders say Wessels, who turns 45 in April, is too young, soft and pliable to stand up to the SADF top brass.

Another possibility is Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, who is a former deputy defence minister. Coetsee, 60 in April, is known as a tough and wily negotiator who would be able to stand up both

to the SADF generals and to the ANC.

But his key role in the broader negotiations may put him out of the picture. In terms of the line of succession the logical successor would be the present deputy minister, Wynand Breytenbach, who has now held the position for five years. Breytenbach (55) is a former airforce pilot who spent nearly six years in the Permanent Force, holds a degree in military science, and currently serves as chairman of the Defence Planning Council. He would probably be an acceptable choice to the SADF, but not necessarily to the government's negotiating partners.

Also sometimes mentioned is Deputy Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, who served as law and order deputy between 1986 and 1988. Meyer (43) is also an enthusiastic reformist but is generally regarded as tougher than Wessels — but may well be too young for the position.

A fifth possibility is that De Klerk take over the position, and appoint someone respected by the SADF as his deputy.

Ciskei does away with Sebe's chiefs

THE Ciskei government announced this week that it would dismiss all chiefs who were appointed during the rule of former president Lennox Sebe. The status of hereditary chiefs would still be maintained.

The move has contributed to growing tension between the government and local leaders, including the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, who have said the move is "unacceptable" — Enews

UK subscriptions

UNITED Kingdom subscribers have been receiving erratic service recently as a result of problems at our London distribution point. From today's issue, UK subscriptions will henceforth be airmailed from South Africa, as is the case with other European subscriptions. We hope this will improve the service.



Accusations of nepotism during Harms Commission

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Exorbitant legal fees and suspected "jobs for pals" at the Harms Commission have raised eyebrows and questions in Parliament.

At issue are the family ties of some of the lawyers, and money they were paid during and after the investigation by Mr Justice Louis Harms last year into political killings.

More formal questions from both the Conservative and Democratic Parties are awaiting answers in Parliament.

MPS want to know who received what in the months of the Harms hearings — including those advocates who represented the SAP.

The Ministry of Defence disclosed last week that four advocates appearing for the SA Defence Force were paid more than R2,2 million. One received R900 000.

"The amounts which surfaced last week is the half of it," Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) told Parliament this week.

MPS have expressed concern at

● A Pretoria law firm with

links to Lieutenant-General Basie Smit, head of the Security

Police, being paid by the State to represent police at the hearings.

● Relatives of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok being given the transcript contract for the commission.

● Another lawyer whose father may be in the SA Defence Force.

Mr de Jager said two private firms were appointed to do work at the Harms Commission for which the State paid Getz, Behr, and Havinga.

In September last year, Mr Havinga became partners with a Mr Kruger.

"This Mr Havinga, an inexperienced lawyer, with all respect, received this big brief of R30 000 to R40 000 a month, just after he started practising.

"I just want to ask if this is because his father has a position in the SADF."

Mr de Jager asked why Getz, Behr had got the brief "Was it because the head of the Security Police, General Basie Smit's daughter, Mrs Kruger, is a partner? Is it because his son-in-law, A C Kruger, is a personal assistant there?"

The son-in-law resigned afterwards and went into partner-

ship with Mr Havinga

"That is not the end of the jobs for pals," Mr de Jager said, "and I do not blame the honourable Ministers for all these things. But this is going on."

"Who got the transcription contract for the Harms Commission? The Vlok brothers?"

"Did they submit the lowest tender? I challenge the honourable Ministers to make those tenders public to allow us to see the tender amounts."

"It is time for an end to jobs for pals at State expense. We are tired of it!"

Mr de Jager said the Advocate-General issued guidelines a year or so ago in dealing with former Cabinet Minister Pietie du Plessis' case. He had suggested that one should be careful in creating jobs for pals.

Questions about the Harms Commission transcripts were first raised in June last year.

Marius Vlok, a brother of the Minister, won the contract for the Pretoria Magistrate's Courts and Pretoria North Magistrate's Courts in 1988 through his company, Rent-a-Roof.

Nic Vlok, who also submitted tenders via CNN Recordings, was awarded the Pretoria Supreme Court contract.

The two brothers later

formed Vlok Recordings and Transcriptions. It was given contracts for the Cille Commission into strike action at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital and the Harms Commission.

Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow) said in a statement "We strongly condemn the jobs for pals' ethic which has permeated NP rule in this country."

If the man in the street was to respect the country's rulers, they could not be seen to tolerate the promotion of anybody other than on grounds of merit.

Mr Fuchs said the DP could not understand why it was necessary to appoint a private law firm to appear on behalf of the police forensics expert, Lieutenant-General Lothar Neethling, in his recent civil action against Vrye Weekblad.

"The Government should realise that the money they so eagerly spend is not their own, but is generated by hard-earning taxpayers and we unequivocally condemn this waste of taxpayers' money," he said.

Mr Fuchs noted that the State Attorney could have done the job.

The State Attorney could also have appeared on behalf of the SAP at the Harms Commission.

MP Lester Fuchs

condemns 'jobs for pals'

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (254)

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan announced in parliament this week that 600 people in the South African Defence Force had committed or attempted suicide during 1989 and 1990. Last year, seven Permanent Force members and 20 national servicemen had committed suicide and 163 had attempted suicide, he said. W/Mail 113-713/91

However, Malan refused to divulge figures of the number of men who failed to report for military service in February and August 1990. In a written reply to a query from General Bob Rogers (Democratic Party, Walmer), Malan said this was because "particulars supplied in the past had been abused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of military service".

Return spy ship to CCB owner, navy told

By CARMEL RICKARD Durban

THE existence of a top secret CCB spy ship, patrolling international harbours to collect information on South African "enemies", came to light this week.

It was revealed when the Natal Supreme Court ordered the vessel, seized by the navy, to be returned to its registered owner, a company headed by former CCB member Andre Groenewald

Earlier this year as part of CCB winding up operations, attempts were made to force Groenewald to hand over the vessel, worth up to R5-million, to the South African Defence Force. However he refused, arguing that he was still owed money by the state.

The SADF then launched hush-hush legal action hoping the court would order Groenewald to relinquish the ship

The application, heard in judge's chambers, was brought by a CCB member using the alias "Kobus Pienaar". In his affidavit he freely admitted this was not his correct name, but said he would be prepared to reveal it to the judge.

He asked that the matter be heard in camera and for other steps to be taken to ensure no one knew about the application — he asked the judge to order that the file containing the application be kept in the office of the registrar, and that no one should be allowed to see

it without top level authorisation.

He revealed other details about the acquisition of the Margit Rye and its operations and asked the court to rule Groenewald had to hand it over.

"Pienaar", however, was unsuccessful. Mr Justice Bristowe refused even to entertain the secret application. The SADF was ordered to pay the costs of the abortive attempt at getting the court to order Groenewald to return the ship.

Ten days later, members of the South African navy "acting possibly on the orders of (Defence Minister Magnus Malan)" boarded the Margit Rye, told the crew to take their belongings, and then towed it away to Durban navy headquarters at Salisbury Island

Groenewald then brought his legal action for the return of the ship. He said since the minister failed to get the vessel back through court action he had "resorted to extra-curial methods" and obtained it forcibly, which he believed was "highly irregular and unlawful". This week the court ordered the SADF to return the vessel — and once again to pay costs.

From the original "Pienaar" papers it emerged that the Margit Rye was bought for R2.5-million after the CCB decided a ship was needed as a front to carry out certain international information-gathering operations.

The ship had to be owned by a CCB member so they recruited Groenewald.

They gave him the funds to purchase the Margit Rye and to set up a front company as the registered owner in Malta. They also gave him a further R250 000 to open bank accounts in Gibraltar and Germany so that he would not need to get any money from South Africa and prevent any links to the CCB being established.

However, "Pienaar" claimed, Groenewald knew that the ship, while registered in his name, was the property of the SADF, and that the money belonged to him.

"Pienaar" also said it was essential that no one discovered Groenewald's identity or the real function of the Margit Rye. It had not been possible to disband the CCB operation overnight as this could have led to information becoming public with "catastrophic results", and winding up operations were being delayed by Groenewald's refusal to hand over the vessel.

Urging the judge to allow the matter to be heard in camera he said secrecy was "absolutely essential" and that great danger could result if the truth were discovered

Revelations about the spy ship are being taken up in parliament with pointed questions about the CCB's world of "Hollywood celluloid fantasy".

W/Wood 113-313/91

254

Shaun Johnson reports from Parliament on why the Minister keeps bouncing

back

Wagnus, the 'punch-me' man

8th 1/3/91

254

WESTERN diplomats, like the majority of South Africans, are thoroughly intrigued by General Magnus Malan's staying power

Where the diplomats come from, fundamental attacks on Cabinet Ministers (and sometimes even Prime Ministers) eventually lead to resignations. That is the way of politics

But not as far as General Malan is concerned. He has faced such attacks for years — this week's is merely the most intensive — and has never shown any intention of blinking, let alone resigning

"Your General reminds me of those blow-up plastic 'punch-me' toys we had as children," remarked one diplomat in Cape Town this week. "It had this dead weight at the bottom which ensured that every time you knocked it down, it immediately started to rise again into an up-

right position"

At this moment General Malan is, contrary to some opinions, in a distinctly upright position

For more than a week he has faced a "total onslaught" in Parliament. He has been blamed by the Democratic and Conservative parties for the scandals surrounding the CCB, and avalanched by calls for his political head

Opposition groups, outside as well as within Parliament, have thrown everything they have at him even if he did not order the CCB's dirty tricks, they say, he is still politically responsible for them. Even if he knew nothing about unauthorised expenditure, they say, he is nonetheless politically responsible for it

Moreover, it is charged that his continuing presence is doing grave damage to the credibility of the De Klerk Government, and the only honourable course is for him to resign

Why then does General Malan

seem impervious to the pressure? The pivotal reason — besides his own bull-headed belief in his complete innocence — is that he appears to have retained, for the moment, the support of most of his colleagues in the National Party and in particular that of President de Klerk

It is true that unhappiness has been expressed at a high level within the NP regarding the Minister of Defence's defence of his own position, but this is loyal criticism they wish he had put his own case more effectively

Similarly, there is unease about Auditor-General Peter Wronsky's report on CCB finances, which showed that the Minister had implemented less than total control over disbursements. But NP sources hope this controversy will die down while the matter negotiates the labyrinthine and secretive maze of Parliament's Joint Committee on Public Accounts next month

They reject out of hand speculation that a majority of the party caucus is on the verge of turning against General Malan and forcing him out. Rather, they say, he is regarded as a very capable departmental administrator, not easily replaced. The CCB and its "related activities" must be viewed in the context of a "real war" situation, they argue

More surprisingly, his colleagues in caucus — including the most strongly reformist among them — insist that he is genuinely committed to President de Klerk's vision of a "new South Africa"

Further, the sources say that General Malan is regarded as extremely personable by his colleagues, and is widely liked

None of this sits easily with the popular image of General Malan as the most reluctant of reformers, and herein lies a revealing aspect of NP strategy. Nothing has been done to improve his public image (it is a simple enough

exercise, witness the all-new "user-friendly" Minister Adriaan Vlok), precisely because he is useful as he is

He is powerful symbolic proof to white rightwingers that the Government has not "gone soft" on the ANC, and he keeps in the ranks of the NP many supporters who might otherwise be tempted across to the Conservatives — a role even some ANC officials are sensitive to

For these reasons, according to one of General Malan's Cabinet colleagues, it is not incongruous that President de Klerk fully supports even the most bellicose of the Minister's statements. If one accepts this construction, General Malan's position becomes more plausible. Mr de Klerk uses him as a "hard man" while being quite certain of his loyalty to the reformist cause

Sources add, incidentally, that the spate of media criticism of General Malan has tended to have

the opposite effect to what was intended in time-honoured NP tradition, ranks close when a brother is threatened by outsiders

At the very least, all of this suggests that General Malan has some time on his hands yet. It is possible, although unlikely, that when the Joint Committee finally reports he will come under even more pressure than he has thus far endured. Even then, it is highly improbable that there will be calls from within the NP for an immediate sacking

The most likely scenario, conceded as a possibility by some NP sources, is that General Malan will indeed bow out of politics as a result of the CCB saga — but he and he alone will decide when a "decent interval" has elapsed

Ironically enough for those who wish to see the back of him, this could mean that the longer they attack him, the longer he will be around

THE CCB AFFAIR

FIM 113/91

254

THERE IS A TIDE

"Defence Minister Magnus Malan has made a vice of political survival and should seriously consider quitting public life"

Strong words, but not from the opposition benches in parliament. The comments, from the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport*, were part of possibly the most vicious attack ever made on a serving Cabinet minister by an NP-supporting publication. They give an idea of Malan's standing in the party after the latest Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) debacle (*Current Affairs* February 22)

In its unprecedented attack, *Rapport* devoted a leading article, its main political cartoon and a comment by satirical columnist Pollux to Malan's inept handling of the CCB issue. The paper said Malan's public credibility had come under increasing fire over the years. The question now was: What degree of responsibility for his department can a minister be reasonably expected to accept?

"Even though government does not expect of Gen Malan that he resign, old-fashioned decency dictates that he should seriously consider his public life."

Last week, in a far milder but still critical comment, the Cape Nat mouthpiece *Die Burger* said Malan had wasted an opportunity in parliament the day before to answer opposition allegations about the CCB and his role. By implication, the newspaper was saying Malan had failed to answer the critical issues raised in the latest report by the Auditor General on the CCB's financial affairs.

Malan is understood to have almost no support within the Nat caucus and is even made fun of in private by some Cabinet colleagues. So how does he survive?

It's a puzzling question. Clearly he has become an embarrassment to President F W de Klerk, to the NP and to large sections of the SADF. His credibility as a politician and Cabinet minister is shattered.

But exactly how and when to rid himself of Malan seems to be De Klerk's biggest problem.

DP law and order spokesman Tiaan van der Merwe says the CCB issue is a cancer in De Klerk's administration that he will not eradicate unless he fires Malan. "Malan should go," says Van der Merwe, "and De Klerk should take the Defence Department under his own control and appoint a tough politician and administrator as his deputy minister."

In the absence of obvious successors to Malan that seems a possible scenario. But it is unlikely that any change will be made before the expected major Cabinet reshuffle this year (*Current Affairs* February 15)

The SADF is apparently brittle in the wake of political reform and the CCB scan-



Malan attacked from all sides

dal. The departure of Malan, and his replacement by anyone who can't command authority and respect and re-establish the credibility of the SADF, may result in the rise of a corps of maverick officers whose actions — or inertia — could seriously jeopardise political reform.

The SADF clearly has an important role to play in the transitional period and — despite Malan's belligerent denials — it will have to come to terms with the political need to build a new national army by merging in some way with Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

Unless De Klerk can create for it an image as an impartial defender of all South Africans, the SADF will remain a millstone around his neck at the negotiating table ■

TOLERANCE FIM 113/91

VOICE OF REASON

The ANC deputy president has "unreservedly" attacked those who use "bully-boy tactics" in support of Winnie Mandela during her court appearances.

In a finely crafted speech — much of it not actually delivered to the audience for which it was intended — Nelson Mandela also gave a reasoned argument for political tolerance and a subtle explanation of why some people perhaps resorted to unacceptable tactics.

However, those parts of his speech — at the Johannesburg Press Club last Friday — were cut out, along with several other chunks, because the organisers insisted on a time limit. Mandela was there to receive the Newsmaker of the Year Award with President F W de Klerk.

The ANC has come under fierce attack from the media for not condemning intimi-

FIM 113/91



datory tactics used by some supporters of Winnie Mandela and her co-accused in the kidnapping and assault case at the Rand Supreme Court.

ANC spokesperson Gill Marcus says Mandela's nine-page speech was longer than required by the club. It had to be cut to 15 minutes.

The editing process removed much of the meat of the speech. In the paragraph referring to bully-boy tactics, Mandela was to have said "I am duty bound to stress that such zeal is misplaced and misdirected if its outcome is to compromise the integrity of our movement and violates the principles we hold dear." He "unreservedly" condemned such tactics.

The following two pages of the original speech were directed at "the vexing problem of tolerance and the rights of the individual." Mandela said tolerance should not be "understood as the grudging accommodation of

an opinion one does not hold. We must begin from the premise that truth is elusive and can only be derived from the untrammelled competition of differing opinions and through debate."



Mandela

He said such tolerance applied equally to government and

extra-parliamentary bodies, saying that the use of repressive legislation and "weapons of war" by the State to enforce, or repress, viewpoints had affected "the political culture of our country" by the evident inability of many of us to engage in sober debate without recourse to threats and even physical abuse."

In an important indication of the ANC's commitment to the suspension of armed action, and the cessation of violence in the townships, Mandela also wrote "An appeal to tolerance cannot be invoked to legitimate the advocacy of murder, let alone its commission . . ."

"We suppress such advocacy and the commission of such acts, not because of our absolute certainty that we are correct, but because of the universal recognition that such advocacy is absolutely wrong."

However, in a subtle allusion to why some people may feel compelled to use bully-boy tactics in support of his wife, Mandela touched on the application of law in SA. He said he had become a lawyer because the law was not "an instrument that afforded the citizen protection, but rather the chief means of his subjection."

Not only did this make the administration

THE CCB AFFAIR

FIM 113/91

254

THERE IS A TIDE

"Defence Minister Magnus Malan has made a vice of political survival and should seriously consider quitting public life"

Strong words, but not from the opposition benches in parliament. The comments, from the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport*, were part of possibly the most vicious attack ever made on a serving Cabinet minister by an NP-supporting publication. They give an idea of Malan's standing in the party after the latest Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) debacle (*Current Affairs* February 22)

In its unprecedented attack, *Rapport* devoted a leading article, its main political cartoon and a comment by satirical columnist Pollux to Malan's inept handling of the CCB issue. The paper said Malan's public credibility had come under increasing fire over the years. The question now was: What degree of responsibility for his department can a minister be reasonably expected to accept?

"Even though government does not expect of Gen Malan that he resign, old-fashioned decency dictates that he should seriously consider his public life"

Last week, in a far milder but still critical comment, the Cape Nat mouthpiece *Die Burger* said Malan had wasted an opportunity in parliament the day before to answer opposition allegations about the CCB and his role. By implication, the newspaper was saying Malan had failed to answer the critical issues raised in the latest report by the Auditor General on the CCB's financial affairs.

Malan is understood to have almost no support within the Nat caucus and is even made fun of in private by some Cabinet colleagues. So how does he survive?

It's a puzzling question. Clearly he has become an embarrassment to President F W de Klerk, to the NP and to large sections of the SADF. His credibility as a politician and Cabinet minister is shattered.

But exactly how and when to rid himself of Malan seems to be De Klerk's biggest problem.

DP law and order spokesman Tiaan van der Merwe says the CCB issue is a cancer in De Klerk's administration that he will not eradicate unless he fires Malan. "Malan should go," says Van der Merwe, "and De Klerk should take the Defence Department under his own control and appoint a tough politician and administrator as his deputy minister."

In the absence of obvious successors to Malan that seems a possible scenario. But it is unlikely that any change will be made before the expected major Cabinet reshuffle this year (*Current Affairs* February 15)

The SADF is apparently brittle in the wake of political reform and the CCB scan-



Malan attacked from all sides

dal. The departure of Malan, and his replacement by anyone who can't command authority and respect and re-establish the credibility of the SADF, may result in the rise of a corps of maverick officers whose actions — or inertia — could seriously jeopardise political reform.

The SADF clearly has an important role to play in the transitional period and — despite Malan's belligerent denials — it will have to come to terms with the political need to build a new national army by merging in some way with Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

Unless De Klerk can create for it an image as an impartial defender of all South Africans, the SADF will remain a millstone around his neck at the negotiating table. ■

NEWS

Mystery of Harms millions

SENIOR Government officials have refused to tell Saturday Star how much taxpayers will have to shell out for the State advocates in last year's Harms Commission hearings.

The R2,25 million bill for the Defence Force advocates was made public in Parliament by Defence Minister Magnus Malan last week.

But what is not known yet is how much the SA Police and Civil Co-operation Bureau tears will cost.

The total amount of taxpayers' money spent on defending State employees at the hearings might be as high as R12 million.

For the SAP, Brigadier Leon Mellet said the advocates' bill was a matter between the SAP and its clients and details would not be made known to newspapers.

"If the question is answered in Parliament, that's a different story. The Minister is answerable to Parliament."

Asked whether the fact that taxpayers' money was involved did not mean the public had a right to know the details, Brigadier Mellet replied "A

Govt keeps mum on SAP, CCB fees

lot of things are (paid for with) taxpayers' money"

For the CCB, Dr Das Herbst, the spokesman for General Malan, replied through his secretary to a fax message by saying the Defence Ministry was not prepared to go beyond General Malan's statement in Parliament last week.

The State Attorneys of Pretoria and Johannesburg also declined to go into detail.

Pretoria's State Attorney, Gert Genu, said his office dealt only with the SADF defence team, and Johannesburg State Attorney Johan Steyn said his office could not say how much the advocates earned because it was in a client/attorney relationship with the advocates.

"We're just like any other firm of attorneys, with the police as a client. In any case it would be impossible to give full details because we haven't paid all the monies owing to these people."

Brigadier Gert Joubert, the SAP's chief legal adviser, confirmed that, six

Stv 2/2/91
MALCOLM FOTHERGILL

months after the Harms Commission ended its hearings on August 31 last year, the advocates' bills had still not been settled.

The reason for the delay was that the fees were referred to the Bar Councils of Pretoria and Johannesburg for a ruling on whether they were reasonable.

This procedure was adopted "because it's public funds involved"

The acting chairman of the Pretoria Bar Council, B R. Southwood, said the council held an inquiry on January 15 to 17 and found the monthly fees charged by counsel were reasonable.

"Certain other fees were found not to be justified and the necessary action was taken"

Mr Southwood declined to elaborate, saying the matter was a domestic concern that flowed from the same action. He also declined to make the Pretoria Bar Council's 30-page re-

port available

"This was an extraordinary brief," he said "The advocates were told to clear their desks for a year and to take no other work from other sources."

"This was highly unusual, as advocates are normally paid on a daily basis"

The Johannesburg Bar Council also considered the reasonableness of the fees, and decided advocates should not charge "termination" fees, intended to compensate them for loss of income when they are involved in long-running cases that make it difficult for them to find other work.

The fees General Malan announced in Parliament were for four advocates hired by the SADF — R900 000, R754 288,56, R457 500 and R295 000 for appearing at the 55 days of hearings between February 7 and August 31 last year.

The SADF team was headed by Willem Burger SC, assisted by Piet de Lange

Other advocates involved included

254

Louis Visser SC, assisted by Danny du Preez, for the SAP; Philip Hattingh SC for the CCB, and Sam Maritz SC, assisted by Peter Kemp, for individual members of the SAP.

In addition, a young lawyer, Paul Havinga, was said in Parliament this week to have received between R30 000 and R40 000 a month.

Disclosing this, the Conservative Party's Chris de Jager said Mr Havinga was "an inexperienced lawyer, with all respect" and had a father in the SADF.

Mr Havinga could not be reached for comment.

Last week, Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the size of the fees charged by the SADF advocates was so "disgustingly high" it brought the legal profession into disrepute.

A senior counsel on a retainer might charge R60 000 a month, he said, but that figure was regarded as exceptionally high by most lawyers.

The only two Johannesburg advocates involved in the Harms Commission hearings were Philip Hattingh SC and Mr J J Wessels. Their fee was R75 000 a month for a senior counsel and R50 000 a month for a junior

Coetzee wants to head probe into murders

2/13/91
Spreen 2/13/91

LONDON — Captain Dirk Coetzee has promised to open a casebook on some of South Africa's most sensational political murders... if the Government will let him lead a probe into "a mass of police atrocities that go back a long, long time"

But he will not accept Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee's promise of indemnity if he returns to sign affidavits cataloguing his allegations against police hit squads.

"Affidavits are for reading — like story books. I want to get down to brass tacks I want to carry out a proper police investigation into what has been going

ALAN ROBINSON

254

on I have evidence. I have contacts I have my training as a policeman. Give me a chance and I will produce 100 percent results," Captain Coetzee said this week.

Among the murders he believes he can solve are those of Dr Robert Smut, a former senior Treasury official and National Party parliamentary candidate, and his wife. They were slain in their East Rand home in 1977.

He also wants to investigate the "Walkman" murder last week of lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, the slaying of Dr Ruck Turner, Dr

David Webster, Griffiths Mxenge and his wife Victoria, Japie Mponya, Isaac "Ace" Hohema and a man known as Vusi.

"There are more, many more murders that must be solved." Appealing directly to the Justice Minister, he said "Let me in Leave it to me and I guarantee you results. Don't let it all become a farce

Captain Coetzee rejected allegations that he was "suspect" and not suitable to probe the hit squad murder allegations

"There are former terrorists (the Askaris), car thieves and robbers serving in the South African Police today. They are driv-

ing around at night in police cars. They can arrest anyone, and shoot him if they say he tried to escape

"If the Minister can trust these people, why can't he trust a police pensioner like Dirk Coetzee?"

"There is a hell of a lot more to this business. The police are making a big thing about the activities of the CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau). It is just a smokescreen. The CCB were newcomers. They had only been at it for about three years.

Addressing the Justice Minister again, he said "Give me the case and I'll show you who is a real policeman"



FIRE UP: Dirk Coetzee says he'll get results.

THE controversial SADF special operations unit known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau — which was “operationally disbanded” last July — will receive yet another budget in the financial year starting on April 1.

This has been disclosed by informed sources — and confirmed by the Defence Ministry — amid the renewed controversy after Auditor General Peter Wronsley’s report on CCB finances was tabled in Parliament recently.

Because the CCB was still being wound down, it would require an allocation from the 1991/92 budget too — although this would be much lower than previous budgets, sources said.

Logical

Reacting to the information, Dr Das Herbst, spokesman for Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, said it was “self-evident that after all the announcements on the steps taken to wind down the CCB, money will be needed during the next financial year.

“It is only logical to conclude that this must come from the budget. The essence is that the winding-up of the CCB is now being executed in earnest.”

One of the reasons for a further budget is that the SADF has to keep about 30 rebellious CCB members on the payroll because they have threatened to take the SADF to court to get a better golden handshake.

The Government is to introduce legislation to indemnify itself from claims by these CCB staff.

‘Rebels’ are being kept on payroll

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

They will have to be kept on while the whole issue of their termination is settled one way or another

And Dr Herbst said that another expense in the coming year would be money needed to dispose of the assets of the CCB. But this would eventually bring in further income.

Official sources have also explained why Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Defence Minister General Malan approved a R22-million budget for the 1990/91 financial year after General Malan announced in February last year that the CCB had been suspended

The sources said that about R12 million of the R22 million had been ear-marked for salaries to CCB staff who were still in the process of being laid off.

The remaining R10 million was to be used for winding down operations such as overseas front companies and publications.

The sources also explained the R9,5 million from last year’s R22 million budget which figured in Mr Wronsley’s report

Mr Wronsley said he had discovered that R3,9 million of this amount had been budgeted for an unauthorised project code-named “Samoesa”, set up by the officer commanding Special Forces

It was used to grant advance pension

payouts and special leave grants to CCB staff, amounting to between R33 000 and R39 000 for each of them.

The sources said these amounts represented about one sixth of what the staff members would eventually receive in settlement costs. The money already paid out would be recovered by deducting it from the final settlements.

Not a cent had been lost, they said. The Samoesa scheme to pay out unauthorised golden handshakes had been concocted by the CCB itself and was not being applied as the CCB staff were laid off.

Explaining how the rest of the R9 million was spent, the sources said that R1 million would have been for normal running costs for the four-month period of April to July.

Contentious

Four to five million rand would have been for salaries for that period, at about R1 million a month.

The CCB’s contentious finances are to be discussed by Parliament’s high-powered Joint Standing Committee on Public Accounts (JSCPA) on Wednesday.

The Democratic Party and Conservative Party will grill SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg and possibly some of his top generals to try to establish how much of the CCB’s spending was unauthorised. The credibility of the generals will be on the line

Although National Party MPs on the committee are being tight-lipped, it appears as if they are closing ranks behind General Malan and the SADF

● See Page 5 and editorial on Page 10.

Disbanded CCB to

Get more money

Spur 2/3/91
254

DP MP calls for Malan to resign

Star 2/3/91
254
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, should restore public confidence in the security services or resign, Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), said in a statement yesterday.

As Minister, it was right that General Malan should defend the SADF when it was unfairly attacked, but the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically motivated murders and the Auditor-General had made serious allegations which had to be clarified.

"The Commission states that the actions of the CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau) contaminated the entire security arm of the State

"Their conduct during and before the Commission raises suspicions they were implicated in more crimes of violence than evidence showed."

General Rogers said certain members of the CCB were not satisfied with their retirement packages and the State intended introducing legislation to indemnify itself against claims by former members.

"If members are allowed to leave, taking information with them which the Government refuses to make public, one wonders what kind of blackmail they could indulge in later."

The Minister should do what the Harms Commission failed to do — restore confidence in the security services, he said. "Failing this he should resign." — Sapa.

● See Page 4.



GEN ROGERS: Security arm is contaminated.

Malan cornered in his bunker

DRIES VAN HEERDEN

FOR a man who has never fired a shot in combat Magnus Malan wears an extraordinary number of military medals

And he loves showing them off — wearing them in four neat rows on his dark suit to official functions such as the opening of Parliament

It is an umbilical cord, symbolically binding him to the men in brown whose companionship he has enjoyed for the past 40 years

There is little chance that he will receive a medal for his latest campaign, however. Embattled in a parliamentary bunker, he is fighting a tatty rear-guard battle to save his political life

In most other democracies a Cabinet Minister would not have survived the sustained battering of revelations and allegations about mismanagement and dereliction of duties that has emerged over his handling of the Civil Co-operation Bureau

But, then, South African politics does not have a tradition whereby Ministers resign — or are fired — for incompetence. Also Magnus Andre de Marindol Malan (51) is a survivor

Ironically, one of the few cases where a member of the Cabinet has been removed was one of his predecessors, F.C. Erasmus

This National Party hardliner who left an indelible mark on the Defence Force by renaming Koberts' Heights Voortrekkerhoogte and resurrected the ranks of "Kommandant" and "Veldkornet" was relieved of his duties by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd for being "soft on security"

Mr Erasmus, who also doubled as Minister of Justice in the late 1950s, was "kicked upstairs" to become ambassador in Rome for his bad handling of the mass PAC march on Parliament on March 30, 1960

It is highly unlikely that General Malan will leave public life — if he does leave — in such a way. Rumours about his health — he has a heart by-pass operation in 1986 — have been circulating for some time and that may well be cited as a reason for retirement once the CCB dust has settled

General Malan was born into a political family. His father, Professor A.I. Malan was a distinguished biochemist founder of the Volkskas Banking group and prominent Broederbond who

Life of **254**
Star 2/13/91
Woe as a politico

Personality of the Week

later became MP for Hercules and Deputy Speaker

The young Magnus, however chose a military career. So keen was he to don the army brown that he signed up even before he reached the minimum age. Eventually he matriculated from the Physical Education Brigade in Kimberley — founded by none other than Danie Craven. His brother Avri later rose to become the youngest Springbok rugby captain South African has seen

After graduating from the University of Pretoria with a military degree, Magnus rose through the ranks, leaving behind him a string of military "youngest evers" — youngest officer commanding the military academy, youngest OC South West Africa Command, youngest OC Western Province Command, youngest Chief of the Army (1973) and youngest Chief of the Defence Force (1976)

During the early 1960s he did a training course with the elite French 2nd Mechanised Infantry Division in Algeria, led by the famous General André Beaufre

Ironically at exactly that time a young Nelson Mandela was receiving part of his military education with the FLN, who violently resisted the continued French occupation of their native Algeria

General Beaufre arrived in Algeria fresh from a campaign in Vietnam, where the French forces developed the "total onslaught" theory

This, and the need to create a "total strategy" to counter the onslaught, became the mainstay of General Malan's later military and political thinking

It was inevitable that the ambitious young soldier would eventually catch the eye of his "commander in chief", Defence Minister P.W. Botha.

In General Malan Mr Botha found a highly capable military

man, willing and able to expand and develop the Defence Force into the mightiest fighting outfit in Africa. And in Mr Botha, the general found a kindred spirit who could translate his total onslaught strategy into total politics

It came as little surprise when General Malan was appointed Minister of Defence less than two years after Mr Botha became Prime Minister. At the time it was considered an "inspired move" — bringing a highly successful military force into politics.

With the benefit of hindsight it is now clear that General Malan was just another example of Mr Botha's policy to pick "horses for courses" for his Cabinet, choosing so-called "technocrats" with little or no political skills to handle highly sensitive portfolios

A general (Malan) in charge of the military, medical doctors (Lapa Munnik and Willie van Niekerk) to head health services, a former high school P.T. teacher (Piet Claes) to oversee education

In General Malan's case he was a square peg in a round hole right from the start. After more than 10 years in the job he still looks uncomfortable in a dark suit and homburg hat

He still insists on being called "general". He still is decidedly ill at ease in Parliamentary debates where his thin skin and lack of political savvy has made him a favourite target for the Opposition.

But much more fundamental has been his inability to transform himself from being one of the boys to being their political boss

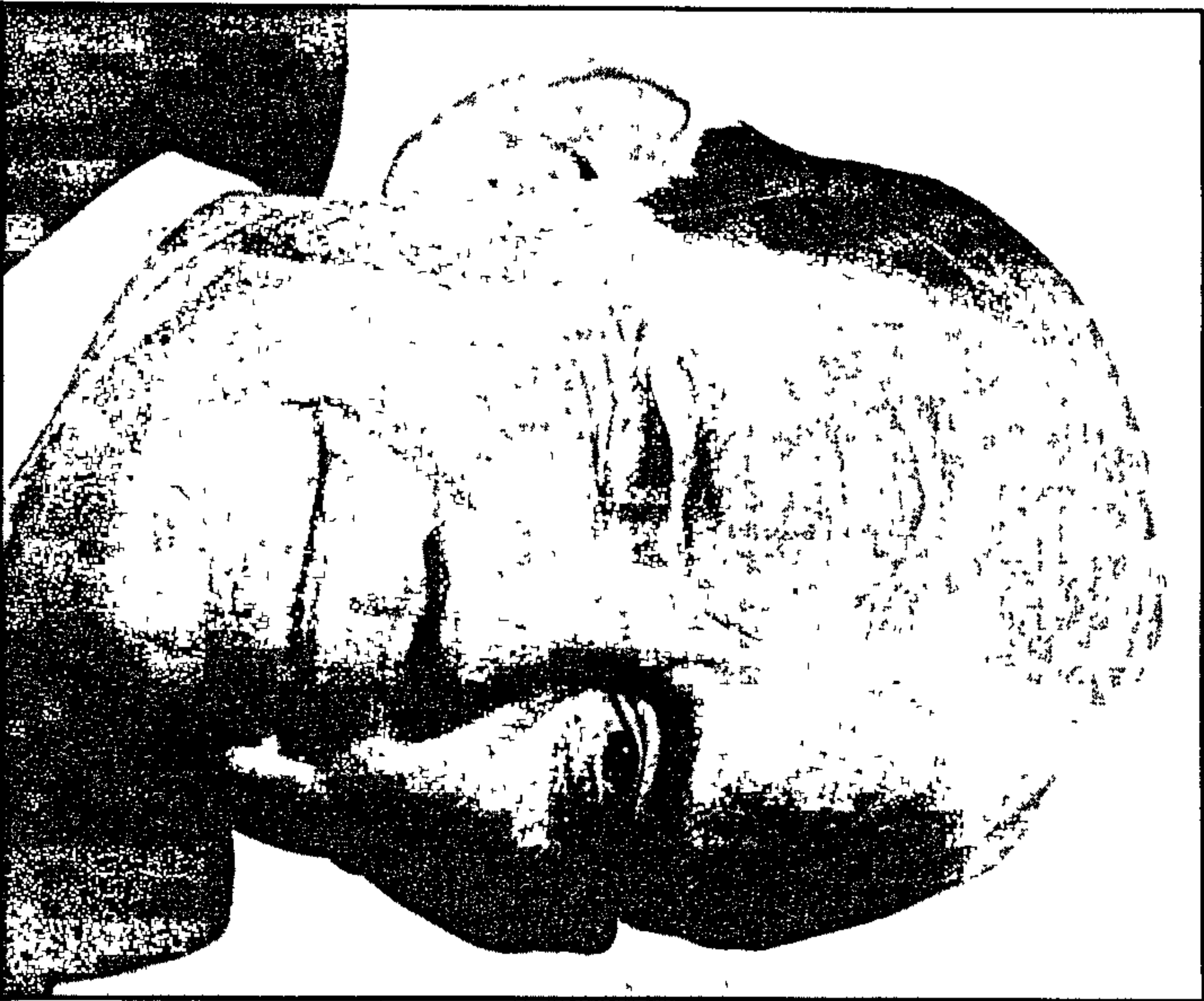
He sees himself more as a spokesman for the Defence Force than a representative of the Government at the military

This obvious inability to be a tough, no-nonsense political head of the military proved to be his undoing in the CCB revelations

When rumours about Defence Force hit squad activities first surfaced more than a year ago, General Malan's instinctive reaction was to "cover" for his boys

That may well be commendable for a military commander in the field, but definitely not for a politician ultimately responsible for how taxpayers' money is spent.

Instead of putting his generals and colonels on the carpet and ordering them to reveal their knowledge of CCB activities he allowed



INSTINCTIVE REACTION When rumours of SADF hit squads surfaced, Magnus Malan moved to 'cover' his boys — right for a general, but possibly the wrong tactic for a politician

the whole sordid business to be dragged out bit by bit by journalists and lawyers

Asked in Parliament recently why almost R4million was spent on the CCB after he had announced that the organisation had been disbanded, General Malan sought refuge in a politician's argument of last resort — patriotism. He tried his utmost to label opposition accusations against him as being "attacks on the military and the Chief of the Defence Force". And although he stated that he accepted political responsibility for events in the SADF, he has refused to do just that

In the past he has successfully weathered other political storms. There were critical questions about his denial of military support to Renamo in Mozambique

despite evidence to the contrary, his alleged use of SADF transport for private fishing trips and the use of military helicopters to distribute pamphlets against the End Conscription Campaign

But the CCB allegations touch the fundamentals of Ministerial responsibility and political control. Whether he can come out of his bunker politically alive is an open question

boomazza for CCB

254

Sacked members of the army's disgraced CCB will get better severance deals than the SA Defence Force's regular fighting men.

General Kat Liebenberg, chief of the SADF, confirmed yesterday that the retrenchment deals offered to the 200-odd men of the clandestine unit were "in certain respects" more favourable than those offered to Permanent Force members.

Details of how the CCB's severance deal differs from the regular army payouts were not available.

Gen Liebenberg's statement comes after an announcement by the government that it was to rush a bill through Parliament indemnifying it from enormous claims made by a dissident minority of the CCB who allege breach of contract.

One of them, it has been established, is Zimbabwean Kit Bawden who is claiming R800 000 "compensation" from the CCB for losses he says he suffered while in its employ as an undercover agent.

Intimidated

The former "MD" of the CCB, Colonel Joe Verster, is apparently pursuing a claim for R500 000 in severance pay. Total claims could be reckoned in the millions, according to some sources.

A report by the Auditor-General last week says the SADF is offering retrenchment packages of between R33 000 and R39 000 — and much of this has to come out of the next budget.

Some incensed CCB members have circulated an anonymous document claiming breach of contract and charging the army with having intimidated 80 percent of the unit

By NORMAN WEST and HERMAN JANSEN

into accepting unfavourable retrenchment terms. The Sunday Times was advised by an anonymous telephone caller to pick up its copy of the document from behind a road sign on the Ben Schoeman Highway.

The CCB was suspended in February last year and disbanded in July after some members were implicated in a series of crimes, including murder. The Harms Commission of Inquiry into political murders found that some of the CCB officers were recruited because of their criminal records and personality defects.

Gen Liebenberg claimed "realistic and fair" deals had been offered to CCB members and that the demands by some members of the unit were unacceptable.

The retrenchment offers were based on the individual's occupational risks and the particular circumstances and pressures under which they operated, he said.

"The satisfactory services of the majority under

difficult circumstances were taken into consideration when their retrenchment packages were worked out."

Gen Liebenberg said the retrenchment packages provided for various choices and allowed members of the CCB the option of either serving in another capacity in the SADF or accepting the deal.

Almost 80 percent regarded the offers as fair and accepted them, while others had accepted postings in the Permanent Force, he said.

The rest were now relying on their own interpretations of their service contracts and expect these to be honoured, he added.

"I am satisfied with the provisions of the offers and, therefore, I am putting my foot down firmly with those who reject fair and realistic treatment," said General Liebenberg.

The CCB document claims the army got cold feet after the unit received bad publicity and reneged on a set of principles which had been agreed to for the disbanding of the unit.

CCB dissidents put pressure on Malan

GH-7-118 4/3/91 (244) (EKH)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE decision by a 30-strong dissident faction in the shadowy CCB to bite the hand that feeds it is likely to increase pressure on the embattled Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

General Malan's handling of his portfolio will once again come under the spotlight this week when the parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts begins its probe on unauthorised expenditure on the CCB following the publication last month of a highly critical Auditor-General's report on funding for the undercover operatives.

The disgruntled CCB members are threat-

ening to institute Supreme Court action against the state because the golden handshakes they are being offered amount to only a small fraction of what they were allegedly promised in their contracts.

If successful, the rebellious CCB group would set the SA taxpayer back by up to R30 million, embroiling General Malan in yet another controversy.

Documents leaked to the press at the weekend show that the disaffected group is keen to give evidence on the CCB to the parliamentary committee meeting behind closed doors this week.

Such a development could cause further embarrassment to General Malan. But this appears unlikely, despite assurances from the

rebel group that they wish to assist the Auditor-General to get to the bottom of the issue

General Malan has served notice that the government will pass legislation this session of Parliament aimed at blocking attempts by the CCB group to clinch their lucrative retirement benefit packages.

And the head of the Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, said that the disputed CCB contracts had not been approved by the appropriate authorities — the Minister of Defence, the Head of the Defence Force and the Commission for Administration.

However, the CCB members submit that their claims are based on a lawful contract concluded with the Defence Force in 1988 and that General Malan was fully aware of this.

Any attempt by the state to invalidate legal contracts with CCB members would have major implications for the status of contracts between the state and other parties.

● Sapa reports that General Liebenberg said in Pretoria on Saturday that "realistic and rightful" retrenchment packages had been given to CCB members.

General Liebenberg said the Minister of Defence, General Malan, had at various times explained that only a few members' illegitimate actions had brought the entire organisation into disrepute.

The good work which the greater majority had done under difficult circumstances, had been discounted, he said.

	House of Assembly	4/3/91
Means of crop production	152 426 600	106 840 500
Farm labourers housing	86 800	66 200
Waterworks	4 508 400	2 720 800
Sinking of boreholes	13 300	21 600
Conservation works	3 721 300	3 577 800
Flood disasters	1 624 400	1 552 900
Stockfeed	30 200	23 000
Allocation of land	9 341 300	9 341 300
Compromise/postponement	—	—
Total	700 503 200	178 272 200

University hostels: Coloured students

25 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

How many Coloured students were admitted to hostels at each university under the control of his Department at the beginning of 1991?

House of Assembly 4/3/91, B355E
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

This information for 1991 will only be officially available in April 1992

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Electrified security fence

*1 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the electrified security fence on the northern border of South Africa is switched off from time to time, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the relevant details?

House of Assembly 5/3/91 B429E INT

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker, the electrified security fence to which the hon member for Soukopansberg referred is never inactivated in its entirety, but sometimes only in sections and then only for the most urgent repairs and for periodical maintenance. The operational application of the fence is of such a nature that it can be set either on alarm or on deadly. The normal state of alert of the fence is that of alarm. This means that an electronic warning is given and a reaction force, which will take the necessary steps, will be activated in the event of a person, persons or wild animal touching the fence.

If information is received that illegal crossings of a military nature have been planned, or if any other situation exists which poses a threat to the RSA or the local population, the fence can be set on the so-called deadly setting. This would imply that any crossings could be fatal.

I should like to emphasise that the entire system, which is known as Caitan, is constantly managed according to the given operational requirements. Authorisation to set the line on alarm or deadly is given at a level not lower than defence headquarters—in other words, the Chief of the Defence Force himself.

It is important to take note of the fact that the periods during which the fence is set at deadly are properly planned and managed in order to

ensure that the loss of lives is kept to a minimum. I should also like to point out that controlled crossings of the line do occasionally take place.

These visitors normally consist of people who want to visit relatives, shops, clinics etc in the RSA and then return to their own countries again. I am of the opinion that these controlled crossings should be continued for as long as possible since they can promote good mutual relations. The point I want to make is that the Caitan fence comprises only a small part of a large integrated system and that we should see it as an aid and it should also be managed as such.

*Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, I accept it if the hon the Deputy Minister tells me the line is never inactivated in its entirety. However, I do believe that the line was, in fact, periodically inactivated until the end of November.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE
 On alarm

*Mr T LANGLEY I will come to the alarm. I can accept that. My further information is that there are still cadres of the ANC crossing the border with the calibre of weapons they want to bring with them. [Interjections.] However that may be, I accept it as such. I should, however, like to tell the hon the Deputy Minister that we cannot afford to let that line fall into disuse, because it runs along 140 km west of Messina and it cost the South African taxpayer at least R1 million per four kilometres.

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE They do not care about that. [Interjections.]

*The ACTING SPEAKER Order!

*Mr T LANGLEY The cost of erecting the fence alone came to R35 million. If one adds the maintenance costs to that it comes to a further R1 million or R2 million per annum.

What I should like to say, however, is that there is no reason to deactivate it or to let it fall into disuse, as was proven by the landmine explosion and the fact that a Mr Erasmus and a Mr Willems were recently robbed in the Weipe area. Sixty sheep were stolen from a person who I believe is known to the hon the Minister—I think it was a friend of his. [Interjections.] There is a constant flow of illegals across the border. [Interjections.] Whatever the case may be, we

cannot allow that line not to be used. I think there are at present problems with the maintenance of the line owing to the Limpopo being in flood.

While we are talking about the landmine explosion, there is one other aspect which needs to be addressed. The hon the Deputy Minister may as well look into this since the hon the Minister did not reply to me about that the last time. It concerns the fact that Hani said the landmine which exploded east of Messina on 1 February was planted by members of the right wing. The commander of the Soutpansberg Military Area said the landmine was planted by the ANC. [Interjections] I want to know whom the Ministry of Defence sides with. [Interjections] Do they side with Hani, or do they side with their own mates? [Interjections]

*The ACTING SPEAKER Order! Order!

*Mr T LANGLEY Until now the Ministry has kept quiet about the very, very serious issue which is being emphasised in different ways from different sides. [Time expired]

*Lt-Gen R HD RODGERS Mr Speaker, as the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence has just explained, the security fence is not usually set on deadly.

We regret the landmine explosion which recently took place there, and our deepest sympathy goes out to the injured and their families. However, it happened very unexpectedly and it can be seen as an exceptional incident. We are not involved in a war with Zimbabwe or Botswana and under the present circumstances in South Africa where most of us are ensuring a peaceful and acceptable future for everyone in this country, we do not expect terrorists or armed enemies to try to cross the border. [Interjections] Should the circumstances change, the necessary precautionary measures can be reinstated.

We also look forward to the time when we can do away with a measure like electrified fencing on our borders.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker, I should like to convey my sincere thanks to the hon member for Walmer for his positive contribution. We believe that in a new era in South Africa our relationships with our neighbours will be such that it will not be necessary to have such fences, because they are

impediments. We still have a long way to go, however, and until that situation has come about we cannot but maintain those lines, because all the changes taking place here in our country must happen in circumstances of safety and the maintenance of law and order.

The hon member for Soutpansberg can accept that this line has not been knowingly inactivated in order to keep it inactivated, that is only done for maintenance purposes. I have personally made sure of that. [Interjections] The hon member referred to costs, and I can give him the costs if he wants that, or I can let him have them. We do not need to start creating suspicions concerning costs, the system is an expensive one. I will concede that it is an expensive system.

The hon member referred to what Mr Hani and certain extreme right-wingers said. The Ministry of Defence—the hon the Minister and I—do not reply to the fantasies of individuals such as certain extreme right-wing supporters or Mr Hani. The hon member wants to know whom we side with. We side with the SA Defence Force. They protect the borders to the best of their ability. They have taken the necessary follow-up actions, also in the case of the one landmine explosion which took place during the past year. The hon member for Soutpansberg knows that, because he and his hon leader, as well as the hon members for Pietersburg and Potgietersrus received information concerning this incident earlier this year. [Interjections] [Time expired]

*Mr D S PIENAAR Mr Speaker, the hon member for Walmer implied that there was really no longer any need for this fence owing to easier relationships with the neighbouring states with whom we are not at war.

The hon the Deputy Minister readily associated himself with that hon member, but as long as the D F Malan agreement exists and as long as this Government jeopardises State security by reaching an agreement with the ANC that Umkhonto we Sizwe's troops may be trained abroad, *inter alia* in Zimbabwe, this fence and its maintenance are of cardinal importance.

Precisely because we were there, as the hon the Deputy Minister knows, we have no problem with the dedication with which the military personnel there complete their tasks. [Interjections] We do have a problem with regard to two

aspects when it comes to the proper maintenance of this fence.

The hon the Deputy Minister says it has to be operated and managed according to operational requirements. Is it according to operational requirements when certain farms are excluded under the guise of research which has to be done and ecological issues? This was said in reply to a question last year. That fence has still not been put up around the back of the farms which supposedly were to have been excluded. Is that proper maintenance of the fence according to operational requirements? [Interjections] Is it proper maintenance of the line if one gets the impression that the periodical inactivating has more to do with instructions from above than with what the military personnel in that area deem desirable? [Interjections] [Time expired]

*Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, it is very clear that the other side of that line received a shock when Gen Holomisa visited the CP. [Interjections] That is very clear. [Interjections] One actually finds their petty reactions and interjections quite pathetic!

I should like to tell the hon the Minister that I was not referring to allegations by members of the extreme right wing. I told him the commander of the Soutpansberg military area, Colonel Borman, said the mine was planted by the ANC and I asked the hon the Deputy Minister whom he sided with, because Hani said the mine was planted by the right wing. [Interjections]

I should like to come back to the point made by the hon member for Potgietersrus. There is a gap of 11 km in the line at Kruifontein because people in high places are known to those to whose advantage it is not to have that line fenced in. There are gaps at Den Staat Samara and at Greefswald which the hon the Minister knows of and which he said are for ecological reasons, but he also knows that one of his friends is very interested in the cheap labour which can be obtained on the other side of the fence. [Interjections] As a result there are gaps in that Callian line. [Interjections] A line which has to keep terrorists out, is not a line if it has gaps. It becomes a funnel for terrorists to come through.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, when the hon member for Soutpansberg stood up at the beginning of this interpellation, he referred to petty actions. Now

I should like to ask hon members of this House what that hon member is doing at the moment. [Interjections] He is attacking the hon the Minister personally about people he apparently knows in that area. That is nothing but gossip and untruths. [Interjections]

I do not even want to reply to the hon member for Potgietersrus and the absolute nonsense he spoke here. [Interjections] When he gets information from our commanders in the area, I always get feedback that he tried to drag in politics on a military level—which he knows he should not be doing. I will very seriously consider whether any further information should be given to that hon member. [Interjections]

The hon member for Soutpansberg spoke about what the commander of SMA and Hani were supposed to have said. I referred to the extreme right wing, because what else is the hon member? He is the one who spoke about it. He is a member of the extreme right wing! They are the ones who are stirring up unrest about a situation which is of cardinal importance to this country, and that is the protection of its borders. I should like to reiterate here today that the SA Defence Force and the Government will continue to do everything possible to guarantee safety.

That hon member is trying to create a certain climate with regard to the gaps in the fence. He can feel free to discuss this with me again, and we shall tell him why that is so. We stand by that. There are mining activities in those areas. [Interjections] That is the only remaining riparian forest in that area and we are trying to preserve it. I assume that that hon member and his party are against the future ecological development of that area. [Time expired]

Chief Maphumulu: killed

2 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order *Hansard* 5 | 31 91

(1) Whether Chief Maphumulu was killed in Pietermaritzburg on or about 25 February 1991, if so, what are the circumstances surrounding his death,

(2) whether, in view of previous attempts on his life, the South African Police provided him with special protection, if not, why not?

B433E INT

New army must have non-racial character

Sowetan 5/3/91 (254)

LONDON - Although Defence Minister Magnus Malan has consistently opposed the integration of the SADF with "liberation armies," his statements have been dismissed by his own strategic planners as "posturing"

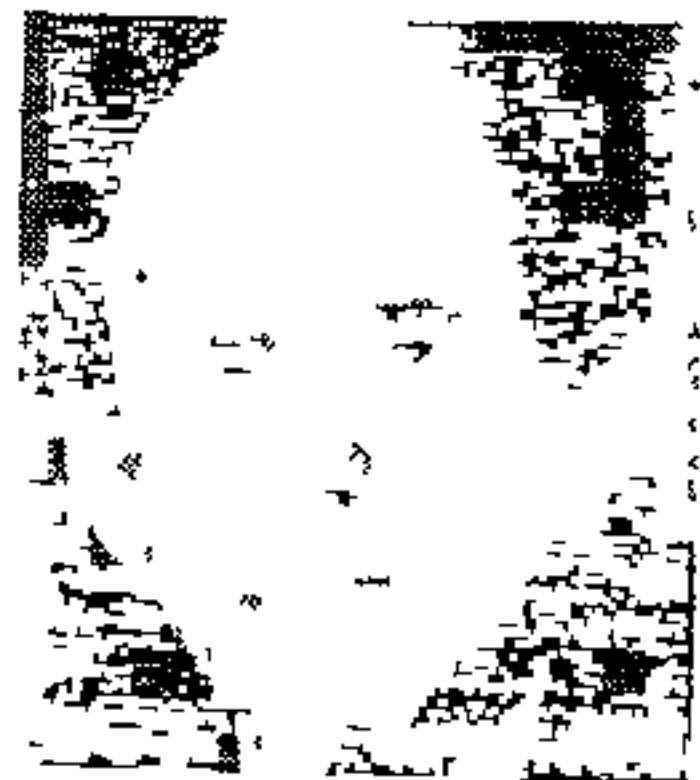
According to Mr Greg Mills, lecturer in International Relations at the University of the Western Cape, the role and composition of the defence forces in a post-apartheid South Africa will involve major adjustments for the SADF, the police, homeland armies and guerrilla forces such as the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe

Mills, author of a forthcoming book "The Botha Years The Search for Security, 1970-1980," says the idea of integration presents enormous political obstacles as well as related social and economic problems

An article appearing in the March issue of "The World Today," Mills states that intergration does not only mean possible accommodation of guerrilla movements such as the ANC's MK, Apla (PAC armed wing), Azanla (Azapo's armed wing), SADF cadres and paramilitary forces associated with other political organisations

He says there must also be a "complete non-racialism" in the force

The SADF has long prided itself on its multi-



MAGNUS MALAN

racial character, but "black units remain distinct racial and ethnic groupings, and all senior command posts are filled by white officers"

Unlike Zanla and Zipra forces in Zimbabwe, he says, "the standard and training of MK operatives is far below that of the SADF most guerrillas have been trained only in insurgency and not conventional attacks"

The ANC does not have large numbers of heavily armed men in South Africa either

Options

After comparing the integration of Swapo with Swatf in Namibia, Mills says South Africa has three options

* A conscript army with a professional core, as now, but with conscription extended to all races

* The same structure, but with conscription limited either by race group, by ballot or through other means

* Or an all-volunteer force

Ruling out the question that a future non-

racial government would continue to entrust security to a majority white force, Mills says it is not inconceivable that national service for whites might be scrapped

"The extent of support for Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party (CP) is not only an indication of the strength of the white right-wing backlash to de Klerk's reforms, but it also places a question mark over their willingness to serve in what could be perceived as an instrument of these reforms

"There is little doubt that right-wing support for the SADF would decline if Malan and the 'hard man' chief of the SADF, Lieutenant-General 'Kat' Liebenberg, were not in place"

Mills believes that "despite the unpopularity of conscription among white youths, it is unlikely that the SADF leader-

ship would meekly surrender its major means of influence over white opinion without some fight"

Considering all the factors, Mills comes to the conclusion that "an all-volunteer force seems the most likely option"

"It is perhaps the police which provide the greatest dilemma In the vanguard of the combat against internal subversion, the hard-pressed, poorly paid white core have become embittered and indisposed to political change The many right-wing supporters in its ranks would make integration with ANC/MK elements difficult"

"Similarly, there are those in the SADF who would find it quite impossible to merge with their former adversaries, especially as they might be working themselves out of a job" - *Sowetan Correspondent*

been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which section of the Defence Force, (b) to which of these organisations and (c) to what extent, 254

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? Hansard 5/3/91 B363E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) As far as the SA Defence Force is concerned, I refer you to the answer given by the State President regarding the National Intelligence Service which suffices

Organisational support to self-governing territories

*22 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Development Aid † Hansard 5/3/91 B366E

(1) Whether, over the past 10 years, any section of his Department or of the governments of the self-governing territories has directly or indirectly given financial or organisational support to any of the cultural or political organisations of the said territories, if so, (a) what sections of his Department or the departments of the self-governing territories, (b) to which such organisations and (c) to what extent, (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? Hansard 5/3/91 B366E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) Yes

(a) Directorate Social and Ethnological Services

(b) Historical Monuments Committee of KwaNdebele

(c) An official of the Department of Development Aid is serving, since the establishment of the Department, as member on the Historical Monuments Committee of KwaNdebele where he is rendering expert advice. No financial or further organisational assistance is rendered.

Inquiries were made to the Governments of the self-governing territories in order to reply in full to the question. Feedback is still awaited

Hansard 5/3/91 254

Whereafter the honourable member will be furnished with a written reply on these questions Hansard 5/3/91

(2) No A statement is not deemed necessary

Electrification of schools Hansard 5/3/91

*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training Hansard 5/3/91 B367E

(1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the electrification of schools falling under his control, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome,

(2) what will be the additional (a) capital and (b) annual operating cost of providing electricity to all schools other than farm schools?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) No The provision of additional classrooms, teachers and equipment enjoys priority over the electrification of those schools where electricity has not been provided. Where electricity is available, new schools and schools where extensions are being added to the buildings, are provided with electricity

(2) The information is not available

Avoidance of military service, indemnity

*24 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence Hansard 5/3/91 B377E

(1) Whether any persons who left the Republic for the purpose of avoiding military service and who have subsequently been granted indemnity by the Government will be subject to conscription by the South African Defence Force upon their return, 254

(2) whether any other persons returning to the Republic from voluntary exile are to be made subject to conscription,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B376E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Such an indemnity covers an instance where an individual has committed the

offence of contravening section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) It stands to reason that he can no longer be prosecuted for that offence. The indemnity does not, however, preclude him from being called up again for military service in terms of the Act

(2) Yes 254

(3) No

Ezibeleni Township: water supply

*25 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing Hansard 5/3/91 B378E

(1) Whether the municipality of Queenstown has cut off the water supply to Ezibeleni Township, if so, why,

(2) whether these residents have embarked on a consumer boycott in Queenstown, if so, what were the reasons advanced for this boycott,

(3) whether the cutting off of the water supply had any other effects on the residents of this township, if so, what effects,

(4) whether he has investigated the grievances of these residents and the underlying reasons which led to dispute, if not, why not, if so, what were his findings? B377E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes, Ezibeleni is situated in the Transkei. The water supply was cut off by Queenstown Municipality because Ezibeleni did not pay its account to Queenstown. The water was connected again on 22 February 1991 after negotiations

(2) Yes, the reasons advanced for the boycott are

— Arrear amounts for what must be written off

— Two prisoners must be released

— The Town Clerk and Mayor of Queenstown must resign

(3) Yes, there was a possibility of a health risk before the water was connected again on 22 February 1991

(4) The matter was investigated from which it became evident that Ezibeleni is situated in the Transkei and it is accordingly the responsibility of the Transkei Government to find a solution, if necessary in co-operation with Queenstown Municipality Hansard 5/3/91 105

Certain person deportation

*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs Hansard 5/3/91 B378E

(1) Whether arrangements have been made to deport a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when is the deportation to take place, (b) to which country is this person to be deported and (c) what is his name,

(2) whether he has consulted the Minister of Defence or the head of the Civil Co-operation Bureau about the proposed deportation, Hansard 5/3/91

(3) whether he will make a statement on this matter? B378E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) 31 March 1991

(b) He may possibly be removed to Ireland as he is the holder of a valid Irish passport. He may, however, at his own expense depart from the Republic to any country of his own choice

(c) Donald Acheson

(2) No The decision concerning his removal rests solely with the Department of Home Affairs

(3) No

Surplus of 1 000 teachers Hansard 5/3/91

*27 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance Hansard 5/3/91 B377E

(1) Whether he recently made the statement that the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates had a surplus of 1 000 teachers, if so, how was this figure arrived at,

3) A committee comprising mainly of experts from the private sector, is at present busy with inter alia an investigation into the investment opportunities of the pension funds I shall provide a full statement on this matter as soon as this extensive investigation has been completed

Family planning amount spent

*15 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health

Whether there has been a decrease in the amount spent by her Department on family planning in the current financial year, if so, (a) why and (b) what amount (i) has been spent on family planning in the current financial year and (ii) was so spent in the 1989/90 financial year?

Hansard 5/3/91 B343E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

No, (a) falls away and

- (b) (i) R128 000 000 has been spent up to date in the present financial year and (ii) R113 000 000 was spent in the 1989/90 financial year

Project Dyson

*16 Mr A A BRUWER asked the Minister of Defence † *Hansard 5/3/91*

- (1) (a) What is understood by Project Dyson, (b) when will this project be completed and (c) how many present members of the Defence Force are involved in it,
(2) whether any former members of the Defence Force are involved in this project, if so, (a) how many and (b) why?

254 B349E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) Project Dyson is primarily aimed at the rationalisation of occupational differentiation in the Permanent Force. In terms of the Project, 38 different occupational classes have been consolidated into a single occupational class, namely that of Military Practitioner. The rationale of the Military Practitioner dispensation rests on the concept of soldier-ship in order to neutralise the over-

emphasis of functional specialties at the cost of soldier-ship. By implication, the nucleus salary structures of 38 different occupational classes have been reduced to a single basis salary structure for the Military Practitioner. A further facet of the Project also includes the rationalisation of the various allowances

- (b) The Project has not been finalised in total. The Military Practitioner dispensation and the accompanying salary structure has been implemented with effect from 1 July 1990 and was completed on 28 February 1991. The refinement of certain facets of salary and allowances is in progress. The remaining facets of Project Dyson will be implemented as part of other personnel projects on an ongoing basis *Hansard 5/3/91*
- (c) All members of the Permanent Force are, in one way or another, affected by Project Dyson *254*

- (2) No. Only those persons who were members of the Permanent Force on the implementation date, in other words 1 July 1990, are affected by it (a) and (b) Fall away

SADF: Special Forces

*17 Mr A A BRUWER asked the Minister of Defence † *Hansard 5/3/91*

- (1) Whether there are still Special Forces in the South African Defence Force, if so, what is the function of these forces,
(2) whether these forces exist as separate Defence Force units, if so, how long will they continue to exist as such units?

254 B352E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes. The Special Forces are, just as other units of the SA Defence Force, employed in accordance with the stipulations of section 3(2) of the Defence Act
- (2) Yes. With the exception of CCB which has already been operationally disbanded and is in the process of having its administrative affairs closed down by the Chief

of the Army, it is not planned to disband any of the remainder of Special Forces

Afrikaans as official language

*18 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education † *Hansard 5/3/91*

- (1) Whether it is the standpoint of his Department that Afrikaans should be retained as an official language under a new constitutional dispensation, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons,
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 5/3/91 B354E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) The official status of languages, and thus also Afrikaans, will be dealt with in the process of negotiation and eventually in the new constitutional dispensation

It is however the view of the Department and the Government that the status of Afrikaans, as well as English, will be maintained in the new constitution

- (2) Lapses

Peaceful protest marches

*19 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to statements made by him during an interpellation debate on 13 February 1990 (a newspaper report on which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply), proposals to clarify the requirements for peaceful protest marches have been formulated, if so, what requirements have been laid down, if not, why not?

Hansard 5/3/91 B357E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The enactments providing for the control of peaceful protest marches are to be found in *inter alia* the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) and various Provincial Ordinances

As already indicated by me the provisions relating to gatherings and processions are under review. It must be pointed out that at present the authorities enjoy the co-operation of the majority of organisers of protest

marches in complying with formal and informal arrangements and directives.

Mbekwen electricity supplied to schools

*20 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Training † *Hansard 5/3/91*

- (1) Whether schools in the Black Residential area of Mbekwen, Paarl, falling under his Department, are not being supplied with electricity at present, if so, which schools,
(2) whether the electricity account for these schools has been paid to date, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons are these schools not being supplied with electricity at present, *Hansard 5/3/91*,
(3) whether he is contemplating steps to have the supply of electricity to these schools restored, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these steps?

Hansard 5/3/91 B358E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) Yes
Simon Hebe Secondary School
Mbekwen Primary School
Langaboya Junior Primary School

- (2) Yes. According to my information, the electricity supply to the township was cut off by the Paarl Municipality. This was apparently caused by residents refusing to pay the Mbekwen Residents' Council for services since October 1990. Consequently the latter has been unable to pay the Paarl Municipality for the services
- (3) No. Negotiations between the Paarl Municipality and the Mbekwen Residents' Council, as well as the Council and the residents are in progress in order to end the boycott and resume the supply of electricity. Local conditions preclude the selective restoration of power to schools

SADF: support to certain organisations

*21 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence † *Hansard 5/3/91* *254*

- (1) Whether, over the past 10 years, any section of the South African Defence Force has directly or indirectly given financial or organisational support to certain organisations, whose names have

Soweto pupils stranded in Cape

Soweto 6/3/91

254
E2
E3

MORE than 130 Soweto children attending school in the Peninsula on a private contract basis skipped classes on Monday to discuss a controversy surrounding their future accommodation.

This was after Mr Anthony van Wyk, who has a contract with the children's parents, allegedly tried to move the pupils to a "vandalised and uninhabitable" housing scheme in Strandfontein on Sunday.

Van Wyk said he was now investigating "other options"

He said pupils refused to move from the Spoornet hostel in Philippi, where they have been living for the past month.

Spoornet has a contract with the University of the Western Cape to house 500 pupils at the Philippi hostel

A Spoornet spokesman said Van Wyk had had a five-day verbal contract with the company.

Van Wyk has admitted that several of the Strandfontein homes had been vandalised and stripped of doors, electric fittings and geysers

A delegation of worried parents, who paid Van Wyk R2 500 each for a year's accommodation and education (and from whom he is now asking an extra R1100), flew to Cape Town on Monday night to meet him.

He vowed to "sleep on the grass with the pupils if necessary - as long as I can rely on their sympathy".

He was meanwhile investigating buying a St Michael's Children's Home hostel in Plumstead

or renting a "half empty hostel in Wynberg".

"Everything depends on the parents now and whether they are prepared to commit themselves fur-

ther financially," he said.

Mr Hilton Frans, chairman of the St Michael's Children's Home management committee, said he was un-

aware of the offer to buy the hostel

"If he makes us an offer to buy, we'll seriously consider it," he said - Sapa

THERE'S A NEW



254
Star 6/3/91

Electrified fence 'never switched off'

The electrified fence on South Africa's northern border was switched off only partially for maintenance purposes, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate on a question put by Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg), he said the normal pitch of readiness of the fence was to serve as an alarm if someone touched it, but it could be activated with a fatal current.

Mr Langley said he accepted that the 140 km fence was never switched off entirely, but his information was that ANC cadres were still coming through.

South Africa could not afford that the fence fall into disuse.

It had cost the taxpayer R 1m for every 4 km and should be maintained in peak condition.

The head of the Soutpansberg military district had told him a landmine had been planted by the ANC in the area last year.

He said illegals continued to cross into South Africa, and he knew of gaps through which terrorists could slip — Sapa

Births registered

96 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs +

How many births were registered in South Africa in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively?

Answered 6/3/91

B264E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)	(c)*	(d)**
1985	79 863	83 705	20 396	257 945
1986	72 955	81 825	19 560	306 451
1987	70 431	83 356	20 286	304 464
1988	69 189	77 752	19 525	603 071
1989	70 964	82 484	20 644	411 485

1990 still being processed

* Information only available in respect of Asians, which include Indians

** Excluded births in National States

Gold production

99 Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises +

(1) (a) What percentage of the Republic's gold production for the current financial year has been produced at a loss. (b) what is the amount in rand of this loss and (c) in respect of what period is this information furnished, *Answered 6/3/91*

(2) what amount have gold mines received in subsidies from the State in the current financial year to date,

(3) what amount have gold mines paid in tax in the current financial year to date,

(4) what were the corresponding figures in respect of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) above for each of the preceding five financial years?

B275E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) (a) 13,79%
 (b) R150,607 million
 (c) January—December 1990

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Quartermaster General Headquarters Organisation

SA Defence Force Zevenfontein

Horse Stud

State President's Unit

5 Military Works Unit

Air Force Base Port Elizabeth

12 Squadron Waterkloof

16 Squadron Port Elizabeth

25 Squadron Ysterplaat

27 Squadron Ysterplaat

88 Maritime Operational Training School Ysterplaat

114 Commando Squadron

Naval Command East Headquarters (Durban)

Naval Command West Headquarters (Simon's town)

Naval Base Durban

Naval Base Richards Bay

Naval Base Port Elizabeth

Naval Base Saldanha

Naval Base Cape Town

Naval Base Walvis Bay

SAS SONNEBLOM

Marine Corps

General Naval Workshop Wingfield

12 Medical Supply Depot

14 Medical Supply Depot

15 Medical Supply Depot

(b) The rationalisation programme came into operation on 12 January 1991

(2) Yes, steps are continually taken to reduce the SA Defence Force's budget. Details will be finalised by the date of the budget vote

(3) Sponsorships donations

110 Adv J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises + *Answered 6/3/91*

(1) What total amount was donated during the period 1 April 1990 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available by (a) Transnet, (b) Spoornet and (c) the South African Airways as sponsorships for the activities of other bodies,

(2) what amount was donated during the corresponding period in the previous year by the South African Transport Services

as sponsorships for the activities of other bodies?

B300E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES *Answered 6/3/91*

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (2) According to the Managing Director of Transnet Limited sponsorships for the activities of other bodies are only undertaken if there is reasonable certainty that the value obtained from advertising is well in excess of the costs involved in sponsorships

Sponsorships are therefore normal business decisions which are not administered centrally but are decentralised and are administered by the various business units and organisations and even at regional level

Owing to these factors and having regard to the wide spectrum of sponsorships undertaken, the information requested is unfortunately not readily available

Leeuwkop Maximum Prison punishment

111 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

(1) (a) How many prisoners received (i) dietary and (ii) other forms of punishment at the Leeuwkop Maximum Prison in the 1990 calendar year and (b) what, in each case, are the details of this punishment,

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the prisoners who received such punishment, if not, why not, if so, what are their names in each case, *Answered 6/3/91*,

(3) whether provision has been made at this prison for procedures for the filing of complaints by prisoners, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B301E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (1) During the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 the following sentences were imposed at the Leeuwkop Maximum Prison in terms of the stipulations of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959),
 (a) and (b)(i) In seventy five (75) cases

Citizen Force/Commando members: camp attendance (254)

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

Handwritten: Hansard 6/3/71

How many Citizen Force and Commando members called up to attend camps in 1990 (a) applied for and (b) were granted (i) deferment and (ii) exemption?

B95E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The supplying of the figures can give an indication of manpower strengths and because the policy is not to divulge this information, the required information is given as percentages

- (a) (i) 34,9%
- (ii) 0,0000218%
- (b) (i) 22,11%
- (ii) 0,0000218%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ANC denies it worked with CCB

Sowetan 7/3/91.

254

THE CCB (Civil Co-operation Bureau) has alleged that it worked with the ANC while the movement was banned.

According to reports in an Afrikaans weekend paper, the CCB had operated on a "friendly basis" and "personal level" with the ANC to dissuade the movement that certain operations that the movement had planned were "indiscriminate"

The ANC has dismissed the allegation as unspeakably far-fetched "These reports are an attempt to avoid the pertinent questions that have been raised in recent days

"If they (the CCB) say that they advised an ANC cadre not to shoot down a plane - as they alleged - they were failing in their duties.

"Why didn't they arrest them ?," Dr Pallo Jordan of the ANC's department of information and publicity said yesterday

The reports about alleged co-operation between the CCB and the ANC were made to *Rapport* in a secret and dramatic exchange

According to the documents released to the Sunday

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

paper, a plot by the South African Communist Party to take control of the ANC was allegedly thwarted by the CCB

The document also alleges that a programme was launched (with the help of the CCB) whereby ANC members inflicted with Aids were to be treated abroad

The document explains that the CCB was to be "the first line of defence outside the country"

Internal operations were limited to the monitor of infiltration and the recording of routes used by guerillas

These operations benefitted early warning and preemptive strikes and hits, according to the document

The document explains that the idea was to concentrate on the enemy abroad - not the host country - and to make its communication networks obsolete, disrupt infiltration routes, find and destroy arms caches infiltrate "enemy" intelligence units

"We followed our seniors blindly," the document states.

Parliamentary probe into CCB accounts

Political Staff

Star 7/3/91

Parliament's watchdog committee on government spending will continue its scrutiny of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's finances next Wednesday

Opinions of the session of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts yesterday varied from "tense" to "excellent"

The chairman of the committee, Dr Frans Jacobsz (NP Helderberg), was tight-lipped about yesterday's proceedings "We still have another meeting,"

was all he would say

254

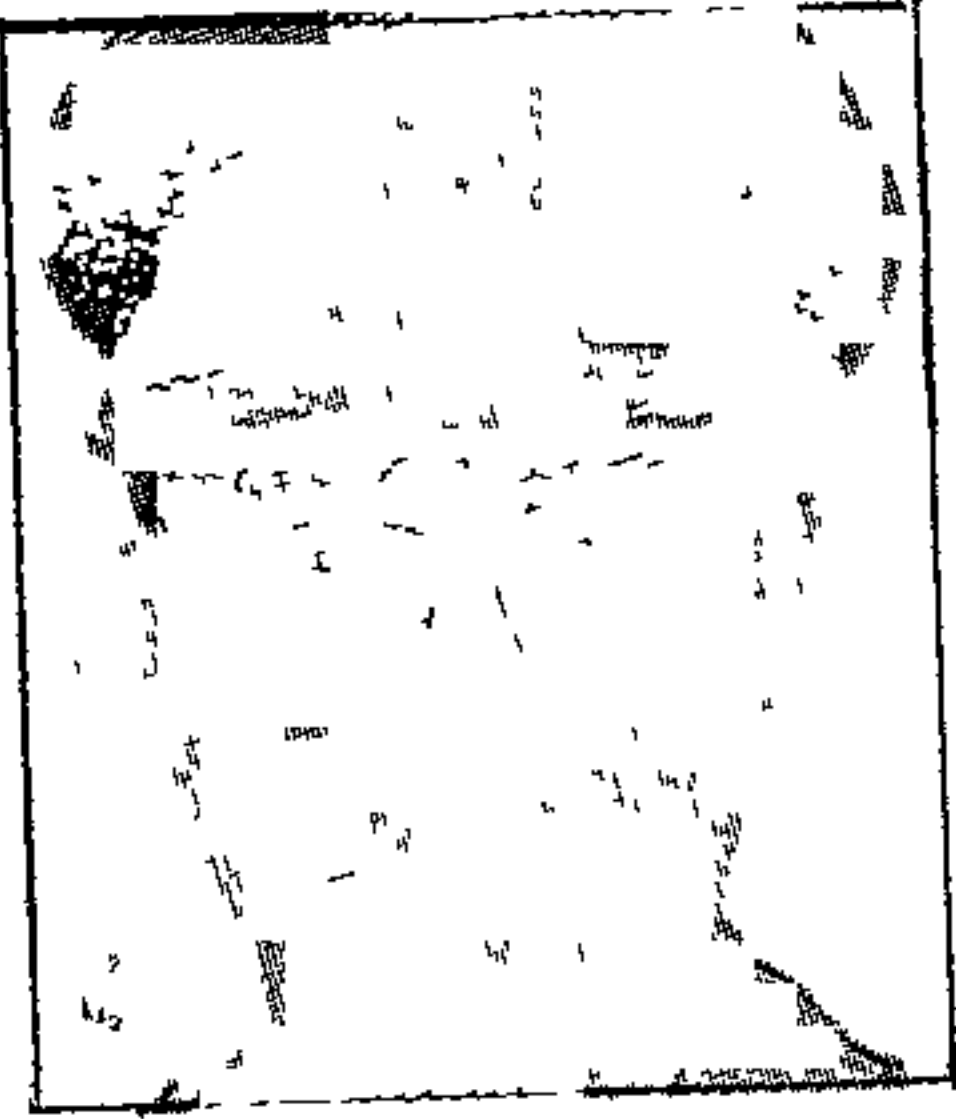
Appearing were the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, the SADF's Chief of Staff, Vice Admiral Bert Bekker, the Chief of Staff Finance, Rear Admiral Paul Murray, and Dr D A S Herbst, communications officer for Defence Minister Magnus Malan

Dr Herbst was there as an observer Admiral Bekker was finance chief when the CCB was operational

The committee is discussing

the recent report by the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, on CCB spending

He left it to the Public Accounts committee to decide whether or not there was unauthorised spending R659 210 spent by a CCB section on 11 apparently inland operations during 1988/89 or 1989/90, or R12,5 million spent on CCB operations during those financial years — R659 210, R1,3 million on "ultra sensitive" projects, and R10,5 million spent on projects outside the country



SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg appeared at the Joint Committee session

Aud-G must 'call heads of CCB to account'

254

Pretoria Correspondent *Star 7/3/91*

A former member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) has asked the Auditor-General to call the organisation's military and political heads to account, saying the CCB's auditing procedures had been approved at the highest level.

In a memorandum



General Eddie Webb

sent to Auditor-General Peter Wronsley, a man identifying himself as the former financial manager of the CCB said all financial procedures of the organisation had been approved by the Chief of Staff of Finance of the SADF, "senior" officials from the Auditor-General's office, and the Treasury

The Pretoria News found a copy of the memorandum behind a fire hydrant in the parking garage of a city shopping centre after receiving an anonymous telephone tip-off

The memorandum is signed "Ex-financial manager CCB" During the Harms Commission's proceedings, the financial manager of the CCB was identified as Theuns Kruger, who resigned from the CCB in November last year

The document states that a "need for more formal financial systems" had developed in the CCB during 1986

The Chief of the SADF — then General Jannie Geldenhuys — had appointed a retired brigadier (Brigadier Hein Pfeil) to audit the CCB's books and report to him personally

A specific official from the Auditor-General's office, Dolf Britz, was also appointed to audit the CCB's finances

As a result of "problems" with "audit inquiries", a concept document was drawn up to regulate the CCB's financial procedures

This document was submitted to the Com-

manding General of Special Forces, Major-General Joep Joubert, and the two auditors for comment and approval

The document was then submitted to Vice-Admiral Bert Bekker, Chief of Staff of Finance of the SADF, who received it "positively"

After adding inputs from "senior officials" in the Auditor-General's office and the Treasury, the document was submitted to the Treasury and approved under Treasury Notice TB1/1/UG, dated September 1988, the memorandum states

"Contrary to the Auditor-General's report on the financial management of the CCB, I am of the opinion that an official from his office was not only continually involved with the auditing of the CCB's finances, but indeed helped, by pointing out problems, to develop a practical and meaningful financial plan," the memorandum states

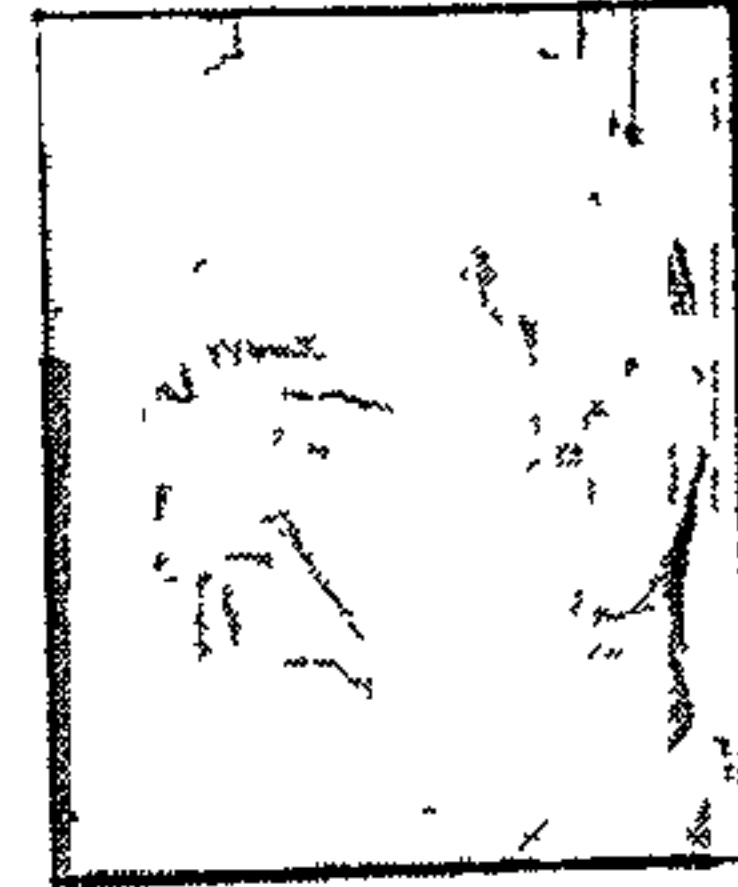
As the Auditor-General's report pointed out, ministerial authorisation was obtained for all expenses retroactively to 1987/1988

It also denied the Auditor-General's state-

ment that the Commanding General of Special Forces had probably not authorised some CCB projects, saying formal briefings on all CCB projects took place with the Commanding General four times a month

Both former commanding generals of Special Forces, General Joubert and Major-General Eddie Webb, had also certified during the 1990 audit that they had approved all projects

The current campaign



General Joep Joubert.

against the CCB was no more than a "trick by bureaucrats in the SADF and the political arena" to abdicate their responsibility and save their pensions, the memorandum states

It concludes "Perhaps it would be possible for you to call the military and political heads of the CCB to account"

聞

先夫霍公友維不幸痛於一九九二年二月二十八日晨早二時壽終於醫院享壽六十有三歲淚擇三月十日星期日下午一時半在 OUR LADY OF THE WAYSIDE CATHOLIC CHURCH 9 ST MARY'S RD MARYVALE 瞻仰遺容二時舉行哀思彌撒三時扶柩出殯卜葬於 NEWCLARE 墳場哀此訃

妻 羅意成 張杏妙
媳 成業成財成樹
女 成壯
胞弟 友象 友倫 友強
胞弟 友達
姪 成權 何氏 熊氏
姪 成前 成文 成江
姪女 潘氏
姪女 利妮

鼎惠懇辭 如蒙賜唁 請折現金 捐充善舉

代收處瑞興行及教堂

啓 泣 仝

ROBERT JOSEPH FOO aged 60 years, passed away peacefully on the 28th February 1991 Deeply mourned by his loving wife Rose sons Anthony Christopher John Michael and daughter-in-law Millie The funeral will take place on Sunday 10th March at 1 30 pm at Our Lady of the Wayside Catholic Church 9 St Mary's Road, Maryvale Requiem Mass 2 pm before proceeding to Newclare cemetery Donations in lieu of flowers will be accepted at the church and at Sui Hing Hong Relatives and friends kindly accept this intimation 0549 172

tion of interest payment number 7
s hereby given that interest at the rate of 12% per annum is
n the debentures for the period 1 January 1991 to 31 March

SADF 'may be forced to rehire CCB boss'

31024/313191

(254)

LINDEN BIRNS

THE SA Defence Force would probably be forced to re-employ former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) MD Joe Verster as a member of the covert military unit on full salary, a source close to the organisation said yesterday.

The source, who declined to be named, said last night Verster had applied for re-employment with the CCB and the SADF had "capitulated" He would not say why the SADF had offered to re-employ Verster

The source added if Verster refused the SADF's re-employment terms, he would take court action to be reinstated on more favourable terms

Lawyers representing the SADF presented documents to the Pretoria Supreme Court denying the CCB had been formally disbanded They said the CCB had been operationally disbanded, but the unit had not been wound down

The documents were presented to the court during an application by three CCB members to force the SADF to honour their pension payments.

It was announced last year that the CCB was being disbanded and members would be transferred to other SADF units or offered a redundancy package

The source said Verster believed the SADF had no right to transfer him to another unit However, it seemed doubtful he would be reinstated as the CCB's MD as the unit was no longer operational

Defence Ministry officials said last night a statement would be issued "in our own good time"

chwieger,

PEANUTS



N.

RES

Senbar
meetings
4 March
where r
the follo



R38 000 for eye lost in assault

by SONTI MASEKO

254
AN UNEMPLOYED man from Tembisa, who lost his left eye when he was assaulted by soldiers in 1987, was awarded damages of R38 000 by the Minister of Defence this week.

Father-of-two, Mr Polycap Dumisani Ngcobo (37), said he felt the amount was too little, as nothing could erase the bitterness he felt. The Minister made an out-of-court settlement after a court ruling in August 1989 that the SADF was liable for damages.

Shebeen

On April 22, 1987 Ngcobo had gone to a Shebeen with his girlfriend. Four members of the SADF raided the shebeen and he was kicked in the stomach and side and punched in the face. They also struck him in the left eye with a rifle butt - which caused the eye to come out of its socket.

Nothing

When he complained that they had hurt his eye, the soldiers said it was nothing serious and he should just wash the eye. The presiding judge Mr Justice van Schalkwyk, in his judgement criticised the SADF for the manner in which the matter was handled. It was inconceivable that there had been no investigation a year later and eight months after the SADF received a letter of demand from Ngcobo.

Proper

He said the SADF had come to court without "sufficient information to formulate a proper plea". Mr Ellem Francis, of the Legal Resources Centre who acted on behalf of Ngcobo, said a criminal case was unlikely to follow because Ngcobo was unable to identify his attackers.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

254

INDEMNITY granted by the government does not preclude a person from being called up again for compulsory military service even if that person left the country illegally to avoid military service, Defence Minister Magnus Malan told parliament last week. Only white men are conscripted in South Africa.

Malan refused to release figures of the number of national service conscripts who had failed to report for military service last year, saying that in the past such figures had been "abused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of military service" W/Mal 8/3-14/3/81

According to the South African Defence Force (SADF), 68 percent of its full-time component is white, 21 percent black, 10 percent coloured and one percent Indian. Independent defence sources say that if the national service, Citizen Force and Commando strength of the SADF is added to the Permanent Force breakdown, then about 90 percent of the SADF is white.

Verster reinstated as head of 'disbanded' CCB

Star 8/3/91.
Pretoria Correspondent

Joe Verster has been reinstated as managing director of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) — even though the organisation was officially "disbanded" last June

This emerged yesterday as preparations got under way for an application by three former CCB members in the Pretoria Supreme Court to force the SADF to honour their job contracts

Although Mr Verster is not involved in the current application, a reliable CCB source said he applied three weeks ago to be reinstated

The SADF did not contest the application "as it feared sensitive information could be made public", and Mr Verster was re-employed as managing director of the CCB, the source said

(254)
The source added he was being paid his full salary

The Pretoria Supreme Court application involves three former operatives — codenamed Daan du Toit, a Mr Bosch and a Mr Farrell — who are attempting to force the SADF to honour pension payments believed to total R1,7 million

Previously, CCB members have claimed the SADF offered them retirement packages well below what they were entitled to

It is also claimed they were offered alternative employment in the SADF after the CCB had been disbanded.

The source said about 150 of the 180 CCB members had accepted the proffered retirement packages, while the remaining 30 did not and intended taking legal action.

Malan knew of CCB in '88, court told

Pretoria Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan was informed about the Civil Co-operation Bureau and retirement benefits promised to members as early as November 1988, according to documents placed before the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday

This contradicts statements made by General Malan last year that he had become aware of the existence of the CCB only at the end of last year, when police detained CCB operatives Ferdi Barnard and Calla Botha. The documents were produced as evidence in an urgent

application brought by three former CCB members to force the SA Defence Force to pay out retirement benefits promised to them in terms of their contracts of employment

The claims total more than R1.6 million and have been lodged by three former CCB members against the Minister of Defence and the SADF. They have been brought by ex-CCB operatives — under codenames of Daan du Toit, Riaan Bosch and Derek Farrell — who are claiming R379 000, RR847 514 and R377 000 respectively. Mr Justice J Swart was told yesterday by counsel for the respondents, SW Burger, SC, assisted by Piet Kemp and Henne Goosen, that these applications

were the first in a series of about 30 that would be launched by other CCB members

The men based the urgency of the matter on the grounds that legislation was being proposed to indemnify the Government against claims under contracts signed by the ex-members

The SADF has refused to pay the money but offered former members alternative positions in the SADF, Mr du Toit said. The threat of proposed legislation to nullify the contracts had "intimidated" about 80 per cent of the former members into accepting other job positions in the SADF. SADF chief Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg admitted in a replying affidavit that a

Bill was being prepared that would declare contracts made by CCB members null and void, if Parliament approved

He denied that the applicants were entitled to the money as calculated and set out in their court papers

The papers in connection with the possible role of General Malan were presented as appendages to an affidavit by CCB managing director Joe Verser in which he alleges the SADF approved the retention of pension benefits by CCB members and that this had been "explained to the Minister as early as 1988". They include ministerial approval for the early retirement of an SADF member to enable

254

him to join the CCB while retaining his SADF pension benefits, signed by General Malan personally, on December 5 1988 after having received motivation from acting SADF chief Lieutenant-General Holtzhauzen in which it was stated the member wished to retire from the SADF to join the CCB

The documents also include a handwritten note signed by then-Commanding General of Special Forces, Major-General Joep Joubert — then also *ex officio* chairman of the CCB — certifying that "the Chief of the Defence Force (then General Jannie Geldenhuis) and the Minister of Defence had been informed about the CCB and its personnel plan". The note is

dated November 30 1988

In an affidavit handed to court, General Joubert replied "When I signed the document, I had already discussed the personnel plan with the Chief of Staff Personnel. At that stage, I accepted he would bring the personnel plan to the attention of the Chief of the SADF and that he, in turn, would bring it to the Minister's attention

"It is incorrect insofar as the note creates the impression that this had already been done at that stage. I later brought it to the Chief of the SADF's attention but it was never discussed in detail or approved by him"

He also said he did not know if the plan was ever brought to

General Malan's attention, but he "gathered" it had not. The plan stipulates the terms of employment and terms of retirement of CCB members

Employment contracts handed to court stated that if members terminated their service or the organisation were disbanded, a retirement package would be designed for them which would put them in the same or a better position than if they had retired at 60 in terms of the Public Service Pension Fund

Mr Justice Swart postponed the matter to March 14 after a request by Flip Hattingh, SC, assisted by J Wessels, that they be allowed to reply to the respondents' answering affidavits

INSIDERS REVEAL CCB

BY HERMAN JANSEN

THE inner workings of the shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau have come to light in documents filed with the Pretoria supreme court this week.

The documents show that, apart from active field agents, the CCB's 180 employees ranged from doctors to panelbeaters.

The structure and financial operations of the CCB are outlined in the organisation's "staff plan and financial plan", which was placed before the court in support of claims totalling R1,6-million by three former agents.

Daan du Toit (his CCB codename), who is suing Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the SADF for the retrenchment package, he says he was guaranteed, was in line for a senior post in the South West African Department of Agriculture when he was recruited

Court documents reveal secret details of pilot, printer, panelbeater — and a PRO

By HERMAN JANSEN

affidavit that, because he was in line for promotion, he insisted on knowing his prospects for financial advancement.

He was told by Colonel Verster that, if the CCB disbanded before he reached pensionable age, his pay-out would be calculated as if he had been employed by the public service until the age of 60.

This was confirmed in the service contract he signed on January 3 1989, as a co-ordinator with specialist functions in Region 8, which conducted operations beyond South Africa's borders.

The SADF has offered Mr Du Toit — whose present salary is R69 009 a

year — a retrenchment package of R111 678, but he is claiming R379 728.

According to his affidavit, the CCB staff plan — which covers all employee benefits — and the financial plan were drawn up by Raymond Pretorius, a senior Armscor official.

Compulsory

Pierre Theron, an auditor "appointed by the First Respondent" (General Malan) had acted as consultant in the formulation of the plans, claims Mr Du Toit.

The staff plan divided the CCB into eight regions, each run by a manager and deputy manager, with 14 other posts — including

salesmen, secretaries and two "black workers".

An organisational chart of the CCB's top structure shows it was divided into six sections — production planning, production, security, marketing, support and specialists.

The next line of management was divided into finance, personnel, methods and organisation, training, liaison and communication sections.

Specialists included public relations officers, computer experts, pilots, lawyers, shipping experts, translators and printers.

The methods and organisation division included posts for at least one doctor, a psychologist, an ethnologist, a social worker, electronics and mechanical

engineers and scientists, while the support division had panelbeaters, mechanics, caterers and communications experts.

Their perks included one hundred percent medical cover and a full funeral scheme.

Membership of the organisation's social club was compulsory and agents were encouraged to join outside sports and recreation clubs, for which they were also reimbursed.

Refused

Funds were advanced to agents for the purchase of cars for their personal use and they were paid 18c a kilometre for "work-related" travel.

Agents were also provided with capital to set up

a variety of front organisations, but were not permitted to "chase profits".

Two former SADF officers, codenamed Derrick Farrell and Riaan Bosch, also filed claims against the CCB in Pretoria this week.

Mr Farrell, 31 — who is claiming R377 886 — joined the SADF in May 1982 after doing his national service.

He was stationed in the operational area as an intelligence officer until the beginning of 1986, when he was transferred to Special Forces "on the orders of General A J M Joubert".

When he joined the CCB in January 1989, he had to resign his commission — six months before he was to be promoted to major.

Mr Farrell — who is married and the father of a five-year-old child and an 18-month-old baby — is now earning R44 766 a year. He has refused the SADF's offer of re-appoint-

ment as it would not provide him with the same financial benefits he enjoyed as a CCB agent.

Mr Bosch, 36, is demanding R874 514 in settlement of his services.

A policeman for six years before he joined the SADF's Special Forces, Mr Bosch was recruited for the CCB while studying for a BML degree at the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay.

He also had to resign from the SADF and has refused the offer of re-appointment to 5 Reconnaissance Regiment.

Mr Bosch — married and the father of three children — is currently earning R62 118 a year.

The three claimants are among 30 dissident CCB agents who have refused the SADF's retrenchment packages and are expected to claim more than R30-million.

Their application will be heard on Thursday

Prospects

Mr Du Toit, 39, the father of four children aged from three to eight, has a BSc in agriculture and worked for the Department of Agriculture, Armscor and the Eastern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative before he moved to South West Africa in 1985.

Two years later, he was approached by Colonel Joe Verster, former managing director of the CCB. Mr Du Toit says in his

Kosher service keeps atomic energy body shining in the dark

8 Times 10/3/91

By CURT VON KEYSERLINGK

(254)
Irradiation treatment does not render food radioactive and there is no evidence that it is dangerous to eat irradiated food. There is also no known way of detecting whether food has been irradiated.

THE Atomic Energy Corporation's food irradiation facility has been saved from closure by a contract to irradiate all kosher food supplied to Jews serving in the SA Defence Force.

Irradiation is a food preservation technique that has raised controversy in some quarters and restrictions on its use have contributed to underutilisation of the AEC's irradiation facility.

This put its future at risk as the AEC is pruning unprofitable operations as part of its commercialisation drive.

AEC and SADF officials will not specify the value of the contract but confirm that it involves processing kosher food supplied to the approximately 300 Jewish members of the armed forces.

Efficiency

The project, which is still in the experimental stage, was initiated for cost-saving and efficiency reasons. Previously the Defence Force ran separate kosher kitchens in about nine of its canteens around the country and in the operational area.

This was expensive and caused complications if Jewish servicemen had to be deployed to remote parts where there were no kosher kitchens.

For example, there is no kosher kitchen for the Jewish vet who may be needed at an

army horse-breeding centre in the Karoo or for the Jewish doctor or accountant stationed near the border.

With the new arrangement all kosher food is cooked under the supervision of the Beth Din, at a newly-completed kitchen on the premises of the AEC next to the irradiation facility. Each serving is packed into laminated pouches and frozen at -20°C.

The pouches are then exposed to radiation emitted by radioactive cobalt-60. This treatment kills bacteria, insects and parasites that make food go off and enables it to be kept at room temperature for years without any deterioration in quality or taste.

The pouches are despatched to army centres where kosher meals are required. The meals are prepared by simply immersing the pouches in boiling water for a few minutes to heat the food.

The food is packed in double pouches so that the outer pouch can be removed after its immersion in the water to comply with kosher requirements on the use of cooking utensils.

The project has the full approval of the Beth Din, which favours the idea of preparing kosher food under proper supervision at one central site. The Beth Din also favours the use of irradiation over the alternative of heat sterilisation, which was offered by the Defence Force as an alternative method of food preservation.

The project is also approved by the Department of Health.

Tasty

Irradiated food is regarded as more tasty than food preserved by other methods. Among the kosher food items prepared for the SADF are steak, bobotie, sausage, stroganoff and a variety of vegetables.

The AEC has for years supplied irradiated meal pouches for the SADF special services and as survival packs for aircrew.

It also sells to campers and hikers and supplied much of the food used by yachtsman John Martin for his round-the-world race.

It is hoping to sell irradiated food to other institutions such as hospitals.

CCB men plan taking SADF to the cleaners

By ^{Clippings} **DESMOND BLOW** 254
10/3/91

THIRTY former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agents have refused to accept the severance package offered them by the SADF and are likely to sue for millions of rands, Defence Minister Magnus Malan has said.

Three of the former agents have already brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court for amounts totalling R1,6 million.

The former CCB agents are bringing the applications under the code-names Daan du Toit, Derrick Farrell and Riaan Bosch - names which they testified had been their administrative CCB names.

The action was instituted shortly after Malan announced legislation was planned to nullify any government contracts with individual agents.

Malan said the urgent application was being sought probably to fight a test case. Should the test case be successful more former agents were likely to sue.

Malan also accused former agents of distributing allegedly authentic documents to the media in an effort to blackmail him.



Defence Minister Magnus Malan

However, he said he would not bow to threats.

"No allegations or insinuations will move me from my determination to dispute their exorbitant claims," he said.

The Supreme Court application was postponed until Thursday.

Du Toit said in an affidavit he and about 20 per cent of the former agents had refused to accept a retrenchment package offered to them by the SADF. The rest were, however, intimidated by the threat of legislation and accepted the packages offered to them.

He was of the opinion that the "flagrant manner" in which a Government body attempted to "deny" the rights of a subject through legislation was enough reason for the matter to be heard in an open court.

He claimed the respondents had attempted to have an application by former CCB Managing Director Joe Verster heard in camera.

Meanwhile the former chief of the South African Airforce, Lt-Gen Bob Rogers, now the DP MP for Walmer, criticised Malan for the "shocking re-engagement" of Joe Verster by the SADF to wind down the CCB's operations.

Bill seeks to ban carrying of all arms in public places

Star 11/3/91
CAPE TOWN — A Bill providing for a ban on the carrying of all arms in public places, unless by members of security forces or other legitimate security officers, was published in Parliament on Saturday

At present only the public carrying of pistols or revolvers, unless in holsters, is banned

The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, introduced by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, also provides for a ban on the import into South Africa of ammunition for a ma-

chine-gun or machine-rifle, unless authorised by the State

The Bill seeks to amend the principal Act of 1969 to extend the definition of "arm" for the purpose of certain sections to include a machine-gun or rifle

The Bill further provides for a tightening-up of measures taken by people (such as policemen) entrusted with arms in their official capacities, to safeguard such weapons, even when they are not being carried on their person or are not under their direct control — Sapa

Malan's torment set to mount

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Star 11/3/91

The net closed more tightly around embattled Defence Minister Magnus Malan last week as it emerged he had signed retrenchment authorisations for Civil Co-operation Bureau members a year before he claims to have become aware of the CCB

The new evidence in the Malan/CCB saga was revealed in evidence in the Pretoria Supreme Court, where three former CCB members are suing the SADF to honour their employment contracts

And General Malan's torment shows no signs of ending as 28 more ex-CCB members are expected to bring court actions in the weeks ahead to demand that the SADF honour their contracts

The Malan camp in the National Party is concerned about what further evidence about General Malan might emerge during these cases

Meanwhile Parliament's financial watchdog, the Joint Standing Committee on Public Accounts, is continuing its probe of the CCB's finances

After an inconclusive meeting last Wednesday, it is to meet again this Wednesday for

more substantial interrogation of SADF officials about an amount of more than R12 million in CCB spending which may not have been properly authorised

A new front in the CCB controversy opened up in the Pretoria Supreme Court last week

The three ex-CCB operatives whose case began in Pretoria have produced a certificate signed by General Malan in December 1988 authorising retrenchment packages for CCB operatives

Discussed

Although the name of the CCB is not mentioned in the certificate, it is explicitly mentioned in a letter accompanying the certificate in which the then acting Chief of the SADF discussed the transfer of the CCB members from other SADF units to the CCB

The certificate and accompanying letter suggest that General Malan knew about the CCB a year before he said he had become aware of it.

On March 5 last year he said the existence of the CCB had been brought to his attention only towards the end of November 1989

However General Malan explained in a statement that retrenchment certificates were

given to him for his signature "almost daily — without the details being given"

"This is apparently what happened in this case"

His statement immediately prompted howls of derision and scepticism from opposition politicians who likened it to former Finance Minister Owen Horwood's notorious admission that he had signed financial approval for secret Information projects without reading them

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, a former Air Force Chief, has cast doubt on General Malan's explanation

He said the Pretoria court documents showed that only the Minister of Defence could give authority for an SADF member to retire early with full pension benefits

"Such a request should surely not be granted unless it was well motivated

"The CCB establishment table and conditions of service — especially the special pensions — were not normal to the SADF and obviously would have required special authority

"By whom should they have been authorised — in writing, I presume?"

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Tian van der Merwe said the documents before the Pretoria court linked



Embattled . . Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

General Malan more closely with the CCB than anything so far in the continuing controversy

Nationalist MPs loyal to General Malan conceded last week that the story emerging from the Pretoria court had damaged

him — and that General Rogers had probed a sore point

However they believe General Malan is doing better in the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee, where no new evidence unfavourable to him has come to light

submitted for consideration, to the successor to the NTC, the South African Roads Board

Certain person appointed as attorney-general

*18 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been appointed as an attorney-general, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether this person's appointment relates to the Harms Commission of Inquiry, if so, (a) what was the extent of his involvement in the said Commission and (b) what is the (i) nature, (ii) extent and (iii) jurisdiction of the duties he has had to perform since the termination of the Harms Commission of Inquiry?

Hansard 12/3/91 B462E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) The person concerned has not been appointed, in terms of section 3(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), by the State President as an Attorney-General for a specific area of jurisdiction. He, however, holds the rank of an Attorney-General with corresponding salary. Officially he is assigned to the personnel of the Attorney-General, Cape Town. It may be added that it is possible in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), and the Public Service Staff Code to promote a person out of adjustment on sufficient cause. In this case he was prevented from filling the vacancy of Attorney-General, Kimberley due to his service with the Harms Commission of Inquiry
- (2) No (a) and (b) fall away

Margit Rye: seizure (254)

*19 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he ordered, authorized, and/or was informed in advance of, the recent seizure of a vessel named the *Margit Rye* by members of the South African Navy or any other members of the South African Defence Force from its berth at Durban docks, if so, (a)(i) why was the seizure ordered and (ii) who carried it out and (b)

on what authority was the order given to members of the Defence Force to seize this vessel, (254)

- (2) whether any disciplinary steps have been taken arising from this matter, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (3) whether the *Margit Rye* has been the subject of any recent legal procedures involving the Defence Force, if so, what procedures?

Hansard 12/3/91 B463E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) I became aware of the matter in a routine manner. My authorization was not expected as the responsibility rests with the SA Defence Force

(a) and (b) The seizure was ordered by an officer of the SA Defence Force who had the necessary authority and who acted on legal advice and in good faith

(2) No, as above

(3) Yes. Two civil actions were brought before the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. I am prepared to supply further information about this matter to the Honourable Member in confidence

Transkei Defence Force: amounts allocated

*20 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether, in respect of Programme 3 of Vote 4 of the Estimates of Expenditure for the 1990-91 financial year, any amounts were allocated for the Transkei Defence Force, if so, (a) what amounts and (b) for what purpose,
- (2) whether any training or equipment is provided for the Transkei Defence Force by the South African Defence Force, Armscor or any other South African body, if so, (a) what training or equipment and (b) by whom?

Hansard 12/3/91 B464E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (a) R467 543
- (b) The secondment of five members of

the South African Defence Force as pilots and air technical staff (254)

- (2) I suggest that this question be put to the Minister of Defence

Walvis Bay: discussions

*21 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Government has received any request from the Government of Namibia to enter into discussions on the future of Walvis Bay, if so, what was the Government's response to this request, *Hansard 12/3/91*
- (2) whether the Government will take steps to initiate such discussions? B469E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2)

A joint statement by the Governments of South Africa and Namibia was issued in Cape Town and in Windhoek on 28 February 1991 to the effect that the South African and Namibian Governments had agreed to meet in Cape Town on 14 March 1991 to commence with negotiations on the subject of Walvis Bay

UNHCR: return of exiles

*22 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 26 February 1991, the South African Government is considering extending an invitation to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to play a role in connection with the return of exiles to South Africa, if so,
- (2) whether a decision has been reached in regard to this matter, if so, what is the decision? *Hansard 12/3/91*

B470E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) The matter is still receiving attention

Good Hope Teacher Training College

*23 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) (a) When did the Good Hope Teacher Training College start functioning and (b) on what premises was it situated,
- (2) whether it was promised or intended that a proper campus be built for this college, if not, why not, if so, (a) when will it be built and (b) at what estimated cost,
- (3) how many students are studying at the college at present?

B471E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) (a) January 1987
- (b) In buildings of the Eloxulwen Primary School in Khayelitsha
- (2) Yes
- (a) The planning of the new campus will be completed at the end of May 1991. The commencement of the building programme will depend on the availability of funds
- (b) Approximately R9,5 million
- (3) 771 fulltime and 110 part-time students (as on 7 March 1991)

Strategic stockpiles: value

*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

- What is the current value of the strategic stockpiles (a) owned and/or (b) financed by the State? *Hansard 12/3/91*

B472E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

The original objective of the stockpiling scheme of strategic commodities for general use, administered by the Department of Trade and Industry, was to give effect to the national stockpiling policy and strategy regarding identified commodities in order to promote the economic and security objectives of the RSA. The stockpiling scheme was established some 25 years ago, at a time of increasing threats of sanctions and boycotts against the RSA. The scheme comprised the build-up of stocks of essential strategic imported commodities to act as a buffer, should effect be given to such threats

Here as long as FW needs me Magnus

254
S 12/13/91



A fantastic job this was General Malan's assessment of CCB achievements

As long as President de Klerk needed him, "I will be there", Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in an interview on SABC-TV's "Agenda" last night.

He was replying to a question on how long he felt he would keep his portfolio in the Cabinet.

General Malan said the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) debacle had now dragged on for almost two years, but he would reply fully to accusations when the Auditor-General tabled his report tomorrow on the finances of the organisation. "When the report is tabled, then I can talk."

He said the task of the CCB was to gain information internally and externally on "liberation organisations", but when he received information in November 1989 that a splinter group was acting outside its mandate, he took immediate action.

"The drama now is the same as it was last year, and everyone is looking for a devil behind a bush, but unfortunately our legal processes take a long time."

Asked whether he could give a categorical guarantee that the CCB had ceased to operate, General Malan said "Yes, I can guarantee you that the CCB doesn't operate

any more."

He added, however, that the CCB had done "a fantastic job" and regretted having to disband it because of the actions of a few insubordinate members.

Replying to a question as to whether he was aware that certain parties were calling for his immediate resignation, he said "Yes, I'm aware of it, but I'm going to give them a good hiding."

He added "I'm not going to take this lying down".

General Malan was responding to questions following the handing in at the Pretoria Supreme Court last

week of a document bearing his signature — dated almost a year before he said he had become aware of the CCB's existence.

"My signatures on certain documents in 1988 have nothing to do with the price of eggs," he said.

General Malan stressed that what was relevant was when he first heard about the operations of a small element in the CCB which had contaminated the organisation as such, and not documents related to a few insubordinate CCB members. — Sapa

Malan to reveal all about CCB

254
Sowetan
13/3/91.

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan has jumped to the defence of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, saying the covert organisation had done "fantastic work" in its fight against South Africa's "enemies".

Appearing on Agenda on Monday night, Malan said the CCB had ceased its operations - to the detriment of South Africa

The organisation had infiltrated the inner circles of the African National Congress, prevented "terrorists and murderers from entering South Africa with their bombs", and foiled a "Black Christmas" in the country.

However, the organisation had been tainted by a few errant operatives, Malan said

When he had found out about the activities of the internal wing of the CCB in November 1989, he had taken "summary" steps against it.

Malan said his political opponents were turning the CCB into a political play ball. While he was prepared to take political responsibility for the CCB, he had no plans to resign.

"I will thrash them

I'm a fighter," Malan said

"I will not lie down because of a storm in a teacup"

He said the only person who could decide his political future was the State President. As long as President FW de Klerk wanted him, he would remain as Minister of Defence

Malan took refuge behind a smokescreen of official inquiries, saying the sub judice rule had prevented him from telling all about the CCB up to now

Opportunity

However, when the Parliamentary sub-committee on finance releases its report next week, it would give him the opportunity to come clean

"By late next week or early the week after, the whole CCB parcel will be wrapped up on the shelf," he said.

He pointed out that three former CCB members were currently engaged in a court battle for retirement benefits, while 17 others were waiting for the outcome of the case before deciding whether to take further steps

The other 80 percent of the CCB had already accepted retirement packages or joined the permanent force

While the political storm around the CCB would end with the release of the Parliamentary committee's report, the court proceedings could further prolong speculation around the organisation - *Sowetan Correspondent*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Mzunduze River administration

69 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

(1) Which Government Departments, local authorities and/or self-governing territories administer the land traversed by the Mzunduze River and its main tributaries in the Pietermaritzburg area,

(2) whether these Departments, authorities and territories are responsible for monitoring quality and/or maintaining minimum acceptable standards in respect of the water flowing in this river and its tributaries, if not, why not, if so, to what extent? *Answered 13/3/91*

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

B170E

(1) Land traversed by the Mzunduze River and its tributaries in the Pietermaritzburg area is administered by various authorities, which include the KwaZulu Government Service and local authorities such as Pietermaritzburg and Edendale. For the purpose of this reply I will deal with the principle role players involved and the control over water pollution as such.

In the said area, all Government Departments and their agents administer the various acts for which they are responsible and accountable within the Republic of South Africa, which excludes the self-governing territory of KwaZulu, as the KwaZulu authorities and their agents administer their own acts within KwaZulu. The Provincial Administration of Natal and their agents administer the Provincial acts, while local authorities

administer their by-laws within their area of jurisdiction

(2) In the Republic of South Africa, excluding KwaZulu, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is responsible for the management of water quality, including the Mzunduze River and its tributaries. This management aims at ensuring that adequate water of an acceptable quality for recognised water uses for agriculture, industrial, urban, recreation and environmental conservation continues to be available. As far as KwaZulu is concerned, the Department has a working agreement with the authorities in KwaZulu regarding the monitoring of specific areas within that self-governing territory where pollution is likely to occur.

Enforceable quality standards are applicable to point sources of pollution only and the Department controls these sources to minimise their impact on the receiving water body and to maintain the quality required by recognised users. At present the Department has limited control over diffuse sources of pollution, such as storm water runoff from urban, industrial and agricultural areas, as well as runoff from informal settlements, but is well aware of the contribution from these sources. In order to overcome this problem, the Department is implementing an approach whereby quality requirements in receiving water bodies are specified and point sources of pollution are controlled to such an extent that these water quality requirements are met, taking into account pollution from diffuse sources, which might not be controllable.

The Department, in co-operation with the Umgem Water, monitors the quality of the Mzunduze River and its tributaries at various points and for various purposes. Yes. However, in view of the far-reaching such as assessment of river water quality, financial implications such a step is not affordable. Detecting trends in quality, as well as identifying and controlling pollution. Samples of the water are analysed to determine the physical, chemical, organic and bacteriological quality of the water. Other bodies and institutions might also be sampling the water in the river concerned, for purposes of their own.

An investigation is presently being undertaken by the Department into the reported unacceptable conditions that prevailed in the Mzunduze River during the recent Duzi Canoe Marathon. Only when pollution sources have been identified can suitable management options be considered.

When the news reports on the alleged severe pollution of the Mzunduze River and the high percentage of the participants of the Duzi Canoe Marathon who were apparently adversely affected as a result thereof came to my attention, I immediately instructed the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to carry out a full-scale investigation into the source(s) of the pollution, as it appeared to me that there were sources of pollution other than the informal settlements in the river catchment which could be responsible for the pollution. This investigation is still in progress. Once the report of the above-mentioned investigation comes to hand, it will receive the necessary attention and if justified, I will make a further public announcement in this regard.

Widow: SADF pension

170 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance

whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of National Health and Population Development to Question No 280 on 26 April 1990, further consideration has been given to an extent that these water quality requirements are met, taking into account pollution from diffuse sources, which might not be controllable.

The Department, in co-operation with the Umgem Water, monitors the quality of the Mzunduze River and its tributaries at various points and for various purposes. Yes. However, in view of the far-reaching such as assessment of river water quality, financial implications such a step is not affordable. Detecting trends in quality, as well as identifying and controlling pollution. Samples of the water are analysed to determine the physical, chemical, organic and bacteriological quality of the water. Other bodies and institutions might also be sampling the water in the river concerned, for purposes of their own.

Other bodies and institutions might also be sampling the water in the river concerned, for purposes of their own.

(1) Whether the Government has launched an advertising campaign entitled "Let's put peace first", if so,

(2) whether he was involved in approving this campaign, if not, by whom was it approved, if so, (a) what has been the cost of the campaign to date, (b) why was it launched and (c) which media are being used?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) R1 698 303,11

(b) The "Let's put peace first" advertising campaign is the first phase of a communication project with the aim of promoting political literacy.

In the first phase the logo and signature tune, which will also be used in the other phases, are introduced by linking them with a message stressing the necessity of peace instead of violence.

(c) Television, radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising, and promotional items (stickers, T-shirts and posters)

Awaiting-trial prisoners

177 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1990?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1990, are as follows:

31 January 1990 — 20 780
28 February 1990 — 19 766

Slash money for war machine

South 14/3 - 20/3/91

254

THE DEFENCE Budget needs to be slashed dramatically and money spent on guns used for the country's development needs. Last year, Mr John Nkadimeng, a member of the ANC's national executive committee, opened a conference on "The Future of Defence and Security in South Africa" by saying "The ultimate objective of our society should not be to build more barracks but more schools and hospitals

"It should not be to manufacture more AKs and R1s but more tennis racquets and golf clubs. Not more tanks and Hippos but more tractors and harvesters."

Nkadimeng's vision of a saner and healthier society demands that much of the taxpayer's money currently allocated to the military would instead be spent on peaceful activity and on meeting the basic needs of the people

Enormous

An enormous sum of money is involved. In 1988/9 the official Defence Budget was R8 000m, roughly 15 percent of total state expenditure. In comparison, the Namibian defence budget in the first year of independence was only four percent of government spending.

Actual military expenditure in South Africa is considerably higher than the official figures indicate.

The Defence Budget does not include expenditure on the homeland armies, the housing of SADF personnel and the construction of military bases. Nor does it reflect the Special Defence Account or revenues from Armscor.

The Defence Budget also ignores the economic costs of the system of military conscription. Every year, thousands of white artisans and professionals are taken out of their jobs to serve in the army. This has an impact on productivity and means major disruption in the workplace.

Conscription has been one of the main

South Africa needs a saner and healthier society where there is more money for schools and hospitals, and less for rifles and barracks. **LAURIE NATHAN** looks at the enormous sums of money spent on the country's deadly war machinery.



PICNIC PARADE Members of the SADF and their families enjoy a picnic on the banks of the Cunene River in northern Ovambola.

reasons for the "brain drain"—the annual exodus of South African lawyers, doctors, engineers and business people who decide to live overseas. The costs of the "brain drain" were estimated at R11m a year in the mid-1980s.

The SADF claims that defence spending has remained constant over the years if one takes inflation into account. How-

ever, the Stockholm Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that between 1975 and 1985, military spending in South Africa increased 12 percent over and above the inflation rate.

This dramatic increase had nothing to do with protecting South Africa against an external aggressor and everything to do with defending the policies of apart-

heid.

The government in the past 20 years has spent billions maintaining its occupation of Namibia, destabilising the Frontline States and deploying its forces against its own people.

In the middle of Pretoria's war against Angola, the Minister of Defence admitted that more than R1m was being spent every day on arms and ammunition alone.

At the same time, the majority of South Africans were struggling to make ends meet and were deprived of the most basic social services.

This great injustice and inequality will have to be addressed as a matter of urgency in a democratic South Africa. The new government will have to reassess priorities and divert money away from the military to areas like education, housing, health and other services.

Violence

This should not be difficult. A democratic South Africa might have a relatively high level of internal violence but it is unlikely the country would be confronted by external enemies.

When the system of apartheid and minority rule is finally gone, the major threat to peace in Southern Africa will disappear.

All countries in the region would be able to substantially reduce the size of their armies and military budgets.

The SADF could be cut by at least half and the system of conscription scrapped. There would no longer be a need to continually upgrade weapons systems and it is unlikely that a sophisticated air force and navy would be necessary.

SADF experts argue against such drastic changes. They believe every country needs a large and well equipped defence force to combat possible threats to security, even if these threats are remote and not immediately apparent.

Yet the real threat to the security of the people of South Africa and Southern Africa is social and economic deprivation.

If we are concerned about preventing violence, we need to tackle issues like unemployment and poverty.

The road to lasting peace in the subcontinent lies in the creation of democratic political institutions and the elimination of poverty, disease and homelessness.

(Laurie Nathan is coordinator of the Project on Peace and Security, at the Centre for Intergroup Studies at UCT.)

Cabinet changes follow hard on land reform moves

Malan survives reshuffle

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk last night shuffled his Cabinet, but controversial Defence Minister Magnus Malan was not dropped.

General Malan's head has repeatedly been demanded over CCB activities.

The main reason for the re-shuffle was to replace Kent Durr as Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism. He is succeeded by Deputy Finance Minister Dr Org Marais.

Mr Durr becomes ambassador to London on April 1.

The appointments come into effect on April 1.

Changes

Agriculture and Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers will lose Agriculture, but will take on Public Works and Land Affairs.

Dr Marais's promotion to the Cabinet necessitated other changes.

● Dr Theo Alant, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and National Education, becomes Deputy Minister of Finance, and retains National Education.

● Indirectly elected MP David Graaff becomes Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism.

Mr de Klerk said in his address to Parliament that certain disciplines would be rationalised.

As a first step he had decided to appoint Dr Kraal van Niekark to Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture,

while retaining Agriculture and Development in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly. Cradock MP Tobie Meyer would become deputy in both portfolios.

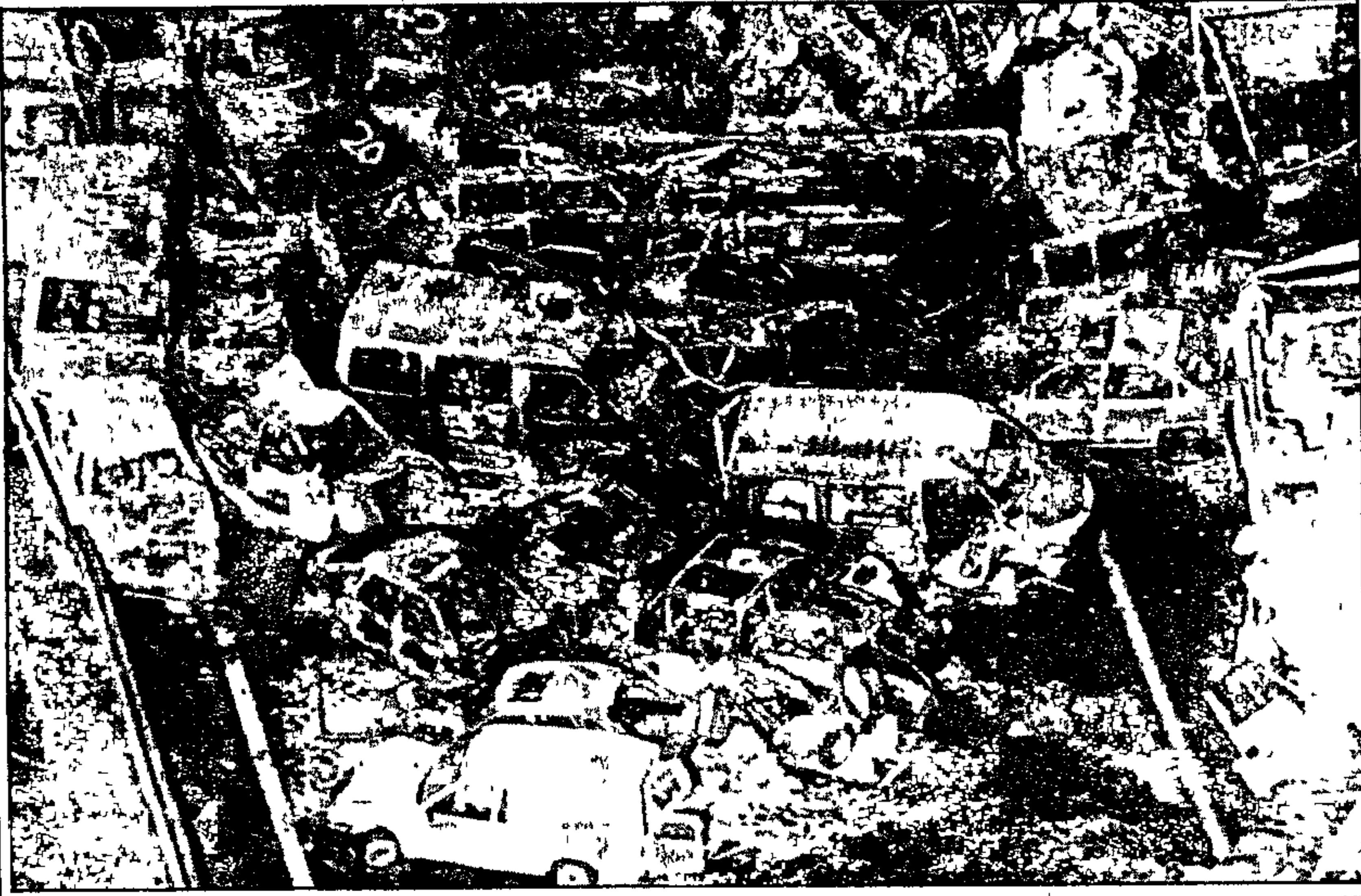
To re-distribute the workload, he announced.

● Transport Minister George Bartlett loses that portfolio, and Public Works and Land Affairs, to Jacob de Villiers — but takes over Mineral and Energy Affairs from Cape leader Dr Dawie de Villiers.

● Dr de Villiers retains the portfolio of Public Enterprises, including Posts and Telecommunications, Transport and Escom.

● Transport is added to the existing portfolios of Dr Wim de Villiers, Minister of Administration and Economic Co-ordination.

● Dr Piet Welgemoed, Deputy Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, of Public Enterprise and of Transport, will lose his Mineral and Energy Affairs responsibility.



Highway horror... gutted vehicles, numbered by rescuers, block Britain's M4 motorway after a pile-up in thick fog. Picture. AP

10 killed, 25 injured in 'fireball' after huge pile-up in Britain

BRISTOL (England) — Ten people were believed killed and 25 injured as trucks and cars burst into flames after a multiple rush-hour accident yesterday.

“I am just glad to be out of it alive — there was one big fireball and those poor devils didn't stand a chance,” said a survivor.

“About 45 vehicles, including a truck filled with propane gas, were involved in the pile-up in thick fog on the M4 highway.

The accident occurred near Hungerford, about 110 km north-west of London, a Berkshire Fire Brigade spokesman said.

Firefighters doused the burning vehicles with foam and used cutting equipment to remove bodies from the charred wreckage.

Luxury liners head for the Fairest Cape

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town was poised to regain its status as a world port for luxury cruise liners, port manager Rudy Basson said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a Portnet harbour information centre for tourists, he said the legacy of the Gulf War had, in a short time, revived Cape Town as a passenger liner terminal.

The future of the port as a tourist terminal looked bright and there were indications that Cape Town could regain its place as port of call in the luxury liner market.

THE UNIVERS FAVOUR

S
T
F
I
l
y
d
s
s
i
s
r
S
h
k
a
l
t
o
w
b
e
b
i
a
h
o
M
t
h
p
r
g
a
(l
F
g
u
s
a
b
o
n
a
P
S
e
o
f
l
e
m
C
e
s
t
e
r
c
o
i
n
c
o
k
i
f
r
c
o
n
c
h
d
e
3
a
t
h

Cabinet changes follow hard on land reform moves

Malan survives reshuffle

Star 14/3/91. (254)

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk last night shuffled his Cabinet, but controversial Defence Minister Magnus Malan was not dropped.

General Malan's head has repeatedly been demanded over CCB activities

The main reason for the re-shuffle was to replace Kent Durr as Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism. He is succeeded by Deputy Finance Minister Dr Org Marais

Mr Durr becomes ambassador to London on April 1
The appointments come into effect on April 1

Changes

Agriculture and Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers will lose Agriculture, but will take on Public Works and Land Affairs

Dr Marais's promotion to the Cabinet necessitated other changes

● Dr Theo Alant, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and National Education, becomes Deputy Minister of Finance, and retains National Education

● Indirectly elected MP David Graaff becomes Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

Mr de Klerk said in his address to Parliament that certain disciplines would be rationalised

As a first step he had decided to appoint Dr Kraal van Niekerk to Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture — while retaining Agricultural Development in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly
Cradock MP Tobie Meyer would become deputy in both portfolios

To re-distribute the work load, he announced

● Transport Minister George Bartlett loses that portfolio, and Public Works and Land Affairs, to Jacob de Villiers — but takes over Mineral and Energy Affairs from Cape leader Dr Dawie de Villiers

● Dr de Villiers retains the portfolio of Public Enterprises, including Posts and Telecommunications, Transnet and Escom

● Transport is added to the existing portfolios of Dr Wim de Villiers, Minister of Administration and Economic Co-ordination

● Dr Piet Welgemoed, Deputy Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, of Public Enterprise and of Transport, will lose his Mineral and Energy Affairs responsibility



Highway horror gutted vehicles, numbered by rescuers, block Britain's M4 motorway after a pile-up in thick fog

Picture AP

10 killed, 25 injured in 'fireball' after huge pile-up in Britain

BICESTER (England) — Ten people were believed killed and 25 injured as trucks and cars burst into flames after a multiple rush-hour accident yesterday

"I am just glad to be out of it alive there was one big fireball and those poor devils

didn't stand a chance," said a survivor

About 45 vehicles, including a truck filled with propane gas, were involved in the pile-up in thick fog on the M4 highway

The accident occurred near Hungerford, about 110 km north west of Lon-

don, a Berkshire Fire Brigade spokesman said

Firefighters doused the burning vehicles with foam and used cutting equipment to remove bodies from the charred wreckage

"It is the most horrendous sight I've ever seen," said

Berkshire deputy chief ambulance officer David Fokkett

Rescue workers talked of "carnage and chaos"

There was a huge blaze, with many trapped in their cars

"It is quite possible that

there are casualties trapped in the inferno who we have not been able to get to. It is a scene of horror," said a fire brigade spokesman

A police spokesman said it looked like "motorway madness", referring to drivers speeding in dangerous conditions — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Luxury liners head for the Fairest Cape

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town was poised to regain its status as a world port for luxury cruise liners, port manager Rudy Basson said yesterday

Speaking at the opening of a Portnet harbour information centre for tourists, he said the legacy of the Gulf War had, in a short time, revived Cape Town as a passenger liner terminal

The future of the port as a tourist terminal looked bright and there were indications that Cape Town

could regain its place as port of call in the luxury liner market

While he was speaking, the 163 m Monrovan-registered passenger liner, Danae, weighed anchor and sailed for Europe, with its crew and 150 passengers who are on a round-the-world cruise

Today, the 13 532 ton Russian passenger liner, Azerbaydhan, was given a rousing welcome when she entered port soon after 7 am

Cape Town mayor Gordoh Oliver and a squad of drum majorettes were on the quayside to greet the luxury

liner and her 244 passengers

The Azerbaydhan will be in port for 11 hours for bunkers and supplies. She left Genoa on December 22 and came to Cape Town via the Panama Canal, having made stops in New Zealand and Australia before crossing the Indian Ocean

Next Tuesday, the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth II docks in Cape Town with several hundred passengers

Soon after the QE II leaves, two other cruise liners, the Canberra and the Europa, are due to call at Cape Town



S
T
F
t
l
y
d
s
s
i
s
e
r
S
h
k
l
a
t
o
w
b
e
b
i
a
h
e
M
t
h
p
r
g
a
l
l
e
g
u
s
a
b
o
n
a
P
e
S
e
o
f
l
e
m
C
e
s
t
e
c
u
c
o
i
n
c
o
k
i
f
r
o
n
c
h
i
e
t
h

FALLING IDOL: Oupa Gqozo seized power a year ago Today it is slipping out of his hands, report Louise Flanagan and Langa Zita

LAST year Brigadier Oupa Gqozo was a people's hero in the Ciskei. Now his only support comes from the South African Defence Force.

Gqozo took over last March on a wave of popular relief at the demise of president-for-life Lennox Sebe, in a move hailed by the United Democratic Front as "a victory for the people". Now he has lost the respect of organisations and the African National Congress, he distrusts his own army, and he's swapped financial control for South African backup. The SADF is permanently in Bisho and it's rumoured that Gqozo doesn't even live there anymore but spends every night in East London.

On the anniversary of his takeover Gqozo has outlined plans for reincorporation on South Africa's terms, and seems destined to be a ceremonial leader dependent on South Africa. He has been strongly criticised for surrounding himself with white-South African advisors, involving in the SADF and even setting up secret Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)-type organisations to preserve his position.

It's quite a change from a year ago. Back then he seemed to be good-hearted and sincere, if a little ingenuous. On the day of his take-over, Gqozo gave speeches under ANC flags and tried to sing along with the national anthem, *Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika* — although he clearly didn't know the words.

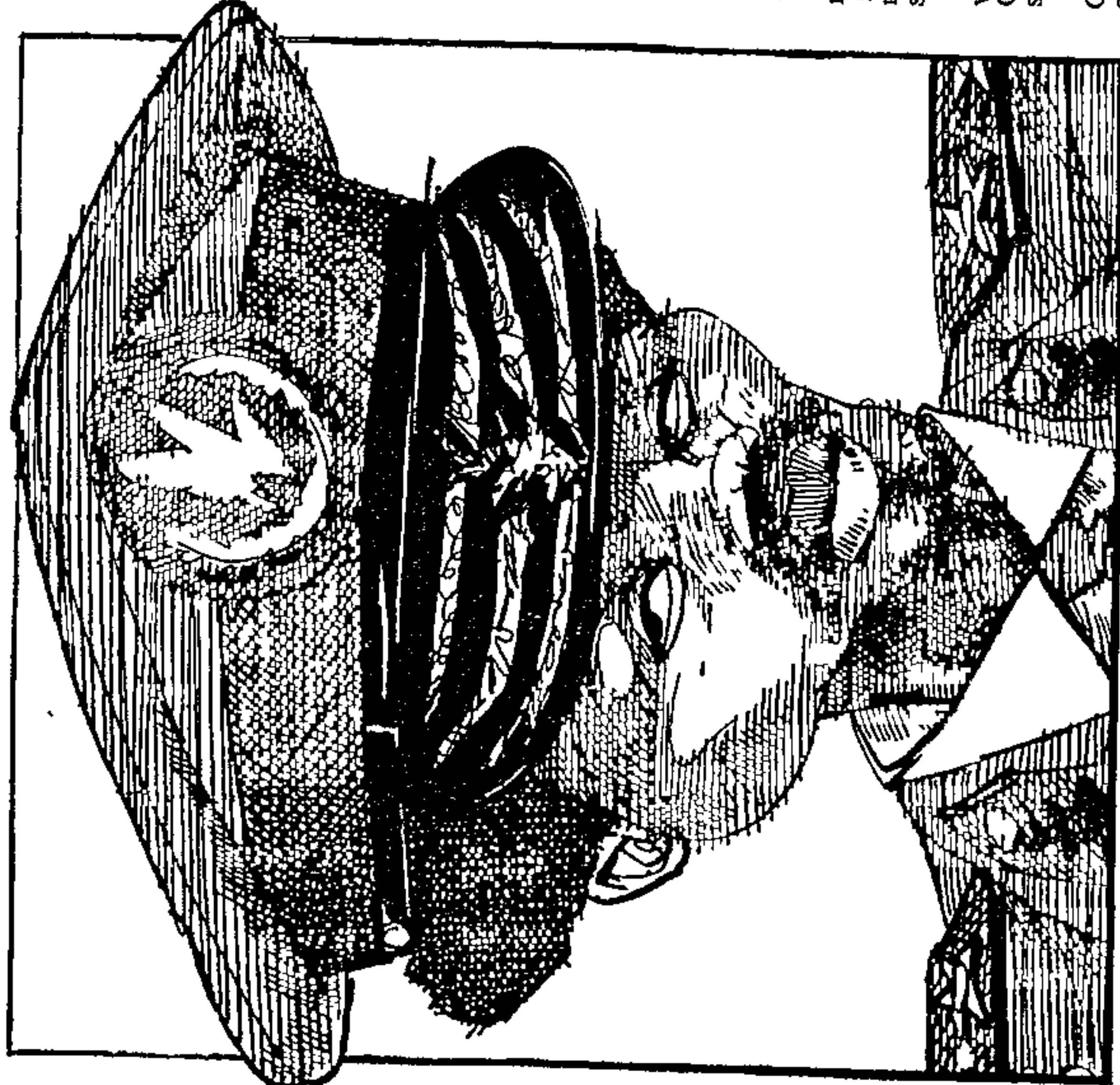
He started off with the tacit support of organisations representing the majority of Ciskei residents. He also had strong support from the Ciskei middle classes, although some almost immediately fell to commissions of inquiry. Sebe's police were antagonistic, but Gqozo spent hours trying to re-educate them through public speeches and reshuffled the police structures.

- He did some good
- He abolished the death penalty
- He opened the jails, releasing political prisoners and detainees
- He drew up new labour laws, drafted together with Cosatu
- Although detentions continued, he ended the mass arrests and terrorising of entire communities so typical of the Sebe era.
- He asked South Africa to take back Peelton, an issue which is still not resolved
- He drew up a trend-setting Bill of Rights and constitution.

However that soon changed. ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela referred to him as a hero of the moment, but his moment now seems to have passed.

Over the year he has angered organisations by criticising local leadership and even telling the Mdamisane Residents' Association to go back and get re-elected.

A strongman loses his grip



He is remembered as the man who ordered ANC leaders Alfred Nzo, Raymond Mhlaba and Govan Mbeki to be bodysearched before he met with them, and for his cheerful admission that he ordered Charles Sebe to be shot dead rather than captured.

Where did Gqozo go wrong?
Gqozo tried to please everyone, and ended up pleasing nobody. His problems seemed to come with his inability to understand organisations or how to deal with them. With a strong SADF background and training in army methods of simply issuing orders, he clearly lost patience with endless re-

quests for time for consultations. He also became increasingly sensitive to criticism, to the point of paranoia.

He attacked the Mdamisane Residents' Association, calling them "rabble-rousers motivated purely by self interest" with "an insane catalogue of demands". He has continually attacked the Border Civics Congress. He asked for comments on his new local government proposals last year, but reacted furiously when the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa offered criticisms.

With this change in direction, the tacit support so many gave him began to fall away. Things got worse when Gqozo threatened to shoot Umkhonto weSizwe chief of staff Chris Hani on sight. By the beginning of this year relations between Gqozo and the ANC were at an all-time low and are still delicate.

He became increasingly suspicious of his own army. The controlling council of state dropped from the original four soldiers to only two, as the others fled Ciskei after allegations of coup plots.

Charles Sebe and former military council member Colonel Onward Guzana returned to die in mysterious circumstances, in a killing which was loudly condemned throughout Ciskei.

The Commission of Inquiry made sure that Gqozo had no more supporters among the middle classes, and the Inquiry was suspended in January without explanation.

Gqozo felt himself locked in a power struggle with the ANC, and made a fool of by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union during the civil servants' strike that brought Ciskei to a standstill.

Threatened on all sides, he turned to South Africa.

He has been accused of setting up a shadowy military unit, described as "a CCB-type organisation", late last year and taking directions from it. His change in attitude towards organisations seems to stem from that time.

With the alleged coup attempt last month which resulted in the arrest of the cream of the Ciskei Defence Force, the SADF moved in and still hasn't left.

It's in South Africa's interests to support Gqozo because this way they ensure a cooperative presence at the negotiating table. They also avoid a Transkei type of situation, where military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa rubs shoulders with Hani.

South Africa's Gqozo's only hope, if he can survive in Ciskei for much longer, his options seem quite simply to be limited to a ceremonial role held at South Africa's whim — *elnews*

Court will rule on CCB men's claims

254 Bloem 15/3/91

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will decide today whether 30 former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members are entitled to apply through the courts for breach of contract compensation of more than R1,5m from government

The former members, acting under pseudonyms, are claiming up to R350 000 each from the SADF and Defence Ministry

They claim their contracts are about to be nullified by legislation to be tabled in Parliament within months and that they stand to suffer considerable losses

S W Burger SC, for the respondents said the matter was not urgent, and that the applicants were asking the court to interfere with the sovereignty of Parliament

He said the matter was in any case not ready to proceed as it was before court at the moment, and it would probably have to be referred for oral evidence

Mr Justice Botha will decide today whether to grant the application for an urgent hearing by the court

Government has said it will table retrospective legislation to indemnify Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the SADF against claims by former CCB members dissatisfied with compensation

Former SADF chief Gen Jannie Geldenhuys announced the disbanding of the CCB last year and said its members would be transferred to other SADF units. It was later announced that CCB members could

DARIUS SANAI

opt for an early retirement package

One CCB member said in a statement about 80% of members were intimidated to such an extent by the threat of legislation they accepted the packages

Flip Hattingh SC, for the claimants, argued that the proposed indemnity legislation would deny his clients their rights to enforce their contracts

Willem Burger SC, for the Defence Minister and the SADF, said if the claims were allowed, the courts would be undermining the legitimacy of parliamentary procedure.

In response to Hattingh, Mr Justice Botha said CCB members' claims for compensation could set a precedent for claims by other government employees who found themselves redundant as a result of changes in SA

The SADF last week confirmed the re-appointment of former CCB MD Col Joe Verster to oversee the final winding up of certain CCB operations

The CCB, financed by the Defence Ministry and its own commercial cover operations, was last year found by the Harms Commission to have been responsible for illegal and intimidatory activities.

It was also alleged at the commission that the CCB could have been involved in several politically motivated murders

Oxfam likely to get a slap and a pat

LONDON — An independent inquiry into the political activities of Oxfam is expected to criticise Britain's largest charity for calling for sanctions against SA

However, it is also expected to argue that Oxfam was entitled to campaign against apartheid in SA, as there was no doubt the system persecuted blacks and exacerbated their impoverishment

According to sources close to the inquiry, quoted in the British Press yesterday, the report will reject charges of political bias made by Conservative MPs and right-wing US pressure groups.

It will say that charities have a duty to campaign for political reform where it is

KIN BENTLEY

clear this would benefit the poor, whom they seek to help

The inquiry was set up by the Charity Commission in April last year after complaints about Oxfam's work over the past eight years in SA, Nicaragua and Cambodia

Under the 1960 Charities Act, the commission has the power to decide what are legitimate and what are illegitimate political activities for charities benefiting from tax relief

The report is widely expected to be released next month

Bloem 15/3/91

DP 'Budget' aims to tackle key problems

Political Staff *Star* 15/3/91

The Democratic Party has unveiled an "alternative Budget" as an example of what it thinks can be done towards eliminating poverty, raising living standards and improving social and economic stability

DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said spending priorities had to be ruthlessly reassessed to meet the needs of all 35 million South Africans.

There would be no stability or growth without the elimination of poverty and inequality

For this reason the DP advocated a "New Deal" programme to tackle key problems

DP proposals for a long-term development plan include increasing education spending over five years to 25 percent of the Budget, eliminating housing backlogs in 10 years, doubling the size of the police force in five years, increasing health spending to 4,5 percent of the gross national product over five years, introducing parity in pensions immediately, and launching a crash programme to meet housing and education needs and create jobs

Mr Andrew, whose alternative Budget is not based on precise figures, said he believed such proposals could have a significant impact

Key items on revenue sources include

- VAT at a lower rate than GST, with food relief schemes in place before VAT is collected on previously exempted foods

- Immediate repeal of the import surcharge to encourage investment, growth and employment and to make businesses more competitive

- A State lottery targeted for the electrification of schools, the building of primary health care facilities and the provision of pre-school child care programmes (estimated revenue R500 million)

- Tax reform to ensure taxes are internationally competitive and that South Africa has a growing tax base.

Key items on State expenditure with savings or extra expenditure relative to the general 14 percent Budget increase include

~~254~~ 254
Defence

- Scrap own affairs with a modest saving in the first year of 3 percent (R690 million)

- Scrap the Bureau for Information (R47 million)

- Bring about extra spending of R106 million on foreign affairs to meet the needs of improved foreign relations

- Cut defence spending by 20 percent (R2,2 billion)

- Limit public-sector salary increases to 12 percent, with a R320 million saving

- Create research and back-up resources for negotiations, an extra spending of R16 million

- Step up police recruitment, with a spending increase of 56 percent

- Halt ideologically based decentralisation incentives, saving R189 million

Malan is untouched in big cabinet reshuffle

Sowetan 15/3/91.

254

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan remains untouched in President de Klerk's second Cabinet shuffle since the row erupted over a shadowy military outfit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The shuffle, announced late Wednesday night, did not mention Malan.

The timing of De Klerk's announcement is seen as highly significant it came hours after a parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts investigating the CCB's spending had completed its hearings.

Hearing

It also came in the middle of a court application in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, involving CCB members. That hearing continued yesterday.

Observers note that De Klerk would not have made his announcement on Wednesday night had he had any hint of proof against Malan. He clearly had no snuff of politically

fatal trouble for Malan when he announced the shuffle.

They say that De Klerk has so far obviously seen no "smoking gun" in Malan's hand to topple the embattled minister.

De Klerk could simply have delayed announcement of the shuffle, which only takes effect on April 1, if he had sensed that Malan's future was in grave jeopardy.

"The president has given the country a clear signal that he finds no reason to remove this man," said one analyst.

Dr Frans Jacobsz, chairman of Parliament's watchdog committee on Government spending, said yesterday the panel was preparing its report on the CCB's spending. It would be ready in "a day or two", he said.

Promoted into the Cabinet are Dr Org Marais, MP for Waterloof and deputy Minister of Finance.

He becomes Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, replacing the outgoing Mr Kent Durr,

South Africa's new ambassador to London.

Dr Theo Alant, MP for Pretoria East and deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and National Education, takes over Marais' berth as deputy Minister of Finance, retaining National Education too.

In one of the more important moves, De Klerk has brought Dr Kraai van Niekerk into the Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture.

Van Niekerk will continue to run white "own affairs" agriculture simultaneously.

Pointer

Placing the two departments under one minister is a rationalisation, stopping short at this stage of a total amalgamation, and pointing very strongly to the way Government is headed on all of the "own affairs" portfolios as well: education, welfare, housing, and health.

Mr Tobie Meyer, MP for Cradock, has been appointed Van Niekerk's deputy.

The shuffle clears the decks for Mr Jacob de

Villiers to tackle land issues exclusively. This can be viewed as a hot seat.

Appointed to Cabinet by De Klerk as a farmer and specialist in agriculture, De Villiers will shed that responsibility. He will keep Development Aid and take on Public Works and Land Affairs.

De Villiers, who played a key role in the Government's land reforms announced this week, has been saying privately he wants to have the whole land question settled within two years.

Dr Dawie de Villiers sheds Mineral and Energy Affairs to Mr George Bartlett.

Dr de Villiers is widely thought to be overloaded as leader of the House of Assembly and leader of the National Party in the Cape.

Dr de Villiers stays on as Minister of Public Enterprises, including Post and Telecommunications, Transport and Eskom.

Bartlett is presently in charge of Transport and of Public Works and Land Affairs.

De Klerk said another



MAGNUS MALAN

adjustment to distribute the work load better was the addition of Transport to Dr Wim de Villiers's responsibilities. He controls Administration and Economic Co-ordination.

Dr Piet Welgemoed will be deputy Minister of Public Enterprises and of Transport.

In a surprise move, Mr David Graaff, an indirectly elected MP and son of Sir de Villiers Graaff, has been made deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Ruling due today on CCB claims

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge will decide today if three former operatives of the now disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) can proceed on an urgent basis with a claim of more than R1,5 million

The claim is in respect of pensions and other perks, against the Minister of Defence and the Defence Force

The three men have instituted a claim under the code names of Derrick Farrell, Riaan Bosch and Daan du Toit for the payment of substantial benefits stipulated in their CCB service contracts

These contracts, they said, were about to be nullified by coming legislation

Du Toit said about 80 percent of CCB members were so intimidated by the threat of legislation that they accepted the retrenchment packages offered them

Counsel for the three men F Hattungh SC, said the CCB members contracts specified a retirement package as if the member had reached retirement age should the CCB be disbanded

SW Burger SC, for the respondents argued that the matter was not urgent and the applicants were asking the court to interfere with the sovereignty of Parliament — Sapa

Walvis talks end in stalemate

CAPE TOWN — Negotiations between Pretoria and Windhoek over the control of Walvis Bay ended yesterday without a final agreement

After several attempts to hammer out a joint press statement failed, the two Foreign Ministers, Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab, said they would have to report back to their governments on the day's progress

Both were in a congenial mood as they spoke on the steps of the Westbrook residence after a hard day's bargaining

The outcome was predictable after Mr Gurirab had compromised the talks earlier in the week by telling the Namibian National Assembly he would settle for nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Walvis Bay by South Africa

Star 15/3/91 "The way we organised and convened the meeting obviously raised high and unrealistic hopes," he said

There was light at the end of the tunnel, although "it is too small to show the time frame" within which a solution may be found, he added

The two Ministers led high-powered delegations, numbering 11 Cabinet Ministers, supported by administrative and legal teams

They met to try to resolve the dispute over the historic sovereignty inherited by South Africa over the Walvis Bay enclave — Namibia's only deep-water port — and the southern offshore Penguin Island group

In addition, Namibia wants the boundary of the old Cape Colony moved from the northern shore of the Orange River to the centre —

the normal line for international boundaries

No progress was made on any of these issues and Mr Gurirab would not say whether Namibia was prepared to negotiate them as separate issues

After the talks ended, Mr Botha said it was the first time the two governments had discussed the issues

"We conveyed to each other our views on these issues and, as you can imagine, there was a difference of opinion," he said

Mr Gurirab said the fact that South Africa had not handed over the disputed territory on independence day, March 21 last year, "will remain a monument of tragic betrayal, motivated by a legacy of colonial conquest" — Sapa and Star Africa Service

CP backs Tembisa expertise pact

By Anna Louw East Rand Bureau

A unanimous decision by the Kempton Park Town Council, with the full support of a six-man CP caucus, will be sealed today with the signing of an agreement with Tembisa to provide the black local authority with administration expertise

The agreement will be executed on an agency administration basis in which the

municipality will oversee operations in Tembisa

Councillor Chris Bekker (CP) said the initial proposal advocating joint administration was amended so assistance would be conducted on an agency basis to prevent financial implications for the ratepayer

The mayor of Tembisa, Solomon More, has welcomed the move

He said Tembisa's debts,

which amount to more than R8 million in electricity and water accounts alone, would be best dealt with by an upgrading of standards

In Germiston, management committee chairman Leon Louw said negotiations had been under way for some time between Germiston, Bedfordview, Katlehong and Palm Ridge, regarding co-operation on a municipal level

SADF assistance in Ciskei

127 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 15/3/91* (254)

- (1) Whether Ciskei called for assistance from the South African Defence Force in connection with the coup in that country on or about 8 February 1991, if so, when,
- (2) whether the Defence Force assisted in stabilising the situation in Ciskei, if so, (a) what actions did they take and (b) how

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

559

Hansard
FRIDAY, 15 MARCH 1991

560

~~127~~ many Defence Force personnel were deployed for this purpose? B324E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (254)

- (1) No, but the South African Government was requested on 9 February 1991
- (2) Yes *Hansard 15/3/91*
 - (a) The protection of state buildings and the conduct of follow-up operations in the Republic of South Africa
 - (b) 90

Electrified fence: deaths

128 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence. (254)

What total number of persons (a) had died as at 31 December 1990 as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the (i) northern and (ii) eastern borders of the Republic since the construction of each of these fences and (b) died as a result of such contact in 1990?

Hansard 15/3/91
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	14	77
(b)	4	0

Certain person: employed by CCB

133 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence (254)

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was employed or in any way engaged for the performance of any task by the Civil Co-operation Bureau or any other unit or section of the Defence Force, if so, (a)(i) in what capacity was he employed or (ii) for what purpose was he engaged, (b)(i) for what period of time and (ii) at what remuneration was he so employed or engaged and (c) what is the name of this person,
- (2) whether this person was still so employed or engaged at the time of his death?

Hansard 15/3/91

B385E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2)

No, he was not employed by the SA Defence Force. His alleged involvement with the Civil Co-operation Bureau has been referred to the Attorney-General by the Harms Commission

A TRANSKEI commission has found evidence of the existence of an Eastern Cape branch of the Civil Co-operation Bureau — the first public mention of such a body.

The commission also found evidence that former security officials at the University of Transkei had spied on staff and students for the Transkei police, and planned abductions and assassinations. One of the officials had previously been employed by the Johannesburg City Council's security department.

The probe, which released its report on Wednesday, investigated the activities of the two campus security officials after they tried to blackmail the university.

Chaired by advocate Lewis Skweyiya, the probe cleared three senior university officials — vice-principals Professor Lucas Mhadi and Professor Selwyn and academic registrar Sindle Majokweni — but raised doubts about the "ease" with which a fourth employee accepted instructions

Hammer' unit links CCB to Transkei

W. word 1573-21/3/91 254

A commission of inquiry at the University of Transkei may have exposed an Eastern Cape branch of the CCB.

By LOUISE FLANAGAN

David Cross, in charge of campus security, is believed to have left South Africa. Skweyiya said Cross "covered up" the arms cache when asked to investigate it by Unitra.

Personnel officer Les White is still employed at the university.

Johannes Gouws was employed by the city council's "intelligence network". His cousin, Pierre Bezuidenhout, a security officer, "engineered" the hiring of Gouws as his deputy and the two set up a campus intelligence network which reported to the Transkei security police.

The two may have been linked to an Eastern Cape branch of the CCB, possibly codenamed "Hammer". Exhibits to the commission included

a note saying "(verify snatch what night and time). East Cape Civil group (Hammer). Mr Chuck Scott". It is believed that "East Cape Civil" refers to a branch of the CCB, and Chuck Scott was a Unitra employee.

There was a student's photograph with the word "terminate" written on it in Bezuidenhout's writing, and a copy of a list of students who were detained on May 30 1989.

There was a list of quotes for various items connected to weapons, such as a silencer and a Swaforski sniper scope. Another exhibit was an "Abbreviated Intelligence Profile" of two Unitra employees, Ephuraya Dlangisa and Durcan Robert White. Their names also appeared on another list.

The commission found that Bezuidenhout was involved in intelligence-gathering at the university. Some of the documents indicate something much more serious than just collecting information. They seem to suggest 'termination' and abduction of persons as well.

The two stockpiled arms in their university offices, including a BXP sub-machine gun.

Mhadi went to the police for advice on whether to employ Bezuidenhout to train security personnel. Major Joe Ntwasa, of the security police, "said we would be lucky if we got him".

Ntwasa subsequently hired Bezuidenhout as a campus spy.

Although Bezuidenhout didn't give evidence to the Commission, Gouws

did. He said Bezuidenhout told him the job would involve compiling profiles of people considered dangerous to the state and that he knew Ntwasa was Bezuidenhout's "handler". Bezuidenhout told Gouws he had helped police get keys to students' rooms so they could be arrested at night.

Gouws also told the commission that he had told Mhadi "what I have done at Johannesburg City Council", although Mhadi was more interested in his training experience.

The commission was set up last year after the two were fired and Bezuidenhout tried to extort money from the university in exchange for keeping quiet about his activities. Unitra reacted by handing his letter to the press and immediately setting up the inquiry.

Skweyiya found that police who gave evidence "appear to have been involved in a cover-up of some sort" and recommended an investigation by the Transkei government.

Committee: Act on CCB probe

CAF-Tin B 16/3/91

254

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ACTION should be taken against all persons responsible for obstructing the Auditor General's probe into the Civil Co-operation Bureau by hiding files crucial to his probe into the organisation, the all-party Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts recommended yesterday.

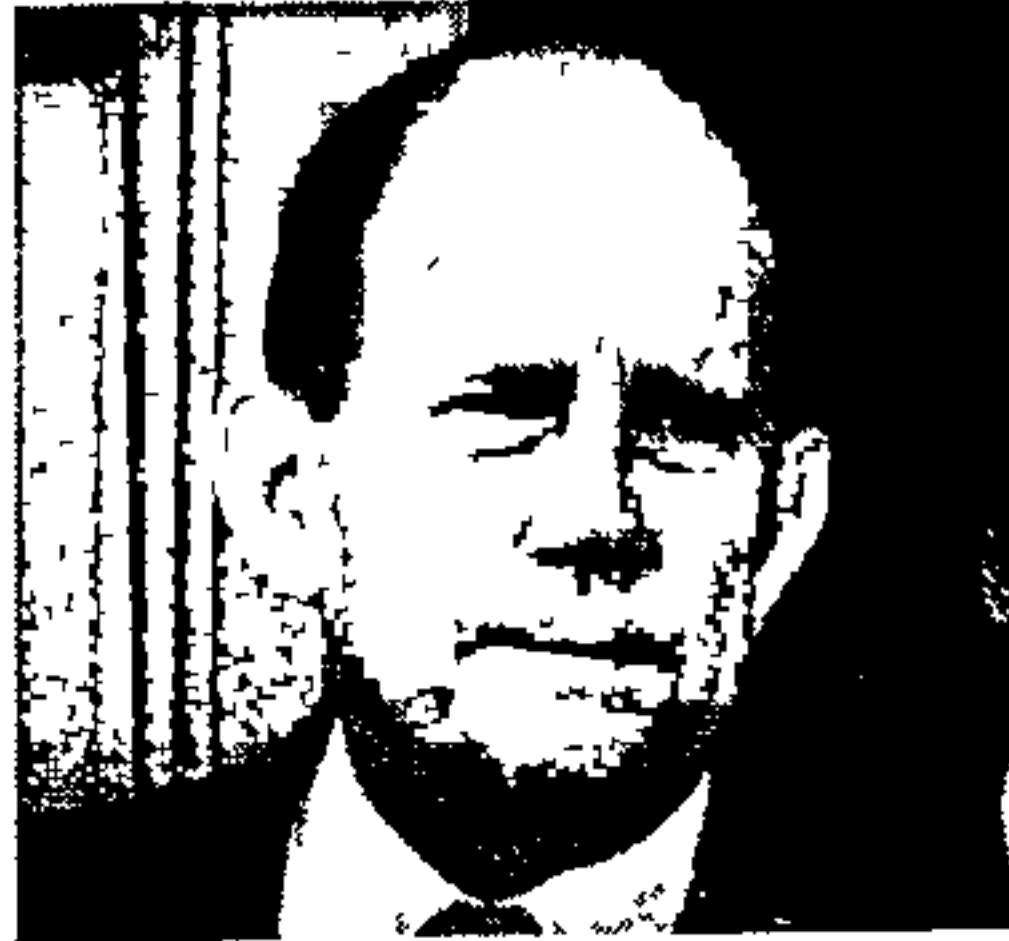
The committee's report on the Auditor General's special report on the Special Defence Account ruled that at least R3,6 million of the shadowy CCB's expenditure should be regarded as unauthorised.

Embattled Defence Minister General Magnus Malan was given some cause for relief by the finding that another R11,9m of contested CCB spending could be regarded as authorised.

And in Pretoria, a court dismissed an application by three former members of the CCB for claims against the minister to be heard as a matter of urgency.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, last night pronounced himself "satisfied. Wrong perceptions are being cleared and realities are coming to light", he said.

However, a statement issued by three DP members of the Public Accounts Committee said both General Malan and Finance Min-



UNDER FIRE ...
Magnus Malan

ister Mr Barend du Plessis were "at least guilty of gross incompetence and neglect of duty".

"The ministers of Defence and Finance were provided with project information for their authorisation in February 1990.

"They should have known what was going on; they owe South Africans an explanation of why such action (the planned assassination of Mr Dullah Omar and the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone) were carried out against fellow South Africans."

DP MPs Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Roger Hulley and Mr Jasper Walsh said that the report merely lifted the corner of the veil of secrecy surrounding the CCB "and confirms doubts and suspicions regarding their activities".

The DP members said the evi-

dence of Gen Liebenberg to the committee confirmed that CCB members withheld or destroyed crucial files, refused to hand them over for audit or divulge their contents, "showing contempt for State authority and their superiors".

The DP statement added: "Every possible hindrance was placed in the way of the Auditor General who was acting under Parliament's authority and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the State President. Their rejection of accountability reveals the attitude of utter contempt and demands disciplinary action."

The DP MPs said the audit was "totally undermined" as there was no valid supporting evidence for much of the CCB expenditure and 75% or more of the payments were not supported by normal expenditure vouchers. Many of the remaining invoices were destroyed, defaced or otherwise rendered useless.

"The Minister of Defence is responsible and we again call for his resignation."

The report of the parliamentary committee expressed concern about the extensive use of verbal approvals in situations where written approval would have been possible.

The report said that R3,069 million under project Samoesa had been allocated without appropriate approval and were therefore unauthorised.

that the submission that M

taxpayer

Star 16/3/91.

THE taxpayer forked out R1,67 million to pay four advocates for seven months' work defending the police in the Harms Commission inquiry into death squads last year.

This has brought the taxpayers' bill to almost R4 million for police and SA Defence Force legal counsel in the Harms Commission hearings

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok disclosed the SAP lawyers' fees in Parliament yesterday — but revealed, too, that the Bar Council had disallowed some of the advocates' "concluding fees"

Concluding fees are extra costs paid to advocates who are kept away from their practices for an extended period

Mr Vlok was replying to questions from Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon

See PAGE 7

Mr Leon said the idea of paying so-called provisional concluding fees was "both immoral and an unwarranted rip-off of taxpayers' money" — because the very idea of the advocates being paid such high monthly fees was to compensate them for any difficulty in finding other work

Mr Leon asked particularly pointed questions about one of the SAP's Harms Commission advocates — Mr Louis Visser — who was referred to as "goudvisser" (goldfisher) in legal circles, he said

DP hits out at police lawyers' R1,6-m bill

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

Mr Vlok said that the police had paid two senior advocates, Mr Visser and Sam Maritz, R66 000 each a month from February to August last year. One junior advocate, MD du Preez, was paid R44 000 a month for the seven months and Piet Kemp was paid R33 000 a month

Mr Vlok said that the Bar Council had ruled on February 5 this year that Mr Visser and Mr du Preez could not receive "concluding fees" and that Mr Maritz was only entitled to a R50 000 concluding fee and Mr Kemp a R35 000 concluding fee

Mr Visser had indicated that he was going to appeal against the decision to the Bar Council

Mr Vlok said the money already paid in concluding fees must be paid back or brought into account

The Bar Council had also decided that the advocates had rendered services after the end of the Harms Commission for which they

had not been paid and these would have to be taken into account

Mr Leon said Mr Visser had received "substantial, sustained and extremely lucrative briefs from the Minister of Law and Order and the SAP in the past"

For the Harms Commission hearings he had earned R528 000, "with more to come"

"The circumstances surrounding Advocate Visser's relationship with the Minister of Law and Order and the SAP, and fees he has been paid in the past, have been the subject of parliamentary questions by the Democratic Party"

His party's Wynberg MP, Robin Carlisle, had asked Mr Vlok questions about Mr Visser and had said the DP was curious to know why he was known as "goudvisser".

Arrangement

Mr Leon congratulated the Bar Council for disallowing some of the concluding fees but questioned why Mr Vlok had agreed to the arrangement in the first place

He said the taxpayers' bill for SAP and SADF legal counsel in the Harms hearings was now at least R3,5 million — and Mr Vlok had indicated that further fees might be paid

Last month, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan disclosed that R2,25 million had been spent on advocates for the SA Defence Force at the commission

Two weeks ago, the Defence Department refused to disclose how much had been spent on the legal team representing the Civil Co-operation Bureau

Harms Shock for

NP body ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ shows its ^{of Times 17/3/91.} disgust at SADF

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

A NATIONAL PARTY-dominated committee this week signalled its dissatisfaction with the SADF's handling of the Civil Cooperation Bureau scandal when it refused to authorise spending totalling more than R3,6-million by the now disbanded unit.

And Defence Minister Magnus Malan, who promised he would respond to a scathing report on the CCB by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley when the committee had completed its work, is still keeping mum on the subject.

National Party MPs are now widely speculating that General Malan will be ousted before the year end.

Scandal

The Defence Minister had indicated that he would discuss the CCB scandal at an "opportune moment".

Instead, he left it to SADF Chief Kat Liebenberg to respond to the findings of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, which refused to authorise spending of R577 060 by the CCB on internal projects because files had gone missing.

In terms of the law, General Liebenberg or his predecessor, General Jannie Geldenhuys, could be held personally liable for making good the R577 060 if the committee continues to refuse to authorise the expenditure.

The committee also refused to authorise spending of more than R3-million on project Samoesa — in which CCB members received golden handshakes.

However, because the SADF gave assurances that the money was in the process of being recovered, the committee recommended no further action be taken.

Court: claim not urgent

PRETORIA — A Pretoria Supreme Court judge ruled on Friday that a claim by three former operatives of the now defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) for payment of more than R1,5m in pensions and other benefits was not urgent.

Mr Justice C Botha ruled that the claims of the operatives, under code names, should proceed according to normal court rules.

The three men have claimed a total of more than R1,5m which they said they were entitled to in terms of their service contract with the CCB. This stipulated they would be entitled to benefits as if they had reached the retirement age of 60 should the CCB be disbanded suddenly. *BWam 18/3/91*

They claimed the matter was urgent because of proposed legislation to nullify all service contracts with CCB members — Sapa

CCB report reveals ire within NP over Malan

CAPE TOWN — The findings of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) on expenditure by the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) showed there was dissatisfaction in the NP with Defence Minister Magnus Malan, party caucus sources said at the weekend.

In its report released at the weekend, the NP-dominated committee ruled that at least R3,6m of the CCB's expenditure should be regarded as unauthorised.

The sources said given the disapproval of Malan's handling of the CCB, they did not know how he could survive the findings, especially those on Project Samoesa.

The report found that more than R3m spent on Project Samoesa, in which

BWam 18/3/91
BILLY PADDOCK
CCB members were getting lucrative golden handshakes, was unauthorised. Samoesa was set up last year after Malan said the CCB was to be disbanded.

However, one NP committee member said there was a certain amount of duplicity by committee members, especially the NP members. "For years we all fought together in the war. Now that the war is over we run to Malan and say 'Hey, you cheated'".

Three DP members of the committee issued a statement after the publication of the findings and said Malan and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis were "at least guilty of gross incompetence and neglect of duty".

They said the two were provided with project information for their authorisation as late as February 1990 and should have known what was going on.

Tian van der Merwe, Roger Hulley and Jasper Walsh said: "They owe South Africans an explanation of why such actions were carried out against fellow South Africans".

The DP MPs said Malan was responsible for the actions conducted under the auspices of the SADF, and called for his resignation.

The committee has decided action should be taken against all persons responsible for obstructing the Auditor-General's investigation.

The committee was told money disbursed under the

project was being recovered, and it decided no further action was required at the moment. However, any amounts not recovered would be held to be unauthorised and responsibility would rest with SADF Chief Gen Kat Liebenberg or his predecessor, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys.

However, it refused to authorise R577 060 spent by the CCB on internal projects because the files had gone missing.

Liebenberg has been ordered to make every effort to recover the lost files, and if he is unsuccessful and the committee continues to refuse to authorise spending, then he or Geldenhuys could be held personally responsible for the R577 060.

Malan was given some cause for relief by the finding that R11,9m of contested CCB spending could be regarded as authorised albeit conditional.

The committee found this money had been authorised by the Ministers of Defence and Finance retrospectively.

But it issued a reprimand, saying this was unacceptable and in future authorisation procedure had to be strictly adhered to.

In a defiant speech to Parliament the day after the Auditor-General's report on the Special Defence Account, Malan said he would respond to the allegations once the committee had completed its work.

However, by yesterday he had not responded.

● Comment. Page 6

ION

THE

WORLD

ENTS

wnturn noted in the interim report in the markets

noisses suisjo



Axe hangs over head of Malan

254

Sowetan 18/3/91

IF there ever was a chance that Defence Minister Magnus Malan would be fired, it will be within the next few days.

Malan has stood undeterred in the face of accusations of maladministration and allegations of having known about the Civil Co-operation Bureau which was part of the South African Defence Force

However the two opposition parties, the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party, are sharpening their tongues for the mother of all debates, which is expected in Parliament this week surrounding Malan

Both parties have called, repeatedly, for

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

Malan's resignation since the Attorney-General's report was tabled in Parliament recently

The report went for discussion to the Joint Committee for Public Accounts. The committee, which is largely dominated by the NP, found the CCB may have illegally spent close to R3,6 million, much lower than the R12 million the Auditor-General estimated earlier.

Sources say it is in this committee where moves are being made to oust Malan

Leading the cry for action against "those who knew" about the illicit

spending, are key NP members of Parliament, according to popular reports.

The about-turn by NP members of the committee was "a sign of sincerity" by the State to clear the decks and to prove that it was committed to "real change", sources said

In simpler terms, the NP could be feeling the weight of the military leader in this era of reconciliation

Malan has been alarmingly silent over the last couple of days following JCPA's conclusions.

The least that can be expected from the Minister of Defence is an honourable resignation later this year

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the Minister of Defence on 29 January 1990.

(c) No period of detention is served All of them applied to be released on parole and are doing community service in state departments, provincial administrations and local authorities

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Refusal to render community service

11 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether any persons were sentenced in terms of section 72(2)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, by magistrates in 1990 as a result of their refusing to render community service, if so, (a) how many persons, (b) to what period of detention was each sentenced and (c) where are these detentions served,

(2) whether any of these persons were given suspended sentences, if not, why not, if so, how many?

B400E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

(a) 145 (all are Jehovah's Witnesses)

(b) 2 for 18 days each

1 for 450 days

1 for 540 days

1 for 644 days

1 for 854 days

1 for 855 days

2 for 900 days each

2 for 1 034 days each

1 for 1 035 days

2 for 1 080 days each

1 for 1 900 days

130 for 2 175 days each

The above-mentioned periods are administratively halved in accordance with the authorization given by

254

Persons declared bankrupt

147 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice ~~18/3/91~~ 18/3/91

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each Division of the Supreme Court in 1990?

B414E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Bloemfontein	503
Cape Town	417
Grahamstown	256
Kimberley	92
Pietermaritzburg	302
Pretoria	1 869
Total	3 439

Compulsory liquidation

148 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice ~~18/3/91~~ 18/3/91

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1990?

B415E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Bloemfontein	131
Grahamstown	57
Cape Town	298
Kimberley	15
Pietermaritzburg	148
Pretoria	1 100
Total	1 749

Cuts of R3,6bn will leave SADF 'totally emaciated'

Blowan 21/3/91 LINDEN BIRNS (254)

DEFENCE budget cuts would leave the SA Defence Force unable to meet its obligations to defend SA from any future threat, and unless a major turnaround was announced within the next year, the SADF would become totally emaciated, military expert Helmoed Romer-Heitman said yesterday

Heitman, who is Janes Defence Weekly's southern Africa correspondent, was reacting to cuts of R3,6bn to R9,2bn in the Defence budget for 1991/92

"The SADF is desperately short of equipment, what it does have is obsolete. There is no way the SADF can re-equip itself with this type of money," he said

Heitman said the SADF needed at least R10bn to maintain an efficient deterrent capability

SA Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said yesterday the 53% increase in the police budget to R4,632bn underscored government's commitment to maintaining law and order

He said in a statement the SAP would use the utmost discretion in utilising the extra funds

The funds made available by government would make "a great contribution towards the force's efficiency", Van der Merwe said

Defence bill slashed to release millions

blowan 21/3/91 Political Staff

(254)

CAPE TOWN — Defence expenditure has been slashed by about R900m in current terms, with the Special Defence Account down by R1,57bn

The budgetary allocation for the SAP, however, is up by 53% in order to combat the exceptionally high incidence of violence and crime

Expenditure on the main arms of the SADF is marginally up

- Land defence expenditure rises R243m to R2,018bn;
- Maritime defence by R31m to R458m, and
- Air defence by R264m to R1 447bn

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said the SADF was making an "extremely important contribution" to the release of funds for other priority areas

Defence spending as a percentage of total state expenditure, he stated, had fallen from 15,2% in 1989/90 to 13,5% in 1990/91 and this would drop to 11% this year before the contingency reserve

Du Plessis said if the SADF's share of the Budget had remained at the 1989/90 level, the vote would have been R3,6bn higher than the R9,187bn now allocated

However, he stressed, the SADF's "protective capability" had not been impaired

He said some of the resources released by the SADF had to be rerouted to the maintenance of law and order and a total of R4,63bn was now provided — an increase of 53%.

Rising crime, the need for certain security steps and the mass action campaign required a larger visible police presence with the emphasis changing from "reactive" to "pro-active", he said

The Minister said in the light of the high priority given to efficient policing and the need for emergency police stations, R20m of the R950m which had been set aside for urgent capital requirements was earmarked for this purpose

Financial
news
at 15
over
pend
form
R8,5
s at
a R
lock
from
law
and
pne
xce
ste
ave
ore
y,
ene
p
SS
MI
se
I
ip
ur
is-
q.
se
lby
to
i%
be-
p-
en

R4,6-b more for crime fighting

Sowetan 21/3/91

DEFENCE force spending would be cut back to 11 per cent of the total Budget, but the Police vote would be increased by 53 percent over the 1990/91 main Budget in an effort to combat crime.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

Mines' contribution down

INDIVIDUAL income tax comprised 32,7 percent of total tax revenue in 1990/91, compared with 30,4 percent in 1989/90 and 21,9 percent in 1981/82, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

In his Budget Review tabled in Parliament, he said non-mining company tax fell from 21,7 percent of total tax in 1981/82 to 14,7 percent in 1986/87; then it began to rise again, to 18,4 percent in 1990/91.

The contribution of gold mines to total total tax revenue had fallen continuously since 1981/82 - from 10,7 percent in that year to a mere 0,9 per cent in 1990/91. - *Sapa Sowetan* 21/3/91

He said in his Budget Review that Defence Force expenditure as a percentage of total State spending fell from 15,2 percent in 1989/90 to 13,5 percent in 1990/91.

"This trend will be continued in the 1991/92 financial year: R9,187 billion has been budgeted for, or 1,1 percent of the total expenditure level before the contingency reserve.

"Had the Defence Force's share in the Budget remained at the 1989/90 level, the 1991/92 vote would have had to be R3,6 billion higher - a good indication of the release of funds already achieved"

Important

The downscaling would not impair the SADF's protective capability, but would make a very important contribution to the release of funds for other priority areas

Regrettably, a portion of the resources released by the SADF had to go to maintaining law and order.

A total of R4,632 billion had been provided on the Police vote for 1991/92, representing an increase of 53 percent

over the 1990/91 main Budget.

If one took into account the sums provided for the Police in the Additional Appropriation and on the Vote: Improvement in Conditions of Service, the increase came to 17,4 percent.

"Rising crime, the need for certain security steps, and mass action require a larger visible police presence, implying that the emphasis must shift from reactive to proactive police action with a larger personnel.

"In the light of the continuing high priority given to efficient policing and the need for emergency police stations, it is proposed that R20 million of the R950 million set aside for urgent capital requirements be made available for this purpose." - *Sapa*

BUDGET / 1991

Individuals' savings are less than ever

Sowetan 21/3/91

INDIVIDUALS are saving less than ever - but the good news is that the rate of increase in Government spending is the lowest it has been in 12 years.

The ratio of personal saving to personal disposable income fell to only 1,5 per cent in 1990, which was half the comparable figure for the last two years.

The Finance Minister, Mr Du Plessis, said the sustained upward trend in people's spending was the result mainly of a moderate growth in people's income and a continuing growth in consumer credit.

Total real Government consumption expenditure in 1990 was about one per cent higher than in the previous year. This rate of increase was the lowest growth rate for the past 12 years.

He said total real gross domestic fixed investment fell by 1,5 percent last year. The expansion of capital expenditure by public corporations, in particular Mossgas, had prevented a still greater fall.

"Real fixed capital expenditure in the private sector, however, fell moderately while that of public authorities fell by 10 per cent in 1990.

"The decline in real inventory investment since mid-1989 was also an important contributory factor to the acceleration of the fall in total domestic expenditure.

"The prevailing relatively high interest rates led enterprises, in trade and manufacturing in particular, to hold low inventories." - *Sapa*

Black townships: SADF troops

158 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 21/3/91*

- (1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1990 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case, *254*
- (2) whether these complaints have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B402E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Hansard 21/3/91 *254*

- (1) Yes
- (a) 11
- (b) 8 Apr 90
- 3 Jul 90
- 8 Jul 90
- 31 Jul 90
- (c) Alleged firing of warning shots
Firing of shots while under influence of alcohol *254*
Injures sustained after tearsmoke had been fired
Alleged msdeeds at Support Position at Bela Bela

Member tried in Civilian Court Found not guilty

Member tried by Ordinary Court Martial— Found guilty and sentenced to a fine of R750 or 180 days and a further 180 days suspended for 5 years

Matter investigated Funding was that the SA Defence Force had acted lawfully

SA Police investigated the matter No concrete evidence could be found

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

731

Hansard 21/3/91
THURSDAY, 21 MARCH 1991

732

- 20 Aug 90 Alleged assault
- 22 Aug 90 Breaking up of a meeting during which 1 person was killed
- 28 Aug 90 Alleged violent behaviour while under influence of alcohol
- 31 Aug 90 Alleged assault
- 18 Sep 90 Assault
- 7 Nov 90 Refusal of access through vehicle control point
- 24 Dec 90 A youth fatally wounded

SA Police investigation was inconclusive

SA Police investigation in progress

Dispute was solved by the Officer Commanding the Command No further action taken

SA Police investigated the matter No prosecution against SA Defence Force members

An Ordinary Court Martial found members not guilty

The matter was resolved between the parties concerned No further action required

SA Police investigation in progress

SAAF pilots/technical personnel

159 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *254*

- (1) How many (a) pilots and (b) technical personnel resigned from the South African Air Force in 1990, *254*
- (2) whether any steps are being taken to prevent further resignations, if not, why not, if so, what steps? *Hansard 21/3/91*

B403E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) First 6 months of 1990 27
- Second 6 months of 1990 29
- Total 56
- (b) First 6 months of 1990 506
- Second 6 months of 1990 319
- Total 825

(2) Yes A project addressing the basic pay structures of each rank in the SA Defence Force as well as more market related allowances, was implemented with effect from 1 July 1990 It would appear from the figures above that the Project could have had a positive effect on the retention of technical personnel but not on the resignation of pilots Further proposals to improve the situation have been submitted

1

'I helped draft letter for ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ CCB pension'

Orde Boerevolk leader Piet Rudolph helped detained rightwinger Leonard Veenendal write a letter to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, about his pension as a Civil Co-operation Bureau member

He said he was told in prison by Mr Veenendal that he and fellow rightwinger Darryl Stopforth were CCB members.

Mr Veenendal's attorney, Wim Cornelius, confirmed that the letter, as well as a copy to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, had been posted by him to the two Ministers.

Mr Rudolph said Mr Veenendal's CCB membership was cited in his application for indemnity *Star 21/3/91*

He said Mr Veenendal had been recruited as a member of the CCB in 1987. He later recruited Mr Stopforth, Mr Rudolph added.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said the two men were not at any time CCB members — Pretoria Correspondent

Cutbacks continue in defence spending

Star 21/3/91

254

Staff Reporters

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis's announcement yesterday that defence spending would be cut back to 11 percent of the total Budget was part of a continuing trend "over the past year or so" said Professor Mike Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies

The recently announced scrapping of certain projects and equipment meant less money was needed for maintenance purposes, he said

Inevitable

"They have retained the core of the Defence Force with the scrapping of certain projects. Because no expansion is envisaged at this stage it is clear that a lot of trimming has been done around the edges"

The Star's Military Correspondent writes that cuts in manpower and equipment in the SA Defence Force began to come into effect on January 19 last year when the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, disclosed that a number of navy, air force and army units were being scaled down

He said at the time it was inevitable that a reduction in manpower would take place but that this would be managed so that as few retrenchments as possible would occur. A total of 2 000 staff left the SADF at the time

In March last year R1,8 billion was wiped off the defence budget for the last financial year. Much of this was a saving on expenditure which had previously been used for the Angolan war

In September last year, General Malan disclosed further

cutbacks. A number of regiments and SAAF squadrons were closed and rationalisation also came into effect at Armscor

He said at the time that the decision had been taken in order to meet constraints planned for implementation in yesterday's Budget

Professor Hough said the economic climate and the "reduced external threat perception" had both contributed toward the need for further reductions in defence spending

The escalating crime rate was also significant. Referring to the 53 percent increase in the police vote over the 1990/1991 main budget, he said the maintenance of law and order had become one of the country's "overriding issues"

Describing Mr du Plessis's defence budget as "reasonable", Stewart McIntosh, editor of Armed Forces Journal, said "There was a lot of fat that needed to be cut off — that fat has now been cut off"

He pointed out however, that expenditure on defence was "not a white elephant"

Trend

South Africa's defence industry brought money into the country and had spin-offs in the spheres of hi-tech industry and the creation of jobs

Mr du Plessis said in his Budget Review that Defence Force expenditure as a percentage of total State spending fell from 15,2 percent in 1989/90 to 13,5 percent in 1990/91

"This trend will be continued in the 1991/92 financial year. R9,187 billion has been budgeted for, or 11 percent of the total expenditure level before the contingency reserve"

PARLIAMENT

DP: pressure to stay on Magnus

Political Staff

254

CAPE TOWN — The DP yesterday signalled its determination to keep the pressure on beleaguered Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan by using the own affairs budget debate to raise the CCB issue *Monday 22/3/91*

DP deputy finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said the party had requested a debate in Parliament on the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (JCPA) report on CCB funding

by Walsh
"It now seems the debate will only take place after the Easter recess, if at all. The DP finds this unacceptable. This is a matter of national importance on which the credibility of the government is at stake."

In his audit of the CCB's funding, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley found suggestions of irregularities. Malan subsequently lashed out at the DP and the CP for criticising him on the strength of that audit before it had been considered by the JCPA.

Walsh said yesterday the committee's findings vindicated the Auditor-General's report, and hours of evidence from the Chief of the SADF and senior officers failed to convince the committee otherwise.

He said issues were raised which begged further questions.

Army camps: ^{Ad 6/6/83} ^{22/3/91} Call to exempt ²⁵⁴ municipal staff

By CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

KEY municipal staff should be exempted from military camps after their initial one-year stint, said the Western Cape Regional Services Council deputy chairman, Mr Louwtjie Rothman

Mr Rothman, also a Goodwood town councillor, was speaking at the biannual meeting of the United Municipal Executive

An appeal last year by the UME for traffic officers to be exempted was rejected by the Manpower Board. Only individual applications for exemption would be considered, the board said.

"Key people, not only traffic officers, are desperately needed to keep the wheels of local government turning," he said.

● Municipal staff should be exempted from regulations limiting weekly working hours to 46, the UME recommended

The UME is to appeal to the Minister of Manpower to amend the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to allow municipal emergency service staff to work 56 hours a week

The Act was "senseless" because rendering fire services would become prohibitively expensive, Mr Rothman said

Civil defence systems

Possible revisions to municipal civil defence systems are to be investigated, the UME decided, after a report said evaluations were controversial because of differing standards

Other objections were that evaluations were often based on personal opinions, they were expensive and tested emergency services instead of the managing of emergency situations

In response to objections, a joint committee of the provincial administrations, four municipal associations, and the National Civil Defence Committee was formed last year but failed to reach agreement

The Institute of Town Clerks want-

ed the present system to be scrapped

A joint committee of the UME, the Institute of Town Clerks and the Civil Defence Association of SA will study civil defence policy and report back to the UME

State lottery

The UME recommended that bonus bonds, or a State lottery, should be used to raise funds for squatter accommodation

The proposal came from the Cape Province Municipal Association.

Professor D Schumann (Stellenbosch) said while some funds, such as the Independent Housing Trust, were geared to providing housing for low-income groups, none was channelled to local authorities

Mr B van der Berg (Potchefstroom) said while at present most money from housing came from a small group of taxpayers, a bonus-bond system would spread the burden evenly.

A Natal member said there had long been pressure for a State lottery, which in overseas countries was used to raise funds for housing, hospitals and education

Roads to casinos

"I know the churches are opposed to lotteries, but yet we build roads to casinos to which thousands of our people go. With that and horse racing, who are they trying to bluff?" he said

Mr J de Klerk (Pietersburg) said the Transvaal delegation could not support a State lottery, but could "accommodate" the idea of bonus bonds.

The meeting voted in favour of a bonus-bond system to generate funds for accommodation, and that the matter be referred to the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government to recruit more widespread support

● The UME is to repeat an attempt to have import surcharges lifted from works of art bought for municipal galleries.

The UME requested in March last year that the Minister of Finance lift the 60 percent surcharge, but the request was refused by the secretary of the permanent finance liaison committee

SAP members: convictions

76 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order *Hansford 22/3/91*

How many members of the South African Police were convicted of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (d) common assault in 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively?

B218E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Murder

1987 — 3
1988 — 22
1989 — 27
1990 — 11

(b) Culpable homicide

1987 — 30 members (of which 11 were involved in motor collisions)
1988 — 48 members (of which 20 were involved in motor collisions)
1989 — 45 members (of which 14 were involved in motor collisions)
1990 — 35 members (of which 11 were involved in motor collisions)

(c) Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

1987 — 86
1988 — 119
1989 — 136
1990 — 77

(d) Common assault

1987 — 345
1988 — 420
1989 — 338
1990 — 295

Note

Although there has been a drastic decrease in 1990, in comparison with 1988 and 1989, in the appearance of convictions against members for offences of this nature, the situation is still not satisfactory, and to the Commissioner, the South African Police and myself it remains totally unacceptable

Steps are being taken to make members aware of this unacceptable state of affairs, to warn them against such deeds and the committing of

such deeds, as well as to impress upon them the fact that it has a negative influence on the positive image the South African Police are striving at

The conviction of these members, after the investigation was done by the South African Police is striking proof that such conduct will not be tolerated and that all investigations are done in a proper and impartial manner

N3 toll road: cost/toll money

145 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport *Hansford 22/3/91*

(1) In respect of the N3 toll road between Heidelberg (Transvaal) and Pietermaritzburg for the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost of (i) operating the toll plazas, (ii) maintaining the stretch of road in question and (iii) the further construction work on this section of road, (b) what total amount was collected in toll money and (c) what is the estimated monetary value of toll money forfeited through toll concessions to members of the public,

(2) whether, with reference to the above toll road and 12-month period, his Department paid over any money to a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what is the name of this company and (b) how much was paid over in respect of (i) operating the toll plazas, (ii) maintaining the stretch of road in question and (iii) further construction work on this section of road?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

B411E

(1) (a) (i) The total cost of operating the three toll plazas situated on the N3 between Heidelberg (Transvaal) and Pietermaritzburg, ie Wilge Toll Plaza, Tugela Toll Plaza and Mooi Toll Plaza amounted to R3 397 142,00 for the 12-month period ended 30 June 1990. This figure excludes the allocation of any Head Office overheads and

Route Office expenses not directly attributable to the toll plazas

(ii) The cost of maintaining the stretch of road in question amounted to R2 709 026,00 for the 12-month period ended 30 June 1990

(iii) Construction costs on this section of road amounted to R153 222 000,00 for the 12-month period ended 30 June 1990 and includes plaza construction costs

(b) The total amount of toll money collected for the 12-month period ended 30 June 1990 amounted to R44 045 894,00 (after concessions and discounts)

(c) Toll money forfeited through toll concessions amounted to R1 270 060,00 for the 12-month period ended 30 June 1990

(2) Yes, the Department of Transport did pay over money to the company mentioned in (2)(a)

(a) The name of the company which financed, constructed, operated and maintained certain sections of the N3 as a toll road as agents of the State, is Toll Road Concessionaires (Pty) Ltd (Tolcon)

(b) (i), (ii) In terms of the State's agreement with Tolcon an amount of R44 145 053,00 (equal to the toll income and sundy income collected on this section of road) was paid to Tolcon towards meeting their expenses incurred on the toll road for the financial year ended 30 June 1990

The expenses incurred by Tolcon on this section of road are as follows

— Plaza operating costs	R3 397 142
— Route overheads	R474 323
— Route maintenance	R2 709 026
— Route services	R629 024

— Share of corporate office costs
 R2 228 895 |

— Share of promotional costs
 R311 428 |

— Share of training costs
 R528 667 |

— Share of interest costs
 R34 860 747 |

R45 139 252

The shortfall of interest was capitalised by further borrowings

(iii) No money had been paid over to Tolcon by the Department of Transport in respect of further construction costs on the N3 toll road between Heidelberg (Transvaal) and Pietermaritzburg as construction costs are financed from money market loans procured by Tolcon as an agent of the State

Military hospitals: bed occupancy rate

157 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansford 22/3/91*

What was the average bed occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1990?

B401E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council

194 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism *Hansford 22/3/91*

(1) What amounts have been (a) voted to the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council and (b) generated by this council itself since 1985, *Hansford 22/3/91*.

(2) whether he is the only member of the Cabinet who is authorised to concern himself with the implementation of policy by this council, if not, (a) why not and (b) what other members of the Cabinet are authorised to do so,

(3) what procedure is adopted in appointing a chairman for the said council?

B547E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Internal probe a whitewash, inquest is told

Star 23/3/91

MEMBERS of the SA Defence Force have been accused of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by the judge heading the inquest into the deaths of 42 men, women and children at Sebokeng on September 4 last year.

Mr Justice Eddie Stafford said that an earlier SADF internal inquiry had been a "total whitewash". He presented his findings in the Vereeniging Supreme Court yesterday.

A member of the SADF was held accountable for one death, that of Mr Hamilton Golela.

He is Rifleman John Booyesen (22), who after the judge's findings could possibly face a charge of murder arising out of Mr Golela's death. The findings have been forwarded to the Attorney-General.

Probability

Mr Justice Stafford further said "on probability", Unit 17 of the SADF, stationed at Vereeniging, could be responsible for the death of another three people, although he could not make a finding as to which individuals were responsible.

Mr Justice Stafford said with regard to the 38 other deceased, who appeared to be mainly ANC supporters, that the "probability" was that Inkatha members were responsible for their deaths. He said judging from the wounds, it was clear they had been savagely and brutally murdered.

Mr Justice Stafford said due to the limitations of the inquest, it could not be established which individuals were responsible for the deaths.

Altogether 19 people had died from gunshot wounds, 13 had been stabbed to death and 10 others died from multiple injuries, including one who had "shrapnel" wounds.

CARINA LE GRANGE

The judge's broadside against the SADF prompted further calls last night for the immediate resignation of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Cosatu (the Congress for South African Trade Unions) last night called for General Malan's resignation, while the African National Congress said in a statement that General Malan must "assume full responsibility for the action of soldiers under his command".

Cosatu said that if General Malan did not voluntarily resign, State President F W de Klerk should

"simply dismiss him".

Pan Africanist Congress spokesman Barney Desai told Saturday Star that the inquest found that SADF members had "once again fired at their own instance and that we have once more seen a trigger-happy reaction" such as the country was "unfortunately" used to.

An SADF spokesman told Saturday Star that the defence force had noted the judgment handed down by Mr Justice Stafford.

The spokesman added that in terms of the Inquest Act "the matter must now be referred to the Attorney-General for his consideration for a possible prosecution" and the whole matter was therefore regarded as sub judice.

Mr Justice Stafford yesterday found that a member of the SADF could possibly be held responsible for the death of one man, Hamilton Golela.

Lawyers for Human Rights expressed its shock at the findings and a director, Ahmed Motala, said the LHR believed the findings clearly indicated that the police and the judiciary could not find solutions to the violence which is currently "racking our country".

The ANC said Mr Justice Stafford's findings indicated that Inkatha must assume responsibility for the actions of its members and followers.

Cosatu condemned Inkatha for its action which it said resulted in the deaths of 38 women, children and men, stating it expected Inkatha to institute an internal hearing to discipline the 137 members who had been arrested at the hostel at the time.

Research

Peter Fabricius reports from Cape Town that Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said he had not had an opportunity to read the inquest judgment, but it was disappointing that it appeared to have made a finding on only one of the 42 deaths.

"We would like to see all possible steps taken to research this matter further," he said.

National Party defence spokesman Dr Boy Geldenhuys said he believed in the rule of law and stood by the findings of the judge.

Conservative Party law and order spokesman Moolman Mentz said he would prefer not to comment before studying the judgment properly.

(254)
Sebokeng: judge lashes SADF

Judge (254)

lashes

SADF 23/3/91

MEMBERS of the SA Defence Force have been accused of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by the judge heading the inquest into the deaths of 42 men, women and children at Sebokeng on September 4 last year.

Mr Justice Eddie Stafford said that an earlier SADF internal inquiry had been a "total whitewash". He presented his findings in the Vereeniging Supreme Court yesterday.

The judge's comments have renewed calls for General Magnus Malan's resignation.

● Full report on PAGE 3.

MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force were branded liars by the judge who conducted an inquest into the deaths of 42 people in Sebokeng last year.

At least four of the 42 were killed when soldiers opened fire on 5 000 people outside a Sebokeng hostel on September 4.

The court found that 137 Inkatha supporters were trapped in the hostel with a mob of mainly African National Congress supporters baying for their blood outside.

When the soldiers arrived they found a crowd convinced that the hostel inmates were responsible for earlier killings and also believed that the police were siding with the Zulu movement Inkatha.

In a blistering attack Mr Justice Eddie Stafford said the soldiers of Group 17 of Witwatersrand Command had lied to protect a colleague and that many had committed perjury.

He added: "The SADF inquiry into the shooting, held in October 1990, was an exercise in futility

Silent

"The (soldiers') actions were whitewashed at the SADF inquiry. Each soldier exercised his right to remain silent. They threw no light (on) the incident

"No records are kept of shots fired by each soldier"

The judge was unable to find that the death of 41 of the victims was brought about by the actions of any particular person or persons

However, it could be ascertained that Hamilton Piyose Golela was shot dead by Rifleman John Booyesen.

"Rfn Booyesen intentionally shot and murdered Golela. No reliable evidence was placed in court that he shot in self-defence," said Mr Justice Stafford.

Rfn Booyesen, who spent three years in the army, was 22 years old. He left school in 1986 when he was in Std 8

"In these circumstances and being confronted, not attacked, by a huge and hostile crowd, this young man panicked."

Mr Justice Stafford found that after the first shot was fired by Rfn Booyesen, a total of 162 rounds were fired in the 22-second fusillade

The judge also found that Group 17, based at Vereeniging, was responsible for

Sunday Times Reporters

the death of three other people.

However, he could not rule on which individuals were responsible for the deaths of the three — Tumelo Petrus Mofokeng, David Tefeni and Buti Petrus Nhlapo.

He could also not make a finding on the remaining 38 people who "were savagely and brutally murdered"

During the inquest Mr Justice Stafford said there was prima facie evidence that one officer had committed perjury and pointed out that a corporal's testimony contradicted evidence from that of several policemen.

The contradiction centred largely on the throwing of a petrol bomb prior to the troops' fusillade.

Corporal David Eiman insisted he had seen a man in the crowd try to throw a bomb at Rfn Booyesen, who then shot the man dead. He said the bomb fell to pieces in front of the man's body.

This was contradicted by the South African Police district commissioner, Colonel Piet Fourie, who said he had walked to the body immediately after the shooting and had seen no petrol bomb.

Under cross-examination, SADF Commandant Stefanus Lombard admitted he had not told the truth about the bomb in an earlier statement to police.

Worrying

His statement said he saw SADF Commandant Alf Clulee pick up the bomb from the ground next to the body. In court he admitted that he had not seen the bomb.

Democratic Party spokesman Tian van der Merwe said the attempts by SADF members to defeat the ends of justice reflected a worrying trend that "they are a law unto themselves".

This arrogant trend would have to be reversed if the SADF was to play a constructive role in the new South Africa.

"Clearly this will not take place while President FW de Klerk remains hell-bent on retaining General Magnus Malan as Minister of Defence," he said

An SADF spokesman said yesterday the matter would be referred to the Attorney General and was therefore regarded as sub judice.

SADF slammed on Sebokeng deaths

By SOPHIE TEMA

254

AN SADF rifleman intentionally shot and killed a man outside Sebokeng Hostel on September 4 last year. (Pages 24/3/91)

Three other members of a group of 5 000 ANC supporters were found to have been killed outside the hostel after they were fired at by soldiers.

These were among the findings of Judge Eddie Stafford, presiding over the judicial inquest into the deaths of 42 people killed at the hostel.

Stafford said it was clear that rifleman John Booyens, who fired the first shot, intentionally shot

and killed Hamilton Golela. Stafford found no evidence suggesting that Booyens shot the man in self-defence.

Stafford said most of the men in the SADF were illiterate and immature, as was the case with Booyens, who was only 22 years old and had only reached Std 8 in school.

"Under these circumstances, this young man could well have panicked.

"But I cannot excuse his conduct especially, because this probably sparked off the other shooting on that day," said the Judge.

Stafford said he found that nei-

ther the commandant nor his two lieutenants who were there that day gave the order to open fire and added that even the SAP had sent a frantic warning to the SADF not to shoot.

Stafford said he found most of the evidence placed before him had been contaminated with perjury and this made it difficult to reach a concrete conclusion.

Stafford said he found the whole battle was sparked off by the fact that Inkatha was driven away from the hostel and this aggrieved its supporters and gave rise to the fighting that broke out.

It was a miracle that more people had not died after 162 rounds of ammunition were fired from 23 guns in about 22 seconds by SADF soldiers.

Responding to the findings, the ANC said military chiefs should bear the blame for the deaths of those killed by soldiers.

The ANC said the inquest's finding that the 38 other victims had probably died at the hands of Inkatha attackers could indicate Inkatha bore much responsibility for the violence that has hit townships on the Reef.

But it added proper mechanisms must be established to prevent any further massacres.

Lawyers for Human Rights said it was shocked at the finding that no one could be found responsible for the killing of 41 people that sparked severe criticism of the security forces.

SADF men responsible for 4 Sebokeng deaths

B 12 am
25/3/91

Business Day Reporter

254

THE judicial inquest into the deaths of 42 people at the Sebokeng hostel last year found that members of an SA Defence Force unit were responsible for killing four people

Mr Justice Stafford found a Group 17 member, Rfn John Booysen, shot and murdered Hamilton Golela when troops opened fire on a crowd outside the hostel on September 4.

His findings have now been forwarded to the Attorney-General, Sapa reports.

The judge found that "on probability" Group 17 was responsible for three other deaths, although the inquest could not establish which individuals were responsible

He could not make a finding on who was responsible for the deaths of the other 38 people, most of whom were ANC members.

A total of 19 people died from gunshot wounds, 13 were stabbed to death and 10 died from multiple injuries

Mr Justice Stafford said he could now disclose the army had not shot and killed 11 people as rumoured in newspaper reports.

The SADF said on Friday it had taken note of the findings. A spokesman said the matter was now sub judice and he could not comment further.

The ANC said military chiefs should bear the blame for the deaths of those killed by soldiers.

"Responsibility for these deaths lies not only with the individual soldiers, but primarily with those leaders of the SADF and the culture of violence engendered by the role played by the SADF," an ANC statement said

Men arrested

TRA
TR

DUE

MEN

WITH

BE E

PLEA

CAP

MON

FOR

We a



MERCANTILE

(Registration No 871)

(Mercantile Registrars)

ACQUISITION OF SHAREHO

Mercantile Bank Limited ("Mer") that its holding company, ("Mercantile Bank Holdings") Mercantile Registrars, (former) from 15 September 1990

Mercantile Bank Holdings is ow Fund Management Limited, wh IGI Group, and 14,89 % by M

o
a
)
p
re
de
l
it
o
re



Magnus slates Hani 'war talk'

stay 27/3/91



Political Staff

254

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has lashed out at the "war talk" of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) chief of staff Chris Hani, in one of his sharpest attacks yet on African National Congress hardliners.

General Malan accused Mr Hani and his supporters of jeopardising negotiations and warned him to bear in mind that his indemnity against legal action was only temporary.

He also repeated earlier accusations that the ANC had a hidden agenda to use MK in intimidating and mobilising people in the townships.

Criticised

He also criticised ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela for his "transparent" practice of "evading realities and blaming everything on the Government".

General Malan's attack followed reports of Mr Hani's statements this week in which he said, among other things, that the question of whether the ANC would resume the armed struggle depended on the "behaviour of the regime".

General Malan said all who were committed to the new South Africa were "sick and tired" of Mr Hani's threats of violence.

He said Mr Hani and his "bed-fellow" Joe Slovo, the gen-

eral secretary of the South African Communist Party, simply wanted the parliamentary system destroyed and wanted to create in its place an interim government with dictatorial powers and full control over all security forces.

Yet, he said, MK was nothing more than a "paper tiger which has no right to exist".

"They say piously that they gave up the armed struggle as a sacrifice. This is absurd, since MK never had a military capability."

General Malan said statements by Mr Hani and Mr Slovo reflected a "dangerous tactical shift" which boiled down to power hunger.

"Those committed to the new South Africa have seen through this and will not be blackmailed by it."

He said "reasonable South Africans seeking a government in which representation for all is guaranteed can no longer afford this sort of cold-bloodedness."

"In the name of an orderly and stable future, the people of South Africa have a right to demand that Mr Mandela says precisely where he stands."

He added "Time is running out for the destroyers of the process of building a new SA."

"The sooner the ANC ditches the illusion that it is the sole government of the future and can do just as it pleases, the sooner an orderly process can begin."

ANC 'takes exception' to attacks by Malan

Political Correspondent

THE war of words between the ANC and General Magnus Malan flared again yesterday following the Defence Minister's latest attack on MK chief of staff Mr Chris Hani.

This week General Malan warned Mr Hani that he should bear in mind that the indemnity he had been granted by the government was "only temporary".

The ANC yesterday said it took "strong exception" to the singling out of Mr Hani, a member of the national executive committee, for repeated attacks by General Malan.

It also condemned the way in which the government was handling the entire indemnity issue, and demanded that NEC member Mr Ronnie Kasrils immediately be afforded full indemnity and that the warrant for his arrest be withdrawn.

ANC knows it has many shortcomings — Hani

THE ANC sometimes violated democratic norms, and it was the duty of the alternative media to point out these shortcomings, said the chief of staff of Umtsho we Sizwe, Mr Chris Hani.

He said in an interview in the latest issue of New Era that the ANC knew it had many shortcomings.

"Though criticism is often not a pleasing or palatable thing, for a movement to remain basically democratic it needs to be criticised — and especially by those sharing its goals.

"We might uphold the best goals in the world, yet use wrong methods in pursuing them. We sometimes tend to violate democratic norms. It is the duty of the alternative media to point out all those shortcomings." — Sapa

H I G H L Y -
TRAINED policemen, military servicemen, ex-servicemen and para-military personnel are allegedly among thousands recruited to join the Wenkommando (Victory Commando) of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB).

Since the unbanning of the liberation organisations, the AWB has been launching military training camps on an ongoing basis. According to the Cape leader of the organisation, the purpose of the camps is to consolidate rightwing military power

Preparing

Stef Jacobson, who is also commander of the Western Cape's Wenkommando, says the camps are preparing "the Boers for the coming revolution".

Describing the ANC as the hangers-on of the National Party, Jacobson says the "Boers must be militarily prepared for the chaos" of a system of one person, one vote

The Wenkommando was launched in Ventersdorp, in the Transvaal, in May 1990. Since then, thousands of

AWB 'army' recruiting 'thousands'

254
354

South
28/3-3/4/91

men, women and children have attended Wenkommando camps throughout South Africa

Highly-skilled instructors lend their services at the weekend camps. Trainees are instructed in the use of handguns, shotguns, automatic rifles, batons and knives

The elderly receive guidance in logistics, storage methods and first-aid.

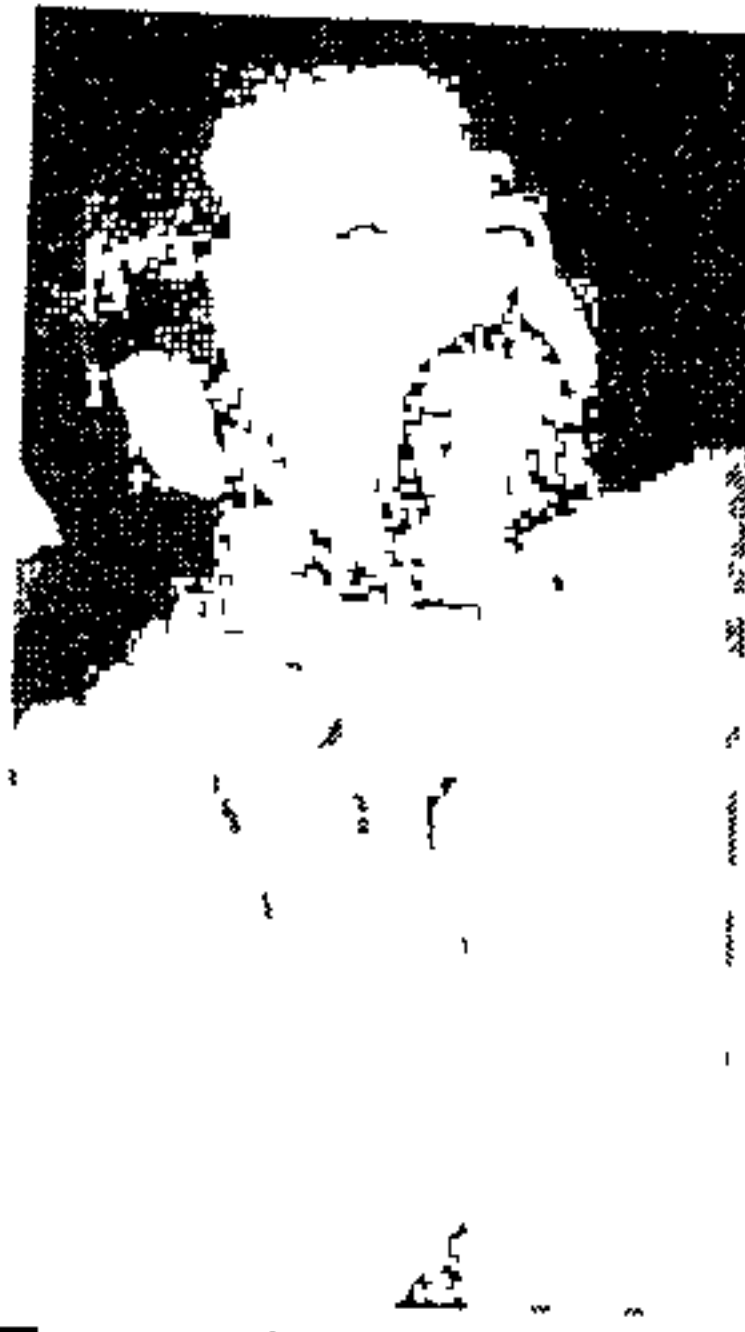
Recruitment takes place at public meetings of the AWB, but Jacobson says the majority of trainees are recruited by word of mouth

Joined

English-speaking people have also joined the AWB, as have French, German, Dutch and Hungarian citizens.

Jacobson says one does not have to be Afrikaans-speaking to be a "Boer".

He describes a "Boer" as a person of European descent



Eugene Terre'blanche

who subscribes to the programme and constitution of the AWB.

For example, the personal bodyguard of AWB chief Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, Mr Keith Conroy, is also regarded as a "Boer" and an Afrikaner, although he is an Irish immigrant.

Jacobson says the AWB is aware of infiltration of the

Wenkommando by government spies.

Some policemen joining the Wenkommando could be gathering information for the government's intelligence services.

Some spies are still being monitored and will eventually be exposed, he says.

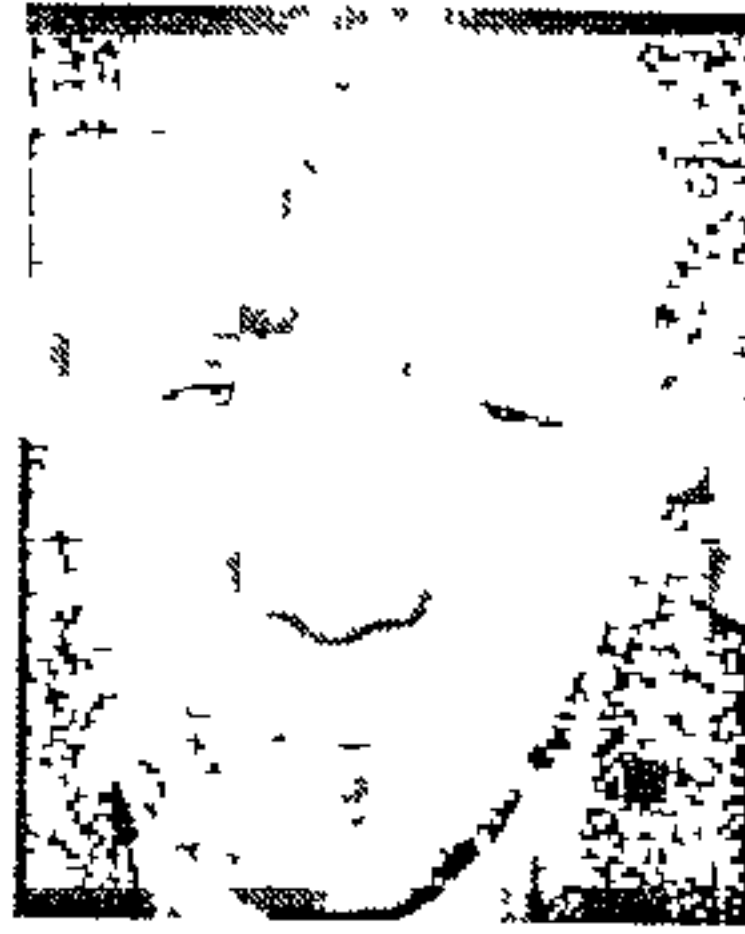
The camps are planned and coordinated by the Burgerraad (Council of Burgers).

Administrative

The Burgerraad serves as the administrative body for a specific region. Such councils exist in Fish Hoek, Hermanus, Bredasdorp and Beaufort West. Meetings take place monthly.

Jacobson says the AWB enjoys the "most loyal support" in the Cape Town area and in the southern suburbs.

Attempts to establish a Burgerraad in the northern suburbs have already failed three times.



MR CHRIS HANI

THE army in a new South Africa will be made up of present SADF members, the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and elements of homelands' armies

And, when MK initially returns, it will have to be confined to barracks along with the South African Defence Force, the ANC's military chief of staff, Mr Chris Hanu said in a report in *New Era*, a Cape Town magazine.

Hanu also said Umkhonto could only be brought back into the country once an interim government was set up.

"Before there is an interim government and a constituent assembly, the National Party will resist the question of building a future South African army

"But once we come into the period of an interim government foundations for integration must

MK should merge with SADF - Hanu

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN
Political
Correspondent

be laid," Hanu said.

There was no way that MK cadres would be brought back earlier. This would be tantamount to dissolving the ANC's military wing, and this was unacceptable, he said.

"Whilst we have not reached a certain stage in negotiations, it would be incorrect, and unwise, both from a tactical and

strategic point of view, to bring the army into the country," he said.

Hanu said the future South African army would have to be accountable to "civilian authority" in parliament. He also stressed the need for mechanisms to block the military from interfering in politics.

As an interim measure, when MK was brought back into the country, they would have to be supported on a par with the SADF by an interim government, said Hanu.

Sowetan 28/3/91

254

... out ... many Kurdish refugees living in Pakistani camps siogans against Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein in Rawalpindi yesterday Some 200 people took part in the demonstration to demand support for Kurds in their battle against President Saddam's rule. Picture Reuter

Adding new hue to SA's diplomatic effort

LIEUTENANT-commander Yegan Moodley is more than just the Assistant South African Naval Attache in Washington

As the first black to be posted abroad at a military attache, he is a symbol of the new South Africa

The bearded, 31-year-old naval officer has been posted to the US since late last year, to a position he says he would have found personally difficult to hold had it not been for the sweeping political reforms of President de Klerk

Commander Moodley, in America for three years with his wife Vanitha and their two-year-old son Sudarshan, was recently presented with a medal by the new ambassador to the US, Harry Schwarz

The Chief of the SA Defence Force Medal was awarded for the management skills he displayed in his previous position

as First Lieutenant/Operations Officer on a navy strike craft

Presenting the medal in his capacity as Commander Moodley's current commanding officer, Mr Schwarz, himself a symbol of the changing South Africa, said the sailor was not only a credit to the navy but also to the embassy

"He has demonstrated he has capabilities not only aboard ship but also in the diplomatic field," Mr Schwarz said

In a separate interview, the ambassador described the commander (a rank equivalent to an army major) as a courageous, forceful protagonist of the new South Africa

"He fully supports in every way the creation of a new society in which discrimination finds no place. At the same time, he shows no bitterness in respect of the past," he added

The citation which came with Commander Moodley's medal,

his third military decoration, said his innovative ideas and good management skills had always given his ship's company goals to attain

"His personal interest in the efficiency of the men under his control has ensured that they were well-trained and well led," the citation said

Commander Moodley attended Clarwood Secondary School in Durban, and Durban-Westville University

He joined the navy in 1978, becoming the first person of colour to undergo the officer's course at the Naval College in Gordon's Bay

Star 28/3/91

A bearded, 31-year-old SA naval officer of Indian descent posted to the US since last year is a symbol of the hopes of the new South Africa. By DAVID BRAUN in Washington

He was posted to his desk job in Washington on November 1 last year — a position he sees as a coveted "biggie"

His duties are to assist the Naval Attache in representing the SA Navy and liaising with the US Navy

As such, he attends numerous conferences, seminars and functions, rubbing shoulders with naval attaches from all parts of the world. In late April he will take part in a special tour of the

west coast, including Hawaii, which the US Navy has organised for the Washington naval attache corps

Commander Moodley says there is a lot for the SA Navy to learn from the US Navy

He says it has been an exciting experience for him, not only because Washington is the capital of the world, but also because he has been able to monitor at close hand the war in the Persian Gulf

Commander Moodley is wary of political questions, preferring to maintain the traditional soldier's position of professional disinterest in such subjects

As the first military attache of colour, however, he is conscious of his position as a person of Indian descent representing the South African Defence Force in Washington

"I admit I was a bit nervous about the reaction of the Department of Foreign Affairs,

which is not as integrated as the SADF. But my fears were unfounded. From the ambassador downwards, my wife and I have been treated warmly and as full members of the family," he says

Commander Moodley admits it would have been very difficult to represent South Africa as a person of colour in the era before President de Klerk

"Mr de Klerk has taken the wind out of his opponents' sails. I certainly do not have personal difficulty in representing his policies. In fact, his reforms have vindicated my decision to join the navy, because I always believed South Africa was going to change in this way"

"I find they are fascinated by the South African Indian community. It is as if I am giving them a debriefing of South African Indian history of the past 100 years," Commander Moodley says □

254

which is not as integrated as the SADF. But my fears were unfounded. From the ambassador downwards, my wife and I have been treated warmly and as full members of the family," he says

Commander Moodley admits it would have been very difficult to represent South Africa as a person of colour in the era before President de Klerk

"Mr de Klerk has taken the wind out of his opponents' sails. I certainly do not have personal difficulty in representing his policies. In fact, his reforms have vindicated my decision to join the navy, because I always believed South Africa was going to change in this way"

"I find they are fascinated by the South African Indian community. It is as if I am giving them a debriefing of South African Indian history of the past 100 years," Commander Moodley says □

FM 29/3/91

THE CCB
AT SEA

256

A R5m fishing vessel under attachment in Durban harbour is adding to the list of intrigue surrounding the Civil Co-operation Bureau's covert operations

The saga of the *Margit Rye*, the ship at the centre of a court squabble between former CCB member Andre Groenewald and the Minister of Defence, would read like a spy comedy if there were not so much taxpayers' money involved

Bought in Denmark with CCB funds by recruited member Groenewald, apparently for the purpose of gathering information in international waters, the matter first appeared in court at the beginning of this year when the SADF made a hush-hush application to get Groenewald to return the ship. He refused, saying the State owed him money, which he calculated to be about R1,1m for relocation purposes. Groenewald claims he had been offered only a "minimal" retrenchment package from the SADF of R67 000.

It also emerged that Groenewald was instructed to register the Margit Rye Shipping Company in Malta and Gibraltar and to open two foreign bank accounts with R250 000 from CCB funds.

The SADF application was unsuccessful and the late Justice John Bristow ordered the SADF to pay costs.

The following week, however, the SA Navy boarded the ship, ordered the crew off, and towed the *Margit Rye* to the naval base at Salisbury Island.

Groenewald then took court action and won. The SADF was ordered to return the vessel to Groenewald, the registered owner, and once again was ordered to pay costs.

But before he could settle on board the Minister of Defence successfully applied for a summons and warrant of arrest to be issued against the ship. Groenewald returned to court to have the arrest set aside, arguing he had been promised the money to relocate and he feared his life was in danger after "hearing rumours" that the military wing of the ANC was after him.

It was ruled, however, that the Minister of Defence should be given the opportunity to reply before a finding is made, and the *Margit Rye* remains under arrest.

Groenewald, believed to be in Pretoria, would not speak directly to the *FM*. His lawyer, Terry Mahon, says his client will wait for an opposing affidavit from the minister before considering his next step. He adds that more information might be forthcoming from Groenewald "later" ■

MORE JAW THAN WAR

AFRICAN NEMESIS: WAR AND REVOLUTION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA 1945-2010 by Paul Moorcraft (Macdonald Purnell, 495pp, R129,95)

FM 29/3/91 (254)
 The main thrust of this book is to demonstrate the effect that military power has, exerted on political developments in southern Africa since 1945.

And since "Pretoria is, after all, the central player on the crowded stage," Moorcraft's book is largely concerned with the part that the SADF has played — not just in withstanding the threats posed by guerrilla forces of the ANC and Swapo — but in destabilising neighbouring states which have given aid or shelter to these organisations. He is also interested in the way the SADF has become an integral — sometimes dominating — part of the National Party power structure.

In 1945 "SA was a small military power, still nestling in the protective bosom of an exhausted British Empire." Even after the NP came to power in 1948, SA remained a minor military power, trying to persuade Britain and its Nato allies to include this country in a joint security pact against the "worldwide communist menace."

But in the Sixties, after withdrawing from the Commonwealth and declaring itself a republic, and after the UN had decreed a ban on the sale of arms to SA, the NP decided to build up a large, modern defence force, committed initially to internal security.

According to Moorcraft, the Permanent Force (the regular command and training nucleus for the reserve Civilian Force) was almost doubled by 1964, while 20 000 national servicemen — a tenfold increase since 1960 — were in training. In 1967 compulsory military service replaced the selective ballot system and two years later SA had 200 000 armed and trained men.

Throughout the Seventies, as the concept of a "total national strategy" was devised to counter the supposed communist conspiracy against SA, the SADF (and its budget) grew bigger and its political voice stronger.

The concept of total strategy, says Moorcraft, was most strongly favoured by P W Botha when he was Defence Minister, and by his successor, General Magnus Malan. The two men used the revived State Security Council (SSC) as a form of politburo which became more important than the Cabinet.



Botha ordered raids

"Perhaps 70% of its 400 members and staff were drawn from the security forces and the SSC constructed throughout the country a shadow, parallel administration, called the National Security Management System."

The "acceptable" face of this system was concerned with winning the hearts and minds of "dissident" South Africans. But beneath the mask was another system, one engaged in "coercion, co-option, divide-and-rule," encouraging vigilantes and assassination of anti-apartheid individuals. Frequently these activities were financed and carried out without the knowledge — and sometimes against the express instructions — of the minister involved.

Not only did this occur within SA but it also seemed to be the rule in this country's relations with its neighbours. While many of the military interventions in such countries as Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Lesotho, Botswana and Zambia — and Moorcraft details the internal conflicts in all these countries — were carried out with the knowledge and approval of the NP government, there were occasions when senior military men and some Cabinet ministers conspired against other ministers.

In May 1986, for example, while the Commonwealth's so-called Eminent Persons Group was desperately trying to mend fences between SA and Zambia, in particular, P W Botha ordered SADF raids on alleged ANC targets in Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone.

The raids achieved nothing militarily, based as they were on outdated intelligence, says Moorcraft, but he adds that they were a total surprise to Foreign Minister Pik Botha who, it is claimed, first heard about them on his car radio and was then left to sort out the diplomatic mess — not for the first or last time.

FM 29/3/91 (254)
 According to Moorcraft, however, the military influence within the top echelons of the NP has been severely reined in under President F W de Klerk and could — as in Rhodesia in late 1979 — be used for benign ends. Then, when the most militant Rhodesian Front *bittereinders* were calling for all-out war and military victory, senior military men were busy knocking sense into the "Gotterdammerung brigade" and persuading them that a negotiated settlement was the only feasible answer.

As Moorcraft points out, SA is nowhere near the Rhodesian crisis of 1979-1980 but it does indicate that sensible military leaders may sometimes act as a restraining influence on extremist politicians.

Moorcraft, a former senior instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, has been a university lecturer, journalist, author and, more recently, independent film producer specialising in war documentaries. He outlines southern Africa's problems well and impartially.

Unfortunately, events have overtaken his



Malan total strategy

predictions, as this book was written before ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's release. Nevertheless, Moorcraft sees three possible outcomes for SA, based on other African models.

The "Botswana Option" envisages a grand indaba between the NP, ANC and other political parties, leading within three to five years to a multiracial coalition, producing in turn a stable multiparty democracy.

The "Zimbabwe Option" foresees a further 10-15 years of racial conflict resulting in massive additional casualties on both sides and an eventual "surrender" of white power.

The "Mozambique Option" involves prolonged, indecisive war resulting in a total collapse of the economy and any semblance of law and order. Everybody gets an equal share of chaos.

In a postscript, written since Mandela's release, Moorcraft describes the Botswana model as the most likely outcome. He suggests there is real hope that "jawing rather than warring" may lead to a peaceful outcome.

Brian Furlonger

BUYING BOOKS

Some books reviewed by the *FM* may not be readily available.

If you have difficulty obtaining a title, we suggest you place an order with a reputable bookshop or contact the publisher's local representative.

Here are the contact numbers for the book reviewed this week (code 011):

- Tel 787-5830, or
- Fax 787-0442

Hani talks of 'new' SADF

Star 30/3/91
DRIES VAN HEERDEN

ANC ready
to move ~~SADF~~ (254)
MK men in

THE African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, has started training pilots and naval officers to prepare to serve in a future South African defence force, according to an interview with MK chief-of-staff Chris Hani.

In the interview, due to appear next week in the ANC publication, Mayibuye, Mr Hani says MK has expanded its camps in a number of countries "to accommodate the growing inflow of recruits".

He is also "negotiating with many more countries" to increase the number of cadres undergoing air force and navy training.

"We are under tremendous pressure from young members of the ANC to provide them training," Mr Hani says

'Rehabilitation'

He says the formation of a future army for the country will be dealt with during the negotiation process. He rejects the notion that the present SA Defence Force will continue to operate in its present form and says MK will play a role in the building of armed forces to serve a democratic society

"We accept that we cannot wish away the SADF. It is an army with thousands of soldiers and officers. I think it is possible for those elements to undergo rehabilitation and reorientation to be part of a new SA army

"The new army will have to have specific guidelines so that in future it is not used to entrench the hegemony of any particular political group," he says

Mr Hani says the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle was "unilateral" and the movement "received nothing in return"

He says the agreements reached with the Government imply that MK can continue "recruiting and training people within the country in the fields of drilling, physical preparedness, martial arts, tactics, etc"

"The only thing that would be illegal in terms of the regime's laws would be training in the use of firearms and explosives"

However, he makes it clear that the ANC will proceed with the creation of "self-defence units". Discussions on this subject are also being held with other groups such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation.

"We have to allay their fears. Some feel we are building these units to strengthen ourselves against them. We have to show them we are totally frank and above-board on the question of self-defence"

He also rejects the suggestion that the training of these units contradicts agreements made with the Government

"We shall continue this (building self-defence units) and we know that the Government is going to take exception to this

"We cannot accept double standards. If it is okay for whites to have their neighbourhood watch, it should be equally acceptable for blacks to have self-defence units"

Mr Hani admits for the first time that the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle has led to tensions and unhappiness "and a ripple of uncertainty" within the ranks of MK

"We had to convince our cadres that this was not a betrayal of the armed struggle

'Uncertainties'

"We also had to convince them that MK will never be demolished but will remain intact as an integral armed wing of the organisation. These explanations have helped in clearing the uncertainties and now the situation has been stabilised, more or less"

Mr Hani emphasises that the negotiation process will not mean the dismantling of MK structures in countries neighbouring South Africa

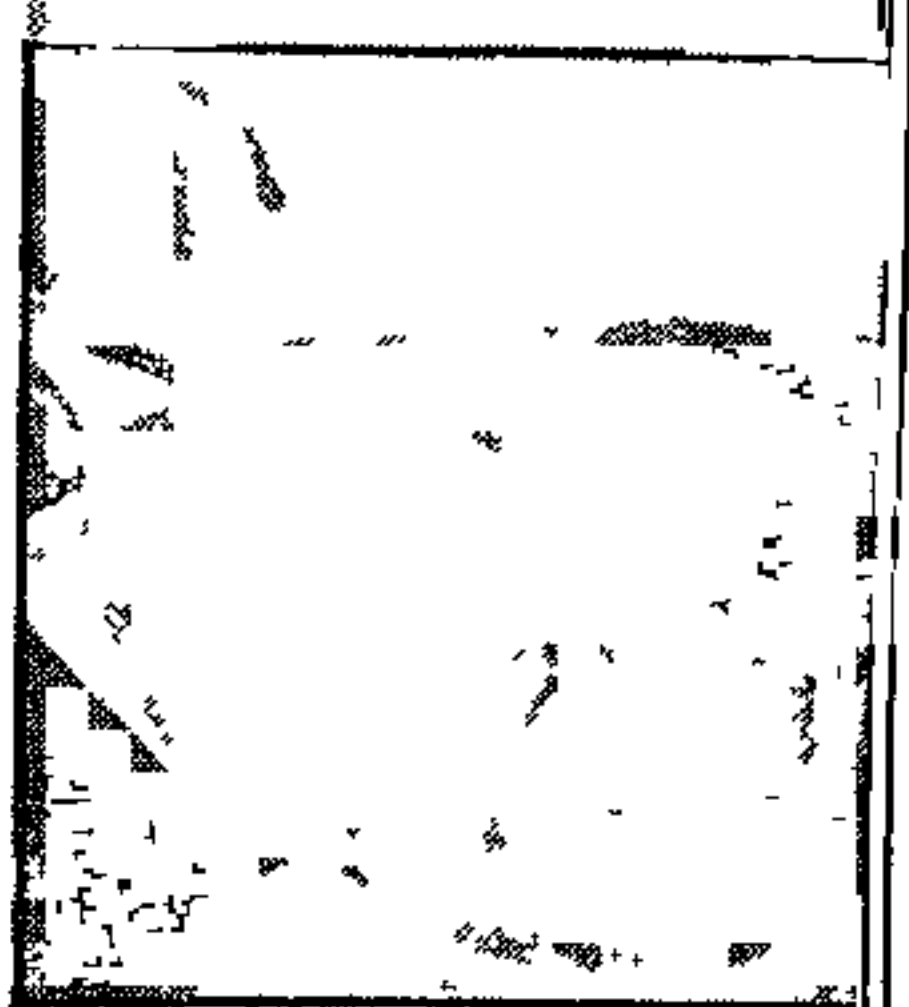
"Those in the camps have to remain there for a longer time as a cohesive army because we have not yet achieved our freedom

"If, tomorrow the Government was to go back to the old ways of harassing and brutalising the people, surely the ANC would have a right to deploy its army to defend the people," he says

More patients bank on their own blood
Star 28/3/91

KEN OWEN ON SUNDAY

254



SOUTH AFRICA won a mighty battle on the banks of the Lomba River in Angola in October 1987, thanks to the reckless bravery of the men of 61 Mechanised Battalion, and to the wondrous G5 howitzer. But victory was soon overwhelmed by a succession of failures known to the outside world, not quite accurately, as the battle for Cuito Cuanavale.

Between Lomba and Cuito Cuanavale lies a saga of inferior aircraft, poor logistics, feeble generalship and repeated failure by the SADF to achieve its objectives. It sounded a harsh warning: the arms embargo had so sapped our strength that President Botha's aggressive regional policy was faltering. Our army was too weak for its own ambition.

The victory on the Lomba was a fine feat of arms in which a small force of Ratels took on a larger force of T54/55 tanks in heavy bush, and thrashed them. The tanks fired on the move, the Ratels had to stop to fire, and then bolt into the bush. Only courage could win such a battle.

Fred Bridgland, in his new history *The War for Africa* (Ashanti), quotes this account by one of the field officers: "Indirect fire was raining in all around from the enemy artillery. Bushes were burning, trees were fall-

ing and there was a constant ping-pong and resonating ringing as bullets and bits of shrapnel ricocheted from the Ratels."

The Angolan soldiers outnumbered the South Africans by four to one, but many were illiterate teenagers — one captured sergeant was 16 years old — and they were soon panicked into leaving the thick, protective bush to flee over swampy grassland in an effort to escape across the Lomba River.

Their vehicles bogged down in the open, and were systematically destroyed by the Ratels and the distant G5s. Afterwards Angolan aircraft bombed their own abandoned vehicles to keep them out of the hands of the South Africans, helping to create a mechanical graveyard that the SADF generals later showed off proudly to selected correspondents.

After the battle, South African forces were ordered to pursue the three fleeing brigades and to "clear all enemy forces from the eastern side of the Cuito River before December 15 1987." That objective was never to be achieved.

One reason was that, for all Armscor's efforts, the obsolete South African Air Force was no match for the MiG23s flown by Cubans and Angolans. When the South African troops made the mistake of trying to move

forward in daylight, they were immediately attacked from the air. Their only salvation was Unita's Stinger missiles, which kept the MiGs flying too high to bomb accurately.

The SAAF Mirages had to creep along the treetops to avoid detection by radar, and pop briefly into the air to "toss" their bombs at the target before diving back to the deck. On one bizarre occasion they pretended to be making for Cuito Cuanavale, drawing the MiGs out of their bunkers so that the G5s could shoot at them, then the Mirages turned tail and fled.

The G5s had to move constantly from place to place to avoid detection from the air, and the task of moving their heavy ammunition "contributed to the SADF's growing logistical head-

S/Times

31/3/91

aches". In the end, ammunition was so short that the G5 battery, though within range of the air base at Cuito Cuanavale, could fire only one gun at a time.

The ensuing months were frustrating for the field officers. They struggled through bush so thick that they frequently reached objectives too late — arriving, at least once, only after their Unita allies had taken heavy casualties. They blundered into ambushes or into minefields.

After one ambush an officer complained: "We never did see them, we only knew we were in a fight because shells began to bring down trees and branches around us." On another occasion, a South African combat group landed in a minefield which was clearly marked on its maps. One Angolan force, trapped against

the Angolan operation threatened that illusion. The arms embargo was sapping the SADF's strength and the cost of self-sufficiency in the sinews of war was crushing the economy. To sustain armed diplomacy and military dominance, the SADF had an air force that dared not fly, and an army that could not move in daylight.

The intellectual flaw in the Botha-SADF simply lacked the strength to "achieve its objectives".

Cuito Cuanavale heralded the end of the rag-tag African army dug into the east bank of the Cuito River. Little enough for Angola, but to South Africa it sent a message of hope: the military caste had feet of clay.

THE Angolan operation threatened that illusion. The arms embargo was sapping the SADF's strength and the cost of self-sufficiency in the sinews of war was crushing the economy. To sustain armed diplomacy and military dominance, the SADF had an air force that dared not fly, and an army that could not move in daylight.

The intellectual flaw in the Botha-SADF simply lacked the strength to "achieve its objectives".

Cuito Cuanavale heralded the end of the rag-tag African army dug into the east bank of the Cuito River. Little enough for Angola, but to South Africa it sent a message of hope: the military caste had feet of clay.

ures. Vital spares for the tanks did not arrive for 10 weeks. Clean overalls ordered in December turned up in February. An impatience officer commanded a helicopter to fetch ammunition. Some artillerymen had seen no fresh meat or vegetables for 10 weeks. The phrase that recurs is "failed to achieve objectives".

Most of this, of course, was hidden from the South African public by censorship. And even when the SADF could no longer conceal its involvement, Bridgland says, its officers lied on points of detail. The armed forces were furtive, secretive and increasingly distrustful of their own people at home.

The reason — though Bridgland does not say so — is easy to discern. Under the adoring favouritism of President Botha, the SADF had reached deep into civilian politics. It had captured control of regional foreign policy from Pik Botha's diplomats, and it had brushed aside the bureaucrats (whom it despised) to deal directly with social problems. It squatted across all lines of communication in the government.

The raid into Maseru, which brought Lesotho to heel, and the Renamo operations that cleared the way for the Nkomati Accord, had created a perception that South Africa could establish dominance by military force. The cross-border raids into Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola, even failures like the raid on Cabinda, were used to sustain a spurious aura of derring-do competence.

From foreign policy to domestic politics was a short step. The SADF held out an implicit promise that, when the chips were down, the army would rescue white South Africa from its black countrymen. On this illusory promise rested the status, the budget, and the personal fortunes of the officers' corps.

RIDGLAND, though warmly sympathetic to the field officers, reports scathingly on the decision to pull out of battle so that the national servicemen could be home for Christmas. Fresh troops had to be retrained, and the advance was delayed so long that malaria and hepatitis took a toll.

Meanwhile, the SADF scattered propaganda pamphlets on Angolan troops, urging them to surrender, but forgetting they were illiterate. Worst of all were the logistical fail-

PUBLIC SECTOR — GOVT. ~~SECTOR~~ DEFENCE

1991

APRIL — JUNE

Malan doesn't scare me, says ANC's Hani

Chris Hani will not leave South Africa even if his indemnity is withdrawn, the chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), says

Mr Hani was commenting on a warning by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the MK chief's indemnity was only temporary.

"I'm not intimidated by Malan or by (President F W) De Klerk's government. I'm not frightened by their threats to withdraw the indemnity

"And certainly, I'm not going to run away from this country. It is my country," Mr Hani said

Last week, General Malan sharply attacked Mr Hani and SA Communist Party (SACP) general secretary Joe Slovo for indulging in "war talk"

He accused Mr Hani and his supporters of jeopardising negotiations and warned him to bear in mind that his indemnity against legal action was only temporary

He claimed all who were committed to the new South Africa were "sick and tired" of

Mr Hani's threats of violence. MK was nothing more than a "paper tiger which has no right to exist," the general said

"I'll excuse Malan for his ignorance," Mr Hani said

"This government has had to deploy SA Defence Force forces all along the borders of South Africa to stop MK from coming inside the country

"They've not only confined themselves to that deployment, but they've crossed borders in pursuit of MK

"They've gone to Maseru, they've gone to Matola, they've gone to Zambia, they've gone to Zimbabwe, they've gone to Botswana and other places, because of MK

"MK is a reality Malan can never wish away

"They have actually locked up thousands of MK cadres in prisons within South Africa," Mr Hani said.

MK had played a significant part in the fight against apartheid. It had contributed to the struggle for liberation, had reinforced that struggle and had contributed to the crisis facing the South African Gov-

ernment, Mr Hani said

MK was a guerilla army, not a regular army

"So it can't be like (the) SADF, having Mirages, Impalas. But MK comrades have got the capacity to fight Malan's army any time. And that is known to Malan. He is just indulging in propaganda"

The returning MK members and commanders, Mr Hani said, had an important role to play in the unfolding political process

"These comrades left the country because of the persecution they received from the apartheid system

"I think they are very much aware that they're not coming back into a free and liberated South Africa. They come back into a South Africa which is still ruled by the same regime which forced them into exile," he said

"For all of us and especially for them, that objective of removing this government is still paramount, because none of our political, social and economic problems will be solved as long as this government is in power"

Mr Hani said — Sapa

CCB agent Donald Acheson deported

Staff Reporter

254

South Africa has deported self-confessed Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Donald Acheson

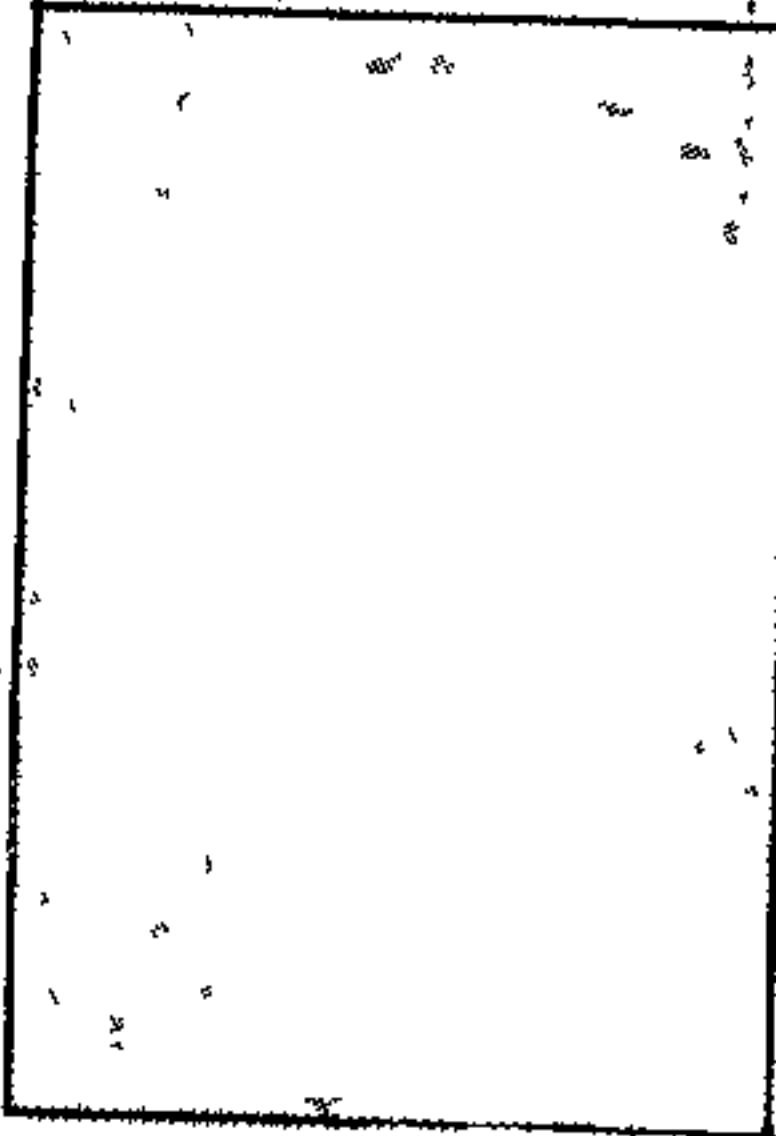
Mr Acheson, an Irish citizen who once worked in South Africa and, more recently, in Namibia, left for London on a South African Airways flight on Sunday night

This was confirmed last night by Piet Colyn, director-general of the Department of Home Affairs

Mr Colyn said lawyers had applied to renew Mr Acheson's work permit but the application had been rejected

Mr Acheson, whose alleged codename in the CCB was "The Cleaner", was acquitted by a Namibian court in Windhoek last year on a charge of having been involved in the murder of Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski

Mr Lubowski was shot dead by an unknown person or persons outside



Donald Acheson

his Windhoek home in September 1989

His death was the subject of heated debate during the hearings of the Harms Commission into alleged political murders

Mr Acheson's deportation comes six weeks after he was detained by immigration officials on February 15. He was held at John Vorster Square before leaving South Africa

It is not known whether his girlfriend, Cindi Leo, accompanied him to Britain

Former CCB man deported

Sowetan 2/4/91
SOUTH Africa has deported self-confessed Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Donald Acheson

Acheson, an Irish citizen who once worked in South Africa and, more recently, in the former South-West Africa, left for London on a South African Airways flight on Sunday night.

This was confirmed last night by the

director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Piet Colyn (254)

Colyn said lawyers had applied to renew Acheson's work permit, but that the application had been rejected

Acheson was acquitted in Windhoek last year on a charge of being involved in the murder of Swapo national executive Mr Anton Lubowski



TALKING TO MATIES . . . Mr Chris Hani (left) at Stellenbosch University yesterday and (right) part of the crowd which came to listen to his speech.

Hani calls for accountable military

Staff Reporter

PARLIAMENTARY control of the armed forces in a future South Africa was essential, ANC military chief Mr Chris Hani said at Stellenbosch University yesterday.

Mr Hani received a rousing welcome from about 800 students, at a meeting called by Nusas and the Black Students' Society.

The ANC was arguing for parliamentary control of the military, recognising the fact that the security forces had been politicised under apartheid and were

seen by many as instruments of the white state.

"Our security forces were almost in danger, at one time, of being a state within a state. Parliamentary authority was very weak, and sometimes key decisions were taken at the level of the State Security Council," Mr Hani said.

He believed a future South African army would be made up of a substantial portion of the SADF, because of its size, expertise, professionalism and sophistication.

It was important, therefore,

that the SADF should be prepared to serve a democratic South Africa. That preparation and orientation should start without delay, he said.

Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) would see the emergence of a democratic South Africa as the accomplishment of its mission, beyond which it would wither away.

MK members wishing to continue a military career would have to join a new South African army, whose guidelines would be laid down by a new democratic government.

CAN. 710/3/4/91 (254)



ANC to free dissidents soon

254

AR 6 4 5

3/4/91

Hani

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

ALL dissidents held by the African National Congress will be freed by the end of the year, says Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani.

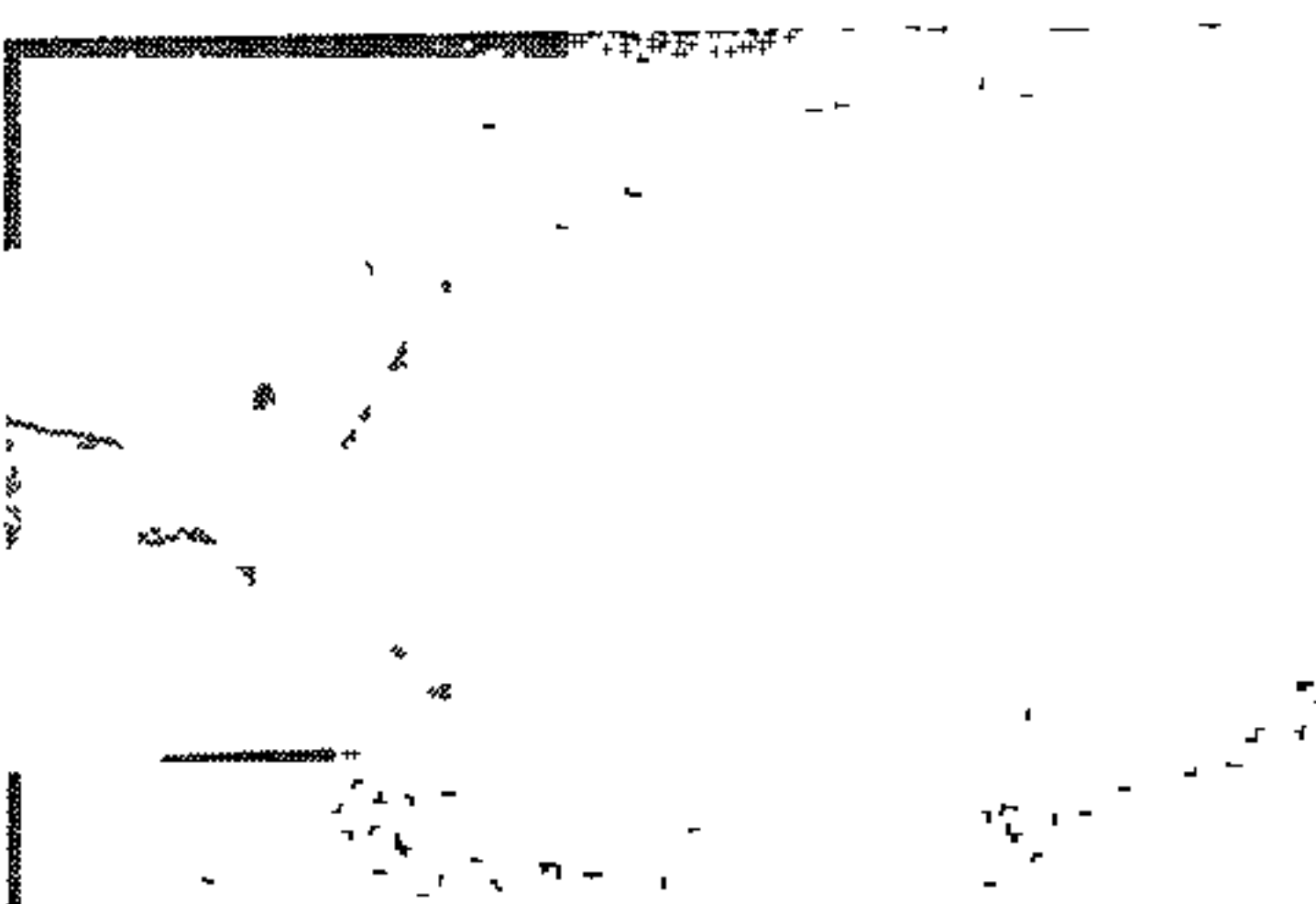
In reply to questions at the University of Stellenbosch yesterday, he said that "we shall do away with conscription" in a democratic South Africa, and pledged that the ANC would tell parents why people had "unfortunately" died in a mutiny at Quatro camp in Angola.

Township violence

Mr Hani urged President F W de Klerk to "do his job" and eliminate the violence in black townships "otherwise we shall have to form defence units as a matter of policy".

He denied that the ANC was being controlled or manipulated by the South African Communist Party — of which he is a member.

"People like Mandela (ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela) and Tambo (ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo) are not communists. I don't think that the ANC has been led by a president that's a communist. I should know better."



Mr Chris Hani

Asked about ANC dissidents, he told a packed meeting at the university that it had been necessary for the movement to set up a detention centre at Quatro because agents had been sent to assassinate ANC members. He had almost been killed in a car bomb attack in 1981, he said.

"We are in the process of releasing everybody. My own view is that everybody will

have been released by the end of the year."

A new democratic South Africa would not need a big army but "we do need an army in the event of somebody trying to attack us". The new army would be loyal to parliament and not be a "state within a state".

In a view which would probably "surprise" Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, he said the SADF, because of its sophistication and size, would probably provide the bulk of the new army.

Peaceful resolution

This army would also have elements of MK who wanted to pursue their military careers, "Bantustan armies" and cadres in the military wings of the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

Asked why the ANC was not protecting township residents, he said the movement was taking negotiations seriously. "We are not scoring points when we say that there is a need for the peaceful resolution of the problems in South Africa."

However, people wanted defence units and the ANC would meet soon to decide on this, he said.

INTERESTED LISTENER: Economics expert Professor Sampie Terblanche listens to Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani at the University of Stellenbosch.

Pictures LEON MULLER, The Argus

From SADF to South African People's Army

Star 4/4/91.

ONE of the difficult decisions President de Klerk will have to make in the negotiations with black leaders is how to restructure the South African Defence Force

This question of the SADF's future was one of the subjects of discussion at a conference just held at the University of Leicester, sponsored by the university's Federal Studies Centre and the SA Institute of International Affairs. Most of the papers were delivered by South African academics

The discussion centred on an address given by Professor Annette Seegers (political studies, University of Cape Town) on "The Role of the Military in Post-Apartheid South Africa"

Her main point was that the more representative a post-apartheid SADF becomes of all sections of the population, the easier everyone will sleep in their beds

This raises the problem of the integration of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), in the SADF. Defence Minister General Magnus Malan says a merger is out of the question — the SADF is an instrument of the State to protect all South Africans, whereas MK is "a self-confessed revolutionary organisation" that is still continuing the armed struggle. But everyone knows this is only the SADF's initial holding position

MK chief of staff Chris Hanu is pressing hard for integration, and no doubt in due course a form of integration will take place. But before that happens, decisions will have to be taken that are highly relevant to integration — on the size of the SADF, whether it should be a conscript army, and so forth.

Professor Seegers was less sceptical about the SADF's detachment from civil affairs than some other delegates were. She believes the SADF has not been "fundamentally compromised" by its recent history, and that it enjoys high legitimacy among whites

Unlike the SA Police, its morale is good, too. It has a record of "tactical ingenuity", and its counter-insurgency operations have been particularly skillful. It nurses no "corporate grievance", and — according to Professor Seegers — it has no intention of trying to penetrate civil affairs or prop up the bureaucracy

Dateline
London

Stanley
Uys



The SADF has been subjected to significant cutbacks in its budget, size and armour (whereas the size of the police force has doubled and expenditure increased substantially), but in the changed circumstances of southern Africa, all South Africa needs for its external defence is a minimum deterrent

This of course is not what military chiefs were saying only 18 months ago, when they warned that peace would cost more than war, because South Africa would have to shift the emphasis from counter-insurgency and bush warfare to buying conventional arms

According to Professor Seegers, South Africa has been ambiguous in the relationship between the military and the civil authority. The international liberal position has been to demand the maximum formal separation and subordination of the military to the civil authority, while the Marxist view has been to fuse the military with the party. Professor Seegers thinks South Africa has fallen

somewhere between these two positions (without seeking to usurp the civil authority)

During the discussion on Professor Seeger's address, pertinent points were made with justification or not, the fear exists among South Africans that the military might attempt a right-wing coup, that they might try to obstruct the country's democratisation, and that if they no longer have wars to fight, they might start poking their noses into civil matters

In two ways at least, delegates said, the SADF already has been politicised by providing back-up for the police in black townships, and by creating the Civil Co-operation Bureau

Professor John Barratt, director-general of the SA Institute of International Affairs, made the point that because security until recently was the Government's paramount objective, military thinking had been able to influence the making of foreign policy, particularly regionally

However, now that South Africa's relations with its neighbours had improved, and the military security factor was being de-emphasised, there had been "a marked bureaucratic change in policy-making, namely, the reduction of the influence of the military and the increase in that of Foreign Affairs"

Professor Seeger suggested that in determining relationships between the military and civil authorities, the best route for South Africa to follow would be for the military to represent society so biologically the more representative it became of society, the less people would have to fear from it

When one speaks of integration one means the Permanent Force with its 40 000 members and, at this stage, MK with its estimated 8 000 members. The PF is 68 per cent white, but if non-fulltime soldiers are included (the Citizen Force, commandos, etc), the figure rises to more than 90 per cent. Integration, therefore, will mean changing the whole character of the SADF

SADF sources warn that all kinds of practical problems will arise if MK is integrated. For example, MK guerillas have not received conventional military training and, if integrated, they will have to start at the bottom. There is talk that initially no MK member will be given a rank above that of major. If this is the thinking, then clearly the SADF, as it is now structured, intends to remain very much in control

Another point made at the conference was that a reconstructed SADF almost certainly will not be a conscript army, because then 98 per cent of servicemen probably would be black. In a situation of severe unemployment, as exists at present, the SADF could offer blacks attractive job opportunities, and for this reason alone, the ANC might well press for a large conscript army

This leaves the problem of the police, but here conference speakers felt that regional decentralisation of command could go a long way to avoiding conflict □

The troopies and the cadres might soon be rubbing shoulders



COMRADES

Sowetan
4/4/91.

254

IN ARMS?

ONE of the difficult decisions State President FW de Klerk will have to take in the negotiations with black leaders is how to restructure the South African Defence Force.

This question of the SADF's future was one of the subjects of discussion at a conference just held at the University of Leicester, England, sponsored by the university's Federal Studies Centre and the South African Institute of International Affairs. Most of the papers were delivered by South African academics.

The discussion centred on an address given by Professor Annette Seegers (Political Studies, UCT) on *The Role of the Military in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. The main point of her address was that the more representative a post-apartheid SADF becomes of all sections of the population, the easier everyone will sleep in their beds.

This raises the problem of the integration of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), in the SADF. Defence Minister Magnus Malan says a merger is out of the question - the SADF is an instrument of the state to protect all South Africans, whereas MK is "a self-confessed revolutionary organisation" that is still continuing the armed struggle in South Africa. But every-

By STANLEY UYS
in London

one knows this is only the SADF's initial holding position.

MK's Chief of Staff Chris Hanu is pressing hard for integration, and no doubt in due course a form of integration will take place. But before that happens decisions will have to be taken that are highly relevant to integration - on the size of the SADF, whether it should be a conscript army, and so forth.

Seegers was less sceptical about the SADF's detachment from civil affairs than some other delegates were.

She believes the SADF has not been "fundamentally compromised" by its recent history and that it enjoys high legitimacy among whites.

Unlike the South African Police, its morale is good, too. It does not, for example, see its withdrawal from Angola as a military defeat.

Seegers herself sees the withdrawal as principally a "structural weakness" - an inability to absorb white casualties.

The SADF is not suffering from loss of confidence, therefore.

It has a record of "tactical ingenuity," and its counter-insurgency operations have been particularly skilful. It nurses no "corporate grievance", and - according to Seegers - it has no inten-

tion of trying to penetrate civil affairs or prop up the bureaucracy.

The SADF has been subjected to significant cutbacks in its budget, size and armour (whereas the size of the police force has doubled and expenditure increased substantially), but in the changed circumstances of Southern Africa all South Africa needs for its external defence is a minimum deterrent.

This of course is not what military chiefs were saying only 18 months ago, when they warned that peace would cost more than war, because South Africa would have to shift the emphasis from counter-insurgency and bush warfare to buying conventional arms.

According to Seegers, South Africa has been ambiguous in the relationship between the military and the civil authority.

The international liberal position has been to demand the maximum formal separation and subordination of the military to the civil authority, while the Marxist view has been to fuse the military with the party. Seegers thinks South Africa has fallen somewhere between these two positions (without seeking to usurp the civil authority).

In two ways at least, delegates said, the SADF already has been politicised by providing back-up for the police in

black townships, and by creating the CCB death squads.

Seeger suggests that in determining relationships between the military and civil authorities, the best route for South Africa to follow will be for the military to represent society sociologically the more representative it becomes of society, the less people will have to fear from it.

When one speaks of integration one means the Permanent Force with its 40 000 members and, at this stage, MK with its estimated 8 000 members. The PF is 68 percent white, but if non-fulltime soldiers are included (Citizen Force, Commandos, etc), the figure rises to more than 90 percent. Integration, therefore will mean changing the whole character of the SADF.

SADF sources warn that all kinds of practical

problems will arise if MK is integrated. For example, MK guerrillas have not received conventional military training and, if integrated, they will have to start at the bottom. There is talk that initially no MK member will be given a rank above that of major. If this is the thinking then clearly the SADF, as it is structured at present, intends to remain very much in control.

Another point made at the conference was that a reconstructed SADF almost certainly will not be a conscript army, because then 98 percent of servicemen probably will be black. In a situation of severe unemployment, as exists at present, the SADF could offer blacks attractive job opportunities, and for this reason alone, the ANC might well press for a large conscript army.

What the ANC is demanding

Clips 7/4/91. (254)
THE ANC demands include:

- The dismissal of ministers Vlok and Malan and all SADF and SAP officers responsible for "crimes and misdemeanours of the CCB and other hit squads".
- A ban on the carrying of weapons "traditional or otherwise" at public assemblies, processions and rallies.
- The dismantling and disarming of all counter-insurgency units and the establishment of a multi-party commission to oversee this process.
- The immediate suspension from duty of all policemen implicated in last year's Sebokeng massacre and the shooting in Daveyton on March 24 this year.
- Assurances that in future the SAP, the SADF and other security organs will employ "acceptable and civilised methods" of crowd control and that police are not issued with live ammunition at mass meetings.
- Steps be taken to phase out single-sex hostels.
- The establishment of an independent commission of inquiry to receive, investigate and report on all complaints of misconduct by the police and other security forces.

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B680E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS *Hansard 9/4/91*

(1) No reports had been made by the National Parks Board to the Department of Environment Affairs of copper poisoning in animals in the vicinity of Phalaborwa, but, following the submission of the question, enquiries were made, and an occurrence of possible copper poisoning during the early part of 1989 has now been reported

(2) In the investigation carried out by consultants on behalf of Phalaborwa Mining Company, the National Parks Board, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the Department of Health as well as Onderstepoort were consulted. The investigation proved inconclusive in determining the exact area of the occurrence

(3) Steps have been taken by the Phalaborwa Mining Company to avoid dust distribution during repairs to dust control equipment, which might have been a contributing factor

(4) Since 1989 there has been no further evidence of copper poisoning in the area concerned

Principal specialist: representations

*26 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether she has received any representations on the implementation of the post of principal specialist, if so, for whom,

(2) whether she intends to allow appointments to the post, if not, why not, if so, when? *9/4/91* B686E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes, The Medical Association of South Africa, The Committee of Deans Medicine and The Public Servants Association of South Africa,

(2) yes, as from a date not before 1 July 1991

Mr Joe Verster: SADF *254*

*27 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 9/4/91*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(1) Whether Mr Joe Verster has been re-employed by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) why and (b) in what capacity,

(2) whether Mr Verster was instructed by his superiors to co-operate with investigations into the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether any disciplinary or criminal action is envisaged against Mr Verster as a result of his refusal to co-operate with investigations into the activities of the Bureau or for any other reasons, if so, (a) what action and (b) for what reasons? *Hansard 9/4/91* *254* B688E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Mr Joe Verster was reinstated in service in terms of his original contract of service

(a) It was done on legal advice

(b) As an employee

(2) Yes, he was instructed to co-operate

(3) (a) and (b) Yes Civil proceedings have been instituted against him. The taking of criminal action rests with the Attorney General

Life orientation

*28 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether a policy proposal has been made in his Department in terms of which *inter alia* Biblical instruction and Biblical science are to be replaced by a field of study called life orientation, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether he will make the document concerned available to members of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what way and (b) when,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B690E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) No. The press report according to which Bible Education and Biblical Studies would be phased out, was incorrect. Bib-

lical Studies remains an optional examination subject and Bible Education remains a subject within the Life Orientation field for learners whose parents so desire

(2) No. The working documents applicable to the revision of the policy regarding curricula for school and college education and from which wrong deductions were made, cannot be made available at present. A full statement will be made in the near future regarding school and college curricula

(a) Lapses

(b) Lapses

(3) A media statement was released on 28 March 1991 and is attached

MEDIA RELEASE BY ADV LOUIS PIENAR, MP, MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, ON 28 MARCH 1991 CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF BIBLICAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AS SCHOOL SUBJECTS

According to the Minister of National Education, Adv Louis Pienar, there is no basis to speculation that Biblical Studies and Religious Instruction may be omitted from a revised broad curriculum that is being developed for primary and secondary schools. He emphasized that these allegations derive from unjustified conclusions that were drawn from working documents of a technical committee and that no decisions on this matter have been taken by him or his department

Mr Pienar pointed out that more than three quarters of all South Africans are of Christian persuasion and that parents' preferences concerning Religious Instruction will be fully respected in the development of a revised broad curriculum. Religious freedom will likewise be respected

According to him, pupils will also be free to offer Biblical Studies as an academic subject for matric

A new dispensation will therefore accommodate both Biblical Studies and Religious Instruction, and the continued presentation of these subjects is in no sense threatened. He indicated that announcements concerning a proposed revised broad curriculum for schools will be made in the near future

*29 Mr J van Eck — Law and Order [Question standing over]

CCB, disciplinary codes

*30 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 9/4/91*

Whether members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau were subject to (a) the Military Disciplinary Code and (b) any other disciplinary codes applicable to servants of the State, if not, why not, if so, (i) to which disciplinary codes and (ii) to what extent? *254* B708E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) No, because they did not belong to any of the categories of persons referred to in sections 77(3) or 104(5) of the Defence Act, 1957 or Section 2(1) to the First Schedule of that Act

(b) No, because they were not "officers" as defined in the Public Service Act, 1984 (i) and (ii) fall away

Ratio of educators to administrators

*31 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education *Hansard 9/4/91*

(a) What is the ratio of educators to administrators in the education departments in the Republic and (b) what categories are defined as (i) educators and (ii) administrators in calculating this ratio? *Hansard 9/4/91* B709E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(a) The ratio of educators to administrators in the education Departments in the Republic in 1990 was

Educators	78,4%
Administrators	21,6%

(b) (i) Educators on post level 1 to 5 were calculated as educators. These educators occupy ranks up to the level of Principal

(ii) On the grounds that administrators do not stand in a direct teaching relation to learners. Educators on post level 6 and 7, other personnel than educators, and service workers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Whether it is Government policy at present not to give any direct or indirect financial or other support to any political organisation or party, if not, what policy is currently being followed in this regard?

B678E

The STATE PRESIDENT

I refer the hon member to my answer to his question on 5 March 1991 as well as my answer to Question No 1 on 12 March 1991 in Parliament I reiterate once again the point of principle, namely that denials in related instances may lead to later refusals to supply information in other instances, because it would not be in the public interest, being construed as admissions

Inasmuch as the question may relate to matters other than those envisaged in the Protection of Information Act, 1982 and other related legislation, I am prepared to say that it is not government policy to render direct or indirect financial or other support to any political party or organisation, except government aid made available for a specific purpose on an equal basis, such as the payment of constituency allowances and the cheaper provision of voters' rolls in terms of section 25 of the Electoral Act, 1979

†Adv J S SPRINSLLOO Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the State President, are we to understand from the last part of his reply that he will now allow for example the CP and the DP the same space on an equal footing in the *RSA Policy Review* to put forward their policies as what that entire publication is doing for the NP image at present at cost to the State?

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, the one problem of Parliament is that it is so predictable. The hon member knows as well as I do that the *RSA Policy Review* does not put forward the NP policy as party policy but that it puts forward the policy of the Government of the day [Interjections] If the CP wants to have anything like their policy put in it in full, they must win an election [Interjections]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply that the Government does not make money available to political parties, I would just like to ask whether the NP is still the Government or not [Interjections]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

political parties and extra-parliamentary organisations *Hansard 9/4/91*

†The ACTING SPEAKER Order: What is the hon member's question? *254*

†Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Speaker, my question is whether the hon the State President can give us the assurance that it is also the Government's approach

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, we do not only try to make the playing field equal for all political parties, we also give a helping hand—different to the way in which it is referred to in the question—to the smaller parties who cannot utilise an equal playing field themselves, like the DP [Interjections]

Harms Commission: SADF co-operation

*2 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President *254*

- (1) Whether he instructed certain persons who are or were employed by the South African Defence Force to co-operate with the investigations of the Harms Commission and the Auditor-General, if so,
- (2) whether he intends taking any disciplinary or other action against those who disregarded his instructions, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard 9/4/91* B707E

†The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) I did not give any specific instructions to certain people in the South African Defence Force to give their co-operation in respect of the investigations by the Harms Commission and the Auditor-General

It is expected of all officials and other persons in the service of State to give their full co-operation at all times in respect of all matters concerning the administration of the country. This includes matters such as investigations by judicial commissions of inquiry and the Auditor-General

- (2) and (3) Where proper, action is taken in terms of departmental prescriptions, regulations and conditions of service against any employee of the State who makes him or herself guilty of a refusal to render

service or of a disregarding of instructions *254*

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the State President, is he aware of the fact that there have been complainants that in both the report of the Harms Commission and the report of the Auditor-General the specific instructions of amongst others the State President—also of the Minister of Defence—have been ignored by some of the officials, and can he tell us if steps have been taken specifically, in respect of those complainants against individuals in or outside the Defence Force? We would like a specific reply as to whether steps in this connection are intended

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants details about specific persons, it would be better to direct the question to the line function Minister concerned. In general, I can say that I am aware that the persons who were involved in the matter dealt with by the Harms Commission had their services terminated, that steps were taken and that action was definitely taken within the framework set up by me, also in respect of refusal to serve [Interjections] *Hansard 9/4/91*

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, does he know, in his capacity as State President, that is as chairman of the Cabinet, whether the hon the Minister of Defence gave any such instructions to members of the CCB?

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants information about the hon the Minister of Defence, and what he had done, he ought to ask him himself. I have confidence in the hon the Minister of Defence and he can speak for himself [Interjections]

Ministerial financial involvement

*3 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the State President *Hansard 9/4/91*
Whether he will furnish information on whether any Minister or Deputy Minister has at any stage had any financial involvement, including involvement by way of loans or shareholdings, with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, if not, why no, if so, what are the relevant details? B714E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Arms laws too liberal, says MP

CAPE TOWN — A British Conservative Party MP in the European Parliament has expressed shock at the liberal interpretation of SA's arms laws, particularly the carrying of offensive weapons in public

Peter Price was in SA as part of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid (Awepaa) delegation reviewing sanctions last week

While South African laws on carrying arms "had much in common with those in England and Wales", the interpretation here was "much more

Political Staff

liberal", which he found disturbing in a country where the level of violence was so high.

Price told a Press conference that in the UK anybody carrying an offensive weapon in public had to have "a good reason".

He found it "extraordinary" that offensive weapons could be carried in public

He thought the whole situation was "fraught with danger" and might be part of the explanation for the high level of violence in SA.

assume that he referred only to the University of South Africa in his reply to the first part of this question, or are there other institutions under the control of the Department where Whites are in the minority?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if I were to reply to this question, I would be speculating. I would rather ask the hon member to put the question to my hon colleague so that he can get the correct reply.

†An HON MEMBER Where is your colleague?

School management boards: separate voters' rolls

*2 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether he gave instructions that school management boards in the Cape Province be elected on separate voters' rolls on language lines, if so, why,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Answered 9/4/91

B622E

†The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture)

- (1) No, according to Regulation 14(4) (Government Notice No R459 of 8 March 1991) permission may be granted to hold one election for the two language groups,
- (2) no

Parents' voluntary contributions to schools

*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether his Department or any provincial education departments have conducted or intend to conduct a survey on parents' voluntary contributions to schools or school trust funds, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what departments are involved,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B627E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture)

- (1) Yes,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (a) October 1990,
- (b) the OFS Education Department established the needs of less privileged pupils,

- (2) no

Certain organisations: support

*4 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

Whether he will furnish information on whether his Department is providing or has provided financial and/or any other support to a certain organisation, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what total amount has been provided to date, (b) what other support has been provided, (c) what is the name of the organisation concerned and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B645E

†The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture)

- No, no application was received
- (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

QUESTIONS

*Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Doornkop, Natal: squatters

131 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) Whether any persons are squatting in the area of Doornkop, Natal if so,
- (2) whether any sanitation, water and electricity facilities are available to these squatters, if so, what is the nature of these facilities,
- (3) whether these squatters moved to this area voluntarily, if not, for what reason were they moved, if so, (a) from what area did they move and (b) what facilities

were available to them where they lived previously,

- (4) whether any steps are being taken to provide these persons with alternative housing, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

Answered 9/4/91

B371E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away
- (4) Falls away

Natal Black local authorities services discontinued

163 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) (a) (i) In how many Black local authorities in Natal has the provision of any services been discontinued and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in respect of each such case, (i) what is the name of the relevant (aa) town and (bb) township, (ii) what services were discontinued and (iii) on what date was each of these services discontinued,
- (2) whether these services were discontinued only in townships that were in arrears in respect of service payments, if so, (a) what total amount is owed by each of the Black local authorities concerned and (b) to whom is it owed, if not, (i) what procedure was followed in discontinuing services and (ii) why was this procedure followed,
- (3) whether he is taking or plans to take any steps to restore the provision of services, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

- (3) whether he is taking or plans to take any steps to restore the provision of services, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

B439E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) As at 7 March 1991 no services have been discontinued to Black local authorities in Natal

The remainder of the question applies to questions (2) and (3) thus fall away

Prison warders: complaints

180 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) (a) How many complaints relating to assault were made by prisoners against prison warders in 1989 and 1990, respectively, and (b) how many prison warders were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of assault on a prisoner in each of these years,
- (2) in respect of 1989 and 1990, respectively, (a) how many prison warders faced disciplinary hearings arising out of an assault on a prisoner, (b) how many prison warders were dismissed for assaulting prisoners and (c) what other forms of disciplinary action was taken against such prison warders?

Answered 9/4/91

B493E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (1) (a) 1989—A total of 1 952 complaints of alleged assault were received and registered
- 1990—A total of 1 505 complaints of alleged assault were received and registered

The Department of Correctional Services regards every complaint of alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Departmental Orders, every complaint of alleged assault is registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer.

Likewise, assaults on personnel by prisoners are not tolerated either and offenders are dealt with severely.

- (1)(b)(i), (ii) and (2)(a)
- During 1989, 72 members were charged in public courts due to complaints of assault on prisoners. Of these, 66 members were found not guilty whilst 6 members were found guilty.

Continued →

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

During 1990, 71 members were charged in public courts due to complaints of assault on prisoners. Of these, 66 members were found not guilty whilst 5 members were found guilty.

During 1989, 192 members stood trial in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read together with section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) on counts of assault on prisoners. Of these, 121 members were found not guilty whilst 71 members were found guilty and were sentenced in terms of s 53(2) of the Prisons Act.

During 1990, 239 members stood trial in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read together with section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) on counts of assault on prisoners. Of these, 182 members were found not guilty whilst 57 members were found guilty and were sentenced in terms of section 53(2) of the Prisons Act.

In respect of 1 929 of the total number of complaints, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to lay charges against any member of the Department. Furthermore, the Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 477 cases. On cases were still being dealt with.

- (2) (b) Inquiries in terms of the stipulations of Prisons Regulation 77(1) to determine the suitability of members to remain in service, inter alia led to the dismissal of respectively one (1989) and two (1990) members against whom offences of assault on prisoners were recorded.
- (c) Besides sentences imposed in terms of section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) during departmental

- (a) Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope
- Provincial Administration of the Transvaal

Members were seriously warned against such actions and were made aware of the implications thereof on their careers. Furthermore, such inadmissible conduct is duly considered in the competence evaluation of such members.

Medunsa: psychiatric hospital

206 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health
Whether a psychiatric hospital has been built at the Medical University of Southern Africa, if not, what is being planned in this regard, if so, (a) (i) when and (ii) at what cost was it completed, (b) what is the average bed occupancy rate and (c) what are the future plans for this hospital?

B553E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) (i) a sixty-bed psychiatric unit was completed on 26 October 1989 and
- (ii) R3 954 881,04,
- (b) the unit is temporarily used as an exchange ward whilst upgrading of various wards in Ga-Rankuwa Hospital are being carried out and
- (c) Branch Health Services of the Provincial Administration are to commission this unit as soon as funds become available

207 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

What is the ratio of beds per medical student doing clinical training (a) at the academic hospital complexes attached to the medical faculties in South Africa and (b) at each such hospital complex?

BEDS PER STUDENT

3,12

6,60

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Provincial Administration of Natal
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope
Groote Schuur
Tygerberg

Provincial Administration of the Transvaal
University of the Witwatersrand
University of Pretoria
Medical University of Southern Africa
Provincial Administration of Natal
King Edward VIII
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State
Biofontein

BEDS PER STUDENT

6,29

5,27 and

3,38

2,88

8,80

4,30

6,60

6,29

5,27

Algoa Regional Services Council: investigation

223 Mr E W TRENK asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) Whether the Finance and Administration Committee of the Algoa Regional Services Council instituted an investigation into the disbursement of funds in 1989 or 1990, if so, when,
- (2) whether any members of staff are alleged to be implicated in any irregularities, if so, (a) in what irregularities and (b) what measures have been taken as a result?

B588E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) No
- (2) Yes

(a) A member of staff was involved in irregularities in connection with council funds

(b) Legal steps were taken against the official involved. He was found guilty, convicted and discharged from the service of the Regional Services Council. Stricter control measures were introduced in that auditing of the financial books of the Council is done regularly on a monthly basis.

Military hospitals bed capacity, occupancy rate

233 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

What was the (a) total bed capacity and (b) bed occupancy rate, expressed as a percentage, of military hospitals as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Answered 9/4/91. B551E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The information, as at 20 March 1991, is as follows:

	(a)	(b)
1 Military Hospital	623	47%
2 Military Hospital	293	46%
3 Military Hospital	173	56%

Afforestation applications

254 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

(a) How many afforestation applications were received by his Department in each province in 1990, (b) (i) how many of these applications were approved and (ii) for which areas were they approved in each case and (c) (i) how many applications were refused and (ii) for what reason was each application refused?

B673E

imprisonment in terms of section 189 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977

- (3) A statement is not necessary

Persons sentenced to death

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many persons have been sentenced to death by the courts since 2 February 1990 and (b) what are their names,
 (2) whether they will be executed, if so, when,
 (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B595E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) and (2) 51 persons for the period 2 February 1990 to 27 July 1990 and 49 persons for the period 28 July 1990 to 8 April 1991

It is not clear to me why the hon member requires the information as from 2 February 1990. It is definitely not an appropriate date for the purpose of this question and it is clear to me that the hon member did not keep abreast of developments of the law in this field. I refer the hon member to the oral reply which I furnished in this House on 19 February 1991 (see cols 187-189) in this regard.

Mr Speaker/Chairman with leave of the House I shall lay upon the Table the list of names which the hon member requires (Annexure A)

- (3) A statement is not necessary

Annexure A

Shabangu Jabulani
 Mfanafuthi Ntaka
 Norman Molefe
 Rammy P Donbeni
 Mbadlaonke Syondo
 Donovan Diedericks
 Vusi Nkosi
 Fihikhanda Khumalo
 Mahlangaume D Kgotlolo
 Richard Pkohl
 Thembsile M Skaap
 David Cloete
 Deon L Plank

Bonginkosi Zitha
 David Sesing
 Philly Ncube
 Peter Smith
 Richard M Nduna
 Lucky Ndumane
 Willem T Myngati
 Mandla R Shabalala
 Sibusiso E Shabalala
 Philani T Mjyako
 Gqibale P Maxam
 Nceba A Mbenge
 Mooketsi Marapela
 Hoseah M Khoza
 Absalom M Lubambo
 David Mokoena
 Siphso S Mbonane
 Mjenzeni Z Nkosi
 Daniel M Motang
 Isaac T Setai
 Joseph S Lephalo
 Neo D Kheo
 Freddie A Potwana
 Ezskiel Mandlazi
 Gideon Kgasoane
 Ronnie Fakide
 Oupa P B Nkosi
 Judas Mkhonto
 Elliot G Ngwegwe
 Lindemna L Dada
 E Rabodunonyane
 E Marais

Handwritten notes:
 Bonginkosi Zitha
 9/4/91

Handwritten notes:
 9/4/91

basis in respect of the number of taxpayers in the various payroll groups and the amount of tax paid by them

- (3) As already explained on 5 March 1991 in answer to the hon member's question No 3 of 15 February 1991, all taxpayers, irrespective of race, receive impartial treatment from the Department of Finance and active steps are taken against any taxpayer who is in arrears with the payment of tax

Certain persons - military service

*4 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been called up for military service, if so, (a) when and (b) what is his name,
 (2) whether this person has refused to perform military service, if so,
 (3) whether any steps will be taken against this person, if so, (a) what steps, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations and (c) when?

B603E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes

(a) He was called up for the January 1991 intake

(b) The name supplied by the hon member

- (2) Yes

(3) The matter is at present being investigated and a decision regarding possible steps will be taken on completion thereof

Cape Town unguarded arms depot

*5 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether an arms depot in Cape Town was unguarded on or about 10 March 1991, if so, why, if not, what are the relevant details,
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B607F

Verster was
reinstated on
legal advice

CAPE TOWN — The head of the SADF's now-disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), Col Joe Verster, was reinstated in the Defence Force on legal advice, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan said yesterday

Replying to a question from Gen Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), he said civil proceedings were instituted against Verster as a result of his refusal to cooperate, despite instructions to do so, with the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically motivated violence *B/Dan 10/4/71*

A decision to take criminal action against Verster lay with the attorney-general

Replying to a question from Tian van Merwe (DP Green Point), Malan said no disciplinary action had been taken against CCB members as they did not belong in any category of people defined in the Defence Act — Sapa

Verster, 27 others fired, charges laid

Malan in huge CCB purge

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has fired CCB managing director Joe Verster and 27 other operatives and has sued Colonel Verster for the return of the missing files of the CCB's controversial internal operations

He announced these and other "firm measures" which he had taken over the past three weeks to wind up the CCB affair

He was speaking in Parliament during the Budget debate yesterday

General Malan announced that Colonel Verster and 27 other CCB members who had refused to accept re-trenchment packages had been fired.

That the SADF had laid charges with the SA Police for the recovery of the 11 op-

eration files of the CCB's internal Region Six — including the file of the controversial Operation Goldie

Auditor-General Peter Wronsky decided earlier this year that the R82 000 spent on Operation Goldie was definitely unauthorised but that final judgment could only be passed on the R577 000 spent on the remaining 10 projects, if the operational files were found

General Malan said as a result of his action to recover the files the R659 000 of unauthorised spending could be reduced significantly.

That the SADF had ordered the State Attorney to issue subpoenas for the recovery of all State property lost in the CCB affair

That Colonel Verster had been subpoenaed to return the assets, original contracts and files needed to dispose of the administration and the records of the CCB

General Malan told SABC TV news last night he was prepared to resign if his resignation should at any time be of advantage to the President, the National Party or the SADF

General Malan said: "The Cabinet is compiled by the State President. It is his team. I'm part of that team."

Should I be in any way a drawback to that team, then I will resign on the request of the State President."

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, whose resignation was also called for in the ANC "ultimatum", said on Monday that he, too, was prepared to stand down if it were in the interest of the nation. — Sapa

That the Government had decided not to go ahead with contentious proposed legislation to indemnify the State against claims by dissatisfied CCB members for more severance pay

That the SADF would help ex-CCB members to apply for indemnity against prosecution for illegal activities

General Malan said that ANC members were getting indemnity and it was "only

on the field"

General Malan said 95 of the original CCB operatives had accepted the SADF's re-trenchment package, eight had transferred to the SADF's Special Forces and one had resigned

A total of 28, including Colonel Verster, had "dug in their heels" and were still refusing to accept the packages General Malan said it was possible that some of these members would institute court actions.

Three CCB members had already sued the SADF and lost. One of these had subsequently accepted the SADF re-trenchment offer and three other members had since done the same.

Dismissing criticism that he had been tardy in finalising the CCB affair, General Malan said that he had only been able to act once Parliament had tabled its report on CCB accounts

General Malan said there was "nothing sinister or dishonourable" about Project Samoesa, the unauthorised spending of R3,1 million last year on advances to CCB members on their retirement benefits

He said when the SADF had announced last year that the CCB was being disbanded, the acting head of Special Forces had decided to give advances to help them re-establish themselves

"Out of ignorance he failed to get Treasury authority for this step and the expenditure was therefore unauthorised"

Of the R3,1 million, R2,2 million had already been recovered and the remaining R900 000 was to be recovered at the end of the year

He accused certain Democratic Party members and media-people who had made an issue of the CCB of trying to build nests for themselves under a future government

Step 11/4/91

254

'Rebel' CCB men sacked

CAF Treas 11/4/91

254 3X4

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ALL 28 "rebel" members of the secret Civil Co-operation Bureau who refused to accept their proposed severance packages, including its managing director Mr Joe Verster, have been fired.

This was announced last night by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

And in a sudden turnabout, General Malan also later declared on SATV that he would have no hesitation in quitting if he was an obstacle to the president, the National Party or the SADF.

General Malan told Parliament that the SADF had laid a charge with the police over the disappearance of 11 CCB operational files.

A summons has been issued to Mr Verster for the delivery of those assets, original contracts

and files which were necessary for the completion of the administration and audit of CCB records

The government had dropped planned legislation to prevent disaffected CCB members going to court to challenge their severance packages.

General Malan added that the SADF had offered its aid to former CCB members with applications for indemnity. "It is only right that we also look after the interests of our own people," he said.

The minister's statement on SATV news follows the commitment earlier this week by Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to resign if he stood in the way of negotiations.

But until the live interview last night, which followed a clash on the CCB issue in Par-

To page 3

From page 1

liament, the controversy-plagued defence minister has given no hint that he might be prepared to quit

The firing of both security ministers is one of the demands contained in the ANC's seven-point "ultimatum" to the government.

During the debate, General Malan said he had become the victims of a witchhunt by parties on both the left and the right over the CCB affair but added that he had "a clear conscience".

General Malan said there were already indications that the unauthorised expenditure of R659 000 incurred by the CCB could be "considerably less".

His critics on the CCB issue were, knowingly or unwittingly, colluding "to build nests for themselves under a possible new government", which they incorrectly identified as the ANC.

Earlier in the debate, the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said the recent finding of Mr Justice Ed Stafford into the second Sebokeng shooting was "the real cherry on the top" of the case for General Malan's dismissal

Mr Justice Stafford, after determining certain facts about the shooting, said that the internal inquiry held by the SADF had been a "total whitewash".

Mr Hulley said General Malan should resign because he had presided over a number of "spectacular and lesser disasters" while serving in the government under President F W De Klerk.

"He is the main political leftover from the era of the 'total strategy' which had been a monumental and comprehensive disaster for the country," Mr Hulley said.

CAF Treas 11/4/91 (254) 3X4

Magnus says he will resign if need be

Political Staff

254

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan indicated last night he would quit without hesitation if he proved to be an obstacle in the way of President F W de Klerk, the NP or the SADF.

Malan was speaking in an interview on SABC television news.

Earlier in Parliament, he disclosed that the SADF had fired 28 Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members — including its former head Col Joe Verster — who had not accepted their severance packages.

In the television interview he echoed comments made on Monday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who said he would resign if he stood in the way of negotiations *bl Day 11/4/91*

Malan said he had been appointed to the Cabinet by De Klerk, and as such he was part of a team. If he stood in the way of that team he would resign.

In Parliament, Malan said he was ready to respond to the allegations surrounding the CCB. He had been waiting for the joint committee on public accounts report on the special defence fund, tabled three weeks ago, before replying.

He also disclosed that he would not be proceeding with proposed legislation that would have prevented the 28 CCB members from taking their case to court.

Malan said the SADF had laid a charge with the police over the disappearance of 11 CCB operational files. These files had a bearing on the R659 000 which the joint committee on public accounts found to be unauthorised.

He said Verster had also been summonsed to hand over those "assets, original contracts and files" which were needed for the completion of the administration and audit of CCB records.

To Page 2

Malan

bl Day 11/4/91

254

From Page 1

"The SADF has already instructed the State Attorney to summons all persons who are still in possession of state property and have not returned it," said Malan.

To remove further "sowing of suspicion" he said there were only four cases in which assets were still missing. One was the trawler in Durban and the others included office equipment, cars and attache cases.

He said the possibility existed that some of the 28 who had been fired would take the issue to court.

Malan also disclosed that the SADF had offered its assistance to former CCB members by applying for indemnity where it might be applicable. He pointed out that ANC members had been given indemnity

and "it is only right that our own people should be looked after" in this instance.

He lambasted those politicians and newspapers who had attacked him in what he felt was an unethical manner.

He said he could not discuss Operation Goldie — CCB projects undertaken inside SA — because its expenditure of R82 000 was the subject of a police investigation.

Referring to the other 10 CCB projects he said the Auditor-General, in his report on the organisation's financing, had said that there was a "rebuttable assumption of unauthorisation" of the R557 000 involved. There were indications the total could be "considerably less" than R659 000.

Indemnity offer an admission of wrongdoing - DP

Malan CCB move slated

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister Magnus Malan's offer to help former Civil Co-operation Bureau-agents receive indemnity for their acts has been described as an implied admission that they had committed offences.

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Tiaan van der Merwe told Parliament yesterday that General

Star 12/4/91

254

Malan's offer in Parliament on Wednesday was bizarre.

General Malan said that as ANC members were being granted indemnity, it was only right that our people should be asked to

Speaking during the Budget debate, and in an interview afterwards, Mr van der Merwe said the DP would be asking General Malan several questions about the offer.

The DP wanted to know if the CCB agents would have to apply for indemnity even for acts performed under

orders from superiors. Normally, if military units were sent to kill under orders, they did not need indemnity.

If they did require indemnity, it implied that what they had done was illegal and that the acts had been approved at a higher level.

Mr van der Merwe said indemnity applications could finally bring the activities of the CCB into the open.

The standard application form for indemnity required applicants to give details of the offence for which they

sought indemnity. The DP would be asking the Government if the forms would be made public.

"If the Government grants indemnity but does not reveal details, it will be even more guilty of a complete cover-up."

Mr van der Merwe said General Malan had "proved beyond all doubts that it's impossible to get fired from a National Party Cabinet".

Al Ameen Kaftar reports that General Malan's purge was greeted with suspicion and scepticism yesterday by

representatives of the ANC and Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR).

Responding to General Malan's sacking of CCB managing director Joe Verster and 27 operatives, and to his claim of "other firm measures" to wind up the CCB affair, the ANC and LHR said that unless the CCB was publicly disbanded they could not accept that its activities had ceased.

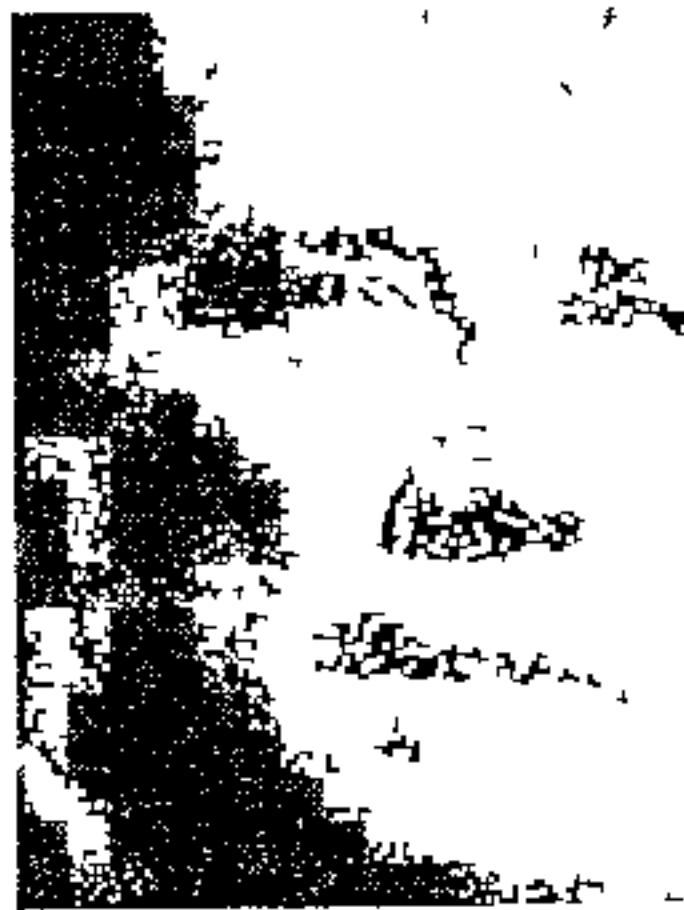
ANC spokesman Gill Marcus questioned General Malan's claim that the CCB no longer existed.

"How can he, in the same breath, admit that eight members were transferred to the Special Forces?" she asked.

Ms Marcus said the CCB was still a major player in the politics of the SANDF. Thus, she said, was evident through the Minister's efforts to retrieve the 11 operational files.

"Even if he manages to get it (them) back, will the contents be made public, and will the public be informed of the recovery?" she asked.

ANC, lawyers attack Malan 254



MAGNUS MALAN

Sowetan 12/4/91
DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan's purge of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and other "firm measures" he had taken to disband the organisation was greeted with suspicion and scepticism yesterday.

The African National Congress and Lawyers for Human Rights attacked the minister and also repeated calls for the his immediate resignation.

Responding to Malan's sacking of the CCB managing director Joe Verster and 27 operatives and to his claim of "other firm measures" to wind up the CCB

affair, the ANC and LHR said in separate statements that unless the CCB was publicly disbanded they could not accept that any of its activities had ceased.

They condemned the retrenchment packages offered to 95 CCB operatives and criticised the transfer of eight CCB members to the South African Defence Force's Special Forces.

ANC representative Gill Marcus refuted Malan's claim that the CCB no longer existed. - *Sapa*.

Nofemela testifies about Vlakplaas

By CARMEL RICKARD Durban ^{w/mcaif} 12/4-18/4/91
DEATH row prisoner, Butana Almond Nofemela (32), whose allegations about police hit squads helped uncover the Civil Co-operation Bureau, has appeared in the Piet Retief inquest court.

Brought in leg irons from Pretoria Central under very tight security, he testified this week about operations at Vlakplaas secret police base outside Pretoria.

Former security policeman Nofemela has been sentenced to death for the murder of a Brits farmer. He was granted a stay of execution in October 1989.

Nofemela was testifying during the continuing inquest into the death of Durban man Surendra "Lenny" Naidoo and three Durban women, Makhosi Nyoka, Lindiwe Mthembu and June-Rose Cothoza, on June 8 1988.

All four were crossing into South Africa from Swaziland when the vehicle in which they were travelling was shot at by police under the command of Vlakplaas Major Eugene de Kock.

The evidence of De Kock is that the police believed the people in the vehicle were trained members of the African National Congress. The court has been told the group was met on the Swazi border by a police officer who posed as an ANC driver, and who was acting on orders from De Kock.

Not far from Piet Retief, the police had parked a police vehicle at the side of the road. The police driver allegedly stopped the car at the "road

block" and ran away. (254)

De Kock said when the police approached Naidoo's vehicle and ordered the occupants to get out, Naidoo fired at the police from inside the car. Police claimed they opened fire in defence, and killed all four occupants.

Lawyers acting for the families have disputed this version, claiming De Kock and the police with him intended to kill all those in the vehicle. They say De Kock had no intention of arresting the four and that they laid an ambush for the four, opening fire without justification.

Nofemela was brought from Pretoria to give evidence on an earlier statement he made about De Kock and the operation of his secret unit stationed at Vlakplaas.

Nofemela gave details of the operation at Vlakplaas and what his duties there had been.

He said while he was stationed at Vlakplaas he had met the then-Captain Dirk Coetzee whose evidence about police hit squads was also responsible for uncovering the CCB.

Nofemela also claimed he knew De Kock as a police officer who "specialised in destruction" and who was involved in, among other activities, stealing motor vehicles and kidnapping. Nofemela said De Kock did not believe in arresting suspects; he preferred to kill targets and then plant weapons on their bodies.

He also claimed there was no check on the movement of firearms at Vlakplaas and that weapons were issued and used without proper authorisation.

1011

FRIDAY, 12 APRIL 1991

1012

(a)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)(aa)	(b)(ii)(bb)
VISITING SCHOOL	STANDARDS PLATONING	NUMBERS OF PUPILS PLATONING	NUMBERS OF CLASS GROUPS INVOLVED
Khuhle	A, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1 076	18
Masangwana	3, 4, 5, 6	803	16
Sophakama	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	1 135	20
Gqobera	6, 7, 8, 9	962	24
Tyhlulwazi	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	956	23
Phakama	A, B, 1, 2	766	19
Sakhisizwe	6, 7, 8	1 013	19
Phakamisa	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	875	18
Spencer Mabija	A, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	643	16
Ben Nyathi	2	144	3
Ilutha	2	100	2
Daniels	A, B, 1, 2	495	12
Emsengeni	2	300	7
Fumfundo	1, 2	270	6
Charles Duna	1, 2	440	9
Lamani	1	147	3
Phakama	1, 2	75	2
Tubelhle	7, 8, 9, 10	1 165	18
New Brighton	3, 4, 5	654	19
Molefe	3, 4, 5	663	13
26		20 267	405

1 Military Hospital: doctors resigned

256 Mr P J GROENENWALD asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many doctors resigned at 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte in 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively, and (b) what were the reasons for resignation?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 1988 23
- 1989 15
- 1990 28

B681E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1013

FRIDAY, 12 APRIL 1991

1014

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 1988 75
- 1989 65
- 1990 72

(b) Numerous reasons but mainly the fact that serving doctors may not run private practices after hours, a lack of specialisation opportunities in the SA Defence Force and better earnings in private practice.

Registration of all teachers

269 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether any progress has been made in the registration of all teachers in South Africa, if not, why not, if so, what progress,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No. The State President, during the opening of the present session of Parliament indicated that work is being done on the political and educational levels to reform the present education system. It is therefore desirable not to proceed with the establishment of a general registration body for teachers until a new statutory structure of education acceptable to all South Africans has been negotiated.
- (2) No.

Own Affairs

Colleges of education utilisation

49 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether all student places in colleges of education falling under the control of his Department are filled, if so, how many such places are there, if not, (a) how many places are vacant and (b) why are they vacant,
- (2) whether any arrangements have been made with any other departments of education for the utilisation of any colleges of education, or parts thereof, falling under the control of his Department, if so, what arrangements,
- (3) whether any colleges of education, or parts thereof, have been disposed of in any way to any other Government Department or organisation, if so, (a) which colleges and (b) to which Government Department or organisation in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) No,
- (a) 4 180,
- (b) the annual intake is determined by the projected need for teachers in four years' time,
- (2) no, but there is a formal agreement with the Department of Education and Culture House of Representatives and the Kwa Zulu Education Department for a number of their teachers to undergo further training at the distance teaching college, the Natal College of Education. In addition to this and in accordance with an informal agreement B Prim Ed Courses are offered at Edgewood College of Education and Johannesburg College of Education which students of other groups enrolled at the University of Natal and Witwatersrand may follow. At Edgewood College of Education a further Diploma in Education (General Science) is offered to Black teachers.
- (3) this information may be obtained from the hon the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works.

Natal: closure/amalgamation of schools

59 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Executive Director of the Natal Education Department has instituted planning programmes for the (a) closure and/or (b) amalgamation of schools and other education institutions falling under his control, if so, (i) what are the names of the (aa) schools and (bb) other institutions involved in each case and (ii) when will the intended or suggested action be taken.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DETENTIONS

u/mail 12/4-18/4/91

ACCORDING to the HRC, 75 people were being held in detention in South Africa and the homelands by Wednesday this week. Fifty-one of these are being held under the Transkei Public Safety Act.

The HRC reports four new detentions in the Ciskei and 12 in Bophuthatswana since its last briefing on March 27.

Five people have since been released from detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They are Thambo Kekana, Thembalenkosi Dasa, Vusi and Themba Hlatswayo and Robert Santos. Simon Moobi was released from section 50 detention, and Ephraim Motoko, Olebogeng Mono, Hunter Mabulo, Simon Ortle and a person referred to only as "Matshididi" were released from detention in Bophuthatswana.

WEAPONS

POLICE have seized 106 AK-47 rifles since the beginning of this year, Minister of Law and Order Adnaan Vlok told parliament in response to a question by the Democratic Party's Tony Leon.

PERMANENT FORCE

u/mail 12/4-18/4/91 254

IN answer to a question in parliament, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said that during last year 123 blacks (those classified African, coloured and Indian) were accepted into the South African Defence Force compared with 2 991 whites, 130 blacks entered the Air Force compared with 1 303 whites; 92 blacks and 197 whites entered the Navy, and 16 blacks and 349 whites entered the Medical Services of the Permanent Force.

Armcor set to ²⁵⁶ boost sales with killer helicopter

By GAVIN EVANS ^{12/4-18/491} W/M
THE mothballed might of the South African Defence Force can be seen at the military's biggest-ever Rand Show display — but for the first time its counter-insurgency component is hidden from view.

Pride of place goes to the freshly unveiled Rooivalk CSH2 helicopter

Not only is this potent killer machine the first aircraft designed and produced by Armcor, it is also claimed as one of the best in the world — which means it is expected to be one of the embattled corporation's most lucrative exports.

The Airforce major on duty (all other SADF displays had lower ranking officers), was not prepared to divulge who was doing the purchasing. But he noted that "we've learnt a thing or two from fighting in dirt and desert conditions for 25 years" and added it was "possible" that clients from desert-bound states might be bearing this in mind

The Rooivalk, which is at the prototype stage and will be ready for action in 1993 or 1994, "is on the same level — and certainly better for desert conditions — as the American Apache helicopter which performed so effectively in the Iraqi war.

The huge, two-man machine can fly at 167 knots (309 km/h), has a range of 1 550km, can fly at 20 000 feet, fires tank-penetrating missiles, shells and 20 mm machine gun bullets, and can be adapted to fire "any one of Nato's weapons"

Not everyone was impressed, however. On Saturday a group from the Methodist Order of Peacemakers held a demonstration against militarisation and conscription outside the display.

After a few minutes Military Police confiscated their placards and pamphlets (which argued against militarisation, the CCB and military conscription).



Good reason to look alarmed ... Armcor's lethal new helicopter is lurking in the background

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

Malan resigned. Now he must go!

12/4-18/191

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan's "huge purge" of the CCB is little more than a smokescreen to deflect attention from calls for his own dismissal.

This is the view of several human rights and political organisations, who say that Malan's announcement provides no guarantee that the Civil Co-operation Bureau is not still alive.

Malan told parliament on Wednesday that he had fired CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster and 27 other

254

The defence minister's announcement that he has fired 28 CCB members and is suing one of them is regarded as nothing short of meaningless bluster. **BY GAVIN EVANS**

operatives, and was suing Verster for the return of the missing files relating to the CCB's internal operations

But as a quid pro quo to the former CCB members he also announced that the government had decided not to go

ahead with legislation to indemnify the state against claims for more severance pay by CCB members, and that the South African Defence Force intended to assist former CCB members to apply for indemnity against prosecution for illegal activities.

Commenting on calls for his resignation, Malan told the SABC he was prepared to take this action if it was to the advantage of the president, the National Party or the SADF — but made no mention of the advantage to the country. Earlier, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said he was pre-

pared to stand down if it were in the interests of the nation.

Several of Malan's critics claim that his moves amount to very little. Verster and the 27 operatives he fired had for several months been out of action and were suing the SADF for severance pay. And Malan's suit for the removed files is unlikely to bear fruit because the documents are assumed to have been shredded months ago.

African National Congress representative Gill Marcus said Malan's announcement suggested that the CCB was continuing to operate months after it had supposedly been disbanded.

"His measures are unsatisfactory. What about the other CCB members who have not been dismissed? Are these people who participated in death squads going to be integrated into the army and sent into the townships?"

"We also find it disturbing that they've been given golden handshakes. Should this happen when the CCB is being disbanded in disrepute? What we need is a public disbanding. We need to know who the CCB agents are and what they were involved in."

Finally, Malan has said he is prepared to resign, so he should go ahead and do it. He clearly does not see himself as part of any process of change in this country, and is a hindrance to it.

Lawyers for Human Rights director Ahmed Morala said "Unless there is a public dismantling of the CCB, we cannot accept that the CCB has actually been disbanded and all its activities discontinued. The minister has failed to make a full and public disclosure of all the members of the organisation and all the projects in which they had been involved."

"It is in the interest of the country that there be a full and honest disclosure by the minister, and he cannot refuse to do so on the basis that it will threaten national security, as the organisations which had been the primary target of the CCB have now been legalised. Furthermore, those responsible for the commission of offences must be held accountable and their victims must be compensated by the state."

The Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression said the dismissal of the 28 was welcomed "because no government should be held hostage by its own employees — especially when such employees are possibly involved in a host of illegal activities."

However, Malan should not delude himself into thinking that by taking this action he absolves himself of any responsibility for the entire CCB scandal because, as minister, he bears both the legal and political responsibility for all the actions of his department. Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said Malan's "bluster in parliament is a smokescreen to give the impression that he's doing something about the CCB."

STARVED by a 40% cut in defence spending in the past two years, SA's giant armaments supplier Armscor is aggressively peddling its high-technology capabilities in commercial markets.

It is part of a survival strategy that also involved laying off thousands of employees since the defence cuts were announced.

An Armscor spokesman says sales of non-military goods came to R130-million last year. He confidently predicts the figure will rise to about R750-million a year by 1995.

He says the programme to use Armscor technology for non-military purposes has achieved remarkable success because it started only in the second half of last year.

Pattern

Civilian products and services that have so far been developed with the aid of Armscor technology include:

- Pattern display units which use a transparent screen to show miners exactly where to drill the holes in which explosive charges are placed. They come from Armscor's headup display unit used in fighter aircraft to enable pilots to read their instruments without looking down.

- Wear-resistant ceramic bucket linings and pump impellers for use with abrasive materials, such as gritty mud, and developed from ceramic tiles employed as armour on tanks.

- Fish-finding sonar systems adapted from those used to detect submarines.

- Seamless beer cans made of steel developed for the military.

- Cricket bats made with technology used for producing rifle stocks.

- Low-frequency radios that work in underground mines.

- High-grade steel for precision cutting tools.

- Precision castings.

- Aircraft maintenance.

- Heavy-duty trucks.

- Chemical products.

- Game-darting equipment.

- Distress flares.

R130m from Armscor's non-military production

8 Times 14/4/91 (Bus/T)

By CURT VON KEYSERLINGK

The corporation's technology, equipment and manpower for armaments production was acquired with State capital.

Armscor says it will not exploit this advantage to take business from the private sector. Instead, it will concentrate on producing items not made in SA or those with export potential.

Armscor's push into commercial markets is a boon to the 975 private-sector companies that act as its sub-contractors. Its R130-million "civilian" turnover last year is only a fraction of the business the new policy has brought them.

The effort is being made largely in partnership with the sub-contractors and involves a change in Armscor's relationships with them. Previously Armscor would specify its requirements to sub-contractors and the goods they made would be married with those produced in Armscor's factories.

The roles are now reversed. The private firms are telling Armscor what it must sell them to make products they are selling to their civilian customers.

Armscor says technology is largely based on people and that if there are no opportunities for skilled personnel to apply their talents in initiatives such as these, there is a grave danger that they will leave the country.

Intensified

Armscor has also intensified its efforts in export markets. An Armscor spokesman says this yielded record export sales last year.

"It is not known how the Persian Gulf war will affect Armscor, but it has demonstrated the value of long-range missiles and 'smart' bombs," he says.

"Armscor can compete with the best in this field and its prices are competitive."

Defence units

'are a recipe for civil war'

Star 15/4/91

By Helen Grange and Peter Fabricius

Civil war could erupt if the ANC carries out its intention to form defence units in strife-torn townships, the police have warned

In a strongly worded statement, Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said the creation of private armies was a recipe for civil war

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, at a funeral in Alexandra on Saturday, said the ANC would form defence units despite any protests from the Government

Captain Kotze said the police were opposed to all private armies, including the ANC's self-defence units and the AWB's Wenkommandos

Such organisations could lead only to further polarisation and even greater bloodshed

The police would not allow the force's functions to be taken over or allow anyone to take the law into their own hands, he said

However, the Government is showing signs of readiness to meet some of the ANC's ultimatum demands for measures to end township violence

And there are Government moves to hold a multiparty conference on violence

Initiative

Although the Government is reluctant to be seen to be reacting to the ANC's demands — which might suggest that the ANC has the initiative — it has made clear that further action on violence is imminent

Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais has reacted to ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba's weekend statement that the ANC has called for weapons to be seized from white rightwingers

Mr Marais said he simply could not see such a campaign being successful.

Mr Mokaba had said the plan was part of a "peace offensive" aimed at halting the growing violence ANC supporters would "find ways" to acquire the weapons kept in virtually every white home

"The current possession of illegitimate AK-47 rifles is already reaching such proportions that the police can't deal with it," Mr Marais said

"But I don't think the threat

to acquire white-owned firearms is anything to be worried about

"The kind of security measures people have taken are already a serious obstacle. It would be difficult to get a firearm unless there was house-breaking and theft involved

"This kind of activity could not amount to much unless the process of law and order completely collapsed," Mr Marais added

Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer said in an interview last night that the Government was looking at steps to end the violence

This was not being done with a view to meeting any particular demands, he added

And Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said on SABC-TV that the Government accepted that it was its responsibility to end the ongoing violence

He said various Cabinet Ministers were busy with discussions on various ways of solving the problem

In an open letter to President de Klerk, the ANC threatened to pull out of negotiations unless the Government met seven conditions, including immediate legislation to outlaw the bearing of traditional and other weapons at political meetings and processions

The Government seems to be willing to consider action to curb the bearing of traditional weapons by Inkatha supporters. But it is concerned that this will antagonise Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

A conference which brought together the Government, ANC and Inkatha — and possibly others — might be the place to discuss the traditional weapons demand

Another demand which should not be problematic for the Government — but which might antagonise Chief Buthelezi — is that it should take effective steps to begin phasing out hostels

An encouraging development is that the ANC has noted Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's announcement last week that he had fired CCB agents and had taken other "firm measures" to wind up the organisation

Some ANC leaders are interpreting this as a positive response to its demands for the firing of officers responsible for the CCB and other hit squads and its demand for the dismantling of these units

Verster 'out to discredit SADF'

Staff Reporter

Star 15/4/91
254

The SA Defence Force yesterday hit back angrily at former Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Joe Verster for attempting "to discredit the SADF".

Mr Verster at the weekend gave interviews to the media, and earlier, a spokesman purporting to be from the CCB had left letters in post boxes and in parking garages. The letters set out the role of the CCB in the SADF during the past few years.

Mr Verster has never been formally identified. He appeared before the recent Harms Commission into allegations of politically motivated murder in an elaborate disguise, after an

order issued by Mr Justice Louis Harms — at the request of the SADF — that Mr Verster, a former colonel, should not be identified.

The covert CCB was part of SADF Special Forces before it was disbanded following the Harms report on its activities.

In a statement telefaxed to The Star yesterday, the SADF said Minister of Defence Magnus Malan "addressed fully the whole issue of the CCB" in Parliament on April 10.

"Mr Verster or someone claiming to be him is now granting interviews and thereby continuing the media campaign (It) is a clear indication that he is trying to cast suspicion on and discredit the defence force. In this way he is trying to put pressure on the defence force to comply with his demands" the

statement said.

"This whole action revolves around demands concerning severance packages which are unacceptable to the defence force."

The statement said severance packages had been offered to those involved in the CCB. "Mr Verster was also offered a package, apart from the good deal he had already received and of which he knows the content."

Mr Verster was among 28 CCB members who had not accepted their severance packages and were dismissed by the SADF on Thursday.

The SADF said "the organisation" of which Mr Verster had spoken in newspaper interviews was, in fact, the CCB and no other organisation existed. Mr Verster had said the CCB

was disbanded in 1988 and that the body investigated by the Harms Commission was actually called "the Organisation".

The SADF said people who were involved in litigation did not enter into debate on the matter and Mr Verster would have ample opportunity to state his case in court. The defence force would not debate the matter in public and would not react further.

The SADF statement follows various disclosures in yesterday's article. The former CCB boss denied that the CCB had been finally disbanded, despite General Malan's assurance that it had.

He also alleged there were still nine CCB members held in foreign prisons, some of whom were still receiving monthly salaries and benefits. Until these

people were released, the organisation's work could not be regarded as finished.

There were also people in foreign countries waiting for their projects to be completed, Mr Verster said, adding that "if these were handled incorrectly it could lead to a number of court cases which would harm South Africa's name."

Mr Verster claimed that "the Organisation" was established under orders from "the highest authority in the army."

Referring to lost CCB documents, Mr Verster said he was fired soon after he, as managing director of "the Organisation", began investigating the whereabouts of the documents.

He said he was fired in an attempt to prevent his recovering these documents.

SADF denies backing Unita

Spur 16/4/91

254

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Military observers said yesterday it was practically impossible for the SADF to be helping Unita forces fight the MPLA at Luena deep inside Angola

A senior Angolan army officer, Colonel Higinio Lopes Carneiro, chief of operations of the Angolan general staff, has been reported as saying South Africa is dropping air supplies for Unita into the battle zone and that SADF soldiers are direct-

ing Unita artillery units. The claims have been emphatically denied by the SADF as ridiculous.

Director-General of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden yesterday sent a message to the Angolan government saying the reports were unfounded. He also expressed regret for the continued fighting in Angola. Military observers have pointed out that Luena is about as far inside Angola as the capital Luanda — beyond the practical range of the SAAF C-130 Hercules aircraft which Angola alleges are being used

They said that to fly from air bases in South Africa to Luena and back, the C-130s would have to load so much fuel that their cargo loads would be halved.

They also pointed out that it would be impossible for the C-130s to fly into Angola by day, as alleged.

If they did so, they would be "sitting ducks" for ground-to-air missiles or MiG aircraft.

On the accusations that SADF personnel were directing artillery, the military observers pointed out that it would be im-

possible for the SADF to explain loss of life to next-of-kin if there were casualties of SA involvement in Angola now.

Colonel Carneiro said the precision with which Unita was using its artillery indicated the presence of highly skilled military experts.

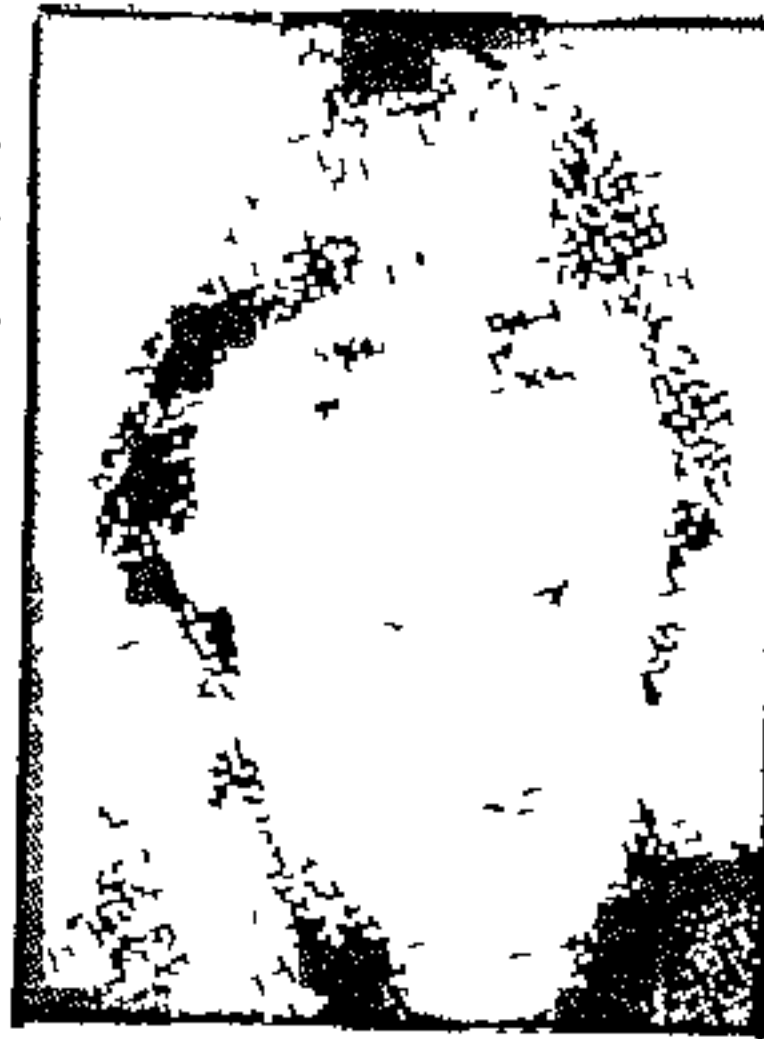
The Angolan army believed that computer-guided systems were being used and that these were being operated by South Africans.

Colonel Carneiro said Unita was using six infantry battalions, supported by 106 mm guns and missile launchers.

But military observers pointed out it would be far too risky for South Africa to be involved in Angola.

A more disturbing explanation could be that Angola was preparing a propaganda campaign to demand that the last 12 000 Cuban troops still in Angola should remain after the July 1 deadline.

It is believed this is the first time the MPLA government has claimed direct involvement by South African forces in fighting in Angola since the SADF withdrew from that country in 1989 as part of the settlement that led to Namibia's independence.



Refuses to serve . the
Rev Alan Storey

Optimism as objector's ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ ^{Star 16/4/91} case postponed

By Susan Smuts

Conscientious objector the Rev Alan Storey (22), son of Methodist Bishop Peter Storey, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of refusing to serve in the SADF.

The case was postponed until June 17, for a decision by the Attorney-General on whether to proceed with the prosecution.

After Mr Storey's appearance, defence lawyer Jennifer Kinghorn said the postponement indicated "something new may be in the pipeline for conscientious objectors".

Firms of attorneys SADF interests

*10 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Defence *Answered 16/4/91*

Whether the South African Defence Force commissioned any firms of attorneys, in addition to or in place of the State Attorney, to represent its interests and members for the duration of the Harms Commission of Inquiry in 1990, if so, what (a) are the names of the attorneys concerned and (b) total amount had been charged in fees by these attorneys as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

254

B742E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) The firm Havinga and Kruger (Incorporated) Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers

(b) As at 20 December 1990 the amount was R225 000 plus a closing fee of R112 500. The firm's instructions were, however, extended prior to the completion of the Harms Commission and were executed against the negotiated closing fee. Both amounts are, however, still subject to confirmation by the Law Society and taxation.

†Adv C D DE JAGER Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware of the fact that the said Mr Havinga is a son of one of the officers who dealt with the question of the CCB? Secondly, that the said Mr Kruger, to whom the hon the Deputy Minister referred is the same Mr Kruger as the one who was commissioned in the other case [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that, but I find it a great pity that the hon member has raised such reflections here where he enjoys the privilege of Parliament, and not outside [Interjections]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Electoral Act: amendments

*11 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Home Affairs

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Whether he is contemplating amending those sections of the Electoral Act, No 45 of 1979, which disqualify from being registered as voters or becoming members of Parliament persons who have been found guilty of offences such as treason or of offences under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, involving sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine, if not, why not, if so, (a) what amendments are envisaged and (b) when?

B760E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

No, because it is not expedient at this stage of constitutional development in the country, to introduce adjustments to the existing Electoral Act

(a) and (b) fall away

Mr Lennox Sebe: resident in SA

*12 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 17 April 1990, Mr Lennox Sebe is still residing in South Africa, if so, (a)(i) under what conditions has he been granted permission to do so and (ii) at what total anticipated cost to the State and (b) when is it envisaged that he will leave South Africa,

(2) whether he is to be granted political asylum, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons? *Answered 16/4/91*

B762E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Under circumstances where he left his country as Head of State and where a coup d'état was carried out in his country during his absence. He was not unwilling to return to Ciskei. After consultation with the South African Embassy in Ciskei and the Council of State of Ciskei, he was advised not to return to Ciskei for the time being in the interest of the promotion of peace and quiet in Ciskei, which is at the same time in the interest of South Africa. Further, Mr

Answered 16/4/91
Sebe is receiving medical treatment in South Africa

(ii) He and his spouse are being accommodated in a house which was available. He pays for their upkeep himself

(b) Mr Sebe is keen to return to Ciskei as soon as possible. Sensitive discussions between legal representatives of Mr Sebe and legal representatives of Ciskei regarding his return are well advanced. Further details regarding the outcome of these discussions could only be announced upon completion thereof

(2) No request for political asylum has been received

1989 Matriculation results: investigation

*13 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, the investigation into the 1989 matriculation results in schools falling under his Department, as announced by his Department in January 1990, has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings? *Answered 16/4/91*

B761E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes

(i) February 1990

(ii) The major causes of the low percentage pass were briefly as follows

— The bad results were inter alia caused by poor attendance, 'lesson dodging' and an indifferent attitude to their responsibility on the part of many teachers, effective teaching for a maximum of only five periods per day, the fact that schooling only started during February 1989 and was discontinued in September 1989, and the influence of many disruptions

— Poor attendance, late arrival and early departure from school on the part of pupils *Answered 16/4/91*

— Ineffective supervision, and in some instances, a total lack of guidance and control by principals and management teams

— An absence of positive parental influence on educational activities at schools

— The intimidation and manipulation of children and teachers for political ends

— A system of promotion which includes the haphazard condoning of marks and results which too easily allowed pupils to progress from Sub-Standard A to Std 9

Sundays films

*14 Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether the Government is giving consideration to amending the Prohibition of the Exhibition of Films on Sundays and Public Holidays Act, No 16 of 1977, with a view to allowing generally the screening of motion pictures on Sundays, if so, (a) what steps does the Government intend taking in this regard and (b) when, if not, why not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the position of cinemas as against the SABC, M-Net and video distributors in regard to the screening of motion pictures on Sundays?

B768E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) I am continuously in consultation with interested parties concerned with the motion picture industry and the matter is receiving attention

(2) A statement is not necessary

1991-92: new taxpayers

*15 Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Finance *Answered 16/4/91*

(a) How many individuals is it estimated will cross the tax threshold and become taxpayers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Plan to halt township violence

ANC outlines strategy for armed units

179
254

Bloay
16/4/91

PATRICK BULGER

THE ANC for the first time has detailed how paramilitary self-defence units could be formed and deployed nationwide under the guidance of its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe

A confidential 29-page booklet being circulated to ANC structures is likely to add to the growing government-ANC tension over self-defence units which the ANC says are necessary to halt township violence

The booklet recommends regular physical exercise, weapons training at weekends, the wearing of uniforms and the purchase of licensed weapons and crossbows

It envisages a 2 000-strong township defence force (TDF), organised along paramilitary lines, would be needed to protect 20 000 township residents

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela at the weekend again called on blacks to form self-defence units, a call that Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze labelled a "recipe for civil war"

ANC Youth League publicity secretary Parks Mankahlana said yesterday the booklet was prepared by the ANC itself, although the league was spearheading efforts to establish self-defence units

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night the booklet, a draft discussion paper, had been prepared at the request of the ANC-Cosatu National Committee on Violence. It was still being examined by the ANC national executive committee and no

decision had been taken on its publication. She would not say who had written it.

The booklet appears heavily influenced by Umkhonto and its recommendations are in line with a decision at the ANC consultative conference last year to initiate units under Umkhonto guidance

Kotze last night described the booklet as "a manual for building an army for offensive operations" Nobody would be allowed to take the law into their own hands

Entitled, For the Sake of Our Lives — Guidelines for the Creation of People's Self-Defence Units, the booklet says the ANC's August 6 suspension of armed struggle did not neutralise Umkhonto

"Umkhonto cadres, particularly ex-prisoners and those due to return from exile, must play a leading and active role in the establishment of the defence structures," it says.

The booklet says there is no intention for the self-defence units to attack anybody.

It points out that political initiatives are important and urges the winning over of "hostile forces".

Defence units must have firm political direction and be rooted among their communities. This would prevent them degenerating into "personal power bases used as a cover for criminal activities"

● See Page 6

ANC's plan for 'Township Defence Force'

16/4/91

254

PATRICK BULGER

FOR THE Sake of our Lives — Guidelines for the Creation of People's Self-defence Units, produced by the ANC, envisages a 2 000-strong Township Defence Force (TDF) to protect a hypothetical township of 20 000 people.

The still confidential booklet, distributed to selected ANC officials, says "The TDC must be headed by a commander who works with a deputy commander and about eight others

"Immediately, under the defence committee are the company formations. These should be organised along paramilitary lines. Because of the defensive aspect of the tasks and the paramilitary nature of the structures, the company and subordinate formations will be larger than found in a regular army. Each company could consist of about 500 volunteers," the booklet says.

The force is further broken down into platoons and sections. Each section would be responsible for defending a street. The booklet notes that recruit-

ment should be on a voluntary basis.

"As the first are formed and begin to train and drill in uniform, much excitement and enthusiasm will be generated and the grounds well to join will increase.

"The wearing of uniforms, drilling and political education will build the required discipline."

The booklet highlights the importance of training. It envisages 10 minutes of light exercise followed by a 20 minute jog. People should be encouraged to join martial arts classes. It recommends that licensed security organisations be set up and that funds be collected from the community to buy licensed firearms.

"Once even a few firearms have been obtained, firearms training can begin. This should be handled by MK cadres and sympathetic township police. For initial training purposes air guns should be used. Air rifles and pistols (the pellet gun type) can be bought for about R200 each.

"The advantage is that no licence is required and they are an excellent, cheap and safe way for teaching peo-

ple how to aim and shoot correctly. A suitable practice range needs to be organised."

Rudimentary weapons are also useful, the booklet says.

"Crossbows and bow and arrow sets can be bought without a licence. Factory and engineering workers have the skills and the equipment to manufacture rudimentary weapons.

"Volunteers who do not have firearms should at least be equipped with two stout sticks, clubs or iron bars and a homemade shield. If a few armed volunteers are reinforced by units hurling stones and other missiles, such as petrol bombs, a very strong defence can be put up."

The booklet recommends physical training every day, politics classes once a week, three hours of drilling on weekends and two hours of firearm classes a week.

The defence committee will have

a communications chief who will have eight helpers equipped with telephones and walkie-talkies. The communications unit will also man an alarm system. "There will also be various observation posts strategically placed to give advance warning of the movement of hostile forces."

An intelligence unit will make a priority of recruiting "individuals who are associated in some way with the hostile forces. Typists, waiters, cleaners and nightwatchmen at establishments run by hostile forces" should be recruited as agents.

It emphasises the use of barricades and notes that "wooded areas, koppies, streams, dongas and ditches must be studied to see how they can be incorporated into the fortifications."

"This is a job for the expert eye of MK comrades. Scrap iron, wrecked vehicles, timber, old furniture as well as rocks and tyres are the ingredients for barricades. Steel cables could be strung across the road in front of the barricade

Ditches can be dug alongside the road in front of the barricade. Coils of razor wire or barbed wire can be extremely useful. These should be bought and stored and can be speedily erected along routes and passages at the first sign of danger.

"On the flanks of the barricades in specially fortified houses are sections ready to hold the position. Tucked away in adjoining streets are masses of auxiliaries ready to hurl missiles over the houses at advancing aggressors.

If the attackers are about to overcome the barricade it is set alight and an orderly retreat takes place to the next line of defence."

The booklet contains a diagram illustrating how barricades would be erected and used.

It notes that efforts must be made to influence and win over hostile forces. They are often among the most oppressed section of the population. "Those soldiers and police who persist with their racist brutality will find that when they strike the people they strike rock."

ANC gives details of defence units

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

The ANC has produced a confidential 36-page booklet giving details on the formation of its "self-defence units" and a 2 000-strong township defence force (TDF) model.

The booklet, entitled "For the Sake of Our Lives! Guidelines for the Creation of People's Self-Defence Units", describes in detail how self-defence units can be formed and deployed nationwide under the guidance of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

The booklet says each TDF would protect 20 000 township residents, and that the ANC's

suspension of the armed struggle as part of the Pretoria Minute had not neutralised MK.

Recommended in the booklet are regular physical exercises, weapons training at weekends, the wearing of uniforms and the purchase of licensed weapons and crossbows.

Also to be taught would be intelligence-gathering, first aid and "speedy and reliable communication".

The self-defence units, says the booklet, would not be used to attack anybody, but the people demanded the right to protect themselves because they could not "rely on the apartheid police and army for protection".

These units, which would have to be paramilitary and clearly different from other forms of organisation such as street committees, would be organised along military lines and have commanders, deputy commanders and platoons.

A political campaign would be waged for the self-defence units to be armed, and funds to buy licensed weapons would be collected from the community "on a voluntary basis".

Once a few firearms had been obtained, training, which would be conducted by MK cadres and "sympathetic township police", could begin.

The booklet says that although the units would be formed by the ANC and its allies, they would not be affiliated to any organisation but would protect the entire community.

"There should be no intention of setting the defence units up as armies of any political grouping or individuals.

"This is undesirable and potentially dangerous — it is a prescription for Lebanonising a conflict," says the booklet.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus yesterday said the booklet was a discussion document that had not been adopted or ratified by the ANC's leadership.

Star 17/4/91

254

Self-defence 'guidelines' still open for discussion

B1 Day 17/4/91

B1 Day 17/4/91

254

254

PATRICK BULGER

THE ANC's draft proposals for the formation of township self-defence units have already been widely distributed among members of the ANC and its allies, Cosatu assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi said yesterday

The proposals are contained in a draft booklet made public for the first time in Business Day yesterday

Mafumadi, chairman of the ANC-Cosatu-SA Communist Party tripartite alliance's working committee on violence, said the committee had commissioned the booklet and that it had been produced by the ANC

The committee consists of leading members of the alliance, among them Cosatu vice-president Chris Dlamini, trade unionist and civic leader Moses Mayekiso and ANC national executive committee (NEC) members Matthew Phosa and Aziz Pahad

It was formed late last year to monitor township violence and formulate possible solutions to the crisis

The booklet, entitled *For the Sake of Our Lives - Guidelines for the Formation of People's Self-Defence Units*, envisages paramilitary township defence structures operating under the guidance of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe

The ANC said yesterday the document

was produced in November last year

Mafumadi said the document had reached all parts of SA where the alliance had an organised presence

"It is intended to facilitate discussion around the issue of self-defence. On the basis of the feedback we receive, the draft might have to be reworked"

He said it was still being examined by the NEC and by tripartite alliance leadership structures

It had been a valuable contribution to the discussion on self-defence units, although it was not an official document

He said government's double agenda - negotiation and disruption of its opponents - made self-defence units necessary

"The thrust of the booklet was aimed at giving people ideas on how to defend themselves"

Suggestions in the booklet would have to be adapted to local conditions

"There is no call for the indiscriminate arming of people in the townships. The document argues that defence committees should be led by reliable and decisive people who have the ability to organise and command without being dictatorial"

**'Use navy
as Coast
Guard'**

Staff Reporter

THE navy should be designated as a type of Coast Guard, to enforce and co-ordinate the law in South African coastal waters, speakers told the 1991 National Maritime Conference in the city yesterday.

Former navy chief Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe and Professor DJ Devine of the law department of the University of Cape Town both advocated the use of the navy as the controlling law enforcement agency.

Prof Devine said South Africa needed an umbrella agency to handle a wide range of maritime law enforcement.

"The umbrella agency would, in effect, act like a kind of Coast Guard."

Admiral Syndercombe said an autonomous Coast Guard was not a viable financial proposition, but rather that "some sort of hybrid organisation" under a single authority was more desirable.

SADF and ANC in war of words

A WAR of words has erupted between the African National Congress Northern Transvaal region and the local command of the SADF over allegations of intimidation and harassment

The first salvo was fired by the ANC last week in a statement accusing the SADF of waging a campaign against the organisation in many rural areas of Lebowa

The ANC said the SADF had declared "mini states of emergency" in many villages and was distributing pamphlets to thwart ANC programmes.

Campaign

It accused the SADF of setting up "an electronic communications network between some chiefs" and the soldiers to entrench the harassment campaign

But in a return of fire, the SADF lashed out at the ANC for engaging in "agitation and intimidation" of rural communities throughout Lebowa by using youth congresses and civic associa-

By MATHATHA TSEDU

tions

"This is not a campaign against the ANC, but is aimed at protecting and safeguarding the people against intimidation by the ANC.

"It is not destabilising. On the contrary, it is protecting the people and is stabilising the situation in the rural areas of Lebowa

"The allegation is a transparent attempt by the ANC to destabilise the self-governing states and to intimidate and destroy orderly government"

The SADF said it had placed radios with certain leaders who live in inaccessible areas "to facilitate communication whenever their safety is threatened by the youth and civic associations. This is probably the 'electronic system' that the ANC referred to"

The ANC has said SADF actions were designed to create friction within the community.

Lebowa Minister demoted

LEBOWA Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle and demoted one of his ministers

In a statement released to the media, Ramodike said the homeland's minister of justice Dr Kgoadi

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Molaba had been demoted to deputy minister in charge of housing and management services.

Molaba, a medical practitioner, was ap-

pointed to the Cabinet in 1989 as minister of health, a position he held until his unexpected transfer in January this year

Rumours of his pending demotion have been circulating in the region for some time following an arrest warrant issued against him for failing to pay medical bills. *Sowetan*

Flat 15/4/91

Sources close to the Lebowa Cabinet said Molaba, an Africanist, had been at loggerheads with Ramodike, who is said to support the ANC

Molaba's demotion means that he must now move out of the R200 000 ministerial house into a flat where deputy ministers are housed.

Strikers sacked

WITH one department as yet unaccounted for, 1 638 striking Ciskeian civil servants are reported to have been dismissed for not returning to work.

A government source said the Ciskei's total civil service workforce, including police and army personnel, comprised 30 509 employees

The Eastern Cape region of the Congress of South African Trade Unions on Tuesday sent two officials from Port Elizabeth, the regional secretary, Mr Dennis Neer, and regional educational secretary, Mr Thobile Mhlahloto, to meet the Ciskei's Council of State over the strike *Sowetan 15/4/91*.

The National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union have pledged to fight for the workers' reinstatement. - *Sapa*.

NOT WITHOUT HONOUR

254 FM 19/4/91

THE WAR FOR AFRICA: Twelve Months that Transformed a Continent by Fred Bridgland (Ashanti, 402pp, R59,95)

If F W de Klerk had come to power in, say, 1986 instead of 1989, would he have been able to start and continue his radical reform process? Quite possibly not.

Analysis of SA history has depended too heavily on certain methods of interpretation. The leftwingers are happiest with the Marxist class analysis, liberals emphasise the racial factor, others place great weight on the role of individual leaders.

What they all ignore, and what Fred Bridgland's compelling book reminds us of, is the importance of regional strategy.

Change in SA was not possible until the problem of Namibian independence had been solved. And that depended on stopping SA's war in Angola, which in turn rested on a commitment by the Cubans and Soviets to go home. We tend to forget how impossible all this seemed in the mid-Eighties — and that it was F W de Klerk's good fortune to take over when much of it had been achieved.

In March 1987, SA reconnaissance teams in Angola reported an unusual and substantial build up by Angolan (Fapla) and Cuban troops, moving from the centre of the country towards the south-east. Intelligence experts decided that the aim was to capture Mavinga, a stronghold of Unita, SA's guerrilla ally in Angola. Bridgland sums up the strategic importance of Mavinga.

"Nearby was an important airstrip used by heavy transport planes bringing weapons and supplies to Unita from Zaire, SA and other African points of origin. The airstrip and the surrounding Unita bases stood on top of a plateau just south of the Lomba River. If Unita were to lose Mavinga, the way would again be open, as had been the case in 1985, for Fapla and the Cubans to prepare a major drive towards Jamba, Unita's 'capital' 250 km south-east of Mavinga. With the collapse of Unita, there would follow the collapse of Pretoria's military and diplomatic game-plan for southern Africa."

The strategic implications were obvious. The last thing Pretoria wanted was an Angolan army, bolstered by Cubans and Soviet advisers, sitting unhampered on the Namibian border. The war in Namibia and Angola had always been unpopular among SA's whites, not least because it was conducted almost entirely in secret: the Cabinet could not afford an escalation.

There was only one course to take: an early intervention to stop the Fapla advance and strengthen Unita's position. It is with these military operations by the SADF, between August 1987 and July 1988, that Bridgland's book is mainly concerned. This was the "war for Africa" of the title.

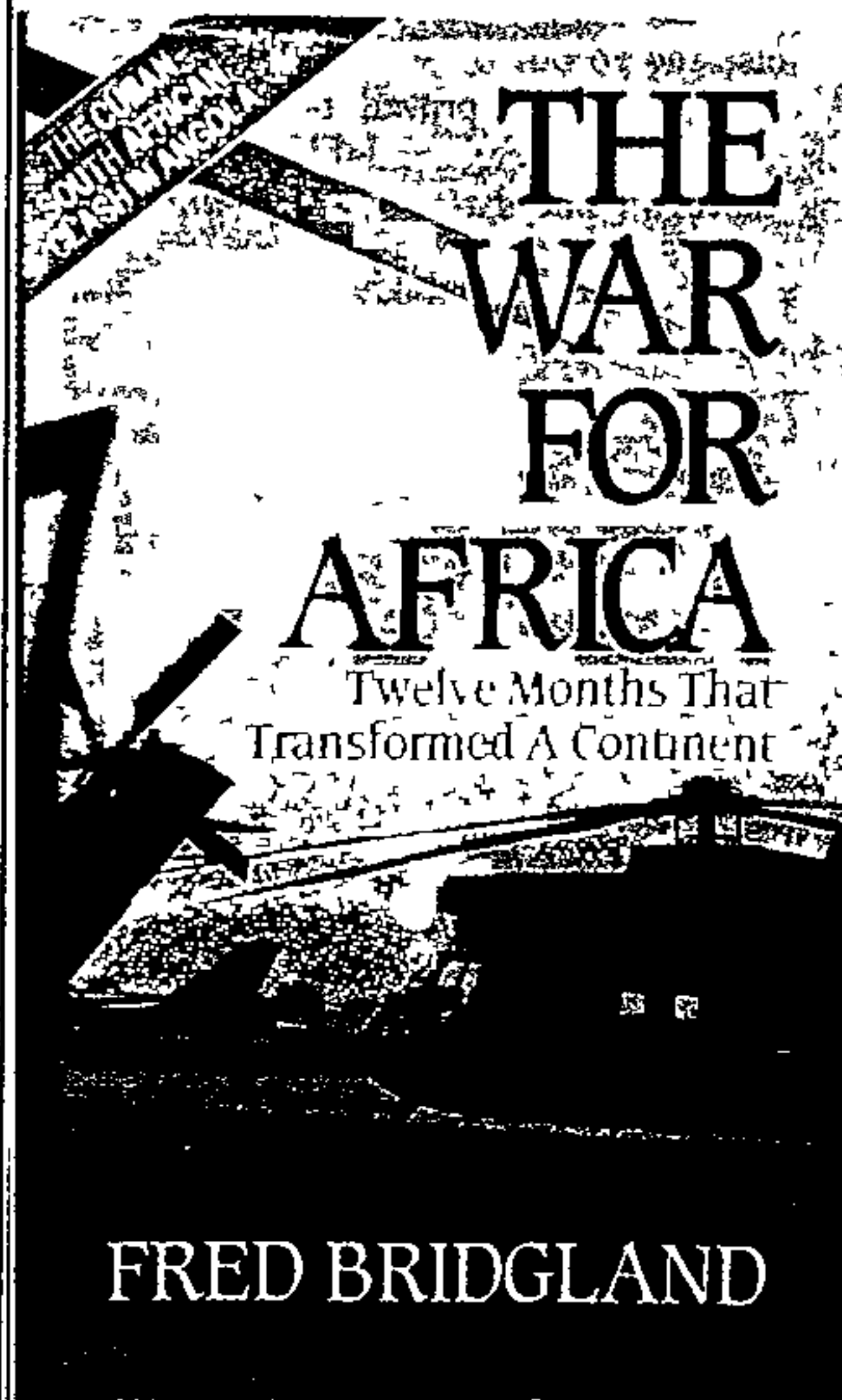
Above all, it is a gripping story. Much of the narrative is based on first-person ac-

counts by the men who were there.

The political dimension, ironically, is a major theme in this military struggle. This is because the tactics of the field commanders were constantly altered or vetoed by the generals and politicians.

There were two main reasons for this, the one familiar to all armies and the other peculiarly South African.

Firstly, shifting diplomatic relationships



were never far from the minds of Pretoria's strategists: a classic case of the dictum that the prosecution of war is a part of policy, not independent of it. This was no comfort to SADF commanders, who several times held the tactical initiative but were prevented from consolidating.

Secondly, because the war was kept secret, the SADF was under enormous pressure to take no casualties and to lose no equipment. This was an almost impossible aim, ridiculous even, but the SADF's field commanders strove to achieve it. Indeed, the total SA casualties were remarkably low when set against the scale of operations (often at brigade level, bigger than any SA involvement since World War 2). But it must be borne in mind that the SA infantry was mechanised and the casualties taken by the relatively unprotected Unita guerrillas were far higher (but, in SA, politically safe).

There were early successes against the numerically superior Fapla forces. The destruction of Fapla's 47 Brigade by the SADF's 61 Mechanised Battalion at the Lomba River must be singled out. Bridgland shows that it was one of the great victories by

SA soldiers, achieved against the odds.

But the SADF also suffered vital setbacks, partly because it was not allowed to commit more forces, partly because of higher interference — and partly because of clear operational errors: this is no SADF whitewash.

The SADF's trump card was its artillery: the G5 (and G6, when it was used) was awesome in its combination of range, accuracy and firepower, and the gunners relied on brilliant forward observation. The SA signalling and intelligence-gathering in the field was far superior, and so was its capacity for manoeuvre under pressure.

The Angolans' more advanced MiG fighters gave them daylight air superiority. They had far more tanks, which often neutralised the SADF's artillery dominance.

Logistics was a problem for both sides but there were some serious SA logistical failures, which in turn affected morale. Malaria took a heavy toll, the hot, humid, desolate countryside invariably seemed hostile.

In mid-1988 a kind of stalemate was achieved, allowing all sides to go into negotiations in a position of some strength. This would have been highly unlikely if the SADF had not intervened to protect Mavinga.

The writing is clear and vigorous. It is supported by simple, clear maps. But — and this is a suggestion aimed at all publishers of military books — one longs for a pull-out map folder which could accompany campaign narratives, to obviate continual reference back to the relevant map.

Photographs, many of them in colour, are plentiful and an excellent aid in getting the feel of the war. But they appear to have been assembled without any attempt to match the narrative, which is a pity.

This cannot be a definitive history. It relies too heavily on the perspective of the middle managers — colonels, majors and sergeants — excluding both the generals and the privates. But this is why it is so fascinating. These men were at the sharp end but they were also senior enough to see the broader tactical picture.

Many of them, in another time and fighting for a less complicated country, would have been heroes.

David Williams

BUYING BOOKS

If you have difficulty obtaining a title from a bookshop, we suggest you contact the publisher's representative. The telephone number for the book reviewed this week (011) 803-2506.

This week's reviewer, David Williams, is an FM Assistant Editor. He is working on a book about SA's part in the Western Desert battles of 1941 and 1942, to be published by Ashanti next year.

W

LITARY aircraft from South Africa are flying covert missions over Botswana at night in what appears to be a huge airlift of supplies to Unita soldiers engaged in a fierce battle with Angolan government forces

The Weekly Mail has detailed information from sources in Botswana — including maps which outline the aircrafts' flight paths — that corroborate Angolan government claims that South Africa has violated Botswana's airspace to fly war materiel into Ango-

A senior Angolan officer this week announced that South African Hercules C130 transport planes were dropping supplies at least twice daily into Angola to bolster Unita forces presently engaged in a major offensive against the strategic town of Luena in Angola's Moxico province.

The South African Defence Force has strenuously denied the claim and the Department of Foreign Affairs has sent a protest note to the government in Angola

Midnight flights from SA

W/med 19/4 - 25/4/79

But a team of conservationists working in a remote part of Botswana told *The Weekly Mail* that, over a 10-day period last month, they monitored regular flights of Hercules C130s and Dakotas flying from South Africa along two separate routes across the Kalahari Desert towards Unita's headquarters at Jamba.

And the SADF's director of public relations confirmed, in reply to queries from *The Weekly Mail*, that the Botswana government has recently been in contact with Pretoria over "possible" violations of its airspace.

"I personally monitored Dakotas flying every night over our camps in Botswana in the direction of Jamba between March 8 and March 17," said a member of the conservation team

"There were three flights a night over this period except for Sundays when there was only one flight. The aircraft flew at high altitudes — one at 8pm,

Mystery aeroplanes without lights that routinely violate Botswana air space suggest massive support from South Africa for Unita's forces.
By EDDIE KOCH

one at midnight and another at about three in the morning — and they always had all their navigation lights switched off."

According to the team, which includes experienced cartographers, one air route runs from the north-west Cape across the eastern Kalahari and the town of Maun towards Jamba. Maun residents confirmed such flights have occurred on a nightly basis

The other flight path identified by the conservation officers comes from the Western Transvaal, crosses the Botswana border east of Gaborone and

heads across the western Kalahari in the direction of Jamba (see map)

It is strictly forbidden under international aviation rules for aircraft to fly at night without any aviation lights

The SADF director of public relations said: "There is no supply of military equipment by South Africa to Unita. The Angolan government has been assured of this at the highest level."

But he added that South Africa has a "small liaison contingent" at Jamba to promote communication between South Africa and Unita and to "promote the peace process."

"To facilitate this peace process even further, communication flights, using private companies, are undertaken from time to time at the request of Dr (Jonas) Savimbi (head of Unita)."

He added that consignments of medicine handled by the International Red Cross are delivered from South Africa

carry war ai

W/med 19/4 - 25/4/79

to Unita. The SADF has a long history of using private trucking and air freight companies to send covert supplies to Unita

Arthur Gavshon reports from London that the Luanda government in February this year suspended a United Nations drought relief operation in southern Angola. It accused the South African government of using international and South African Red Cross activities in the project as a cover for sending war supplies to Unita.

The relief operation was resumed after an American diplomat visited President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda and provided guarantees that the programme would not be used to infiltrate weaponry into Unita strongholds

And *The Weekly Mail* estimates that the amount of material transported in planes monitored by its sources alone amounted to 90 tons over a 10-day period — far in excess of the "hu-

mantarian aid" knowledge is going

A Dakota can carry load and the cornessed some 30 tons they were in the air

General Bob Rog Party's spokesman been supplied with *The Weekly Mail* ten explanation from General Magnus

Rogers, who is a South African Air claims by military logistically imposed Hercules C130s town of Luena

The town straddles gueta railway line Unita is mounting it in a bid to show power during negotiations between

SA carry war aid to Unita

14/4 - 25/4/91

254

Kalahari in (e map). der interna- craft to fly at lights. public rela- ply of mil- n Africa to nment has ighest lev- Africa has a it Jamba to between id to "pro- cess even this, using ndertaken est of Dr nia)" s of med- onal Red th Africa

to Unita. The SADF has a long history of using private trucking and air freight companies to send covert supplies to Unita.

Arthur Gavshon reports from London that the Luanda government in February this year suspended a United Nations drought relief operation in southern Angola. It accused the South African government of using International and South African Red Cross activities in the project as a cover for sending war supplies to Unita.

The relief operation was resumed after an American diplomat visited President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda and provided guarantees that the programme would not be used to infiltrate weaponry into Unita strongholds.

And *The Weekly Mail* estimates that the amount of material transported in planes monitored by its sources alone amounted to 90 tons over a 10-day period — far in excess of the "humanitarian aid" that the SADF acknowledges is going to Unita.

A Dakota can carry three tons of payload and the conservationists witnessed some 30 flights during the time they were in the aircrafts' flight path.

General Bob Rogers, the Democratic Party's spokesman on defence, has been supplied with these details by *The Weekly Mail* and will seek a written explanation from Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Rogers, who is a former head of the South African Airforce Force, rejected claims by military observers that it is logistically impossible for the SAAF's Hercules C130s to fly as far as the town of Luena.

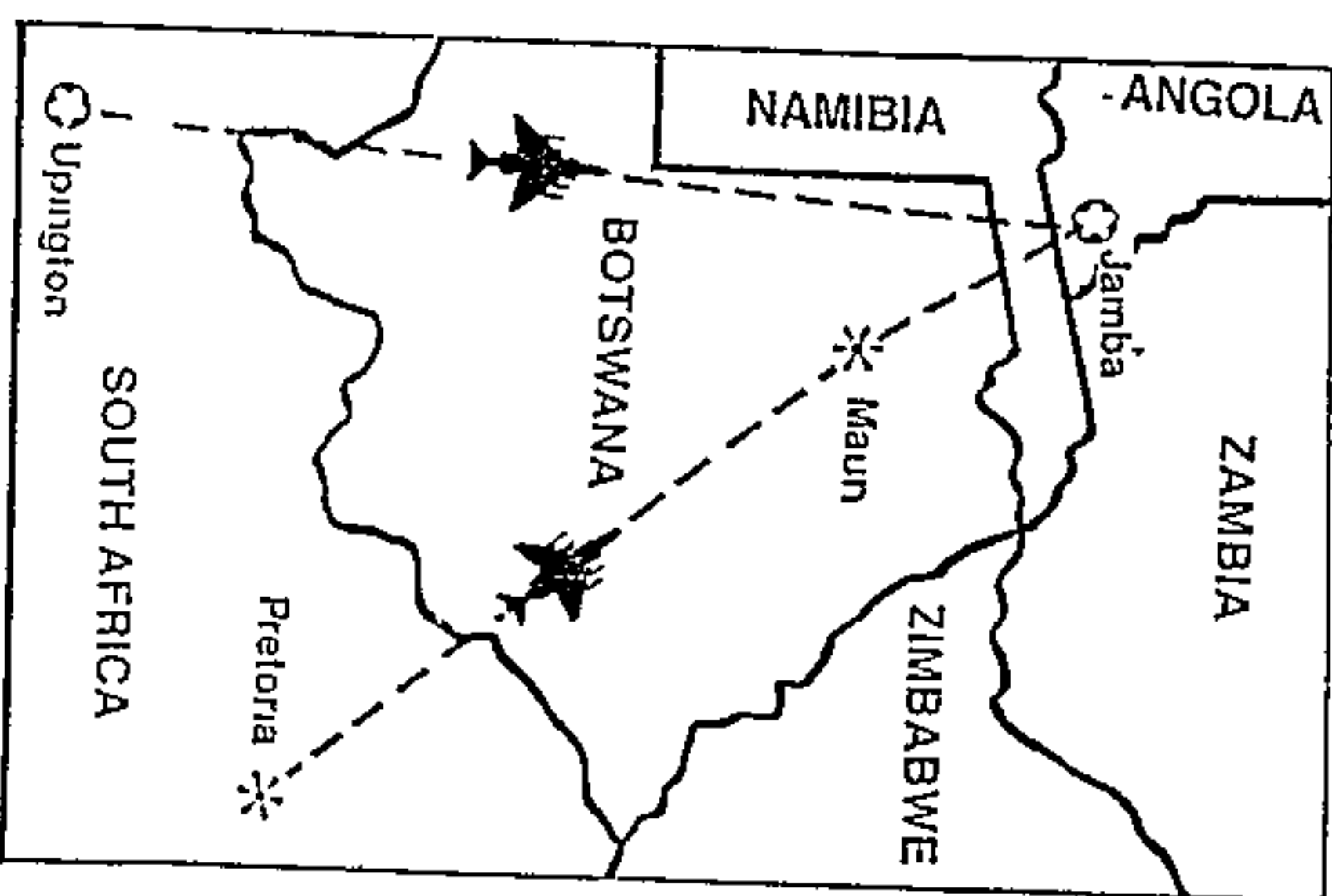
The town straddles the strategic Benguela railway line and it appears that Unita is mounting an offensive against it in a bid to shore up its bargaining power during impending peace negotiations between the rebel movement

and the Angolan government

Angolan government sources, in London have told *The Weekly Mail* that the battle for Luena, which began on April 1, has exacted heavy casualties. They claim about 250 Unita soldiers have been killed but did not reveal the death toll for government forces.

Colonel Higinio Lopes Carniero, chief of operations of the Angolan army's general staff, this week reported that South Africa was dropping military supplies by parachute to Unita troops in the battle zone at least twice daily. He said SADF soldiers were directing Unita artillery units and operating sophisticated computer-guiding systems for the rebels' canons.

The claim has been denied by the SADF and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, sent a message to Luanda this week saying the reports were unfounded. Other military observers were quoted



Air routes from South Africa to Angola in the press as saying Luena was beyond the range of South Africa's C130s. But Rogers said it was theo-

retically feasible for Hercules aircraft to fly from South Africa, make a drop over Jamba, and then fly on to Luena. "Luena is about 1 500 miles north of Upington and closer to Pretoria. It is possible that a C130 could do the trip, drop its supplies and return to base."

The SAAF and Sairfar are the only organisations that own Hercules C130s in South Africa.

An aviation consultant told *The Weekly Mail* there were only nine Dakotas owned by private companies in South Africa. It was possible, however, for one of these groups to organise an airlift of the type described by the conservationists.

"Most of these Dakotas are based at Lanseria or Wonderboom near Pretoria and if it appears they are flying from Upington in the Northern Cape that's because they would go there to refuel before flying on to Angola."

The upsurge of hostilities in Moxico province has dismayed British and European diplomats, especially as it coincides with a new round of peace talks between the Angolan government and Unita.

MK cadres 'to take lead'

TRAINED Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres will lead the controversial re-activated township defence units and that's official

The ANC's Siphwe Nyanda, a former "Operation Vula" accused and now Secretary for the National Campaigns Committee, vowed that he would be among scores of other MK members who would lead the defence units.

However, Mr Nyanda was also quick to point out that "the move should not be seen in a sinister way". The ANC should not be seen as forming a "private army", he said.

It was the duty of the civic associations to form the units, he said. "The ANC would participate through train-

ing schemes in self defence.

Sakkie Macozoma, an ANC spokesman, confirmed the defence units were the initiative of the civic associations throughout the country. The programme, he said, had the blessings of his movement.

Mr Nyanda stressed that the units would not be affiliated to any political organisation. They would protect the entire community, he said.

Members of the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, and those of the Azanian People's Organisation, would play a role

● TO PAGE 2.

MK cadres

● FROM PAGE 1

equal to that of MK members in the units, said Mr Nyanda.

He described self-defence as an "inalienable right that cannot be denied by any law in any country"

And in the case of the units in the townships, they would be answerable to no one but the community they served, he added.

Asked what weapons the defence units would use, he replied. "Anything". Residents had been urged to apply for fire-arm licences in large numbers. He would also not rule out the use of cross-bows.

He spoke of guns, spears or what-

ever residents had for retaliation against right-wingers in the police force and vigilantes in particular.

He was especially critical of the Inkatha Freedom Party, saying the police did nothing to stop it from "killing township residents".

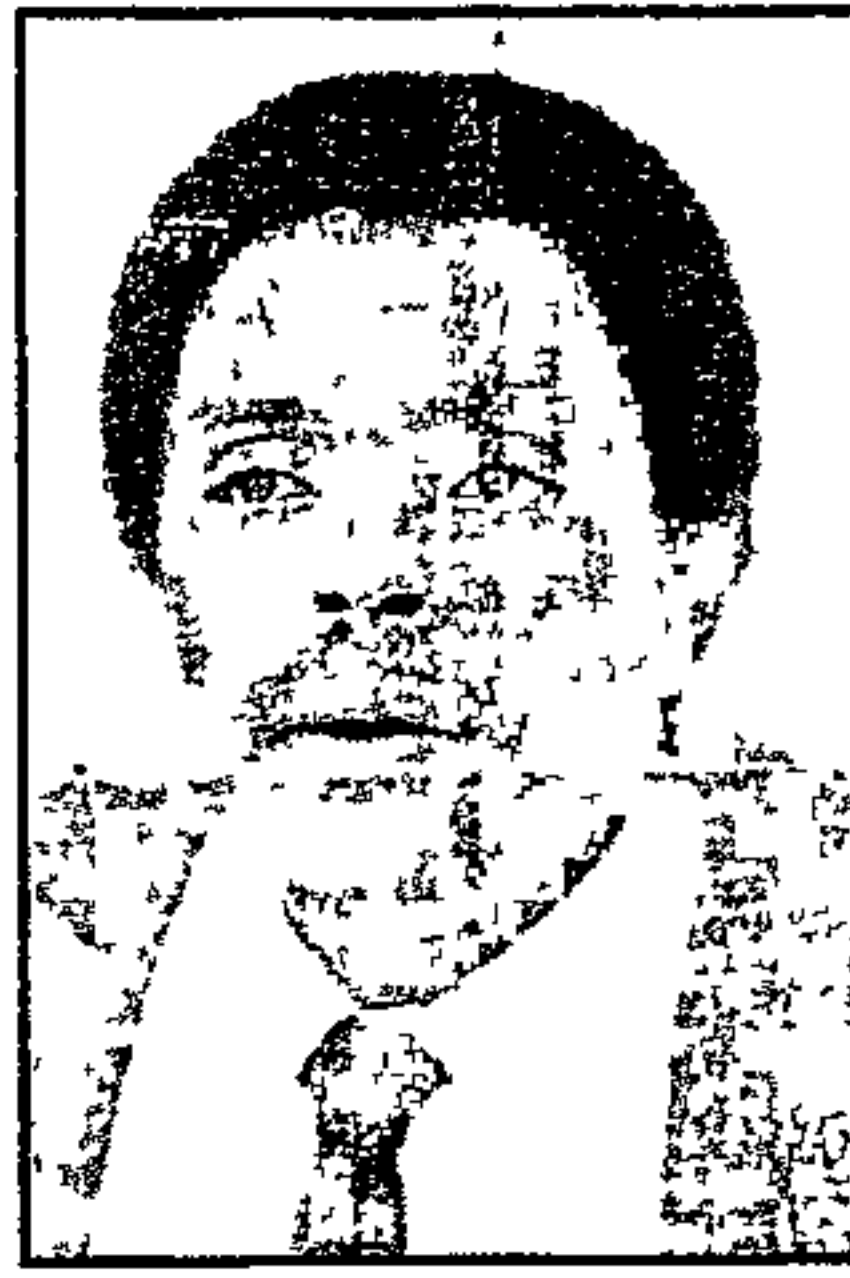
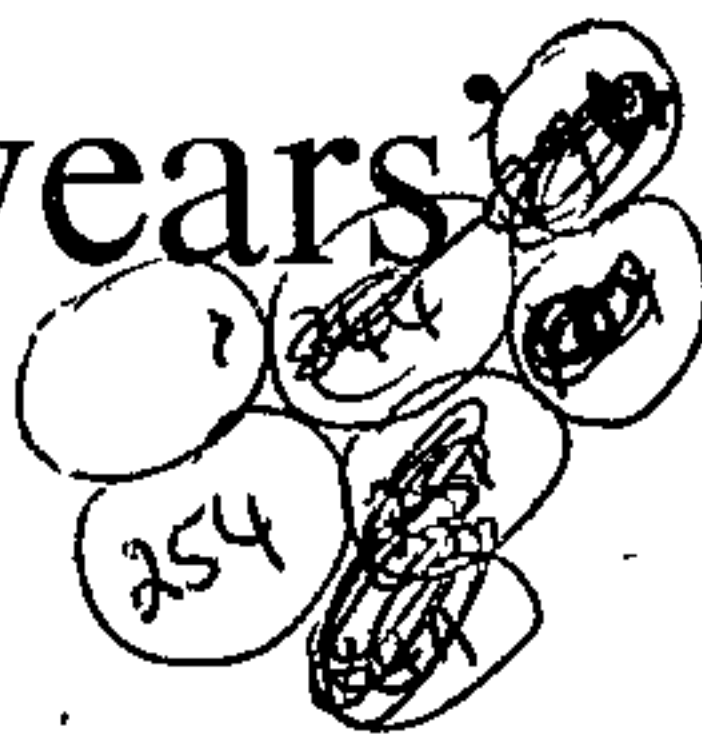
Training, he said, would be based on discipline. This would prevent the units from degenerating into "com-tsotsis" — township slang for a "comrade" who is also a thug — or vigilantes.

Surveillance of the enemy would be a priority, said Mr Nyanda. It was time black communities identified these enemies. He could not say what type of uniform unit members would wear but promised "We are going to be able to identify one other."

Network 'has been in place for 5 years'

Star 20/4/91

EXCLUSIVE REPORT
by **ABBEY MAKOE**



SIPHIWE NYANDA. A trained MK cadre and former "Vula" accused, his ANC portfolio includes organising defence units.

AN underground network of paramilitary township defence units has been in place countrywide, ready to be activated, for the past five years.

But as a result of former president P W Botha's clampdown on political activity in the mid-1980s, the secret residents' groups had remained "sleeper" units since 1986, Saturday Star learned in a series of exclusive interviews this week

And only now — as the ANC and the Government prepare for a showdown over the issue — are they being activated

This emerged at a secret meeting of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) in Johannesburg this week. Among other things, the meeting was aimed at formalising the duties of the resuscitated units

Kgabisi Mosunkutu, Cast's vice-president, said the activation of self-defence units was a direct result of the incompetence of the "special constables" in the townships

And Cast general secretary Sam Ntuli said the units should not be seen as a "fashion show"

● TO PAGE 2.

See Speak Out on Page 2.

Earlier this week, the ANC disclosed it planned to establish defence units in the townships. Each unit would be headed by a trained Umkhonto we Sizwe soldier. The organisation indicated that defence unit members would be in uniform and carry weapons, including crossbows

This prompted condemnation from the Government, which lashed out at the ANC's booklet "For the Sake of Our Lives", which outlines the structures of the defence units

Captain Craig Kotze, Law and Order Ministry spokesman, described the booklet as a "recipe for civil war"

Now, the right wing is planning to form a people's security network (*volksbeveiligings netwerk*) to counter the ANC's self-defence units

The Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) said last night it had no choice but to establish such a network because of the ANC demand for one man one vote, the united front between the ANC and PAC, the self-defence units and the inability of the Government to prevent a transfer of power

Defence units

● FROM PAGE 1.

Among the duties of the defence units, it was said in interviews with Cast leaders, would be the barricading of streets during attacks on residents and the slowing down or delaying of "the enemy's vehicles"

Training of the defence units' members would also include the "surveillance of red head-banded vigilantes", with whom Cast said it would not cooperate. Star 20/4/91

Richard Mdakane also a Cast executive member, revealed plans for a "defence rally" to be held in Pretoria between May 6 and 9 — the expiry date of the ANC's ultimatum to the Government

ANC spokesman Sakkie Macozoma confirmed the defence units were the brainchild of Cast and, before that, the civic associations. Now, he said, the ANC was throwing its weight behind the programme

He would neither confirm nor deny earlier reports that the ANC had about 50 defence units already in place. Cast admits to having more than 50

ANC secretary of the National Campaigns Committee, Siphiwe Nyanda said MK's trained cadres, "including myself", would not sit back while "our people suffer at the hands of red head-banded vigilantes and extremist members of the SAP"

However, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet yesterday issued a stern warning "If any person is found in possession of any weapon that police believe will be used in an offensive manner, they will be detained," he said

PAC information chief Barney Desai said his organisation would be having an "in-depth discussion on violence", which would include the defence units issue

"It is a common-law right recognised throughout the world that if a person is attacked he has a right to self-defence"

BVB chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart said his organisation had been forced to take the initiative "in making the *volk* ready for action by helping to develop a disciplined and united security network"

BVB spokesman Jan Groenewald said the first step would be a *volk* security conference

exposed

Secret defence units

Govt 'must re-open death squads probe'

Apr 20/4/91

254

254

THE Democratic Party has asked the Government to re-open the Harms Commission into death squads if the Defence Force recovers the operational files of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's internal operations

This follows the announcement last week that the Defence Force would sue CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster to recover the missing operational files of the CCB's Region Six, which conducted illicit operations inside the country

Obstruction

DP law and order spokesman Tiaan van der Merwe said this week that a fresh inquiry was necessary because the Harms Commission had not succeeded in uncovering the full truth about the death squads

This was because of the missing files and obstruction by witnesses of the CCB, other arms of the SADF and, to a lesser extent, the police.

And Free State Attorney-general Mr Tim McNally, who led evidence in the Harms inquiry, has indicated that the files would be very useful.

He said the commission had gone to extraordinary lengths to find the files last year during the inquiry, including breaking into an army safe.

The files would have been extremely useful at the time of the inquiry. He would not comment on whether they would be useful now or pass judgment on whether the inquiry should be re-opened as this decision was President de Klerk's prerogative

Asked why Colonel Verster had not been sued for the files when the Harms Commission was sitting, he said Colonel Verster had sworn under oath before the commission that he did not

PETER FABRICIUS Political Correspondent

have the files and was unable to recover them

Mr McNally said the usefulness of the files would, of course, depend upon what was in them

"Obviously they would throw light on their operations. They could be of great value or none at all"

Mr van der Merwe said the Government would not be able to get away with the contention that the CCB had not committed murder or other offences unless it was prepared to order a fresh inquiry, at which these files could be made available

"It is frankly duplicitous and insincere of the Government to hold an inquiry into death squads while some members of the Government establishment are deliberately denying the commission access to information that has a crucial bearing on its work.

"We will watch the action against Joe Verster very closely and will pile on the pressure for further inquiries, especially if the files are recovered"

Crucial

The CCB's Region Six was suspected of political murders such as that of Johannesburg academic Dr David Webster (although nothing was proved) and implicated in dirty tricks projects

The missing files would be useful not only to the Harms Commission but to Auditor-General Peter Wronsley. He reported this year in his audit of the CCB that he was unable to pass final judgment on whether about R500 000 of Region Six's expenses were authorised because the operational files had been removed

Illegal orders to be refused by soldiers

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

PLAN RECOMMENDS CHANGES FOR SADF

PROPOSALS that would allow a serviceman to challenge a superior's orders if they were considered illegal are contained in a far-reaching plan for a defence force in a new, non-racial democratic South Africa.

Two independent strategic analysts predict fundamental changes to the SADF's structure, composition and future role in a post-apartheid society.

The proposals, based largely on the example of the German *Bundeswehr*, have been drafted by Dr Jakkie Cilliers, a former SADF commandant who has also served on the secretariat of the State Security Council, and Paul-Bolko Mertz, who served as an officer in the SADF and the *Bundeswehr*.

The two analysts outlined their proposals in a paper published by Idasa and issued in amended form by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies. They made extensive use of a work by Rear-Admiral Sievert, commissioner for education and training of the *Bundeswehr*, on operational armed forces in a modern democracy.

Abuse of power

Their proposals include

- Safeguards against abuse of power and protection for individual servicemen against illegal orders,
- A clear distinction between the role of the police and that of the armed forces to avoid militarisation of tasks and functions that should be performed by the police,
- A plan for effective parliamentary control and accountability to parliament and the constitution,
- Mechanisms to prevent party-political abuse of the armed forces, and
- A system to protect basic rights of "citizens in uniform" against violation by the military.

A key feature of the recommendations is their emphasis on the doctrine of personal responsibility for all military orders given and all actions taken. The authors say this should be enshrined in the legal system under which the armed forces operate.

It means servicemen cannot be absolved from responsibility on the grounds of merely having obeyed orders — "illegal orders are criminally punishable also with regard to those who obey them."

Such principles and practices ensure that a ser-

vides the framework within which military discipline operates, including the provisions of international humanitarian law.

"All actions by servicemen within a democracy, in both peacetime and in war, can only be performed within the framework of national and international law."

The role and functions of the armed forces should be defined in legislation, perhaps also in the constitution.

A democracy presupposes armed forces are at all times accountable to civilian authority. In times of emergency such an authority may take the form of a war cabinet. However, this does not imply the accession to political power by the military.

In peacetime the military are accountable to the constitution and parliament as sovereign body — not to the state nor the government of the day.

There ought to be a clear distinction between the role of the police and the armed forces. Problems arise from any lack of clarity in this regard.

Too often, according to the authors, the role and task of the armed forces are expanded to fill the gaps left by the improper functioning of other government agencies. Such problems resulted in successful *coup d'etats* in three of the four independent homelands and numerous unsuccessful attempts.

Effective parliamentary control is best ensured by means of a bipartisan defence committee whose dealings should, whenever possible, be open to public scrutiny. Here the authors' argument is that since the armed forces serve the constitution and parliament as sovereign institution, control of the armed forces should not be the exclusive domain of the governing party. Instead control should be based on consensus between all parties with significant representation in parliament.

Financial accountability

This is most visibly effected by financial accountability through detailed budgetary control.

All senior military appointments should ultimately be sanctioned by at least a parliamentary select committee.

In a section on integration of the armed forces into society, the authors say armed forces should maintain extensive and close official and personal relations at all levels of public life. Military training institutions and academies, for example, should not be established in isolation from other institutions of learning.

W/L ARGUS 20/4/91

284

The proposals, based largely on the example of the German *Bundeswehr*, have been drafted by Dr Jakkie Cilliers, a former SADF commandant who has also served on the secretariat of the State Security Council, and Paul-Bolko Mertz, who served as an officer in the SADF and the *Bundeswehr*.

The two analysts outlined their proposals in a paper published by Idasa and issued in amended form by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies. They made extensive use of a work by Rear-Admiral Sievert, commissioner for education and training of the *Bundeswehr*, on operational armed forces in a modern democracy

Abuse of power

Their proposals include

- Safeguards against abuse of power and protection for individual servicemen against illegal orders,

- A clear distinction between the role of the police and that of the armed forces to avoid militarisation of tasks and functions that should be performed by the police,

- A plan for effective parliamentary control and accountability to parliament and the constitution;

- Mechanisms to prevent party-political abuse of the armed forces, and

- A system to protect basic rights of "citizens in uniform" against violation by the military.

A key feature of the recommendations is their emphasis on the doctrine of personal responsibility for all military orders given and all actions taken. The authors say this should be enshrined in the legal system under which the armed forces operate.

It means servicemen cannot be absolved from responsibility on the grounds of merely having obeyed orders — "illegal orders are criminally punishable also with regard to those who obey them"

Such principles and practices ensure that a serviceman is protected against illegal orders while any abuse of power is simultaneously restricted

The authors note that although many of the mechanisms they recommend already exist in some form within present South African constitutional and parliamentary practices, they need to be "re-activated, strengthened or amended"

In terms of the proposals, civic education pro-

constitution

... legislation, perhaps also in the
A democracy presupposes armed forces are at all times accountable to civilian authority. In times of emergency such an authority may take the form of a war cabinet. However, this does not imply the accession to political power by the military

In peacetime the military are accountable to the constitution and parliament as sovereign body — not to the state nor the government of the day.

There ought to be a clear distinction between the role of the police and the armed forces. Problems arise from any lack of clarity in this regard

Too often, according to the authors, the role and task of the armed forces are expanded to fill the gaps left by the improper functioning of other government agencies. Such problems resulted in successful *coup d'etats* in three of the four independent homelands and numerous unsuccessful attempts

Effective parliamentary control is best ensured by means of a bipartisan defence committee whose dealings should, whenever possible, be open to public scrutiny. Here the authors' argument is that since the armed forces serve the constitution and parliament as sovereign institution, control of the armed forces should not be the exclusive domain of the governing party. Instead control should be based on consensus between all parties with significant representation in parliament.

Financial accountability

This is most visibly effected by financial accountability through detailed budgetary control

All senior military appointments should ultimately be sanctioned by at least a parliamentary select committee.

In a section on integration of the armed forces into society, the authors say armed forces should maintain extensive and close official and personal relations at all levels of public life. Military training institutions and academies, for example, should not be established in isolation from other institutions of learning

In the present South African context, changes to the system of white male conscription are imminent. However, considerable care should be taken in the choice of an alternative system. The choice would have to take into account white fears and feelings of insecurity during the period of political transition.

'Professional' army seen for the new SA

By PAT DEVEREAUX
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Former commander of South Africa's "Foreign Legion" the 32 "Buffalo" Battalion Colonel Jan Breytenbach conceded this week that certain special force parachute battalions and other units may "disappear" in the event of the ANC or an interim government coming to power.

The now retired bush war veteran, and brother of the exiled poet Breyten Breytenbach, predicted a future South African Defence Force would be "smaller in size, lightly armed and mainly a professional army".

He said in the current climate of negotiations "the ANC would probably demand the disbanding of units such as 32 Battalion because it was an effective unit and therefore unpopular and the ANC would want an army which was loyal to them".

"Merging the SADF and Umk-

honto We Sizwe would be like combining police and the mafia to fight drug dealers," he said.

However, Colonel Breytenbach said he could not foresee the immediate disbanding of units such as 32 Battalion as it was being used "most effectively as a neutral force to quell violence in the townships".

He said: "The 32 Battalion, originally made up of former Angolan guerillas and led by white South African or British and American mercenary officers, cannot be easily influenced as members are Portuguese speaking. Neither could the battalion be infiltrated by the ANC which could establish footholds in other units"

The colonel — who recently wrote a book on the battalion titled *They live by the Sword* — said that since the end of the war against Swapo the unit had been established in Pomfret in the Northern Cape.

Cuts in manpower and equipment in the SADF began to come

into effect on January 19 last year when the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan disclosed that a number of navy air force and army units were being scaled down.

General Malan said at the time that it was inevitable that a reduction in manpower would take place but that this would be managed so as few retrenchments as possible would occur. According to reports a total of 2 000 staff left the SADF at the time.

In September last year General Malan disclosed further cutbacks. A number of regiments and SAAF squadrons were closed and rationalisations also came into effect at Armscor

Asked what he thought of the cutbacks Colonel Breytenbach said: "It is necessary to rid the SADF of the mechanised force units such as 61 Battalion. As violence subsides and negotiations push ahead there is no need for such heavily armed units."

Self-defence booklet is written largely in red

6/004 23/4/91

254 MNR

PATRICK BULGER

COMMUNIST Party members dominate the committee that has drawn up a booklet outlining how self-defence units could be activated around the country.

Although the committee is nominally made up of leading members of the ANC, trade union federation Cosatu and the SA Communist Party (SACP), the SACP provides well over half of the members.

That SACP interim leadership core member Jeremy Cronin will be presenting the document — For the Sake of Our Lives, Guidelines for the Creation of People's Self-Defence Units — to a seminar this week is perhaps an indication of the extent to which the party regards it as its work.

Remedy

Certainly nobody else will admit to its authorship and answers to queries elicit the response that "the ANC" wrote it or that "underground structures" are responsible.

The committee was formed in October last year, ostensibly to devise strategies to counter township violence. By November it had completed its work, by recommending as a remedy to violence what has been alleged could only lead to more violence.

The committee is co-ordinated by Sydney Mafumadi, who was named at the SACP's launch in July last year as a member of the SACP's national interim leadership core.

Born in Alexandra township in 1959, Mafumadi has spent most of his

working life in the trade union movement and is at present an assistant general secretary of Cosatu.

That he is regarded as a leader of significance was demonstrated by his visit in January 1990 to the ANC's exiled national executive committee (NEC) in Lusaka. This visit followed top-level contacts with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, then still in jail, and was intended to convey Mandela's intentions on negotiation with government.

Another top trade unionist on the violence committee is Chris Dlamini, a former factory worker from Springs who was born in 1944. He joined the trade union movement in 1972 and in 1982 was elected president of Cosatu's predecessor, Fosatu. He visited Mandela in jail in 1989 and, like Mafumadi, travelled to Lusaka to consult the ANC's NEC. He was appointed to the SACP national leadership last year and is widely tipped as a future Cosatu president.

Yet another top communist on the committee is Moses Mayekiso, who is also an SACP interim leader. He was born in the Transkei in 1948. He later became a trade union organiser. He was detained and charged for subversion for his role in organising a workers' stayaway in 1984. He later faced charges of high treason. Probably through his involvement with Alexandra township grassroots structures, he emphasises the importance of grassroots accountability. He has been a vehement proponent of de-

fence structures and has called publicly for their being armed on several occasions.

ANC department of information and publicity official Gill Marcus is a member of the SACP. She wields significant influence within the ANC and is considered the mouthpiece of the organisation. She deals daily with the local and international media and is known for sticking strictly to the ANC "line" when talking to journalists. Marcus spent 15 years working in the ANC's London office before returning to SA.

Groups

Apart from the SACP national leaders on the committee, at least one member serves on the SACP's Transvaal interim leadership core. He is trade union lawyer Stanley Nkosi, who is also with the ANC's department of political education. Nkosi is a former Robben Island prisoner and a former general secretary of the SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union.

ANC NEC member Aziz Pahad serves on the committee. He is on the ANC-government working groups on the armed struggle and political prisoners.

Former exile and SACP official Geraldine Fraser also serves on the committee. There are apparently also one or two other people who attend committee meetings from time to time but they are not central to its work.

Details of CCB projects revealed

CAPE TOWN — Detailed descriptions of previously unpublicised CCB projects were revealed in a report by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts tabled yesterday.

The recommendations of the committee — that “ex post facto” approval of CCB operations by the Chief of Staff of the SADF be approved and that action be taken to recover missing files — were made public last month, but the evidence on which the findings were based was published yesterday.

According to the document, the SADF Chief of Staff of Finance, Admiral P. Murray, gave the committee some details of two projects — Project Dinshi and Project Onus.

Project Dinshi was an operation in which “the SADF wanted to infiltrate a group” by placing CCB operatives “in that vicinity”.

Project Onus started in Natal when a member of the CCB infiltrated a certain group, and with the information he tried to leave the country and return along the same illegal route the group had used.

Admiral Murray said some expenditure had been labelled as unauthorised by the Auditor-General because he had been unhappy with the documentation that authorised it.

Mix-up

In one case, the authority page drawn up by the managing director of the CCB had differed from the approval certificate signed by the two officers commanding Special Forces.

This difference had arisen in an operation called Firm.

“The document was drawn up in a rush and much of the information had to be obtained by telephone. We did have the definition of Firm, which was marked as correct by the A-G.”

“There was another project called Fern. There was a mix-up and the definition of Project Fern was given instead of that of Project Firm.”

SADF Chief of Staff, Admiral M A Bekker, said long-standing problems regarding access to SADF material by auditors had always centred on the A-G's inability to meet the SADF's security requirements.

“Basically, the SADF has always been prepared to make all relevant documentation regarding extremely sensitive projects available to the A-G, but on condition that a single auditor does not have access to more than one project” — Sapa

New light on CCB moves

DETAILED descriptions of previously unpublicised Civil Co-operation Bureau projects have been revealed in a report by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts tabled on Tuesday.

The recommendations of the committee - that *post facto* approval of CCB operations by the Chief of Staff of the South African Defence Force be approved, and that action be taken to recover missing public files - were made public last month, but the findings on which they were based were only published in the report.

According to the document, the SADF Chief of Staff for finance, Admiral P Murray, gave the committee some details of two projects - Project Dmsht and Project Onus.

Infiltrate

Dmsht was an operation where "we wanted to infiltrate a specific group" by placing CCB operatives "in that vicinity" and supporting them over a number of years.

"It started in Natal when a member of the CCB had to infiltrate a certain group and with that information he tried to leave the country illegally along the same route they had used, and again return to the country along that same illegal route," Murray said.

Sevelas 25/4/91 Unhappy

This "pipeline" had stretched from Natal through Namibia and Botswana to the outside world.

The project had continued for a few years before the CCB had proper access to the pipeline. Murray said that some expenditure had been by the Auditor General labelled as unauthorised because he had been unhappy with the documentation that authorised it.

Sapa

It looks like ²⁵⁴ *mindae* for the call-up system

in mail 19/4-25/4/91.
By GAVIN EVANS

THE three-month postponement in the trial of the Reverend Alan Storey is a clear sign that the system of military conscription is about to end — and may mark the end to trials of conscientious objectors.

This is the view of lawyers and support groups connected to the case, as well as independent sources close to the military, who believe the South African Defence Force's Van Loggerenberg Committee is debating the options of either an end to compulsory military service or of replacing whites-only conscription with a non-racial ballot system.

Storey (22) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday, facing charges of refusing to do his national service.

But instead of presenting the state's case, prosecutor Maggie van der Merwe told magistrate Mr H Verhoef that the Attorney-General's office requested a postponement in order to decide whether to proceed with the trial. The surprised magistrate agreed to postpone the trial until June 17.

"We believe the real reason for the postponement is that the Van Loggerenberg Committee is considering radical proposals to the conscription system," said Storey's advocate, Edwin Cameron, who noted the committee's report was expected to be made to the SADF within the next three months.

Storey said the decision suggested the state may be reconsidering going ahead with prosecutions of those who refuse to render military service.

"They have clearly been embarrassed by the steady stream of objectors, and seem unsure what to do until changes are made to the conscription system. I see this as a clear step forward."

The view that the state is backing off from prosecutions of objectors is strengthened by the treatment of objector Francois Krige, who returned from exile and on January 7 reported to Wingfield, Cape Town, to inform the SADF that he would not serve.

He was told that as his call-up was to Potchefstroom he should report there, which he did on January 9.

He has received no indication from the SADF whether they intend to press charges, said attorney Alan Dodson.

Uitenhage objector Warren van Rooyen (21) has also not been charged despite reporting on January 6 to the Forest Hill Command base and informing the SADF of his refusal to serve.

African National Congress member Garth Damerell-Moss (25) this week appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on charges of failing to report for an army camp last year, but the case was postponed until June 3.

Malan: SADF not above law

General Magnus Malan, commenting on the Civil Co-operation Bureau in Parliament yesterday, said the mistakes of individuals should not be used as a stick with which to beat the whole defence force

Speaking during the debate on the defence vote, the Minister of Defence said events which occurred during a time of high conflict dared not be judged through spectacles of peace

General Malan said the SADF was not beyond criticism, nor above the law and behavioural norms.

Constructive criticism was welcome. But negative criticism and deliberate creation of wrong impressions resulted in estrangement and unnecessary discomfort.

He said the security forces' sacrifices and hardships had made it possible for all South Africans, including the ANC, to move about and gather freely

Speaking during the debate, General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer) said the future SADF would have to include members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the PAC, Inkatha and members of the independent homelands' armies

He said the SADF could be used as an instrument to help the building of a new South Africa, and provisions should be made for it to carry out non-military tasks in peacetime

"We have many poor, uneducated and largely unemployable young men in the townships

who have nothing to look forward to, and do little but cause trouble

"Such people could be recruited into a unit, fed properly, have their health improved, be taught discipline and taught a trade, so when they had completed their service they would be an asset to the country"

Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) said there were experts who had concluded that communism and the ANC were still a threat

He said the CP had become very worried about the recent past because the Government had scaled down the SADF's capabilities

"The possibility that negotiations between the ANC and the Government could fail was not far-fetched. What then?"

— Sapa

11/4/91
Sapa

32 Battalion under (verbal) fire

87a-21/4/91

THE deployment of the crack combat mercenary unit 32 Battalion in strife-torn PWV townships "to quell violence" is causing concern among residents and the ANC.

The much-feared black, Portuguese-speaking unit comprises former F/NLA fighters from Angola. At the end of the war in Namibia the battalion was resettled in Pomfret in the Northern Cape at a cost of over R25 million, according to deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach.

Since then the unit has, according to former founder and commander of the unit, Colonel Jan Breytenbach, been used "most effectively as a neutral force to quell violence in the Natal and the PWV townships."

He acknowledged that the unit was not liked by the ANC. He said this was because it was effective. "The battalion is Portuguese-speaking and cannot be easily influenced or infiltrated by the ANC," he said, adding that it was also completely anti-communist.

Top ANC officials, including Umkhonto We Sizwe commander, Tokyo Sexwale, have demanded to know, "Why has this battalion been brought back to this country?"

Mr Sexwale said that, politic-

ally, the unit was thoroughly discredited. "Nobody wants Battalion 32. They are mercenaries from Angola. They don't speak our language and don't know our country. The unit murdered so many people in Angola," he said.

According to Mr Sexwale the battalion's role in the townships had become suspect because in certain "Third Force" type vigilante attacks, victims had said they had overheard their attackers speaking Portuguese.

In July last year ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela, speaking at a press conference, suggested that highly trained Renamo-type professional killers were conducting attacks as part of a sinister "Third Force" intent on destabilising the peace process.

It was in August last year that the Government first sent crack army units, including 32 Battalion, into Witwatersrand townships in an attempt to stop the spreading violence.

the "Third Force" role

In May last year, when the unit was deployed in Natal, residents complained that 32 Battalion had allegedly been involved in rape and theft in areas near Maritzburg. The SADF and police at the time said they would investigate this.

Replying to queries about the battalion, SA Defence Force director of Public Relations, Brigadier A H Louw said "The battalion is being used in support of the SA Police."

He would not disclose details of troop deployments but said 32 Battalion, like any other SA army unit, was used in support of the SA police when and where necessary.

He confirmed that a temporary support point had been established in Thokoza for use by units deployed there. He added that 32 Battalion was no longer in Natal.

He rejected allegations of the battalion's involvement in promoting violence. But he said, "Local residents had specifically requested this battalion's presence rather than that of any other unit."

Brigadier Louw dismissed the claims about the battalion's conduct and said "It is an old ploy to vaguely accuse effective security force elements of all sorts of wrong-doing because they stand in the way of those wishing to enforce their will on others, often through violent measures."

The latest issue of Mayibuye, the ANC's mouthpiece, states that soldiers from 32 Battalion have occupied a soccer field between two Thokoza high schools since February 25 and have become unpopular with residents.

According to the Mayibuye report, soldiers have started creating problems in the community. "They allegedly grab schoolgirls and fondle them in full view of military seniors. Thokoza residents have been campaigning for the removal of these troops," said the report.

ANC information officer Saki Macozoma said communities were not happy with soldiers setting up camp without consultation and there had been complaints about their role and behaviour, specifically in Thokoza.

He confirmed the allegations of Portuguese-speaking vigilantes and added that since South Africa fought alongside and trained Unita and Renamo it had access to mercenaries of all descriptions who could fit into

New army will be 'smaller and professional'

COLONEL Jan Breytenbach, former commander of South Africa's "Foreign Legion", the 32 "Buffalo" Battalion, conceded this week that certain special force parachute battalions and other units may "disappear" in the event of the African National Congress or an interim government coming to power.

The now retired bush war veteran and brother of the exiled poet Breyten Breytenbach predicted that a future South African Defence Force would be "smaller in size, lightly armed and mainly a professional army".

He said that in the current climate of negotiations "the ANC would probably demand the disbanding of units such as 32

star
27/4/91

PAT DEVEREAUX (254)

Battalion because it was effective and therefore unpopular and the ANC would want an army which was loyal to them".

Asked about integrating Umkhonto We Sizwe and the SADF he said "Merging the two would be like combining the police and the mafia to fight drug dealers

Affiliation

"I as a soldier would object strongly to affiliation I cannot see the State President doing this sort of thing"

Cuts in manpower and equipment in the

SADF began to come into effect on January 19 last year

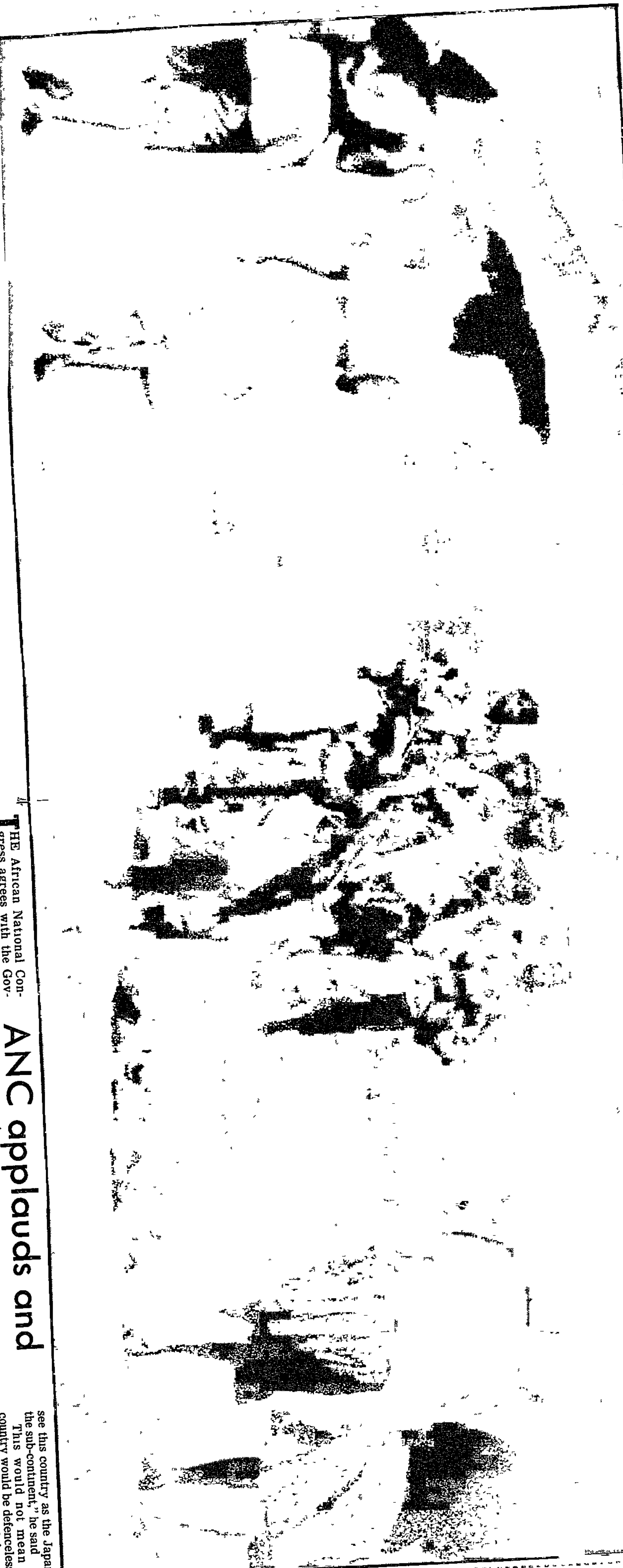
Asked what he thought of them, Colonel Breytenbach said "It is necessary to cut back the mechanised force units such as 61 Battalion

As violence subsides and negotiations push ahead there is no longer any need for such heavily armed units"

He added that units such as the parachute battalions were ideal in a future defence force because they were easily mobilised and deployed

On the question of the scrapping of arms development projects he said, "Obviously it is profitable for the country to deal in arms but there is always a question of morality."

Marching into uncertain future



ANC applauds and suspects army cutback

Star 23/1/91
PAT DEVEREAUX

THE African National Congress agrees with the Government's scaling down of the Defence Force, but fears that the intention behind certain cutbacks could be an attempt to sabotage military might in the event of a hostile government coming to power, said top ANC military commander Tokyo Sexwale in an exclusive interview.

"The beefing up of the army is useless. Cutbacks are a political admission (by Government) that the policies of apartheid extending an arm to Namibia, Mozambique and Angola have failed," said Mr Sexwale, a former Robben Islander and a member of the ANC's regional executive.

But he admitted "There is the possibility that the army is being wound down prior to the ANC coming into power." "Historically, when a government is about to collapse they

destroy documents and stop certain procedures so that those who take over are made to look like buffoons."

However, he said, if current negotiations were handled carefully there would be no need for fear about the military might of a new government. "Parliament will ultimately make decisions and the future army, including Umkhonto We Sizwe members, would pay its respects to the Government of the day."

Asked how the ANC saw a future army he said "I personally envisage a large army incor-

porating all the Bantustan armies and even the councilors' jackboot forces in the townships at first. We cannot afford to leave any military force outside — it is part of our commitment to peace.

"But in the long term it will be streamlined into a limited, efficient but professional army. There will be no conscription."

He said military hardware used by the defence force was often "wasted" and should be determined in terms of threat analysis. Instead the billions spent on defence would be ploughed into educational, housing and industrial needs. "We

see this country as the Japan of the sub-continent," he said. This would not mean the country would be defenceless. On the cutbacks in defence research projects he said, "We don't know why they want to cut back here. Perhaps there is uncertainty, research material, blue-prints, people who do not want these things to fall into the 'wrong hands'."

Armcor was a headache, he said, but added that it would remain a State-linked corporation. "We will need foreign currency so producing for export could be profitable. It would therefore be wise to maintain Armcor." We respect the fact that it has produced top quality equipment shown all over the world despite boycotts." He added that with an ANC government there would be no boycotts and the arms industry would operate in a free market.

Sebokeng charged to get legal aid — Malan

CAPE TOWN — The SADF would support its members and provide legal defence for those charged in connection with the deaths of people in Sebokeng on September 4 last year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He said in Parliament that one SADF member had been found by an inquest court to be responsible for the death of one person and others had been found to be responsible for the deaths of three of the 42 people who had died. — Sapa.

Malan scorns DP call for 'controls'

CAPE TOWN Political Staff

27/1/91
254

INCREASED parliamentary control over the defence force should be left for consideration during the constitutional negotiations, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He said this in response to a call by the Democratic Party's defence spokesman, General Bob Rogers, for proper parliamentary authority and control to be established over the defence force.

Many allegations had been made about the misuse of the South African Defence Force or parts of it by the government, the most recent case being the unsavoury CCB affair.

"In the majority of cases, Parliament, the highest civilian authority in the land, has either been left in ignorance or has been present with a fait accompli," said General Rogers, MP for Walmer, during the debate on the defence vote.

"One is left with the impression that the defence force does not always feel obliged to account for its actions."

General Rogers, the former head of the South African Air Force, said it had to be pointed out too that often the excessive application of secrecy could lead to lack of control and corruption of power.

(254)

2 Cape Times, Saturday, April 27, 1994

SADF to review role of objectors

Political Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament yesterday that the SADF was to "review certain aspects" of its handling of conscientious objectors.

Speaking in the debate on the Defence budget vote, he said he had asked the chief of the SADF, Brigadier Jannie Geldenhuys, to "look at and investigate again certain aspects of the national service system".

"In this regard, the position of objectors will be studied again," he announced.

The minister also dismissed recent speculation that national service would be revised, saying he did not expect any change in the system "for the foreseeable future".

General Malan said there had been widespread speculation recently that national service could be scrapped because of the improved security situation.

But he added that no country wishing to protect its people could gamble with security or with the training and preparedness of its defence force.

"At this stage there are too many unpredictable factors which can affect the security situation".

He did not, therefore, anticipate any change in the military service system in the foreseeable future.

Satour may reopen office down under

THERE is a possibility that the South African Tourism Board will reopen its office in Australia

The executive director of Satour, Mr Spencer Thomas, said that as a result of the political reforms in South Africa, Satour might be allowed to reopen its Australian office

Mr Thomas said that despite the lack of an office, a record 23 000 Australians had visited South Africa last year — Sapa

ANC in G1211 down crack troops upset

W/ENRUS 27/4/91
254

Weekend Correspondent Argus

JOHANNESBURG — The deployment of the crack 32 Battalion in strife-torn Transvaal townships "to quell violence" is causing concern among residents and the ANC

The much-feared black, Portuguese-speaking unit comprises former FNL fighters from Angola. At the end of the Namibian war, the unit was resettled in the Northern Cape

Since then the unit has, according to former commander of the unit Colonel Jan Breytenbach, been used "most effectively as a neutral force to quell violence in the Natal and the Transvaal townships"

Unit effective

He said the unit was not liked by the ANC. This was because it was effective. "The unit is Portuguese-speaking and cannot be easily influenced or infiltrated"

Top ANC officials, including Umkhonto We Sizwe commander Mr Tokyo Sexwale, have demanded to know why the unit has been brought back

Mr Sexwale said it was thoroughly discredited politically. "Nobody wants them. They are mercenaries from Angola. They don't speak our language and don't know our country"

He said the unit's role had become suspect because in certain "Third Force" vigilante attacks, victims had said they had overheard their attackers speaking Portuguese

Last year ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela suggested

that highly trained Renamo-type professional killers were conducting attacks as part of a sinister "Third Force" intent on destabilising the peace process

It was in August last year that the government first sent crack army units, including 32 Battalion, into Transvaal townships in an attempt to stop the spreading violence

The latest issue of Mayibuye, the ANC's mouthpiece, says soldiers from the unit had become unpopular

According to Mayibuye, soldiers allegedly grabbed schoolgirls and fondled them. "Residents have been campaigning for the removal of these troops"

In May last year, when the unit was deployed in Natal, residents complained that troops had allegedly been involved in rape and theft. The SADF and police said they would investigate

Unit asked for

SA Defence Force director of public relations Brigadier A H Louw said "The unit is used in support of the police"

He rejected allegations of the unit's involvement in promoting violence. "Local residents specifically requested their presence rather than that of any other unit"

Brigadier Louw dismissed claims about misconduct and said "It is an old ploy to vaguely accuse effective security force elements of all sorts of wrong-doing because they stand in the way of those wishing to enforce their will on others often through violent means"



Picture ROY WIGLEY, The Argus

Teaching UCT dance students a thing or two in visiting Russian choreographer and

Top coach in SA to

CCB finance findings tabled in Parliament

254
S/Time 28/4/91

COVERT details of CCB operations that were submitted as evidence before the Joint Committee on Public Accounts were published in Parliament this week.

They revealed how and why CCB operatives destroyed vouchers and receipts and how commands were given verbally for cross-border attacks.

Chief of Staff of the SA Navy Admiral MJ Bekker said one reason vouchers were destroyed after completion of secret missions was to avoid a recurrence of what happened to NIS spy Odile Harrington who was unmasked and imprisoned in Zimbabwe after infiltrating the ANC.

The parliamentary committee met last year to grill military officers on CCB expenditure. The evidence was only tabled in Parliament this week.

Stupid

Admiral Bekker explained the destruction of incriminating vouchers by saying, "Say a person sends someone to Gaborone and he needs to obtain hotel accommodation and uses a car hire service. He would be stupid to carry in his pocket evidence of where and at what time he had been at any given time should he have to pass through points of search. That, incidentally, is why Odile Harrington was caught."

SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg said there were two kinds of operational orders in the army — written and verbal.

He colourfully described why this was necessary by saying "I think many of you have seen war films

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

and often seen pilots being briefed for a dangerous operational sortie in an operational room.

"They receive verbal orders in a definitive sequence, they are briefed on a map and they make notes of the critical aspects

"You may have heard of a major attack by our forces in the operational area at the closing stages of the bush war. I was there and there was no written operational order at the tactical brigade HQ level. There was no operational order at the level of the combat group which, in fact, launched the attack

"In the case of the CCB, one has almost no chance of finding written operational orders. I thus maintain that we have written approval for those operations," said Gen Liebenberg.

"In view of the procedure we follow in the SADF I do not think the auditor-general can compel me to give every operational order in writing"

He emphasised that CCB agents were directed to carry out operations externally but they had the additional task of gathering intelligence internally.

"I therefore think the committee can really regard this expenditure as being authorised," he said.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force carries into the new South Africa a stigma of being a racist army which defends white minority rule through the conscription of only white males over the age of 18 years

Defence Minister Magnus Malan has repeatedly said conscription will not be scrapped. However, he has indicated that the State's harsh line against conscientious objectors might be softened.

The news that a rural relief worker has been exempted from national service has added impetus to growing speculation that conscription in its present form is on its final legs.

As the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) prepares for its annual congress next month, delegates are hoping it will be

to put the call-up system to bed. Since February 2 last year, President F.W. de Klerk has promised that all racist legislation will go. One such law often overshadowed by the more prominent pillars of apartheid is conscription.

Last month the defence force said 68 percent of its full-time component was white, 21 percent black, 10 percent coloured and 1 percent Indian.

Recent events indicate subtle changes have been introduced to the system.

The case of conscientious objector the Rev Alan Storey (22) was postponed last month until June 17 for a decision by the Attorney-General on whether to proceed with the prosecution.

The move could indicate a new dispensation for conscientious objectors, and the appeal against the sentence of priest Douglas Torr on May 20 is being eagerly awaited.

In view of General Malan's public statements on conscription it could be that conscription, in essence, could remain, but the basis for deferment and exemption be widened.

Basic national service was cut down to a year in 1989 as a result of the interim recommendation made by a commission of inquiry headed by Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggeren.

Stew 3/8/91
254
Developments in the trial of conscientious objector Alan Storey indicate changes. PAULA FRAY reports.

berg, chief of the South African Air Force.

Many suspect the full report could bring even more good news for conscripts.

There is no doubt that military service has been an albatross around the Government's neck.

While talk of reform and a new political dispensation abounds, it remains only whites who are conscripted.

"Control of the military is the ace up the Government's sleeve

in the poker game of negotiations. Obtaining the bulk of its manpower from white conscripts helps ensure that the military will be responsive to the State's needs if there were a regression to a repressive situation," ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said.

Speculation has been rife that compulsory military service might be scrapped for the formation of a multiracial, voluntary force.

The Government may have

eagerly awaited

only two options — to scrap compulsory military service or call up everyone in the form of a ballot system.

"The SADF is traditionally seen to protect the white minority. The State would be cautious not to train and arm people who don't support their causes," Mr de Villiers said.

He believes it is not impractical to change the system to a professional voluntary service.

"The cost of implementing a voluntary nonracial army is not great. We already have a Permanent Force estimated at 60 000 with another 60 000-odd conscripts at any given time." While keeping the permanent

members in the defence force, there could be fewer short-term volunteers.

"One advantage is that you don't have to train new conscripts every year. All the hidden costs associated with conscription — including administration, the brain drain and loss of productivity — are saved," Mr de Villiers added.

Extra salary costs would be a small proportion of the total defence budget.

Already a large number of conscripts avoid the call-up. Yet not many are prosecuted. One source said only about 40 out of 600 men due for a receipt

camp at Sandton Command turned up.

The fact that the number of prosecutions does not correspond with the number of no-shows was interpreted by the ECC as an acknowledgement of the moral and political embarrassment facing the Government.

"The ECC is hoping the Government will declare a moratorium or cessation of the prosecutions," Mr de Villiers said.

Several issues have been raised following the political changes during the past few months. These include the status of conscientious objectors in terms of political indemnity.

Another issue raised is the position of religious objectors who still have to serve 1½ times their national service doing community work. □

-Relief work earns army exemption⁽²⁵⁴⁾

By Paula Fray ^{Star} 3/5/91

A 25-year-old man has been granted exemption from national service after saying he is a worker for a rural relief organisation

This is believed to be the first case of exemption on these grounds

The man is known to The Star but does not want to be named.

This decision comes a week after Defence Minister Magnus Malan announced in Parliament that the harsh measures against conscientious objectors would be softened

While the End Conscription Campaign welcomed the exemption, spokesman Chris de Villiers emphasised that it might not be a general rule

"It is still at their discretion They can decide tomorrow that no one else will get exemption

on these grounds"

Mr de Villiers said the South African Defence Force was trying to avoid the consequences of prosecuting people refusing to do military service

● Call-up hope
— Page 13

ble," said Mr de Klerk
There was no magistrate
district in South Africa
which black people were n
in the majority
And added to this none

nomal capital had already en-
tered the country
"Therefore there is no
question of prophecies of
doom over our economy. It's



'I was paid R5 000 to murder chief'

CHIEF Mhlaburuzima Maphumulo, President of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa was gunned down outside his Maritzburg home on February 25 this year. One of the "assassins", Sipho Madlala, has implicated members of Military Intelligence and the Maritzburg police in the murder. This is his version of the assassination as told to two Natal journalists.

"I was told on arrival at Maritzburg that I should go to the Watson Hotel where I had been booked in as a security guard working for a Durban security firm, Postwatch. I do not know where the other guys were booked.

"We reported to Alexandra Road police station where a senior security policeman (name supplied) showed us a picture of Maphumulo, and asked if we knew him. He said we should get rid of him, the reason given was that he was a problem to the State and a bad influence in the community. We were given instructions to tail him. He was under surveillance for a week because they wanted to find him alone.

"On Sunday, February 24, the day before the operations succeeded, I tailed him

STAS
4/5/91

PAT DEVEREAUX

254

alone. I followed him down Church Street. He parked his car outside a chicken outlet and went in to buy food. He was with his two children, one of them his elder boy. I followed him inside and also bought chicken. We greeted each other. I knew him personally. He then drove off.

"On Monday, we all met at Alexandra Road for drinks at about 6 pm. We proceeded to his Havelock Road home roughly two hours later. As usual, we drove past the house in our white Sentra. The lights were switched off and we knew the time was not yet right."

Madlala said two of his colleagues then slipped into the garage while he and the two others remained in the car. The two in the garage said they would scratch their heads as a signal when they saw the chief approaching.

"When he appeared (in his Mercedes Benz) the two immediately started shooting. We jumped out of the car and joined them, and I was shooting on the passenger

door.

"We immediately sped off and went to report that the mission had been accomplished. Two policemen (one name supplied) were dispatched to go and investigate and we were paid R5 000 each.

"It is not nice to kill an innocent person. "I now feel I am being used. I want to pull out from these people, but how I do not know. Once it goes public, automatically these guys will kill me."

He told the Natal Witness journalist that he was supposed to report to Alexandra road last Thursday morning and had been told it was for another operation.

He did not go and instead telephoned the police from a safe house and told them he had problems.

He said he felt unsafe since a few days after the murder he had telephoned the Natal Witness from his hotel wanting to discuss the matter.

He was reprimanded by his superiors who demanded to know what he wanted to tell journalists.

"These guys have to be arrested. I am prepared to testify," Madlala said.

'Chief's killer' goes into hiding

PAT DEVEREAUX

SELF-CONFESSED assassin Siphso Alfred Madlala has gone to ground in Johannesburg after dramatic claims last week that he was military intelligence agent number 810 of the SADF and a member of a hit squad that assassinated Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo in Maritzburg four months ago

Police have launched a full-scale investigation into Mr Madlala's allegations, which implicate the Maritzburg police and the SADF's Military Intelligence in the murder of Chief Maphumulo, president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa

The investigation team probing Mr Madlala's allegations is headed by a top policeman, Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, who is currently in Natal. However, he has not yet managed to make contact with Mr Madlala

How Chief Maphumulo was killed — Page 2

The Saturday Star can also reveal that a certain warrant officer implicated in the murder plot by Mr Madlala was initially on this investigating team. This was confirmed by both a Natal journalist and Warrant Officer Johan Marais at the Maritzburg police station.

However, Mr L J Roberts of the Maritzburg Attorney-General's office said "The policeman in question had now been removed from the investigating team — this happened soon after the Natal Witness had interviewed Mr Madlala"

The Attorney-General official said he was not prepared to name the policeman in question

Rapidly

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze told the Saturday Star that police had still not made contact with Mr Madlala, despite an appeal to the ANC to produce him as rapidly as possible. He said the police believed Mr Madlala was with the ANC as a report released by the organisation indicated this

He added that police had undertaken that Mr Madlala would be questioned in the presence of an ANC lawyer

The question of Mr Madlala's safety was raised this week in Parliament by members of the Democratic Party. In reply, Minister of Justice Koble Coetsee said there was legislation for the protection and the taking of testimony in the murder case of the Natal chief

In terms of this legislation the Attorney-General could submit an affidavit which could support an order for the witness to be detained. However, the Attorney-General's official in Maritzburg said this had not yet been done

The deputy editor of the Natal Witness, Mr Martin Williams, said police in their investiga-

TO PAGE 2.

Assassin

FROM PAGE 1.

tions had seized a cassette of an interview with the 28-year-old Mr Madlala from him last Friday evening

"The police had a warrant to search the Natal Witness building and my home. They threatened to seal off the Natal Witness building and said they would do all they could to obtain the tape," said Mr Williams

The Natal Witness journalist, Lakela Kaunda, who first interviewed Mr Madlala said she had since received several calls from police who demanded to know Mr Madlala's whereabouts

Another journalist, City Press's S'bu Mngadi, said he too had been harassed by police for a copy of an affidavit made by Mr Madlala, which he told them was with his editor in Johannesburg

In separate interviews at the City Press and the Natal Witness offices, Mr Madlala gave the two journalists graphic details of how he and four other men gunned down Chief Maphumulo on February 25 outside his Havelock Road home in an operation allegedly planned by local security branch officers and members of the SADF's military intelligence unit in Durban.

Mr Madlala claimed to have worked for Mil-

itary Intelligence for 10 years but said he now wanted to defect

He said the chief's assassination was planned about two weeks prior to his death during a discussion between a prominent Maritzburg policeman and Mr Madlala's superiors

Mr Madlala said he booked into Maritzburg's Watson Hotel as a security guard working for a Durban security firm, Postwatch

He said the assassins used handguns which had been confiscated from unlicensed owners so that the killing could not be traced back to the police.

He said the killers, whose names he has supplied to the Natal Witness and City Press, were each paid R5 000. Mr Madlala said his conscience was worrying him. He added that he now feared for his life but he was prepared to testify

A spokesman for the SADF said Mr Madlala was known to them, but would not confirm that he had worked for them for 10 years "Mr Madlala had informed the SADF on several occasions concerning stolen weapons — but he was not paid for this information and therefore was not employed by the SADF," said the spokesman

The spokesman denied SADF involvement in the assassination and said they fully supported a police investigation

Star 4/5/79

gan and Gen campaign to the release of for political Abolhassa in exile, said to hold up ti for many thi The "Oct which has r took another emerged th being refuse Interviewe

UCT med students want out — survey

CPT TWD
6/5/91

SH 908 254

Staff Reporter

FIFTY-FOUR percent of medical students at the University of Cape Town surveyed in 1989 indicated that they were considering emigrating — with a substantial number citing conscription as the reason.

Although conscription was the fourth most-quoted reason for wanting to emigrate, 64% of respondents eligible for national service cited it as an "essential motivating factor", according to the study in the latest issue of the SA Medical Journal

Of those eligible, 81% said they objected to it.

However, if some form of alternative national service was available to them, 71% said they would be less likely to leave South Africa, three percent would be more likely, and 26% stated they would not be influenced at all

Should the government accept a

SA Medical and Dental Council recommendation of compulsory community service for all not eligible for national service, 42% of survey-respondents would be more likely to want to emigrate

Fifty-five percent, who the compilers say are significantly "left-wing" in outlook, were not influenced, and three percent were less likely to be influenced

According to the survey, those students designated "left-wing" (28%) were "significantly" less likely to emigrate than those identifying with liberal politics (50%)

"These findings may be explained by an association of left-wing politics in the RSA with the socialist ideals of community accountability and the redistribution of health resources," reported the compilers "This may explain why left-wing students would have fewer objections to 'repaying the nation' by community service"

00, which starts May 20.

Star 7/5/91
**Civilians bear
brunt of wars**

By Carina le Grange *(25k)*

Nine out of 10 of all victims of armed conflict today are civilians, according to a recent report titled "Casualties of Conflict".

At least 5 million people died worldwide in "major armed conflicts" in 1988 and 1989.

At least 32 million other people have been wounded, jailed, separated from their families, displaced or forced to become refugees.

The report is the result of an independent research project commissioned by Uppsala University in Sweden for the World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War, conducted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movements

To mark the campaign, a chain of light will be illuminated tomorrow in 130 countries around the world.

● Copies of Casualties of Conflict can be ordered from the International Committee of the Red Cross, Box 29001, Sunnyside 0132 and will cost about R25

Lucas
tigate
how
ing its

A s
missio
the fo
liquid.
tions l

The
ings
was p
failed
proble
ty in

ner,
was
for va
lic me

The
the c
sequel
Board
Thusa

In
board
work
was of
to the
it had
an ext
stripp
ability
er sys.

Hov
menta
quary
ing di
pion's
mana
contro

minist
The
Camp
fore tl
refuse
comm
prosec

Candles lit as SA marks drive to protect war victims

By Montshiwa Moroke

South Africa, along with more than 130 countries, yesterday marked the world campaign for the "protection of the victims of war" organised by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent societies

In Johannesburg, outside the City Hall, candles were lit, an exhibition was staged and signatures of appeal on behalf of war victims were taken

Visiting Geneva-based delegates and southern Transvaal Red Cross workers and volunteers, in their red and white uniforms, stood on pavements and street corners nearby distributing pamphlets and urging people to support the campaign

A spokesman for the organi-

sers said "Through the chain of light we can help make people aware of the rights of war victims and the responsibility of each and every one of us to ensure that those rights are respected

Combatants

"The situation has become intolerable and this is why the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are calling on governments, combatants and all the people of the world to seek peaceful settlements to disputes, remedy situations of injustice and oppression which lead to wars, meet their humanitarian commitments and make available the resources needed to protect and assist the victims of conflict and violence"

Exiles' committee to seek world aid for repatriation

AN international donors' conference aimed at raising funds for repatriating SA exiles will take place within the next six weeks.

The conference will be discussed by a high-powered SA delegation which will visit the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) next week.

The delegation is likely to include representatives of the ANC and PAC as well as the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR).

NCCR executive committee member Frank Chikane said yesterday the committee had decided not to wait for government and the UNHCR to come to a decision on the international body's involvement in the repatriation of 40 000 exiles.

"We are sending a team to work out the details which determine what role the UNHCR will be playing," Chikane said.

31 Day 10/5/91

PATRICK BULGER

"We should not wait for the government to come to an agreement with the UNHCR. We must do our preparations now."

"We have decided to go ahead with raising funds. We need to be able to say to donors what money we will need regardless of UNHCR involvement."

"After our discussions next week we will arrive at a figure," he said.

Meanwhile, relations between government and the UNHCR appear to have deteriorated.

Government sources have said government is perturbed by certain UNHCR statements that are seen to be in breach of agreements between the two bodies.

Negotiations between government

and the UNHCR have deadlocked over the issue of amnesty. The UNHCR wants government to grant a blanket amnesty to all returnees.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Geneva that the UNHCR is pressing SA to move faster in its negotiations.

"I fear we are losing momentum in these negotiations," said UNHCR spokesman Sadako Ogata.

The UNHCR said government sent a message on May 3 saying that clauses on amnesty in a draft agreement were unacceptable.

Pretoria has asked that the UNHCR, in countries without SA representation, distribute and collect forms on which refugees list offences for which they seek indemnity. UNHCR officials say this would be contrary to UN practice.

"As far as I know there is no possibility of our becoming involved in collecting and distributing these forms," one official said.

Age catches up with Youth League leaders

ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba and half his provisional leadership could find themselves without jobs if the ANC's proposed constitution is adopted in July.

The constitution — to be proposed for ratification at the ANC's consultative conference in Durban — states that the league's membership should be open to people between the ages of 14 and 30.

The league's assistant secretary-general Billy Masethla said the question of the maximum age was a matter of "strenuous" debate among league and ANC members.

About half the 25-member provisional leadership group was over 30, he said.

Mokaba, whose taste for designer shirts and militant style have made him a high-profile and popular figure among the youth, is 33 years old.

The Youth League's current maximum age is 35,

31 Day 10/5/91

TIM COHEN

and this age limit would be adhered to until a final decision was taken at the conference, Masethla said.

The league would decide within the next few weeks which maximum age limit to propose for discussion at the conference, he said.

The proposed constitution also says that Youth League members over the age of 18 will be expected to play a full part in the ANC.

ANC membership is open to anyone over the age of 18, according to the proposed constitution.

The league recently claimed a signed-up membership of more than 460 000 and a paid-up membership of 210 000.

See Page 12

Malan 'in Seychelles deals'

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Former Seychelles president Sir James Mancham yesterday claimed that SA Defence Minister Magnus Malan had opened secret dealings with the island's Marxist government.

Mancham, ousted in a coup 14 years ago, ended years of silence to warn that SA would suffer damaging consequences from "dealing with Marxist thugs".

He said he had evidence that Malan visited the Seychelles on March 29. He said there was also good evidence of previous secret visits by Malan.

He alleged that on one visit, Malan met the island's Marxist President Albert Rene to pay "millions of dollars" for the release of mercenaries captured after the abortive 1981 coup led by Col Mike Hoare.

Our political staff reports that Malan yesterday denied the allegations.

He confirmed he had met Rene in March this year during a private visit but that this had been the first time they had met.

They had discussed landing rights and Malan had referred him to the "appropriate South African authorities" as this matter fell beyond his responsibility.

There was "no substance at all" to the allegation that he was involved or instrumental in paying money for the release of mercenaries.

"My wife and I visited Seychelles in March for a few days on a private occasion, as we did last year. I can recommend the Seychelles for a relaxing few days in quietness," he said.

254

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

SHOVEL

ISN'T IT KIND OF COLD

SHOVEL

Lifting the lid off the SADF's battles

THE WAR FOR AFRICA, by Fred Bridgland (Ashanti Publishing, R59.95)

THE ANGOLAN town of Cuito Cuanavale is surrounded by a mythology in the eyes of South Africans in which the G5 gun, South African destabilisation, Vietnam, Jonas Savimbi, Fidel Castro, Jannie Geldenhuys and Mopane flies all play a confused role

Through the mist, somehow South Africans have accepted the conventional wisdom that Cuito was the town where SADF penetration was finally checked, the town the SADF could not take. South Africans talk of the SADF's "defeat" at Cuito, where Magnus Malan and P W Botha's imperial and cavalier African adventures finally got their come-uppance. Ironically, the SADF is almost entirely to blame for these wholly erroneous conclusions because of its paranoid obsession with secrecy which never permitted South Africans to know even basic facts about the war, never mind judge for themselves the performance of the SADF.

Fred Bridgland's book enters into this environment of ignorance and misinformation like a breath of fresh air, providing a detailed, informative and fascinating account of almost all the battles the SADF fought near Cuito. For this reason alone the book is welcome. At last, almost five years after the battles were fought, we have some public record of the SADF's participation in the Angolan war.

The harvest of Bridgland's work is basically this: the SADF entered the war to prevent Fapla overrunning Unita. The SADF, fighting a larger

and better-equipped Fapla army, managed to halt the advance in October 1987, destroying Fapla's 47 Brigade in the process. This decisive victory was due mainly to the SADF's surprise intervention, the superiority of the G5 gun and some fairly incredible acts of bravery by SADF members.

The "Rumble on the Lomba" brought Fapla's offensive to an abrupt halt, but it was followed by a series of decreasingly effective SADF counter-attacks. Gradually, the Cuban commitment to the war increased (400 000 Cuban troops were rotated through Angola over 15 years), upping the ante significantly and forcing a political solution which culminated in the Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence.

Contrary to popular belief, the SADF's incursions into Angola were not primarily against Swapo, although running battles with Swapo west of Cuito took place throughout the period involved. Contrary to popular belief, the SADF's participation was not on a hit-and-run basis — it had a large force inside Angola for at least three years. And the battles fought around Cuito were not guerrilla strikes but more or less conventional battles fought with tanks, armoured vehicles, bombardment from the air and high casualty rates.

The book clarifies the G5's special role in the war and the weakness (and the attempts to overcome the weakness) of the SA Air Force (SAAF).

The G5's accuracy and fire power undoubtedly played a hugely significant role in the war. But the book

B10cm
13/1991
254

points out that the accuracy of the gun was largely due to the fact that reconnaissance forces penetrated close to enemy positions and guided the shells in. Also, the G5 shells exploded above the ground, causing significantly more devastation than much of the Cubans' artillery shells, the force of which were buffered when they exploded in the sandy soil.

Despite the many complex battle descriptions, Bridgland takes time to record soldiers' personal anecdotes: the Fapla soldier who battened all the hatches of his captured tank and opened up only to throw out empty cans, ensuring that he was taken captive well-fed, the propaganda pamphlets showered on a largely illiterate Fapla army, Maj Timus van Staden's incredible mid-battle bird-watching escapades, and so on.

Bridgland says the SADF's key strengths were good intelligence,

high mobility and striking with maximum effort. The SADF was under orders to take no casualties, lose no equipment and achieve all objectives. These strengths among others ensured that this seemingly ridiculous order was all but achieved.

The book's chief weakness is that it essentially reports the war as seen through the eyes of SA soldiers. Hence it lacks the balance that would emanate from the addition of the Fapla and Cuban perspective. Bridgland explains this will only become available after the yoke of one-party government in Angola is thrown off — the title is derived from his thesis that the war marked the beginning of the end of one-party dictatorships in Africa.

But for all that the book provides a long-awaited and fascinating glimpse into a shrouded war.

TIM COHEN

A Soviet T-55 tank knocked out during a battle near the Lomba River



68. Vintage Port
937 & 9
Vintage Port
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM
PLEASE PRINT
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Dominance of SADF by whites is 'deceitful'

THE End Conscription Campaign resolved at the weekend to redouble its efforts in order to bring compulsory conscription to an end

The resolution was taken by delegates at the organisation's three-day national conference held in the Eastern Cape.

In a statement issued yesterday, ECC Johannesburg chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said the organisation had unanimously slammed the continued existence of "a racist system of conscription"

He said the Government's attempts to maintain white dominance of the military were "rejected as deceitful and dangerous"

The ECC had decided to embark on a campaign to unmask this dishonesty and "to call the State's bluff on the repeal of

racist conscription", he said

De Villiers also announced that in the light of "the excellent work" done by the ECC's unrest monitor in Natal, the organisation had decided to create a similar position in the Transvaal "to monitor South African Defence Force activities and to facilitate the pace of negotiations"

Topping the ECC's agenda were the continuing whites-only call-ups and the on-going conflict in the country, according to De Villiers.

Some of the "high-priority" issues at the conference were the on-going trials of conscientious objectors, the role of the SADF in dealing with the violence in the country and the need for the ECC's in-depth policy proposals on the future of conscription - Political Staff.

254

14/5/78

Harvest of bitterness

WINDHOEK - One Namibian was reportedly so angered by what he saw on television that night that he kicked his set to pieces.

What the newspapers screened that night has resulted in one of them being taken to the newly instituted Media Council by the official Opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

That night was Saturday May 4 - Cassinga Day. The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation screened a video to mark the day referred to now by most Namibians as the one in 1978 on which the Cassinga massacre took place

Chilling

"They call it a massacre now, it was an attack on a terrorist camp." That is the SADF response. Its version of events that it attacked a Swapo military base inside Angola.

It says "1 600 Cassinga inhabitants, mostly in uniform, were killed and 340 were wounded." The SADF claimed to have lost only four men and 11 were wounded

The dominant version in Namibia now is that Cassinga was a refugee camp. In Swapo circles, claims are that 700

Scars remain over SADF carnage

people, mostly women and children, died in the attack

Now, with Swapo in power, May 4 is ringed on the calendar as an official day of commemoration and naturally the Swapo version of events carries precedence

Without judging either version as absolute, the numbers of the dead, whether they were in uniform or not, are a chilling reflection of the balance of power

Echoes

If one side loses 1 600 to another side's four, that must on any scale which values humanity, constitute a massacre, be it of soldiers or civilians

Just as chilling though are the scars that events like Cassinga leave within a society. What anger drives a man to kick his TV set to death?

This Namibian tale has

echoes for South Africa where a divided society will also have to digest versions of history hitherto unknown or distorted

To its credit, Swapo has celebrated Cassinga Day for the second time now in an independent Namibia, within the broader context of its policy of national reconciliation

Cassinga is gone but not forgotten, is the message. Namibians - all Namibians - are exhorted to remember the horror and mourn those who died

Namibians who have learned only the SADF version are asked to admit to that horror in the spirit of reconciliation. In no way, however subtly, is an eye asked for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Propaganda

It's a remarkably un-divisive message. But the shattered TV set and the outrage expressed in the conservative, white-dominated Press, show just how thinly the divisions are papered over

Newspaper reports in that Press following the screening of the documentary which was apparently made a few days after the event and showed the mass grave, branded the video Swapo propaganda

One Afrikaans daily sought to show "the other side" in a report written by "a former soldier" who told of the "successful operation", code-named Rendeer with Colonel Jan Breyenbach in command

Hitting back at reports in the opposition Press *The Namibian* newspaper said: "Namibians must learn their own history" Wrote the editor Gwen Lister "Many of our so-called white compatriots never knew what really happened in the war years. They were dishied up with the 'horrors of Swapo terrorism' but they were protected from knowing what their own 'protectors' were up to." She concludes

"People have no excuses for not coming to terms with their own history, however unpalatable it may often be." And for her words the DTA is taking her to the Media Council.

South Africa is an infinitely more complex society than that in Namibia. It's hard to anticipate a policy of na-

tonal reconciliation working as smoothly there as it has in Namibia, despite the flaws and cracks

What's not hard to imagine is that more than TV sets might get kicked in when South Africa's official history is rewritten and presented for national digestion - *South African News Service*



ECC slates State's 'white dominance of the military'

Political Staff

254
AAG 14/5/91

THE government's attempts to benefit from a public commitment to repealing racist laws while trying to maintain white dominance of the military were "deceitful and dangerous", according to the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

ECC Johannesburg chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said his organisation's three-day national conference in the eastern Cape at the weekend had unanimously slammed the continued existence of "a racist system of conscription".

The government's attempts to maintain white dominance of the military, said Mr De Villiers, were "rejected as deceitful and dangerous" and the ECC had decided to embark on a campaign to unmask this dishonesty and "to call the State's bluff on the repeal of racist conscription".

Mr De Villiers also announced that

in the light of "the excellent work" done by the ECC's unrest monitor in Natal, the organisation decided to create a similar position in the Transvaal "to monitor SADF activities and to facilitate peace negotiations".

Topping the ECC's three-day conference agenda were the continuing whites-only call-ups and the conflict in the country.

Some of the "high-priority" issues at the conference, he said, were the trials of conscientious objectors, the role of the SADF in dealing with the violence and the need for the ECC's in-depth policy proposals on the future of conscription and the nature of a future defence force to be circulated more widely.

Mr De Villiers said that, in light of achievements recorded by the ECC in its history, conference delegates resolved to re-double their efforts to finally end compulsory conscription.

Lubowski murder dossier 'still open'

South 16/5 - 22/5/91

254

By Chiara Carter

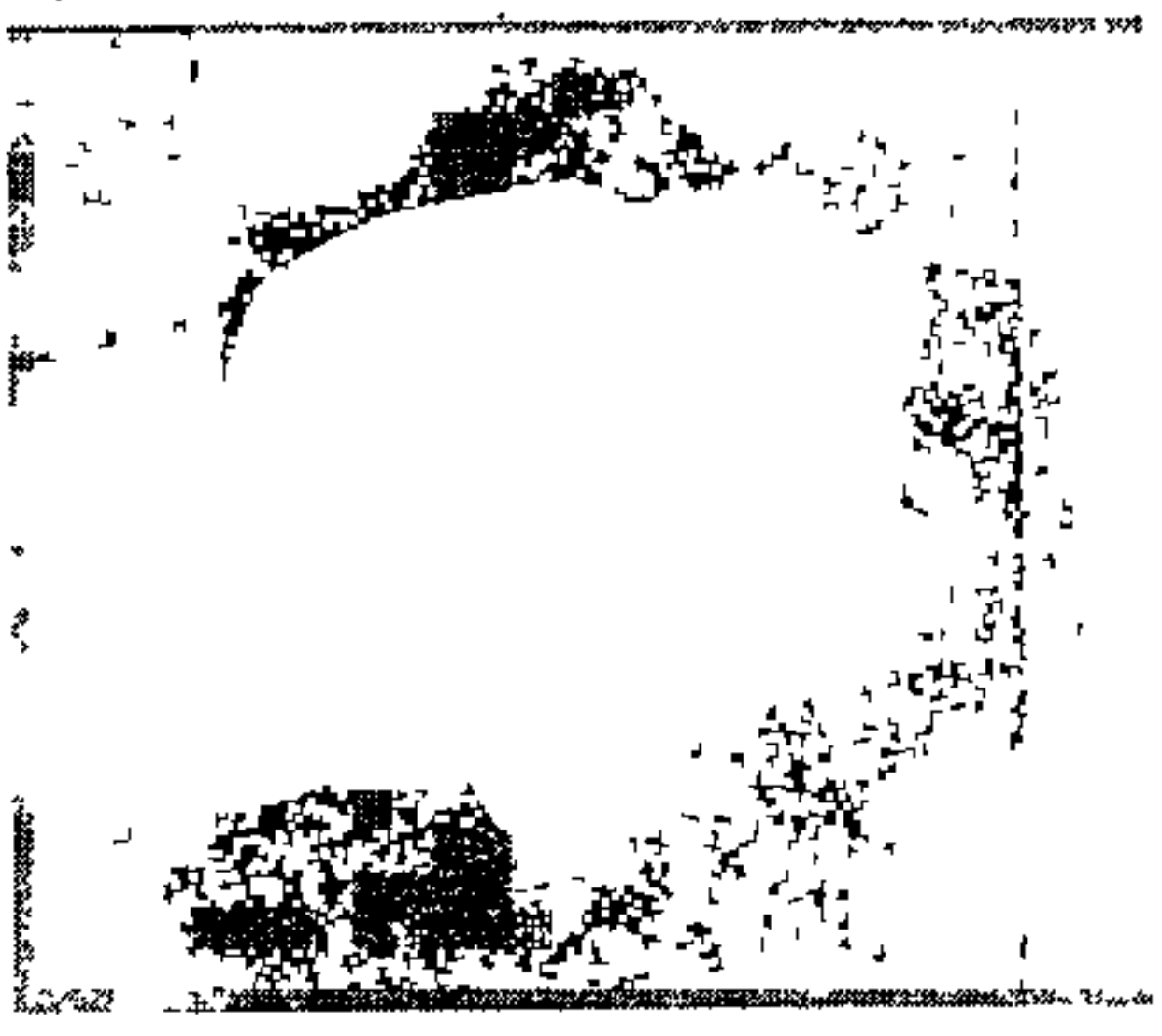
NAMIBIAN police are keeping open the dossier on the murder of prominent Swapo leader Anton Lubowski despite the recent deportation from South Africa of a key suspect in the case.

Lubowski was shot dead with an AK47 outside his Windhoek home on September 12, 1989.

Colonel Jumbo Smut, the investigating officer in the case, confirmed this week the file remained open although there had been no further developments.

Meanwhile, Mr Nico Basson, a former SADF undercover propagandist who recently went public on SADF "dirty tricks" activities in Namibia, has claimed that Lubowski was framed as a spy by the SADF.

In an interview published in The Namibian, Basson claimed the SADF had conducted a campaign to discredit people by calling them spies and this had happened to Lubowski. Basson claimed Lubowski had uncovered connections between the international Mafia and SA Military



Anton Lubowski

Intelligence and that this information led to his death. He alleged the South African CCB, which operated independently of military intelligence, was behind Lubowski's assassination.

Following Lubowski's death, the Namibian police identified several suspects who were linked to the CCB in South Africa.

Mr Donald Acheson, a 51-year-old Irish national, was arrested in connection with the killing but later released. Acheson was deported last month from South Africa.

The Namibian police also issued warrants of arrest for three men linked to the CCB — Mr Leon Chappie Maree, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Calla Botha.

Maree, a CCB agent who was allegedly one of Acheson's "controllers", arrived in Windhoek the day before Lubowski was shot.

Burger, a former head of the Brixton police unit, headed region six of the CCB in South Africa.

Botha, a member of a CCB cell headed by Burger, was detained by the South African police along with Mr Ferdinand Barnard.

Killings

A former CCB member, Mr Abram Slang van Zyl, was detained in connection with the killings of Webster and Lubowski, but subsequently released.

The terms of the Harms Commission were widened by the state president to include evidence on Lubowski after a bombshell announcement by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, that Lubowski was a SA Military Intelligence agent.

Lubowski's family and colleagues dismissed Malan's statement, which

was made last year during a snap parliamentary debate over Malan's involvement in the CCB, as "impossible and a lie".

However, Harms said in a statement read into the record of the commission that evidence confirmed the Minister's claims.

Evidence

Harms said the evidence indicated Lubowski was recruited by military intelligence in the first half of 1989 because of his access to Swapo.

Evidence submitted included crossed cheques issued by the SADF, corresponding duplicate deposit slips and application forms which showed the cheques were intended as an advance to a co-worker.

The evidence was presented during a provisional inquiry held in camera. The names of signatories were not disclosed on the grounds that this could compromise Military Intelligence.

Lubowski's family withdrew from the Harms Commission saying the restrictions and limitations imposed by the SADF had made it impossible for the family to help the commission arrive at the truth.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 1060

17 May 1991

254 GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE: AMENDMENT

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

SCHEDULE

Chapter XV of the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve as promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 203 dated 13 February 1970, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 169 dated 12 February 1971, R. 1394 dated 10 August 1973, R. 439 dated 7 March 1975 and R. 905 dated 27 April 1990, are hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 17, of the following paragraph:

“(b) The Chief of Staff Personnel nominates and appoints an alternate in respect of every other member of the Board who, in the absence of such member from any meeting of the Board, may attend such meeting and participate in the proceedings thereof.”;

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (6) of the said regulation 17 of the following subregulation:

“(6) (a) A quorum of a meeting of the Board consists of five members of the Board.

(b) A decision of the Board is taken by majority vote of the members present at a meeting of the Board and in the event of an equal vote, the person presiding over the particular meeting shall have a casting vote.”;

(c) by the substitution in paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of regulation 18 of the word “Kragtens” by the word “kragtens”, in the Afrikaans text;

(d) to add the following subregulation to the said regulation 18:

“(9) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this regulation, the Board may, on such conditions as it may determine, admit as a beneficiary of the Fund someone who is not or who in terms of this regulation may not be such a beneficiary if, in the discretion of the Board such a person should on account of considerations of fairness, be such a beneficiary, and such conditions may provide for—

(a) any amount or amounts which the beneficiary and any future contributions which he or, if he dies within a period determined by the Board, his widow or other dependant who is entitled to benefits under the Fund shall be liable to pay to the Fund;

(b) circumstances under which the benefits of the beneficiary or, in the event of his widow being compelled to pay future contributions to the Fund, her benefits, or the benefits of his or her dependants, as the case may be, in terms of the Fund, shall lapse,

and thereupon the provisions of regulations 19 and 20 of this Chapter shall apply to such beneficiary or to his widow if she becomes a beneficiary by virtue of the conditions laid down by the Board and to his or her dependants, as the case may be.”;

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. 1060

17 Mei 1991

ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE: WYSIGING

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

BYLAE

Hoofstuk XV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserwe, soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 203 van 13 Februarie 1970 en gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 169 van 12 Februarie 1971, R. 1394 van 10 Augustus 1973, R. 439 van 7 Maart 1975 en R. 905 van 27 April 1990, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 17 deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) Die Hoof van Staf Personeel wys en stel ten opsigte van elke ander lid van die Raad 'n sekundes aan wat by die afwesigheid van sodanige lid van enige vergadering van die Raad, sodanige vergadering kan bywoon en aan die verigtinge daarvan kan deelneem.”;

(b) deur subregulasie (6) van genoemde regulasie 17 deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(6) (a) Vyf lede van die Raad maak 'n kworum vir 'n vergadering van die Raad uit.

(b) 'n Besluit word geneem by meerderheid van stemme van die lede wat op 'n vergadering van die Raad aanwesig is, en by 'n staking van stemme het die persoon wat op die betrokke vergadering voorsit 'n beslissende stem.”

(c) deur in die Afrikaanse teks paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 18 die woord “Kragtens” deur die woord “kragtens” te vervang;

(d) deur die volgende subregulasie by genoemde regulasie 18 te voeg:

“(9) Ondanks die ander bepalings van hierdie regulasie, kan die Raad op sodanige voorwaardes wat dit mag bepaal, iemand wat nie 'n bevoordeelde van die Fonds is of wat ingevolge hierdie regulasie nie sodanige bevoordeelde kan wees nie, as 'n bevoordeelde van die Fonds toelaat indien sodanige persoon na die oordeel van die Raad op billikheidsoorwegings sodanige bevoordeelde behoort te wees, en sodanige voorwaardes kan voorsiening maak vir—

(a) enige bedrag of bedrae wat die bevoordeelde en die toekomstige bydraes wat hy of, indien hy binne 'n tydperk deur die Raad bepaal te sterwe sou kom, sy weduwee of ander afhanklike wat op voordele onder die Fonds geregtig is, verplig is om aan die Fonds te betaal;

(b) omstandighede waaronder die bevoordeelde se voordele of, indien sy weduwee verplig word om toekomstige bydraes aan die Fonds te betaal, haar voordele of sy of haar afhanklikes, na gelang van die geval, se voordele ingevolge die Fonds, sal verval,

en daarop is die bepalings van regulasie 19 en 20 van hierdie Hoofstuk op sodanige bevoordeelde of op sy weduwee, indien sy uit hoofde van die voorwaardes deur die Raad opgelê 'n bevoordeelde word, en op sy of haar afhanklikes, na gelang van die geval, van toepassing.”;

(e) by the substitution for subregulation (3) of regulation 19 of the following subregulation.

“(3) (a) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Chapter, every person who is entitled to benefits under the Fund and to whom medical, dental or hospital treatment or prescriptions or copies of such prescriptions, medicine, dressings or medical aids are supplied, shall pay to the credit of the Fund, a levy as determined from time to time by the Board, in respect of such treatment, prescriptions or copies thereof or the goods as intended, or such levy shall be paid on behalf of such person. Provided that the Board may determine different levies in terms of this paragraph in respect of different categories of beneficiaries or suppliers.

(b) Every beneficiary and his dependants shall comply with the orders which the Board may issue from time to time in respect to the payment of any levy in terms of paragraph (a)

(c) Every person who is entitled to benefits from the Fund shall, in order to receive any treatment—

(i) furnish at such times and in such manner to such person which the Board may, either in general or in a particular instance, determine, such personal or other particulars as the Board deems necessary for the application of these regulations and for the proper exercise of control over the provision of such treatment,

(ii) comply with the instructions issued from time to time by the Board with regard to the identification of such person to whom the treatment is given and he shall comply with the procedures which have been laid down by the Surgeon General with regard to the provision of such treatment”;

(f) by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the mentioned regulation 19, of the following subregulation:

“(4) If a beneficiary or his dependants fail to comply with any of the requirements of subregulation (3) (b) or (c), or with an order issued in terms thereof, the Surgeon General or the manager shall arrange that, for the duration of such failure, all treatment and benefits derived from the Fund be discontinued in respect of such beneficiary and his dependants”;

(g) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of regulation 20 of the following subregulation:

“(1) The Surgeon General regulates and controls the supply of the medical, dental and hospital treatment of the persons entitled to it in terms of regulation 19, and such treatment shall, subject to subregulation (3), be given to them as if they are serving members of the Permanent Force or the wives or children of such members.”;

(h) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subregulation (2) of the said regulation 20, of the following paragraph:

“(d) provide any person referred to in subregulation (1) with medicine, dressings and medical aids from Government supplies as part of such person's treatment, or give prior authorization for the provision thereof in any other manner.”;

“(d) Aan 'n persoon in subregulasie (1) bedoel, medisyne, verbande en mediese hulpmiddels as deel van sodanige persoon se behandeling uit Staatsvoorrade verskaf of vooraf magtiging verleen vir die verskaffing daarvan op 'n ander wyse”;

(e) deur subregulasie (3) van regulasie 19 deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(3) (a) Ondanks die ander bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk moet elke persoon wat op voordele van die Fonds geregtig is en aan wie mediese, tandheekundige of hospitaalbehandeling, of voorskrifte of afskrifte van sodanige voorskrifte, medisyne, verbande of mediese hulpmiddels verskaf word, sodanige heffing tot krediet van die Fonds betaal wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd ten opsigte van sodanige behandeling, voorskrifte of afskrifte daarvan, of bedoeide goedere mag bepaal, of moet sodanige heffing ten behoeve van sodanige persoon betaal word. Met dien verstande dat die Raad verskillende heffings kragtens hierdie paragraaf ten opsigte van verskillende kategoriee bevoordeeldes of verskaffers, kan bepaal.

(b) Elke bevoordeelde en sy afhanklikes moet die opdragte nakom wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd in verband met die betaling van enige heffing in paragraaf (a) bedoel, uitreik.

(c) Elke persoon wat op die voordele van die Fonds geregtig is, moet ten einde verskaffing van enige behandeling te verkry—

(i) op sodanige tye en wyse en aan sodanige persoon wat die Raad, hetsy in die algemeen of in 'n besondere geval, mag bepaal, die persoonlike of ander besonderhede verstrek wat die Raad by die toepassing van hierdie regulasies en vir die behoorlike uitoefening van beheer oor die verskaffing van sodanige behandeling, nodig ag;

(ii) die opdragte nakom wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd in verband met die identifikasie van sodanige persoon aan wie die behandeling verskaf word uitreik en hy moet die prosedure wat ten opsigte van die verskaffing van sodanige behandeling deur die Geneesheer-generaal neergelê word, nakom.”;

(f) deur subregulasie (4) van genoemde regulasie 19 deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang.

“(4) Indien 'n bevoordeelde of sy afhanklikes versuim om aan 'n bepaling van subregulasie (3) (b) of (c), of om aan 'n opdrag daarkragtens uitgereik, te voldoen, moet die Geneesheer-generaal of die bestuurder reël dat, vir solank as die versuim voortduur, alle behandeling en voordele van die Fonds ten opsigte van sodanige bevoordeelde en sy afhanklikes gestaak word”;

(g) deur subregulasie (1) van regulasie 20 deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(1) Die Geneesheer-generaal reël en beheer die verskaffing van die mediese, tandheekundige en hospitaalbehandeling van die persone wat kragtens regulasie 19 daarop geregtig is, en sodanige behandeling word, behoudens subregulasie (3), aan hulle verskaf asof hulle dienende lede van die Staande Mag of die eggenote en kinders van sodanige lede is.”;

(h) deur paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (2) van genoemde regulasies 20 deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(d) Aan 'n persoon in subregulasie (1) bedoel, medisyne, verbande en mediese hulpmiddels as deel van sodanige persoon se behandeling uit Staatsvoorrade verskaf of vooraf magtiging verleen vir die verskaffing daarvan op 'n ander wyse”;

w/mail 1715-23/5/91

SADF denies training Inkatha

THE South African Defence Force has denied that its members are involved in the training of Inkatha paramilitary fighters or members of "third force" teams. The Weekly Mail last week published allegations that members of the military were training Inkatha members at a base near Barberton. It also noted reports that municipal workers in Klerksdorp were being recruited for training as anti-ANC fighters. (254)

"There are two bases in the Barberton area. One of these houses troops from the Cape Corps who are deployed for border protection tasks. The other is a training base for Citizen Force members (all white) and serves as a transit base," said a statement issued by the SADF. (15)

"As far as the allegations about Defence Force involvement in the training of members of Inkatha are concerned, the Defence Force is already on record that it does not train, arm or equip anyone other than its own members."



Little Obakeng Makgale fell off a moving Buffel and was crushed to death by another Buffel following close behind.

'SADF out' is call after Buffel crushes child

By ELLIAS MALULEKE

A PUBLIC relations exercise by the SADF in Brits' Oukasie township turned into a tragedy last week when a six-year-old child's head was crushed by a Buffel.

He was Obakeng Makgale, the eldest child of Wonder Makgale, a Brits Fellowship of Churches' administrator and community worker. She has sworn she will take legal action.

The police and Defence Headquarters said the SADF officers were entertaining children in the township when Obakeng, a standard (A) pupil at Odi Primary School, fell off a Buffel and was run over by another Buffel following it.

However, the mother of the dead child and the Oukasie Civic Association dispute this explanation of the child's death, saying children were lured to the Buffels by sweets thrown to them by the SADF and they

C/P 19/5/91

254



Community leader Phinase Ngale.

did not hitch rides

"We have asked the police in Brits to remove the SADF from the township because there is no violence, and they create tension," said Brits Civic Association chairman Phinase Ngale.

He said the SADF moved into the

township three weeks before the tragedy. They distributed pamphlets, and threw sweets to the children.

"We asked Capt Nohngel, the Station Commander of Brits police, why the SADF was distributing the pamphlets. He said they were in Oukasie to protect the community and restore law and order, but there was no violence and police headquarters in Pretoria said they did not know the SADF was there," said Ngale.

Obakeng's mother said that on Saturday morning last week, Obakeng rushed out with other children when the SADF Buffels moved into the township, and soldiers tossed sweets to them and distributed pamphlets.

"Minutes later, I was told that Obakeng tripped while running behind a Hippo and his head was crushed by another which was following closely," she said.

Makgale said she found her bleeding son lying dead in the road. She said the Buffel that ran him over

was standing 20 metres away.

"His head was crushed, but the soldiers picked him up and said they were taking him to hospital. They did not let me go with them," she said.

She told City Press they left her child with medical staff at the hospital and when they tried to drive away they were stopped by the police and ordered to drive back to the scene of the accident.

"I am devastated, but I am going to take legal action against the SADF because they had no business to be here." Northern Transvaal police spokesman, Maj Willie Vlotman, said the SADF was in Oukasie to exercise good public relations with the community when the tragedy occurred.

"Some of the children were riding with the SADF when Obakeng fell and was crushed by the Buffel." Vlotman said police were investigating a charge of culpable homicide.

Titles of Hand Books	Number of copies	Titles of Hand Books	Number of copies
Accounting Std 6 A	100	Die Edelvalk van Donkerkrui	170
Logical App uMandisa	250	Die Vuurfontein	120
Ndibuzen amathongo	200	Amathunzi Oobomi	100
Imthobe nemibongo Wini	80	Kwezo Mpindo ze Tsitsa	120
Vlinder II	180	Uyavuth' Umhlo Inhlalo kaXhosa	120
Std 7	80	Ingqumo Yeminyanya	120
Active General Science	100	Active Physical Science	40
Active Mathematics	80	Std 10	
Active Geography	100	Akasia Taalreeks	80
Active History	50	Active History	50
A Book of English	120	Active Geography	50
Setset	100	Biology in Action	120
Bushveld Story	150	A Book of English	120
Active Business	70	Romeo and Juliet	120
Economics	70	The Wind at Dawn	120
Accounting Std 7 A	70	Imisozi Zabantu	150
Logical App	100	Bethu	150
Prins se Spook	150	Incwadi Ezayo	150
Voete se offer	120	Zebhalwe	150
Akasia Taalreeks	100	Kusa Kushlwa	150
Itsih	100	Vincan' Amazibuko	150
Inhlaba Nkhosi	100	Masibalselane	100
Amathole Endaba	100	Skaking	150
Uku Qhawuka	100	Kinders van die Aarde	120
Kwembelako	100	The Word Endures Forever (B S)	120
Std 8		(iii) Plus-Minus R100 000,00	
Akasia Taalreeks	100	(c) (i) Consumable Items	
Active History	50	Cobalt Chloride	100 gm 1
Active Geography	50	Silver Nitrate	100 gm 1
A Book of English	50	Ethanol	1,5lt 1
Pride of the Hunter	60	Durable Items	
Senior Physical Science	30	Copper Brck (300 x 100 mm)	1
Biology in Action	150	Stand Test Tube (Single)	2
Ndyekeni	60	Tongs Crucible	2
Unojayih Wam	100	Voltneter Dual Scale	1
Imbenso	60	Oscilloscope	1
Umyezo	60	Wall Chart-periodic table	1
Poetry Quest	60	Science Kits	
Active Maths	40	Std 6 1 Carton	34
Std 9		Std 7 1 Carton	
Akasia Taalreeks	150	Std 8 1 Carton	
Active History	150	(ii) (aa) Science Kits	34
Active Geography	150	(bb) Laboratory chairs	80
Biology in Action	100	(iii) (aa) ±R2 000,00	
A Book of English	50	(bb) ±R2 100,00	
Across the Board	120		
Short Plays for Students	170		

(d) (i) None	(ii) Information not yet available	(iii) Figures not available	heard in the Regional Court on 4 June 1991
Certain special constable, murder charge			(2) Yes
326 Mr P C CRONIE asked the Minister of Law and Order			(a) (i) One charge of theft and seven charges of assault
(1) Whether a certain special constable, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, appeared with six other members of the Police in the Pietermaritzburg magistrate's court on or about 11 March 1991 on a charge of murder, if so, what (a) is the name of the special constable and (b) are the circumstances surrounding the charge,			(ii) 13 February 1991
(2) whether this special constable had previously been involved in any offences, if so, (a)(i) in what offences, (ii) on what date was each committed and (iii) what progress has been made in investigating them and (b) on what date did this constable become a member of the Police Force?			(iii) The investigation has been completed. He will appear in court on 4 June 1991
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER			(b) He was enlisted on 5 January 1988 and his services terminated on 6 June 1988. He was again employed on 30 September 1988 and discharged on 8 March 1991
B848E			SADF: supplies to Unita
337 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence			Whether the South African Defence Force are sending supplies of any description to Unita in Angola, if so, (a) what kinds of supplies, (b) in what quantities, and (c) since when, in each case?
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE			B906E
The SA Defence Force does not send any supplies of any description to Unita in Angola (a), (b) and (c) Fall away			Children's homes: number of children
346 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health			(1) (a) What total number of children of each population group (i) can be and (ii) is accommodated in children's homes in the Republic and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
(2) what capitulation grants are paid annually in respect of children of each population group residing in such homes?			B924E
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH			
(1)(a) (i)	Indians	Whites	Coloureds
303	6 573	2 532	1 421 and
290	5 075	2 187	1 257 and
(b) 1991-05-08	1990-10-31	1991-04-30	1991-03-30,
(2) R2 642 575,30	R34 748 931	R10 495 090,86	R5 701 752

Chemical warfare: SADF researches counter measures

BIDAN
21/5/91 LINDEN BIRNS (254)

THE SA Defence Force has started research on chemical warfare counter measures since the Gulf War

An SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday that 7 Medical Battalion Group — which falls under the SA Medical Services arm of the SADF — had been given the task of devising an anti-chemical weapons programme. The programme was in an initial stage.

The spokesman refused to say how much money had been earmarked for the programme.

The unit would research the potential chemical warfare threat to SA and recommend counter measures which could be applied in southern Africa's relatively high temperatures.

"At the moment there is no chemical warfare threat to SA," he said.

"It was decided to go ahead with this programme because we cannot afford to wait until such a threat does arise before deciding how and with what we will deal with it."

The spokesman said while research would initially remain low key, training of soldiers could begin next year. This would probably entail courses on chemical warfare and survival procedures, including training with different types of chemical weapons suits.

A recent edition of Jane's Defence Weekly (JDW) reported that European-style chemical warfare suits would probably prove ineffective in southern Africa's climatic conditions.

Key element

The spokesman said "We have found problems with soldiers suffering heat exhaustion when using conventional chemical weapons suits, but the challenge we face is finding either alternative forms of protection or adapting existing technology to our climatic conditions."

Jane's reported that Kuwait, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan had been identified by the US as suspected manufacturers of toxic chemical or biological agents.

Iraq, Burma, China, India, Libya, Iran, North and South Korea, Taiwan, Syria and Vietnam were identified as having chemical warfare capabilities.

Phosphorous is the key component of many chemical weapons mixtures, including VX, Soman, Sulphur Mustard, Sarin and Tabin.

Like Iraq, most African countries have not signed the 1972 Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention. The convention was signed by 60 states.

The SADF spokesman said there was nothing to stop any non-signatory from buying the necessary chemicals for use in weapons.

"All anyone needs is a simple weapons delivery system such as standard artillery, and they then have the capability to pose a chemical-weapons threat."

SA had signed all conventions and treaties governing the use of chemical weapons. "That is why the SADF has no offensive chemical warfare strategy, only defensive strategies," the spokesman said.

Council turns Yeoville residents' lives around

TANIA LEVY



RESIDENTS of Yeoville, Johannesburg, woke yesterday to find the city council had turned their lives around. The suburb's famous Rockey Street — a one-way street featuring some of the city's favourite late night spots — has been changed to run in the opposite direction, from east to west.

Hunter Street, which runs parallel to Rockey, now runs in the opposite direction. The changes caused widespread confusion among residents, revellers and shoppers, who had not been warned beforehand about the changes.

The road change is part of the Rockey/Raleigh Street Redevelopment project, which includes an entertainment square, parking court and the re-opening of the defunct Piccadilly Cinema as a theatre, according to local councillor Martin Sweet.

The city council has so far budgeted R2m for the project. ^{B/Den 21/5/91}

On Sunday, street signs were reversed, road signs repainted and islands laid

Confused motorists travelling into Yeoville along Observatory Avenue hesitated suspiciously as a pointsman tried to coax them up Rockey Street, where previously large red signs had declared "No Entry".

The one-way along Rockey Street has been extended to Kenmere Street, including the block of Raleigh Street where Checkers and the OK are situated.

Traffic travelling east turns left at Kenmere and is channelled into Hunter Street.

New traffic lights have come on stream at the intersections of Hunter and Cavendish and Hunter and Bezuidenhout streets.

Yesterday Johannesburg road planning chief project officer Dave Havell said the confusion would be a short-term situation until people adapted.

He said 90% of residents present at a meeting called to discuss the road changes had voted in favour of them.

No jail for priest, says Appeal Court

^{B/Den 21/5/91}

SUSAN RUSSELL

CONSCIENTIOUS objector the Rev Douglas Torr had his one-year sentence for refusing to do military service set aside yesterday and was ordered to do 800 hours community service instead.

Mr Justice Gautschi, with Mr Justice Lazarus concurring, suspended for five years the one-year prison sentence imposed on Torr by a Regional Court magistrate in August last year.

Torr, 25, had appealed against sentence only.

Despite calling Torr "exactly the type of person who did not belong in prison", magistrate H Verhoef imposed a one-year jail term after finding that the Defence Act gave him no discretion to impose a suspended sentence.

The magistrate came to this finding despite last year's Appellate Division decision to the contrary.

Mr Justice Gautschi said yesterday the magistrate had misdirected himself in holding that despite the Appellate Division's decision he had no discretion to impose a sentence other than imprisonment.

The judge said the Appellate Division's judgment held that the courts were empowered to suspend any part of an objector's sentence on condition that the person rendered community service.

Torr refused to do military service on the grounds that as a Christian universal pacifist he was not prepared to serve in any army anywhere.

He also refused to serve in the SADF because he believed it upheld apartheid and white domination, thereby undermining the values of Christian morality.

Although entitled to apply for exemption as a religious objector, Torr decided not to appear before the SADF's Board for Religious Objectors because he believed it created an artificial distinction between religious and moral or political objectors.

Torr said he was "overjoyed" at the Appeal Court's decision.

"For me it is real justice," he said. "It is also a great victory for a stand based on non-violence."

Torr said he looked forward to the day when there would be no more conscription. Sapa reports that the Conscientious Objector Support Group yesterday called on government to stop all trials of conscientious objectors. The group welcomed Torr's successful appeal against his sentence as "a step forward".

It called on government to halt "all objector trials as objectors are not criminals".

P THE found anti-c town 70 pe weap vehic A polie

Rebeling was taken to court by the

Objector Torr wins appeal against jailing

Star 2115791.

By Paula Fray

254

Nearly two years after he first officially refused to serve in the SADF, conscientious objector the Rev Douglas Torr yesterday won his appeal in the Rand Supreme Court against a one-year jail sentence.

His sentence was set aside and postponed for five years on condition he does 800 hours of community service

Mr Torr said last night he was very happy now that the two-year saga was over

"I do think this is a victory for a non-violent way of pursuing justice and peace," he said, describing it as good news in a time of so much violence and bad news

Mr Torr first made public his refusal to serve when he joined 143 other conscientious objectors in a signature campaign in 1988. He was called up and refused to serve in July 1989

During the past two years,

he said, being sent to jail was an obvious possibility although he was optimistic of having to do community service

He spent the afternoon and early evening with family and friends who, together with his parish and the bishop in charge of his parish, had supported him throughout

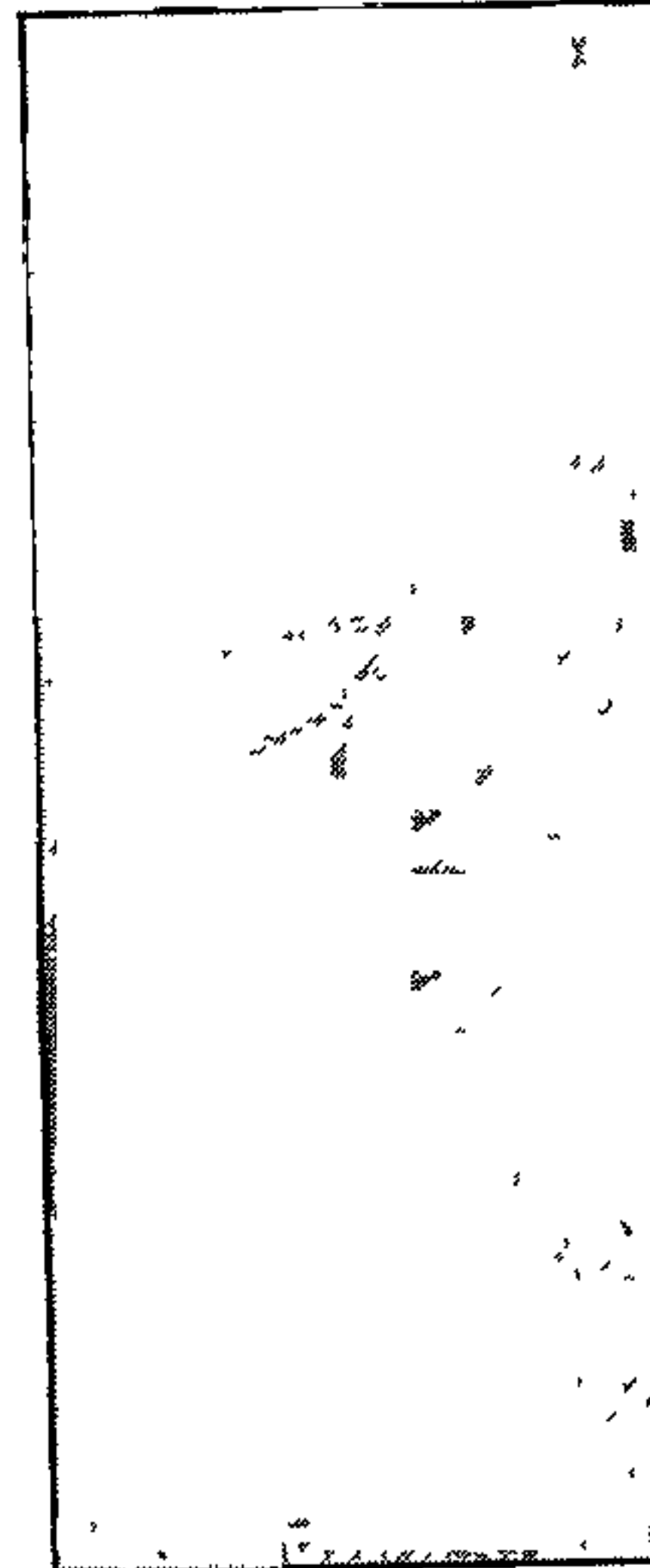
"I am a member of the Conscientious Support Group and the End Conscription Campaign and will always be a member as I believe that although my case was settled, there are other objectors"

He had never really confronted opposition or even received rude telephone calls

Asked if he thought this was because he was a priest, he said that maybe people were more tolerant of the issue

Asked if, put in the same position, he would again refuse to serve, he unhesitatingly replied "Yes"

Today should be business as usual — with an early morning service and house visits on his agenda



Overjoyed the Rev Douglas Torr believes justice has been done

SADF launches chemical war defence plans

21/5/91 Own Correspondent (254)

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Defence Force has started research on chemical warfare counter-measures since the Gulf war

An SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday that 7 Medical Battalion Group — which falls under the SA Medical Services arm of the SADF — had been given the task of devising an anti-chemical-weapons programme. The programme was in an initial stage.

The unit will research the potential chemical warfare threat to South Africa and recommend counter-measures which could be applied in Southern Africa's relatively high temperatures.

"At the moment there is no chemical warfare threat to South Africa," he said.

"It was decided to go ahead with this programme because we cannot afford to wait until such a threat does arise before deciding how we will deal with it."

While research will initially remain low key, training of soldiers can begin next year. This might involve courses on chemical warfare and survival procedures.

CCB death:
3 to appear
in court

Political Staff

THREE people are to appear in court tomorrow in connection with the death of a CCB operative, Mr Edward "Peaches" Gordon, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday

Mr Gordon died from bullet wounds to his head and chest on January 11 this year next to the N2 freeway near the Langa turn-off

In reply to a question tabled in Parliament, Mr Vlok said, "He was allegedly picked up at his house by an unknown person about 6pm on January 11"

His body was found 35 minutes later next to the N2

Three people were arrested and will appear in court on May 22, Mr Vlok said

It emerged during evidence before the Harms Commission that Mr Gordon had been recruited by the CCB

Guns fall silent as army 254 quits St Lucia missile site

Star 22/5/91
By Julienne du Toit

A huge portion of St Lucia, used for 23 years by the Defence Force for missile testing, has been handed back to the Natal Provincial Administration, to be managed by the Natal Parks Board

At a symbolic hand-over ceremony at Dukuduku last week, Natal administrator Con Botha thanked deputy Defence Minister Wyn-

and Breytenbach for the good condition of the 72 000 ha area

"The manner in which you carried out your task ensured that a very important nature reserve remained unspoilt in spite of the nature of your operations"

A small area — a peninsula on the estuary called Hell's Gate — has been retained by the SADF for small arms testing and for training

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

*For written reply**General Affairs***SA fighter aircraft: research/development**

355 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether any research has been undertaken or is being undertaken in the Republic with a view to developing a South African fighter aircraft, if so, (a) over what period and (b) at what total cost,
- (2) whether the Government has instructed Armscor to discontinue research in this connection, if so, (a) when and (b) why,
- (3) whether any persons have been discharged as a result of this decision, if so, (a) how many persons and (b) in what categories,
- (4) how long is it estimated would it still have taken to complete this research and develop the first prototype,
- (5) whether the Government has drastically changed its standpoint on this research since 1990, if so, for what reasons?

B950E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

It is not considered in the public interest to divulge this information as it concerns the operational deployment of the SA Defence Force. I am however prepared to discuss the relevant background with the hon member on a personal level.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

*For written reply**Own Affairs***Regional office**

36 Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

- (1) Whether the staff complement of the regional office of the Administration House of Delegates in Johannesburg has been met fully, if so, what are the relevant details, if not, why not,
 - (2) whether the Administration is to build a regional office in Lenasia for the various departments, if so, what are the relevant details, if not, why not?
- D144E
- (1) No. The following posts have not been filled
Senior Property Administration Officer
Works Inspector (electrical)
The above posts were advertised repeatedly but no suitable applications were received. In addition to the establishment the incumbents of the following posts are stationed at Johannesburg Regional Office but held against other regional office posts
Property Inspector (1 post) — Cape Town
Property Inspector (1 post) — Pretoria
Senior Property Administration Clerk (1 post) — Cape Town
 - (2) No firm decision has been taken regarding the housing of all departments in one regional office. A workstudy investigation is being undertaken to determine the needs of all the departments concerned in Johannesburg and the feasibility of an integrated office.

SADF personnel/servicemen. drug abusers/addicts

1254

359 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any Defence Force personnel and national servicemen were found to be drug abusers and drug addicts during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (a) what estimated number of persons was involved, (b) which drugs were most commonly used and (c) what were the sources of the drugs,
- (2) (a) what steps are being taken to (i) treat and (ii) rehabilitate drug abusers and addicts in the Defence Force and (b) what results have been achieved,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B951E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, for the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990

- (a) 1 259
- (b) Alcohol, Dagga and Mandrax
- (c) Some drugs are obtained from legal trading. Where illegal trading is suspected, it is referred to the SA Police for further investigation
- (2) (a) (i) and (ii) Preventative actions and programmes which emphasise the value of a healthy life style are presented. A multi-professional team gives attention to the treatment of abusers. Serious cases which require long term treatment, are referred to Government Institutions
- (b) 1 252 persons were submitted to treatment within the SA Defence Force while 7 were admitted to Government Institutions
- (3) No

SADF repairs roads, bridges in Malawi

Star 23/7/91
By Ken Vernon
Star Africa Service

PHALOMBE — The South African Defence Force took a step in changing its "bad guy" image in Africa yesterday with the completion of a major aid project in Malawi.

In the first operation of its kind, SADF personnel rebuilt nine bridges and rehabilitated up to 50 km of road destroyed in a catastrophic flash flood that tore through villages in the Phalombe area of southern Malawi in March.

More than 500 people died in the floods that left an estimated 85 000 people homeless.

Relief operations were hampered by the destruction of roads and bridges in the remote

area along the Mozambican border

Handing the repaired bridges back at a ceremony here yesterday, South African Ambassador to Malawi Hugh Stroebel said "Operation Hacksaw" symbolised the commitment of the South African Government — and the SADF — to help in the development of southern Africa.

SADF Chief of Staff Logistics Major-General Deon Mortimer said the emergency aid project had represented a good opportunity for the SADF to get involved in similar operations in Africa.

"And we do want to get involved," he said.

Operation Hacksaw cost almost R1 million and saw the involvement of up to 23 SADF personnel as well as the use of major construction equipment.

Soweto man found dead after 'hour in SADF torture office'

24/5-29/5/91

254

THE last time 35-year-old Thamsanqa Raymond Ndima was seen alive was on May 10 at Doornkop military base — his face swollen, walking slowly and with difficulty — as he was pushed into the back of a military bakkie after an hour of hard beating.

The body of Ndima — of Diepkloof, Soweto — was recovered last Thursday between the Johannesburg prison and Doornkop military base.

According to the Ndima family, the body bore "terrible" scars and bruises on the body and face.

A man who claims to have been with Ndima on the day he disappeared this week told *The Weekly Mail* Ndima went missing after heavy punishment in a locked office at the Doornkop base at the hands of an officer, identified as a Major Snyman of the military police.

After a barrage of punches and kicks which lasted about 10 minutes, Ndima had difficulty in walking and "I saw them pushing him into the back of a bakkie and driving away with him. That was the last time I saw him alive",

says Solly Mbhele, also of Diepkloof, who says he was there when Ndima was arrested and beaten.

"We were arrested at the Doornkop military base when we were visiting our friend, Bob, who works there as a chef," Mbhele says.

"Upon our arrival at the camp, Bob asked if we could first go to his girlfriend's room, which is also in the camp." There they started drinking beers and vodka.

At about 4pm, Mbhele says, he went to listen to the radio news in his car.

About 15 minutes later he saw an SADF official, identified only as Volchen, scuffling with Ndima. "I don't know how it started, I only saw Volchen roughly pushing Thamsan around." Mbhele says when he tried to inter-

Thami Ndima went to have a few drinks with a friend at Doornkop military base on May 10. After allegedly being beaten by an SADF officer he disappeared — and was found dead a week later.

BY WALLY MBHELE

Thami Ndima went to have a few drinks with a friend at Doornkop military base on May 10. After allegedly being beaten by an SADF officer he disappeared — and was found dead a week later.

He says he, Ndima and two of Bob's colleagues were taken to the military police station where they met Snyman.

"We were put into one office where he began assaulting me. He did not say why he was beating me. Ndima was then called into another room, apparently for interrogation. We heard Snyman locking the door afterwards." Two minutes later Ndima was heard

screaming in pain. According to Mbhele, the horror of the assault was brought home by Ndima's screams and the sounds of punches and kicks.

When Snyman emerged from the "torture" office, he ordered two officers to fetch Bob. While they were away, the beating of Ndima continued.

Mbhele says he is not sure why Ndima was singled out for heavy assault. The other two were not assaulted.

"As Snyman emerged, he said something in Afrikaans to the two officers who were guarding us. It appeared he wanted them to distract our attention because they ordered us to look at them. I saw Snyman and another officer leave the office with Thami.

"Thami was walking with difficulty. They pushed him into a bakkie and

drove away." Mbhele says Ndima had left a trail of blood.

Snyman came back to say Ndima had been left at the gate to go home but this was denied by security guards.

Ndima was not seen alive again. After six days of searching at hospitals, mortuaries and prisons — when the family was about to lay a charge with the police — police announced that Ndima's body had been found on Wednesday.

"Snyman insisted that he left him at the gate and showed no concern about Thami's whereabouts," says Mbhele.

As a result, says Mbhele, a charge of murder has been laid at the Mondeor police station. The family is still waiting for the results of a post-mortem.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman on Wednesday said a murder docket has been opened. "At this moment we cannot say who might have been responsible for the death but we have taken note of certain allegations made by some newspapers."

Numerous attempts to reach the SADF for comment were unsuccessful.



Community service ... the Rev Doug Torr

No more jail for objectors?

w/mant 245-291591
THE days of conscientious objectors being sent to jail came to an end in South Africa this week.

This, at least is the view of the End Conscription Campaign, who view the Rev Doug Torr's sentence of 800 hours community service for refusing to do his initial military service as a strong signal from the courts that major changes to the conscription system are in the pipeline.

Three years ago David Bruce and Charles Bester were sentenced to six years' imprisonment for similar stances, while Sauli Batzofin received an 18-month sentence for refusing to do a two-week military camp.

Last year the Johannesburg Regional Court sentenced Torr to a year's imprisonment. On appeal the Rand Supreme Court suspended this sentence for five years on condition that Torr perform 800 hours of unpaid commu-

nity service at the Johannesburg Aids Advice Centre.

"Our information is that this year's August 1 call-up will be the last, and this may explain the court's approach to sentencing Douglas Torr and the marked reluctance of the attorney-general to proceed with the prosecution of Alan Storey and of the army to press charges against other objectors such as Warren van Rooyen and Francois Krige," said ECC national secretary Roddy Payne

The trial of Methodist minister Storey, who also refused to do initial service, was last month postponed until June 17, to give the attorney-general time to decide whether to proceed with the prosecution. Uitenhage objector Van Rooyen and Cape Town objector Krige have not been charged despite public refusals to obey their January call-ups.

By
IN
UR
ST
RA
UR
S
UR
S
th
fr
th
ar
ta
P
a
C
IC
L
re
n
S
fr
th
A
O
A
H
fi
d
s
d
s
v
t
c
v
d
n
a
t
h
:
r
C
S
e



REVEALED

New probe into CCB

STEVE McQUILLAN

Weekend Argus Correspondent

CRIMINAL activities of the disgraced Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) are being investigated by a legal task force headed by the Attorney-General of the Western Cape

And, Weekend Argus has learned, the dossier of wide-ranging inquiries may lead to charges being laid in connection with numerous crimes including murder, terrorism, sabotage, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, theft, corruption and malicious damage to property

Among the crimes involved is the assassination of Johannesburg academic Dr David Webster. Charges of murder may soon be laid.

A number of CCB commanders and agents could be prosecuted as a result of the investigation, which is placing particular emphasis on evidence of conspiracy.

Confirming that the investigation was under way, Attorney-General Niel Rossouw said his inquiries were sensitive and fraught with difficulty.

"But we have opened dockets in relation to the activities of the CCB and our investigation is continuing," he said. "Rest assured, if the evidence is there, charges will follow — and it doesn't matter how high up the ladder we go."

'Prosecutions will follow'

Sources said it was almost inevitable the investigation, sooner or later, would lead to a clash between the AG's office and the generals of SA Defence Force, whose Special Forces created the CCB.

The CCB and, by implication the SADF, already stands accused of failing to co-operate with official inquiries.

The CCB was headed by "chairman" General Eddie Webb. Under him was "managing director" Colonel Joe Verster.

Asked whether his team was looking at the death of Dr Webster, Mr Rossouw said allegations regarding the CCB's involvement had been put before the Harms Commission and every lead would be followed. "If we get the evidence, prosecutions will follow."

Mr Rossouw, who started his inquiry three months ago, said that because of the complexity of the investigation he could not guarantee charges

■ Turn to page 3.

25/5/91 Argus

254
21/11

State's CCB advocates' fees slashed

THREE Pretoria advocates who appeared for the State in cases against members of the CCB have had their fees slashed by more than 80 percent in an independent inquiry.

They now face an investigation by the Pretoria Bar Council and possible disciplinary measures.

The three, advocates SW (Willem) Burger SC, P (Peter) Kemp and H Goosen, submitted a bill for R171 780 to the State Attorney for their appearances in cases in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

However, when the bill was assessed by the Taxing Master of the Registrar of the Court, it was reduced to R24 415

Investigation

The chairman of the Pretoria Bar Council, Mr Brian Southwood SC, confirmed yesterday that the matter has been brought to his attention.

"We are looking at the documents and if it requires a formal investigation it will certainly be done," he said.

The Council will discuss the matter today at its regular meeting.

Mr Burger and Mr Kemp were also the subjects of a Bar Council inquiry earlier this year about the fees they charged for representing the State in the Harms Commission hearing.

Questions were also asked in Parliament about why they receive an inordinate percentage of instructions from the State Attorney, particularly cases involving the police and defence force.

A R2,25 million bill for the Harms Commission

Bar probe mooted as costs row simmers

DRIES VAN HEERDEN

SADF advocates was made public in Parliament by Defence Minister Magnus Malan at the end of February. Costs for the SAP and CCB teams were not revealed, but it was estimated that the total amount of taxpayers' money spent on defending State employees might be as high as R12 million.

The SADF team was headed by Mr Burger SC, assisted by Piet de Lange Sam Maritz SC was assisted by Peter Kemp for individual members of the SAP.

The Saturday Star investigation has revealed that urgent applications were served on Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force General Kat Liebenberg and a senior officer, Colonel Malcolm Kinghorn, by three former members of the Civil Cooperation Bureau, Riaan Bosch, Derrick Farrell and T du Toit.

The cases involve claims for the payment of salaries which were suspended after the Government's decision not to honour its contracts with CCB members.

The State Attorney instructed advocates Burger and Kemp to represent Generals Malan and Liebenberg and Mr Goosen to appear for Colonel Kinghorn.

The cases were brought before Mr Justice Swart on March 7 who postponed it for a week. On March 14, Mr Justice Botha dismissed the urgent applications with costs and ordered that it be placed on the regular court roll. The cases are still pending.

On May 15, the State Attorney's accounts were presented to the Taxing Master.

According to the documents of the proceedings Mr Burger claimed R73 620 and Advocates Kemp and Goosen R49 080 each.

After an investigation, the Taxing Master decided to deduct R147 365 from the combined bill allowing only R24 415.

Urgency

However, the Saturday Star was told this week by reliable sources that the account presented to the Taxing Master only covered that part of the legal costs pertaining to the "urgency" of the matter and that the bill for working on the "merits" of the case could add another R100 000 to the advocates' claims.

The controversy over the high fees comes at a time when the legal profession is under fire for exorbitant costs.

If the Bar Council decides today to investigate the matter it may order the advocates to repay the excess costs to their clients, or even institute disciplinary proceedings against its members.

CGB sources told the Saturday Star yesterday the massive bills are part of "a concerted plan by the Defence Force to scare off prospective claimants by inflating legal costs."

"They want to bleed us dry and force us to drop our claims," said a former CCB member.

CCB probe ²⁵⁴

FROM PAGE 1.

Mr Rossouw, who started his inquiry three months ago, said that because of the complexity of the investigation, he could not guarantee charges would be brought, but the matter was being treated as a priority.

He refused to speculate on how much longer the inquiry would take. "It's a big case." He also declined to discuss possible witnesses or who may end up in the dock.

But, regardless of the task force's progress — even if it succeeded in building a number of criminal cases — perpetrators could still escape scot-free if the Government decided to grant indemnities.

Brigadier Floris Mostert, assistant CID chief in charge of special units on the Witwatersrand, is one of a number of police officers assisting Mr Rossouw's team.

Brigadier Mostert is investigating the death of Dr Webster, who was shot outside his home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, in May 1989.

Attorneys-general countrywide were instructed to investigate possible criminal actions by the CCB after a series of startling allegations were made during the Harms commission of inquiry into politically motivated murders last year.

Two of the more serious CCB allegations involve incidents that occurred in the Cape — the conspiracy to murder Cape Town advocate Dullah Omar and the bomb attack on the Early Learning Centre in Athlone.

"When the investigation started it became clear that co-ordination of the effort nationally was necessary," said Mr Rossouw.

During the Harms inquiry, Eberhard Bertelsmann SC and Martin Luitingh, representing the David Webster Trust and other parties, strongly recommended that a number of CCB members stand trial.

The advocates listed six CCB-connected operatives whom they said should be prosecuted for attempted murder or conspiracy to murder arising out of actions against Mr Omar, Johannesburg journalist Gavin Evans, the Urban Foundation's Roland White and Durban attorney K E Mhlaba.

The operatives are General Webb, Colonel Verster, head of region 6 (internal operations) Staal Burger, and his agents, Slang van Zyl, Calla Botha and Ferdi Barnard.

The advocates argued that charges of sabotage, terrorism or malicious damage to property should be brought against Mr Burger, Mr van Zyl, Mr Botha and Isgak Hardien in connection with the bombing of the Athlone centre.

General Webb and Colonel Verster, the advocates argued, may have aided and abetted those allegedly involved in the bombing and could face charges of malicious damage to property.

Similar charges of sabotage, intimidation, malicious damage to property and/or attempted murder, attempted sabotage, attempted malicious damage to property and/or conspiracy to commit sabotage, murder, or malicious damage to property could be laid against Mr Burger, Mr Botha, Mr van Zyl and Mr Barnard.

The same charges could be brought against General Webb and Colonel Verster for planned attacks on a Cape furniture factory, the burning of minibuses and an attack on a bus taking students to Delmas.

New probe into CCB crimes

Task force inquiry may lead to charges being laid



SLANG VAN ZYL



EDDIE WEBB



STAAL BURGER



FERDI BARNARD



CALLA BOTHA



DAVID WEBSTER

A LEGAL task force headed by the Attorney-General of the Western Cape is compiling a dossier on the criminal activities of the disgraced Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), Saturday Star has learnt.

Its wide-ranging inquiries may lead to the laying of charges in connection with numerous crimes, including murder, terrorism, sabotage, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, theft, corruption and malicious damage to property.

The investigation may also lead to charges being laid in connection with the murder of Johannesburg academic Dr David Webster.

A number of CCB commanders and agents could be prosecuted as a result of the investigation, which is placing particular emphasis on evidence of conspiracy.

Confirming that the investigation was under way, Attorney-General Niel Rossouw said his inquiries were sensitive and fraught with difficulty.

"But we have opened dockets in relation to the activities of the CCB and

Exclusive report
STEVE McQUILLAN

our investigation is continuing." "Rest assured, if the evidence is there, charges will follow — and it doesn't matter how high up the ladder we go."

Sources said it was almost inevitable that the investigation would sooner or later lead to a clash between the AG's office and the generals of the SA Defence Force, whose Special Forces created the CCB.

Advocates in CCB case have fees slashed. — Page 7.

The CCB and, by implication the SADF, already stands accused of failing to co-operate with official inquiries.

The CCB was headed by "chairman" General Eddie Webb. Under him was "managing director" Colonel Joe Verster.

Asked whether his team was looking at the death of Dr Webster, Mr Rossouw said allegations regarding the CCB's involvement had been put before the Harms Commission and every lead would be followed. "If we get the evidence, prosecutions will follow."

TO PAGE 2.

Spw 25/11.

254

227

SA arms row could kill Bush's plan for the CIA

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington
REVELATIONS that the CIA knew arms technology was being illegally shipped to South Africa and did nothing about it could kill President Bush's controversial nomination of Robert Gates as CIA director.

While the US Justice Department and the CIA refused to comment on Friday about the allegations, Senator Intelligence committee aides said the nomination, already shaky, was in deep trouble.

Gates was rejected once before for the post at the start of the Bush presidency and is now deputy national security adviser. He was deputy director of intelligence and deputy CIA director at

the time when the illegal shipments allegedly took place.

Administration officials who favour Gates's nomination have questioned the timing of the revelations, which come just before his Senate confirmation hearings.

One Gates backer said: "Some of this stuff is clearly politically motivated. Anytime someone gets into trouble, they say the CIA is implicated."

The story broke on Friday as a result of a joint investigation by the London Financial Times and ABC's Nightline TV news show into the dealings of James Guerin.

Guerin is deputy chairman of Pennsylvania-based International

Signal and Control, which is accused of sending ballistic-military equipment to SA.

Reports quoted US officials as saying some of the equipment was sent on from SA to Iraq and that it included technology which could be used to develop a missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Among the equipment reportedly sent to SA were photo-imaging equipment used to determine the performance of missile tests, tracking equipment used to receive signals from missiles and gyroscopes used in missile guidance systems.

ISC's SA connection emerged when British and American law enforcement officials investigated

Guerin, who was accused of swindling the British defence company Ferranti, which bought ISC in 1988. Guerin supposedly overvalued ISC by inventing bogus contracts. He defended himself by saying he was working with the approval of the US government.

According to the Financial Times, Guerin became involved with the CIA in 1974 when he was working for the top-secret National Security Agency and set up a front company as part of a US-sponsored covert operation.

The front company, Gamma, was later used by Guerin as a false address through which to funnel SA-bound electronics.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF THE WESTERN CAPE
TAKEN OVER THE INVESTIGATION
INTO THE CIVIL CO-OPERATION
BUREAU AND IS TO DRAFT
CHARGES AGAINST SEVERAL
OF ITS MEMBERS

254

By MARTIN WELZ

THE Attorney-General of the Western Cape has taken over the investigation into the Civil Co-operation Bureau and is to draft charges against several of its members

Responding to the move, trustees of the Webster Trust in Johannesburg recently instructed their lawyers to hand over all information on the murder of Dr David Webster to the Cape investigators

This includes information about a witness who, lawyers believe, can identify one of the men involved in the Webster murder

A spokesman said "We are satisfied that all information in our possession has been passed on to the Attorney-General"

He said a message conveyed to President FW de Klerk by Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert was a "separate initiative"

Confirming the investigation, Cape Attorney-General Niel Rossouw said yesterday he was not prepared to discuss the stage his investigations had reached and would not bind himself to a time schedule

"But you can accept that we only do an investigation with an eye to prosecution," he said

In February, spokesmen for the trust said if the Transvaal Attorney-General was unwilling to prosecute, it would privately prosecute various members of the CCB.

They have apparently offered their co-operation to Mr Rossouw as the first to have committed himself to prosecuting the CCB.

Policemen targeted for attack as toll mounts

AT LEAST 19 people, including three policemen, were reported killed in unrest throughout SA, bringing this month's death toll to 256

The official unrest report said three policemen were hurt when they were fired on in Nyanga, Cape Town, on Saturday

Police were also shot at in Nancefield, Soweto, and two men arrested. Men opened fire on a police patrol with a shotgun and in Lamontville, Durban, a man was arrested after he fired on a police patrol

A man was attacked and stabbed to death at Sgedlem, near Port Shepstone

Necklace

Police arrested two men after entering a house in Izingolweni, also near Port Shepstone, after receiving information that weapons were being kept there illegally

The body of a man was found at Klipspruit, Soweto; another man was attacked and stabbed to death, while the body of a municipal policeman was found at Moroka, Soweto. Police also found the body of a necklace victim.

Police earlier reported that eight people died in Soweto's Pimville area on Friday

Three people were killed and 12 injured after unknown gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons on a crowd standing outside Pimville's Blue Flame shebeen

Witnesses told Sapa they had seen men

wearing red headbands roaming Pimville streets at the time of the attacks. They claimed the attackers came from the Nancefield hostel, and that they had also been responsible for attacks on taxis on Friday night and Saturday morning

Police responding to the shootings came under fire twice. One man was killed, two suspects arrested and an AK-47 seized

In other incidents in Pimville four people died, including two off duty policemen who were stabbed to death near the Blue Flame shebeen

Police also reported a man was shot and killed in Klipspruit and a policeman killed in Atteridgeville near Pretoria — both on Friday night

Two more deaths, which occurred near Port Shepstone on Thursday, were reported for the first time on Saturday

In Inanda, Durban, one of three people who allegedly fired on an SAP foot patrol died when police returned fire

In Phillipi, Cape Town, a man was killed when police dispersed people they said were attacking vehicles

Sapa reports that four people have been arrested in connection with Thursday night's shooting attack on a Sebokeng beer hall in which 13 people died

Two AK-47s were seized and sent for ballistic tests

Wider role for commandos

A PROPOSAL to supply Citizen Force (CF) members on the Witwatersrand with military radios and firearms could be implemented in metropolitan areas throughout the country, an SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday

Business Day reported last year that part-time military networks would be set up across the Reef and Pretoria, with Sandton and Randburg among the first areas earmarked for the "hearth and home" local defence plan

The operation is being led by Witwatersrand Command Group 18 commanding officer Col Geoff Holland-Muter

Witwatersrand Command liaison officer Maj Andreas Jordaan said the Reef operation was being closely watched as a role model and that the area

protection plan could be put into action in other cities, if required

"The area protection scheme — a rejuvenation of the old commando system — is being introduced to all the CF commands. Whether they decide to implement the scheme depends entirely on the structure and needs of those commands," said Jordaan

SADF spokesman Cmdt Riaan Louw said yesterday the plan was not linked to ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's recent warning that unrest could spill into white areas

"All this is the SADF acting in a support role to the SA Police," he said

CF members called up for camps in the Witwatersrand area would only have to serve the first

week in uniform after which they would be sent back to their jobs but placed on short-notice standby, said Louw

"This will help to minimise disruption to the economy," he added

The area protection plan provides for CF "campers" to be issued with automatic weapons, ammunition and radios which they will store at home (254)

They will have powers to arrest and use their firearms. Units will also liaise regularly with the SAP

The plan also entitles campers to recruit neighbours who have undergone SADF training. Recruits could also be armed if they met certain criteria

The concept was used to great effect among the Far Northern Transvaal's farming communities, Louw said

B10am 27/5/91
LINDEN BIRNS

27/5/91

ti
n
d
e
I
ra
be
so
ha
is
ho
ar
se
de
wi
th
an
I
al
lu
we
R
te
J
Se
th
dr
in
on
lu
to

No local CFs for city duty

(254) CT 27/5/91
A PROPOSAL to supply Citizen Force (CF) members on the Reef with radios and firearms could be implemented in urban areas nationwide, an SA Defence Force spokesman in Johannesburg said yesterday.

But a spokeswoman for WP Command said yesterday that the command was not planning to emulate Transvaal commands and use commando units in an active area protection capacity.

She said it was not necessary to deploy military units to support the police in the Western Cape, and the priority of commando units remained training.

"WP Command has always regarded area protection and participation therein as very important."



Sowetan staffer Joe Mdhlela presents a R1 000 cheque to the Orkney Disaster Fund secretary Solomon Sticks Morewa. The money was donated by Sowetan

SADF helps 'snake' victims

Sowetan 27/5/91

254

By KEN VERNON
SOWETAN AFRICA
NEWS SERVICE

PHALOMBE (Malawi) - Edward Matemba was asleep the morning that the "snake" came down from Michesi Mountain and took away his infant son and elderly father.

"It happened so quickly, just 10 minutes and it was all over."

More than 500 other people died and another 85 000 were left homeless when the same family of "snakes" came down from Mt Michesi and raged through the villages nestled on the lower slopes of the mountain in the early hours of March 10 this year.

The "snakes" consisted of thousands of tonnes of mud and water, carrying rocks weighing up to 200 tonnes that suddenly came crashing down the mountain in several walls of destruction that carried away everything in their paths.

The unreasoning wrath of a family of giant "snakes" is how the people of Phalome describe the disaster that befell them on that terrible morning.

They say that the mother and father snake quarrelled before fleeing down the south-east side of the mountain.

The children fled down the northern slopes.

From the eagle-eye view from a Malawi Air Force helicopter the aptness of the snake analogy becomes startlingly clear.

Destroy

Where the "mother and father" fled, two swathes of destruction 100m wide and 40m deep twist and turn through the remains of what used to be prosperous villages before spreading out to destroy thousands of acres of rich farmland.

The paths of the "children" are just as visible on the other side of the mountain.

It was one of these "children" that took away the son and father of Edward Matemba, as well as all of his possessions and most of his farming land.

It happened so quickly that nothing could be done. The water came like a big wall and in a

few minutes it was gone. "Now I don't know what I can do my wife and I have nothing left," he says.

The flood waters also swept away 20 bridges that span the normally gentle streams flowing off Mt Michesi, effectively cutting off the area from relief operations except by helicopter.

It was in this situation that the South African Defence Force stepped in in an operation that may set a precedent for future SADF operations into Africa.

According to South Africa's ambassador to Malawi, Hugh Stroebel, a chance remark at a diplomatic gathering led to the SADF intervention.

Disaster

Recounting the difficulties the tiny Malawi Defence Force was having coping with the disaster, Malawi Army Chief, General M Khanga asked SADF liaison officer Col Nic Ackermann "and what are you people going to do about it?"

Picking up on that remark the South African embassy quickly obtained Cabinet approval for a

relief operation that included a Puma helicopter that quickly airlifted more than 50 tonnes of supplies into the area as well as a team of engineers that had managed to temporarily open roads and clear washaways within three days.

"Operation Hacksaw" as the relief effort came to be called, eventually repaired or rebuilt nine bridges and repaired kilometres of roads at a cost of almost R1m.

Unique

Quietly, without any publicity, the SADF has been involved in similar operations before but what made "Operation Hacksaw" unique was that for the first time the SADF personnel worked openly in SADF uniforms, using SADF material and equipment far from South Africa's borders.

Handing over the repaired bridges to Malawi this week, Stroebel used a bridge metaphor to describe what he saw as South Africa's new role in Africa - to build bridges between South Africans and Africans too long separated by chasms of destruction.

Building bridges is a symbol of what is happening inside South Africa as well as from South Africa by the South African government," he said.



Inkatha man in court over conscription

^{6/10am} ^{28/5/91}
INKATHA Institute researcher and spokesman Peter auf der Heyde is to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on charges of refusing or failing to register for military service, alternatively refusing or failing to produce a certificate of registration

If convicted, he could be sentenced to a R200 fine or six months' imprisonment

Auf der Hyde was acquitted of the same charges in Grahamstown in 1989. The magistrate found no reason not to believe he had registered.

An End Conscription Campaign spokesman said the SADF seemed out of step

⁽²⁵⁴⁾
JONATHON REES

with the changing times. It was "ludicrous and a waste of time" to use a racist law forcing all white men to register when President F W de Klerk had promised to scrap all race-based legislation.

Meanwhile the SADF yesterday asked for submissions to a newly appointed committee of investigation into conscientious objection. The SADF said the committee would have access to all recent submissions to the Defence Force on the issue. Individuals and organisations may make written submissions before June 24.

Defence cuts 'may lead to brain drain'

LINDEN BIRNS ²⁵⁴

DEFENCE budget cuts and SADF streamlining could force many engineers, designers and other specialists working in SA's defence and armaments industry to emigrate, a spokesman for the newly formed Defence Awareness Group said yesterday.

Head of the Awareness Group's interim committee, retired Rear-Admiral Chris Bennett, said it was vital that SA maintained its technological advantage in the defence and armaments industry.

He said there was a fear that people might start taking their expertise abroad.

"We have to make them feel they can advance in their field and encourage them to stay in SA."

Since the imposition of the UN arms sales boycott on SA, Armscor and its subsidiaries have produced a number of defence-related products including howitzer artillery guns, tanks, attack helicopters, jet fighters, missiles and an assortment of electronic defence products.

Apolitical

With the recent cuts to the defence budget, many projects were cancelled or "put on ice". Other projects have since been adapted for export markets, while some technology transfer has taken place — Musgrave rifle manufacturers are now making cricket bats.

Bennett said the awareness group would act as a professional, apolitical lobby organisation on behalf of SA's defence and armaments industry.

The SADF has officially recognised the group, as has Armscor, Bennett said.

Fifteen top-level armaments industry representatives and academics met to form the group.

Bennet said he hoped the group would soon be in a position to hold open discussions on military policies and other related topics.

WAYS

Worcestersburg	06/20
Nelspruit	10/21
Ladysmith	02/19
Durban	12/23
town	19
Type of rain	
London	Snow *
12/20	Rain R
	Drizzle B
	Showers S
	Thunderstorms T

CAPE

CAPE

res

	Min	Max
Janeiro	17	30
	05	20
	14	19
	24	33
y	18	24
	14	18
	14	18

destination,
by
continent,
destinations
k, Lusaka,
Mauritius,
Islands,

enjoying
ultimate in

erfected it.

THESE FCB 3864/2/E

1695

Hein Savel
TUESDAY, 28 MAY 1991

1696

existing buildings are also to be included in the upgrading programme on high priority. The services required at Greyville at this stage must be viewed objectively against the services that may be required more urgently at schools elsewhere in the country

- (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) Falls away

Housing Development Board: houses at discount rate

*6 Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of Housing

- (1) Whether he will consider letting houses owned by the Housing Development Board to the present tenants at a discount rate, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will consider selling the South Fork Flats in Lenasia Extension 9 to the tenants under sectional title, if not, why not, if so, what are the details in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

D169E

- (1) Yes Circular Minute No 17 of 1983 as amended by Circular No 3 of 1987 apply to the sale of houses within the Sales Campaign and it has also discounted the selling prices of houses subsequently built
- (2) Yes The Housing Development Board approved that a consultant be appointed by the Department to undertake an investigation in order to determine the feasibility of selling these flats

For written reply

Own Affairs

Management chief superintendents

30 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) How many management chief superintendents are there in his Department,
- (2) whether a certain official, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been transferred back to his post in Durban from the sessional post he held in Cape Town, if so, (a) why, (b) what is the designation of the post (i) to which he was transferred and (ii) which he held in Cape Town and (c) what is the name of the official in question? D126E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) 4 excluding two Acting Chief Superintendents of Education (Management)
- (2) Yes
 - (a) The official was required at Head Office to assist the two Acting Chief Superintendents of Education (Management) until they could undertake their duties without further assistance. Whilst at Head Office, he continued to liaise between the Ministry and the Department. If he is required to be in Cape Town to assist the Department the Acting Chief Executive Director will so instruct
 - (b) (i) Chief Superintendent of Education (Management)
 - (ii) Role Playing Post of Parliamentary Officer
 - (c) Mr A H A Rainman

1697

Hein Savel

WEDNESDAY, 29 MAY 1991

1698

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Prohibited organisations: prisoners released

358 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Correctional Services †

- (a) How many members of the ANC, the SACP and other previously prohibited organisations who were detained in prisons in South Africa were released in the 1990 calendar year,
- (b)(i) how many such prisoners are still being detained and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (c) what are the names of the other previously prohibited organisations?

B937E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (a) The political alliance of prisoners does not form part of the information required from a prisoner on his admission and consequently the information as requested by the hon member is not available. However, I would like to confirm that 1 013 sentenced security, security related and unrest related prisoners were released between 2 February 1990 and 27 May 1991. These releases included persons on various sides of the political spectrum. Persons and/or organisations who had not committed themselves to peaceful solutions and development, did not enjoy the benefit of an earlier release in terms thereof
- (b) I refer the hon member to my written reply in the House of Assembly to question number 302 on 10 May 1991 (see col 1401)
- (c) The hon member is referred to the contents of Government Gazette 12287 dated 3 February 1990 (Government notices R21 and R229)

Black residential areas: total amounts owing

360 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing †

What total amounts were owing by residents of Black residential areas in (a) the Transvaal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) Natal and (d) the Cape Province in respect of (i) electricity, (ii) rentals and (iii) service charges as at 31 December 1990?

B957E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (a) Transvaal
 - (i), (ii), (iii) R996 572 389
- Unfortunately, it is not possible to furnish the outstanding amount in the breakdown required
- (b) Orange Free State
 - (i) R11 044 603
- (ii) Not separately available. Included in service charges
- (iii) R57 878 721
- (c) Natal
 - (i) R267 512
 - (ii) R969 848
 - (iii) R2 400 021
- (d) Cape Province
 - (i) R11 351 909
 - (ii) R29 201 381
 - (iii) R68 556 423

SADF base Vhembe: visit

367 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether, during the period 28 to 30 July 1988, the South African Defence Force (SADF) transported to and accommodated at the SADF base Vhembe near Messina a number of young guests, including a certain person (particulars of whom have been furnished to the SADF

- for the purpose of the Minister's reply), if so, (a) what is the name of the person in question, (b) what was the purpose of the visit, (c) how many civilian guests were present, (d) what modes of transportation were used and (e) what was the total cost of the visit, including transportation.
- (2) whether the person in question celebrated his twenty-first birthday during this visit,
 - (3) whether this person had any say in the compilation of the guest list for the visit,
 - (4) (a) how and (b) by whom were the invitations issued to the civilians present,
 - (5) whether the SADF made any (a) Landrovers, (b) shotguns, (c) R4 rifles, (d) food and (e) alcoholic beverages available to the civilians present, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

B995E

- (1) Yes
- (a) The name as it appears in the particulars supplied by the hon member
- (b) Visits of this nature have multiple aims. The execution thereof has been duly authorised and they have been taking place since 1973. Over the years various target groups such as Parliamentarians, journalists, businessmen, etcetera were taken to the then South West Africa, Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal and Natal border areas. On the one hand these visits enable me to acquaint myself of trends, problems and situations at ground level and on the other hand it provides me with the opportunity to address commanding officers, officers, members of commands and members of the public, for example border farmers, about military and security matters. Thereafter the opportunity is created for interaction between the military on the ground and the specific target group. Briefings are, for example, given on the prevailing security situation and circumstances, the functioning and organisation of the SA Defence Force in that specific Command area, environmental conserva-

(254)

tion (a subject about which the SA Defence Force and I feel strongly) and nature conservation. In addition to my commitments, my wife addresses ladies' associations in the vicinity during such visits, occasionally addressing a number of groups per day. Vhembe possesses excellent facilities to achieve these aims. In the matter under discussion, the target group was a group of young people who travelled to and fro with my wife and I. They were briefed on security, infiltration over the border, the environment and specifically on the archeological excavations in the area. Briefings are of an educational and motivational nature and assist in inspiring young people for national service.

(c) 20

(d) Military air and road transport

(e) I carried the private cost of the visit. This includes accommodation and all refreshments. Full authorisation exists to use military transport, within prescribed guidelines, for such a visit.

- (2) Yes
- (3) Yes, but subject to my approval and guidance
- (4) (a) and (b) Orally by the person concerned and at my request, as contact had already existed
- (5) (a) to (c) Military transport was provided to transport guests. Firearms were also provided, as part of the exposure, for training and target practice
- (d) and (e) Refreshments, for which I carried the cost, were supplied

Bloem Area RSC: revenue/expenditure

370 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

What were the (a) revenue and (b) expenditure of the Bloem Area Regional Services Council for each financial year since the establishment of this council?

B1000E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
1 July 1987—30 June 1988	R5 916 536	1 July 1987—30 June 1988	R858 414
1 July 1988—30 June 1989	R9 856 089	1 July 1988—30 June 1989	R4 780 311
1 July 1989—30 June 1990	R12 475 898	1 July 1989—30 June 1990	R6 618 738

Missile info sent to SA 254 - Democrats

WASHINGTON — Senior Democratic Party members of the US Senate and House of Representatives have called for congressional investigations of the illegal export of US ballistic missile technology to South Africa.

They claim this occurred between 1984 and 1988 with the full knowledge of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Approached for comment, an Armscor spokesman said yesterday "It's an old story which seems to be re-appearing. It is full of inaccuracies and we're not prepared to comment."

Renegade

The discovery that the CIA had full knowledge of the shipments — which were made by International Signal and Control (ISC), the Pennsylvania company bought by Ferranti of the UK in 1987 — was reported as part of a joint investigation by the Financial Times (FT) and ABC News/Nightline.

Howard Berman, the chairman of the international operations subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the author of a 1989 law on missile proliferation, said "This sounds like a renegade operation and it is essential that the congressional oversight mechanism

now come into play."

The FT/ABC probe found that members of the relevant congressional intelligence committees were not informed by the CIA of any official sanction for such shipments to South Africa in the 1984-88 period.

Mr. Berman said he had contacted the chairman and several members of the House Intelligence Committee to demand a full inquiry.

Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democratic chairman of the Defence Technology Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said "We in the Congress clearly need to look into this matter further and try to get to the bottom of the questions raised by the investigation."

Silence

At a time when the US was trying to slow the spread of missile technology around the world, it appears that the CIA was sanctioning such exports through its silence.

US officials told the FT/ABC investigation that the CIA did nothing to halt the ISC missile technology shipments.

The CIA refused to comment on the ISC report, but issued a statement in which it said its policy was to co-operate fully with the Department of Justice on matters relating to possible violations of US laws — Financial Times News Service

Act's repeal could spell end of call-up

(254) JONATHON REES

THE repeal of the Population Registration Act could spell the end of military conscription for white men, lawyers said yesterday.

Legal experts said they believed the Act's repeal would mean conscription could be challenged successfully in court, assuming no new race classification measures beyond the existing Bill were introduced. *10am 29/5/91*

Government last month tabled a Bill in Parliament repealing the Act, which included transitional measures in terms of which people's existing racial classification would remain in force for Parliamentary by-elections and referendums until a new constitution was in place.

The three-clause Bill makes no reference to the Defence Act.

An attorney said that if the Population Registration Act was entirely repealed, conscription provisions in the Defence Act would apply to all SA males.

The validity of the existing whites only call-up could then be challenged on the basis it was not legally reasonable because it was based on discrimination.

Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan told Parliament last month national service would not be scrapped in the foreseeable future because of unpredictable security factors.

End Conscription Campaign spokesman Mandy Taylor said yesterday repealing the Act would force government and the SADF

□ To Page 2

Call-up *10am 29/5/91*

to deal with demands to end conscription. She said an end to conscription was inevitable as it was impossible to call up all races. "It would be completely unacceptable if racially based conscription continued for a number of years when every other aspect of SA society is becoming non-racial."

One lawyer said government could

(254)

□ From Page 1

either phase out conscription, call up men of all races or amend the Defence Act to close loopholes caused by the demise of race classification.

However, an SADF spokesman said the force had received legal opinion that the Act's repeal would have no effect on the Defence Act.

Kraai's man tells of help for farmers

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Development gave the farming industry direct and indirect aid of almost R12 billion over the past 10 years, a spokesman for Agriculture Minister Mr Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

Last week in Parliament, Mr Van Niekerk accused some farmers of squandering R5bn of their R17bn debt on coastal holiday homes, importing saddle horses, gambling and on other non-agricultural activities.

His criticism was roundly rejected by the SA and Transvaal Agricultural Unions and the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

Van Niekerk's spokesman said the bulk of the Agriculture Department's aid of almost R3,9bn was in direct subsidies to the grain industry and grain producers — maize receiving R1,6bn and wheat R1,9bn.

The spokesman added a large percentage of these subsidies went towards subsidising wheat and maize prices, with the resulting increase in demand substantially benefiting producers.

"Other" direct subsidies, which the spokesman was unable to specify, amounted to R104,2m.

The total paid in other interest subsidies amounted to R125,7m.

Direct aid, to agricultural co-operatives in the past 10 years, totalled R23,5m, and interest subsidies R85,7m.

JOHANNESBURG — The repeal of the Population Registration Act could spell the end of military conscription for white men, lawyers said yesterday.

Legal experts said they believed the act's repeal would mean conscription could be challenged successfully in court, assuming no new race classification measures beyond the existing bill were introduced.

The government last month tabled a bill in Parliament repealing the act, which included

Conscription 'could be challenged'

29/5/91
the retention of racial classification until a new constitution was in place. The three-clause bill makes no reference to the Defence Act.

Super-race creation 'ethically unacceptable'

Staff Reporter

16/5/91
THE moral nature of society should prevent the idea of creating a "super-race" through genetic experimentation ever gaining credibility, the head of the Department of Philosophy and the Unit for Bio-ethics, Professor A A van Niekerk, said this week.

He was speaking at a conference on the ethical implications of genetic engineering held at the university on Monday.

Prof Van Niekerk broadly defined genetic engineering as the changing of genetic components of organisms in a way not resulting from evolution.

"Therapeutic" genetic engineering — aimed at changing bodily defects where the patient desired it — is ethically acceptable, he said.

"Eugenic" genetic engineering, or that which concentrates on genetic improvement, is ethically unacceptable because it compromises the autonomy of the individual, Prof Van Niekerk said.

Student group condemns attack on 'European'

THE Pan Africanist Student Organisation of Azania (Paso) yesterday condemned in the "strongest possible terms" the incident at UCT 10 days ago in which a "European student" was attacked "by people purporting to be our members".

First-year UCT student Mr Chris Lott was last weekend attacked by students wearing green T-shirts and chanting, "one settler one bullet".

Paso general-secretary Mr Lawrence Nqandela said yesterday "We wish to distance ourselves from these actions".

"If our investigations reveal that our members were involved, such members will be brought before a tribunal of Paso." CT 29/5/91

An attorney said that if the Population Registration Act was entirely repealed, conscription provisions in the Defence Act would apply to all South African males.

The validity of the existing whites-only call-up could then be challenged on the basis it was not legally reasonable because it was based on discrimination.

● An SADF spokesman said the force had received legal opinion that the act's repeal would not affect the Defence Act.

SADF 'exercise' ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ angers residents

Sowetan 30/5/91

FOR the second day in succession, South African Defence Force paratroopers have descended on Soweto.

Yesterday afternoon heavily armed paratroopers landed in Zone 10, Meadowlands, from military aircraft

Described by the SADF as a training exercise, it was the second day in a row that paratroopers were deployed in Soweto Tuesday's drop was in Pimville

Pimville residents and golfers in the nearby golfcourse were alarmed as 120 members of 3 Parachute Battalion "invaded" the course.

According to police the training jumps were conducted by Citizen Force members of 3 Parachute Battalion.

Disgusted

Veteran golfer Mr BT Tsui, who was at the course at the time, said he was disgusted at the way the jump sent his colleagues packing

"This is a golfcourse and not an army facility," he

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

said. "They were just engaged in a show of strength. They have a lot of space in their own places that they could use"

Mr Muzi Nkosi of the local ANC branch said residents were angered by the SADF's failure to inform community leaders about the exercise.

Scared residents

"We received frantic calls from scared residents because they did not know what was happening," he said.

"If we were informed in time we could have allayed their fears. What scared people even more was that these soldiers proceeded to set up roadblocks"

Another resident said he was surprised when he heard the news of the drop

"With all this violence going on I thought they were intervening to prevent an imminent attack," he said.

Navy pleads case for national coast guard

B10 am
30/5/91

LINDEN BIRNS

254

THE SA Navy has released a series of proposals for establishing a national coast guard whose duties would include anti-drug and anti-smuggling operations.

Navy chief Vice-Adm Lambert Woodburne told a recent maritime conference in Cape Town that the Navy was able to take on coast guard duties as it already had the necessary maintenance and command infrastructure, manpower and vessels.

However, these were initial proposals and no budget or date had been set for the establishment of such a guard.

Woodburne said the need for a national coast guard had increased over the past two decades. A coast guard would be responsible for protecting SA's maritime interests and for maritime law enforcement, he said.

A commission which investigated the feasibility of a coast guard had recommended that the Navy and Air Force provide facilities for such an operation, Woodburne said.

Woodburne said maritime law enforcement would include intercepting drug traffickers, preventing illegal immigration, enforcing fishery control, protecting maritime resources and assisting foreign states with regard to maritime laws.

Other coast guard tasks included search and rescue, marine inspections and licensing, providing and maintaining navigation aids, environmental protection and controlling the safety of small recreational craft.

Maritime defence meant a national coast guard could be deployed to perform conventional naval duties in times of war, Woodburne said.

He said the Navy's infrastructure was mainly centred on the Simonstown and Durban naval bases, but it was able to operate from any other port.

Excluding harbour protection boats, the Navy has 16 operational ships and submarines. Four of these are based in Durban and the rest in Simonstown, he added.

The Simonstown Naval Dockyard was also one of the best equipped ship repair facilities in Africa.

It was able to maintain and repair steel and wooden-hulled vessels and advanced technology weapons systems, Woodburne said.

Land commission is not enough, says foundation

~~SA~~ Business Day Reporter

THE Urban Foundation has criticised government's advisory commission on rural land allocation as being an inadequate and partial response to the national land issue. B10 am 30/5/91

In its latest reaction to government land policy, the foundation also welcomed the withdrawal of the Residential Environment Bill, which it said would have undermined the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

The foundation said the formation this month of the advisory commission was a step forward, but that it would not resolve the issues of dispossession and restitution.

"These issues must be dealt with in a way that clears the decks for future development policy and firmly re-establishes the principles of common justice in SA.

"National reconciliation and future urban and rural development requires the building of as wide an agreement as possible on land issues in a non-racial SA," the foundation said.

It recommended that a land claims court be established to deal with claims against "historical and discriminatory dispossession".

Court acquits Inkatha spokesman

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday ruled that Inkatha spokesman Peter auf der Heyde had not committed an offence by failing to register for national service *Blom 30/5/91*

Magistrate Hein Verhoef made the ruling in the Johannesburg Regional Court. The State withdrew an alternative charge of failing or refusing to provide proof of registration.

Auf der Heyde's defence objected to the charge on the grounds that failure to register did not constitute an offence.

This was upheld by the magistrate. The magistrate said the intention of the legislature had been to make the failure to produce proof of registration an offence, not the failure to register.

"If the legislature intended to make it (not registering) criminally liable, they should have said so in plain words so there could be no mistake."

JONATHON REES

□ Commenting on the ruling, an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) spokesman said military conscription had effectively been rendered unenforceable.

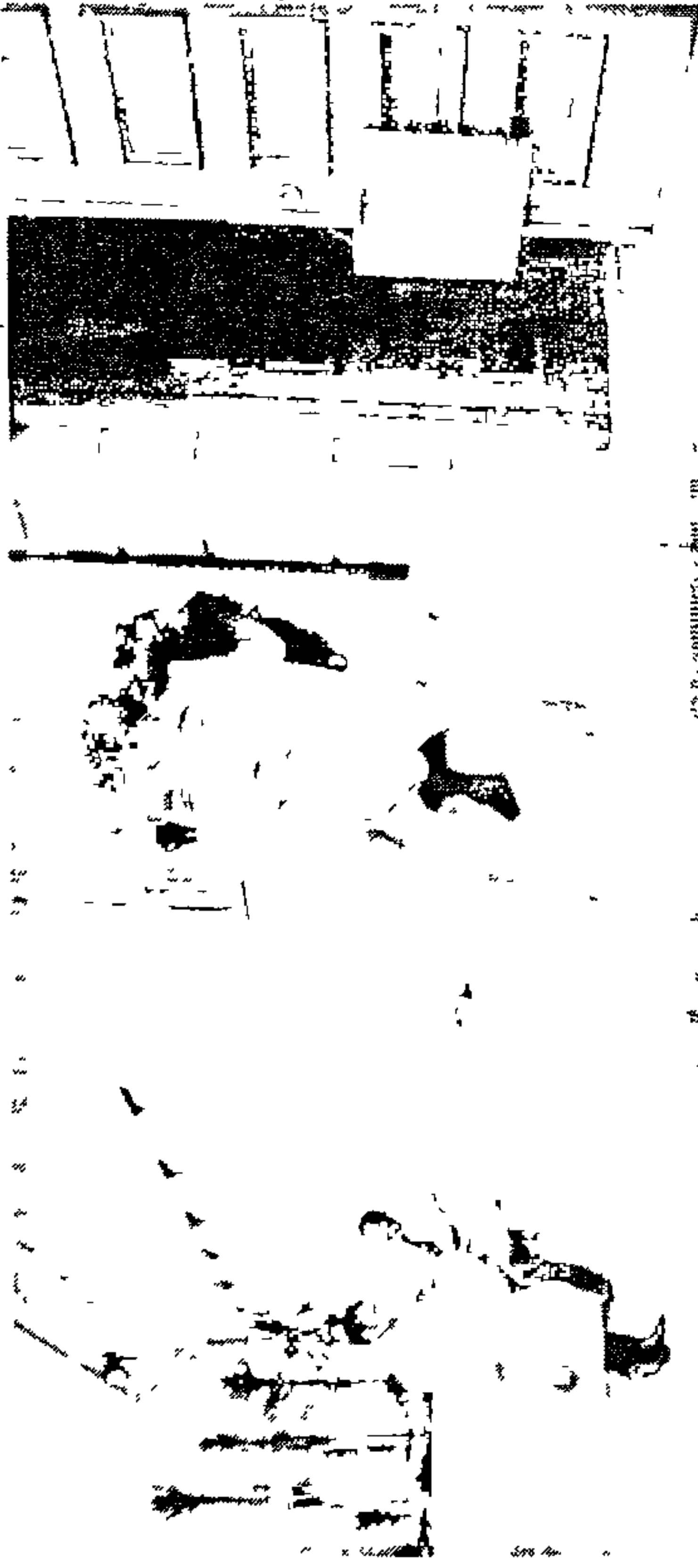
ECC secretary-general Roddy Payne said it appeared there was no longer a legal obligation on white youths to register for national service.

Conscription lawyer John Wills said although the magistrate's decision did not constitute a precedent, it was an important decision in that it carried persuasive value.

It should be seen as a victory against conscription, he said.

"We are therefore hopefully closer to the time when conscription becomes a thing of the past."

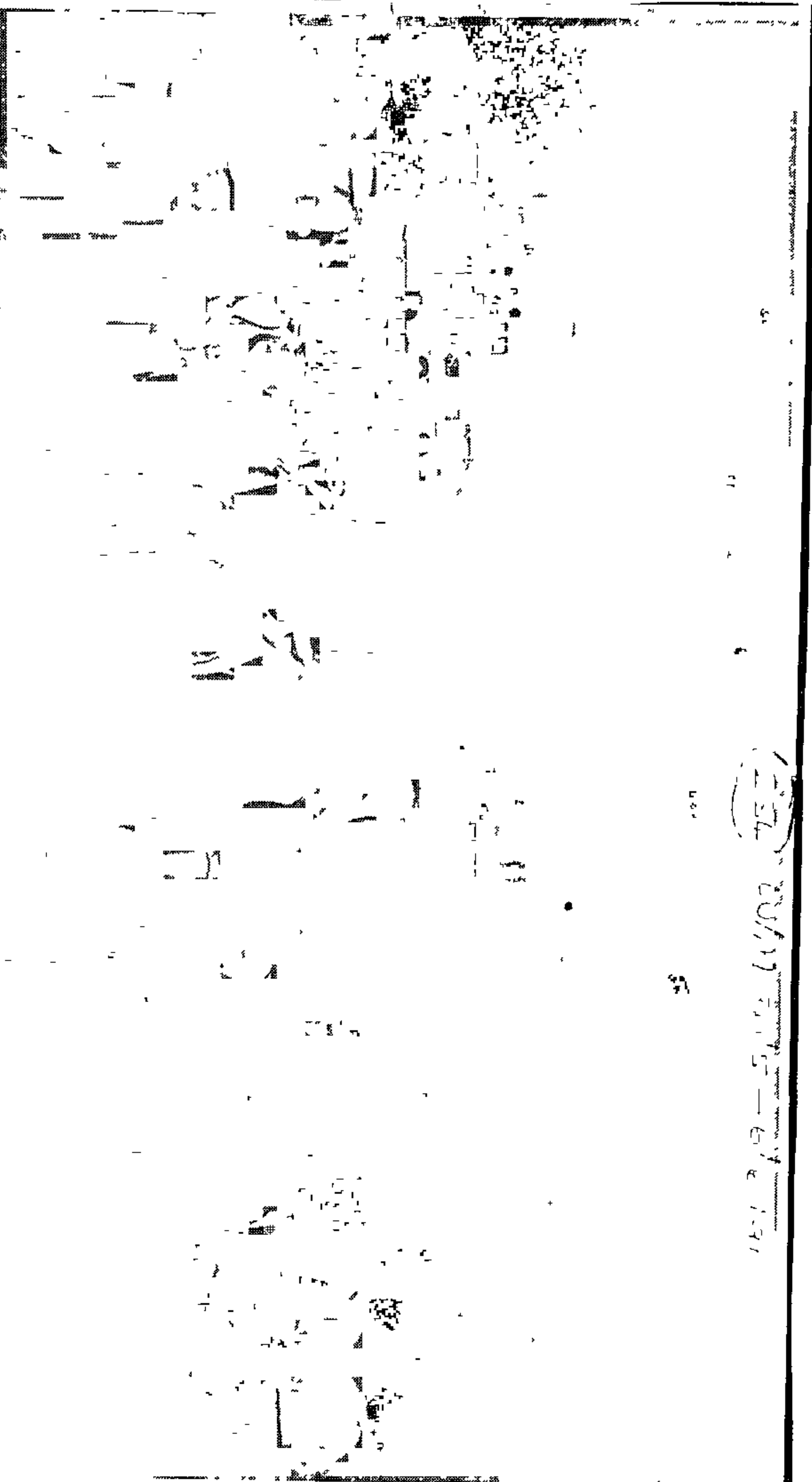
Payne said the ruling disclosed the "legal quagmire military conscription finds itself in."



Inkatha spokesman Peter auf der Heyde outside the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday after a magistrate ruled he had not committed an offence by failing to register for national service

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA





1234 20/11/75 - 6:4 1.41

JUST DROPPING IN ... Citizens of Soweto were treated this week to the spectacle of Parabats being dropped into the area as part of what the SADF called "exercises" aimed at establishing a security force presence in the township

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

ALLISTIC missiles and anti-aircraft equipment used by Saddam Hussein's army during the Gulf war — and seen by millions of South Africans on CNN television reports — were allegedly made with technology smuggled into Iraq by a company that has close links with Barlow Rand.

Top SA firm linked to Iraq arms smuggling

W/ward 30/5 - 6/6/91

254

equipment shipped by ISC to South Africa found its way to Iraq in time for the Gulf war

US officials say that ISC used a front company called Gamma to ship consignments of sophisticated missile technology into South Africa from 1982 or 1983, a time when Armscor desperately needed equipment to test a long-range ballistic missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead

This startling claim is made, not by a group of anti-apartheid hotheads, but by British and American government officials involved in a top-level investigation into a huge and illicit arms trade that operated between the US, South Africa, Chile and Iraq in the 1980s

Barlow Rand and member companies of the Barlow Group here have also been linked by the high-powered investigating team to an international arms dealing syndicate that is accused of supplying Saddam with cluster bomb technology that was developed in Chile and shipped via South Africa to Iraq in time for use in the Gulf war.

A small army of detectives and law enforcement officers in England and the United States is probing allegations that Barlow Rand and its subsidiaries received illegal shipments of electronic equipment used in the local manufacture of ballistic missiles and other sensitive military projects from a US-based company called International Signal and Control (ISC).

Do you remember watching the anti-aircraft bursts from Baghdad on CNN that first night of the allied bombing in January? That was some of the stuff

which got to Iraq through the ISC shipments to South Africa, one of the US investigators is quoted as saying.

The American company is accused of using its South African connections as a conduit for sending ballistic missile equipment as well as cluster bomb technology developed in Chile to Iraq.

A high powered British and American investigation team claims a Barlow Rand subsidiary is linked to illicit arms trading with Iraq.

EDDIE KOCH reports

port, court documents collected by the investigators include bills of lading, receipts and invoices as well as shipping papers that label the equipment as not to be exported from the US without a licence. They show that customers included Armscor and private companies in South Africa.

A mass of evidence has also been collected by the *Financial Times* and ABC's *Nightline* television programme, which last week ran major exposés of the arms trading network. Much of the information is reported to have been leaked by the FBI and other federal investigators in the US.

Barlow Rand general manager for public affairs, Ken Ironside, on Wednesday said, "At this stage we have no comment to make"

According to the *Financial Times* re-

Barlow Rand has a long-standing relationship with ISC and its controversial director, James Guerin. At one stage the group or one of its associate companies invested in ISC and even considered buying it entirely.

Earlier this year, Ironside dealt with the ISC issue by saying, "During 1975 Barlow Rand acquired an interest in ISC. This investment was disposed of in the same year, six months later, and since that date Barlow Rand or its sub-

Estimates on the value of the ISC trade with South Africa vary from \$10-million to \$50-million a year. The US investigators — which include officers from the FBI, Defence Department, and Attorney's Office — are investigating companies associated with Barlow Rand in connection with the trade

They believe the sales were made without legitimate government approval and are sifting through the evidence to establish whether documents used for the shipping of legal products were used to move "illegal" products into South Africa.

The material included tracking antennae, which trace missiles' flight paths and pass on data relating to velocity and fuel consumption, as well as gyroscopic equipment used for the guidance systems of ballistic missiles. Photographing film readers were also imported to determine missiles' performances

Other technology shipments from ISC indirectly helped Iraq build a cluster bomb factory. The evidence indicates that most of this equipment came from Chile. But the *Financial Times* reports say cluster bomb fuses that came to South Africa from Chile were then shipped on to Iraq before the war.

There is no immediate evidence that Barlow Rand was involved in this aspect of the trade. However, Barlow's subsidiary, Reutech, does admit to being a world leader in the manufacture of fuses for artillery, rocket, mortar and aircraft bomb applications.

Jarman through his paces and Louise Jackson will show off poodle Nina.

Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

By Guy Jepsen

St. John's
2015/11

Scores of Soweto residents gathered in the streets yesterday to watch SADF paratroopers land in veld next to the Dobsonville bus depot.

It was the second parachute drop into Soweto in the past couple of days.

Children climbed on to roofs to get a better view as mem-

Para drops anger ANC (254)

bers of 44 Parachute Brigade, guided by multicoloured flares on the ground, jumped from low-flying Dakotas

Major-General Wessel Kritzinger of Witwatersrand Command said about 60 Citizen Force members in camps in Soweto took part

While conceding that the jumps might have image-building spin-offs for the SADF, General Kritzinger said the main purpose was to train members already deployed in the area

He said Citizen Force and Commando units had been used in Soweto since last year

On Tuesday about 120 members of 3 Parachute Battalion parachuted into Pimville

The jump took residents by surprise and drew strong criticism from the ANC

Sapa said the organisation yesterday demanded that all training jumps into black residential areas be stopped, saying they could spark panic and fear among residents



Outrage²⁵⁴ at second para jump

CT 20/5/91
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Defence Force staged a second parachute training jump into Soweto yesterday amidst ANC outrage at the exercise and calls for an end to military training jumps into residential areas.

The ANC said the exercise by members of Three Parachute Battalion had led to "panic and... fear" among residents

"To conduct so-called training jumps in black townships that have suffered much in the past under arbitrary police and defence force action, is extremely inconsiderate," the ANC said in a statement.

The ANC also expressed its concern that Citizen Force members of Three Parachute Battalion were based in Soweto and had been carrying out patrols "for some time now".

16/2/80

Call-up: Inkatha man acquitted

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A magistrate here yesterday ruled that Inkatha spokesman Mr Peter auf der Heyde had not committed an offence by failing to register for national service.

Magistrate Mr Hein Verhoef made the ruling in the Regional Court here.

The state withdrew an alternative charge of failing or refusing to provide proof of registration.

Mr Auf der Heyde's defence objected to the charge on the grounds that failure to

register did not constitute an offence. This was upheld by the magistrate.

Mr Verhoef said the intention of the legislature had been to make the failure to produce proof of registration an offence, not the failure to register.

"If the legislature intended to make it (not registering) criminally liable, they should have said so in plain words so there could be no mistake."

Commenting on the ruling, an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) spokesman said military conscription had effectively been rendered unenforceable.

ECC secretary-general Mr Roddy Payne said it appeared there was no longer a legal obligation on white schoolboys to register for national service.

Mr Payne said the ruling disclosed the "legal quagmire military conscription finds itself in".

Conscription lawyer Mr John Wills said that although the magistrate's decision did not constitute a precedent, it should be seen as a victory against conscription.

"We are therefore hopefully closer to the time when conscription becomes a thing of the past."

Lawyers' fees row: inquiry ²⁵⁴

launched

Star 1/6/91

DRIES VAN HEERDEN

AN official investigation has been launched into the conduct of three Pretoria advocates whose fees for appearing for the State in cases against Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members have been slashed by more than 80 percent.

The chairman of the Pretoria Bar Council, Brian Southwood SC, confirmed yesterday that a formal inquiry would be held next Saturday.

The inquiry follows a Saturday Star investigation into the fees charged by the advocates, Willie Burger SC, Piet Kemp and Hennie Goosen.

Earlier this year they submitted a bill for R171 780 to the State Attorney for their appearances in cases in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Minister

At the time they acted for the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, Defence Force Chief General Kat Liebenberg and acting commander of the Special Forces Colonel Malcolm Kinghorn.

They were contesting claims by three former CCB members.

However, when the bill was assessed by the Taxing Master of the Registrar of the Court, it was reduced to a mere R24 415.

After the Saturday Star's investigation was brought to the attention of the Bar Council, Mr Southwood confirmed that he had obtained copies of the advocates' accounts, as well as preliminary evidence suggesting that the fees were "so excessive that they can only be described as shocking".

SADF's legacy: Jobless void for Namibian troops

ARGUS 1/6/91
254

OVER the past 25 years tens of thousands of young South African "troopies" came to know the border area of northern Namibia. However one year after independence and in the wake of the Defence Force withdrawal the region is facing severe problems that could lead to a major political backlash. KEN VERNON of Argus Africa News Service reports

OSHAKATI — The beckoning lights of Owamboland's "cuca" shops were briefly ablaze once again, the beer flowed freely and the ladies of the night laughed as they have not laughed for many months

But the night-long bash may have been part of Owamboland's death throes

The occasion for the party was a R12-million pay-out of what some called South African "conscience money" to the former members of the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) and Koevoet police that South Africa used as surrogate forces to fight the losing battle against the demands for Namibian independence

Each and every former member of SWATF and Koevoet got exactly R1 378

"It's not enough, not enough to pay for this," said one former SWATF member swinging an arm through the space once occupied by his left leg

Economic void

Nevertheless the men had all day stoically endured the punishing sun of Owamboland to get their money, and now it was time to drink and laugh and re-live old battles — and ignore a future that stretches out jobless and seemingly hopeless before them

At the peak of the war with guerrillas of the South West Peoples Organisation (Swapo) it is estimated that the SADF poured up to R6 million a day into northern Namibia

That money paid wages, bought services and supplies and in one way or another financially supported the great majority of the Ovambo people — people who ironically supported Swapo politically

Since the SADF withdrawal, economic activity in the north has fallen by an estimated 40 percent, according to one senior bank manager. No one would venture a guess as to the degree of unemployment in the region, except to say that the

great majority of men are without work and without prospects of work

The few who have benefitted from independence seem to be the government officials and bureaucrats who kept out of the fighting. They have largely retained their jobs and are also given preference in obtaining houses formerly occupied by whites in the SADF-built towns that dot the north

This situation, combined with "unrealistic" expectations created by some rather outlandish electoral promises, has, in the view of some, created a witch's brew of discontent that could lead to a major political backlash in what is the main area of support for Swapo, which now dominates the government

At the cutting edge of this problem are those who fought for South Africa and who, faced with a bleak future at home, are desperate to work in South Africa

As the men queued for their final payout they spoke of their bitterness at what they see as a betrayal by their former "employers" — and at the Swapo government which, they say, discriminates against them for what jobs are available

Virtually the only employers in northern Namibia are the government or para-governmental agencies

"We are suffering here and need to go to South Africa and work," said one of the men, who, like everyone else, refused to give his name for fear of persecution

"The Namibian government says we can't go to South Africa, but won't give us jobs here. Only Swapo returnees get jobs and that is not right because we are also Namibians"

A former member of the once feared 101 Battalion said he could not get work "because all I can do is be a soldier, it was all I was trained for, but now there are no jobs for soldiers"

Despite the charges of dis-

crimination, all of the ex-soldiers said there was no tension between themselves and the former Swapo guerrillas — a remarkable achievement of the government's policy of reconciliation

"We still keep largely to ourselves and so do they" said a former Koevoet sergeant, "but still there are no real problems"

Perhaps that is because, despite slightly better opportunities, most former Swapo fighters are in the same boat — without jobs and without prospects. Former Swapo fighters, however, refused to be interviewed

The present commissioner for the Oshakati region — Owamboland has officially disappeared because of the name's tribal connotation — is Mr Silvanos Vatuva. He admits that unemployment is the major problem of the region, adding candidly that people have to accept that the new government simply does not have the money to provide employment to everyone

"The SADF could do so because it had the resources, but we are not at war and have no need of a large army," he said

He said the government had "plans" to try and combat the problem. These included the building of 600 houses and construction of four major roads into the nearby country areas, projects he hopes will give work to large numbers of unemployed

Apart from unemployment, the area faces a crisis in education and housing

Schools are operating on a double shift system — morning and afternoon — because of a critical lack of classrooms and equipment. At present only one Owamboland school, in Oshakati, has the facilities and staff to teach up to Standard 10

This has led to an influx of children from rural areas who are exacerbating another crisis, a lack of accommodation already fueled by thousands of returning exiles

The administration has been forced to appeal to those fortunate enough to own a home in Oshakati to "take in a student" in an attempt at a partial solution to both problems

All of the problems have been compounded by people refusing to pay the administration for basic services such as electricity, water or waste removal

A well-known local journalist pointed out that during the election "wild promises" were made, and these are now turning into major problems

"Freedom was the promise, but 'freedom' came to mean 'free' everything — free food, free water, free housing. Now people are being told they have to pay but they have very little money and so they are very disillusioned and very angry — and they are refusing to pay"

But not all is bad news

Trade resumes

A positive factor that could have major repercussions is that after a 25-year disruption, informal but widespread trade between Namibia and Angola is resuming

Angolans are beginning to bring substantial numbers of cattle across the border, which they sell to buy consumer products not available in Angola

Bishop Kleoplas Dumeni of the Ecumenical Lutheran Church in Namibia, at one time known as the "Swapo Bishop", agrees that unrealistic election promises have created unrealistic expectations, but points out that, for all their suffering, the people of the area are at last at peace

"We have no killing, there are not armed soldiers everywhere, there is no curfew, and while reconciliation is not complete, it is well on its way

"I agree that the SADF money cannot be replaced, but the people are beginning to work for themselves. I see great changes, but perhaps it is too soon to judge how they will all turn out"

Company continues work for 'scrapped' Armseor jet project

Blom 316/91
A PRETORIA company is continuing to develop components for a new SA-designed fighter jet, the Cava, despite a recent SA Air Force (SAAF) announcement that plans to develop the jet had been shelved.

In February SAAF chief Lt-Gen Jan van Loggerenberg told an aviation industry symposium that the Cava project had been stopped.

The Cava was to have been a multi-purpose, two-man combat aircraft due for service in the mid-1990s.

The SAAF envisaged the aircraft replacing its Cheetahs, Mirage F1s and IIIs. Some of the Mirage IIIs, which have not undergone conversion into Cheetahs, have been in service for more than 25 years.

The estimated cost or budget for developing the jet fighter has never been made public, but some experts believe it could cost hundreds of millions of rands to develop, build

Blom
LINDEN BIRNS

and test a series of prototypes.

With the ending of the Namibian border war and the diminishing threat to SA's air space from Soviet-backed neighbouring states, government last year cut its defence budget, forcing Armseor to shelve several projects — including the Cava — and the SAAF to shut down squadrons and mothball aircraft.

However, a Pretoria-based company specialising in electronic systems is still conducting research, manufacturing and testing components earmarked specifically for Cava's weapons delivery, avionics and navigation systems.

A company spokesman, speaking on condition that the company not be identified, said Armseor had told executives to continue research and development

He could not say if the components were to be used in aircraft built for export or for SAAF use.

The same company is also working on test facilities for state-of-the-art French built Snecma Atar 9 jet fighter engines. It was reported in 1989 that the Cava prototype would probably be powered by this engine type.

These engines also power the Atlas Cheetah series of aircraft.

Van Loggerenberg proposed continued mid-life conversions to existing aircraft and more research and development in "smart" and "stand-off" weapons for the SAAF.

These would include missiles which could be launched at targets beyond the pilot's horizon.

An Armseor spokesman said he was unable to comment on the Cava project.

Govt says it has no plans for extra township troops

Monday 4/6/91 Business Day Reporter

254

GOVERNMENT yesterday played down reports that it would deploy unprecedented numbers of citizen force members in a bid to clamp down on township unrest.

The Washington Times reported that SA's ambassador to the US Harry Schwarz said government would move to end the violence "within a week"

Reuter reports Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellet said Schwarz was speculating when he met Washington Times editors on Tuesday.

"It is an ongoing thing We are constantly deploying troops and police when the need arises We are not planning any unprecedented deployment at all," Mellet said

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, meanwhile, claimed Schwarz was misquoted

"What he did was interpret various statements by the State President to the effect that it was government's responsibility to curb and end violence and to maintain law and order," Botha said in a statement.

LINDEN BIRNS reports an SA Defence Force spokesman said the SADF would continue to deploy citizen force members in townships as long as police were understaffed

- lishing a national park in the North-Western Transvaal along the Limpopo River, if so, with what result, if not,
- (2) whether he will institute such an investigation, if not, why not, if so, when?

B1077E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes A large area in the North-Western Transvaal was identified in terms of the Southern African Plan for Nature Conservation as a potential national park. However, it soon became clear that the establishment of such an extensive national park was not feasible and the original plans had to be scaled down drastically. It was eventually proposed that only a nucleus area be acquired by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and that the co-operation of private landowners be obtained in order to establish a larger protected area in time. The whole matter is receiving thorough attention at present.
- (2) Falls away

Mr R V CARLISLE Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, and given the ecological need for such a reserve, can he inform the House as to what the problems are with the original envisaged size of the park?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I regret that I am not in a position to reply [Interjections]

SA refugees from Braklaagte: assistance

*5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the Government has provided and/or will provide any assistance to the South African refugees who fled from Braklaagte to Zeerust over and above the assistance referred to in his reply to Question No 16 on 26 February 1991, if not, why not, if so, (a) what assistance and (b) when,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1078E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Since the date of the previous Question, no additional financial aid has been given

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

to the refugees from Braklaagte who are at present in Ikageleng near Zeerust. There have of late been fewer refugees present in Ikageleng. Clinic services have been initiated by the Municipality of Zeerust. Advice with regard to environmental services in respect of littering and the general neatness of Ikageleng has also been rendered by a municipal inspector from Zeerust.

- (2) Yes, I deem it desirable that the following details be supplied as background. Braklaagte was incorporated into Bophuthatswana in December 1988. Dissatisfaction arose in the area when the present tribal chief, Chief Edwin Moliwa, was appointed by President L M Mangope. A section of the residents felt that Mr Pusey Sebogodi, son of the former Chief, is the only legitimate Chief. Mr Sebogodi and his followers were also strongly opposed to the incorporation of the area into Bophuthatswana. This opposition led to a Supreme Court case in which it was found that Braklaagte had been legally incorporated into Bophuthatswana. The Sebogodi faction appealed against this verdict. On 23 May 1991 the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal.

The dissatisfaction about the reincorporation of Braklaagte and the Chief led to unrest earlier this year. It caused people to flee from the Braklaagte area to Ikageleng near Zeerust after 9 January 1991. Political elements played a role. The refugees in the meantime have indicated that they are not planning to stay in Ikageleng, but that they want to return to their homes in Braklaagte. They are demanding, however, the unconditional withdrawal of the Bophuthatswana Security Forces out of the area. According to the refugees the Bophuthatswana Police support Chief Moliwa and his followers, whilst they claim that Mr Sebogodi's followers are molested by the Bophuthatswana Security Forces. The Bophuthatswana Government has already called upon the refugees to return.

The refugees initially moved into the Roman Catholic Church but also moved to other churches. Eventually they moved in with residents in their houses. At the

beginning of May the refugees outnumbered the residents of Ikageleng and as a result a big burden was placed on the available services such as water, sewerage (bucket system) and electricity, for which the residents have to pay. Ikageleng was a peaceful residential area and was until recently not yet affected by rent and service boycotts. This peaceful situation is now changing rapidly, as appears from the following:

- In April 1991 there was a decrease of 40 per cent in the payment of rent and service charges.
- Municipal workers who build houses and install services (water), have been chased away from projects and threatened with death.
- Certain residents who are dissatisfied refuse to pay for water and sewerage connections and insist that they be supplied free of charge.
- Meetings are held in the sports stadium without permission from the local authority.
- People occupy offices and demand that the council and personnel resign. The SAP have had to be called in to remove the demonstrators.

Due to intimidation, the residents are not prepared to lay a charge with the SAP and as a result no action can be taken against the refugees in terms of the Squatters Act.

Political opponents of President Mangope seized on the events in Braklaagte to make known their displeasure with President Mangope by supporting Mr Sebogodi in his actions. Earlier this year, Mr N Mandela and President Mangope discussed the situation telephonically in order to try to bring about peace in the area.

The Local Coordinating Centre, which consists of all state departments represented in Zeerust, gives continuing attention to the problem. The Municipality of Zeerust has provided clinic services to Ikageleng, and a municipal inspector of Zeerust gives advice with regard to environmental services.

According to the Regional Director of the

Transvaal Provincial Administration, a possible solution is the enlargement of Ikageleng to make provision for the refugees. There is, however, not enough land for such an enlargement and the local authority has already negotiated with the Municipality of Zeerust for adjoining land.

According to the South African Police (Crime Information Bureau) in Zeerust the number of refugees in Ikageleng has decreased. Over weekends the refugees leave Ikageleng to go back to their homes in Braklaagte. On two occasions, talks were arranged between the two factions in Bophuthatswana. At the first meeting on 8 April 1991 the ANC attended the discussions but at the request of the Governor of Lehurutshe left the room. He said that if the Sebogodi faction wanted to include the ANC, they should first get permission to do so. The ANC indicated that the problems in Braklaagte could not be solved without them. At the second meeting on 23 April 1991 an attempt was again made to solve the problems mutually. The Governor of Lehurutshe recommended that the two factions first resolve their mutual differences and come to an agreement with regard to a next date for talks. This meeting was again attended by the ANC and they again emphasised the fact that without their participation a solution for the problems in Braklaagte could not be found.

On 27 May 1991 Deputy Minister Wessels held discussions with the legal representatives of the Sebogodi faction. Resulting from this, the legal representatives will encourage the Sebogodi faction to have discussions with the Moliwa faction, with a view to obtaining stability in Braklaagte, especially if Pusey Sebogodi and his followers return from Ikageleng.

It is estimated that the great majority of the refugees are RSA citizens. The Transvaal Provincial Administration would normally handle matters of this nature.

SADF officers. *Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika!*

*6 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

Hansard

- (1) Whether he approves or will approve of South African Defence Force officers attending occasions where the hymn *Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika* is played, if not, why not, (254)
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1086E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The hon member is referred to my discussion thereof in the Defence Vote on 26 April 1991, Hansard Columns 6914 and 6915
- (2) No

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he stand to attention at an occasion where the song *Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika* is played?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER I shall if the hon member straightens his peppercorn hair [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! I am not prepared to allow that The hon the Deputy Minister must withdraw it

†The DEPUTY MINISTER I withdraw it, Sir [Interjections]

†An HON MEMBER It is a disgrace

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, what is his reply to the question of the hon member for Losberg? The hon the Deputy Minister did not reply to it

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon the Deputy Minister has already replied to it

IDT: funds for White housing

*7 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Finance †

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 7 May 1991, any funds have been allocated from the Independent Development Trust for White housing or essential repair work in respect of existing White sub-economic housing, if so, what amount has been so allocated,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1091E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Mr T G Alant)

The following information was given by the Independent Development Trust (IDT) in response to this question

- (1) The Trust's funds are allocated on a non-racial basis. For example, the capital subsidy is allocated to all citizens whose income is less than R1 000 per month. No funds are earmarked for specific groups based on race, colour or other ethnic criteria
- (2) No

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that R13 million is needed extremely urgently for repair work to sub-economic housing in Pretoria?

I refer the hon the Minister to the reply on 15 April 1991 in the House of Representatives, where R1 300 million has already been voted in respect of various institutions and initiatives with the focal point being housing, education and health

†Mr SPEAKER Order! Order! When the Chair calls the hon member to order, he shall react and not deliver a speech when he puts a supplementary question

†The DEPUTY MINISTER The hon member for Pretoria West can apply to the Independent Development Trust for funds for those cases

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know whether no application was thus submitted to that body following on a meeting held in Pretoria in this connection

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the Independent Development Trust is not a government department. The hon member must appeal to them in these matters and not to the Government

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Medical technologists: private practices

*8 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 2 on 16 April 1991, the pathology groups furnished any reasons

for their opposition to the decision by the South African Medical and Dental Council to allow medical technologists to establish their own private practices, if so, what were these reasons,

(2) whether her Department has done any research to ascertain whether this decision has precedents in any overseas countries, if so, in which countries have such precedents occurred?

B1094E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, the Department of National Health and Population Development has also no access to information concerning representations made by the pathology groups to the South African Medical and Dental Council,
- (2) no, since the profession of medical technology falls within the province of the South African Medical and Dental Council, the Department of National Health and Population Development has not assessed the situation abroad

Tugela Ferry police station charges

*9 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 14 May 1991 in regard to the charges contained in CR 31/12/89 at the Tugela Ferry police station, the complainants in the case were instructed to attend identification parades in Pietermaritzburg on 20 March 1990, 2 April 1990 and 11 April 1990, respectively, if so, (a) why and (b) what was the outcome in each case,
- (2) whether the members of the South African Police who laid the charges referred to in paragraph (4) of his reply to the above question had been involved in any incidents requiring an internal investigation or any other steps to be taken against them, if so, what incidents in each case?

B1096E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

(a) Although the suspects were known, it was regarded as necessary, for purpose of completeness of the investigation, to hold an identification parade

(b) The parades were not held because on numerous occasions the suspects had to perform essential duties elsewhere at short notice to stabilise the unrest situation in Natal. As a result of the urgency in having to finalise the investigation, the case docket was referred to the Attorney-General to determine whether he could reach a decision on whether or not to prosecute on the available evidence in the docket

On the basis of the available evidence, he has since decided to institute prosecution against two members, one ex-member of the Force and a member of the Kwazulu Police Force

(2) Since then, one of the members has resigned from the Force and no internal investigation, or other steps are being taken in respect of him. In view of the prosecution which is being instituted against, inter alia, the other member, it will not be in the interest of the administration of justice to disclose information of this nature. The member concerned has, however, been transferred from the area

Grants to foster parents' equalisation

*10 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether, in view of the impending removal of racial restrictions on the fostering of children, it is the intention to equalise the grants paid to foster parents, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what procedure will be followed in this regard,
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B1099E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) Yes,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

No pay for council workers as rent boycott hits funds

EMPLOYEES of the Tembisa, Alexandra and Kagiso councils were not paid last month because a six-year rent and services boycott has left funds depleted.

Disclosing this yesterday TPA chief director of local government, Mr JJ van der Walt, said R2,6 million in salaries and wages for officials, councillors and workers had been withheld.

He would not say how many employees were affected and when they could expect their money.

Van der Walt said the rent boycott had left the Tembisa Council with no

Sowetan 5/6/91
funds. It had collected R250 000 last month - only three percent of the actual revenue. (254) (122)

He refused to discuss the problems affecting the councils because "negotiations were still taking place with some of them."

He said he knew nothing about reports that white officials with the Tembisa Council were on strike because they had not been paid.

Black employees, it is believed, are still reporting for work. - *Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa*

SA has new military plane, says Jane's

blown
7/6/91
A NEW military aircraft, designed and built in SA, has begun trial test flights, Jane's Defence Weekly (JDW) reports in its latest issue

The aircraft, which is believed to closely resemble the Brazilian Embraer Tucano, was developed as a joint project between the CSIR's aeronautics division Aerotek and Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation

The aircraft, which could go into service with the SA Air Force, is similar to those used as an initial trainer by several air forces, including Britain's Royal Air Force

LINDEN BIRNS

By 1995 the SAAF will need to start replacing about 130 Second World War-vintage Harvards which are used for initial pilot training.

SAAF chief Lt-Gen Jan van Loggerenberg said last year Harvard replacements should ideally be powered by turbo-propeller engines

Neither Aerotek nor Armscor spokesmen would comment yesterday on the development or production costs

Jane's reports the two-seater

(254) turbo-prop aircraft is constructed entirely from light-weight composite materials and was originally designed purely to demonstrate the strengths of the composites

According to the report, the prototype aircraft, with a top speed of about 460km/h, is 10m long with a 10,5m wingspan and weighs about 2 700kg with full fuel tanks

It is believed the new aircraft needs only a 380m take-off run and can land on a strip 370m in length and, with a full fuel-load, can stay airborne for up to five hours at a time

Two top CCB men request indemnity

w/m a 7/6 - 13/6/91

(254) (254)

TWO senior members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have applied to be indemnified for violence committed while working for the military — and if their application is successful it could lead to new evidence emerging about murders and other crimes committed by the army hit squad.

Lawyers for Calla Botha and “Slang” van Zyl, CCB agents alleged to have been involved in political killings and attempted assassinations, yesterday told *The Weekly Mail* that they had applied for their clients to be indemnified in terms of agreements thrashed out between the government and the African National Congress.

The pair were worried about a high-powered investigation headed by the attorney general of the Western Cape into the activities of the CCB nationwide and have decided to apply for indemnity because they fear the probe may lead to them being prosecuted along with other high-ranking army officers.

Attorney General Neil Rossouw yesterday declined to comment in detail on the implications of the CCB men's move for his probe, saying the whole investigation is at “an extremely delicate stage”.

It is believed the Cape probe will play a vital role in uncovering many of the mysteries that still surround the work of the CCB — and will inevitably lead to a clash between the attorney general and senior officers in the special forces of the South African Defence Force.

Rossouw declined to tell *The Weekly Mail* about the state of his investigations but other sources have indicated that charges against CCB members are expected to be laid within five weeks.

Lawyers for Botha and Van Zyl confirm that members of the military unit are feeling the heat and are worried that the probe will lead to successful prosecutions against army officers involved in the CCB.

Rossouw said that if he was not able to prosecute particular CCB members because they had obtained indemnity it may still be possible to call them to give evidence in court cases that arise from his investigation.

The attorney general's task force is investigating a wide range of leads that came out of the Harms Commission of inquiry into the activities of the CCB.

Rossouw recently told reporters his team would look into a range of crimes

Two Civil Co-operation Bureau agents have applied for indemnity just weeks before a high-powered probe into the army's dirty-tricks department delivers its findings.

By EDDIE KOCH

— sabotage, theft, terrorism and murders including the assassination of David Webster — that may be linked to the army's dirty tricks department.

Asked whether the team was looking specifically into the murder of Webster and other political activists, Rossouw told reporters that every possible lead would be followed “If we get the evidence, prosecutions will follow”.

During the Harms Commission, CCB member Ferdi Barnard was cross-examined by lawyers for the David Webster Trust and Judge Louis Harms suggested in his report that, although the evidence was inconclusive, military involvement in Webster's murder could not be ruled out.

During the inquiry advocates acting for victims of political violence argued that a number of CCB members be investigated and prosecuted for attempted murder or conspiracy to murder arising out of actions taken against Cape Town lawyer Dullah Omar, Johannesburg journalist Gavin Evans, Durban attorney KE Mhlaba and Roland White of the Urban Foundation.



General Eddie Webb

The lawyers argued there was evidence to implicate General Eddie Webb, “chairman” of the CCB, and Colonel Joe Verster, managing director of the unit. They added that Staal Burger, head of the CCB's internal operations team, as well as his team members Botha, Van Zyl and Barnard be investigated with a view to prosecution.

They said charges of sabotage and terrorism should be slapped on Van Zyl, Botha and agent Izgak Hardien in connection with the bombing of the Athlone Centre, which housed anti-apartheid groups in Cape Town. Webb and Verster may have been accomplices in the planning of this incident and a range of other attacks.

If Botha and Van Zyl are indemnified it is possible they will land up in the dock, not to face charges for crimes they have been linked to, but to give evidence against officers higher up in the chain of command that ran the army's shadowy counter-insurgency unit.

EDDIE KOCH meets the mercenary sent to persuade Renamo to stop the sabotage

WHO is this man? An emissary of peace able to go into the heart of Mozambique and pacify parts of that war-wracked country or a ruthless soldier of fortune who helped turn Renamo into one of the world's most brutal rebel armies?

Meet Garth Barrett, 48. He is the envoy sent by Eskom on a mission to Renamo's headquarters in Gorongosa last month to urge rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama to put an end to sabotage attacks on the power lines that connect the hydro-electric dam at Cahorra Bassa to South Africa.

But take a look at his curriculum vitae member of Britain's elite Special Air Services, hero of the abortive war for white supremacy in Rhodesia, warrior for special forces in the South African military, specialist in the art of knife-throwing, commander of some of Pretoria's covert raids into Mozambique, supporter of Hitler's SS, architect of a mercenary plan to invade the Seychelles, anti-communist crusader for the CIA and SAIDF to support Renamo and armed dissidents in Zimbabwe, and an assassin who plotted to kill President Robert Mugabe. Is this the stuff of which pacifists are made? The question is at the heart of a growing controversy over Eskom's decision to use Barrett as go-between with Renamo.

The SAS soldier is a frank man. He admits that he did all of the above except for the plan to kill Mugabe which he vigorously denies and that the knife is his favoured instrument of death.

But Barrett argues with conviction that it is precisely these attributes which made him the one person capable of persuading Dhlakama to stop waging war around the pylons that are so vital to the success of the Cahorra Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

"I'll admit that I am no lover of Mugabe or Machel or Chissano. I am an anti-communist but people as a whole, especially in Africa, are oriented towards capitalism," he told *The Weekly Mail*.

"The PJC (a joint committee representing all the parties involved in running Cahorra Bassa) needed someone who had credibility with Renamo to liaise and negotiate with Dhlakama. That is why we have been able to agree that the powerlines won't be blown up and even that Renamo will provide protection for maintenance teams that operate in their territory."

Barrett says he is deeply committed to ensuring the future of the Cahorra Bassa scheme and even has an environmental motive for this. "This part of Africa has to develop economically and the only way to do this is to bring cheap power to every person. Studies have shown that when all the Mozambican refugees go back home, for example, five to 10-million trees will be destroyed for firewood."

He adds that his negotiations with Renamo for the PJC have been okayed by the Mozambican government which is represented on the committee. "In fact EDM, the Mozambican electrici-



Meet Eskom's peace envoy Garth Barrett, who is also an ex-SAS soldier, a warrior for SA's special forces and an expert at knife-throwing

A Soldier of Peace?

WJ Mail 7/6-13/6/91

by company, has asked me to try and set up a similar deal to protect the pylons that run from Komatipoort to Maputo.

Not everyone is convinced. "South Africa has leased back, although not ended, its supply and military command assistance to Renamo," says the latest edition of the London-based journal *Southscan*. "Barrett is well-placed to do it and Eskom officials are privately concerned that they might unintentionally be helping him to do so — to their own detriment."

The report followed a *Weekly Mail* article last month which noted that Barrett had accompanied a troupe of Eskom officials, SABC reporters and foreign correspondents to Renamo headquarters at Gorongosa in Mozambique and arranged for supplies of expensive radio equipment as well as a new uniform to be delivered to Dhlakama.

Did Barrett ever conduct covert raids into Mozambique? "Yes, as commander of the SADF's Sixth Reconnaissance Commando I led the invasion into Matola in 1981." One of his men killed in that raid was wearing a helmet bearing the emblem of a swastika. "Well you know how soldiers are. They're always plastering themselves with tattoos and regalia of that kind."

Did he lobby the South African military to continue covert support for Renamo after the 1984 Nkomat Accord and Zimbabwean dissidents led by Ndabamangwe Sithole? Yes, he had dealings with the right-wing International Freedom Foundation, the Heritage Foundation and conservative senator Jesse Helms in this regard but declines to give details.

Did he draw up a plan to invade the Seychelles? "I won't deny that I was involved in the Seychelles. Some former colleagues of mine were captured during Mike Hoare's mercenary invasion and I drew up a plan to get them out."

Asked about the countless atrocities committed by Renamo, including those in which villagers are forced to eat the body parts of their dead relatives, Barrett says he is "deeply saddened" by the acts of barbarity that blacks are committing against blacks in Africa. "But we cannot be naive about the way war is conducted on this continent."

Barrett has met Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi "about four or five times." He respects Buthelezi as a leader in the same mould as Dhlakama and Sithole and believes that Zulus will never be able to live peacefully with other black tribes in South Africa. But he says he has never worked for Inkatha or KwaZulu.

One night while he was visiting his friend, Dhlakama, at Gorongosa last month, Barrett took part in a dinner table chat. The topic was the German SS.

"A friend of mine was in the SS, and the Russians put him in a labour camp for five years after the war. Five years just for being a soldier. They treated him terribly. He didn't deserve that."

When it was pointed out that the SS had committed terrible atrocities on the Russian front, he replied "But not all SS. This was the Waffen SS. He was just a soldier."

Barrett confirmed reports that his company, Minterva, formed after he left the SADF, earned

vast amounts for designing explosion suppressing bags known as "Barrett's Bomb Bags". These were used widely as security devices in local buildings as a precaution against Umkhonto weSizwe attacks in the 1980s. Eskom, currently engaged in high-level talks with the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to create a common power grid for the whole of southern Africa, says it was not aware of Barrett's political leanings or past activities when he was employed to contact Dhlakama.

But the electricity supply commission denies reports that it is embarrassed by its contact with him or that its delicate talks with the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe are jeopardised by it.

"Neither Eskom nor the Permanent Joint Committee on Cahorra Bassa (PJC) — which represents Pretoria, Lisbon, Maputo, Eskom and EDM) has any knowledge of Mr Barrett's political leanings or his past activities, except that he was a member of the erstwhile Rhodesian Defence Force," said Eskom PR consultant Johan du Plessis.

"His services are being used solely to maintain contact between the PJC and Renamo. Since this contact is being maintained with the full knowledge of the Mozambican government, which has representation on the PJC, the credibility of the PJC cannot be affected by allegations concerning Mr Barrett."

Eskom also denied sending radio equipment to Renamo along with Barrett, but said discussion was under way for the PJC to supply communications technology to the rebels. "A direct communication link with Renamo would be invaluable at present and in the future during reconstruction work on the power lines," said Du Plessis.

The SABC has objected to *The Weekly Mail's* report about the trip in which a team of its journalists accompanied Barrett to Renamo headquarters in Gorongosa.

PC Krutzniger, editor-in-chief of television news, said the SABC "categorically denied" that the corporation was involved in an effort to "brush up Renamo's image". He also rejected suggestions that the SABC team had helped deliver expensive gifts to Dhlakama.

SABC reporter Johan Kruger denied a report that he had promised Dhlakama that he would muster support amongst white South Africans for the rebel's cause.

Chris McCreel, a foreign correspondent who reported on the trip for *The Weekly Mail*, replied "Kruger was a representative of the SABC and made it clear through the quotes in the story that he intended to present a favourable picture of Renamo. In working closely with Eskom, he was part of a delegation that delivered the gifts."

He added that Kruger's promise to Dhlakama was made in front of about a dozen witnesses at a dinner table. "He made so many promises to so many people that even the evangelists on the trip stopped taking him seriously."

(i) Name of member of the Transvaal Townships Board	(ii) Age	(iii) Date of appointment	(iv) Academic qualifications	(v) Past employment experience	(vi) Cities of residence of members
Mr J S v/d Walt	70	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	Matric	Retired Town Clerk	Pretoria
Mr D P Wilcocks	78	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	BA Law	Retired Magistrate	Pretoria
Mr D G Raath	68	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	BSc Landsurveying	Retired TPA official (Landsurveyor and Town and Regional Planning)	Pretoria
Mr G Visser	66	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	Matric	Retired Public Servant	Pretoria

Goedgevonden farm incident: SADF involvement
400 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence +

(a) How many (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) privates of the South African Defence Force were involved in the events on the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp on 11 May 1991 and (b) how many such (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) privates were (aa) White, (bb) Blacks, (cc) Coloureds and (dd) Indians?

B1062E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b)

(i) (ii) (iii)
(aa) 21 17 139
(bb) to (dd) 0 0 0

Goedgevonden farm incident: SAP involvement

401 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order +

(a) How many (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) constables were involved in the events on the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp on 11 May 1991

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) What total amount did the State obtain from the payment of licence fees and the fuel levy by production consumers in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available.
- (2) (a) what amount has been voted in respect of the maintenance of roads for the provinces for the next financial year and (b) what are or were the actual needs for this financial year,
- (3) what amounts did the State collect as a result of the toll-road system in the financial year mentioned in paragraph (1),
- (4) (a)(i) what is the cumulative total financial backlog of all the provinces in respect of the effective maintenance of the existing road network and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) to what extent did heavy vehicles contribute to the above-mentioned backlog in each of the latest specified 10 financial years for which information is available?
- The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
- B1084E*
- (1) During the 1990/91 financial year the State received R656,3 million from the payment of licence fees. The revenue
- (2) (a) For obvious reasons, it is impossible to disclose the amounts to be allocated from 1992/93, at this stage. However, the amount which has been appropriated for 1991/92 is R564 million
- (b) The demand for 1992/93 is not known at this stage. The demand for 1991/92 is currently estimated at R1 150 million. It serves to mention that the above-mentioned amounts involve provincial roads and not national roads as well.
- (3) The State collected R105,3 million through toll fees during the 1990/91 financial year
- (4) (a) (i) The cumulative, total backlog of the provinces in respect of the maintenance of roads is estimated at R586 million
- (ii) 1 April 1991
- (b) Approximately 63% for the 1981/82 to 1990/91 financial years

Payments of licence fees/fuel levies: total amount

411 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Transport +

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

attack people and common-law offences such as charges of murder, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and assault, etcetera may result therefrom, will be investigated by the South African Police and the accused naturally brought before the court if *prima facie* evidence exists that an offence has been committed

In other cases where dogs attack people, for example a child playing innocently, such cases are investigated under local by-laws which usually constitutes an offence when vicious dogs wander around without control. Although such attacks usually result in victims being seriously injured and even maimed thereby, criminal liability for such injuries and/or maimings are difficult to prove and the subsequent steps which are taken by the prejudiced parties are usually of a civil nature

Statistics in respect of attacks by dogs on persons are not accounted for separately. To acquire the information, would be extremely time-consuming and would be to the detriment of other more important police duties. I regret, therefore, that I can unfortunately not furnish the information which the hon member desires

(2) Yes, I would like to refer hon members to written question number 333 which the hon Minister of Justice answered in the House of Assembly on 10 June 1991. The South African Police and myself fully support the point of view of the hon Minister, as well as the envisaged legislation to which he refers in his answer

SADF: parachute jumps into Soweto

*8 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force recently staged parachute training jumps into Soweto, if so, (a) when and (b) why.

(2) whether the residents of the area were warned beforehand, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how.

(3) whether it is usual Defence Force practice to do military training jumps in residential areas, if not, why was this practice carried

out in this instance, if so, what is the current practice in this regard?

B1155E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) On 28 and 29 May 1991

(b) The rehearsal and evaluation of rapid deployment operations in support of the SA Police, so that support of the SA Police time and deployment-wise for similar circumstances in the future, can be established

(2) No, it is not customary to divulge particulars of such exercises

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Paratroopers can in cases where it is necessary and depending on weather conditions be dropped in any place and at any time

School syllabuses/curricula: re-assessment

*9 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether he or his Department intends to commence or has commenced the re-assessment of some or all school syllabuses and curricula in South Africa, if not, why not, if so, (a) when is this to be commenced or was it commenced and (b) which syllabuses and curricula are involved.

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

B1158E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) The Committee of Heads of Education (CHED) is at present busy with the revision of the broad curriculum for pre-tertiary education. A draft model for a revised broad curriculum will be released for comment in the near future with a view to finalising the model. Thereafter curriculum development will be done in terms of the different subjects included in the model

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(2) Yes, when the draft model is released for comment

Kwazulu Police Force, King's address

*10 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any members of the Kwazulu Police Force acted in an official capacity with full kit and equipment at the meeting recently addressed by King Goodwill Zwelithini at the ENB stadium, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) with whose permission.

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

B1159E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Development of entrepreneurs programme

1 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development

Whether he envisages any changes being made to the development of entrepreneurs programme in his Department to meet the needs of the new South Africa, if so, (a) what changes and (b) when?

B1189E INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT Mr Speaker, this department provides for entrepreneurial development through extension services, formal and informal training, advisory and information services, engineering services, and agency services. The extension services are conducted from the seven regional headquarters, decentralised to subregions, and eventually to extension offices at district level. Extension services are backed up by research and demonstration units focusing on

whole farm systems on a commercial scale and with soil conservation and optimal resource utilisation as priority objectives

Regarding extension services the department is at present restructuring its regional services with the emphasis on the establishment of decentralised agricultural development centres which are to be manned by multidisciplinary teams of experts geared to the developmental needs of agricultural communities. The concept of these agricultural development centres is particularly suitable for the needs of the new South Africa, and it will then be possible to advise all farmers within such an area

Regarding training of farmers, accommodation at the six agricultural colleges is limited to 1 090. Annual applications are usually about double the number of places available. For that reason entrance standards are fairly high, but there are no race or colour restrictions and the facilities are accessible to all bona fide prospective farmers

Regarding research, everybody with a knowledge of farming will agree that a solid research foundation is essential for sustained agricultural development. Hon members are aware of the fact that this own affairs department took the initiative of the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council. On 1 April 1992 the research arm of this department, that is the 10 research institutes and two research centres, will be taken out of the department and transferred to the statutory ARC under the general affairs Department of Agriculture. This semi-autonomous parastatal body is geared to serve all sectors of South African agriculture with research, development and technology transfer

In South Africa agricultural research has until now followed the historical trend of social progress and related technological development. Research priorities have been to serve the interests of the larger farm units in commercial agriculture. This does not necessarily exclude the interests of small farmers, which will become more important and could also be served by the ARC

Constitutionally, the Department of Agricultural Development is an own affairs department. This structure will remain in place until a negotiated new constitution is agreed upon. In the meantime the department is in the process of

with the cleaning-up—
 11 332 people
 1 464 vessels
 4 062 radars
 200 kilometre oil booms
 54 oil recovery skimmers
 84 aircraft

Although the reply to the first part of your question should thus be no, I would like to reply as follows

(1) South Africa and Cape Town have limited facilities and good contingency plans for dealing with a major oil spill

(a) (1) 4 Kuswag dispersant spray vessels carrying ± 85 t of dispersant each, an additional 160 000 litres of dispersant in stock, 1 reconnaissance aircraft, 760 m of oil containment boom, 1 oil skimmer, oil sorbent materials, held by the Department of Environment Affairs in Cape Town

Other specialised equipment held by organisations such as the Navy, Portnet, etc are listed in the contingency plans and are readily available. General, less specialised, equipment held by other bodies is also listed in the plans

(ii) 26 coastal oil spill contingency plans have been compiled for the whole South African coastline. These plans contain all the information required to deal with an oil spill at sea. A comprehensive plan exists for the Cape Town area

(b) Department of Environment Affairs Research has, and is, being carried out by the Sea Fisheries Research Institute to determine the impact of oil spills on the marine environment, including the impact of clean-up measures on marine life. These projects include the assessment of the effects of oil on rock lobster and sand prawns as well as on other organisms. The effects of dispersants and other chemical agents have also been determined. A wide range of research projects was un-

dertaken the results of which were used during the compilation of the contingency plans

Maritime disaster—impact on Cape tourist industry

*4 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

(1) Whether any research has been done on the impact an oil spill or a toxic maritime disaster will have on the Cape tourist industry, if not, why not, if so, what impact will it have,

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

B1118E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(1) The natural environment is probably one of the most important elements of the attractions of a region that give rise to tourism. A recent inquiry into a strategy for tourism development has found, among others, that there is an increasing interest for holiday experiences which are related to the interaction between man and nature, for instance, walking, mountaineering, diving, surfing, etc

This implies that the preservation of the natural environment, apart from other obvious reasons, is also of the utmost importance for the promotion and maintenance of a healthy, growing tourism industry. For this reason there is close and continuous deliberation between myself and my colleagues at the Ministries of Environment Affairs and Transport regarding all events on our coast which may pose the slightest pollution threat. For instance, consultations took place very recently in connection with the damaged ore carrier "Kashlee" lying at anchor in False Bay

(2) I have already referred to the inquiry into a strategy for tourism development which has been undertaken jointly by Satour and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The results of this inquiry are contained in a report which is presently under consideration. Aspects pertaining to the environmental impact on tourism were also considered. In the meantime I

do not intend to make a further statement on the matter

De Aar: assault of Coloured boys

*5 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police are investigating the alleged assault on three Coloured boys at the De Aar municipal swimming pool by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made in this regard and (b) what is this person's name,

(2) whether the Police are taking steps to prevent further similar right-wing attacks on civilians, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

B1121E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) After the investigation by the South African Police had been completed, the case docket was handed over to the Attorney-General who decided to charge two persons on charges of assault. These persons have already appeared in the Magistrate's Court in De Aar and the case has been postponed to 16 July 1991

(b) Mr D J Bothma

(2) Yes, the functions of the South African Police are, *inter alia*, the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime. This implies that the task of the South African Police is at all times directed at, *inter alia*, protecting all persons against attacks by other persons, irrespective of who may be responsible for such attacks. This principle is applied consistently

In De Aar regular patrols are carried out in the town, also at the swimming pool, and duties are performed at galas and other public gatherings there, in order to maintain law and order. Should law and order be disturbed in any manner—also attacks on civilians—the Police will take steps to act against any transgressions of the law

Incident at Ventersdorp squatter camp. SADF involvement

*6 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force made use of any national servicemen to assist the South African Police or to perform any other function on 11 May 1991, during the action against the farmers who gathered near a squatter camp at Ventersdorp, if so, (a) what was the nature of the deployment of the national servicemen by the Defence Force and/or Police and (b) what units were involved,

(2) whether national servicemen will be considered again for possible future action of this nature,

(3) whether he will make a statement in this connection?

B1124E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) In support of the SA Police

(b) The Dame Theron Combat School and the SA Defence Force Equestrian Centre

(2) It will be determined by circumstances

(3) No

Attacks by dogs

*7 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether serious attacks by dogs on human beings are reported to the South African Police, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such attacks were reported during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) how many of these attacks were by pit bull terriers,

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

B1151E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, but only in so far as criminal offences result therefrom. This means in effect that, *inter alia*, those cases where dogs are incited by persons to

SADF isn't giving us AK-47s Buthelezi

By Patrick Laurence

Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday repudiated allegations that the SADF was supplying AK-47 rifles to IFP men for use against the ANC

The allegations were made by Nico Basson, a former SADF major, during an interview with The Star in which he described his role in Namibia in 1989 as an incognito military agent

Mr Basson alleged that the SADF was trying to build up the IFP as a counter-weight to the ANC in the same way as it tried to boost the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at the expense of Swapo in Namibia.

One of the means of doing so, he charged, was to buy AK-47 rifles in Mozambique and channel them into the hands of Inkatha zealots as part of its

strategy of accentuating tribal divisions between the Zulus and the Xhosas

"I categorically deny any implication that Inkatha would approve of, or allow itself to be a party to, deliberately fomenting violence and creating ethnic divisions in South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said

Labelling the charge a "horrible accusation", Chief Buthelezi said "It is in line with the anti-IFP smear campaign which has been waged against us from several quarters for quite some time both here and abroad"

"I can only reiterate that the IFP is committed to peaceful change and negotiation and, since its inception, has been dedicated to non-violence. We want a multiparty democracy in South Africa and we believe that democracy means freedom to choose," he said

Raids on ANC homes denied

Staff Reporters

Star 12/6/91

The South African Defence Force and the police have denied any knowledge of raids allegedly carried out by SADF members at ANC homes in Soweto, earlier this week.

According to an Emden resident Siphon Dhlomo, members of the SADF arrived in the area early on Monday and started barging their way into houses of ANC members.

"They apparently knock and then just enter. They don't say anything, they just start searching and turning the houses upside down," he said.

Pimville resident Ben Molapo said a series of gunshots roused residents of Pimville Zone 2, Soweto from their beds at about 10 o'clock on Monday night.

He claimed SADF and police members in Hippos, police vans, first offenders out of jail

minibuses and private cars were "shooting wildly"

Soweto Police Liaison officer, Lieutenant Govindsamy Mariemuthoo said the only incident in the area happened when police exchanged fire with four suspects who had robbed a taxi driver. Two men were arrested after the shootout as they attempted to run away, another two escaped, he said.

SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said he had no knowledge of the alleged raids in Emden.

Soweto police liaison officer Colonel Tienie Halgryn stressed that SADF members in Soweto were there to support the police.

Policemen — and not soldiers — were responsible for activities such as the searching of homes. Colonel Halgryn denied that any such raid had taken place in Emden.

Storm over

'arms

for IFP'



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

A HUGE storm has broken out over allegations that the SADF is fanning violence in the townships by supplying weapons to Inkatha Freedom Party members as a covert campaign to weaken the ANC.

These stunning allegations were made by former South African military agent Nico Basson in an interview with four journalists on Monday.

An SAP spokesman said yesterday that a charge under the Protection of Information Act (formerly the Official Secrets Act) is being investigated in Johannesburg against Basson.

John Carlin, the Johannesburg correspondent for *The Independent* in London said Basson, a former SADF major, told the journalists that the SADF has deliberately fanned the township violence of recent months.

Basson said this included funding and supplying weapons to the IFP as part of a comprehensive "dirty tricks" strategy to ensure President FW de Klerk's National Party remained in power after the end of apartheid.

Sowetan
12/6/91

254



MAGNUS MALAN

Sowetan Reporter

IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday angrily denied allegations of involvement with the SADF.

He said the postulation that the "SADF strategy" was to "build Inkatha through intimidation so as to form a strong alliance with the National Party in the first post-apartheid elections" was simply laughable.

"I'm flabbergasted. I know nothing about this. I categorically deny any implication that Inkatha would approve of, or allow itself to be party to deliberately fomenting violence and creating ethnic divisions in South Africa."

'Smear campaign'

"This is a horrible accusation. It is in line with the anti-IFP smear campaign that has been waged against us from several quarters for quite some time both here and abroad," he said.

Basson, who said he had worked for military intelligence in Namibia in 1989, added that the SADF was also working on plans to attempt through intimidation, to engineer the elections in neighbouring Angola next year in

To Page 2

By ALINAH DUBE

THREE high school pupils from Garankuwa were killed when violence broke out during an outing to Seshego, Pietersburg.

The three, pupils at Setlaletoa High School were knocked down as they tried to stop the bus in which they had travelled to attend a sports meeting in Seshego on Saturday.

They were Reuben Ndiweni (18), Jeffrey Modiselle (21) and Tebogo Mothupi (18).

Lieutenant Mohlabi Tlomatsana, Press liaison officer for the Lebowa police, yesterday confirmed the deaths.

He said four other pupils, Priscilla Lebelwane, Simon Molema, Alfred Maluleke and Sefatha Tsame were among those who were injured in the incident. Sowetan 12/6/91

Lebelwane and Molema were treated in hospital.

To Page 2

Each Cigarette a Masterpiece



P.T.O

Call for independent CCB probe rejected

CAPE TOWN — The Government yesterday turned down a request for an independent commission of inquiry into the activities of the CCB, but said the matter could be pursued through other avenues

This was said in the House of Delegates by Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte

He said, in reply to an interpellation-debate question asked by Desmond Padiachey (NPP, Central Rand), that it was difficult to know what more the Harms Commission could have done to cut the matter to the bone

If another commission were appointed it would still be subjected to a nebulous mask of unspecific rumours

However, the Harms Commission was not the end of the matter, Mr Schutte said

The Government had given its assurance that it would act against criminals whether their actions were political or not

There were other methods, including an inquest headed by a judge.

Mr Padiachey said that in the eyes of the extra-parliamentary groups, the Harms Commission had been one-sided

Poonsamy Naidoo (Sol nominated) said the commis-



Mr Justice Harms... commission was one-sided to some, claims an MP

sion had been restricted to internal activities of the CCB, yet it was common knowledge that they had been active beyond the borders of South Africa

Key witnesses had frustrated the commission by refusing to testify

Mahmoud Rajab (DP Springfield) said the issue needed to be looked at again

Mr Padiachey said that by not resolving the issue, the new South Africa would be built with the albatross of political murder around its neck

"I do not want to say who is responsible, but the Government has been accused of these terrible deeds

"We must start the new South Africa with a clean sheet and not with blood on our hands" — Sapa

B12001 12/16/91

Buthelezi denies Inkatha-SADF link

ULUNDI — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday strongly denied allegations that the SADF has provided funding and weapons to his party as part of a "dirty tricks" strategy to weaken the ANC.

The Star had quoted a former member of Military Intelligence, Nico Basson, as saying the SADF was

buying AK-47s and funneling them to Inkatha zealots, Sapa reports

"They are busy discrediting the ANC," Basson alleged. He also named a senior officer, Col Tony Vermaak, as a member of a team created to discredit Winnie Mandela.

In a statement Buthelezi said he was astounded by the allegations

"This is a horrible accusation and it is in line with the anti-IFP smear campaign that has been waged against us from several quarters for quite some time, both here and abroad"

Buthelezi added that his organisation was dedicated to non-violence

"The postulation that the 'SADF strategy' is to 'build Inkatha through intimidation so as to form a strong alliance with the NP in the first post-apartheid elections' is simply laughable.

"We want a multiparty democracy in SA and we believe that democracy means freedom to choose," the Inkatha leader said.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was yesterday studying Basson's allegations.

The ANC's representative in Paris, Solly Smith, said yesterday he would be making reports of the alle-

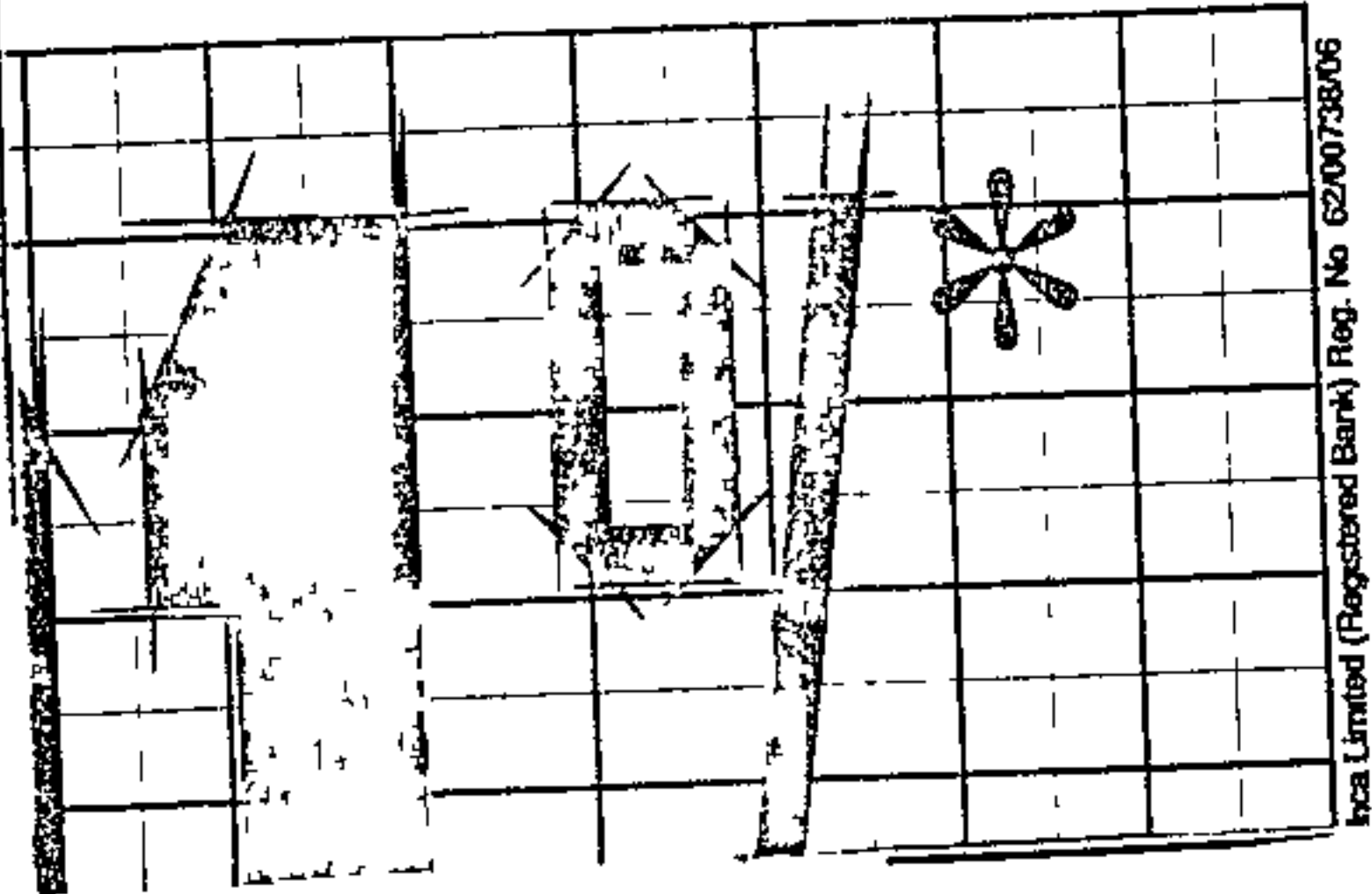
gations available to Mandela, who is due to return to SA, via London, tomorrow

Basson claimed in reports published in London that the use of counter-insurgency unit Koevoet to "terrify" opponents in Namibia found its counterpart in SA in the deployment of Inkatha vigilantes against the ANC.

The Military Psychological Institute and Comops, the SADF's communications section, were playing an important role in SA — as they had in Namibia, he claimed. (12) (254)

A London report quoted Basson as saying. "The SADF is buying AK-47 rifles on a large scale, notably from Mozambique, and supplying these weapons to Inkatha" He said the violence in the Johannesburg region had been deliberately orchestrated by the SADF. "They could stop it immediately if they wished."

PROPERTY FINANCING



Priza Limited (Registered Bank) Reg. No. 62/00738/06



DENIAL ...
Chief Buthelezi

PROBING ...
Mr Mandela

Mandela studies SADF allegations

CT 12/6/91
LONDON. — ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was yesterday studying allegations by a former SADF officer that the military is involved in a dirty-tricks campaign to undermine the ANC by backing Inkatha vigilante violence.

Mr Mandela is expected to issue a statement on the claims on his return to South Africa.

The allegations by Mr Nico Basson, a former SADF major, were yesterday given prominent coverage in *The Guardian* and *The Independent*, with the latter carrying the headline "SA military 'giving arms to Inkatha'."

Mr Basson alleged that South African military intelligence had engaged in dirty tricks against Swapo in Namibia's elections, and that a similar strategy would be employed against the ANC in South Africa.

The SADF has denied the allegations, and said it was instituting legal proceedings against Mr Basson.

Mr Basson alleged that Koevoet had been used to intimidate the Namibian population against Swapo, and "Inkatha vigilantes" were the local counterpart to this strategy.

The *Independent* quoted Mr Basson as saying "The SADF is buying AK-47 rifles on a large scale, notably from Mozambique, and supplying these weapons to Inkatha." He said the violence in the Johannesburg region had been deliberately orchestrated by the SADF. "They could stop it immediately if they wished."

● Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday strongly denied allegations that the SADF had provided funding and weapons to his party as part of a "dirty-tricks" strategy to weaken the ANC.

Chief Buthelezi said he was "astounded" by the allegations, and that they were "simply laughable". — Own Correspondent and Sapa

More state funds for Rooivalk project

Blair 13/6/11

LINDEN BIRNS

GOVERNMENT has approved an undisclosed amount of additional funding for the development of design improvements to the Rooivalk combat helicopter which Armscor is marketing abroad

The latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly reported that approval was given for funding the project for at least another 12 months

An Armscor spokesman yesterday confirmed that additional money had been set aside for the Rooivalk programme. He would not say how much

According to Jane's, Atlas Aircraft Corporation, an Armscor subsidiary, is to use some of the extra funds for building a second prototype using composite construction materials

This prototype will be used to test revised targeting and helmet sight devices and an updated avionics system

A new "glass cockpit" — where cathode ray screens displaying all of the flight control and weapons delivery information replace the more conventional clutter of dials, gauges and switches on the flight deck — will also be incorporated into the second prototype

The original prototype is now being used to test aerodynamic modifications affecting the Rooivalk's in-flight handling and performance

Although the SA Air Force cancelled its Rooivalk orders early last

year, a number of avionics and weapons systems developed for the Rooivalk have been built into the SAAF's updated Puma helicopters which fly under a new name, the Oryx

The Rooivalk, a tandem-seat aircraft, is fitted with wire cutters and deflectors so that power lines do not get in the way during terrain-hugging flights. The helicopter is also capable of safe controllable flight for up to 40 minutes after being hit by 12,7mm projectiles

This has been made possible by the inclusion of a transmission system capable of operating for 40 minutes despite a complete loss of oil. Several other survival-enhancing devices and materials have been incorporated into the helicopter's design

'Citizen Force for townships'

Troops set to quell violence, says Schwarz

B/Day 13/6/91

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Government will move to quell township violence by deploying Citizen Force units on an unprecedented scale within a matter of days, SA's ambassador to the US Harry Schwarz predicted yesterday

It was learnt separately that President F W de Klerk is planning a major address to Parliament on the issue, which could come as early as tomorrow

Schwarz was confirming remarks attributed to him by the Washington Times in an interview he gave the paper's editors on Tuesday, in which he said government would move to end the violence "within a week"

"It will have to be ended either by agreement or by government action" Pressed by the Times on when the action might occur, he replied "Today is the 11th within a week"

He described the violence as "largely a struggle for political turf" between the ANC and Inkatha

Questioned yesterday, the ambassador — who has full access to De Klerk — declined to be drawn on whether he had received specific information from



● SCHWARZ

government.

He would say only that he had read De Klerk's recent pronouncements carefully "I am making these statements based upon what he says I know that the State President is extremely unhappy" with the current situation

He predicted that "very substantial forces" would be used to keep ANC and Inkatha factions apart

"I think order can be maintained with large forces — Citizen Force units — rather than exposing small numbers of police"

Citizen Force units had been deployed previously, but in "small numbers", he said, indicating that they would be used on a larger scale than ever before

He said the government had "done everything it can to get people to a peace conference" and had been "extremely reluctant to use major force"

He realised that there would be "adverse effects both locally and internationally" but added "the violence cannot be tolerated and allowed to happen. . . If you are the government of the day, you have a responsibility to maintain law and order"

The Times report caused jitters in the US administration which is hoping to lift the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's sanctions soon after the end of the current parliamentary session in Cape Town.

"This is a very sensitive, six weeks," an official said

Officials said also they were puzzled as

□ To Page 2

Troops

B/Day 13/6/91

to why De Klerk would opt for a drastic increase in security measures at this stage The administration's own analysis was that the violence was easing

Asked about claims by a former SADF military intelligence officer that the military had been giving Inkatha AK-47s acquired in Mozambique, Schwarz said "I can't believe it's true"

He noted that Inkatha had previously been accused of using "traditional" weapons Now that these had been banned, it was being accused of using AK-47s

If Inkatha was receiving such weapons, the ambassador was confident that the government itself was not responsible

TIM COHEN reports that in an earlier development yesterday the Cosatu/ANC/SACP alliance pledged support for a multi-party peace conference initiated by the group of church and business leaders under the chairmanship of Louw Alberts

At a media conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the alliance called for all parties to participate

The first major meeting of all major political players was planned for June 22, Cosatu assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi said

The group has already approached the NP, the ANC, Azapo, the PAC, SACP and Nactu, among others

□ From Page 1

FWA; to call up troops

~~214~~
254
ct 13/6/91

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The South African government will move within days to quell township violence by deploying Citizen Force soldiers on an unprecedented scale, South Africa's ambassador to the US, Mr Harry Schwarz, predicted yesterday.

It was learnt separately that President F W De Klerk is planning a major address to Parliament on the issue, which could come as early as tomorrow.

Mr Schwarz was confirming remarks attributed to him by the Washington Times in an

interview on Tuesday, in which he said the government would move to end the violence "within a week."

"It will have to be ended, either by agreement or by government action." Pressed by the Times on when the action might occur, he replied: "Today is the 11th within a week."

He described the violence as "largely a struggle for political turf" between the ANC and Inkatha.

Questioned yesterday, Mr Schwarz — who has full access to Mr De Klerk — declined to be drawn on whether he had received specific information from the government.

He would say only that he had read Mr De Klerk's recent pronouncements carefully. "I am making these statements based upon what he says." He said Mr De Klerk was "extremely unhappy" with the current situation.

Mr Schwarz predicted that "very substantial forces" would be used to keep ANC and Inkatha factions apart.

"I think order can be maintained with large forces — Citizen Force units — rather than exposing small numbers of police."

Citizen Force units had been deployed previously, but in "small numbers", he said, indicating that they would be used on a larger scale than ever before.

He said the government had "done everything it can to get people to a peace conference", and had been "extremely reluctant to use major force".

He realised that there would be "adverse effects both locally and internationally", but added: "The violence cannot be tolerated and allowed to happen."

"If you are the government of the day, you

have a responsibility to maintain law and order," he said.

The Times report caused jitters in the Bush administration, which is hoping to lift the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's sanctions soon after the end of the current parliamentary session in Cape Town.

"This is a very sensitive six weeks," an official said.

Officials were also puzzled as to why Mr De Klerk would opt for a drastic increase in security measures at this stage. The administration's own analysis was that the violence was easing.

Asked about claims by a former SADF military intelligence officer that the military had been giving Inkatha AK-47s acquired in Mozambique, Mr Schwarz said: "I can't believe it's true."

Govt backs away from troops plan

(254) (374)
CT 14/6/91

Political Correspondent

BOTH the government and South Africa's ambassador to the US, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday backed away from suggestions that Citizen Force troops were about to be deployed on an unprecedented scale to quell township violence.

Mr Schwarz was widely quoted in South African newspapers yesterday as predicting that "very substantial forces" would be used to keep ANC and Inkatha apart and that the government would move to end the violence "within a week"

"I think order can be maintained with large forces — Citizen Force units — rather than exposing small numbers of police," he told reporters at a luncheon in Washington.

The remarks attributed to Mr Schwarz caused a stir both in South Africa and abroad and government spokesmen moved to dispell any impression that a crackdown led by the military was imminent

However, Mr Schwarz told the Cape Times from a hotel in New York last night that he had "no information of any kind that would lead me to make a statement that there would be a huge troop deployment within a week".

'Misquoted'

He acknowledged that he had said he thought order could be maintained in the townships with large numbers of Citizen Force troops rather than small numbers of police, but that he had been expressing a personal view.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement yesterday that "Mr Schwarz was misquoted"

Mr Botha said his ambassador in Washington was not referring to any specific decision to call up Citizen Force units on an unprecedented scale.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, Dr D Herbst, said there was no move to deploy more soldiers in the townships He said the role of the SADF in combatting violence had not changed "The SADF acts in a supportive capacity to the SAP when asked to do so," he said

● Sapa reports that a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, could also not confirm the report of massive troop deployments.

Pik denies new bid to combat unrest

Star 14/6/91

254

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Reports that the Government would soon reveal new moves to quell township violence, including the deployment of Citizen Force units, were dismissed yesterday by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Harry Schwarz, South Africa's ambassador in Washington, was said to have made the suggestion in interviews.

After speaking to Mr Schwarz yesterday, Mr Botha said Mr Schwarz had indicated he had been misreported.

"What he did was to interpret various statements by the State President to the effect that it was the Government's responsibility to curb and end violence and to maintain law and order."

Mr Botha added "The point Mr Schwarz made was that violence should be ended and that the Government, being in power, would not hesitate to use Citizen Force units to do this."

Mr Schwarz's remarks were in response to suggestions in US circles that a government cannot claim to be in charge if it cannot end violence.

Both Mr Botha and Dr Das Herbst, a spokesman for Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, denied news reports, arising from the inter-

view, that a massive troop deployment was imminent.

Dr Herbst said "The situation, so far as using the SADF to combat internal violence is concerned, has in no way changed. The SADF acts in a supportive capacity to the SAP when asked to do so.

"There is, therefore, no move afoot to deploy troops on a large scale."

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said the SAP was constantly deploying manpower as part of a continuous process to combat violence.

"Obviously, where security force action is necessary, such forces will be used."

"The main aim is to end the unrest and to get back to fighting crime, which is our primary aim. We still believe the violence can only be stopped when political solutions are found to political problems."

It is known that the police and SADF have been liaising to try to deploy more men at the flashpoints. This idea has wide support in the Cabinet.

The Government's ultimate aim is to use the extra manpower to free police to combat everyday crime in SA, which is spiralling alarmingly and has become a principle public concern.



SECRET STRATAGEMS . . . Lawyer Mr. Anton Lubowski

Lubowski 'was working to expose SADF stratagems' 254

Own Correspondent
LONDON — A claim by former army major Nico Basson that he and lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski were secretly compiling a dossier on SADF stratagems to enable opponents of Swapo to win the Namibian elections before Mr Lubowski was killed by assassins in 1989 was reported here yesterday.

Mr Basson told the Independent that the day after Mr Lubowski's death in September 1989 he was attacked inside his home in Windhoek — the first of four attacks, all by unknown assailants.

Mr Basson, who, as a major in 1984 and 1985, rose to become the public relations officer and right-hand man of then chief of the army and later head of the SADF General Jannie Geldenhuis, said that twice he had a stick or club rammed inside his anus before he was knocked unconscious.

On another occasion his car swerved onto a Pretoria pavement in an attempt to knock him down. He dived out of the way.

He said that on April 17 this year he was kidnapped from his Johannesburg home. When he regained consciousness in a Cape Town guest house four days later his head was shaven and he had cigarette burns over various parts of his body. He could remember nothing.

Army plan to counter violence

254
Sowetan
14/6/91

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THE Government is planning a massive offensive against the violence in black townships in the form of large-scale deployments of the army to trouble areas.

In a dramatic statement to the media in Washington, the South African Ambassador to the United States, Mr Harry Schwarz, said on Wednesday that President FW de Klerk would send the army into black townships "within a week".

In the meantime, the Government has thrown a cloak of secrecy over the issue.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha yesterday did not deny outright that troops would be deployed, but said instead that Schwarz had been "misquoted".

Botha explained that what Schwarz had done was to interpret a statement by De Klerk to the effect that it was the Government's responsibility to end violence in the country and to maintain law and order.

Schwarz reportedly told American

The Government is reported to be ready to send troops into the townships within days to quell unrest. What do you think? Telephone Radio Metro DJ Tim Modise between 4.30 and 5pm today and share your opinion with the nation. The hotline number is 714-8063. Listen to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback programme on mediumwave 576 KhZ.

journalists that it was up to the Government to decide what force to use and that it would do so "within a week".

Schwarz also said De Klerk was "extremely unhappy" with the situation in the country.

He said troops would be deployed on an unprecedented scale, reports from the United States quoted him as having said.

Schwarz also predicted that "very substantial forces would be used to keep Inkatha and ANC factions apart".

"I think order can be maintained with large forces - Citizen Force units - rather than exposing small numbers of police," Schwarz was quoted as having said.

Freed rangers tell of jailed SA agents

254

Sunday Times 16/6/91

Sunday Times Reporter Harare

A PAIR of young game rangers imprisoned in Harare's Chikurubi maximum security jail were befriended by jailed South African commandos Barry Bawden and Dennis "Sammy" Beahan.

Locked up in a cell with 420 prisoners, although it was built to hold only 120, the rangers, Cassie du Plessis, 25, and Colin Blackburn, 22, found AIDS and homosexuality rife.

"The guards take no action to stop it," said Mr Blackburn, who was freed with Mr Du Plessis on Thursday after they won their appeal against a seven-year sentence for arms smuggling.

"One AIDS sufferer died while we were there and there were a lot of other likely candidates as well."

Help

He said that Bawden, 32 — serving a life sentence for assisting the May 1987 SADF raid on ANC premises in Harare — had "got himself pretty well established" along with Beahan.

Beahan is a former Randburg security guard and Rhodesian Special Air Service paratrooper who was sentenced to 25 years in jail after the abortive June 1988 attempt to spring South African agents from Chikurubi.

The rangers said race relations in jail were good, with black prisoners looking to whites to help them learn to read and write, and supply them with pens, books and other comforts.

Rifles

"There were rough types who gave us a bit of trouble but most of them were pretty friendly. Their attitudes towards whites have changed as a result of the (De Klerk) government," said Mr Blackburn.

He was put in solitary confinement for three days for getting a message to the British High Commission that he had been victimised by a warder who made him sleep on bare concrete in winter.

British diplomats managed to get his felt mattress restored and the punishment revoked.

He and Mr Du Plessis resigned from the Namibian Parks Department at the beginning of the year and planned to drive to Mr Du Plessis's home at Louis Trichardt, where they both

had job offers from a game park. They had picked up FN rifles while working in the Caprivi Strip and hoped to smuggle them through Zimbabwe to get the weapons licensed in South Africa.

Zimbabwean officials searched their car at Victoria Falls and found the rifles.

"They become very hostile," said Mr Blackburn. The young men were threatened with assault during prolonged interrogation. Security police prevaricated every time they


demanded access to lawyers or diplomats. Mr Blackburn is a British citizen and Mr Du Plessis is South African.

When they were brought to court a week after their arrest they were told they would be deported immediately to South Africa if they pleaded guilty.

Instead they were sentenced to seven years, reduced to an effective six months on appeal this month.

After sentence they were taken to Khami prison outside Bulawayo where they were kept in solitary confinement for five weeks.

Top ANC man 'in fear of raiders'

(254) 
By THEMBA KHUMALO

WHITE men claiming to be SADF members have threatened the life of the Rustenburg ANC Youth League chairman after raiding his Hartebeesfontein home several times.

But SADF spokesman for the region, Major Sandra Marais, denied "SADF" personnel had "raided the home of Alfred Motsi or threatened to 'get' him."

Earlier City Press had provided Marais with the car registrations of the two vehicles in which the alleged raiders arrived at Motsi's home.

Motsi said the rifle-toting men parked outside his home in a white van registered R125-915 on May 27 for the first time.

The same people in the same vehicle allegedly re-turned the next day and like the previous day parked outside his home without saying a word to anyone.

When they came back for the third time on June 3, I approached them and was told by their apparent commander they were from the SADF and were there to keep the peace in Hartebeesfontein.

The following day - June 4 - the men returned and parked outside my home again.

On June 7 a message reached Motsi at the Rustenburg ANC offices that soldiers were searching his home and that furniture was scattered around the house.

He suspected he was being singled out for harassment to discourage him from politics.

Major Marais said that after making enquiries with senior local SADF officers it is highly unlikely that Motsi's assailants were our members.

"Worse still, the SADF no longer has vehicles with registrations that begin with an R. Our new registrations begin with an M so anyone travelling in cars with an old registration is not from our force," she said.

GOVT'S 'HIDDEN AGENDA'

~~SECRET~~ 254
C/P 16/6/91

'Third force' plans to keep white power, says former agent Basson

CP Reporter
THE government has a secret agenda to keep power in the hands of a white National Party, according to former military intelligence agent Nico Basson.

The former major in the SADF permanent force claims the military is neither acting in the best interests of the country nor of the government, but of the National Party in order to keep political power in the hands of whites.

They aim to hold power by using destabilisation tactics first used on the ANC in Angola and Mozambique, says Basson.

He also claims this strategy was responsible for Swapo failing to get a two-thirds majority in Namibia.

As an ex-defence force officer Basson signed the Protection of Information Act (formerly the Official Secrets Act) which makes him liable for prosecution if he reveals information that could harm the safety of the country. But he maintains his revelations will only harm the National Party.

The idea is to divide and rule, says Basson.

The eight percent of the Defence Budget earmarked for secret operations amounted to billions of rands and was being used for these projects.

He claims a secret section of South African Foreign Affairs combines with a secret section of the SADF to produce Wham (Winning hearts and minds).

The leaders are, in fact, the "third force". They are strongly opposed to communism and firmly believe the ANC will introduce a communist regime in South Africa.

Through the actions of Wham the ANC has lost a lot of credibility, while Inkatha has been bolstered as a force to be reckoned with.

According to Basson the only soldiers directly involved in the violence are members of 32 Battalion - Angolan soldiers who did most of the fighting in the war against Swapo.

Most of the activities are clandestine operations done through front companies and people. Top leaders like Mangosuthu Buthelezi are not aware of what is happening, he says.

Arms, including AK-47s, are smuggled from Angola and Mozambique through game parks where Inkatha

people are trained to use them.

He says certain security firms are used as a cover.

The goal, after having divided blacks, is for the National Party to form an alliance with Inkatha and other "moderate" black organisations to take over the government of a future South Africa.

The total strategy is not only to create violence, but includes the steering of millions of rands towards conservative black churches which stress anti-communism and political moderation.

Basson says the planned end result is for a white-controlled Christian Democratic Alliance to run the country.

Basson, a 34-year-old psychology graduate and communications post-graduate, says he was the PRO and right-hand man of General Jannie Geldenhuys, then chief of the army in 1985.

In 1987 he resigned from the defence force but in 1989 was called back into the army and given R64 000 a month to run their "communications" strategy before the Namibian elections.

An SADF spokesman said Basson was "bandying about unsubstantiated allegations for reasons of his own".

He confirmed legal proceedings were being investigated against Basson under the Protection of Information Act.

Basson had never been trained as an intelligence agent and had been the editor of the Army newspaper *Uniform*.

He also said a major would not be the right-hand man of the chief of the army.

A

YHATSELI UNOJAE

in the
Dr.

ANC 'weakened by govt destabilisation'

~~SATA~~ 254 Political Staff CT 17/6/91

THE government has launched a campaign of Ren-amo-style internal destabilisation aimed at weakening the ANC and the "broad left", representatives of the organisation charged at the weekend

ANC delegates at a briefing in the city on Saturday for the Press Gallery Association said the violence around the country had brought into question the government's commitment to a new South Africa and continued to threaten negotiations.

Delegates at the weekend briefing alleged that a pattern had developed across the country in which communities sympathetic to the organisation were deliberately destabilised.

ANC spokesman Mr Sakkie Macozoma said that a number of ANC members who had returned from exile had been killed. The pattern was always the same. "There's a commotion outside your house and when you go to investigate you get stabbed."

SADF charges dropped for two

294
CT 18/6/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Charges against a cleric and a business man of failing to report for military service were withdrawn yesterday by the attorney-general of the Witwatersrand

However, Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, SC, warned that the decision was provisional

He had decided to withdraw charges against Methodist minister the Rev Alan Storey, 22, and 40-year-old Mr Wally Rontsch, until the results of an SADF investigation into certain aspects of national service, including the position of conscientious objectors, had been completed

Anti-conscription groups yesterday hailed the decision

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers said the political costs of the trials of conscientious objectors had become too great and the will to continue prosecuting the people had been lost.

"(This) means that any person who has a bona fide objection to doing military service in the SADF need not do so. There is no longer any serious likelihood of that person being charged and tried," he said

However a Defence Force source warned against Mr De Villiers's advice, saying that until such time as the Defence Act was changed, people refusing to report for military service could still face prosecution

Conscription lawyer Mr Mike Evans said the withdrawal of charges was politically significant and hopefully indicated the SADF was re-considering the conscription issue

ECC lauds decision on conscientious objectors

B/D ay 18/6/91

254

TANIA LEVY
and JONATHAN REES

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) yesterday hailed the provisional withdrawal of charges against two conscientious objectors as a significant decision indicating that government had lost its will to enforce whites-only conscription

Conscription lawyers said in the current political climate it seemed unlikely government would take action against anyone refusing to serve in the SA Defence Force

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres said yesterday he had provisionally withdrawn the charges against the probationer Methodist minister Rev Alan Storey, 22, and businessman Wally Rontsch, 40, pending the outcome of a recently appointed SADF committee investigating conscientious objectors

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said government had obviously realised the political cost of objector trials was prohibitively high

At a time when government claimed to have removed all forms of



● STOREY

racial discrimination from the statute book, he said, it was not very convincing to prosecute people in terms of a racist clause in the Defence Act

Storey recently pleaded guilty to refusing to serve in the SADF, while Rontsch objected to his call up into the Citizen Force, both of them on moral grounds

De Villiers said with the repeal of the Population Registration Act yesterday, the legal basis for a whites only call-up, had fallen away

He said the ECC would tackle government "at every turn" if it passed new legislation to continue with conscription. Such a decision would show F W de Klerk's reforms as a sham.

Conscription lawyer Mike Evans said the withdrawal of charges was politically significant and hopefully indicated the SADF was re-considering the conscription issue

De Villiers said government must now "come clean" and spell out its plans for the security forces during SA's transition phase.

Storey's attorney Jennifer Kinghorn said yesterday a breathing space had been created, where government would decline to prosecute objectors while the SADF committee hopefully made moves to change conscription law

PACT AND IMPACT
AWARD
HANDLE VAT NOW!

Tambo 'to return to SA'

KIN BENTLEY

LONDON — ANC president Oliver Tambo will arrive in SA on Saturday with a view to settling permanently in the country he left more than 30 years ago, the ANC says.

Tambo, who suffered a mild stroke in late 1989, has not ruled out standing for re-election to the ANC presidency at the ANC national conference in Durban starting on July 3. However, he is widely expected to stand aside for his deputy and former law partner, Nelson Mandela

Tambo is on a short tour of southern African capitals and is expected to meet Namibian President Sam Nujoma in Windhoek today B/D ay 18/6/91

An ANC spokesman said yesterday Tambo left London on Sunday and stopped over in Luanda yesterday. He is expected to be in Namibia for three days and in Botswana on Thursday and Friday

Tambo caused a stir during the ANC consultative conference in December last year when he called for a review of the ANC's sanctions policy

State drops army case

254
Soweto
18/6/91

IN a move hailed as a great victory for conscientious objectors, the State yesterday declined to prosecute two men who had refused to do their military service.

The two are the Rev Alan Storey and Mr Wai Rontsch. The charges against them were withdrawn when they appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday morning.

Both men may still be called to do military service, but it is unlikely that the South African Defence Force would want to repeat the long legal process the two objectors had to undergo, according to the Conscientious Objectors Support Group.

Mr Storey (22), a probationer minister, refused to serve on the grounds of being a Christian pacifist while Rontsch (40), who was called to serve in the "Dad's Army", a citizen's reserve force, refused to obey his call-up on moral grounds.

Call-ups not enforceable, says ECC

By Zingisa Mkhuma 18/6/91

The withdrawal of charges without reasons against two conscientious objectors made the system of conscription unenforceable, and anyone with a legitimate reason not to serve in the SADF need not do so. End Conscription Campaign spokesman Chris de Villiers said yesterday.

Mr de Villiers was speaking at a press conference at the Johannesburg Methodist Church.

Charges of refusing to serve in the SADF were withdrawn against the Rev Alan Storey (22) and businessman Wally Rontsch (40) yesterday.

Mr Storey refused to serve on Christian grounds and Mr Rontsch cited moral and political reasons.

Mr de Villiers accused the Government of committing fraud by wanting to be seen as scrapping racist laws while maintaining a whites-only army.

He said that with the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, which was the basis of the whites-only call-ups, the Government would still persist with them and ensure there was a legal basis for doing so.

"The Government is avoiding bad publicity by not prosecuting conscientious objectors, but they will continue calling up people who won't resist."

Mr Storey told reporters he felt great joy that this moment had arrived and reiterated his stand that "there is no way I can ever use violence and take life."



Elated . . . the Rev Alan Storey felt great joy at having charges of refusing to serve in the SADF withdrawn against him. Picture. John Hogg

He said that if the State President called on people to be non-violent, then people should refuse to be conscripted into any organisation that had the culture of violence.

Mr Storey said he had refused to appear before the Board for Religious Objectors because he felt it was a privilege reserved for pastors only.

"I think the board is discriminatory. The State mustn't say it withdrew the charges because I am a Methodist Church priest. I pleaded guilty."

His attorney, Jennifer Kinghorn, said the withdrawal of charges indicated that the law tended to follow public opinion. Because of the public outcry, laws dealing with racism and

conscription were bound to change.

The Rev Douglas Torr, whose one-year jail sentence for refusing to serve was set aside last month on condition that he did 800 hours of community service, said yesterday's withdrawals challenged the board to review sentences meted out to objectors.

1939

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1940

alleged political partiality, such as the bloodbath at Swanenville

The hon the Minister may perhaps look at the multiparty conference as a starting point where that central monitoring role can be determined and where the matter can be settled, but then on condition that the police forces of the self-governing territories become part of a central, national police force in South Africa

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Chairman, this hon Minister has the choice, firstly, of saying that they will wait until the negotiations have been concluded and then sort this out—which is what he is doing today—or he can say that he is primarily interested, as Minister of Law and Order, in stability and law and order during the transition period I believe he ought to choose the second [Interjections]

We are talking about a transitional period during which one wants a Police Force which has the broad respect of the population as a whole. The hon the Minister must take steps to achieve that—he is not doing it now. The negotiations will decide whether, in addition to a national Police Force, regions can complement the Police Force. I agree that that is an open question, but is the hon the Minister interested in stability during transition or not, or is he going to hide behind legal-technical excuses, saying that he is not touching the status quo because of the Constitution? I suggest that the hon the Minister is abrogating his responsibility. Steps need to be taken now, otherwise the SA Police Force will not be able to cope on its own with so many other police forces and militias around. The hon the Minister needs to do something now.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, one can understand why the DP are sitting in those benches and we in these [Interjections] They are really putting the cart before the horse now [Interjections] It is a terrible charge against the hon members that we are implementing their policy better than they can proclaim it! [Interjections]

The fact remains that the hon members cannot expect us to take away policing powers which were given to independent territories in terms of legislation in a constitution [Interjections] I am in favour of looking at these and of negotiating, but the SA Police cannot anticipate the negotiation process

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1941

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1942

If so, (i) who is responsible for carrying out such monitoring, and (ii) in terms of what statutory or other provisions is this done, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

B1119E

- (a) Yes
- (b) Yes

(i) With regard to international waters, monitoring of seaworthiness is done by the states which own ports (port state) and with regard to South African territorial waters by the Department of Transport specifically

(ii) In international waters as well as South African territorial waters, monitoring is done in terms of international conventions and local legislation of the relevant port state

†Mr J H MOMBBERG Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I just want to ask him what laws and conventions affect the seaworthiness of vessels?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the laws and international conventions involved are for monitoring purposes, for seaworthiness of vessels there is South African legislation, namely the Merchant Shipping Act, Act 57 of 1951, and the Marine Traffic Act, Act 2 of 1981. The international conventions are the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, the Convention on International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, and the International Convention on Tonnage of Ships, 1969

*2 Mr P J Paulus—National Health † [Withdrawn]

*3 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he or the South African Defence Force has been informed of an incident in which a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was

allegedly beaten up at the Doornkop military base, if not, why not, if so, what is this person's name, (254)

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

B1168E

- (2) whether an investigation is taking place into this incident, if not, why not, if so, what progress has been made in the investigation,
- (3) whether any (a) suspects have been traced and (b) arrests have been made in connection with this incident, if so, what are the relevant details?

Strategic oil reserves: revenue allocated to roads

*4 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises

- (1) Whether any of the revenue from the sale of strategic oil reserves has been allocated to roads, if so, how much, if not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to allocate part of the above-mentioned revenue to roads, if not, why not, if so, how much,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES



B1169E

- (1) Up to now no specific allocation has been made to roads from the funds derived from the sale of strategic oil reserves,
- (2) It is the intention to allocate part of the income concerned to roads. The hon the State President had already made his intention clear during the discussion of his budget vote when, amongst other things he announced that "in view of the fact that the road user has also made an important contribution to the creation of those funds, a contribution towards the maintenance of essential road infrastructure will also receive special attention, particularly where secondary roads are concerned". With regard to the amount to be allocated to roads, a comprehensive

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

which the chairman of the board strongly recommended this decision, was sent to all of Posmed's 50 000 members and I have no doubt that the greater majority of Posmed's members

†Mr J H HOON Test them!

†The MINISTER We are testing them now by way of a vote [Interjections] 50 000 ballot-papers have been sent out

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Pretoria West put a supplementary question to the hon the Minister. If hon members are not interested to hear the reply, the hon the Minister need not go to the trouble of answering the question. The hon the Minister may continue

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the problem with the hon members is that they wear one pair of spectacles only, the spectacles of colour. They perceive everything in South Africa in terms of Black and White [Interjections] If we continue on that basis, there is no future in this country.

We shall have to start putting values first. We shall have to start separating the opportunities which people want to utilize in a work situation from the racial context in terms of which the hon members are so fond of perceiving everything. We changed the personnel policy of the Post Office on that basis so that there can be a mutual desire among White, Black and Brown employees to put the interests of the Post Office first and, in this way, to render the best service to the public—a public that is not White only but which includes all population groups.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask if it is discriminatory in any way if one pays the same subsidy to others who wish to be integrated than one pays to a White Posmed?

†The MINISTER We in the Post Office follow a personnel policy according to which colour cannot be a dividing line, because the issue of race in South Africa has already become one of the dividing lines which divide people to such an extent that conflict and racial conflict are threatening our future.

†Dr F HARTZENBERG That is not true!

†The MINISTER Yes, of course it is true!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

is at present undergoing extensions and upgrading

(2) No, not at this moment

Military courses: attendance by ANC members

*7 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether any members of the ANC have attended military courses together with members of the South African Defence Force in Bloemfontein since 1 January 1991, if so, (a) how many ANC members and (b) what courses have they attended,

(2) whether it is the policy of the Government that ANC members may become members of the Defence Force?

B1181E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No (a) and (b) fall away

(2) No. The hon member is referred to my reply in this House to question number 1 of 24 April 1990.

Cape provincial hospitals: amount saved

*8 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of National Health

With reference to her reply to Question No 20 on 23 April 1991, what total amount was saved as a result of the reductions in services introduced at Cape provincial hospitals from 4 to 27 March 1991?

B1190E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Preliminary figures indicate a saving of R16 557 997

*9 Mr J van Eck—Law and Order [Withdrawn]

SAP action at Old Crossroads

*10 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were killed or injured as a result of action taken by members of the South African Police off or on Lansdowne Road, Old Crossroads, on or about 24 May 1991, if so, how many,

(2) whether the action taken by the Police included shooting, if so, (a) why did the Police resort to shooting and (b) what calibre of ammunition was used,

(3) whether any of the persons injured in the shooting are to be charged with any offences, if so, what are the details in this regard?

B1192E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, one person was killed and three persons injured

(2) Yes

(a) As the furnishing of any answer to the question will be in anticipation of the outcome of the investigation and judicial actions which will result therefrom, it would be inapt to react thereto at this stage.

I therefore kindly request the hon member to abide by this, so that the judicial process, which is already in progress, can take its course.

(b) AAA Shotgun ammunition

(3) Yes, three persons were charged with public violence. They are at this time in hospital where they are receiving treatment for their injuries.

Squatter settlements established/planned in Tvl

*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

(1) How many settlements (a) have been established, and (b) are in the process of being planned, in the Transvaal under section 6A of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, No 52 of 1951,

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B1193E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) 5

(b) 0

(2) 10 June 1991

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1983

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1984

1985

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1986

Orange Free State
Population Group
12 41 552 2 312 7 910
3 672 154 277 7 654 38 566

Lung cancer: deaths
426 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

How many persons in each race group in each province died of lung cancer in 1990?
B1110E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

As of 15 December 1989 lung cancer has no longer been listed as a notifiable medical condition. There are therefore no notifications of deaths because of this disease available for 1990.

Amounts spent

428 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

(a) What was the amount spent by his Department on (i) salaries of teachers and principals, (ii) salaries of administrative staff, (iii) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (iv) salaries of any other specified staff, (v) capital expenditure, (vi) supplies and services, (vii) equipment and (viii) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in 1990 does each of the above amounts constitute?
B1113E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The information as requested in a(i) to (iv) is not readily available and a total amount for personnel expenditure is supplied

(1) (a) The capital amount to which the interest relates to is as follows
— State debt as at 31 March 1991
— Expected increase in State debt to finance the deficit before borrowing during the 1991/92 financial year
— Expected State debt as 31 March 1992
(b) The amounts per exchange unit are as follows
— Internal debt
— Foreign debt at book value

USA Dollars	256 303 483 =	R381 735 446,30
German Mark	250 000 000 =	R148 782 955,42
Swiss Franc	141 349 065 =	R168 850 756,15
European Currency Units	20 946 000 =	R21 980 051,52
(ECU)		R721 349 209,39
		R106 023 439 560,51

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(i)-(iv)	R2 089 420 423	71,38%
(v)	R316 283 686	10,80%
(vi)	R172 270 023	5,88%
(vii)	R29 384 570	1,00%
(viii)	R320 231 776	10,94%

Note
The accounts for the 1990/91 financial year have not been finally closed. The information is therefore based on the estimated expenditure.

Vote: Finance

431 Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Finance + Finance, he will furnish further information on the amount in interest of R12 738 512 000 appearing under the item "Commitments in respect of the State debts", if not, why not, if so, what are the details of the (a) capital sum to which the interest relates and (b) amounts per foreign exchange unit.

(2) whether in respect of the above-mentioned vote he will furnish further information on the amount of R2 741 000 000 appearing under the item "Commitments in respect of loans by community councils", if not, why not, if so, what are the details of the (a) capital sum to which the cost of concluding loans relates and (b) amounts per foreign exchange unit?
B1136E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

R94 283 439 560,51

R11 740 000 000,00

R106 023 439 560,51

R105 302 090 351,12

(2) (a) and (b) The amount of R2 741 000 000 does not appear under the Main division "Commitments in respect of loans by community councils". Above-mentioned amount represents the estimated amount of the discount with which the gross amount to be borrowed by means of Government Stock issues will be reduced during the 1991/92 financial year. In accordance with section 20 of the Exchange Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975) discount costs shall be deemed to be expenditure chargeable to the State Revenue Account and the net amount so borrowed shall be increased by the amount of such costs in the State Revenue Account. Since the discount therefore realizes as an expenditure as well as an income in the State Revenue Account during a financial year, it is, for the sake of completeness, shown as expenditure under the item "Cost of raising loans" and deducted under the item "Discount" so that only the net amount to be borrowed is eventually budgeted for in the State Revenue Account.

Commitments in respect of loans by community councils therefore only amount to R73 496 000 whilst the capital amount to which this cost relates to will amount to R16 891 000 000 during the 1991/92 financial year. Seeing that the amounts will be borrowed locally the exchange unit will only be that applicable to the Rand Monetary area, i.e. Rand

Vote: Manpower

435 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower +

Whether, with regard to Vote No 15—Manpower, he will subdivide the amount of R110 607 000 under Main Division 4—"Training", according to aims, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?
B1141E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

Yes

OBJECTIVE	BUDGET
National Training Board	R566 000
Administration	

OBJECTIVE	BUDGET
Internal Research	R782 000
External Research	R301 000
Regulation and promotion of training	
Centres and schemes	R1 446 000
Financial assistance to certain schemes	
South African Agricultural Union	R1 500 000
Cash Allowances	R3 350 000
Training in Labour Relations	R650 000
Rebate Training	R4 500 000
Manpower Development Fund	R1 000
Regulation of apprenticeship training	R4 392 000
Regulation of artisan training	R4 317 000
Training of workseekers	
Establishment and regulation	R3 719 000
Contributions to fund for training of unemployed persons	R75 000 000
Training in certain occupations	R1 000
Central Organisation for Trade Testing	R9 505 000
Administrative auxiliary services	R568 000
Training and development of personnel	R9 000
Total	R110 607 000

Special Defence Account: details of budget
450 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence +

Whether, with regard to Vote No 6—Defence Force, he will subdivide according to aims the amount of R4 173 538 under Main Division 7—"Special Defence Account" for the financial year ending 31 March 1992, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?
B1165E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1987

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1988

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

No

254

The Main Division Programme 7 Special Defence Account first made its appearance in the 1989/90 budget. In accordance with a resolution of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts the contribution to the Account under the Special Defence Account Act No 6 of 1974, is no longer allocated to the various programmes but is shown as a single transfer payment against Programme 7. This resolution is contained as Resolution No 1 in the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, 1988 which reads as follows

"Resolution No 1
Special Defence Account Appropriation of funds and expenditure

In evidence before the Committee on the appropriation of funds and expenditure for the Special Defence Account, problems became apparent in respect of the same as regards the form of the presentation of both the Budget and the Auditor-General's Report. In view thereof the Committee agreed with the Treasury, the Auditor-General and the SA Defence Force as to the form in which the figures will be presented in future."

1989

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1991

1990

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Rationalization/reducing duplication of services
1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President

- (1) Whether he will consider designating a single Minister to administer housing, health services and welfare, education and budget matters, respectively, in order to fulfil the Government's commitment in respect of rationalization and reducing the duplication of services, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D214E INT

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Charman, the reply to part (1) of the interpellation is no, not at this stage

The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is aware that the designation of a single Minister to administer the various social services of all three own affairs Administrations respectively, is not possible without substantive amendments to the existing Constitution. The country finds itself on the threshold of real negotiations for an entirely new constitutional dispensation. It is the Government's point of view, which has been stated repeatedly, that it is inappropriate and inadvisable to consider piecemeal amendments to the existing Constitution in the run-up to a new dispensation. Furthermore, any fundamental changes to the Constitution, the possibility of which is raised by means of this interpellation, must be preceded by a referendum or an election in terms of an undertaking to the electorate.

What would be far more productive at this stage would be for all involved to direct their energies towards getting the negotiations for a new constitution off the ground as soon as possible, so that the existing Constitution may be replaced without undue delay by one that meets the

wishes and aspirations of the majority of all South Africans. In the meantime the country will have to continue to be governed under the present Constitution.

This, however, does not detract from the Government's interim commitment to rationalisation and the elimination of duplication where this is attainable constitutionally and administratively. This, as the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition knows, is being done. In the Cabinet we already have Ministers responsible for Housing, Health, Education and the Budget respectively. These Ministers are responsible for national policy and guidelines as well as for overall co-ordination in each of these areas. The transfer of certain functions to them has already eliminated much duplication.

The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition will realise that it is desirable in any event to administer some of these functions on a decentralised basis, as opposed to where the services are rendered on a basis of a racial division of power. Decentralisation will probably be part of a new constitution. Therefore, it would in any event be premature to bring about fundamental changes at great cost now at the risk that such changes will not fit in with a new constitution.

As far as part (2) of the interpellation is concerned, I do not consider any further statement on the matter to be necessary at this stage.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Charman, as a result of the initiatives of the hon the State President, Parliament voted yesterday for the repeal of what is described as the mother of all apartheid laws in this country. Yet, today the father of our nation still stubbornly clings to the apartheid that will remain within the confines of the tricameral Parliament. One of the main criticisms of the retention of what is called own affairs cuts across the very excellent principle and clouds the whole issue of abandoning what is described as administrative apartheid in this country in which this apartheid will remain on a day-to-day basis.

I want to suggest to the hon the State President that he consider the very wise counsel uttered by the hon member for Parktown during the debate on the repeal of the Population Registration Act. He agrees with the hon the State President that fundamental changes to the Constitution can only come about as a result of the exercises at the

254
Dropping
of charges
welcomed

Political Correspondent

THE Democratic Party yesterday welcomed the provisional withdrawal of charges against the conscientious objectors the Rev Allan Storey and Mr Wally Routsch, pending the findings of a military committee of inquiry.

The DP's acting spokesman on defence, Mr Roger Hulley, said he was optimistic that improvements concerning the law governing conscientious objectors would be forthcoming from the committee led by Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson.

EX-SADF man challenges Malan

South 20/6-26/6/91

From Mono Badela
Johannesburg

254

SELF-CONFESSED defence force propagandist Mr Nico Basson, who last week alleged that the South African military had deliberately fanned the township violence of recent months by, among other things, funding and supplying weapons to the Inkatha Freedom Party, has challenged Defence Minister General Magnus Malan to an open TV debate. Malan, however, had turned down



Nico Basson

his request, he said. Last week, Basson said the SADF had orchestrated Inkatha strategy.

In an interview with SOUTH, the former SADF major said he had also told State President FW de Klerk in a letter that he had been motivated in his actions by a "road to Damascus experience" on April 1 1989, when he underwent a radical shift in his political commitment.

Basson, 34, said the strategy behind the violence was to create ethnic divisions; to discredit the ANC whose military wing has long been associated with AK47s and force it into political mistakes, and to build Inkatha

to form an alliance with the National Party in the first post-apartheid election.

The SADF had not only provided weapons to Inkatha, but also assisted in setting up township cells.

He said the estimated eight percent of the government's defence budget employed for secret projects was spent on such ventures.

The strategy was part of a comprehensive "dirty tricks" strategy to ensure De Klerk's National Party remained in power.

He alleged that Foreign Affairs Minister Pk Botha was working, hand-in-glove with the SADF on the

campaigns, specially in Namibia before the elections.

The SADF and Inkatha has denied the allegations.

In an 90-minute interview, Basson said that he had survived three attempts on his life. He said he was abducted and beaten unconscious after being dumped in Cape Town. He suffered from amnesia for four days.

"It will be a very sad thing if I were to be assassinated before I have finished doing my work," the quietly spoken former Potchefstroom University graduate said.

There is no security at his posh home in Dunkeld West, Johannesburg.



President De Klerk's failure to curb political violence is marring his historic achievement in the 1991 session of Parliament and casting a shadow over the prospects of negotiation

Right from the start there were doubts about his readiness to cross the security moguls and their supporters in the NP caucus, as he would have been obliged to do in excising the malignancy in the clandestine security apparatus which he inherited from President Botha

After the slaughter in the rampages of Zulu hostel-dwellers on the Rand and the continuing death toll at the hands of mystery gunmen, the suspicion has become overwhelming in the ranks of the ANC

that there is a concerted strategy in play to destabilise the organisation, with a capability to turn political violence on and off at will to suit a hidden political agenda

Hard evidence to support this assertion

is not readily available, although there are certainly sources from within the SADF, such as ex-Major Nico Basson, who assert that it is true

It is well to be wary of conspiracy theories, however, whether of the Right or of the Left. If it is sensible to discount sweeping claims that the ANC is simply the tool of a communist conspiracy, so too should we be careful in jumping to conclusions about a sinister plot which is orchestrated in Pretoria

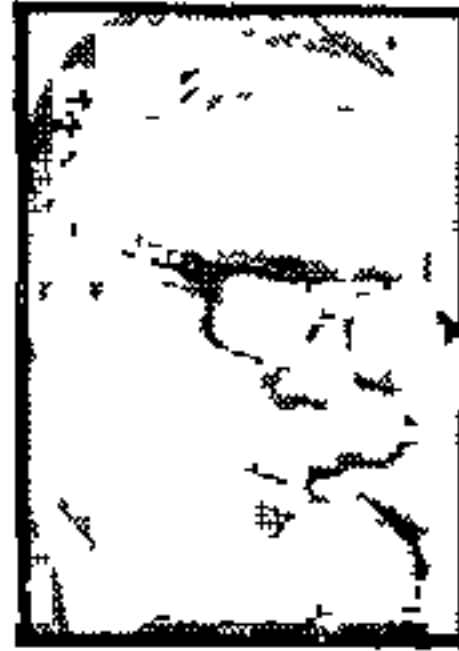
Faith badly shaken

Yet it is not difficult to see why the ANC's faith in the political impartiality of the security forces is badly shaken, given Pretoria's record of clandestine dirty tricks at its expense, particularly in the Botha era after the appointment of General Magnus Malan as Chief of the Defence Force and later as Minister of Defence

The political demise of General Malan was predicted at regular intervals following Mr De Klerk's historic speech of February 1990. After the CCB fiasco this conviction hardened when the SADF, with his apparent blessing, was seen to be staging a cynical cover-up of the CCB's activities and running rings around the Harms Commission. And this after Mr De Klerk had solemnly pledged himself to cut open the

Why is Malan still Minister of Defence?

254



Political Survey
By GERALD SHAW

death squad scandal "to the bone"

Still nothing happened. With General Malan resolutely at his post, the theory became current that Mr De Klerk was keeping him on, in spite of everything, because his continuing presence was reassuring to the increasingly restive right wing

Now, at length, when it is plain that the right wing regards General Malan as a hopeless weakling who has sold out to black domination, this scenario has entirely lost credibility. So why is General Malan still the Minister of Defence?

By now there are not many explanations left which make much sense. One surviving is that Mr De Klerk has had little choice in the matter because the sacking of Magnus Malan and a shake-up at the top would have triggered a mutiny in the SADF, particularly in those clandestine quarters which have had access to vast secret funds and arms caches

Political control

There is a similar explanation, containing elements of the first, offered by the influential newsletter Africa Confidential, which is supposed to have close links with British intelligence. This explanation, advanced with considerable aplomb, holds that Mr De Klerk's purpose in keeping the old guard on

side has been to contain and control them politically

Africa Confidential believes that Mr De Klerk is winning a see-saw battle with the most cynical and destructive elements in the security establishment, people who have the potential to sabotage his drive towards non-racial democracy

This is the explanation which carries most conviction, although I am by no means as confident as Africa Confidential seems to be that Mr De Klerk is winning the battle against these sinister forces which are acting, I have no doubt, entirely without his approval or consent

This well-informed publication confidently asserts that "without doubt" members or ex-members of the security forces have actively promoted the recent Rand violence to destabilise the ANC

Uneasy lull

They have done so very successfully, so much so that it is difficult to see how Mr De Klerk could be thought to be winning a battle against them. There is a lull on the Rand, for the moment, apparently as a result of a crackdown on the hostels. But for how long?

By no means all the violence can be attributed to the mystery killers in the shadows. As learned analysts rightly point out, the ANC has suspended the armed struggle but has yet to make the key strategic choice between revolution and negotiation

Nevertheless, the primary responsibility for keeping the peace rests with the State, which has the necessary resources at its disposal. President De Klerk's success or failure in the next six months in establishing a climate for negotiation could shape this country's destiny for some time to come

There's no objection to objectors

W/Mar 21/6-27/6/91

A court decision this week has signalled that the long march to freedom for conscientious objectors is over.

GAVIN EVANS reports

THE 24-year struggle for the right not to do military service ended in victory on Monday when the state "provisionally" dropped charges against two conscientious objectors.

The bizarre situation now exists where "bona-fide religious objectors" are obliged to do three years of community service at an army rifleman's pay, while all other objectors can walk free as Methodist minister Rev Alan Storey and businessman Wally Rontsch did this week.

According to the Ministry of Defence prosecutions of objectors will be "provisionally halted" pending the outcome of SADF investigation into objection headed by former SADF Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Ian Gleeson.

The soldier responsible for pressing charges against objectors in the past, Sergeant Major John Flattery, said he did not think his job had ended.

"There is a possibility of them being taken to court again," he said.

End Conscription Campaign leader Chris de Villiers said those with genuine objections to



David Bruce

-serving in the SADF should not even bother to turn up for their next call-ups.

"Anyone in this position who does report is a fool.

"The Defence Act states that all males of the correct age are liable for military service, except those who, in terms of the Population Registration Act, are not defined as white. With this now repealed it should mean that all males, regardless of race, are liable.

"If only whites are called-up, this amounts to a discriminatory exercise of delegated powers which in terms of administrative law is illegal."

Storey (22), a universal pacifist who refused to comply with his one-year call-up, said he was "very excited and quite surprised — I was preparing myself for the worst".

Rontsch (40), who objected to a "Dad's Army"



Alan Storey

commando camp on political grounds, said he was "delighted" the state had finally come to its senses.

"This has been a great vindication. What happened today proves we do have a choice".

While the SADF has been quick to assert that it has no plans to scrap compulsory military service, its Van Loggerenberg Committee is currently considering this as an option.

The whites-only conscription system has become increasingly untenable at a time when apartheid is supposed to be a thing of the past — and this is now appreciated by defence force strategists.

One option being considered is to introduce a non-racial ballot system. But aside from the prohibitive cost involved, this is unlikely to be easily accepted by black conscripts whose



Charles Bester

names come up.

The other option (one opposed by General Magnus Malan and supported by the ANC, the Democratic Party and some powerful voices within the SADF) is to end compulsory military service, strengthen the Permanent Force and supplement it with a volunteer force.

In the meantime, the attorney general's decision at least temporarily ends the long march by objectors for the right to refuse to do military service.

It started in 1967 when compulsory military service for all white males was introduced and large numbers of Jehovah's Witnesses refused the option of non-combatancy offered to "peace church" members. For several years these objectors were sentenced to repeated short sentences in military detention barracks until an agreement was reached that they serve a single 15-month sentence.

In 1977 Edrich Gorfinkel and Anton Eberhart were charged for refusing to do army camps — becoming the first objectors outside of the peace churches to take this stand. By 1983, when the ECC was launched, this number had risen to 13, with the objectors serving up to two years in prison and/or detention barracks.

The new law was an attempt to divide the growing anti-conscription movement. It allowed the option of six years of community service for religious pacifists and six years' imprisonment for everyone else. Over the next seven years over 2 000 people applied to the Board for Religious Objection, while the strand of political objection was re-started five years ago when Port Elizabeth political activist Philip Wilken-son was given a fine and a suspended sentence for failing to report for an army camp.

After that 11 more objectors were charged with refusing to do military service, and scores more with failing to report. David Bruce and Charles Bester received the then-mandatory maximum sentence of six years' imprisonment which inspired new forms of mass objection.

According to the ECC 1 400 conscripts have now signed the Register of Objectors publicly stating their refusal to serve in the SADF.

The combination of changed political and economic circumstances and the persistence of the objector movement ensured the tide began to turn in 1989.

Jailed objectors were given the possibility of remission or parole and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held that the six year sentence for refusing initial service was not mandatory. And with the SADF under pressure to cut its R10-billion budget, initial service was reduced to one year, plus 10 months of camps (from the previous two years plus 24 months of camps).

Objectors were later sentenced to shorter periods of imprisonment, and then to periods of community service.

Now, even this appears to be a thing of the past and conscription lawyers say they have been privately informed by SADF representatives that their objector clients will not be charged.

2087

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2088

2089

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2090

2087

(ii) 1 681
(iii) 1 573
(b) (i) 21
(ii) 22
(iii) 78

Bryanston: offences committed

470 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many instances of (i) theft of vehicles, (ii) theft from vehicles and (iii) housebreaking and theft occurred in the area covered by the Bryanston constituency during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) how many convictions resulted in each category?

B1230E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) (i) 1 027
- (ii) 1 171
- (iii) 2 309
- (b) (i) 36
- (ii) 38
- (iii) 169

The figures are furnished for the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991

SADF: certain persons on payroll

471 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Defence

Whether he will disclose whether certain persons (the names, ranks and numbers of whom have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply) are on the payroll of the Defence Force, if not, why not, (a) for how long has each been on this payroll and (b) how much is each being paid on an annual basis?

B1231E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, the persons are not on the SA Defence Force's permanent payroll. Some of them, however, have military service commitments in the Citizen Force and Commandos, whilst

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

others are volunteers. Each is paid a daily tariff, coupled to rank, for each day of service rendered. The pay of rank, per day, for each of the ranks involved, is as follows:

Lieutenant	= R30,15
Warrant Officer (Second class)	= R46,46
Staff Sergeant	= R37,46
Sergeant	= R28,82
Private	= R16,32

(a) and (b) fall away

White man assaults Black man: SAP action

473 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police have been informed of an incident in which a Black man was allegedly beaten unconscious by a White man for urinating in public, if so, (a) when and (b) where did this incident take place,
- (2) whether an investigation into this incident is taking place, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) what have been the findings so far,
- (3) whether any (a) arrests have been made and (b) charges have been laid in connection with this incident, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many arrests and (ii) what is the nature of these charges,
- (4) whether local Whites threatened to beat up a certain journalist, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, while he was tending to the said Black man's injuries, if so, what is the name of this journalist,
- (5) whether an investigation is being conducted into the incident involving the journalist, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) what have been the findings so far?

B1233E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) At 19 10 on 6 June 1991

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) In Florida, Johannesburg

(2) Yes, one charge of alleged assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

(a) Statements have been obtained from all the witnesses. Since the victim is still unconscious a statement could not yet be obtained from him. On conclusion of the investigation the case docket will be submitted to the Public Prosecutor for a decision in respect of prosecution

(b) I do not regard it to be in the interest of the judicial process to speculate at this stage on any possible findings

(3) (a) No
(b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(4) No

(5) No, but his involvement in the incident is part of the investigation of the alleged assault on the victim

SADF: weapons financed/supplied to Inkatha

474 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he or the South African Defence Force has been informed of the allegations made by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, that the Defence Force has in recent months (a) deliberately inflamed township violence and (b) financed and supplied weapons to the Inkatha Freedom Party, if not, why not, if so, what is this person's name,
- (2) whether an investigation is being made into these allegations, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) what have been the findings so far,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1234E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) I have taken cognisance through the Press. The name supplied by the hon member

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) No, because it is devoid of all truth

(3) No

Teacher/pupil ratio teachers required

476 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) Whether his Department or any other body advising his Department has calculated the number of additional teachers required for the (a) attainment of a 1 to 30 teacher/pupil ratio within the Department of Education and Training and the self-governing territories and (b) introduction of compulsory education for the first seven school years, if not, why not, if so, what additional number of teachers is required in each case,

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

B1239E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) Yes
- (a) 16 205 for the Department of Education and Training
- (b) Approximately 18 059 for the Department of Education and Training and the Self-Governing Territories
- (2) No

MPs additional police protection

477 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, since 5 June 1991, the Government has assigned any additional policemen to the task of protecting members of Parliament, if so, (a) what is the nature of the protection provided and (b) what equipment are these policemen issued with,
- (2) whether all members of Parliament receive the same protection, if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the basis used for deciding what protection each member of Parliament is to receive and (c) in what respects does this protection differ,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansford

(a) 1 June 1989 until 31 December 1989	18
1 January 1990 until 31 December 1990	68
1 January 1991 until 31 May 1991	16
Total	102
(b) 1 June 1989 until 31 December 1989	238
1 January 1990 until 31 December 1990	634
1 January 1991 until 31 May 1991	103
Total	975

Statistics of serious injuries are not accounted for separately. They are included in the broad spectrum of injuries sustained by members while on duty.

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away
(1) and (ii)

To equip all members of the Force with protective clothing and equipment is not cost effective, especially where members normally perform office duties. There is also no specified category of members who come into consideration for the issuing of protective clothing and equipment. Adequate clothing and equipment is available to members who act in potentially dangerous situations.

The protective clothing comprises light- and heavy duty bulletproof jackets. Investigations are being instituted so as to make lighter protective equipment available to members.

Members in unrest situations mainly make use of Casspir, Nyala, Nongqai and Boerbok armoured vehicles which provide members with sufficient protection while they are in such vehicles. Research is, however, constantly being undertaken to make vehicles which are used in unrest situations even safer. Riot Units also make use of crash-helmets, small personal fire-extinguishers and riot shields.

(3) Yes, should a member die while on duty, and he has contributed to the Govern-

(2) whether any further action is contemplated in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) by whom?

B1208E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(a) At the request of the Attorneys-General of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town supplementary statements are being taken to enable them to reach a decision on whether or not to prosecute.

(b) As the investigation is being done in conjunction with the search for the missing CCB files, no indication can be given at this stage as to when the investigation will be completed. Everything possible is being done, however, to conclude the investigation as quickly as possible.

(2) (a) and (b) Falls away

CCB members: unauthorised amounts paid

467 MR J J WALSH asked the Minister of Defence

Hansford

Whether all unauthorised amounts paid to members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau in terms of "Project Samosa" have been recovered, if not, (a) why not, (b) what (i) are the individual amounts and (ii) is the total amount outstanding and (c)(i) when and (ii) how does he intend recovering these amounts?

B1209E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Cahora Bassa: interruptions of power supply

468 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(a) On what dates was the power supply from Cahora Bassa to South Africa interrupted since the supply of power to South Africa commenced in about 1977, (b) what was the duration of each of these power failures, (c) what were the reasons for each failure and (d) how much power per hour was supplied after each of the above-mentioned failures?

B1220E

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

A power supply interruption is defined as an event where the supply drops to nil. Supply interruptions since 1977 are listed below.

(a) Date of interruption	(b) Duration	(c) Reason	(d) Power supply after interruption (megawatt)
6 Dec 1980	6/12/80—3/2/81	Technical problems	900
3 April 1981	3/4/81—23/10/81	Sabotage	900
22 Dec 1981	22/12/81—5/5/82	Sabotage	600
7 May 1982	7/5/82—10/5/82	Technical	600
14 May 1982	14/5/82—20/5/82	Technical	600
8 Aug 1982	8/8/82—30/10/82	Sabotage	600
25 April 1983	25/4/83—30/6/83	Sabotage	600
28 Oct 1983	28/10/83—31/1/85	Sabotage	900
12 Feb 1985	12/2/85 to date	Sabotage	600

Parkmore: offences committed

469 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many instances of (i) theft of vehicles, (ii) theft from vehicles and (iii) housebreaking and theft occurred in the suburb of Parkmore,

Sandton, during the 12-month period ended 31 March 1991 and (b) how many convictions resulted in each category?

B1229E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (a) (i) 594

2055

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2056

2057

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1991

2058

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

- (i) no and
- (ii) yes,

R700,00

Transvaal Provincial Administration

- (i) no and
- (ii) yes,

R1 723,52
 R18 963,00
 R3 500,00
 R10 000,00
 R1 500,00
 R1 000,00
 R86 692,55
 R4 219,16
 R2 500,00
 R9 000,00

Foster parents: monthly State grants

419 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health

- (a) What are the monthly grants paid by the State to foster parents of children of each race group and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B1098E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Whites R212 pm
- Indians and Coloureds R190 pm
- Blacks R160 pm and
- (b) 1 April 1991

Certain person: obstruction of CCB probe

420 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police have been informed of a claim by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, that he burnt documents and removed weapons to confuse the Harms Commission in its investigation

into the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), if not, why not, if so, what is the name of this person,

- (2) whether this claim is being investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation, (b) what have been the findings so far and (c) what efforts are being made to establish the nature of the burnt documents,
- (3) whether he or the South African Police have been informed that the above person also claims to have been a member of the South African Police, if not, why not, if so,
- (4) whether he will (a) confirm this claim and (b) make a statement on the probability of this person's involvement in CCB activities?

B1100E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
 - (2) Yes
- Mr Ronald Bezuidenhout made the allegation to the Vrye Weekblad with regard to the removal of weapons and the burning of documents

(a) Mr Bezuidenhout was questioned about the allegation. He confirmed the allegation but indicated that he does not know what the contents of the documents were, but is of the opinion that it was documents which dealt with the normal activities at Vlakplaas. He denies that he helped with or was aware of the transport of Russian weapons

(b) and (c)

No confirmed or final finding has been made to date. It is so, however, that correspondence is destroyed from time to time in strict accordance with instructions embodied in the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962). Although it cannot be confirmed, the burning of documents to which Mr Bezuidenhout referred, could possibly have occurred in terms of these instructions.

No further information which proves the contrary, or that the documents were in

any way involved in the activities of the Harms Commission, could be found to date

No substantial evidence could be found that weapons were removed

- (3) Yes
- (4) (a) No, because Ronald Bezuidenhout was never a member of the South African Police
- (b) No

Per capita expenditure

421 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) What was his Department's per capita expenditure on education for the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,
- (2) whether his Department has statistics on the per capita expenditure on education for the (a) Otagwa and (b) KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, if not, why not, if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics and (ii) in respect of what period is this information furnished?

B1104E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) R1 194 (for the Department of Education and Training only)
- (2) (a) and (b) No. The Department of Education and Training does not have the relevant information officially at its disposal

Sebokeng: shooting incident at beerhall

429 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police have been informed of an incident in which a number of persons were killed and injured when gunmen allegedly opened fire in a beerhall in Sebokeng, if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident and (b) how many persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured,
- (2) whether this incident is being investigated, if not, why not, if so, what progress has been made,

- (3) whether any arrests have been made in connection with the incident, if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the names of those arrested and (c) what is the nature of the charges laid against them?

B1122E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) On 23 May 1991 at 19 10 2 male persons who were allegedly armed with AK47 rifles, entered the Co-operation beerhall in Zone 14, Sebokeng and without any reason started firing at those present
- (b) (i) 8 People
- (ii) 23 People
- (2) Yes, charges of murder and attempted murder are being investigated. All the information which has so far come to the attention of the Police has received attention, but without success. The injured can also not supply any information on the matter, or identify the suspects. All possible steps are being taken to trace the accused and I make an urgent appeal to any person who disposes over any information regarding the incident, to contact the South African Police
- (3) No
- (a) to (c) Fall away

Vote No 24: Main Division 5

439 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

Whether with regard to Vote No 24—Public Works and Land Affairs, he will subdivide the amount of R1 416 239 000 under Main Division 5—"Provision of buildings, structures and equipment", according to aims, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B1145E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Yes. One of the primary aims of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is the

Secret op

SADF men 'ready to

blow lid on violence'

AL-AMEEN KAFAR

8/22/69

FORMER SA Defence

Force officer Nico Bas-

son says a "substantial

number" of senior army

personnel are consider-

ing coming forward with

information about covert

actions aimed at destabi-

lising the African Na-

tional Congress, its allies

and black townships

This comes after disclo-

sures that a monitoring

group is being formed to

protect the interests of the

disgruntled army officers,

who may be able to shed

light on the mystery "third

force" that stands accused

of fomenting violence.

Mr Basson, who initiated the

idea of an extra-parliamentary

watchdog that would examine

the officers' allegations, said

the move would lay bare cer-

tain government strategies.

Mr Basson said the aim of

the monitoring group — com-

prising, among others, lawyers

and academics — was to focus

local and international atten-

tion on the Government's run-

ning "of secret political

projects.

He declined to identify the

parties and organisations in-

volved, saying the project was

still in a formative stage and

could be jeopardised if vital in-

formation was released pre-

maturely.

Ridiculous

An SADF spokesman last

night slammed Mr Basson's al-

legations as ridiculous and un-

substantiated.

Mr Basson, who started his

SADF career in 1975, said he

became aware of the Govern-

ment's destabilising strategy in

1989 while stationed in Nam-

bia. He said Operation Agree,

part of the destabilising pro-

cess, was applied in Namibia

before the 1989 elections.

He alleged the whole pro-

cess started years ago and was

designed to destabilise south-

ern Africa. By destabilising the

region, the Government want-

ed to prove to the international

community that blacks could

not run a country, he said.

After the 70 percent success

rate of Operation Agree, a

strategy around ethnic divi-

sions was formulated for South

Africa, Mr Basson said.

The strategy also involved

infiltration, which the Gov-

ernment believed was need-

ed to counter the ANCs in-

fundation tactics

He said, "The army recruit-

ed people, especially youths,

from outside South Africa —

mainly rebel soldiers —

trained them in game reserves

and sent them to specific areas

to start para-military units,

protect hostels and start vio-

lence. At these camps the

youths are also trained to des-

tabilise communities.

"The strategy is also aimed

at neutralising the ANCs visi-

bility, such as discouraging the

wearing of ANC T-shirts and

promoting Inkatha in its

place," Mr Basson said

Mr Basson also alleged that

private security companies

were involved in recruitment.

He said during discussions

with political parties and or-

ganisations, consensus was

reached that something had to

be done. Several people had

expressed the idea that a for-

mal monitoring group be

formed to address the prob-

lem, he said.

Besides offering a "safe

haven" for the army officials,

the monitoring group would

also focus on "government

abuse of the Protection of In-

formation Act to run unjusti-

fied state projects without in-

terference and to withhold cer-

tain information from organ-

isations attempting to expose

this information," he said.

The group could also mon-

itor state resources and en-

sure state departments did not

involve themselves "party pol-

itically with certain political

agendas," Mr Basson said.

Commenting on the allega-

tions, the military spokesman

reiterated a statement of June

11 made to Sunday Star, and

Vrye Weekblad.

He said Mr Basson was con-

tracted by the SADF in 1989 to

perform certain functions in

Namibia. The contract was

ended after a dispute between

the two parties, he said. A

court action followed and the

dispute was settled out of

court.

"In terms of the agreement

between Mr Basson and the

SADF, the content of the

agreement, reason for the dis-

pute, existence of the preced-

ing agreement between the

parties, and the services ren-

dered in terms of the men-

tioned contract are regarded

as top secret.

"Undertakings" were given

that no statements would be

made about it to any other

person," the spokesman said.

He said section four of the

Protection of Information Act

was applicable to both parties

Mr Basson undertook not to

reveal any information unless

compelled to do so by a legally

appointed commission or a

legal court, the spokesman

said.

Mr Basson to run its news-

paper, Uniform, but a year

later he was transferred to its

public relations department

where he served for two years.

In 1986 he resigned but later

that year rejoined as a volun-

teer of a citizen force unit, the

SA Troop Information Unit, the

under the command of the

army's military intelligence.

As a member of the unit,

he performed various ad hoc

tasks for military intelligence

In January 1989 the SADF em-

ployed him for the design of

media and general strategies

in Namibia during the elec-

tions.

He resigned from the army

In December 1989

Missing register makes the call-up rather sticky

□ PRESSWATCH

What the Afrikaans papers are saying

254

CP Press
23/6/91

ONE need not be a prophet to predict that the scrapping of the Population Registration Act will bring about a completely new situation regarding the compulsory military call-up for white men, *Beeld* said this week

The fluidity of the present system was shown by the State's dropping of charges against two conscientious objectors this week, the *Transvaal* morning daily said

"How, for example, would the Defence Force know who are white men whom it can call up if there is no longer a population register which classifies people according to race?" the newspaper asked in an editorial

It said a cynical answer would be that the SADF would still know who to call up for the next 15 to 16 years, as registering the race of babies was only scrapped this year

Current moves by lawyers for government and anti-conscription organisations to investigate the legalities surrounding the predicament could only be aimed at closing or taking advantage of short-term loopholes, the paper said.

"In the long run national service for whites has to be judged against the background of the transitional phase in which the country presently finds itself.

"While only whites are currently doing compulsory military service, it is quite foreseeable that a draft system or a system of national service for all citizens will be instituted in the future

"There is even a quite believable theory that a system of national service - which implies a true national army - could be a buffer against a coup, a phenomenon which our continent has seen far too much of, thanks to 'professional armies'.

"Until national service is extended, we will just have to accept the current system. We dare not forget that South Africa is caught up in a period of social and political instability which makes a well-manned army absolutely necessary," the editorial said

By MIKE ROBERTSON
(254) (45)

FRENCH weapons manufacturers have opened secret talks with the ANC in an attempt to corner the armaments market in a post-apartheid South Africa
A confidential ANC report on the talks, which has come into the possession of the Sunday Times, discloses that the French military industrialists have tried to steal a march on their competitors by offering a training-and-weapons deal
The French have also shown a strong interest in the future of Armscor and have hinted at using South Africa as an entry point for arms sales to the rest of the continent
The French arms makers are considering ANC proposals to provide training for selected people in French military academies as well as technical and engineering training in French military and related industries
The ANC's delegation was led by Tokyo Sexwale, head of the organisation's department of special projects

Confidential

In the document, Mr Sexwale says that French industrialists "showed a keen interest in our future development and management of Armscor, as an effective competitor in the arms market, particularly regarding potential clients in the African market"
On his visit to France, Mr Sexwale was accompanied by Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa and three others
In the document, Mr Sexwale says the visit arose from low-key confidential contacts initiated by some French military industrialists "who have an interest in developing relations with a post-apartheid democratic South Africa in the field of armaments and related industries"
The industrialists, the report says, requested Dr Alan Guenon, a consultant with the French military industrial concern, Sagem, to arrange a meeting with the ANC

Picture JUHAN KUUS



ANC president Oliver Tambo was given red carpet treatment by over 200 supporters at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday as he arrived home for good, writes EDYTH BULBRING
Mr Tambo was met by deputy president Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie
Mr Tambo was greeted with cheers and singing from supporters, including airport staff
The frail but dignified Mr Tambo walked slowly with the aid of a stick and was assisted by Mr Mandela

Mrs Adalalde Tambo said she was glad to be home for good and that she and her husband would live in Benoni
The couple spent 30 years in exile
Mr Tambo, speaking with difficulty, told a group of supporters gathered at Actonville township near Benoni, he would address them at a rally after the ANC's July national conference
Other ANC dignitaries who met Mr Tambo at the airport included ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu, secretary general Alfred Nzo and youth leader Peter Mokaba

Contact

An initial informal meeting was arranged and was attended, according to the document, by Philippe Cadoret, a Sagem executive, Colonel Henry de Wauberp, chief test pilot of the French Air Force, Maurice Argouse, a former French Air Force test pilot, Mr Guenon, Mr Sexwale, Pappie Moloto of the ANC human resources department and Gibson Thula, a consultant for Vela International
Mr Sexwale said the French, at that meeting, wanted to explore the possibilities of re-establishing military contact with the new South Africa "They pointed out that an ANC government is sure to inherit many weapons of the South African Air Force which is basically equipped with French aeroplanes"

The ANC, Mr Sexwale said, had stated that it appreciated the French desire to explore co-operation with the new South Africa
It was suggested to the

□ To Page 2

Revealed: Arms deals being sought with 'new' SA government

ANC IN SPOTLIGHT

Secret ANC arms talks

Dr Alan Guenon was to report to us on the definite responses of the people and agencies with whom we met and to whom suggestions were made His report is expected shortly

Mr Sexwale noted that the visit "did not draw applause from the South African government"

He said the South African ambassador to France, Mr Mark Burger, had informed Sagem that the government was "disturbed and upset" at the reception the delegation was given

Mr Sexwale concluded that it would be foolhardy for the ANC not to explore opportunities such as the one initiated by French industry

Mr Sexwale said the ANC delegation "stressed the issue of having our people trained in the many sectors of French military and related industries with a view to empowering disadvantaged and oppressed South Africans"

At the end of the visit, he said, "we left France with very good impressions and having reached agreement that we, the ANC, should commence with compiling a list of names and CVs of the persons whom we wish to have trained in the various fields mentioned

Among leading French industrialists and military personnel the ANC delegation met in its week-long visit in April were Mr Pierre Faurre, chairman of Sagem, Vice-Admiral Francois Deramond, chief

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Mr Sexwale said that they consider providing advanced military and arms production training to selected South Africans recommended by the ANC

Mr Sexwale said in the report that he had briefed ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hanu about the meeting

Within a week, the report says, Dr Guenon invited the ANC to visit France

Armcor discloses co-operation talks

254

B/209 25/6/91

ARMSCOR admitted for the first time yesterday that it had been involved in talks with other international arms manufacturers on joint projects

Armcor executive chairman Johan van Vuuren said yesterday "Other armaments industries in various parts of the world have for some time been having direct talks with Armcor about various forms of co-operation."

He said the interest shown in Armcor by certain French industrialists was not a surprise. He was reacting to reports that the French held talks recently with an ANC official about Armcor's future.

He said Armcor was looked upon with great interest and a degree of envy because of its position as a world player and a national asset.

A weekend newspaper report said French military industrialists had met an ANC delegation to discuss French assistance to Armcor and the SA military under a future SA government.

The report said French industrialists involved in avionics and navigation components for military aircraft arranged for an ANC delegation to visit France recently. ANC sources said one of their officials attended the Paris Air Show as a guest of a French manufacturer.

Military analyst and Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Hel-

LINDEN BIRNS

moed Romer-Heitman said it made good sense for the French to maintain links with potential SA leaders as a lot of SA Defence Force equipment was of French origin.

"The big problem the foreign manufacturers will have to realise is that we cannot, and probably will not be able to, afford their products," he said. He said it was unlikely Armcor would allow its exclusive technology to fall into the hands of competitors.

Heitman said it was probable that co-operation between Armcor and foreign manufacturers would occur, either in development or production.

The SA Air Force's Mirage F-1 and Mirage III (now Cheetah) jet fighters were supplied by French manufacturer Dassault, while another French company, Aerospatiale, had supplied the SAAF with its Puma, Alouette and Super Frelon helicopters. It also supplied the SA Army with the Milan anti-tank missile systems.

French companies linked to the SADF are Panhard (Eland armoured car), Thomson CSF and Maitra (Cactus surface-to-air missile systems), Giat and Defa (guns and mortars), Snecma (jet engines for Mirage and Cheetah aircraft) and Turbomeca (turboshaft engines for Puma/Oryx and Super Frelon helicopters).

Jane's Arms and Artillery says the SADF also uses Swedish, Swiss, British and Soviet-made arms.

ARMSCOR. ^{CT25/6/91}
AMSCOR
'Joint plans' ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor admitted for the first time yesterday that it has been involved in talks with other international arms manufacturers on joint projects

"Other armaments industries have for some time been having direct talks with Armscor about various forms of co-operation," Armscor executive chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren said

He said the interest shown in Armscor by certain French industrialists was not a surprise. He was reacting to reports that the French held talks recently with an ANC official about Armscor's future

● Military analyst and Jane's Defence Weekly correspondent Helmoed Romer-Heitman said it made good sense for the French to maintain links with potential South African leaders as a lot of SADF equipment was of French origin

"The big problem the foreign manufacturers will have to realise is that we cannot, and probably will not be able to, afford their products," he said

He said it was unlikely Armscor would allow its exclusive technology to fall into the hands of competitors

● Meanwhile, a British firm is helping Chile and Egypt develop new versions of weapons systems used in the Gulf war, which could be sold to South Africa, Iraq and Iran, according to a BBC documentary

Last night the programme Panorama said an Egyptian factory, co-owned by British Aerospace (BAe), is developing an improved version of the Soviet-designed Scud missile. BAe withheld comment until it had seen the programme

Star 25/6/91.

254

2 more call-up cases dropped

Charges of refusing and failing to serve in the SA Defence Force were withdrawn against two more objectors in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday

Clyde Wynter (30) of Saxonwold, Johannesburg, had been charged with refusing to report for duty, and Wayne Boshier (24) of Buccleuch, Sandton, had been

charged with failing to report for duty

The Conscientious Objector Support Group, said yesterday "These cases extend the possibility of further withdrawals beyond the scope of last week's withdrawal of charges against Alan Storey and Wally Rontsch, who had both refused to serve in the SADF"

Form defence units union

By IKE MOTSAPI

DEFENCE units must be formed by trained soldiers of the ANC and PAC to protect blacks from harassment by organisations such as the CCB, trade unionists said at the weekend.

Delegates attending the third national congress of the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union in

Johannesburg were told that defence units should be formed by all cadres of the liberation struggle.

These could come from the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's Azanian Peoples Liberation Army "as a matter of urgency".

In one of the resolu-

tions adopted by the congress, Saccawu said: "These units must be equipped and armed for defence.

"Members of the community must be urged to join them regardless of political affiliation because they will be expected to democratically run, control and monitor such defence units."

The union also re-

solved to work hard towards the "total eradication" of the homeland system.

To achieve this the union pledged to vigorously campaign in all homelands with the aim of gaining more support to help destroy them.

During elections Ms Edna Sithembe became the first woman to be elected as first vice-president of Saccawu.

254

(scribble)

Sowetan

2576/91

(scribble)

Military pensioners to get increases

MILITARY pensioners of all population groups will benefit from an increase of more than 15 percent in their pension starting from July 1.

The acting National President of South African Legion Mr Sam Blackman disclosed that his organisation was satisfied that military pensions for the disabled, widows and dependants allowances will be increased from next month by 19,28 percent.

He said the information was of vital importance to more than 11 600 military pensioners of all population groups who have voiced their disappointment that no increases in their pensions were announced in the Budget speech of March 20, 1991.

By ISAAC MOLEDI

However, Blackman stressed that the improvement would be based on an adjustment of 6.5 percent for the backlog, and increases of 12, 11 and 10 percent respectively for the standard, middle and higher categories of pensioners. *Sowetan 27/6/91* **355**

He said that his organisation contended that the improvements should be considered only as 'interim adjustment' pending the outcome of the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the military pensions matters - a report which was presently under investigation.

Sites to be opened for UN checks

SA agrees to sign nuclear arms treaty

B/Day 28/6/91

254

SA WOULD sign the international Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT), which restricts the acquisition of atomic weapons and monitors all nuclear activities, government announced yesterday.

President F.W. de Klerk said in a statement the Cabinet had decided SA would accede to the NPT because the world order and the military situation in southern Africa had changed dramatically recently.

Foreign Minister P.W. Botha said yesterday SA had "certainly developed the capacity and potential to produce an explosive nuclear device"

But the country had never tested such a weapon. He refused to confirm or deny whether it possessed such a device

Botha told a Press conference in Pretoria that "all fears that SA will ever make use of such devices will be allayed" after it signed the NPT.

The announcement is expected to be



● BOTHA

DARIUS SANAI

welcomed around the world as SA had held off previous attempts to get it to sign

De Klerk said that by signing SA would be able to achieve "the long-standing goal" of creating a nuclear-free zone in southern Africa. Botha said discussions had taken place with several Frontline states on establishing such a nuclear-free zone

He said the move was "in no way" motivated by a desire to accelerate the lifting of sanctions, "which will go anyway".

The NPT, which has more than 115 signatories, was drawn up by the UK, the US and the Soviet Union in 1968 to restrict nuclear weapons capability to the superpowers and their immediate allies.

Under the terms of the NPT, a member state has to open all its nuclear sites to inspection by members of the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The end of the cold war, the advent of democracy in Central and Eastern Europe and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola were all reasons contributing to the Cabinet's decision, De Klerk said

As a signatory, SA would have to submit all aspects of its nuclear programme to IAEA inspections and safeguards, including its uranium conversion and commercial enrichment facilities at Valindaba and its fuel fabrication plant at Pelindaba.

□ To Page 2

Treaty

The Koeberg power reactors, the Safari 1 research reactor and all SA's nuclear exports are already safeguarded according to NPT conditions

Successive US governments have expressed the hope that SA would overturn its reluctance to join the NPT, which was seen as a symbolic sticking point in SA's international relations

Last month a senior official at the US-based Carnegie Endowment for Peace said that it would be a "very, very significant event" showing a "change of heart" on SA's part if it chose to accede to the treaty

SA has often been accused of manufacturing and testing nuclear weapons, although this has always been denied

It is believed that SA's reluctance to sign the NPT was linked largely to its belief

that, because of sanctions, it would be unable to exercise its full treaty rights, including uranium exports and the exchange of nuclear technology.

The NPT has a rocky history. France and China — both known nuclear powers — have refused to sign it. Other countries believed to have the capacity to build nuclear weapons, including Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil and India, have expressed dissatisfaction with what they believe to be a superpower ploy to keep nuclear weapons to themselves while making little effort to reduce their own stocks of nuclear warheads

Israel, which has been accused of collaborating with SA to produce nuclear weapons, has also refused to sign

□ From Page 1

254

SOUTH AFRICA TO SIGN THE Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, committing the country to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons.

254 CR 28/6/91

PRETORIA. — South Africa is to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, committing the country to refrain from building nor acquiring nuclear weapons.

This was announced by President F W de Klerk late yesterday

He said the cabinet had approved the decision because the world order and the military situation in Southern Africa had changed dramatically in recent years

By signing the treaty South Africa will also allow inspection of all its nuclear facilities

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha, who read Mr De Klerk's statement at a news conference, said South Africa had "two or three" nuclear facilities. He refused to say if South Africa had developed nuclear weapons but said it had the ability to do so

"This decision will allay any fears that

South Africa would make use of such devices," he said

Mr Botha said South Africa had never tested a nuclear weapon but declined to confirm or deny whether it had ever produced one

He said South Africa had never co-operated with any other state in developing a nuclear-weapons capacity

Anti-apartheid campaigners have alleged that South Africa and Israel have co-operated on nuclear research and that Pretoria has had a nuclear-weapons programme since the mid-1970s

The decision to sign the treaty will end years of South African resistance to joining the treaty, which so far has 141 signatories

The treaty commits member nations neither to build nor acquire nuclear weapons and to open nuclear facilities to periodic inspection

In return, the three nations that have acknowledged production of nuclear weapons — the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain — pledge to work toward disarmament and provide peaceful nuclear

technology to other treaty members

President De Klerk cited the end of the Cold War, the resolution of conflicts in neighbouring states and South Africa's warming relations with foreign countries as grounds for the decision

The decision also indicates the South African government's optimism about the lifting of international sanctions

Mr Botha said South Africa would sign the treaty as "soon as the required constitutional and administrative arrangements have been made" Steps had already been initiated to do this, he said

Asked to explain past reluctance to signing the treaty, Mr Botha said "We were isolated there was an arms embargo against us For years we lived in Southern Africa with a threat of a conventional war There was a potential deterrent inherent in the capacity to produce a nuclear explosive device in those circumstances That in itself has passed"

Mr Botha said the decision to sign the treaty had been conveyed to the United States, the USSR and Britain Their reaction had been that the decision was "historic, dramatic and very welcome", he said

In London, government officials said the British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, would send a message of congratulations to President De Klerk

Britain hoped the decision would encourage other states in Southern Africa and elsewhere to sign the treaty and agree not to divert nuclear materials into weapons

The announcement is expected to be welcomed around the world

Mr De Klerk said that by signing the treaty, South Africa would be able to achieve "the long-standing goal" of creating a nuclear-free zone in Southern Africa

Mr Botha said at the press conference that advanced discussions had already taken place with several frontline states on establishing a nuclear-free zone — Sapa

Spying for the CCB denied

By Shirley Woodgate

254

Claims made on M-Net by former Johannesburg city councillor Dave Verster that he spied for the CCB from 1974 to November last year have been denied by the SADF and the leader of the National Party council caucus, Koos Roets

In an interview with The Star, Mr Verster claimed that while he was a member of the city council he checked on "subversive activities" in the then banned ANC and PAC, and also certain trade unions including Cosatu and Nactu, attending meetings where he was trusted as he was thought to be a DP councillor (He crossed the floor from the NP to the DP in 1989.)

He was told to "cover" the

Hiemstra Commission into the council spy scandal exposed by The Star and ensure that "many things did not come out"

While on the council Mr Verster ran into trouble with the NP over alleged fraud, and crossed the floor to the DP

Asked to comment on Mr Verster's alleged spying activities, the SADF denied that Mr Verster was ever a member of the CCB, pointing out that it was not in existence in 1974 and that its activities were suspended early in 1990

NP leader Koos Roets dismissed all spy claims while Mr Verster was a councillor "He would certainly never have been allowed to represent the NP if he was a spy But I do not believe he ever was a spy"

15/9/82
Roets



SA to sign nuclear weapons-free treaty

254

Sowetan 28/6/91

THE Government will sign the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in southern Africa

President FW de Klerk announced yesterday that the decision to accede to the treaty was taken at a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

South Africa had established an advanced nuclear technology base and industry, De Klerk said in a statement read on his behalf by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha at the Union Buildings in Pretoria

“Accession to the NPT will facilitate the international exchange of nuclear technology

Political Staff

which is not only important for the maintenance and further development of South Africa's own nuclear programme, but will also benefit its neighbouring states and the international nuclear community,” De Klerk added

Asked whether South Africa had nuclear weapons at the moment, Botha said: “South Africa has developed the capacity and the potential to produce a nuclear explosive device

“This decision by the Cabinet allays any fears that South Africa will ever make use of such devices.”

New gap for conscientious objectors

By GAVIN EVANS

THE gap for political conscientious objectors opened further this week when charges were withdrawn against two men on trial for failing to report for military service.

Wayne Boshier, 24, of Sandton, and Clyde Wynter, 30, of Saxonwold, walked free from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday after after the attorney general withdrew charges against them for failing to do their army camps.

Last week charges were withdrawn against Rev Alan Storey and Wallie Rontsch for refusing to do military service, but this weeks withdrawal was the first involving the lesser offence of failing to report.

Over the past seven years scores of objectors have been fined or received suspended prison sentences for not turning up for military service

According to End Conscription Campaign chairman Chris de Villiers, what this week's decision suggests is that objectors now no longer need to report for their camps and national service, and may not even need to notify the SADF of their refusal to serve.

The "provisional" suspension of prosecutions of objectors was announced by the ministry of defence last week, pending the outcome of an SADF investigation into objection headed by former SADF Chief of Staff General Ian Gleeson. Conscription lawyers say it is likely that the commission will extend the definition of objectors to include those refusing to serve on moral or ethical, as well as religious grounds

The ECC yesterday made a submission to the Gleeson Committee arguing that if conscription is continued, or re-introduced by a democratically elected government, "the right to conscientious objection should be be . . . enshrined in a Bill of Rights".

SA nuclear ban gets warm welcome, but . . .

ARG 28/6/91
254

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — A widely-respected authority on the spread of nuclear weapons and technology warned today that there would continue to be doubts about the South African government's nuclear agenda even when all nuclear installations in the country were opened up to international scrutiny

President De Klerk announced yesterday the South African government would sign the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in Southern Africa

Mr Leonard Spector, a senior associate with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who advises members of Congress on the issue, urged the government to move swiftly to dispel what doubts might remain

"I must say the decision of the South African Cabinet to accede to the treaty is a step of enormous importance in the global effort to control the spread of nuclear weapons

"It is an act of great significance, a very hopeful development

"This is the first time a country with a recognised potential for making weapons-grade material has developed its technology to that level before acceding to the treaty. It sets a tremendously important precedent

"But how effective will international inspection be in ensuring that South Africa does not develop a nuclear military capability?

"Only about 15 kg of material is needed for a bomb. That is not a great deal and it is not highly radioactive — so it can be easily concealed

"What we need are effective means of reassuring the international com-

munity that South Africa did not acquire some secret cache of weapons-grade material prior to opening up the country's facilities to inspection

"If we could look at the detailed production records of South Africa's nuclear facilities and establish where the material ended up, we could make a guesstimate of whether or not a significant amount of weapons-grade material was unaccounted for"

Mr Spector said a "burden of persuasion" lay with the South African authorities

"After all, there were reports of a testing site as far back as 1977 and other reports of South Africa developing weapons-grade material

"Suspicions are not dispelled simply by acceding to the treaty. On the face of things there is cause for concern and it needs to be addressed"

News of the Cabinet's decision to sign the treaty came as no surprise on Capitol Hill and at the State Department

Negotiations on the treaty with successive South African governments have been going on since the mid-1970s and there has been wide speculation that President De Klerk would make an announcement on the matter prior to any decision by President Bush on the lifting of sanctions

An official remarked "This makes it a whole lot easier for the president to go ahead and lift sanctions. It will reinforce the positive image of the De Klerk government"

Sapa-Reuter reports from London that Britain has welcomed South Africa's announcement.

Officials said Prime Minister Mr John Major would send a message of congratulation to President De Klerk, expressing "delight" at the step

NIS man cannot be named ²⁵⁴ court

VERA VON LIERES

AN application by State prosecutor Joe Davidowitz to hear a National Intelligence Service (NIS) operative's testimony in camera was yesterday upheld in the Johannesburg Regional Court

Magistrate O Rautenbach ruled that the Press could be present to protect the interest of the public but could not disclose the NIS man's identity

The NIS man, Mr X, was testifying in the trial of Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo, assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi, office staffer Baba Schalk and Numsa general secretary Moses Mayekiso, who have pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and assaulting security policeman Monge Maleka

NDAM 28/6/91
Opposed

Mr X said various people's lives could be endangered if his testimony was not heard in camera

Defence attorney John Myburgh opposed the application on the basis that Mr X's name was already public

In his testimony, Mr X said he was telephoned at his offices by ANC member Gibson Makandla who told him that a policeman, Maleka, had been "arrested"

Makandla asked for the name and telephone number of a senior police officer at John Vorster Square

Naidoo took over the telephone conversation and said he wanted to resolve the Maleka incident with the police in the light of the political situation in SA

Mr X said he wrote down the essentials of the conversation and supplied his head office with the information

Cross-examined by Myburgh on the notes he took down after the telephone conversation, Mr X said the fact that Maleka was a security policeman was put to him by Makandla. He denied that several facts in his notes were inaccurate

District surgeon Mary Darsky testified earlier she examined Maleka after his alleged abduction and found a bruise on his head, a blood stain on the left leg of his trousers and an abrasion on his right leg.

The case continues today

□ In yesterday's report on the trial, Business Day incorrectly reported that Lt Gerhardus Engelbrecht had told the court he had been instructed by security police chief Brig Piet du Toit to order security policeman Monge Maleka to look out for SACP official Geraldine Fraser

Engelbrecht's evidence in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Wednesday was that Du Toit had ordered Engelbrecht to follow up any information on Operation Vula

The error is regretted

91

1990 R'000

67 397

11 533 (3 560) 2 280

10 253 2 367

7 886 668

8 554 2 337

131

6 217 (4 462) (10 960)

(9 205) 18 756

293

9 551

4 593 held in police blitz



Ex-DP councillor tells of role as spy

SITimes 30/6/91

A FORMER Democratic Party city councillor this week told how he lived a secret life as a double agent — spying on his colleagues and even duping his wife.

He is Dave Verster, 35, the former National Party councillor who helped the Democratic Party gain control of the Johannesburg council in May last year by crossing the floor to join the opposition.

According to Mr Verster, not even his wife, Salome, knew he was also Lieutenant Johann Steyn, a fictitious member of the SAP, who crossed borders at will to take part in clandestine security operations.

Mr Verster said he was also a member of the SA Defence Force's Directorate Military Intelligence codenamed Medici.

Suspended

The SADF has disputed his allegations, although Mr Verster has a military identification card and rank of lieutenant.

Mr Verster was suspended from the DP in October last year following his arrest for civil debt and resigned from the Johannesburg city council a month later.

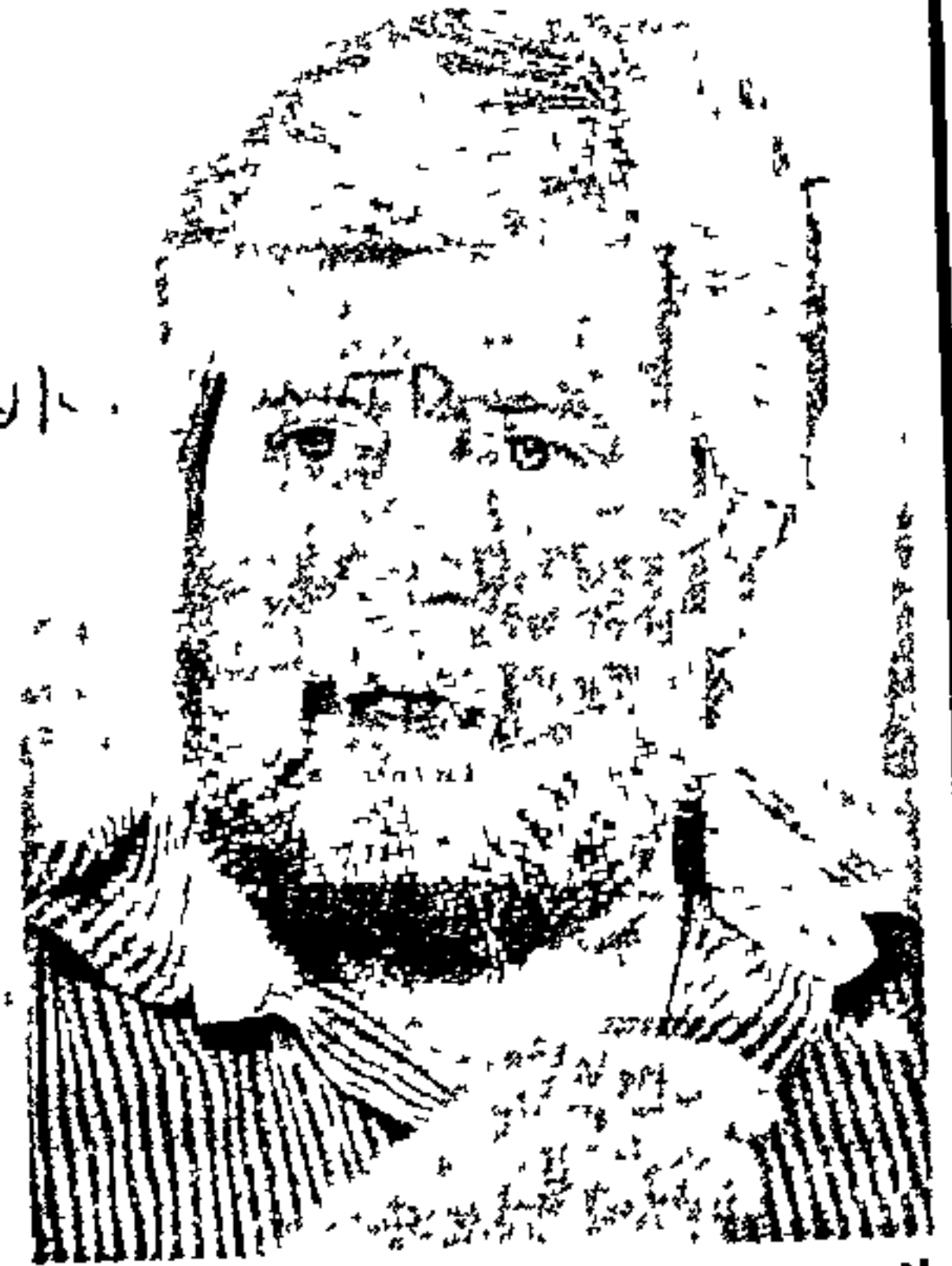
Mr Verster, who says he no longer has any connections with the military after resigning from the SADF and the CCB at the end of November, also claims that.

● While serving as a councillor he spied on trade unions, monitored

By STEPHANIE HULL

council colleagues and was ordered to keep a watching brief on the Hiemstra commission of inquiry into the Johannesburg council's spy ring;

● His task was to ensure the spy ring was not linked to the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau, subject



DAVE VERSTER: 'Deep cover agent'

of the Harms commission of inquiry into alleged security force hit squads.

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

● His identity as a military agent was not known to the spy handlers on the council payroll,

● He was not recruited as a CCB agent, but simply told by his DMI controllers — three months after the Hiemstra commission had been appointed — that they wanted him to keep a close eye on the proceedings,

Targets

● Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and Dr Beyers Naude's daughter, Liesel — who was running Idasa's Johannesburg office at the time — were two of his leftwing targets,

● He was recruited at the age of 21 into D40, an elite clandestine unit — codenamed Barnacle — identified by the Harms commission as the forerun-

□ To Page 2

0 airlift orphans

BRING 298 from the ANC's dom College in an war orphans to South Africa

modated in an entral Pretoria. er an ANC guer- 1979, was estab- is home to 400 and 500 at secon-

fairs officials is about the arri-

that two plane-

loads of 400-700 children, teachers and parents will arrive in SA in the last week of July. SITimes 30/6/91

This will be the largest number of ANC exiles to return to South Africa.

The repatriation of the children is the beginning of winding-down operations at the college. Donors had indicated they were no longer prepared to sponsor an ANC project outside South Africa

A South African government doctor is expected to travel to Tanzania soon to inoculate the children

Meanwhile, the ANC is looking for suitable accommodation for the children

One possibility could be the old premises of Hillview School near Bloed Street in Pretoria

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY: Page 7

Medals for bush war heroes

2574
30/6/91

By HERMAN JANSEN
TWO SADF bush war heroes were honoured posthumously yesterday with the Honoris Crux for bravery.

Another six Honoris Crux medals were awarded, all for heroism inside South Africa.

Yesterday the fathers of Lieutenant James Thomas and Rifleman Adrian Thom, who died in southern Angola, accepted the medals from Defence Minister Magnus Malan.



COURAGE ON PARADE

In 1987 Rifleman Thom, the gunner of a Ratel, managed to disable an enemy tank before being killed by a shell from another tank. Lieutenant Thomas died in 1986 while trying to res-

cue two soldiers who had tried to swim through a sluice in a dam wall.

A third posthumous medal was awarded to Rifleman Enner Rosenberg, who died last year while saving the lives of three people caught in a fire in Vereeniging.

Maloy, Enner's best friend, also received the medal for his heroism in the fire.

Warrant Officer Martin Lewies, 41, and Staff Sergeant Ruan du Plessis, 30, won medals for pulling to safety the pilot of an aircraft which crashed near their offices at Potchefstroom last year.

L-Cpl Maloy, S-Sgt Du Plessis, Lt Hulley, WO Lewies and Rfn Gregory

Lieutenant Clifford Hulley received his medal for the courage he displayed when passengers of a minibus threw a hand-grenade at a roadblock.

Rifleman Athol Gregory won his medal for crossing a torrential river with a rope to rescue four people trapped in a tree during floods in Natal in 1987.

Lance-Corporal Johnny

Spy in the council

From Page 1

ner of the CCB, although the CCB had been disbanded in the wake of the Harms commission findings, D40 was still operating within the SADF.

● The CCB was formed after an abortive dual operation in Soweto on December 14 1988, when a shootout between an undercover police squad and SADF troops left two policemen and an informer dead.

● CCB managing director Joe Verster — a former SADF colonel — is his cousin

Mr Verster is the first self-confessed security agent to go on record as claiming he served simultaneously as an SADF and CCB member

Father

He claims he was a "deep cover agent" with specific instructions to infiltrate Cosatu and win the confidence of officials to "get inside the ANC"

He said his cover was so effective he was never named by either the Hiemstra or the Harms commission.

He also told of his efforts to get to know Dr Beyers Naude's only daughter

"I spent hours hanging around Nino's in Braamfontein, drinking endless cups of coffee and talking to the leftwingers who frequented the restaurant," he said

"Eventually it paid off and I was able to meet Liesel and get close to her — with a view to getting information about her

father — by gaining her interest in a couple of proposed community projects," said Mr Verster

Miss Naude, 40, confirmed yesterday she knew Mr Verster and had seen him several times

"I never really trusted him because he made no secret of his military background and told me he was from a right-wing family against whom he had rebelled politically," she said

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer said there were rumours at the time of Mr Verster's defection of "some involvement with the security forces in one or other form".

However, he said, "we had nothing to hide, therefore nothing to fear"

Former Johannesburg mayor Koos Roets, leader of the NP caucus in the council, said "There was no indication that he was a spy"

The DP's chief whip in the council, Mr Paul Asherson, said "If I could believe this I might get angry, but I don't believe it"

"Dave Verster was investigated at the time of his defection and we found nothing to disqualify him as a DP representative

"I knew Joe Verster was related to him, but, frankly, I've heard so much nonsense about Mr Verster I no longer know what to believe"

Mr Verster's sister, Mrs Sarie van Niekerk, said yesterday she didn't know what to believe either

"I don't believe he was a military agent Dave has had one job after another

254 and he's always been in debt.

"That's why he spent more than seven months in prison, and he was only released after my husband and I drew our life savings to pay more than R3 000 that he owed

"He left our house on Friday night without saying goodbye and without repaying the money. I'm deeply hurt by the way he left and I have no idea where he has gone," said Mrs Van Niekerk.

Mr Verster was sent to Diepkloof Prison last September after failing to appear in court in connection with fraud charges.

The first charge arose from a R3 000 donation to his October 1988 National Party election campaign, which he allegedly utilised for personal use

Names

A second charge related to a dishonoured cheque for R3 000

His stay in prison was extended when he was unable to pay an R8 000 debt for which he had been summonsed

The fraud charges against him were dropped in November.

Before leaving South Africa this weekend to make a new life for himself, Mr Verster said although he had decided to go public with his story, he was not prepared to reveal the names of fellow agents or their controllers

Nor would he risk jeopardising ongoing intelligence operations by divulging details of those he had been involved in

Confessions of a secret agent

STIMES 30/6/71.

254

FOR the past 18 years, I have lived by three names.

I was christened Barend David Jacobus Verster. In the field, I was known as Lieutenant Johann Steyn.

My third name — the codename under which I reported to my handlers — was Medic.

I was practically born to be an agent. My family liked to boast that we have produced more generals than any other military family.

They include my uncles, Jim, who retired as chief of the SA Air Force, Victor, former Commissioner of Prisons after whom the prison from which Nelson Mandela was released was named, Theuns, former Commissioner of Police in Soweto, and Frans, who is with the SA Medical Services and currently attached to 5 Reconnaissance Regiment at Phalaborwa.

Career

There are also several cousins in the Defence Force, including the now notorious Joe, erstwhile colonel and former managing director of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

It was always taken for granted that I would follow in my father's footsteps. I grew up in an atmosphere of discipline and patriotism that left little doubt about my career path.

But what no one prepared me for — what no one could have warned me about — was the isolation and the loneliness that comes with living a lie in the service of your country.

The lies and deception that were necessary to hide my true task — the midnight phone calls and the mysterious "business" trips that kept me away from home and out of contact with loved ones for weeks — became as natural to me as saluting a superior officer.

I had been trained, and trained well, to be a chameleon, to be at ease in any company, to be self-reliant and innovative in any situation.

Marriage

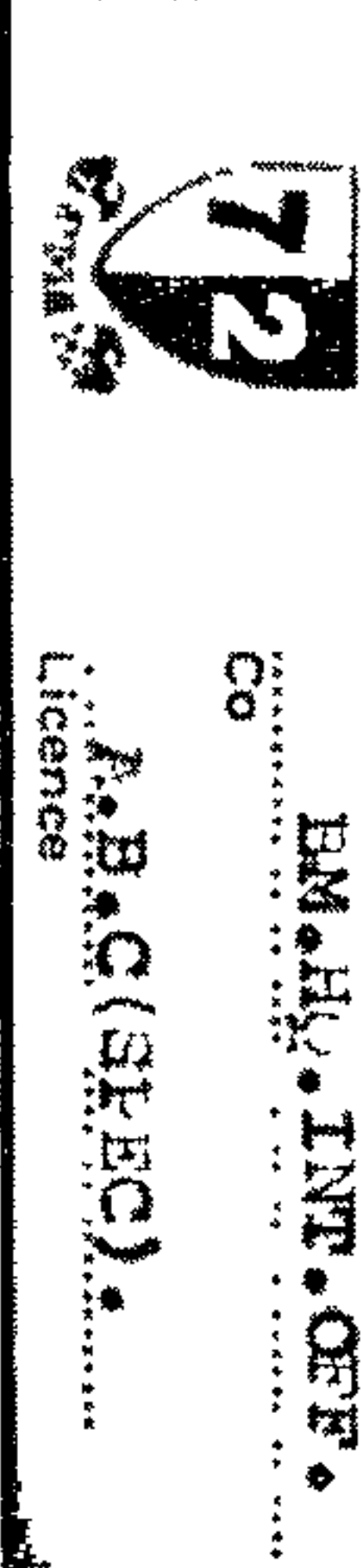
The only woman I have ever loved had no training of any kind to prepare her for life with me. She never even had the benefit of knowing what I really did for a living.

During the all-too-brief three years of our marriage, Salome never knew I was a full-time officer with Military Intelligence.

I had chosen to share my life with a wonderful woman — but all I could give her was the part of me that was a carefully constructed lie.

In the end, the secrecy, the strain, the unexplained

DAVE VERSTER, former DP city councillor, tells of his life as a secret agent and member of the shady Civil Co-operation Bureau



IDENTIFICATION ... Dave Verster's SADF identity card

SADF DENIES HIS CLAIMS

THE SA Defence Force says it has no record of Dave Verster's claims that he was a member of Military Intelligence for 18 years.

In a statement issued this weekend, an SADF spokesman said:

"According to our computer records, Mr Verster served in the defence force as a private from January 9 1974 to December 13 1979. He was discharged for misconduct."

absences from home, were more than she could deal with. I don't blame her. No woman should be expected to live like that.

How did I become an intelligence officer in the SA Defence Force?

Patriotism is something I learnt at my mother's knee. I love my country, and I always will.

I was born on a farm in the Western Transvaal and

grew up in Johannesburg. My family was poor and I went to school in Langlaagte where I joined the Voortrekker Movement at an early age.

I was handling out pamphlets at political meetings and working for the National Party in my early teens.

It was that early start in politics that inspired me to work my way up through the ranks and eventually stand for the Johannesburg city council on a National Party ticket in 1988.

I was 18 years old when I first donned a uniform — and I've never really been out of one since.

I was drafted as a national serviceman in 1974 and after my basic training, joined the Permanent Force and applied to join Air Force Intelligence.

At the end of 1975, I went to work for a parastatal which was a front company for an intelligence-gathering operation in the anti-sanctions campaign.

That information was fed to the Directorate of Military Intelligence.

DNI staff selection is extremely strict and my acceptance was undoubtedly influenced by my strong family connections with the military. But I wanted the job. It offered opportunities that would attract any young man, and I be-

lieved wholeheartedly in the cause.

The selectors promised a life of adventure and that promise was fulfilled — but the price was no chance of ever leading a normal life.

Training

I learnt only years later that this also meant it was unwise to have a family. DMI was not happy when I married — a wife complicates the business of security and, much as I love children, the dangers of my work made me decide not to have any.

My first intelligence work was very straight. I began as a non-commissioned officer which is the best way to start and worked my way through the ranks learning how to gather intelligence.

After completing an officers' training course at the Oudtshoorn Infantry School in 1977, I was asked to join a special unit known as D40.

Enemies

This top secret unit — whose members call themselves "The Crows" — was so covert that not even my commanding officers knew about it. Members knew only what they needed to know — you could pass a Crow in a corridor and never know he was one.

But D40 was the forefront of what the public knows as the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

I was recruited to D40 because of my industrial espionage background. The job was to gather intelligence from our enemies to strengthen the SADF.

I cannot say if it was right or wrong to do what we were doing — but it fitted in with the psychosis I had grown up with. We had to collect information to win battles against South Africa's enemies.

Unit D40, code named Barnacle, was made up of carefully selected recruits who were mature, intelligent, well-balanced people.



DRESSED UP ... Dave Verster in his 5 Recce uniform with full lieutenant's rank

The concept that they were Rambo types is laughably far from the truth. The job is not an easy one, the psychological demands are heavy and a Rambo-type wouldn't have lasted long.

Most of us were bright enough to obtain a university degree with ease and although we were not killed, we could kill if we had to — and we did.

After my training and obtaining technical information while I worked for various companies.

From 1979 to 1987, I was seconded to 5 Recce and took part in a number of cross-border operations.

Double

There was always danger. Every operation frightened the hell out of us but, at the same time, we lived on an adrenalin high.

In 1985 I assumed another persona — that of Lieutenant Hendrik Johann Steyn, policeman. My identity number was that of a stillborn child, and once in possession of a valid ID book in Steyn's name,

to the Democratic Party. Let me state for the record that neither my election as an NP councillor, nor my crossing of the floor was part of an intelligence plot.

I stood for the NP because I believed in them at the time. I switched allegiance to the DP because I became frustrated at the failure of the council to move towards real reform.

Serving on the council was the fulfilment of a personal ambition, and had nothing to do with my covert professional life.

What is true is that once I joined the DP, I was asked by my DMI controllers to pass on any information about fellow councillors to the newly formed CCB.

Evil

Ironically, I never found anything subversive enough about my DP council colleagues to pass on.

The past eight months have seen my life taking a different turn from that which I envisaged. Perhaps recent events have influenced me to come clean about my secret life, but the real reason I've chosen to tell my story is because I believe President F.W. de Klerk deserves the chance to prove himself and it can only happen once the truth about clandestine organisations is out.

A large part of that truth is that the CCB never was the evil, amoral organisation people believe it to have been.

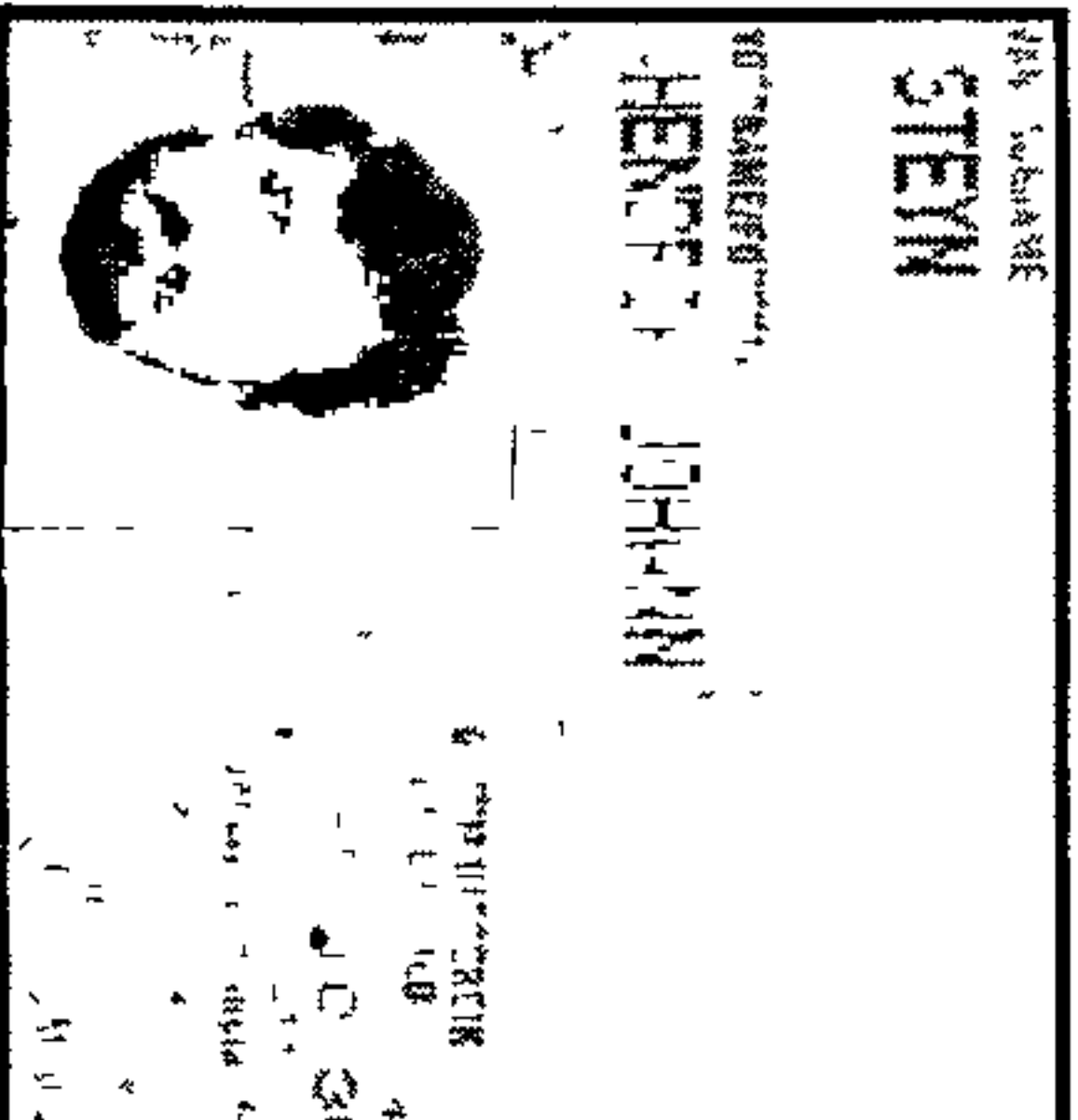
Lonely

It was a necessary intelligence-gathering organisation, no different from the CIA, Mossad or MI6.

Now my double life began in earnest. Dave Verster — rising star at local level in the National Party — worked for Niccon Tools by day and went home to Merendale and his wife by night.

Johann Steyn — border-hopping cop who was away from home for weeks on end — had no wife, but he knew a lot of people. I could never take Salome anywhere in case one of them recognised me.

This was my lifestyle until 1988 — the year I was divorced and the year I was elected city councillor. Much has been speculated about my subsequent defection, six months later, I had lived



NEW PERSONA ... the false identity document that Dave Verster used while working for Military Intelligence

... the false identity document that Dave Verster used while working for Military Intelligence

... the false identity document that Dave Verster used while working for Military Intelligence

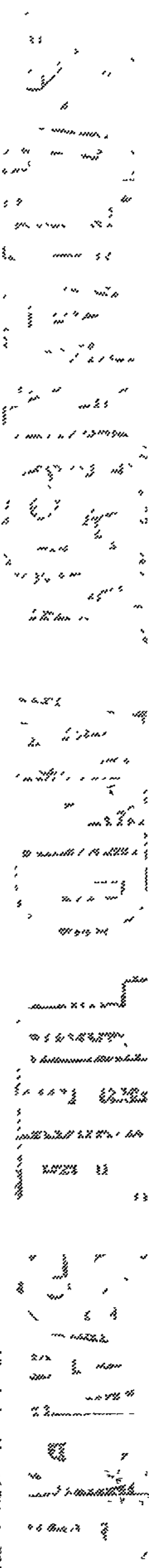
EX-WIFE IN DARK

THE former wife of former city councillor Dave Verster said this week that she had not known about his clandestine operations as a Military Intelligence agent.

Salome Verster said his lifestyle had "taken its toll on their marriage" but that she had remarried and had a new life.

Although I bear him no grudges he is out of my life now," she said.

"I never knew what was happening while we were married, I only found out after our divorce."



THE South African Defence Force has sent its chaplains into war — against Satanism in SADF ranks.

By HERMAN JANSEN

A unique policy directive for the identification and combating of Satanism, drawn up over five months, has been approved by the Defence Force Command Council

It makes compulsory the reporting to the chaplain-general of occultism and Satanism inside the SADF

A senior SADF chaplain revealed this week that every SADF unit in the country had reported cases of occultism and Satanism

When reported, the servicemen receive pastoral treatment

"We don't call in the military police We don't lock him up in detention barracks," said Dominee (Colonel) Attie Bezuidenhout, 47, the SADF's senior staff officer, church liaison

"Our aim is to free these men from Satanism, to try to win them for Christ"

He said Satanism in South African society had been growing rapidly since 1989, with the SADF reflecting the trend

The colonel said national instability was one of the main reasons for the upsurge in Satanism

National servicemen have become unashamed about Satanism and actively try to recruit members

It's war as army chaplains take the devil by the horns

ST Times 30/6/91

Colonel Bezuidenhout said the directive to combat Satanism was the first of its kind in Western defence forces

"To us it was not a theoretical exercise," he said "We were confronted by the fact that SADF members were involved in Satanism"

Dramatic

He revealed that

● Every SADF unit inside South Africa had reported cases of national servicemen practising occultism or Satanism

● Statistics last year showed 42 proven cases and 74 suspected cases of occultism and Satanism within the SADF

● Figures for 1991 are still sketchy, but with the help of the directive, which makes identification easier, initial reports show a dramatic increase this year

● In 100 percent of the reported cases, the practitioners were initiated into the occult and Satanism while still at school — one in Std 4 by his father

● One Satanist told a chaplain that his

mission had been to "win" over the whole August 1990 intake of national servicemen for Satan. He attempted to get hold of personal files of the national servicemen to fulfil his aim

● Only "single cases" of permanent force members practising Satanism have been found

The most "innocent" of the five types of occultism identified by the SADF is spiritualism, where the Ouya board, "automatic writing" and "visions" are dabbled with

Through magic, mysticism (yoga, astral travelling) and clairvoyance, spiritualism eventually ends in Satanism — and rituals and ritual sex, the slaughtering and sacrifice of animals and the invocation of Satan

Colonel Bezuidenhout said "We had a case near a base in the plateau during the recent Walpurgisnacht, where a dog had apparently being sacrificed — they could not find a cat

"Because of the discipline inside a military installation, Satanists can't do what

they want, although they'll try, given half a chance"

He said chaplain services had two hard cases — known as "Category D" These were Satanists who persisted with their activities and who refused pastoral help or to discuss Christianity

"But you keep on trying to talk to him And you try to make sure he does not have the chance to spread his influence inside the SADF

"You can't send a national serviceman home — he has to finish his training "We put them in jobs where they do not have direct influence and contact with other servicemen, or sleep in the same bungalow"

Demon

He said a chaplain in the Cape recently managed to convert a serviceman who had been a Satanist priest

"While he was busy praying for him, the demon inside him cried out 'He is my priest, leave him alone'"

Colonel Bezuidenhout said there were many reasons for the growing interest in the occult

"The intensification of our insecurities plays a major role

"Because of the growth in violence, people want to know what is going to happen in future. Then they get involved in fortune telling, or magic, or try to escape into mysticism"