

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE.

1992

JANUARY — MARCH

PAC threatens to create private army inside SA

Star 2/11/92

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The armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, has threatened to set up a "legal" private army inside South Africa.

Apia's secretary of defence, Sabelo Phama, said in a new year message from the organization's headquarters in Dar es Salaam "Since private armies are not illegal, we will watch the regime closely and if it continues the sponsorship of violence among the oppressed, we will recommend to the PAC leadership the formation of an elite specialised training camp inside the country for the defence of the people."

He added that the purpose of the unit would be defensive only and would be reviewed if State-sponsored violence continued. "The experience of Apia in its recent combat against the SAP is that the SAP is totally demoralised, fatigued, confused and poorly trained," Mr Phama said. President de Klerk in his new year's message called for closer co-operation in southern Africa "South Africa is part of Afri-

ca Her people of all colours, cultures and creeds belong to Africa, as much as the citizens of any other country on our continent," he said "Logically, therefore, close co-operation between South Africa, her neighbouring states and even countries further afield would be in the best interests of everybody"

Discussing events within the country, Mr de Klerk said "To those who feel threatened by reform, mostly the minority — I give the assurance that the Government will not allow standards to be overthrown"

Prevent

He added "It is possible to prevent domination and abuse of power, and it is possible to effectively protect all minority groups and minorities against this You may rest assured that it will be done"

"Simultaneously, there is doubt and suspicion among especially our black population They fear that reform will fall short of fulfilling their desire for full political rights and equal opportunities"

"To them I want to give the assurance that those who are sincere about negotiation — and that includes the Govern-

ment — are absolutely committed to bringing about an equitable dispensation All South Africans must be and will be first class citizens in the new South Africa," he said

In his new year's message, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht called for co-operative self-determination within a framework of a commonwealth of nations, instead of a unitary state of different peoples

"Without self-determination there can be no freedom Without freedom there can be no peace, and without peace there can be no security, but only clashes, blood-letting and manslaughter," he said

Transvaal Administrator Dame Hough, in his new year's message, warned that a new dispensation would not be successful if violence and anarchy were allowed to continue

There were severe problems facing the province, in particular a shortage of housing for the urbanising population, he said, adding "It is projected that by the year 2000 in the central, eastern and western Witwatersrand, including the Vaal Triangle, provision has to be made for an additional 3,3 million people"

The Rev Dr Stanley Mogoeba,

presiding bishop of the Methodist Church, called for the country to work for peace in his new year message He said the Church, trade unions and the business community, including the emergent black business fraternity, were in a good position to work toward peace

"As totalitarian regimes collapse in infamy around the world, so South Africa finds itself in the enviable position of having found an incredible amount of common ground in the quest for a fresh political order and peace — so aptly expressed at Codesa, despite the differences that emerged This provides hope for political and economic growth in the future, and a secure social structure for all," he said

King Mswati III of Swaziland appealed to all Swazi nationals in exile to return home so that they could participate in national dialogue aimed at "mapping out the future political direction of the country"

The King's invitation to exiles was made on his behalf on Tuesday by Prime Minister Obed Dlamini when he delivered his new year message in Mbabane

● Ystergarde revelations raise new tensions — Page 10

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Israeli diplomat denies Inkatha combat training

~~1/25/92~~ (25/4)

STAR 2/11/92

By Patrick Laurence

Reports that Israel gave military training to 200 Inkatha men were devoid of all truth, Israeli Ambassador to SA Zvi Gov-Ari said in a New Year's interview.

"We have never, as the government of Israel, been involved in this kind of activity with any political group or party from South Africa."

Israel had only been involved — "and proudly so" — in training members of the black community in medical, agricultural, educational and developmental skills, the ambassador insisted.

Some 600 black South Africans had been trained in these spheres over the past three years, Mr Gov-Ari said, adding: "We will continue to do so. It is the only way we find appropriate to help the people of South Africa."

Asked whether it was possible that non-government agencies in Israel had given Inkatha men military training, Mr Gov-Ari replied: "I have no knowledge of it. I'm sure that no private company could do it without the knowledge of the authorities."

Mr Gov-Ari stressed that Israel's non-military training courses were open to blacks across the political spectrum, without discrimination in favour of people from one ideological camp rather than another.

He acknowledged that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had visited Israel as a guest of his government about four months ago, but said a visit by ANC leader Nelson Mandela was in the offing.

"(King Goodwill) was interested in aid in the agricultural field. We promised to send a group of experts to KwaZulu to

assist in agricultural training and cattle raising. We have the knowledge and can assist."

But, Mr Gov-Ari hastened to add, Mr Mandela had also been invited to visit Israel. "He has accepted. It is a matter of co-ordinating a time."

The conversation turned to the ANC's pro-PLO sympathies and to Mr Mandela's view of PLO leader Yasser Arafat as a comrade.

"The ANC tried to identify with the PLO but it is extremely different. They are struggling for democratic rights in their country. The PLO has been recognised as an international terror organisation."

"The PLO is different from the Palestinian people. We are ready to speak to them. We have already met them twice, in Madrid and in Washington. On January 7 we will continue discussions in Washington."

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PAC wants to set up a private army

Sowetan 2/1/92
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DAR ES SALAAM - The armed wing of the PAC, Azanian People's Liberation Army has threatened to set up a "legal" private army inside South Africa.

In a New Year message issued from its Dar es Salaam headquarters in Tanzania, Apla's secretary for defence Mr Sabelo Phama said since private armies were not illegal, Apla would recommend the formation of an elite training camp inside the country to the PAC leadership

"Since private armies are not illegal, we will watch the regime closely and if it continues to be the sponsor of violence among the oppressed, we will recommend to the PAC leadership the formation of an elite specialised training camp inside the country for the defence of the people"

He said the purpose of the unit would

reviewed if the State-sponsored violence continued

Phama said. "The experience of Apla in its recent combat against the SAP is that the SAP is totally demoralised, fatigued, confused and poorly trained

"In all our recent skirmishes, they never returned fire nor engaged in any pursuit."

Phama suggested that rather than attacking PAC leaders for failing to condemn Apla, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel should explain to his constituency the poor state of the police force

Apla fully supports the demand for a democratically-elected Constituent Assembly and the leadership of PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu, he said

Stares as Bushmen visit Sandton

By Julienne du Toit

Star 3/1/92 254

In the middle of the upmarket, perfumed ambience of Sandton's Village Walk, there was the smell of woodsmoke

Three Vasekela Bushmen in karosses sat carving wood with pen-knives around a small fire, half oblivious to the astonished gazes of affluent whites and even more astonished gazes of blacks. The three were trying to make money for food.

Artist and mentor Coral Fourie brought the three to the shopping centre some weeks ago at the invitation of an art gallery in the Village Walk.

The Bushmen don't do this often. Usually they sell their crafts — bows and arrows, carvings of animals, walking sticks, knives, snuff holders, ostrich eggs and wooden spoons — at Schmidtsdrift army camp, near Kimberley.

About 4 000 of them were brought from Angola, Namibia and other places to the army camp about two years ago.

The SA Defence Force provides tented shelter for them, but nothing else.

About 800 were trackers and soldiers for the SADF.

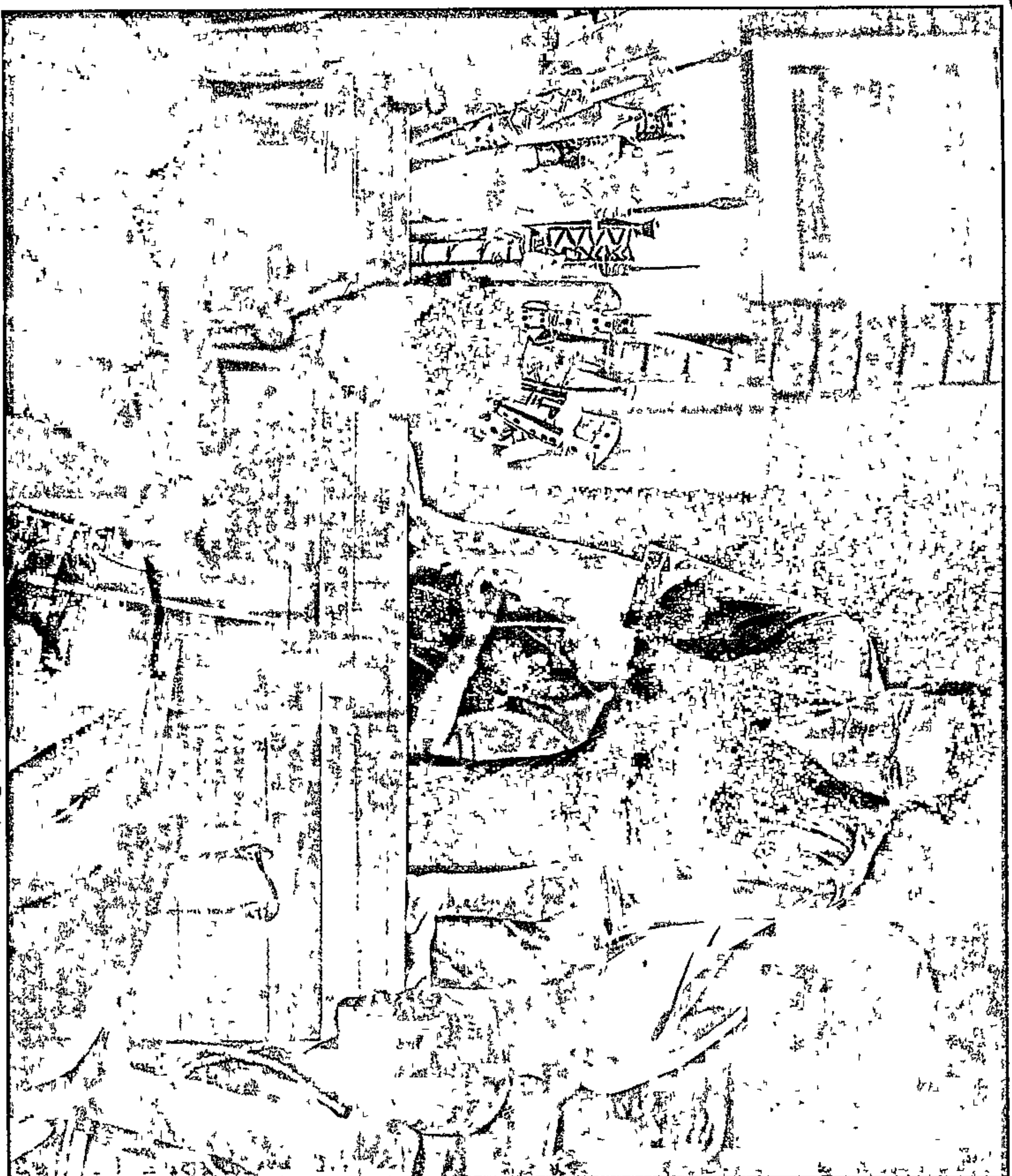
They and their families were given the choice of staying in Namibia or coming to SA.

Many remained in Namibia, but Angolan-born Vasekela Bushman Fernando Congo — whom Ms Fourie has dubbed Charlie Chaplin because of his cheerful disposition — said he would never go back because Swapo hated them.

His friend Paul Dama agreed they would not admit it directly to The Star reporters, but they disliked being stared at, especially by blacks, said Ms Fourie.

They call them "Mandela mense" and complain that they stare at them like animals, but never buy.

Schmidtsdrift is home at the moment, but is far from ideal. The usually high sexual morals of the Bushmen are on the wane because of overcrowding and



What on earth? . urban blacks stare at the shy Bushmen

unnatural conditions in the camp. Alcoholism problems are taking root.

There was no nice soft sand at Schmidtsdrift, only rocks, said Fernando Congo.

There are no big trees for shade. It is scorching hot in

summer, and up until this year, some would die of exposure in winter.

"If only they could go somewhere, live freely anywhere under the sun," said Ms Fourie.

She was appointed by the SADF to look after them hav-

ing grown up with Bushmen in Botswana. But it was not a permanent post. Now there is no one to help the Vasekela seek out the woods they need or obtain carcasses from farmers for skins and leather.

A permanent settlement for

the Bushmen was to have been built at Schmidtsdrift, but the project has been suspended indefinitely while politicians squabble over who really owns the land, said Ms Fourie.

"It's always the innocent ones who suffer," she added.

UDF the target of bloody feud

Weekly Mail Reporter

A VIOLENT feud with African National Congress-aligned organisations is the only consistent feature in the blood-soaked history of Ama-Afrika.

The self-styled Africanist group was founded by the Rev Ebenezer Maqina, who was expelled from the Azanian People's Organisation in 1986. Maqina was notorious for his virulent opposition to the now-defunct United Democratic Front.

Shortly after its launch, Ama-Afrika was attacking UDF activists as it fought, said Maqina, "for democracy in Port Elizabeth — the home of the ANC and the South African Communist Party".

There are many reports of violence in which Ama-Afrika was involved, especially in 1987, and monitoring groups collected a number of affidavits.

In September 1987, for example, four members of the UDF-aligned Uitenhage Women's Congress were "beaten to a pulp" by 15 armed men alleged to be Ama-Afrika supporters. In a statement, the four said they had been abducted by the men and taken to Ama-Afrika's headquarters. There they were repeatedly assaulted.

The women were released after the vigilantes called municipal police to arrest them. Six policemen arrived and, said the women, assaulted them, first at Ama-Afrika's headquarters and then at a single-men's hostel. Finally an ambulance was called to collect them.

The women were examined by Dr Gavin Blackburn, who found they had been severely assaulted with blunt and sharp instruments and had sustained bruising and lacerations all over their bodies.

At the time, an Ama-Afrika spokesman, Joseph Maliwa, said he had no knowledge of the attack as he had been out of town.

The next month, a former Ama-Afrika member, Monwabisi Qoqo, told journalists he had been forced to join the vigilante group and take part in attacks on the residents of Tyoksville, a shantytown near Uitenhage. Qoqo admitted to participating in attacks which left five UDF supporters dead and at least one resident lying beaten in the streets.

"The men... while we were looking for comrades, he said. "They just milled around while we continued with our raid."

In November 1987, Maqina was reported to be chairing a sub-committee of the Port Elizabeth Joint Management Committee. The JMCs were shadowy security force structures designed to win the hearts and minds of communities and neutralise anti-apartheid activists.

While holding this position, he approached the government for accreditation of Ama-Afrika, asking that it be given what remained of R3-million the government had set aside for families of detainees.

The following week, five people were killed in Uitenhage's townships, three of whom were closely linked to Ama-Afrika. Although the UDF was blamed for the killings, there were signs that the murders were a result of a split in Ama-Afrika.

Over the next 18 months violence between Ama-Afrika and UDF affiliates in the townships around Port Elizabeth died down, although the feud continued to simmer.

In April 1989, fighting flared up again when UDF affiliates accused the Pan Africanist Student's Organisation, the students' wing of Ama-Afrika, of intimidating students into joining Paso. By then, the current Ama-Afrika leaders had distanced themselves from Maqina.

Dirty tricks network still flourishes

countrywide

By ANTON HARBER

THE extensive network of front organisations set up by the South African Defence Force to carry out its dirty tricks operations in townships during the State of Emergency in the mid-1980s is still in existence.

The SADF has used private companies or close corporations for this work, all of them registered in the names of private individuals in order to hide the link with the military. This may also help them elude the scrutiny of the special committee set up by President FW de Klerk to look at secret government spending.

This use of private companies mirrors the approach of the SADF's Civil Co-Operation Bureau.

However, *The Weekly Mail* has gradually pieced together an elaborate picture of the large, country-wide network and its modus operandi. Most of these organisations are still in place, with the same individuals — all of whom have extensive military connections — running them.

Some of them, faced with funding cutbacks, are going international — offering an extraordinary range of services to the heads of states of neighbouring countries, including management training, adventure courses and the building of schools.

At the centre of the picture is Dr Louis Pasques, an educationist who was awarded the Star of Africa in 1987 for "services to state security" and who appears to have risen to a position of enormous power under the rule of President PW Botha. He was seconded to Botha's office in the presidency in 1985.

In 1986, Pasques quietly set up Adult Education Consultants (AEC) which became a major conduit for millions of rands of secret state funding. It was in fact a front for the SADF's Department of Military Intelligence and was to spawn a host of other front organisations across the country.

The close corporations dotted around the country were started up at the end of 1986 or early 1987 when regional managers of AEC were advised to start their own companies "so that no-one can link you to AEC because we are being funded by certain sponsors", according to Dr Ben Conradie, one of the regional managers.

Thus Kallie de Bruyn set up Go High CC in Cape Town, Jos Shadina set up Joset in Kimberley, Nic Haarhoff set up Betapers in Louis Trichardt, Dr J Eloff set up Good News Marketing Service in Pretoria, Dr JL van der Westhuizen set up Laborel in Johannesburg, Guy Boardman set up Creed Consultants in Natal and Conradie set up Eduguide in Port Elizabeth.

Most of these consultancies have done some legitimate work to hide the covert work for the SADF. Their modus operandi was to invoice and charge for this work, but not charge "friends" of the SADF whom they were instructed to assist.

The organisations run by Pasques fall into two types. Christian organisations, that hide their political motivation behind allegedly charitable and religious work, and consultancies that use the facade of seminars, lectures and training work to give assistance of all kinds to a range of organisations.

In both cases, the basic motivation is the same — to oppose the African National Congress and other left-wing bodies by promoting so-called "moderate groups", sometimes no more than violent groups of thugs and vigilantes. The specific strategy was to take advantage of the gap left by the organisations that had been crippled by the State of Emergency to promote organisations more acceptable to the state.

Confessions of a former intelligence front-man

DR BEN CONRADIE spoke to *The Weekly Mail* about his military intelligence work, "because they have put me in a very difficult position".

Conradie feels he was deceived when he was hired. "I am not a soldier. I am an academic," he said.

"I am an educationalist who wants to offer what knowledge and skills I have to make the people of South Africa properly informed about the process of change and the building of a new South Africa. I also want to contribute, through my educational work, to better labour relations," he said.

He tells of his distaste when he tried to offer the people he was instructed to deal with in the Eastern Cape educational services and training, when all the majority of them wanted was weapons and military training.

"I also was not a disciple of the total onslaught theory. I wanted to educate people, but this was not their intention. They just wanted to destroy their enemies, and they wanted me to help identify them and destroy them," he said.

Conradie feels that the South African Defence Force has ruined his career. "I am 55 years old and I cannot get a new job because I can't explain why they (Adult Education, the SADF front that employed him) fired me. Firstly, they told me why they fired me. Secondly, they told me that the information about what I was doing was available to the public. So I cannot explain to anyone."

Conradie says he does not want to know why he was fired and why he was fired. "It is very hard."

"They (the SADF) also owe me a substantial amount of money. According to the auditors it is R296 000."

Conradie has come to a decision on this matter with President FW de Klerk, National Intelligence Service head Neil Barnard, Defence Minister Rina Dierkx and the former head of Military Intelligence.

Conradie decided to answer questions about his work after a long wrangle with the SADF that goes back to March 1988. "For three and a half years, I have gone through this process and reached agreement with them. But it was impossible."

Conradie is an educationist and an agriculturalist, with a PhD on the philosophy of education from Vista University. He is a former principal of the Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School in Lebowa and was a senior lecturer in education at Vista University in Port Elizabeth when he was recruited by Dr Louis Pasques, who ran the SADF front network.

Their approach was to seek out community leaders who were prepared to work with them, often with the help of the local SADF commando chief. This person would then be offered assistance, training and other resources.

All these organisations had generous budgets — Eduguide alone drew well over R700 000 — and in many cases there appears to have been little financial control. Some of the salaries were extremely high and tens of thousands of rands in cash was sometimes carted around in boxes and handed over with little accounting, invoices or receipts.

There appears to have been an understanding that plenty of money was available. At one stage, when an official queried this, he was told "Don't worry, Pasques is on the State Security Council and he can organise the funds."

However, at some point the lack of accounting became a problem for Pasques and control of the money was taken over by Topman Bestuurder Bpk in Pretoria.

The Christian organisations linked to Pasques fell under the South African Christian Cultural Organisation (Sacco) which spent as much as R12-

million in three years, largely spreading National Party propaganda in coloured communities and a few African communities around the country.

Sacco had 16 regional affiliates around the country which were receiving budgets of at least R24 000 a month.

A former Sacco official who left because he was disillusioned with the organisation's activities said that in the beginning the emphasis was on "the total onslaught on the country". Pedro Saal, former executive secretary of the Sacco-affiliated North-Western Cape Christian Cultural Organisation, said "We were warned that the ANC and the United Democratic Front were out to destroy the country. There were also lectures on the dangers of communism."

Later, however, the emphasis switched to convincing people to support the NP and to vote for it "when the time came".

The lectures, seminars and workshops were provided by the other arm of Pasques' operation — the consultancies which, under the guise of education and training, provided "total onslaught" lectures. They were also funded by the SADF and in turn



Dr Ben Conradie

acted as a conduit for support and assistance to a number of other organisations, such as Inkatha and Ama-Afrika. These consultancies included Dynamic Teaching in Port Elizabeth and East London, Topman Bestuurder Bpk, MMD Makelaars in Pretoria, and Spektrum Petoneel Konsultante of Pretoria.

Pasques is also associated with two other organisations with dubious-sounding names — the South African Board of Trustees, which channelled the money to him, and the Central Co-ordinating Control Body which "provided some finance and hired some staff".

Some consultancies run secret training camps located in nature reserves. These are at Mkuze in kwaZulu, where 200 Inkatha members were given paramilitary training, at Rosendal near Ficksburg, at Louis Trichardt and at Stutterheim where training has been given to troops of Ciskei's military governor, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

The Mkuze camp was fitted out with SADF equipment.

The Pasques network co-operates closely with the SADF's Comops division. Pasques has admitted to doing "all the Comops work", Conradie did the same for Comops in the Eastern Cape Command.

Before Namibia's independence, Pasques did extensive work there for Comops. His consultancy also ran a camp, called Diyundu, in the Caprivi Strip that was used for meetings of his affiliates and sister consultancies.

Another key player alongside Pasques is Dr JL van der Westhuizen, formerly his Eastern Cape representative, later his research manager and now running Soja Enterprises in Johannesburg. Van der Westhuizen has a doctorate in political science.

Other members of AEC were Gert Grobler, formerly of the SADF, Jaap Koen, former SADF major, Drickus Botha and Hans Schulz.

Most of these consultancies, their camps and their personnel are still operating. Pasques is now running two other operations, which appear to be an attempt to market his skills through the sub-continent. Pasques Development Enterprises (PDE) and Inter Africa Commodities (Pty) Ltd (IAC). PDE offers a large number of experts in many fields who are able to offer development programmes countrywide. According to a letter Pasques has sent to heads of state in Angola, Zambia, Zaire and Zimbabwe, it offers training in "nation building, adventure courses, promoting good relations, community developers, motivation courses, local authorities, skills associated with managements, the organising of seminars, communication and negotiation".

Pasques' other organisation, IAC, offers "development projects such as housing, schools, classrooms, pre-primary complexes at primary schools, industrial buildings, etc". It also offers "training projects, job-creation projects, upgrading of facilities, communication".

Most of the other consultancies spawned by Pasques remain in place, though they appear to be doing more legitimate educational, overt work and some have changed their names. Eduguide still operates in PC, as does Dynamic Teaching, Betapers in Louis Trichardt and Creed Consultants in Pinetown. Go High has changed its name to Montage and is now run by Hans Laas, Joset in Kimberley is now called Dra/Plus, Van der Westhuizen, who previously ran Laborel in Johannesburg, now runs Soja Enterprises. Another newly-formed consultancy is Equip in Pretoria, managed by Andre Kuhn, previously of AEC.

Insiders have suggested to *The Weekly Mail* that they remain strongholds of support for former president FW Botha and his military clique and they maintain links both with the military and in the townships.

How army sponsored township violence

W/Mail 3/11 - 9/11/92

(254)

A DISILLUSIONED senior official from a Military Intelligence front operation has broken ranks to provide extensive details of the South African Defence Force's role in sponsoring township violence

Educationist Dr Ben Conradie, a former school principal, was recruited to direct a covert operation called "Project Henry" which supplied money and training to a vigilante group opposed to the United Democratic Front

Conradie has details about a variety of Military Intelligence front companies, most of which pretend to be either educational or religious groups

These companies have created, trained and supported various organisations which foster "black-on-black" conflict in order to undermine the African National Congress

Full details: **PAGES 2 and 3**

An angry SADF 'link man' exposes the military's years-long covert role in violence

Unfairly treated Dr Ben Conradie speaks out



Johannesburg's traditional frenzied New Year's street party moved from Hillbrow to Yeoville's Rockey Street, where, for a change, the emphasis was on noisy good fun rather than drunken violence Photograph KEVIN CARTER



Rumours of war Specialised AWB units 'are preparing for when the government wants to implement the decisions of Codesa'

THE war of words surrounding private armies is rapidly escalating into a shooting war, with no immediate prospect of a negotiated settlement in sight

While the two major military protagonists, the African National Congress and the government, are engaged in prolonged sabre-rattling negotiations about the monitoring of their respective armed forces, most fringe paramilitary groups have rejected negotiations out of hand and are preparing to use violence to back up their demands

The armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, which has claimed responsibility for the killing of six policemen over the past three months, this week threatened to set up a legal private army 'to defend the masses from state-sponsored violence'. The PAC has refused to take part in the Conference for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) as "it is designed to frustrate the legitimate goals of the liberation struggle"

Last Sunday the existence of yet another Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging paramilitary unit, the Iron Guards (Ystergarde), came to light. Members

Serious sabre-rattling from private armies

Threats of violence from fringe paramilitary groups are increasing at an alarming rate, reports

PAUL STOBER

of the unit are reported to receive training in bush warfare, martial arts, anti-terrorism and underwater demolition. The unit consists primarily of disgruntled former policemen and South African Defence Force members who apparently would prefer to die fighting the "Third Boer War" than live under a black government.

The Iron Guards are only one of a number of specialised units in the AWB's Wenkommando, the paramilitary wing of the organisation. The com-

● TWO bomb blasts at post offices in the PWV area occurred in the early hours of Thursday morning. No one had claimed responsibility for the blasts at the time of going to press.

The first, a powerful explosion at the Lyttelton Post Office in Verwoerdburg, caused extensive damage but no casualties. The force of the blast broke window panes in surrounding houses. The second blast occurred at the

Krugersdorp Post Office at about 3:30am. Police said the post office and two shops were damaged, but could not say whether there were any casualties.

● No one has yet claimed responsibility for six bomb blasts which virtually demolished the Lowveld High School in Nelspruit on Wednesday morning. The school had recently been opened to pupils of all races.

mander of the Iron Guards, Leon van der Merwe, said, "We are preparing for when the government wants to implement the decisions of Codesa."

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder described a weekend call by the Boer Republican Army (BRA) for its supporters to engage in guerrilla attacks against the government as a sign that "the Boer folk's resistance struggle is

going into gear now that our access to democratic negotiations have been closed by Codesa."

The BRA is reported to have claimed responsibility for the bombings of the Sabie Magistrate's Court in the eastern Transvaal, a sub-station in the Free State, Cosatu House in Pretoria, a multiracial school in Klerksdorp and the multiracial Lichtenburg Technical

College. The last three bombings have occurred in the past month.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says the police cannot act against private armies as they are legal organisations. But, he added, "the police will not hesitate to act when individuals break the law." Kotze called for all private armies to disband.

The head of the armed wing of the ANC, Joe Modise, is adamant that the ANC does not have a private army. He described Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) as a national army, "formed to liberate all the oppressed in South Africa and is open to all South Africans."

MK was different to paramilitary organisations which were racially exclusive and ready to use violence to advance the interests of minorities, including the SADF in this definition of private armies "as it is controlled by a white minority government."

Democratic Party spokesman on law and order Peter Gastrow said the SADF was a conscript army run by professionals. The government had abused the expertise and resources of the SADF for party political purposes.

Modise linked private armies to the legitimacy of the government. "Only a democratically elected government can constitute a national army."

Gastrow agreed that the present government did not have the capacity to deal with private armies. He added that the restructuring of the security forces and the disbanding of private armies, certain police units and the homeland's security forces must be dealt with by Codesa urgently.

Modise said organisations did not have the right to use violence as a political tool in the present political climate. "Armed struggle was justified when we had no avenue to express our views. But with the start of Codesa, all parties have a forum to state their opinions."

But he emphasised this does not mean MK should hand over its arms. "The present situation is not irreversible. President F.W. de Klerk's threats to use 'other methods' if negotiations should fail is proof of this. MK is needed to counter the SADF in its present form should negotiations fail."

Despite the ANC's determination to maintain a military capacity, it is working towards an agreement with the government on the monitoring of MK arms caches to take to Codesa for approval.

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Catholic Welfare and Development runs an AIDS Project which aims to increase AIDS awareness amongst young people, by involving them actively in workshop and teaching strategies. The project is currently looking for a coordinator to evaluate and develop the programme, collect resource materials and to explore and develop workshop and education techniques. Applicants for the post should preferably be Catholic, 24-30 years of age, and able to commit themselves to the project for a minimum of two years.

Additional requirements are

- some form of tertiary education (Degree/Diploma Certificate)
- experience in coordinating a project/programme
- group skills and experience in facilitating groups
- language skills - English/Afrikaans, (Xhosa helpful)

If you are interested then contact Brenda Atkinson at (021) 214-639 between 9am and 1pm, Mon-Fri from Mon 6 Jan or post a detailed written application to **The Coordinator, CWD AIDS Project, 37A Somerset Road, Cape Town, 8001**

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Closing date for applications: 13 January 1992

White call-up 'illegal'

STAR 4/1/92

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DEAR Minister Meyer,

Your government's refusal to respond to the End Conscription Campaign's written representations leaves us with no option but to address you via the press. We had hoped your appointment, as a replacement for the discredited General Magnus Malan, signalled a new spirit in the Defence Ministry. It appears our hopes were misplaced.

According to the propaganda dished out by the Government, apartheid is dead. This is fiction, which is readily swallowed by many white South Africans until their sons are called up, in terms of a blatantly racist clause in the Defence Act, to do military service. That the current whites-only call-up is racist is beyond dispute.

Legally invalid

The ECC is presently fielding about 600 inquiries a month from conscripts who are reluctant to do military service in the South African Defence Force. Fortunately, we have good news for them: the whites-only call-up is legally invalid, and is unenforceable. We advise callers that anyone who has a bona fide objection to doing military service in the SADF, whether a one-year call-up or a short camp, need not go. The ECC has obtained a legal opinion on this matter, and we are advised that anyone who is prosecuted in such circumstances will have a valid defence.

So why is the Government so obdurate, so perversely determined to retain the call-up?

Daily we are told that the police are critically under-staffed and short of funds. Police have confirmed that by the end of November 1991, 15 000 people had applied for the latest non-racial six-month SAP training course, but only 4 000 could be accommodated. Instead, 30 000-odd whites will be called up to the SADF to waste their time in the military, at great expense to the country.

Military spending is still running at close to R10 billion per

annum (yes, that is R10 000 million), while the Government tells us there is no more money to spend on the police. Is it only we in the ECC who smell a rat?

Chris de Villiers

For the End Conscription Campaign
The Ministry of Defence replies:

Spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said in a statement to Sapa that the Ministry was aware anomalies existed and there were a number of options open to the SADF on national service but this had to involve parliament.

He said he rejected the ECC's "impatient and hysterical reaction" to what was regarded as careful and responsible consideration of a number of options open to the SADF.

In last night's statement, Mr van der Westhuizen said his ministry had taken note of the open letter, adding that Mr Meyer had not been approached by the national body of the ECC.

The statement added that "Dr de Villiers's letter provides a distorted picture" in a number of respects, such as the Exemptions Board was not under the control of the Minister of Defence or the SADF.

"The Exemptions Board has taken cognisance of the current assessment of the potential conventional military threat against the Republic and has consequently applied a more flexible approach on the question of exemption and deferment recently."

"The SADF said a large number of recruits of all ethnic, racial and cultural backgrounds are making themselves available for service in the SADF on a voluntary basis. Volunteers presently outnumbered conscripts," the statement said.

The SADF was obliged in terms of the Defence Acts to support the SAP when requested to do so.

"At the present time, the SADF is engaged in such support on a large scale in order to play its part in combating violence and border protection."

urday, January 4 1992

New funds reveal 'govt lies'

CT 4/1/92
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JOHANNESBURG — The government's secret funds scandal which rocked the country last July threatened to breathe new life yesterday as the Weekly Mail disclosed details of another secret government funding, which appear to show the government lied last year

President F W de Klerk, admitting in July 1990 that state money had gone in the past to the Inkatha Freedom Party, listed a number of other secretly funded groups but said there were no others and that no funding had occurred since March 1990

But yesterday's report in the Weekly Mail detailed operations by the South African military to set up secret front companies whose task was to fund black groups perceived as "moderate" to counter the influence of the ANC

These companies were not listed by Mr De Klerk when he spoke last July

Quoting Dr Ben Conradie, a fired former SADF intelligence official, the Mail listed 12 South African companies it said had been set up with military intelligence money specifically to train anti-ANC forces and spread government propaganda

The companies, set up in the mid-'80s, posed as Christian organisations or educational consultancies and were spawned from a ringleader company called Adult Education Consultants, set up by military intelligence official Mr Louis Pasques, the Weekly Mail said

It said the companies had actively funded groups such as the Ama-Afrika National Front, a black activist political group, which fought bloody skirmishes with the ANC in 1986-7

The companies were still operating, it said

Some of the companies had run se-

cret military training camps in South African game parks, it said

Last July's Inkathagate scandal plunged the De Klerk government into the worst crisis in its two-year history.

Mr De Klerk circulated a government report on secret funding at the time, which he said gave full details of secret monies paid to political groups

"I wish to repeat that neither the police nor the defence force are involved in the instigation of violence," he said at the time

The SADF was not prepared to comment yesterday on the allegations.

The SADF referred to a statement from the Ministry of Finance in July last year, which said it had never been the intention of the government to divulge the full details of special secret projects

Yesterday controversial former Ibhayi mayor and ardent anti-ANC campaigner Mr Thamsanqa Linda denied he had been supported by Military Intelligence in his anti-ANC campaigns

Mr Linda and former founder leader of Ama-Afrika the Rev Ebenezer Maqina were reported to have been implicated in an alleged extensive MINetwork to create black-on-black conflict in the Eastern Cape

There were bloody conflicts against ANC-aligned organisations in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth soon after the Ama-Afrika organisation was formed in 1986

The Mail claimed in the report that Mr Maqina had been given a large amount of money in cash, transport, office equipment and training by Dr Conradie and others operating on behalf of the SADF

A visibly shocked Mr Maqina admitted yesterday when interviewed at his New Brighton home, that he had met Dr Conradie "At no stage did he inform us of his links with the SADF," he said — UPI, Own Correspondent and Sapa

New constitution, ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ new call-up plan?

PRETORIA. — A new constitution would eliminate anomalies in the system of national service, the Defence Ministry said in a statement last night.

Ministry spokesman Mr Chris van der Westhuizen said the ministry was aware anomalies did exist and there were a number of options open.

"Political negotiations will lead to a new constitution that will help to solve the anomalies," he said.

He said the ministry rejected the End Conscription Campaign's (ECC) "impatient and hysterical reaction" to what was regarded as careful and responsible consideration of a number of options open to the defence force.

CT 4/1/92
He was reacting to an open letter to Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer from ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers which said anyone with a genuine objection to doing military service in the defence force need not go, as the whites-only call up was illegal. — Sapa

The escort girl, the spy and

the Uzi

THE riddle of the escort agency woman, the CCB man and the Uzi machine gun is being investigated by police.

The woman, Carol Ann Burton, 30, appeared in court in connection with illegal possession of the weapon, which was allegedly found in her flat by police.

Her boyfriend, Christopher Human, 30, claimed the Uzi had been left there by former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard, a key figure in the Harms Commission.

It was also claimed in court that Barnard tried to recruit the couple as spies.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said this week that an investigation of theft of the Uzi from the police was under way.

However, it was too early to say whether prosecutions would result.

Miss Burton and Mr Human appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last month charged with unlawful possession of the Uzi and ammunition.

They were not asked to plead.

Miss Burton was granted bail of R2 500.

However, the state opposed Mr Human's bail application.

Hummingbird's Sue goes into bat for axed captain Clive

MY old man is no old man! That's what Sue Rice, the woman who should know more than any selector about the physical and mental well-being of dumped South Africa Test captain Clive, has to say to critics who've called her husband "old" and "past it".

"He's as fit as the fittest 25-year-old. He can still wear trousers he bought 20 years ago," said the skipper's wife who is as shocked as the thousands who've signed petitions to get her man into the World Cup squad.

Outspoken Sue, 39, is fuming. The day that she and husband Clive have longed for — South Africa's return to international cricket — has dawned.

But, apart from a few brief hours of glory during the rushed Indian three-game series, it's twilight for the 42-year-old all-rounder, as well as his long-time teammates Jimmy Cook and Peter Kirsten.

"They're saving Clive, Cook and Kirsten are too old. Let me tell you my husband is young at heart, young in body and young in attitude," said Sue, who played Premier League hockey for Old Johannesburgians at the age of 38 last year and swims the Midmar Mile annually, with daughter Jackie 10.

And she's not the only one with strong opinions on the matter.

In an hour at the Rice's large family home overlooking Huddle Park Golf Course, Johannesburg, this week, the phone rang six times as the fans and the faithful called to give support.

"Not even the death of my parents shocked me more than Clive being dropped," said Sue. "Lindsay Cook, who has lost her father, said the same."



By GWEN GILL

Barry Richards, who was in a state of shock, and Tony Greig from fans everywhere. Everyone is as flabbergasted as we are.

"And I know the Cooks have had hundreds of calls from England.

"The English team must be thrilled that Jimmy, who topped the batting averages there last year, has been dropped.

"He knows about all the current overseas Test players.

"I keep thinking it's a bad dream and I'll wake up to find it's just been a nightmare."

It's the phone again. "How can we support our B team in Australia," asks another shaken member of the Clive Rice fan club.

"No matter what the selectors say, the public are right behind him. He's lost nothing but his hair since I met him when I was 17."

"He's got phenomenal energy. He's never abused his body with booze, cigarettes or late nights. I defy anyone, even his young team-mates, to be fitter than him."

"He's got mental fitness too — the ability to take the pressure.

"If ever there was pressure it was on the Indian tour in November when the whole world watched."

Sue's phone beeps again. This time it's yesterday's man himself, calling from Cape Town where he's leading Transvaal against Western Province.

"The Sunday Times is here," Sue tells him. "They want to know if you're really an old man."

"I promise I wasn't too personal about your physical performance."

By CATHY STAGG

They said they were concerned about the high legal costs of defending themselves.

Miss Burton said she had known Ferdi Barnard for several months as a business associate.

Mr Barnard could not be contacted for comment this week.

During the Harms Commission inquiry, Mr Barnard testified that the four affidavits he gave the police about the CCB contained varying degrees of truth and untruths.

He claimed he wrote all the affidavits under pressure and had said "Give me some paper and I'll testify that I shot Webster and Lubowski."

He was referring to assassinated left-wing figures David Webster and Anton Lubowski. Mr Barnard subsequently denied

the claim was previously denied by the South African Defence Force.

Mr Human was released on bail of R2 500.

The couple are due to appear in court again on January 13 when a trial date is due to be set.

Interviewed in their attractively furnished Berea flat, Miss Burton and Mr Human said they had spent an unhappy Christmas and New Year because of the pending court case.

Unhappy

Giving evidence during the application for bail Mr Human told the court that Mr Barnard had tried to recruit him and Miss Burton to spy on certain people and organisations.

This was despite the fact that the CCB has apparently been disbanded.

Mr Human said Mr Barnard still worked for Military Intelligence although the claim was previously denied by the South African Defence Force.

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Enemies

He was also involved in the surveillance of SACC general secretary Frank Chikane, he said.

Mr Barnard told the commission he had been charged with and found guilty of murder and theft.

The murder charges followed the deaths of drug runners, he said. He spent three years in jail until December 1987. In April 1988 he joined the CCB which was set up to fight "the enemies of South Africa".

Air controllers meet

FOR the first time in nearly 30 years, the South African Air Traffic Controllers' Association will host a three-day international conference in Durban.

Ten executive members of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Associations from Europe, Egypt, Australia and central America will meet in three weeks to discuss local aviation safety, international affairs and meet SAA and Directorate of Civil Aviation bosses.

SAATCA president Rob Purkiss said the conference indicated a new acceptance of the SA association.

THE SADF has sponsored many religious and educational front organisations, which fostered "black-on-black" conflict, the *Weekly Mail* reported this week in an expose of Military Intelligence.

Source of the expose is Dr Ben Conradie, a former Vista University lecturer who was recruited to direct a covert operation in the Eastern Cape which supplied money and training to a violent vigilante group, Ama-Afrika, to oppose the United Democratic Front.

Ama-Afrika had been directly implicated in bloody conflict in the area and was repeatedly accused during the State of Emergency of working with the police to attack UDF members and their properties.

Ama-Afrika leader Rev Ebenezer Maqina was given money, food, transport, office equipment and training by Conradie and others operating on behalf of the SADF.

Conradie had documents showing that in a four-month period in 1986 Maqina was paid nearly R65 000.

During this time the SADF delivered a weekly truckload of food to Conradie's house in Port Elizabeth. Conradie then hired vehicles to transport the food to Maqina's offices in North End, where he handed it out to bolster

Rev Ebenezer Maqina.

his support in the townships. A document written by Dr Louis Pasques, who played a prominent role in forming the front organisations, called for the creation of "cultural front organisations in the Eastern

From SADF - With Love

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CP Press 5/1/92

Latest expose of MI 'dirty tricks' funding

Cape", justifying it on the grounds that "the UDF is in a disorganised phase and can now be overcome".

"An umbrella organisation, Ama-Afrika National Front is in a planning stage and it must be managed on a full-time basis this Ama-Afrika National Front is planned to be the mother front," wrote Pasques, who received an award from the government for his contribution to "state security".

Conradie was instructed to influence groups in Eastern Cape towns like Somerset East and Cookhouse "to fight against

Azapo in 1986 - was involved in many attacks on UDF and MDM members in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage in 1986 and 1987.

The SADF was not prepared to comment on Friday on media allegations that it backed organisations that instigated "black-on-black violence", SABC radio news reported.

The SADF said in a statement that it had previously spelt out clearly its policy on secret projects.

It also referred to a statement by President FW de Klerk on the matter, and to a committee he appointed to advise him on aspects of special projects. The SADF further referred to a statement from the Ministry of Finance in July last year, which said it had never been the government's intention to divulge full details of special secret projects - Sapa

Conradie said some consultations started by MI ran secret training camps in nature reserves. These are at Mkhuzi in KwaZulu, where 200 Inkatha members were given paramilitary training, at Rosendal near Ficksburg, at Louis Trichardt and at Stutterheim, where training was given to troops of Ciskei's military governor, Brig Oupa Gqozo.

Ama-Afrika - expelled from

Private armies come under fire

□ From Page 1
have to look at how we can get them under control"

He said that banning them outright was "a possibility"

"But there are other alternatives about which I don't want to speculate. Maybe we will pass a law under which these people can operate"

Mr Kriel was speaking from his seaside holiday cottage near Hermanus

"I don't know what message there is in blowing up a post office," he said

"It seems they are scared to do something real, so they go and blow up a post office. This is a coward's way of making a point — people could get injured or die in these attacks"

He said if the right-wing terror campaign was stepped up, the government would prevent it "as far as possible with good policing and good information"

"They are not a more

SI Times
S11192
difficult enemy than the ANC was, and our intelligence is good across the political spectrum"

Mr Kriel denied charges that police were "less enthusiastic" in acting against the AWB than they were in carrying out their declared intention of destroying the ANC in the "old" South Africa

"The Ystergarde (the AWB's private army) are doing nothing illegal at the moment, but we will investigate them this year," he said

"The information we have about them indicates that they could become serious"

He said although left-wing terror had dropped dramatically in the past two years, there was little difference between MK and the Ystergarde

"What is true is that while the ANC is willing to talk, the right-wing refuses," he said

The minister had little consolation for farmers

concerned about their security

"Their safety is primarily their own responsibility. They have to look after themselves — it is not solely the police's task"

"It is difficult for police to patrol farms in sparsely populated areas. The government withdrew financial support for the Marnet two-way radio system because it was designed for the protection of farmers on the borders, but we might consider the re-introduction of a subsidised rural communication system as a way of combating crime"

Mr Kriel said he was perturbed by the number of attacks on police.

Last year 145 policemen were killed in the line of duty — the highest number ever in South African history. Since January 1, another five have died

Mr Kriel said "new techniques" would be examined to curb police fatalities, but he would not disclose

them for fear of alerting criminals

The ratio of policemen to civilians in SA is 1,9 to 1 000. In most Western countries, the proportion of police is twice as high

But, although between 4 500 and 5 000 members leave the SAP annually, Mr Kriel does not see this as cause for concern

"The gains made are much bigger than the losses," he said

Yet, even though SA's murder rate rose by 28 per cent last year, the government is not increasing the size of the police force

"That is only until we know what our financial position will be in the next fiscal year. We did not recruit more people for the police college because it has an adequate number already"

Conscriptees are 'militants'

2 SUNDAY TIMES, January 5 1992

By CHARLENE SMITH

OUR boys may have been good enough to fight on the border, but, according to the SAP, they lack the "qualitative edge" needed to tackle muggers, thieves and hijackers.

The SAP was reacting to a proposal by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) that conscripts should be drafted for police work rather than "waste their time" by serving in the Defence Force.

Right-wingers have also come out against conscription. A new Conservative Party-linked group, Aksie Volksele Weermag (AVW), said yesterday their members were not prepared to serve in the Defence Force unless they could serve their own communities.

AVW spokesman Christiaan de Jager — who is refusing to report for his call-up on January 8 — said conscripts would refuse to do military service because they were not prepared to assist the government to achieve political stability "so that power can be handed over".

He said the conscripts were also

not prepared to help defuse power struggles in black areas while white areas needed protection.

In an open letter to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer on Friday, the ECC proposed that the "30 000-odd whites" due to report for military duty this week would "waste their time at great expense to the country".

The ECC said military spending was running at close to R10-billion a year "while the government tells us there is no more money to spend on the police".

Mr Chris de Villiers of the ECC said: "Daily we are told the police are critically understaffed and short of funds. Police have confirmed that by the end of Novem-

ber 1991, 15 000 people had applied for the latest non-racial six-month SAP training course, but only 4 000 could be accommodated."

The ECC also predicts that less than 50 percent of the latest batch of conscripts will report for duty on Wednesday. It says attendance at compulsory military camps is as low as 10 percent, with an average muster of 30 percent.

The ECC says it is receiving 600 calls a month from those reluctant to do military service. The ECC, which has taken legal advice, is telling callers that conscription is legally invalid and unenforceable. They point out that no conscientious objector has been prosecuted since July last year.

However, Mr Chris van der Westhuizen, spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, pointed out that the Exemptions Board was autonomous and not under the control of Mr Meyer or the SADF.

"The Exemptions Board has taken cognisance of the current potential conventional military threat against the Republic and has consequently applied a more flexible approach on the question of exemption and deferment," he said.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said: "Policemen are not soldiers. You can't have an effective policeman on a national service basis."

However, he conceded that this

did not mean the SAP could not use national servicemen for such duties as "riot control in townships".

Captain Kotze believes the police would lose a "qualitative edge" if national servicemen were used. In addition, the SAP would be unable to absorb huge numbers of recruits or train them effectively. There are already 1 000 conscripts doing their year-long national service in the SAP but these, Captain Kotze says, "are utilised in unrest situations".

What do new recruits and their parents feel about the matter?

Mr Andre Mantoan, of Kempton Park, turns 18 tomorrow and is due

to report for duty at Heidelberg on Friday. He is ambivalent.

"I don't mind doing my national service, although I'd rather be playing golf," the young provincial golfer said.

"If we are called on to assist the police, I'm happy to do it, we have to protect the public. I don't feel this year is a waste of time — as long as we don't sit around doing nothing. I haven't made up my mind about a career yet and this will give me some time."

His mother, he admits, feels it might be worthwhile for young men to help the police because "national servicemen sit around in camps doing nothing after their basics".

Mr Alan Kelly, of Springs, a British immigrant, said he was not happy about his 18-year-old son Nicky being liable for conscription.

"He will be protecting the country and we don't even get the vote."

However, Nicky said he was going into the army "with a positive attitude. I think it will help change me for the better. I'm going to Medics in Pretoria, where they have a good karate facility. I'd like to do karate for the SADF."

Nicky, who has a brown belt in karate and who matriculated from Springs Boys' High, said he would not be keen on helping the police or confronting muggers or burglars.

"Too many of them are armed."

It's way too dangerous — that's what the police are there for. Mr Van der Westhuizen pointed out that there were more "non-white" volunteers under arms in the SADF than white conscripts. The ECC's Mr De Villiers acknowledged this, pointing out that 49 percent of those in the SADF were black, but called them "ethnic cannon-fodder battalions" under white officers.

"The most senior black officers in the SADF are three colonels. All brigadiers and generals are white," he said.

Mr Van der Westhuizen rejected the ECC's "impatient and hysterical reaction to what we regard as a careful, deliberate and responsible consideration of a number of options open to the SADF.

"We realise that anomalies exist, such as the racial foundation for national service. But correcting this situation is no simple matter and, in terms of the present constitution, must involve Parliament itself."

New force in new SA

A NEW constitution would eliminate anomalies in the system of national service, the Defence Ministry said this week

Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said in a statement to Sapa that the ministry was aware anomalies existed and there were a number of options open to the SADF on national service but this had to involve Parliament

"Political negotiations will lead to a new constitution that will help solve the anomalies," he said

He said he rejected the End Conscription's "impatient and hysterical re-

action" to what was regarded as careful and responsible consideration of a number of options open to the SADF

He was reacting to an open letter to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer from ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers. The letter said anyone with a genuine objection to serving in the SADF should not go.

The EEC had obtained legal opinion on the matter, and had been advised that anyone who prosecuted would have a valid defence, De Villiers said

Van der Westhuizen said his ministry had taken note of the open letter

but Meyer had not been approached by the national body of the ECC

He said that Dr de Villiers's letter "provides a distorted picture" in a number of respects, including charges that the Exemptions Board was under the control of the Minister of Defence or the SADF

"The Exemptions Board has taken cognisance of the current assessment of the potential conventional military threat against the Republic and has consequently applied a more flexible approach on the question of exemption and deferment recently." - Sapa

Man dies as soldiers spray bullets into van

MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force shot and killed an electrician of the Lebowa government at Moletlane on Thursday night, spraying his van with more than 50 bullets, police confirmed yesterday

A survivor of the horrific attack, Mr Marabi Maja (25), said the attack had been unprovoked. He was shot in the head, with the bullet grazing his skin narrowly missing the skull.

Police spokesman Captain LM Tlomatsana confirmed that Mr Benny Mushi of Solomondale, who was employed by the Lebowa Department of Public Works as an elec-

Sowetan 6/1/92

By MATHATA TSEDU

trician, had died in the shooting

Tlomatsana said the two electricians were on duty repairing a fault near the base of the SADF at Moletlane village when the shooting occurred

"The soldiers say they returned fire after they had been pelted with stones and fired at. We are still investigating and no one has as yet been arrested as the defence force has also to be involved," Tlomatsana said

But Maja, an electrician, said he had been on duty on Thursday night when he received a report of a breakdown in Moletlane, about 10km away

"I went to Benny and he came along. Because it was late, his wife was scared of remaining alone and she came along too. We traced the fault to a breakdown near the camp of the SADF in the village

"When the soldiers came, we were sitting in the van waiting for other people to bring a ladder. They asked us what we were doing there, and when we told them, they said we should get out," Maja said

He said before they could get out, a shot was fired, hitting Mushi in the leg. They decided to run away and the van was sprayed with bullets, some hitting and puncturing the rear wheel

Maja said they abandoned the vehicle and he and Mrs Mushi ran together while Mushi crawled in another direction

"We got into a toilet and hid there. The soldiers went to the van and fired many rounds into it. We could hear Benny screaming for help," he said

Attempts to get comment from the SADF yesterday were fruitless

More than 50% of conscripts set to defy SADF call-up, says ECC

PRETORIA — Fewer than 50% of conscripts would present themselves for military service in 1992, and those who declined to serve in the SADF would be impossible to trace or prosecute, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) claimed at the weekend.

In its response, the Defence Ministry admitted, for the first time, that racially based conscription was an anomaly. It said political negotiations leading to a new constitution would help eliminate such anomalies.

In an open letter to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said during 1991 some military camps had a turnout of less than 10% of those called up. His organisation estimated that the national average attendance was 30%.

The ECC said its figures were based on estimates provided by conscripts. It said about 600 conscripts approached the ECC for advice each month. Many were right-wingers.

De Villiers said early hopes for "a new spirit in the Defence Ministry" when Meyer replaced the "discredited Gen Magnus Malan" were misplaced.

The ECC, he said, had received no response from government to numerous written representations since early 1990. However, a spokesman for Meyer said the minister was available for discussions with the ECC on a national level, but "would not entertain representations from its regions and branches".

The attorney-general halted all prosecutions of conscientious objectors in July last year pending the report of the Gleeson Committee which was appointed to investigate the issue.

De Villiers charged that the Gleeson report, and that of the earlier Van Loggerenberg Committee into SADF manpower policy, had been suppressed by government.

A spokesman for Meyer said the recommendations of the committees were under consideration, and that if amendments to the Defence Act were envisaged, they would have to be passed by Parliament.

An SADF spokesman said the Gleeson Committee report had been completed and was receiving attention from the Defence Ministry.

Conscripts

The ECC said while the SA Police was critically understaffed and short of funds, 30 000 white conscripts were expected to "waste their time in the military" at great expense to the taxpayer.

Military spending still stood at nearly R10bn annually, yet government claimed it had no more money to spend on the SAP, De Villiers said.

"We do not need a vastly expensive, inefficient military monster, kicking away like a timebomb of explosive right-wing fanaticism. We do need a strong, well-trained and impartial police force to contain crime

and to serve the public.

"And we need an efficient, compact, professional defence force composed of volunteer servicemen and career officers, accountable to a democratic government."

Meyer's spokesman said the SADF was currently engaged in large scale support of the police in terms of the Defence Act, which obliged it to support the SAP when requested to do so.

De Villiers alleged that the SADF in its current form was a threat to stability, and not a bulwark to disorder as claimed by government.

He could not confirm or deny ECC estimates of how many conscripts failed to report for duty.

The ECC believes, that since the scrapping of the Population-Registration Act last year, military conscription for whites only is legally invalid.

Since South Africans were no longer classified according to race, a clause in the Defence Act prescribing the compulsory call up of white men was no longer enforceable, De Villiers said.

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From Page 1

To Page 2

JONATHAN REES

254

6/11/92

6/11/92

says ECC

and it is understood that they are unanimous in their support for the responder.

SADF mum on 'fronts'

610au)
611192 SUSAN RUSSELL (254)

THE SADF has declined to comment on allegations that Military Intelligence created a network of front companies and organisations to foster township violence and conflict between black resistance organisations

The allegations, by professed Military Intelligence official and educationist Ben Conradie, were published in the Weekly Mail on Friday.

Conradie said the front companies, many of which were still in existence under new names, were created to train and support organisations military officers believed would foster "black on black" conflict.

He said the companies were created in the belief that the promotion of conflict between resistance groups would lead them to destroy each other.

Conradie said he was head of a Port Elizabeth front company called Eduguide. He told the Weekly Mail he had decided to go public because of a long-standing wrangle with the SADF, which had fired him without telling him why. He had been unable to find other employment because he could not provide prospective employers with the reason for his dismissal.

The SADF said in a statement on Friday that it had previously clearly spelt out its policy on secret projects. It pointed to a Ministry of Finance statement in July last year which said it had never been the intention of government to disclose full details of special secret projects.

● Comment: Page 4

Call-up: 'Less than half will respond'

254 CT 6/1/92

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Fewer than 50% of conscripts would present themselves for military service in 1992, and those who declined to serve in the SADF would be impossible to trace or prosecute, the End Conscription Campaign claimed at the weekend.

In its response, the Defence Ministry admitted, for the first time, that the racially based conscription was an anomaly. It said political negotiations leading to a new constitution would help to eliminate such anomalies.

In an open letter to Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, ECC chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said that during 1991 some military camps had had a turnout of less than 10% of those called up. His organisation estimated that the national average attendance at camps was 30%.

The ECC said its figures were based on estimates provided by conscripts. It said that each month about 600 conscripts approached the ECC for advice. Many of these men were right-wingers.

Mr De Villiers said early hopes for "a new spirit in the Defence Ministry" when Mr Meyer replaced the "discred-

ited General Magnus Malan" were misplaced.

The ECC, he said, had received no response from the government to numerous written representations since early 1990. A spokesman for Mr Meyer said, however, that the minister was available for discussions with the ECC on a national level but "would not entertain representations from its regions and branches".

The attorney general halted all prosecutions of conscientious objectors in July last year pending the report of the Gleeson Committee which was appointed to investigate the issue.

The ECC believes that since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act last year military conscription for whites only is legally invalid.

Mr De Villiers also said "We do not need a vastly expensive, inefficient military monster, ticking away like a time-bomb of explosive right-wing fanaticism. We do need a strong, well-trained and impartial police force to contain crime and to serve the public."

Mr Meyer's spokesman said the SADF was currently engaged in large-scale support of the police.

ECC predicts big army stayaway

By Shirley Woodgate

A massive national service stayaway in 1992 has been predicted by the End Conscription Campaign, which claims less than half of about 30 000 men eligible for military service will turn out for the January call-up

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said the ECC's prediction of a less than 50 percent turnout this year was a further drop from last year when official figures indicated a 70 percent response

Figures were based on data provided by servicemen

involved in administration, and up to 600 phone calls a month to the ECC

Many of the inquiries were from rightwingers, he said

The statistics, released in an open letter to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, follow fruitless attempts to discuss conscription with top authorities, including President de Klerk, since February 1990

Mr de Villiers claimed some camps had a less than 10 percent turnout last year

The latest developments follow last year's moves by the Attorney-General to halt

all prosecutions of conscientious objectors pending the Gleeson Committee report into conscription

Mr de Villiers claimed the reports by the Gleeson and earlier Van Loggerenberg committees had been suppressed by the Government

However, a spokesman for Mr Meyer stressed the reports were being considered. Any amendments to the Defence Act would have to be passed by Parliament

The ECC claims military conscription for whites was rendered invalid by the repeal of the Population Regis-

tration Act

Conscription had been placed in the same situation as housing, where the Group Areas Act had been rendered unworkable after people had voted with their feet, said Mr de Villiers

He stressed that while about R10 billion was being spent annually on the military, the Government claimed it was unable to push up the police budget.

While the ECC did not back conscription to the police force, it believed the current imbalance was illogical and had to be addressed

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ECC accuses Meyer of dodging call-up issue

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STAR 7/1/92

By Shirley Woodgate

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer has been accused by the End Conscription Campaign of deliberately avoiding the issue of the validity of national service call-up under the Defence Act.

The ECC has openly stated it will back in court any serviceman who refuses to report for this week's countrywide intake of about 30,000 men.

Mr Meyer reacted last night to claims by the right-wing organisation Aksie Volkseie Weermag, supported by the Conservative Party, that white men who refused to report for duty were exposing the "discriminatory" national service system.

He said it was not for any individual to decide where he wanted to carry out community

service, but that the Defence Force used its manpower wherever it was most needed.

He added that it was wrong to think that South Africa was not facing a general military threat and that therefore it was no longer necessary to continue with national service.

But the ECC has dug in and insisted that military conscription for whites had been rendered illegal by last year's scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said today Mr Meyer's reference to "unsubstantiated rumours" about the legality of the call-up bordered on an attempt to mislead the public.

"The fact is that there is no legal basis for the call-up of whites and we will test this in court if necessary.

"Mr Meyer's department claims there are more black

volunteers in the Defence Force than white conscripts, which makes one believe there is no logical reason for the enforced national service.

"It is a deliberate distortion of the facts to insist that white conscription is unavoidable because the Defence Act is still on the statute book. The fact is that the Act merely empowers but does not force the Government to act," he said.

He listed at least three emergent groups which were opposed to national service.

These are the ECC-backed men who saw the call-up as part of the apartheid system, the rightwingers who believe the system discriminates against whites, and those people who could see no logical reason for joining up, including businessmen and professionals.

● Critical days for SADF — See Page 10

Anger over village killing

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By MATHATHA TSEDI

OUTRAGED residents of a village in Lebowa have called for the withdrawal of SA Defence Force personnel from townships following the killing by soldiers last Thursday of a government electrician Mr Benny Mushi, who was shot dead by soldiers while repairing a broken line near an army base at Moletane village, police confirmed yesterday.

The Northern Transvaal Public Service Union, which represents Lebowa government employees, said yesterday Mushi's killing and the narrow escape of his wife and another electrician, was a "barbaric act" and should be condemned by all sensible people.

Terrorists

Media liaison officer for the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mr Khangale Makhado, said the "continued killing and maiming of civilians by these terrorists into question their method of training".

"We reiterate our long-held position that these troops should get out. If people doing their legitimate work can no longer be safe from these killing machines, it is time the command that these so-called soldiers be removed,"

The president of the ANC Youth League, Mr Peter Mokaba, said his organisation would take up the matter to push for the withdrawal of troops from villages and townships.

Battalion

The presence of these troops, who comprise a black battalion known as Group 45, has been a focal point of demands by consumer boycotters in the region.

And at all times, the response from the SADF has been that the troops were there by request of the Lebowa government to provide security against intimidation and harassment by "comrades".

ne Army

job-seekers?

(254)

ALG 7/1/92

STEWART ALCOCK
Staff Reporter

THE South African Defence Force is providing a haven for many young job-seekers who are struggling to find employment in the present economic climate. This was claimed by South African Army media officer Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk, who said he has been inundated with calls from parents asking if their sons could do their call-up this year.

"And although the call-up only started officially on Monday, we had 130 conscripts arrive on Friday in Cape Town ready and willing to start their National Service.

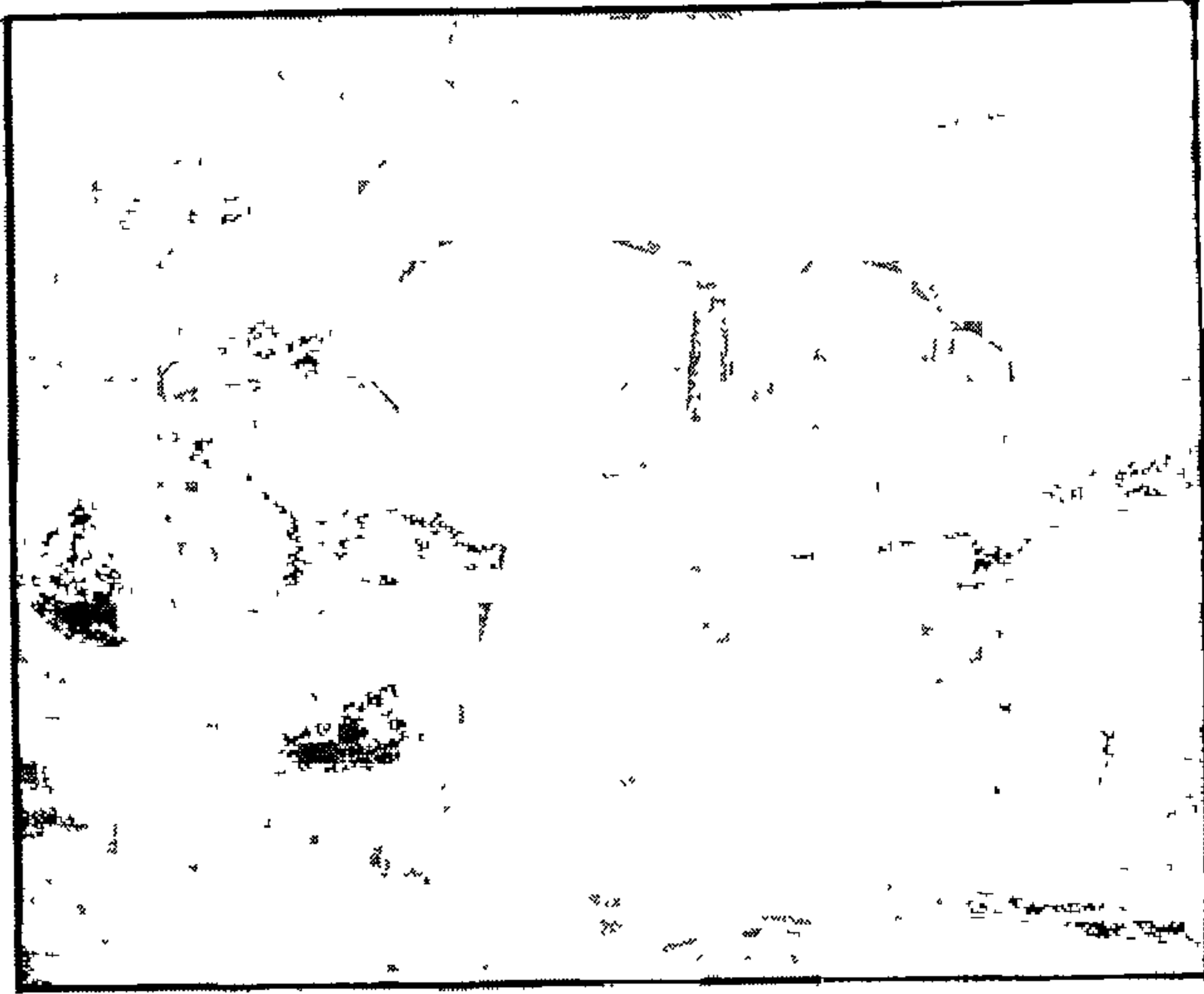
"It is definitely a reflection of the depressed economy, the call-up is being used as a perfect way out for those who can't find a job now, as most people expect an economic upturn by 1993," he said.

President of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce Mr Kenneth Marcus said he supported this view.

"I'm sure young people straight out of school are finding the army more of an attractive proposition once they realise there are just no jobs available," he said.

A recent survey done in conjunction with the South African Chamber of Business and the Small Business Development Corporation, predicted that only one in every 10 new matriculants would find a job in the formal business sector.

Although no official attendance figures were available for the January call-up at the Cape Town Wingfield assem-



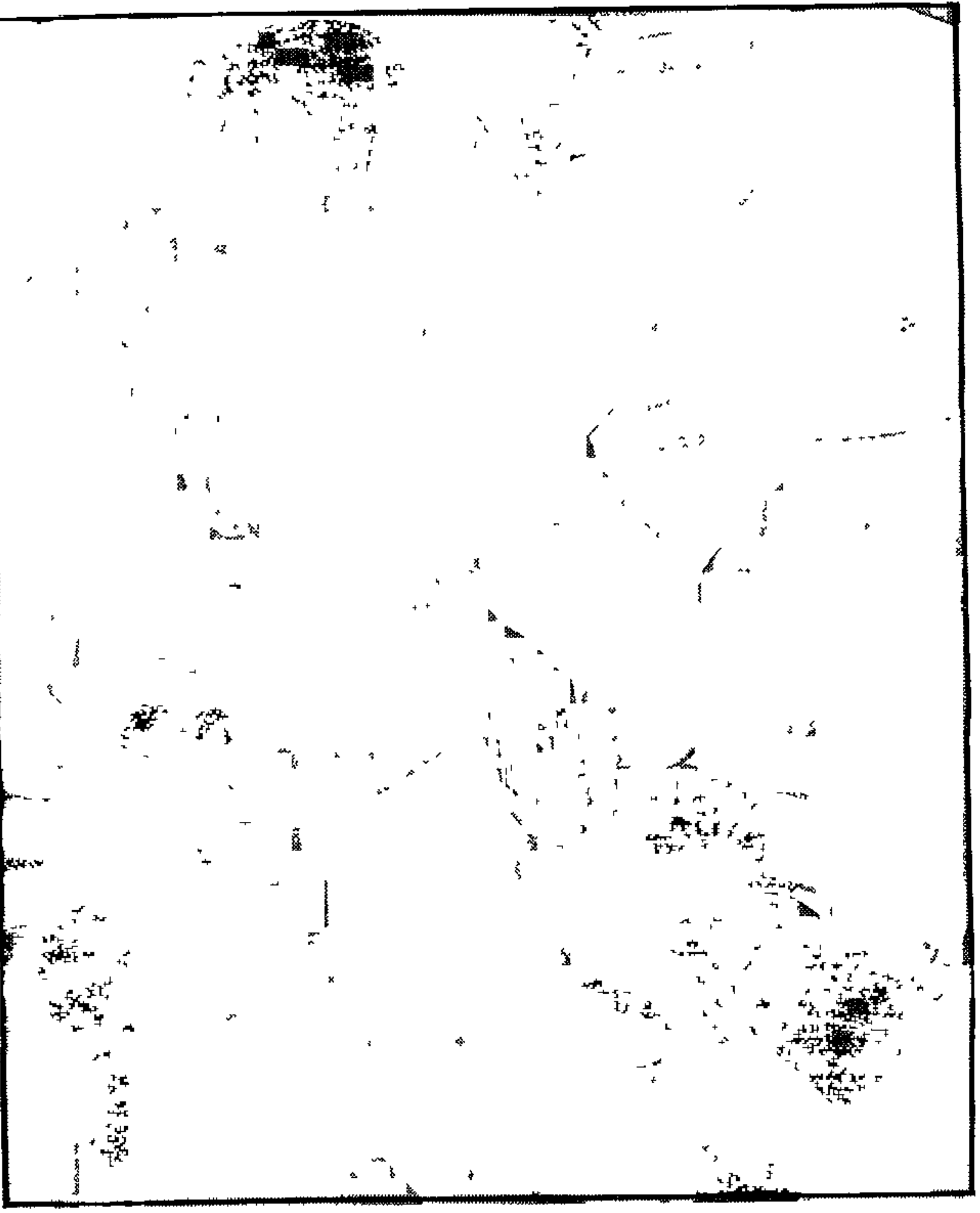
FAREWELL TO FRIENDS: Anthony Roussouw of Milnerton (centre) spends his last few moments of "freedom" with his girlfriend Amanda Cassisa and friends, from left, Lara Combrink, Bradley Malagas and Alvin Verdin, before embarking for his call-up

bly point, officials said the turn-out "had exceeded expectations".

This came in the wake of a claim by the End Conscription Campaign in an open letter to Defence Minister Mr Rolf Meyer at the weekend,

predicting that fewer than half of the 30 000 men eligible for military service would turn out for the January call-up.

This was made in the light of last year's moves by the Attorney-General to halt all



PICTURES: LEON MULLER, The Argus
MILITARY MUSIC: Wiham Stemmet from Kraaifontein strums a chord or two as he waits to embark to Kimberley yesterday. Saying googbye are his sisters Carine and Suzanne (right)

Villiers said their estimation of the less than 50 percent turn-out was even less than last year's figures which indicated a 70 percent response

ECC figures were based on data provided by national

prosecutions of conscientious objectors, pending the outcome of an inquiry into alternative forms of national service by a committee headed by Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson

ECC chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said some camps had less than 10 percent turn-out last year, and that military conscription for

whites had been made invalid by the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

However, at a recent call-up for a Stellenbosch camp Lieutenant Van Schalkwyk said so many people had turned up that extra buses had to be requisitioned.

"Allied with the present good turn-out for the call-up, this proves the ECC is incorrect," he said.

And Defence Ministry spokesman Mr Chris van der Westhuizen said anyone who failed to report for call-up would continue to be liable for disciplinary action.

"The Defence Act is still on our statute books and I advise all conscripts to report to their base.

"Although there are more non-white members of the Defence Force than white conscripts, all non-whites are volunteers. It is an unfortunate fact that this anomaly will remain until the Defence Act is changed," he said.

However, the ECC claimed that conscription under the Defence Act was invalidated by the repeal of the Population Registration Act. The relevant section of the Defence Act states that national service "shall not apply to females or persons who are not white persons as defined in the Population Registration Act".

However Democratic Party President's Councillor Mr James Seife said this would not necessarily mean a successful case against conscription because of the provisional nature of the repeal clause, which allowed for the maintenance of the population register and all existing racial classifications until a new constitution was introduced.

Whites-only conscription is an anachronism, writes Patrick Laurence

Critical days ahead for

STAR 7/11/92

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As conscripts start their annual journey to recruiting centres, the South African Defence Force is an embarrassing anomaly to President de Klerk's administration.

The conscripts are all white their uniform skin colour, decreed by Section 2 of the Defence Act, is inconsistent with President de Klerk's boast that the statute book has been cleared of racially discriminatory laws.

The End Conscription Campaign describes the situation bluntly in an open letter sent to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, who took over from Magnus Malan last September.

"The current whites-only call-up is racist beyond dispute," it states. The ECC goes on to dismiss as a fiction any claims that apartheid is dead, saying this is underlined by the "blatantly racist clause in the Defence Act."

The situation is worse than that for President de Klerk. The racial call-up is not only inconsistent with the declared aims of the De Klerk administration, it may also be illegal.

It is based on the Population Registration Act, which was re-

pealed by President de Klerk last year as part of his bid to excuse discriminatory laws from the statute book.

The ECC has consulted legal counsel and been advised that the whites-only conscription is illegal. It is accordingly passing on this advice to reluctant conscripts who approach it.

Noting that it receives about 600 inquiries a month from young men who are loath, for one reason or another, to do their national service, it says "We advise callers that anyone who has a bona fide objection to doing military service in the SADF, need not go."

But, apart from the legal opinion given to the ECC, there is another reason for concluding that racially based conscription may be unlawful: the reluctance of the authorities to prosecute conscientious objectors.

The ECC reckons the Defence Force, realising that it is on shaky grounds legally, has not pressed for prosecutions because it is loath to test the matter in court. It fears the result would be a watershed judgment which would put the issue beyond doubt. As the ECC declares in its open

letter "Clearly the Attorney General agrees with us all prosecutions of conscientious objectors have stopped since July 1991, notwithstanding turnouts for camps as low as 10 percent of those called up, with the average about 30 percent countrywide."

The last conscientious objector to be prosecuted was Alan Storey, notes Chris de Villiers of the ECC. Charges against Mr Storey were withdrawn, pending the release of the report of the SADF-appointed Gleeson Committee into the whole issue of conscientious objection, Mr de Villiers says.

The ECC suspects that the findings of the Gleeson report, like those of the earlier Van Loggerenberg Committee into SADF manpower policy, have been suppressed by the Ministry of Defence/SADF because they are embarrassing to military authorities.

The ECC's open letter drew a riposte from the Ministry of Defence, which accuses the ECC of providing a distorted picture of a delicate situation and of reacting with impatience and hysteria. Two points stand out conspicuously in the Ministry's reply,

drafted by its liaison officer, Chris van der Westhuizen. It neither contests the ECC's contention about the astoundingly low turnout by conscripts, whether for short-term camps or for their one year's national service, nor does it deny that conscription of white men only is an anomaly in the emerging post-apartheid society.

On the low turnouts it offers a partial explanation, without disputing the huge absentee factor. "The exemption board has taken cognisance of the current assessment of the potential conventional military threat against the Republic and has consequently applied a more flexible approach on the question of exemption and deferment recently."

The Ministry goes on to offer another fascinating bit of information that volunteer recruits from the black, coloured and Indian communities now outnumber white conscripts in the SADF. It does not, however, indicate whether that is due to an increase in volunteers from these communities, or the marked decline in the number of conscripts. On the second issue, the Min-

istry says "We realise that anomalies exist for example, the racial foundation for national service."

Developing its view on the ECC's "impatient and hysterical reaction", it adds "But, correcting this (anomalous) situation is no simple matter and must involve Parliament itself in terms of the present constitution."

It then offers an assurance "Political negotiations will lead to a new constitution that will help solve such anomalies."

On the question of the Gleeson and Van Loggerenberg Committees, the Ministry responds, "There is no question of their being suppressed their recommendations are under consideration." But, it adds, should these reports require amendments to the Defence Act the parliamentary route will have to be followed, meaning that Parliament will have to debate the amendments and pass them.

Meanwhile, however, the problem will persist and, judging from the dwindling number of conscripts reporting for duty, the authority of the once-powerful SADF

will diminish proportionately.

But until and unless the SADF's racial conscription basis is changed, it will continue to be seen as an apartheid army, and more specifically, as the National Party's private army rather than as a national army. As Chris Haml, of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, has put it "In its conception, structure and

whole ethos, the SADF is not a defence force of the people but the military arm of the dominant white minority."

As long as that is so, President de Klerk will find it difficult to persuade the ANC to honour its undertakings to dissolve its own private army, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

As long as conscripts are drawn from whites only, even if in rapidly decreasing numbers, the growing number of dark-skinned volunteer soldiers will count for nothing. They will be seen, in the ECC's phrase, as "ethnic cannon fodder."

The issue of whites-only conscription, and with it the future of the SADF, is beyond doubt a critical item on the agenda at the ANC's forthcoming table.

SADF

Call for probe into UDF deaths

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The families of four slain Eastern Cape United Democratic Front (UDF) activists yesterday appealed to President F W de Klerk to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate their deaths in 1985

This followed the latest exposé of SADF Military Intelligence covert operations to oppose the UDF in the Eastern Cape, and discloses last week by Dr Ben Conra-

die, a former Vista University lecturer

Dr Conradie told the Weekly Mail that he was recruited by the SADF to direct a covert operation which supplied money and training to a violent group, Ama-Afrika, to oppose the UDF

Mr Matthew Goniwe, a Cradock teacher and regional organiser of the UDF, and three political colleagues disappeared after they left Port Elizabeth for Cradock after attending a UDF briefing on

the night of June 27, 1985

Later their charred bodies were found

During inquest hearings in New Brighton Magistrate's Court on February 15, 1989, the Rev Ebenezer Magina, who was called to testify, denied that he had ever been a member of Azapo, which had allegedly been engaged in bloody clashes with UDF members at the time, or that he had any knowledge of the killings

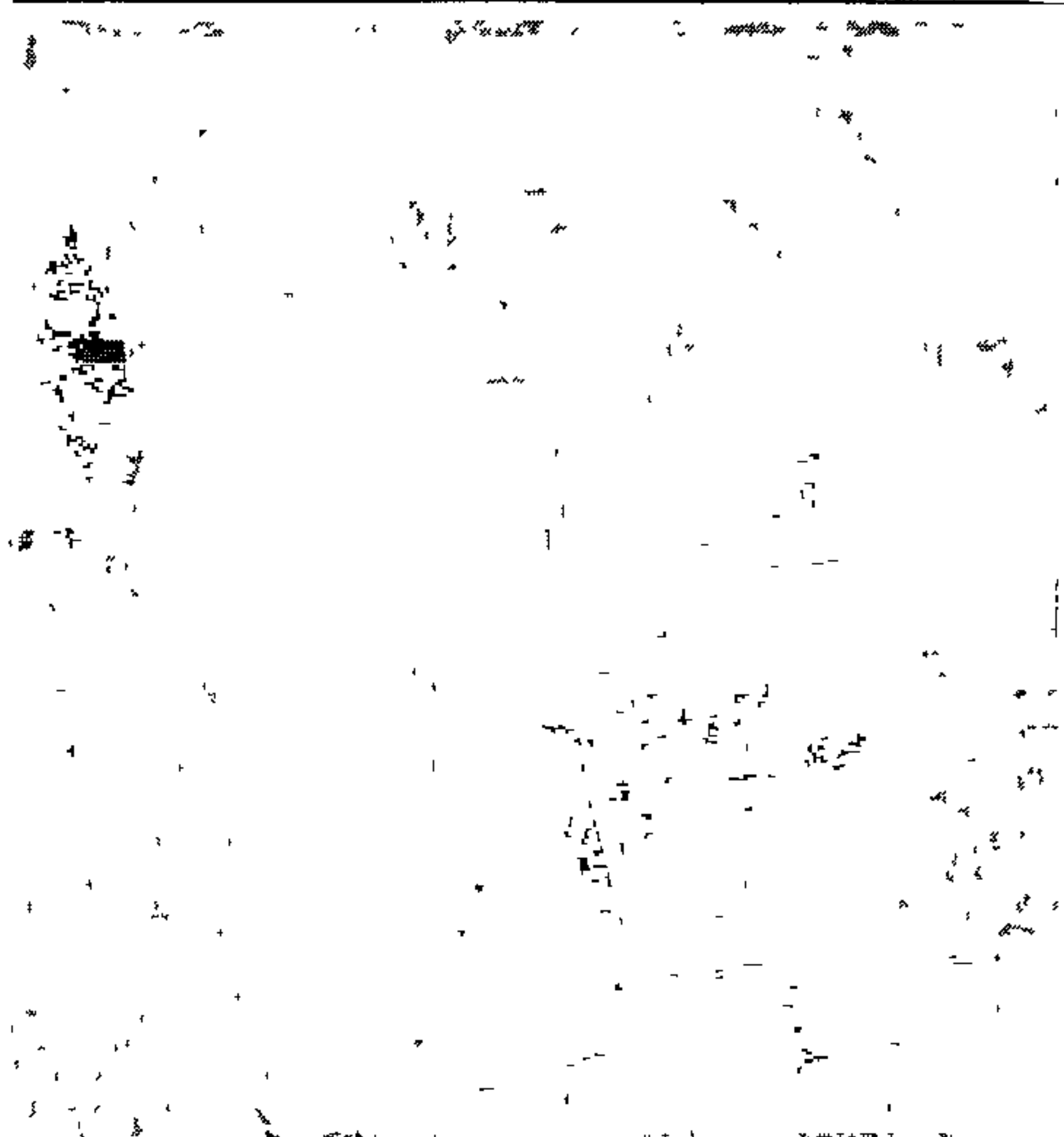
The magistrate found that the

deaths of the men were brought about by "a person or a group of persons unknown"

Last week Dr Conradie, who was recruited in 1986, said the SADF had sponsored many front organisations which fostered "black-on-black" conflict

Ama-Afrika leader Mr Ebenezzer Magina was given money, food, transport, office equipment and training by him (Dr Conradie) and others

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SERIOUS MOMENT
New conscripts at Wingfield bow their head in prayer. Uppington-bound Mr Jaen Groenewald of Paarl, foreground, and (left) Mr Frans van Heerden of Stellenberg, who is going to Bloemfontein, and Ms Malinda Botha of Goudini.
Picture STEWART COLMAN

'Education' on side of white conscripts

By PETER DENNEHY

ALTHOUGH coloured and black volunteers now outnumbered national servicemen in the army, the servicemen still played vital roles "owing to their educational qualifications"

Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, OC of Western Province Command, said this at Wingfield base yesterday to several hundred young white conscripts who turned up in response to their one-year national service call-ups

Brigadier Lamprecht said many of the national servicemen played vital roles as leaders and as highly skilled operators of sophisticated weaponry and equipment

Patrick Collings reports from Johan-

nesburg that ECC chairman Mr Chris de Villiers expected 50% defiance from the almost 30 000 conscripts, "based on recent trends".

But yesterday Brigadier Lamprecht said the turnout at Wingfield "looks like a full house, compared to last year"

● Sapa reports that about 30 000 national servicemen countrywide were called up this week

● Conservative Party spokesman on Defence Mr J H van der Merwe said "The CP is concerned at the manner in which the government is using the Defence Force as a political instrument to create a unitary state in which self-determination of peoples is not recognised"

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Army says it shot man in self-defence

THE SADF yesterday said its soldiers who shot and killed a Lebowa government electrician last week had been shot at before they opened fire.

Reacting to the anger at the killing of Mr Benny Mushi of Solomondale at Moletlane village, during which more than 50 bullets were fired at the government van, the commander of the SADF's Group 45 battalion, Colonel H van Niekerk, denied that the shooting had been unprovoked.

Van Niekerk said "A

By MATHATHA TSEDU

shot was fired at the soldiers and more shots followed before they returned fire.

"There is absolutely no doubt about that because this has been proved by evidence on the ground. We are not able to say more now because all evidence will become available in a court of law."

Mushi was with his wife and a colleague, Mr Marabi Maja, repairing an electrical fault near an army base on Thursday night when the incident happened. Maja was injured in the head

when a bullet grazed his head and travelled through the skin without touching the skull.

He survived by hiding in a toilet with Mrs Mushi for the rest of the night as soldiers roamed the village firing teargas.

Mushi died in a Lebowa police van on the way to hospital hours after the soldiers had picked him up bleeding from a gunshot wound.

The attack has been widely criticised by organisations and has renewed calls for the removal of troops from villages and townships.

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Self-confessed CCB man seeks release

254 STAR 8/1/92

Pretoria Correspondent

A man jailed for murder, who claims to be a former Civil Co-Operation Bureau member, has asked for his release from prison on the grounds that his crime had a direct bearing on a "political aim"

Petrus Johannes Jacobus Leeb, a prisoner at the Zonderwater prison near Cullinan, launched an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday asking for an order that he should immediately be released on the grounds that he was a political prisoner

Petition

His application, in which he also asked that he should be released on parole under correctional supervision, was postponed by Mr Justice van Dijkhorst to Friday

Leeb was sentenced to eight years' jail on November 13 1989 after he was found guilty by a circuit court judge in Tzaneen

He began serving his prison term on June 4 last year after an unsuccessful application for leave to appeal and a petition to the Chief Justice

In an affidavit he said the sentence was imposed "after I gave a black man a few blows

with my fists and he died the following morning due to internal bleeding"

He claimed in papers before court that he had been a member of the Special Forces and later of the now disbanded CCB

He said that for eight years, since leaving school, he was involved in the "security of the country" and that he had served at Infantry School, Oudshoorn, and the operational area in the former South West Africa

"My crime was committed during this time and had direct bearing on a political motive"

Leeb had now turned to court after waiting patiently for promises made by several politicians with regard to amnesty, and only wanted to be freed like his former enemies

According to Leeb, taking into account special amnesty and reductions on his term, he was entitled to parole

Opposing the application, Central Release Committee chairman C J Scheffer said that in terms of departmental regulations, Leeb was compelled to serve a third of his sentence before he could be considered for parole

In Leeb's case, he would only have served this requirement on December 3 this year

Conscripts report for service

(254)
CT 8/1/92

By GUY OLIVER

ABOUT 2 000 conscripts out of the 3 000 expected to do their national service reported for duty at the SADF's Western Province Command, it was learnt yesterday.

Meanwhile, the war of words escalated over whites-only conscription

The Democratic Party urged white men to report, the Conservative Party Youth Council encouraged conscripts to report conditionally and the End Conscription Campaign claimed the call-up was "legally invalid" and called for its end

A reliable SADF source said the figure of 3 000 men expected was drawn up last October, and did not take account of deferments

However, media liaison officer for WP command Lieutenant Johann van Schalkwyk said it had been a "very good call-up", and dismissed the ECC figures of only 50% of conscripts reporting as "pure fantasy"

A spokesman for the Eastern Province Command, Commandant Carel du Priesane, said that 95% of the servicemen who were due to report for national service arrived at the Commando at 7am yesterday

ECC lawyer Mr John Mills said that there has been a 300% increase in the number of people who approach him in an effort to attain exemption from military service

Sapa reports that Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer announced this week that the Defence Act was still in force

DP man to sue Meyer

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Randburg DP councillor Mr Gary Cameron Cooney, who had two charges under the Defence Act withdrawn against him yesterday, told the presiding magistrate that he was going to sue Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for damages.

Mr Cooney, 32, was charged with wrongfully and unlawfully failing to report for or render service between the period January 16 and February 14, 1989, and failing to notify his commanding officer of his change of address.

and conscripts had to report for national service

Mr Meyer said those who did not report would be prosecuted Transvaal attorney-general Mr Klaus Von Lieres und Wilkau rejected an ECC claim that a moratorium had been placed on Defence Act prosecutions

A statement by DP defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers said the situation in the country was very serious, and urged dissidents not to add to these problems by deliberately flouting the Defence Act.

General Rogers said the DP could not agree with those who advocated defying the law

He said the DP believed that in the long term, conscription should be done away with and the SADF manned only by volunteers

The Conservative Party's Youth Council encouraged all white men to adhere to the military service call-up — on the pre-condition of serving in their own communities, according to a statement by CP Youth Council spokesman Mr Arnold Meyer

Unemployment led to centre's demise

B10cm
8/1/92 SUSAN RUSSELL

A 60% unemployment rate in the coloured suburb of Reiger Park near Boksburg led to a shopping centre in the area going bankrupt with debts of R3,8m, according to papers before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

RygerPark Props CC, which owned and developed the Fun City shopping centre, was placed under final liquidation by Mr Justice Flemming yesterday

The close corporation had applied for its own winding up. Sole member Hendrika Christina Lourens said in an affidavit that Reiger Park was a lower middle-class area which had been particularly hard hit by the downturn

"Approximately 60% of the people in the area are unemployed," she added

Also, Rand Mines had closed its entire mining operations in the area, including its hostels, in February 1990, Lourens said

"Hostel dwellers were responsible for about 50% of the trade at the shopping centre"

Three-quarters of the complex was now unoccupied and vandals were damaging the property on a daily basis

"They have helped themselves to windows, shop fittings, geysers and any part of the centre which they can possibly remove," she said

Tenants stayed in occupation an average of three months despite entering into three-year contracts. Also, it had been difficult to collect rents from tenants during the three months they were in occupation and the few who are still in occupation are not paying rent, she said

Lourens said the corporation did not have the money to institute action against tenants for rent due or for their ejection

She described the corporation as being hopelessly insolvent with no additional income other than that obtained from the shopping centre

Call-up is going well, says SADF

B10cm 8/1/92
PRETORIA — The SADF claimed yesterday that its 1992 call-up of white conscripts was proceeding well and threatened to prosecute draft-dodgers

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC), however, accused the Defence Ministry of trying to intimidate young men into reporting for national service, which it said was legally unenforceable as the Population Registration Act had been scrapped. It said it would defend in court those who declined to report for military service

The Defence Ministry says it is at the discretion of the Attorney-General whether to prosecute those contravening the Defence Act. Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau last night rejected ECC claims that a moratorium had been placed on the prosecution of conscientious objectors.

Government security sources said the weak economy and high unemployment could be a contributing factor to conscripts' decisions to render their services to the SADF.

The ECC said a large portion of the R10bn annual military budget should be diverted to the SAP to assist the understaffed and underfunded force in its fight against crime

The CP Youth yesterday encour-

(254)
JONATHAN REES

aged young men to report for military training only on condition that they could do service in their own communities

It accused government of discrimination against whites

A defence military spokesman dismissed the CP Youth's call for Defence Minister Roelf Meyer's resignation as a cheap political ploy

DP Defence spokesman Lt-Gen Bob Rogers said conscripts should not take the law into their own hands, avoiding military service while the political and economic future of SA remained largely dependent on violence being brought under control

However, the DP was committed to abolition of conscription and introduction of a volunteer defence force

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said white right-wing youths were concerned that when they reported for national service they would lose their jobs to other race groups not obliged by law to serve the SADF

□ Randburg DP councillor Gary Cooney, against whom two charges under the Defence Act were withdrawn in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday, said he was going to sue Meyer for damages, our Own Correspondent reports

Soldiers lay charge of attempted murder

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SDF

Sowetan 9/1/92

SOLDIERS who shot and killed a Lebowa government electrician last week and who face possible charges of murder have themselves laid counter-charges of attempted murder.

Police spokesman Lieutenant LM Tlomatsana said police were still waiting to question the soldiers who shot and killed Mr Benny Mushi and injured another electrician, Mr Marabi Maja

Shot

He said police were now investigating both charges - one of murder and two of attempted murder - against the soldiers, and the counter charge by the soldiers

The SADF had informed the police that the soldiers would be brought to the police for statements next week, Tlomatsana said

He refused to comment on allegations by the SADF

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

that the soldiers had been shot at by the two electricians, an allegation that has been denied by Maja, who said the attack, in which their government van was hit by 51 bullets, had been unprovoked

He said none of them had a gun

The commanding officer of the SADF's Group 45, Colonel H van Niekerk, told *Sowetan* that "evidence on the ground" proved that his men had been fired at before they returned fire

Police sources, however, said the soldiers had not produced spent cartridges of the alleged attack on them. Instead, the sources said, they showed police investigators a torn tent which they alleged was pierced by a bullet

The killing has angered residents, who now fear that

electricians would no longer respond to fix breakdowns as long as the soldiers are still in the village, where they have camped for the past two years

Civil servants are also restive, demanding protection for workers. Tlomatsana said the police were "equally concerned" and were looking into the matter to ensure that it was resolved amicably so that those who have to work at night should be able to do so without fearing a similar fate

Buried

Meanwhile attorney for the Mushi family Mr Kgao Mahlase said yesterday a post-mortem would be conducted by Professor Jonathan Gluckman in Lebowakgomo today

He said Mushi would be buried at Solomondale on Saturday. Mahlase also said information at his disposal made the claim by the SADF "laughable"

Think about moving SADF out - Ramodike

Sowetan 9/11/92

LEBOWA Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said serious consideration must be given to the removal of South African Defence Force troops from Lebowa. Ramodike reacted to a shooting incident in which an electrician of the Lebowa Department of Works, Mr Benny Mushi, was killed.

Lebowa police were questioning defence force members about the incident that took place last Thursday at Moletlane near Zebediela.



NELSON RAMODIKE

Ramodike said the Lebowa government had no authority over the troops

and that the matter would be taken up with the relevant authorities.

Killing

He also said his Cabinet was aware of several incidents of shooting and killing of innocent people in various communities by SADF members based in the area and condemned such actions.

A call was also made by the ANC Youth League for the removal of SADF troops from Lebowa. - Sapa.

BECOME A TV PRESENTER



Row over servicemen continues

STAR 9/1/92

By Shirley Woodgate (254)

The row over the number of young men reporting for National Service continued yesterday with the SADF claiming a 90 percent turnout and the End Conscription Campaign accusing authorities of a cover-up.

The SADF said that in some places more people reported for duty than had been called up — the surplus being unemployed men seeking to escape economic hardship.

But the ECC said SADF claims that more than 90 percent of national servicemen had reported for their call-up was mere propaganda and a "face-saving exercise"

Begging

At the start of the Highveld's call-up at Nasrec earlier this week — where 40 percent of the estimated 30 000 men are expected to have reported by tomorrow — Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Mannie Arlow said volunteers were begging the SADF to accept them for the one-year national service stint.

He said unemployment, lack of money and sometimes even a shortage of food, had forced many men to turn to the army.

SADF reports indicate that most of the conscripts involved in the current call-up have reported for duty despite opposition from the Right and Left.

A spokesman for Northern Transvaal Command said the scheduled number of servicemen due to enlist at the Pretoria venue had already been exceeded.

In Cape Town, Western Province Command claimed the turnout at Wingfield looked like a "full house" and said about 96 percent of the conscripts at yesterday's navy call-up at Goodwood reported for duty.

The Eastern Province Command reported a 95 percent in-

take and at Woodbrook Military Camp near East London the SADF claimed more than 92 percent of the 300 servicemen due to report for national service had enlisted.

Acting officer commanding Group 8 Commandant Herman Boshoff also attributed the larger than normal intake to the economic recession.

But ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said, "Last year the SADF claimed the same high percentage but figures obtained from conscripts involved with last year's call-up revealed that a more accurate figure was about 70 percent."

The ECC viewpoint highlights a history of conflict between the two organisations. This includes the granting of a permanent interdict preventing the SADF from illegally harassing the ECC, said Mr de Villiers.

Most of the recruits interviewed at Nasrec were keen to go, and many refused to be drawn on the growing opposition to conscription.

The right-wing Boerestaat Party has pledged its support for white draft dodgers.

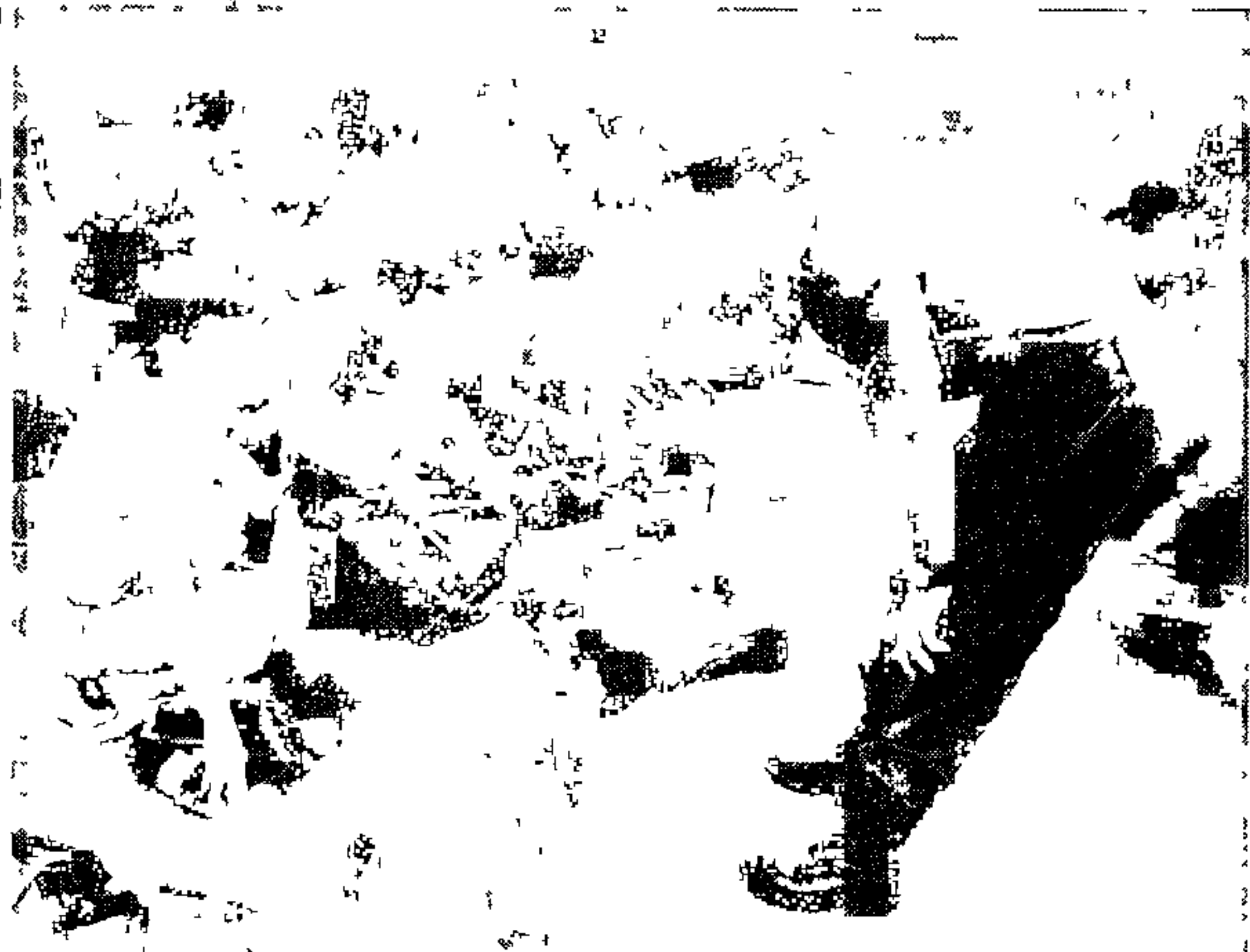
Townships

BP leader Robert van Tonder said on Tuesday these men had reacted to the "Ventersdorp watershed" when the army had been ordered to attack Boers.

He said the BP supported men of conscience who refused to serve on Christian grounds, because they were being discriminated against while blacks were excluded; because they might have to risk their lives acting as referees between blacks in townships; or because they were abused by a Government negotiating the handover of their country to "Marxists and terrorists".

But Wits Command left no doubt about the immediate future of conscription.

The Defence Act would not be amended and the 12-month call-up would remain in force at least until a new constitution was in place, said Major Arlow.



Conscripts had their belongings checked for banned substances when they reported for national service at the Nasrec showgrounds outside Johannesburg yesterday — the first day of the local intake. SA Defence Force spokesmen say they are satisfied with the turnout around the country. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

No changes planned in conscription law

B10am
9/11/92 JONATHAN REES *(254)*

PRETORIA — Government has no definite plans to introduce amendments to the Defence Act in Parliament this year, despite its having publicly acknowledged the anomaly of racially based conscription.

The Defence Ministry said yesterday Minister Roelf Meyer would comment early in the parliamentary session on the findings of the Gleeson and Van Loggerenberg inquiries into the issue, which to date have been kept a closely guarded secret.

But security sources would not rule out developments which could lead to amendments to racially based conscription laws.

The Gleeson Committee — initially appointed to investigate the status of conscientious objectors — is understood to have extended its brief and made findings complementary to those of the Van Loggerenberg inquiry into SADF manpower policy.

Defence sources said it appeared that the 1992 January intake of conscripts had exceeded expectations, but no accurate figures were available.

The high intake, which came despite predictions by the End Conscription Campaign that fewer than 50% of conscripts would report, could be the result of a declining economy, sources said.

A former senior official breaks ranks to reveal for the first time the inner workings of the Ujundi headquarters

Inside Inkatha



"I joined Inkatha because I wanted to work for the freedom of the black man. I left because I felt I was no more than an SADF agent"

Wimmar 10/11 - 16/1/92

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PRIVATE ARMIES FM 10/1/92

Deadly and futile

254

Government will soon examine the whole issue of private armies. Various options — such as a ban on the military drilling of large numbers in such armies — are being weighed and legislation to ban them outright is not excluded, says Law & Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze.

Armed struggle, he argues, is doomed militarily and politically because it has been overtaken by the negotiation process. "Liberation through negotiation is the only way forward." Well, yes, but dangerous men may think otherwise.

Kotze's remarks follow the recent spate of bombings, including one on an open (that is, nonracial) school in the Lowveld. The incidents have been linked to far Right groups. Police have identified no fewer than 13 paramilitary groups, such as the Iron Guards (*Ystergarde*) on the far Right. There have been 11 terror attacks of this kind since mid-December, they have destroyed buildings and disrupted services, causing millions of rands in damage. Arrests have yet to be made. According to the Human Rights Commission, from July to December 1990 there were 45 rightwing attacks in which 26 people were killed and 138 injured (Figures for last year are still being compiled).

Kotze identifies a direct link between the inflammatory statements of demagogues (from the Left or Right) and an upsurge of violence. He says it's interesting that the recent wave came after AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche "declared war" on the Codesa talks — particularly in the event of its decisions becoming law.

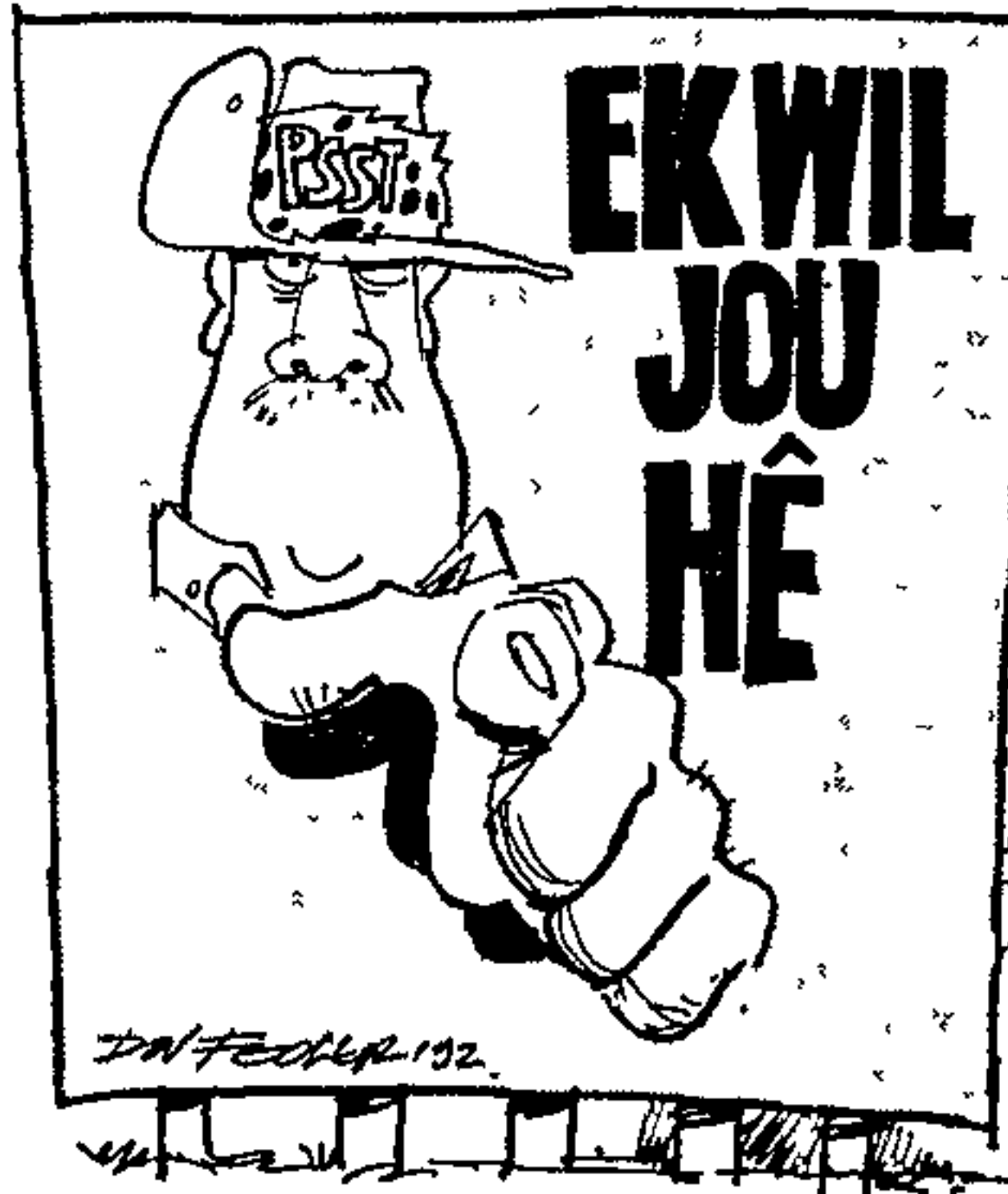
Dealing with the question of why private armies have come to the fore, Kotze says "An important ingredient must be the existence of demagogues who prey on the insecurities of whites." In the final analysis, he adds, the far Right should remember that any so-called liberation war is in fact a declaration of war against the SA Police, which they claim to support. They should also be blamed, in part, for the rise in crime because their activities mean that more police are taken from regular duties to combat unrest — in which 30% of the force is already now engaged.

Though their numbers are small — a couple of thousand at most, according to analysts — there is no doubt that things could become very nasty indeed should these bands of former policemen and soldiers run amok. They are better organised, more mobile and skilled in their deadly craft than the MK, the ANC's military wing, ever was. And they are as ruthless as they are racist.

At the end of the day, however, these private armies will not be a factor in derailing the political negotiation process —

though they could impose extra costs on it, says Wits University political scientist Tom Lodge. There is no evidence to indicate that rightwing private armies represent more than a tiny minority of Afrikaners. It was significant that the headmaster of the Lowveld school that was bombed said the school would carry on regardless. He must know what will and will not wash among the local school establishment.

According to Kotze, the characteristics of a far Right struggle differ from those of a far Left struggle. Whereas the ANC, for example, had a centralised command structure, the Right's fragmentation makes it more difficult to combat, operating as these groups do on the cell structure of a handful of



terrorists

"But we have cracked them in the past," says Kotze, pointing to a 90%-95% success rate against rightwing violence. "We're positioned to deal it, we saw rightwing violence coming a long time ago. There is no doubt that we have the will and capability to deal with them." While the police do not underestimate the Right, he adds, "we don't underestimate our own capability."

But the police can act only in terms of the law, which, it appears, could soon be tightened to tame private armies. Further, says Kotze, alluding to the ANC's MK, "we can't take action against one such army and leave the rest."

The ANC, of course, does not regard MK as a private army, which the police certainly do. Rather, they see it as a "people's army" or "an army of the oppressed" of which the ANC happens to be the custodian. An MK spokesman maintains that if MK is regarded by the State as a private army, then, so too is the SA Defence Force the private army of the NP.

The matter of disbanding MK is fraught with difficulty, as ANC president Nelson Mandela's unprecedented attack on President F W de Klerk, who had raised the matter at Codesa last month, shows. While the ANC has suspended MK operations, it refuses to disband it at this stage of the transitional process.

The question is, what will MK's status be when and if the ANC joins an interim government and the justification for maintaining it becomes less tenable?

In addition to violence from the ultraright, there is, of course, the war on Codesa and the State declared by the PAC — or, more specifically, its armed wing, Apla (Azanian People's Liberation Army), which has claimed responsibility for the killing of policemen recently. How many is difficult to establish. The police will confirm such claims only after their own investigations, suspecting that Apla is not averse to tagging on to its claims certain slayings that are the result of pure criminal activity.

"We have an enormous problem with Apla's stated intention to kill policemen," says Kotze. Though aware of Apla's onslaught, he points to the distinction that must be made in police terms between such claims and intentions on the one hand, and criminal actions on the other. The same applies to rightwing armies.

It is generally thought that the PAC's armed wing poses far less of a threat than do those of the white Right. "We think Apla is a rag-bag force which can't seriously think of winning against the SA Police," says Kotze, adding that last month police arrested an alleged three-man Apla hit squad in Bloemfontein.

It would seem that a political solution is the only way to deal with private armies — a view expressed by Lloyd Vogelmann, director of the Wits Project for the Study of Violence, and endorsed by Kotze.

The sooner political negotiations deliver a settlement, the more squeezed out will extremists find themselves. ■

TALKS FM 10/1/92 Something in common

Perhaps spurred on by the Codesa talks, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Zulus seem ready for more dialogue with third parties.

There was this week's cordial meeting between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and CP leader Andries

Army aided Inkatha ex-official

STAR
Staff Reporter 10/1/92

A former senior Inkatha official claimed today in *The Weekly Mail* that the organisation and the South African Defence Force had collaborated in attacks on the ANC.

Mbongeni Khumalo said he had resigned as leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and his membership of the Inkatha Central Committee because he believed the organisation was a vehicle for instigating violence.

He said Transvaal Inkatha leaders, including Themba Khoza, received training from Military Intelligence before Inkatha's "bloody push" on the Reef which sparked the violence of 1990.

He also alleged a KwaZulu police officer led a gruesome attack by what police described as "unknown gunmen" on an ANC funeral in Wesselton in 1990.

He was apparently released and the AK-47s used in the attack were allegedly returned to Ulundi by the SAP.

Mr Khumalo claimed Inkatha's top leadership received systematic secret instruction from Military Intelligence over two years to strengthen the organisation against the ANC.

State tightens ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ grip on Armscor

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's arms industry is to come under tighter government control with new legislation covering Armscor and its subsidiaries due this year.

The Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, published this week, is intended to transform Armscor and its subsidiaries into a fully state-owned operation.

The memorandum attached to the Bill says the amended legislation will provide for the alienation of assets, including the shareholding in subsidiary companies of Armscor, and for the transfer of assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of the corporation and subsidiary companies to a company in which the State will be the sole shareholder. ARC 10/1/92

Changes for Armcor

A BILL to transform Armcor and its subsidiaries into a fully state-owned operation was published this week *Monday 10/1/92*

The Bill envisages taking away Armcor powers to meet the demand for firearms, ammunition or pyrotechnical products for the general public. It proposes scrapping Armcor's 8% a year dividend limit *(250)*

REPORTS Business Day Reporters Sapa

THE MILITARY FM 10/1/92
Out of step (254)

The Defence Act is very clear "Every (white) citizen between his seventeenth and his sixty-fifth year, both included, shall be liable to render service in the South African Defence Force" In practical terms, this has meant that over the past 25 years about 500 000 men have served in the SADF Tens of thousands reported each year for their initial national service of one or two years, it was both difficult and socially unacceptable to dodge the draft

Much has changed The CP describes the law as discriminatory while the CP Youth Council says the call-up should be obeyed — but only on condition that the men will be able to serve and protect "their own communities" — presumably on a geographic basis The End Conscription Campaign, once an ineffective leftwing pressure group hounded by government, has gained considerable mileage with its claim that up to 50% of conscripts would not report for duty this week Government has admitted that whites-only conscription is an anomaly but no other system has been worked out to replace it For

FM 10/1/92 (254)
political reasons the draft cannot be extended to Indians and coloureds (who technically have the vote) nor to blacks, in any case the SADF's infrastructure could not begin to cope with the additional numbers

Yet nor does government see its way clear simply to abolishing the white call-up, and there is a good reason General Bob Rogers, a former Chief of the Air Force and the DP's defence spokesman, points out that thousands of troops are used to support the police This is not a practice peculiar to SA, the British Army, for instance, has long experience of what it calls aiding the civil power in Northern Ireland and various colonies It is not a function that is popular among military professionals but it is accepted Allowing for the fact that every option at the moment is unsatisfactory, Rogers is right the last thing we need now is to place an overstretched police force under more pressure

The issue abounds with irony Rogers says the DP "cannot agree with those who advocate taking matters into their own hands and defying the law" Who would have thought that the SADF would find itself drawing support from the DP, and hostility from the white Right?

Whatever the final figures are for conscripts reporting this week, the position is unhealthy Resentment among whites can only increase, particularly if they are expected to do dangerous peace-keeping work, increasingly they will perceive that they are making sacrifices for a system that is being phased out

The biggest victim, however, will be the SADF itself After being carefully tailored for a quarter of a century to draw only on whites, its structures have not been adapted to meet the sudden new challenges

The longer the racist call-up continues, the more the professionalism and impartiality of the SADF will be questioned It will be a crumbling that an unstable SA cannot afford — and may be unavoidable for some years ■

'High turn-out' for air force and navy

(254) CT 10/11/92

PRETORIA — The air force and navy joined the army yesterday in countering predictions by the End Conscription Campaign that less than half of national servicemen would report for duty.

A spokesman for the navy said almost all those called up for duty reported this week and the navy had been vastly over-subscribed by volunteers.

An air force spokesman said this week's intake at Air Force Gymnasium in Valhalla was "perfectly satisfactory".

However, the ECC yesterday said "the sudden production of miraculously high percentage call-up figures is suspicious" because the SADF has refused to release turn-out figures since 1985 — Sapa

The right clips SADF's might

By PAUL STOBER

THE onslaught on conscription by right-wing groups and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) could seriously curtail the might of the South African military machine

Rocky Williams, an Umkhonto weSizwe researcher and previously a company sergeant in the South African Defence Force, estimates the standing force of the SADF has between 60 000 and 72 000 servicemen mustered from the citizen force and the commandos, about 51 000 national servicemen and 43 000 permanent force members

The citizen force, commandos and national servicemen are white conscripts. Only 52 percent of the permanent force is black. According to Williams, this means the SADF is heavily dependent on white conscripts, particularly those in the citizen force, for manpower

In an open letter to the minister of defence, the ECC estimated that only 30 percent of national servicemen were reporting for camps and predicted 50 percent of this month's intake would report for duty

The organisation based its claims on figures provided by conscripts who had reported for camps and the approximately 600 calls a month it received from "people who have basically decided not to go to the army and want to know what the consequences may be"

Williams says the SADF copes with the resultant manpower shortage with a series of crisis management techniques which involve rushing troops through training, drafting conscripts from administrative to combat positions and "making do with three Hippos where there should be 12"

Laurie Nathan, of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, holds a different view "Military capacity does not



Conscripts report for duty

only depend on manpower but needs," he says

Nathan believes South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and Angola and the ending of the African National Congress' insurgency campaign has meant the SADF can stand down from its war footing "As with Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries, there is now excess military capacity"

The apparent inability of the SADF to take action against conscripts who do not report appears to be one of the main reasons for the increase in those refusing to go to the army

In July last year the ECC obtained legal opinion to the effect that since the repeal of the Population Registration Act the whites-only call-up was "legally invalid and unenforceable" The decision of the attorney-general to halt prosecutions against conscientious objectors since then supports this view

A number of right-wing organisations joined the fight against conscription this week

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder condemned the present system of conscription as racist and outlined the reasons why his party supported rightwingers who refused to report for national service

The Conservative Party Youth Wing and a previously unknown organisation, Aksie Volkseie Weermag, have called on their members not to report for duty unless they are allowed to serve in their own communities

The SADF replies "It is not policy to provide details of force levels. This is normal practice for all military forces

"The percentage of blacks, Indians and coloureds serving as volunteers in the SADF is as follows: blacks, 34 percent, Indians, one percent and coloureds, 22 percent

"It is a gross generalisation to claim that the SADF is undermanned. It does experience manpower shortages in certain categories. These problems are certainly not addressed by applying crisis management techniques. It is in this context that national servicemen, members of the Citizen Force and Commandos, are productively employed. The need to apply different force levels at different times necessitates a flexible manpower system

"This flexibility is provided by the discretionary call up of Citizen Force and Commando elements. This flexibility enables the Defence Force to increase or decrease its part-time force levels according to the demands of a specific situation

"It is considered unfair to apply laws which might come under consideration due to the scope of the Gleeson investigation into certain aspects of national service"

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "10/11-16/1/92" and "254".

Company ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ gave service to SADF ^{CT 10/1/92}

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Dynamic Teaching, a company that has been linked to Military Intelligence (MI), supplied services to the SADF, according to the man who founded the company.

In an interview Mr Basie Oosthuizen denied links between the company and MI, but said it had been contracted to Group Eight in East London and Eastern Province Command in Port Elizabeth.

The military had been one of the company's clients.

Since June last year he had been acting general-secretary of Ciskei ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's African Democratic Movement and an adviser to his government.

Dynamic Teaching has been named as one of the consultancy arms of the umbrella MI-front company Adult Education Consultants, headed by Dr Louis Pasques.

Mr Oosthuizen said Dynamic Teaching had given the SADF training in a "civilian" approach to leadership.

A spokesman for Group Eight said yesterday that Dynamic Teaching had been used, during 1990 and 1991 to provide lectures to teach personnel the skills of conversation.

Mr Oosthuizen said: "While at Dynamic Teaching I was never at a meeting where Military Intelligence was involved."

Mr Oosthuizen's contact at Group Eight was Colonel Gert Hugo, who later became head of Ciskei's Military Intelligence and fled the homeland in June last year, saying he feared for his life. At a press conference in Umtata he blew the whistle on Ciskei's covert unit International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS).

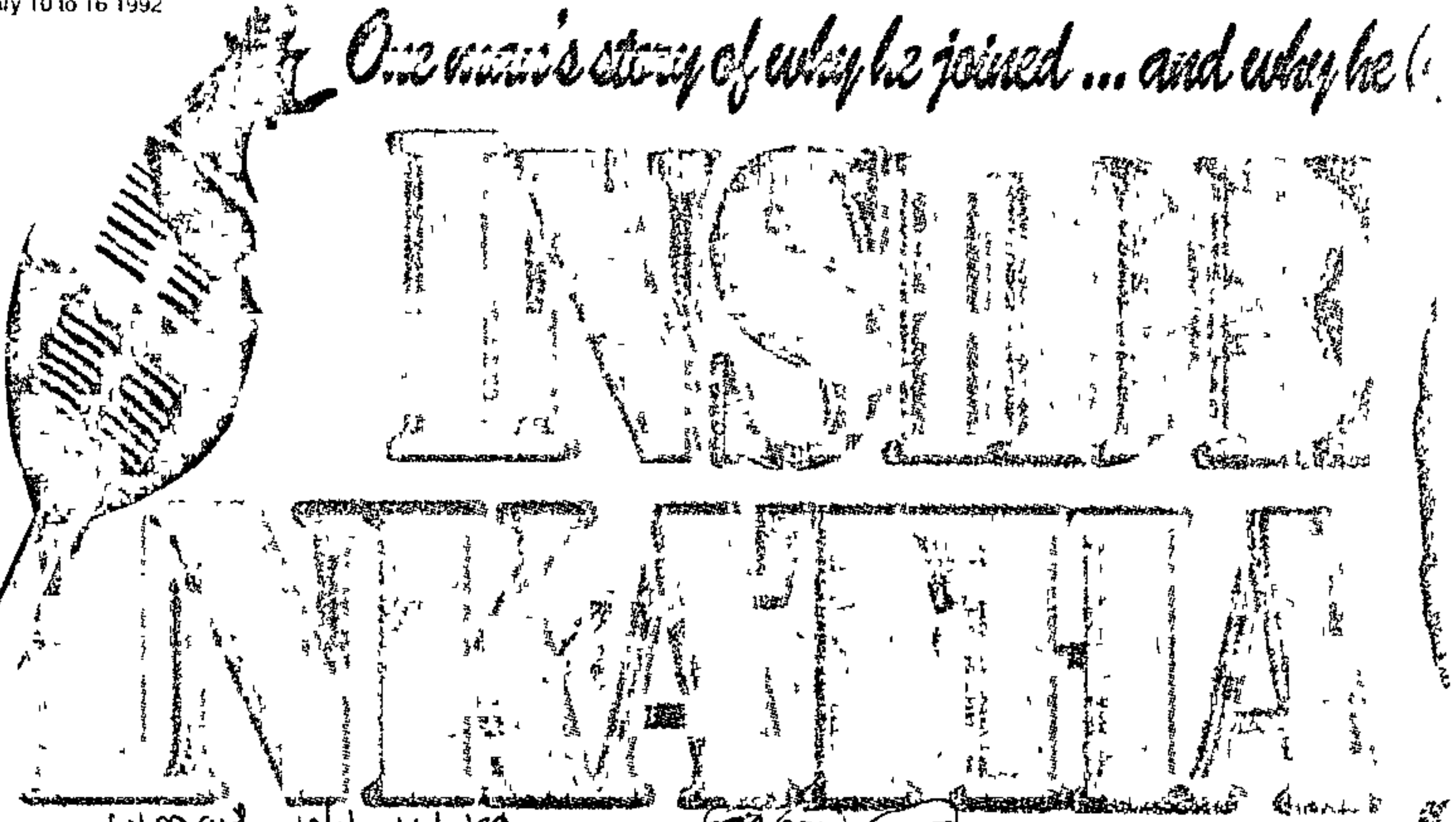
Mr Oosthuizen admitted he had been associated with IR-CIS as an "administrative" expedient, to work for the Ciskei government.

"I was never involved in any of their actions, and never knew what all their actions were," he said.

IR-CIS has been linked in inquest proceedings to last January's killing of Mr Charles Sebe and Colonel Onward Guzana.

One man's story of why he joined ... and why he left

"I JOINED Inkatha because I wanted to work for the freedom of the black man. I left it because I felt I was no more than an SADF agent. "I started by believing Inkatha's claims to be working for a democratic society by peaceful means. The deeper my involvement, the more I realised I was a vehicle for instigating conflict among blacks, for undermining legitimate organisations and maintaining the status quo."



A disillusioned former central committee member tells of visits to army bases to pick up anti-ANC pamphlets, resentment among senior members at interference from whites ... and a seemingly endless stream of unexplained funds for an organisation which could barely pay its office bearers

THE words are those of Mbongeni Khumalo, once the powerful leader of Inkatha's Youth Brigade and an Inkatha Central Committee member over a three-year period. Khumalo's decision to go public was sparked by a recent attack on him by Inkatha's Natal mouthpiece, *Ilanga*, in which he was branded an African National Congress agent paid to leak damaging information about Inkatha to *The Weekly Mail*. He strongly denies the allegations, and plans legal action against *Ilanga*.

Ousted from Inkatha in 1979, he says for raising questions about its policies, he was personally lured back to the fold by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and installed as assistant national organiser of the Youth Brigade in 1987.

At Inkatha rallies, Buthelezi proudly introduced him from the stage as an important catch for the organisation, he says. This was despite the fact that the Inkatha leader was well aware Khumalo had previous convictions for minor criminal offences.

In 1989, when the Youth Brigade national organiser, Ntwe Mafole, was jailed for arson, he took over as acting national organiser. From being an observer at Central Committee meetings, he became a fully-fledged member.

By the time of his resignation in March last year, his disillusionment was total, he says.

Khumalo is the most senior Inkatha official to break ranks in recent years.

At 33 a married man with a house in Ulundi, he does not strike one as a typical activist. But Inkatha clearly valued his administrative and organisational skills — in a short time, he had won a significant following among the youth.

Articulate, with an immaculate command of English and an encyclopaedic memory for detail, he trained himself in political analysis through correspondence courses and was extensively used as a political instructor in Inkatha's youth wing. As acting national organiser he was the Youth Brigade spokesman, and gave numerous press briefings and conferences on youth affairs.

In hours of interviews with *The Weekly Mail*, he provided a fascinating insight into the dynamics of the controversy-dogged organisation and its leaders.

Mysterious 'clean-cut' guys were collecting money from the Ulundi office — apparently for doing nothing

He believes that without Buthelezi's drive and political cunning, and the massive and long-term assistance of the South African Police and Military Intelligence, Inkatha would long ago have withered on the vine.

He is also convinced that Buthelezi is well aware of the nature and extent of security force support for the movement he controls, and that men close to the Inkatha leader — notably his personal secretary MZ Khumalo — are "closely linked" to Military Intelligence.

MZ, described by Khumalo as "a very dedicated man, he works a 24-hour day for his master", took the rap during last year's Inkatha funding scandal and resigned his position. Khumalo understands MZ still covertly works for Inkatha and draws a salary.

His introduction to the seamier side of Inkatha came shortly after his recruitment, when he observed "mysterious, clean-cut guys" collecting salaries from Inkatha offices in Ulundi — apparently for doing nothing.

These, he would later learn, were the 200 Inkatha members trained by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip and in Israel in 1986. Two years later, when he gave them political training at a Matikulu, he noted that they were both highly disciplined and politically sophisticated.

Pooh-poohing President F.W. de Klerk's claim that the Caprivi training was for "security and VIP protection", he says the men were essentially schooled in assassination techniques and guerrilla warfare.

"They were divided into four units on completing their training: offensive, defensive, contra-

mobilisation and aides," he says. "Regular members of the kwaZulu Police Force (KZP) were the natural candidates for bodyguard work. The trainees were loyal Inkatha members chosen from all Inkatha areas, to ensure that the organisation's interests came first."

He also points to the intense secrecy surrounding the training — a policy of which Buthelezi must have been aware. The whereabouts of the Namibian camp was carefully concealed from the trainees, who were warned that they faced death if they divulged details of their training, he says.

In 1989, after passing through an Inkatha youth camp in a Matikulu and a secret camp at Mkuze, in northern Natal, the 200 were absorbed into the KZP — which Khumalo describes as "the military wing of Inkatha".

Violent crimes committed by the Namibian graduates subsequently make it clear, he says, that Inkatha hitmen are still about their grisly work. *The Weekly Mail* last year provided names of hit squad trainees currently being sought by police for murder and other crimes.

Some had joined the reaction unit at kwaMakutha — these were explicitly mentioned by the KZP's Sergeant Mthembu in a supreme court action last year. Fearing that he was earmarked for assassination, Mthembu applied for an order preventing his transfer to kwaMakutha, where he said hit teams were active.

Khumalo says the cream of the Caprivi 200 were retained at Ulundi where, out of uniform, they "loitered around, waiting for the call".

"Hit squads exist to ensure there is no political opposition to Inkatha and its leaders. If anyone emerges as an opponent, they are rubbed out," he comments.

In 1989, Khumalo was brought into direct and extensive contact with two other mysterious

organisations, the Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants (AEC) and the Durban-based Creed Consultants.

He was asked to co-ordinate a series of leadership courses for Inkatha leaders at the secret Mkuze camp, beginning early in 1989 and ending in late 1990, conducted by whites from AEC and Creed. With a heavy bias against the ANC and its allies, this training set out to upgrade Inkatha and convert it into a major national force which could pose a political challenge to the ANC.

"Creed's managing director, Guy Boardman, was fond of telling the trainees that if Inkatha didn't pull up its socks, it would be no more than a line in the history books," Khumalo says.

He soon learnt that all aspects of the training, including the establishment of the Mkuze camp's infrastructure at a cost of some R600 000, the purchase of vehicles valued at about R350 000, and the feeding and transportation of course participants over a two-year period, were paid for by Creed.

"Inkatha had a huge overdraft at the time — there was no way it could have paid for such an expensive project."

Also based at Mkuze for a four-month period were the 200 Caprivi graduates. Creed paid their salaries — a minimum of R900 a month — and MZ Khumalo personally supervised the collection of wages from Creed on a monthly basis.

On seeing Creed's Boardman at the Mkuze camp some of the Caprivi graduates had immediately recognised him from Namibia, where they said he had been involved in training them.

"It became abundantly clear to me that the army was involved in setting up this camp because the beds in the barracks and the stove in

MILITARY Intelligence (MI) gave systematic secret training to Inkatha's top decision makers over a two-year period in a bid to shore up the organisation in its political battle with the ANC.

According to Mbongeni Khumalo, the former chief of Inkatha's Youth Brigade and the co-ordinator of the training, two MI front organisations provided leadership and political education courses for members of Inkatha's top executive body, the central committee, and kwaZulu cabinet ministers, kwaZulu MPs, youth activists and even school inspectors were also trained.

The training was heavily weighted against the ANC and its allies, Khumalo says. Participants were told that if Inkatha "failed to pull up its socks, it would be no more than a line in the history books".

He also revealed that the Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had instructed central committee members to attend the courses on pain of dismissal.

kwaZulu cabinet ministers who had attended courses

included MM September, minister of welfare and pensions; Chief Nxumalo, deputy minister of finance, and VB Ndlovu, deputy minister of works, he said.

Millions of rands were poured into the training, conducted by two MI fronts, Durban-based Creed Consultants and Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants, at a secret camp at Mkuze in northern Natal between early 1989 and late 1990. It was discontinued after reports of the camp began to surface in the press.

The Weekly Mail has already reported that the Mkuze camp was used as a temporary base for 200 Inkatha members trained in guerrilla warfare and assassination techniques by the SADF in Namibia and in Israel.

But according to Khumalo, its principal purpose was to provide leadership, organisational and political training for Inkatha.

Courses were offered "seven days a week" by whites, some from Creed and some from Adult Education Consultants. Among the Creed trainers were managing director Guy Boardman, Greg Dawson and Mike Davis.

Creed had carried out extensive research into Inkatha's strengths and weaknesses before initiating the training, Khumalo said. During the courses, trainers laid repeated emphasis on Inkatha's loss of support in the townships, particularly among the youth, its lack of a media strategy and poor media profile; its inadequate resources and the central committee's lack of commitment to the Inkatha cause.

Inkatha leaders were encouraged to appear on television and to initiate development projects in order to win popular support. "Negative references were constantly made to the ANC and the Mass Democratic Movement," Khumalo

said. "The courses were biased. Their aim was to undermine Inkatha."

Khumalo bluntly stated that the independent *Weekly Mail* in recent editions. Khumalo used at Mkuze were prominently marked as such.

He relates how the first members, nearly all of whom objected that the CCIB. Only after the purchase of the closest aide, MZ Khumalo

The costs of the training have been borne by

w/maail 10/11-16/1/92

w/maail 10/11-11/1/92

... he joined ... and why he left

INKATHA

INKATHA

254 member tells of visits to army bases
... ment among senior members at
... by endless stream of unexplained
... barely pay its office bearers

INKATHA TO VISIT INKATHA

"Regular mem-
(KZP) were the
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organisations, the Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants (AEC) and the Durban-based Creed Consultants

He was asked to co-ordinate a series of leadership courses for Inkatha leaders at the secret Mkuze camp, beginning early in 1989 and ending in late 1990, conducted by whites from AEC and Creed. With a heavy bias against the ANC and its allies, this training set out to upgrade Inkatha and convert it into a major national force which could pose a political challenge to the ANC.

"Creed's managing director, Guy Boardman, was fond of telling the trainees that if Inkatha didn't pull up its socks, it would be no more than a line in the history books," Khumalo says.

W/M/92 10/11-16/11/92
He soon learnt that all aspects of the training, including the establishment of the Mkuze camp's infrastructure at a cost of some R600 000, the purchase of vehicles valued at about R350 000, and the feeding and transportation of course participants over a two-year period, were paid for by Creed.

"Inkatha had a huge overdraft at the time — there was no way it could have paid for such an expensive project."

Also based at Mkuze for a four-month period were the 200 Caprivi graduates. Creed paid their salaries — a minimum of R900 a month — and MZ Khumalo personally supervised the collection of wages from Creed on a monthly basis.

On seeing Creed's Boardman at the Mkuze camp, some of the Caprivi graduates had immediately recognised him from Namibia, where they said he had been involved in training them.

"It became abundantly clear to me that the army was involved in setting up this camp because the beds in the barracks and the stove in

the kitchen all had official SADF stamps on them," Khumalo declares.

An elaborate veil of secrecy was also drawn over the Mkuze camp. A notice at the camp entrance, personally signed by MZ Khumalo, warned that it was a no-go area, and training abruptly ceased when press reports about the camp began to appear.

On a visit to Pretoria with Creed staffers, (Mbongeni) Khumalo was introduced to Dr Louis Pasques, the head of AEC, and other AEC employees. The tenor of the discussions made it abundantly clear that the two organisations were linked and that AEC was the parent body.

Pasques was referred to by the Creed men as "Doc", and Creed regularly phoned him from Durban for advice.

At a later stage, he says, Creed also paid for an Inkatha recruiting drive by the Caprivi graduates in schools at Mzumbane, on the Natal south coast — hardly the standard task of a bona fide independent consultancy.

In 1989, Khumalo witnessed a presentation by Pasques and Boardman at an Inkatha Central Committee meeting, also attended by Buthelezi. At this Pasques proposed the creation of an Inkatha-sponsored "democracy movement", drawing in moderates such as the Zion Christian Church's Bishop Barnabas Lekhanyane and Ama-Afrika's

115
... The courses were not objective; there was a lot of bias. Their aim was to make Inkatha a major political player.

Khumalo bluntly states that both Adult Education Consultants and Creed were MI fronts, confirming independent Weekly Mail information, extensively reported in recent editions. Khumalo says beds, bedding and stoves used at Mkuze were provided by the SADF and clearly marked as such.

He relates how the first course, for all central committee members, nearly ended in an array when youthful participants found that "they were being addressed by the CCB". Only after the personal intervention of Buthelezi's erstwhile MZ Khumalo, did the training continue.

The costs of the training were immense, and could hardly have been borne by the notoriously cash-strapped

115
... Inkatha. Khumalo says the establishment cost of the Mkuze camp — including accommodation, a canteen, ablution facilities and a lecture room — were R700 000. Running and maintenance costs were born by Creed, which also purchased four Toyota minibuses, a Toyota Hilux, a 2.5-ton Toyota Dyna and VW Jetta, collectively worth R350 000, for the project.

Meals for a single three-day course, generally attended by about 40 people, would have cost close to R5 000. This suggests that food alone may have cost R500 000 a year. Transport was provided for participants, and there is also the small matter of payment for the training. Khumalo says Creed billed Inkatha for the training in order to maintain the fiction that it was an independent consultancy, but that the cheques were never banked.

As an indication of what MI front operatives were paid, disgruntled former MI man Dr Ben Conradie has told The Weekly Mail that he was offered a university professor's salary with a 25 percent w

Ebenezer Maqina, which would be able to tap overseas funding sources closed to Inkatha because of its tainted image.

Pasques said R11-million was available for such a project, and sidestepped questions about the source of the funding, Khumalo says. "It is interesting that Buthelezi asked no questions about where this huge sum was to come from. His only concern was that he might lose control of the new organisation."

Khumalo concluded that both AEC and Creed were SADF fronts. There is overwhelming independent evidence for this, much of it published in recent editions of The Weekly Mail.

Security force support for Inkatha was not limited to leadership and military training. Khumalo helped stage Inkatha's now-notorious King's Park rally in November 1989, and knew of the R250 000 provided by the SAP for its organi-

sation W/M/92 10/11-16/11/92
He also made most of the logistical arrangements for at an Inkatha rally at Mzumbane last year, which police also funded — long after the alleged

115
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suspension of state support for Inkatha. He scoffs at police claims that the gathering was a non-party political affair, aimed at countering crime.

Spearheading the police involvement in the rallies was Major Louis Botha, whose relationship with Buthelezi was closer than close. Khumalo says Botha openly boasted that he controlled Buthelezi's bodyguard and visited Ulundi two or three times a week.

The SAP also produced a propaganda video for Inkatha's use, which pinned the blame for the Pietermaritzburg violence on the ANC and which was shown to a full meeting of the Inkatha Central Committee, attended by Buthelezi. Commentary throughout the film was provided by a police officer named Major Conradie, making its SAP origins crystal-clear, Khumalo says.

Khumalo also reveals that throughout 1989, in collaboration with Inkatha, the SADF's Natal Command had drafted and distributed tens of thousands of leaflets in Natal townships vilifying the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

MZ Khumalo was deeply involved in the joint pamphleteering operation, attending strategy meetings with SADF personnel and receiving leaflets drafted by the military on his personal fax machine for approval. The Defence Force paid for the printing of the pamphlets, Mbongeni Khumalo says.

I was personally present when some of these faxes from Natal Command arrived on MZ's fax machine and it left me with no doubt that he had close links with the military, he says W/M/92 10/11-16/11/92.

This is the first direct evidence to buck the widely held belief that MZ Khumalo, Buthelezi's right-hand man, acted as Inkatha's chief liaison with Pretoria's security forces.

Mbongeni Khumalo has an in-depth knowledge of Military Intelligence's role in providing this form of propaganda back-up to Inkatha, as he had been present at numerous pamphlet drops carried out by a self-confessed SADF member called Izwehle Zulu at midnight in such arcas as Inanda, Ndwedwe, kwaMakutha and Umlazi.

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On one occasion, he personally witnessed Zulu enter the Natal command and emerge with leaflets for distribution.

The pamphlet drops took place at midnight and strategic public places such as taxi ranks and shopping centres were targeted. The two would return during the day to check how many pamphlets had been picked up.

Khumalo says the pamphlets were intended as a response to MDM initiatives such as stay-aways and school boycotts, and vilified such organisations as the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Some were unmarked, others were marked as coming from Inkatha.

Khumalo produced written reports on the operations for MZ, which would "definitely" have been forwarded to Buthelezi, he says.

His allegations have been put to the SADF, which refused to comment.

Khumalo lists two other issues suggesting further security force links with Inkatha. He asks how the Central Committee came to possess the sensitive internal ANC documents it frequently analysed and debated.

He also says the military bought two 2.8 litre Toyota Cressidas for Buthelezi's bodyguards, all former Caprivi trainees — and that the vehicles are currently parked at Buthelezi's private residence at Nkonjuni.

Khumalo has no doubt that Buthelezi knew of all the various forms of assistance given Inkatha by the security forces.

"Nothing happens in Inkatha without his knowledge and approval."

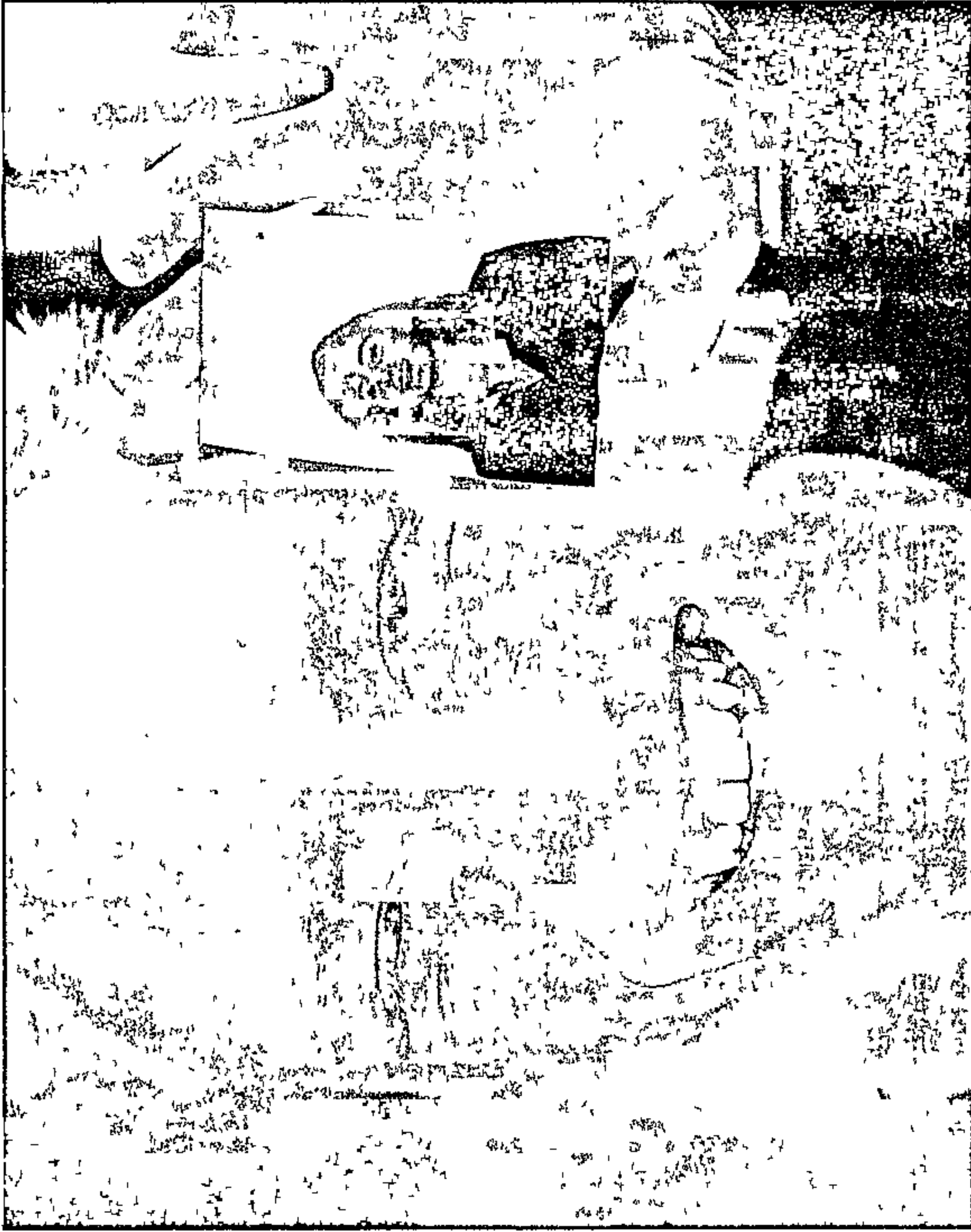
"He once told us that he would make use of the devil if it would promote the organisation. As I, as I'm concerned, that's exactly what he has done."

NEWS

Race aggrainsst time over call-up



YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW After tears, hugs and sad farewells, conscripts follow their corporal this week. Most said they were looking forward to their year in the SADF. Photographs JOHN HOGG



THAT'S MY GIRL Arthur Wade of Springs hopes his girlfriend Sonia de Almeida will wait for him until he finishes his stint in the defence force. He intends joining the navy as a diver once his basic training in Middelburg is completed

'No' to MK in SADF

STAR 11/1/92
STAFF REPORTER (254)

CONSCRIPTION lawyers this week said they feared the Ministry of Defence could try to hurry legislation through Parliament which would paper over widening cracks in its whites-only call-up system

Their concerns were expressed in the wake of their call for conscripts to ignore call-up notices — a call the SADF says has been ignored

Anti conscriptionists believe the present call-up system became illegal after the scrapping of the Population Registration Act last year

Any steps to try to reinforce the racially discriminatory basis of conscription would be con-

trary to the spirit of Codesa and the new path taken by the National Party they said this week

The army has denied it was considering any legal steps to reinforce conscription and said it was quite aware of racist ano-

foundations of conscription

foundations of conscription

foundations of conscription

tion is a problem and are trying to find ways of moving away from it. It would be crazy to try to keep them there at a time when the whole world is moving away from racism

He also said it was possible that conditions for conscientious objection could be broadened — the law currently recognised conscientious objection on religious grounds only

Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa spokesman David Screen said the Government probably saw conscription and the army as a means of protecting its interests in the transitional period

He said there was probably uncertainty in the NP's ranks over the role of the defence force but said conscription as it stood would probably be phased out over the next two to three years

The Gleason Committee report on conscription is currently being

examined by the Department of Defence and lawyers believe it seeks to broaden the categories of objection

A lawyer who cannot be named for professional reasons said he was confident the SADF would lose its case if it tried to prosecute someone who refused to obey his call up

We are diving for them to run this case because the odds are stacked up against them he said

against "boere-seuns" there and the Right army which shot its own people. The BSP was also opposed to acting as referee between warring factions in black areas and it would not support an army of a government which was negotiating with Marxists

The Conservative Party has stated that conscripts should go to the army only if they

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Legal suit over Equity bail-out SA State 11/1/92 broadcasts

GARNER THOMSON
LONDON — Actor Marius Goring's bid to force the British actors union Equity to allow broadcast sales to South Africa reaches the High Court here on Monday

Behind-the-scenes attempts to settle out of court have failed

Equity is 'vigorously defending the action said a spokesman

Earlier this week insiders in the Goring camp claimed the actor — a long time campaigner against Equity's anti-sales stand — had offered an olive branch by approaching the International Federation of Actors. The federation is leading a delegation to South Africa to discuss affiliation with talent union PAWE

Mission

Mr Goring promised to stop the court action if the delegation agreed to set up a fact-finding mission to establish to what extent professional rather than political reasons motivated Equity

But the delegation insists that any request for assistance had to come from Equity

Meanwhile the industry's weekly newspaper The Stage and Television Today reported yesterday that Bruce Bennett, a Goring supporter, has sought the permission of the High Court to withdraw from the case because of mounting costs

SADF controls IFP ex-Inkatha organiser

START 11/92

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is an "SADF front" and not an independent political organisation with its own agenda, Bongeni Khumalo, former organiser of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, charged yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference hosted by the Weekly Mail — which yesterday ran another series of articles detailing the alleged links between the IFP and Military Intelligence — Mr Khumalo said "Inkatha does not exist as an organisation

It is controlled by the security forces". Mr Khumalo himself raised a counter-allegation from the pro-Inkatha Nanga newspaper that he is "an ANC agent paid to leak damaging information to the Weekly Mail". He did so to refute the allegation.

Noting that he had instructed his lawyers to deal with the allegation, he added "Inkatha and Nanga will live to regret (their) ill-conceived move".

Asked whether he had any relationship with the ANC, Mr Khumalo said "I have no relationship with the ANC I have no intention of joining it I am going to resign from Inkatha and sit down and observe the situation I know who I will vote for".

As a former member of the IFP central committee, Mr Khumalo is the highest-ranking IFP man to endorse allegations that the IFP has been the recipient of taxpayers' money — channelled via the police and the defence force — and of advice and training from Military Intelligence.

Mr Khumalo insisted that IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi could not have been unaware of the payments made to Inkatha by State agencies.

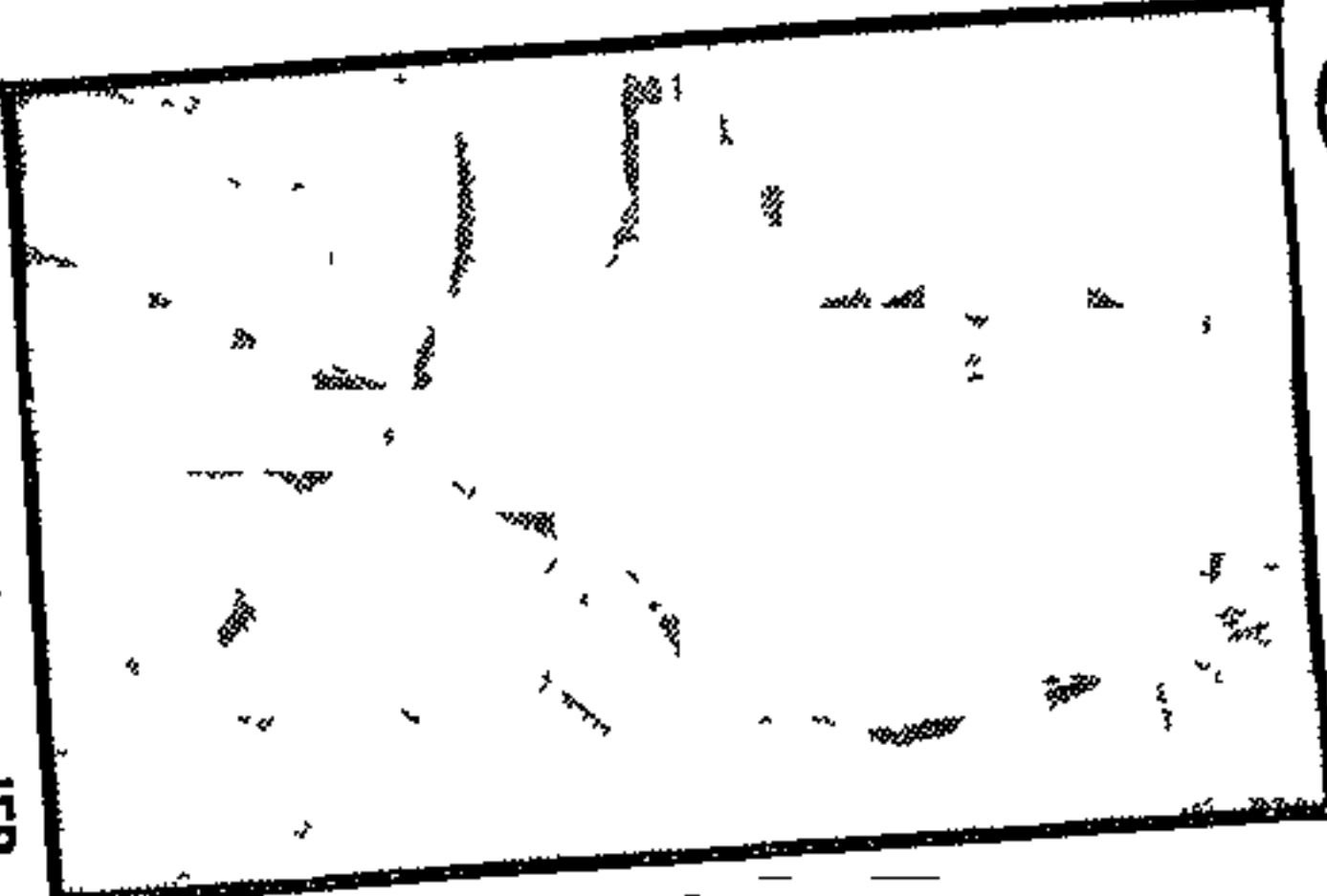
Referring to funding for the King's Park rally in November 1989, held in the wake of a large pro-ANC rally in Soweto, Mr Khumalo said "R250 000 was paid into Inkatha's account with Buthelezi's full knowledge as to the exact source and amount".

Mr Khumalo, who originally joined Inkatha because he regarded it as a "genuine liberation organisation", added "Buthelezi controls Inkatha like his own household. He even signs for petty cash (withdrawals)".

Mr Khumalo confirmed many of the allegations in Weekly Mail articles over the last few weeks, including the training by the SADF of 200 Inkatha personnel for "hit squad purposes", the role of SADF men in collusion with Inkatha activists in the printing and distribution of anti-United Demo-

cratic Front pamphlets, and the suspected role of Inkatha "hit men" in the gunning down of ANC sympathisers at a funeral in Weston in August 1990.

Declaring that his decision to come clean had been prompted by his conscience once he realised that by remaining in the IFP he had become an "SADF agent", Mr Khumalo said "Inkatha has systematically, consciously and intentionally received massive financial, military and academic training from the SADF".



IT'S A FRONT. Former IFP member Bongeni Khumalo

SAAF to probe 'assault' by officer

CT 11/1/92 Staff Reporter

(254)

THE air force is investigating an alleged racial incident and the assault of a woman by an officer at the Ysterplaat air base

A witness to the incident, Ms. Sharon Stokes from Bothasig, said the alleged incident took place last October in the officers' club

She claimed a sergeant who came into the officer's club was sworn at.

She said an officer in the club started an argument with some of the civilians. One of the women guests was allegedly assaulted.

Ms Stokes said she has been interviewed by military police

An air force spokesman confirmed that an investigation was underway and that it was seen "in a very serious light"

TOP INKATHA BRIGADE LEADERS MA

By SEKOLA SELLO and Sapa

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is controlled by the security forces and has 200 highly trained hit squad members based at various KwaZulu police stations, a former senior party official claimed on Friday.

Mbongeni Khumalo, who was a member of the organisation's central committee, made the claims at a press conference in Johannesburg.

Khumalo, 33, also told the conference that Inkatha was fast losing support and was now confined to some pockets of Natal and KwaZulu only.

He also confirmed several allegations made by *The Weekly Mail* concerning the involvement of Military Intelligence (MI) in training Inkatha's top members,

including KwaZulu Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, youth activists and school inspectors. They were taken on leadership and political education courses.

Inkatha, claims Khumalo, also assisted SADF operatives in many efforts to undermine the now-defunct United Democratic Front and Mass Democratic Movement.

Some Inkatha members helped by distributing pamphlets critical of the UDF, MDM and Cosatu. Khumalo said Inkatha had no political programme or agenda of its own and that the security forces had "greatly infiltrated" it to the point where they effectively controlled it.

The former acting chairman of Inkatha's Youth Brigade said Buthelezi was aware of the organisation's links with the security forces.

"Buthelezi runs Inkatha like his own personal household," he said. According to *The Weekly Mail*, the 200 Inkatha hit squad members were trained by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip and in Israel in 1986.

Inkatha has repeatedly denied that these men have been trained for hit squad purposes, saying they were trained to provide security for KwaZulu VIPs.

In its report, the newspaper said seven of these 200 men had been linked to hit squad activities. Among the claims endorsed by Khumalo are that Buthelezi was fully aware of the source and amount (R250 000) paid by the police for an Inkatha anti-sanctions rally at King's Park Stadium in 1989.

Last year, Buthelezi denied that he was aware this rally was funded by the police and his personal as-

sistant, MZ Khumalo, subsequently took the rap for "not informing his leader".

An Inkatha Youth Brigade official had said they were responsible for attacking mourners at a funeral in Wesselton in the eastern Transvaal.

During the attack, the mourners, mostly ANC sympathisers, were forced to flee and the three coffins were opened and corpses sprayed with bullets.

Khumalo, who lives in Ulundi with his family, says he now regrets having joined Inkatha, which he initially thought was a liberation movement. He says he is prepared for any consequences as a result of his allegations.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Buthelezi has dismissed allegations of collaboration between his party and the Defence Force and

connections

accused the editor and staff of *The Weekly Mail* of being "loyal sycophants" and propagandists of the ANC.

Buthelezi, who accompanied the Zulu king to a meeting with President FW de Klerk on Friday, was asked at a news conference after the discussions to comment on Khumalo's allegations.

Buthelezi said Khumalo "is bitter because he tried to get a job in my department, the department of the Chief Minister, but was not successful".

Buthelezi described allegations that IFP personnel had received training from the SADF as "a blatant lie".

However, he acknowledged that "some young people" received training in VIP protection after disclosures of an alleged ANC plot to assassinate him (Buthelezi).

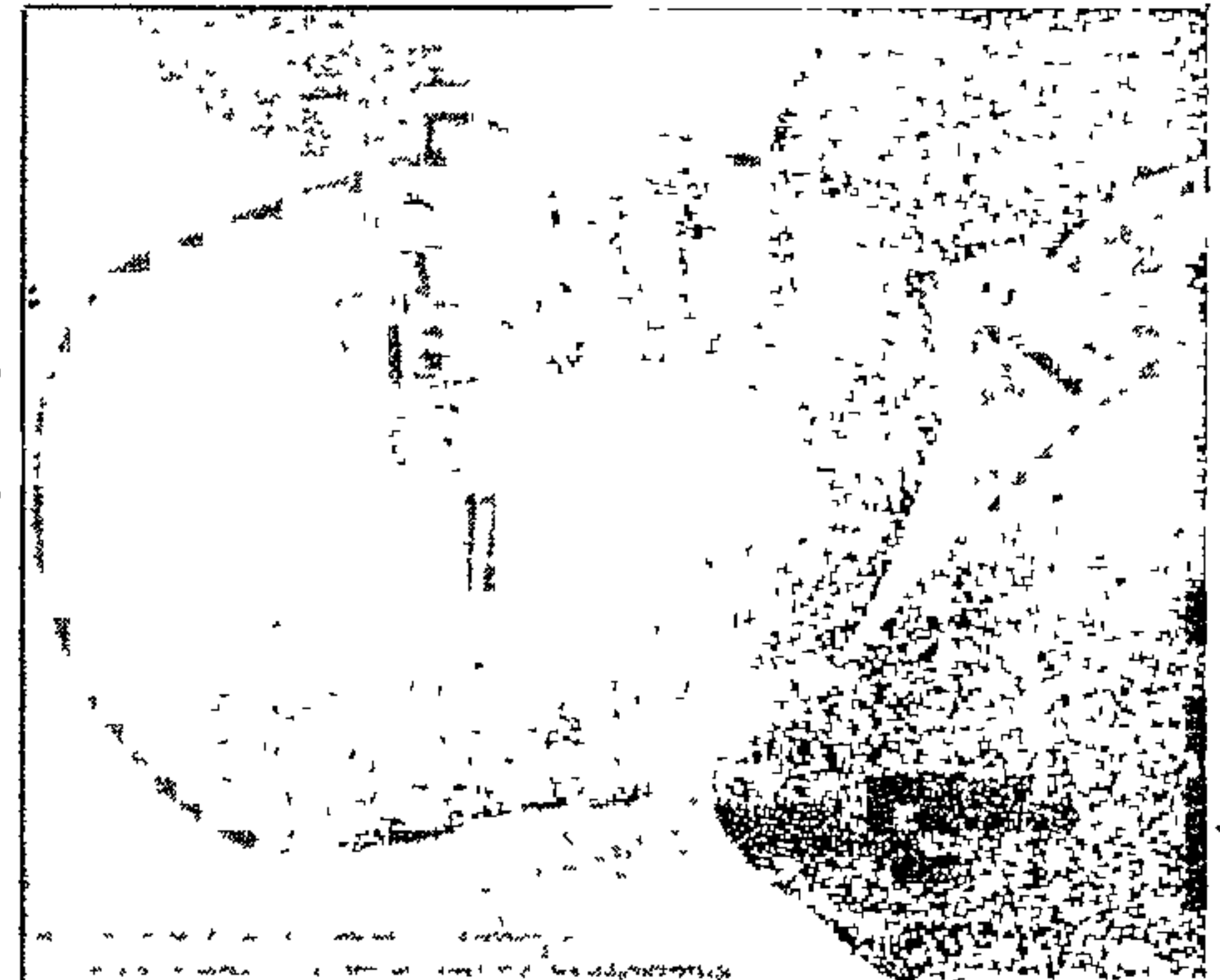
"These people were later re-integrated into the KwaZulu Police," he told reporters.

Buthelezi said allegations of complicity between Inkatha and the security forces were deliberately put out before major events to discredit him and the IFP.

De Klerk said he did not know anything about the latest disclosures.

He said he had dealt fully with secret funding and operations at his post-Inkathagate news conference in July last year and said legislation relating to the restructuring of secret funding would be introduced.

"Many of these issues relate to a different time and different circumstances, when we had to fight terrorism. But we have now adapted to the new circumstances and we have nothing to hide," said De Klerk.



MBONGENI KHUMALO ... More allegations against the IFP.

Worried
worker
fights
call-up

JOHN HILL is not the type to call the End Conscription Campaign for advice about military call-up. His view is similar to that of his boss, Nigel Wildman, who admits, "I used to think they were a bunch of leftie pansies."

But, said Mr Wildman at his engineering company's headquarters, after hearing ECC national chairman Chris de Villiers on the radio: "I think they might have been right all these years and we were wrong."

Mr Hill, 24, received his first call-up papers in October, informing him that he would be spending 1992 at the Heidelberg army camp — although he registered when he was at school in 1983.

"When my school friends went to the army after school, I contacted the military and asked to be called up. I was warned that if I showed up, I would be sent back at my own cost."

He qualified at technical college as an electrician and as a draughtsman at Harmony Gold Mine near Welkom. When he joined Mr Wildman's company he soon rose to his current position of network manager.

"John is indispensable," said Mr Wildman. "To find a substitute for him would be



JOHN HILL, who believes he has a strong case

impossible because of the specialised work he does.

"Why take him out of this position to go and sit on his backside for a year? I think our country's economy can't afford such inefficiency. If the SADF had any sense at all, it would have left him alone."

Fuming

Mr Hill tried to get deferment, but the exemption board turned down the request. In mid-December Mr Wildman asked the board for an appointment, but heard nothing.

It was then that Mr Hill decided not to report.

He contacted the End Conscription Campaign, which "told me the worst that could happen to me was that I would be sent to prison for not showing up".

Mr Wildman, clearly fuming, said he was prepared to use the company's lawyers to fight the call-up.

"The government," he said, "must start getting its priorities right and not bite the hand that feeds it — the productive part of the economy."

Mr Hill said: "I would be a fool not to be worried, but I'm confident that I have a strong case."

He's the saxophone boy of Company B

STimes 12/11/92

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IT IS Friday, 6.45am, and the sounds at Nasrec, where the last batch of conscripts to report for the January 1992 intake are assembled with their families and friends, are what one would expect on such an occasion.

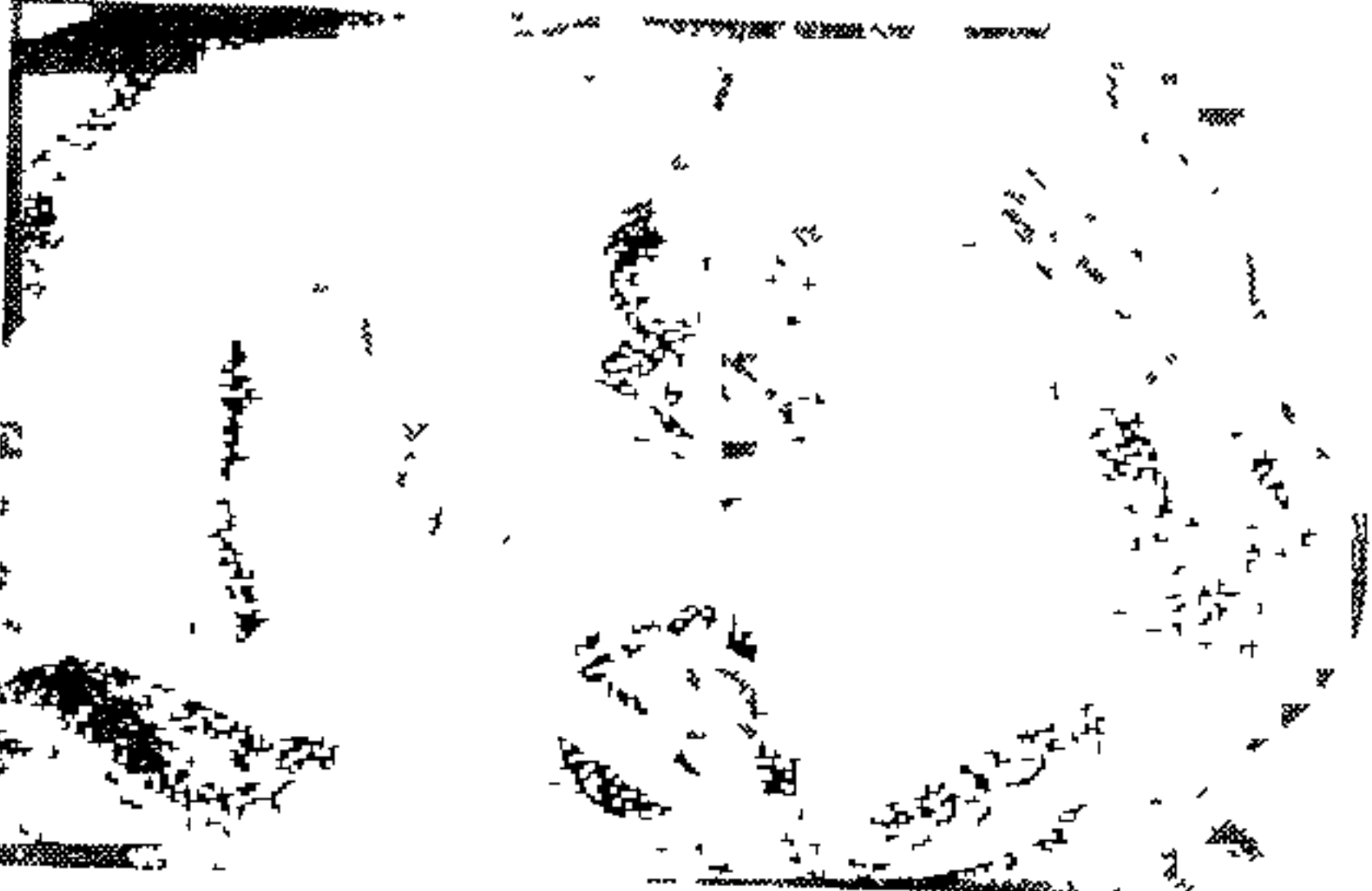
The canned music which drifts across the main arena from the PA system is interrupted at odd intervals by an SADF officer making announcements in an amiable voice.

And then, out of the blue, the unlikely sound of a saxophone interjects from the grass seats outside the pavilion. Like an out-of-step trooper, Neil Eaton, 19, draws attention to himself where he stands blowing his horn with the slightly-arched body of a seasoned jazzman.

With his floral shirt, a set of John Lennon mirror glasses and nonchalant body language, he unmistakably puts himself in the "reluctant" category of national servicemen.

"Hey man, it's a crime against humanity," the self-proclaimed white Rastafarian tries to explain. "Like, I just wanna play music — it's my life, man. My God gave it to me."

One can assume Neil is talking about the late reggae star, Bob Marley, when he says "My brother, Bob, spoke to me when we came here and he said he was there and awake, just



NEIL EATON: 'It's my life, man' like that. With a lot of people it gets a bit much. I have a problem with my existence, man.

"I've got a girlfriend and we wanted to walk up Africa, but her parents and mine stopped us," says the conscriptee who might well be the Air Force's first Rasta. "I was considering not coming very seriously." Next to him, in a conservative dark suit, sits his slightly amused

father, Roderick, who is an executive for a shipping company.

"Will your son cope with the army?" "That remains to be seen," says Mr Eaton. "But it is a good place to grow up and develop."

Did Neil, who matriculated at the liberal private school Woodmead, have any political problems?

"No, it was more his conscience — and, I think, a severe case of adolescence and an identity crisis," says Mr Eaton, while son continues to philosophise about existence and army life.

"You know what is a good point? There are only white guys here. Why am I white, man? It's all a conspiracy," Neil concludes.

In front of Neil sits Martin White, 18, listening intently to the announcements. He is clearly not in the Buffaloes' category.

"When I got my call-up last year, I had already made my decision to do national service before studying and going overseas," says Martin, who was a boarder at the Volkskool in Heidelberg last year.

He is in favour of a defence force consisting of South Africans of all races. "I wouldn't mind if we share a camp with black troops or if a black troop sleeps next to me because, after all, we have to defend everyone in our country," says Martin. "My parents are very happy that I came."

A right winger who won't go

STimes 12/11/92

CHRISTIAAN DE JAGER, spokesman for the right-wing anti-conscription Aksie Volksse Weermag, is the son of Conservative Party MP for Bethal Chris de Jager.

Mr De Jager, 24, an advocate who grew up in a political home, said: "My father became an MP, so we were brought up to have a view on everything, including politics."

The AVW was formed on the Pretoria University campus in October last year.

"It was around the time when I was called up and I asked for a deferment, which was refused," Mr De Jager said.

"I was also busy with a master's degree in political science."

"I then joined the AVW and, with 68 other right-wing students, I am refusing to heed the call-up," said Mr De Jager, who was supposed to report in Kimberley this week for his 12-month stint.

"We are not against conscription — it is just the way it is applied by the government."

"What we in the AVW want is to protect our own communities."



CHRISTIAAN DE JAGER: 'It is about self-protection' "We don't mind being called up as long as they keep us in our own areas. They shouldn't call people up to stop violence in black areas and for the rest of the time sit around and do nothing."

254 Witting

"We should be deployed in our communities after basic training and help the understaffed SAP."

"We are not a private army and would be willing to be deployed under SADF discipline," Mr De Jager said. What about the AVW's military-sounding name?

"I know some of our members would want to slaughter me for saying this, but why not involve them?" he said.

SADF recruits in white areas - AVW

A RIGHTWING youth organisation - Aksie Volkseie Weermag (AVW) (Action for a Defence Force for Our Own Volk) - yesterday called for a meeting with the Defence Minister to discuss conscription policy in the SADF. (254)

The AVW said they would ask Minister Hennis Kriel to assign Afrikaner recruits to defend only their own communities, as these were under increasing siege from black criminals armed with AK-47 rifles. Recruits were instead expected to patrol black townships, the AVW said.

CP/MS 12/1/92

Rightists up in arms over SADF policy

254
STAR 13/1/92

A right-wing youth organisation has requested a meeting with Minister of Defence Rœlf Meyer to discuss the whites-only conscription policy in the SA Defence Force

The Aksie Volkseie Weermag (AVW) said they would ask the minister to assign Afrikaner recruits to defend only their own communities, as these were under increasing siege from "thousands of black criminals armed with AK-47 rifles"

SADF recruits were instead expected to patrol black townships, knowing full well that their own Afrikaner communities were faced with a total collapse of law and order and their own families were facing grave daily dangers, AVW spokesman Christiaan de Jager said

"It is a disgrace to think that at this stage of the Government's reform initiatives, and faced with the collapse of law and order in our own (Afrikaner) communities, the Government would consider prosecuting those people who only want to protect their own communities

"The Defence Act is highly discriminatory (against whites) and also is in direct conflict with the Government's own idea of a bill of rights," Mr de Jager said

The AVW was also saddened by the "light-hearted public exchanges between the End Conscription Campaign and the SADF about the actual number of recruits which signed up"

It said "This attitude continues while crime in our own communities goes on, while our families' lives are being lost and the feeling of security and safety in our own communities is being totally destroyed

"How many people in our communities will still have to be murdered, raped and robbed before the seriousness of the situation will be acknowledged and Afrikaner recruits be allowed by the SADF and the defence minister to defend our own communities, our own mothers, fathers, families and friends?" Mr de Jager asked — Sapa

SADF must be scrapped: Ramaphosa

CALLS for SADF troops to withdraw from Lebowa dominated the funeral service on Saturday of an electrician who was shot dead by soldiers a week ago

Mr Benny Mushi, a Lebowa government electrician shot and killed while on duty repairing a broken

Sowetan 13/11/92
line in Moletlane village near Zebediela, was buried at Solomondale cemetery after a service attended by thousands of people. Most of the mourners were Lebowa government employees.

Speaker after speaker decried the attack, in which

51 bullets were sprayed on the government-owned van. In a related matter, ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said: "The SADF must be neatly wrapped and taken to the scrapyard where they belong." (254)

IFP is a front for SADF - ex-youth brigade leader

Sowetan
The Inkatha Freedom Party was not an entity on its own but a front for the SADF, according to former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mr Mbongeni Khumalo.

This is one of the startling claims made by Khumalo at media briefing at the *Weekly Mail* offices on Friday.

He says "Inkatha has systematically received massive financial, military and academic training from the SADF.

"The partiality of the security forces is therefore in question. It is obvious that the SADF and NIS have strategies.

"Whereas in the '80s they would assassinate people like Steve Biko, today they pay blacks to do the dirty work for them," Khumalo said.

A former IFP central committee member, Khumalo confirmed allega-

13/1/92
By MOKGADI PELA

tions that the organisation has benefited from taxpayers' money. Among other claims made by Khumalo were that:

R250 000 was paid into Inkatha account in November 1989 for the King's Park rally;

The multimillion rand project undertaken by Creed Consultants was funded with the full knowledge of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi;

Police paid R100 000 for the Umzumbe youth rally which was held in Natal; and

Inkatha T-shirts were initially designed by the SADF.

Stayaway to force SADF out of village

THE Molelane community in Lebowa is to stage a sit-in at the chief's kraal on Thursday in an attempt to force the SADF out of the Northern Transvaal.

This was the unanimous resolution at a meeting convened by the Molelane Civic Association on Sunday.

The resolution follows the killing of a Lebowa government electrician by SADF members while repairing electrical lines 12 days ago.

Since the shooting the village has been plunged into darkness as electricians refuse to go into the

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Sowetan 14/9/92

village for fear of attacks by the soldiers, MCA leader Mr Jack Mahlobogane said yesterday. Mahlobogane said that schools and businesses would be closed and workers would also stay away on Thursday.

The community would converge on the chief's kraal from 9am, when a memorandum would be handed to chief MF Kekana.

The petition would detail grievances and demands relating to the presence of the SADF base in the

village, he said. The community would hold a sit-in at the chief's kraal for the entire day.

He said letters would be sent to State President FW de Klerk, who is Commander-in-Chief of the SADF, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, today requesting them to arrange the removal of the troops. A delegation would also be sent

to meet with leaders of organisations in the Patriotic Front and those in Tloetsa to explain the alleged harassment by the SADF.

Mahlobogane said his delegation would meet Lebowa chief minister Mr Nelson Ramodike, to find

out what his government had done to get the soldiers out of the village. Ramodike said last week, at the height of anger and controversy surrounding the death of Mr Benny Mushu, that he felt the SADF should consider withdrawing from Lebowa.

He said discussions would be initiated with the relevant authorities.

The SADF yesterday said it had no comment on either Ramodike's statement or the intentions of the community to stage a sit-in at the chief's kraal, which is a street across from the base where the shooting occurred.

Zaire, SA clash over training of army

(254)
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By Duncan Guy
Star Africa Service

STAR
15/1/92

KINSHASA — Zairean opposition figure Etienne Tshisekedi and the local South African diplomatic mission representative in Kinshasa, Hermann Hanekom, have been at loggerheads over allegations that South African military instructors are training the army of President Mobutu.

Mr Mobutu has been under pressure from the US and Belgium to change his country into a democracy. In response to this and to regional and domestic pressures, a 3 000-person representative National Conference involving nearly 250 political parties has been set up to pave the way for the process.

Mr Tshisekedi has made repeated claims that South African instructors are at Kitona base in Moanda in a thin strip of Zaire wedged between Angola and Cabinda.

Among the troops who have received South African training, he claims, are the feared "Hiboux" (Owls), reputed to be death squads which eliminate Mr Mobutu's opponents. He also claims that among the "Hiboux" are black mercenaries who do not speak French.

Mr Hanekom said he and Mr Tshisekedi had resolved the matter at a meeting last month.

"I explained to him that a group of instructors had trained a Zairean infantry battalion at Kitona and had withdrawn in June 1990. He accepted that.

"It was not a secret operation. The instructors and materiel required were brought in on South Africa military aircraft which could be seen in broad daylight at N'djili airport in Kinshasa."

Mr Tshisekedi, however, said last week that at the December meeting Mr Hanekom had agreed that the South African instructors from Kitona would be withdrawn this and next month.

Mr Hanekom responded "Mr Tshisekedi would do better to keep to Zaire politics than to spread false information and lies of countries well disposed towards Zaire."

Ratepayers favour DP plan for army to patrol suburbs

STAR 15/1/92

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By Louise Burgers
Municipal Reporter

A proposal to call in the army to patrol Johannesburg suburbs to curb crime has been strongly supported by ratepayers and businessmen.

In a snap survey conducted by The Star among shopkeepers, residents and city councillors, almost all interviewed were in favour of the proposal mooted by Democratic Party MPs

There were, however, some reservations about exactly what powers soldiers would have in backing up the police, and the worry that calling in the army could lead to other problems

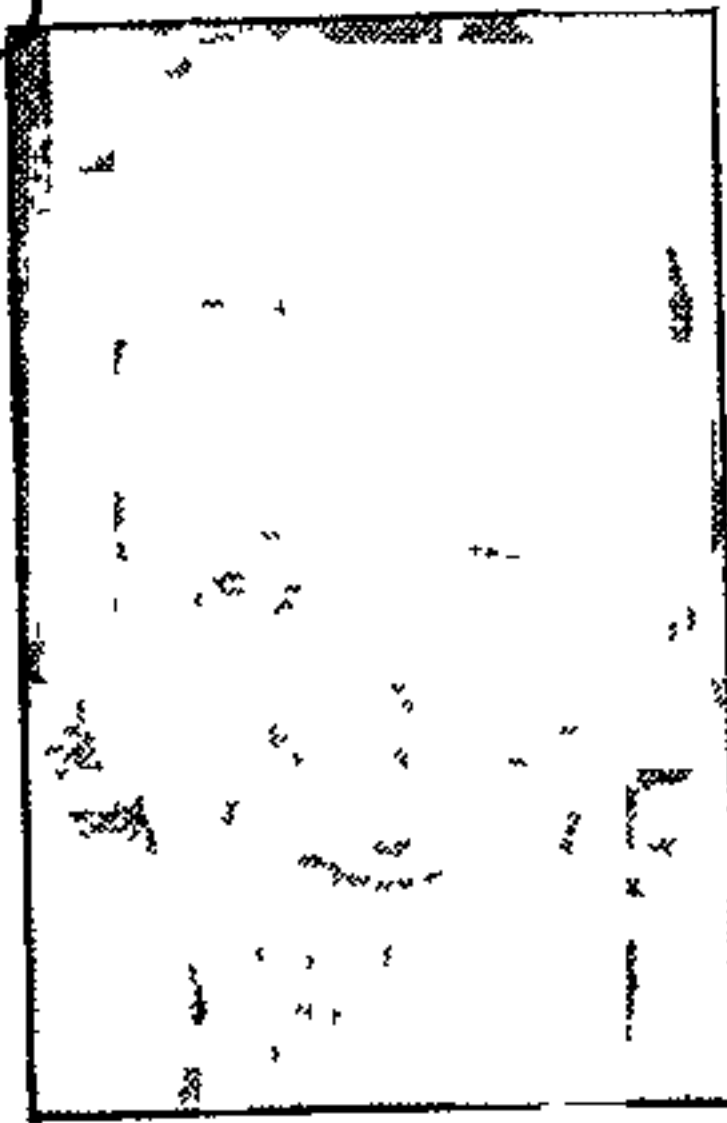
Some believed that using army recruits was only a short-term solution to the problem

MPs Peter Soal and Tony Leon have delivered a memorandum to Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel urging the provision of more policemen in the northern suburbs and the use of the army and traffic authorities as a back-up to the police

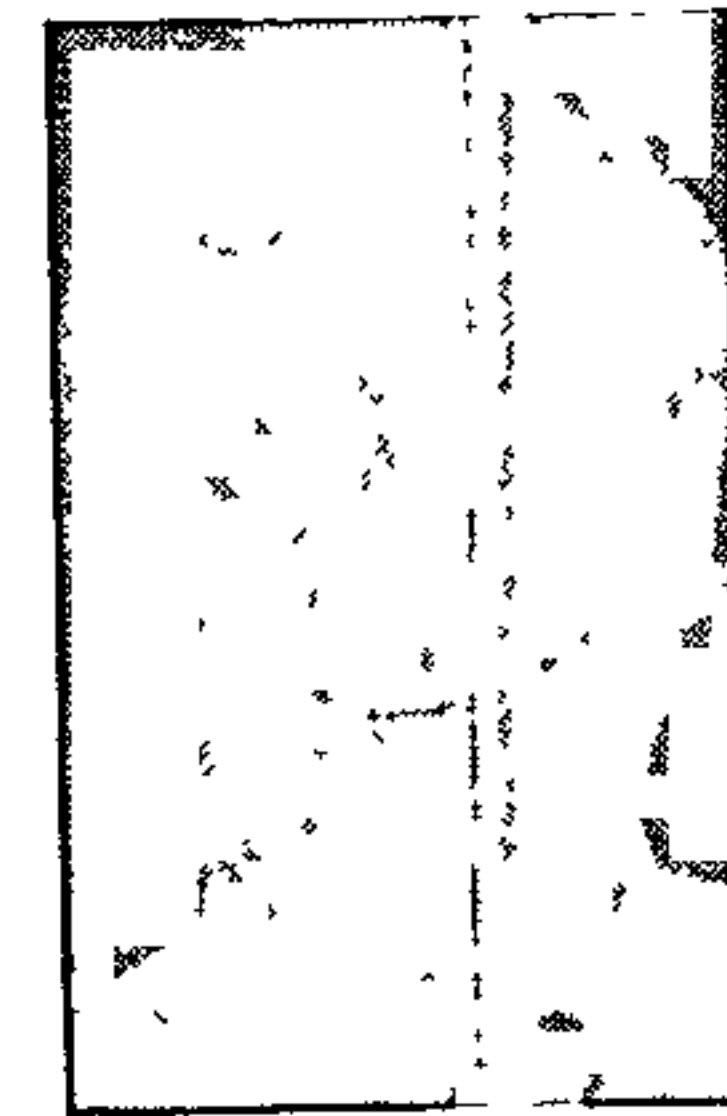
The MPs said national servicemen should assist police patrols in a complementary role without taking over SAP functions

A Rosebank chemist said she was in favour of more law enforcement officers, whether in uniform, on foot or horseback

"We'll even give them



Raymond Goddin
time wasted in army

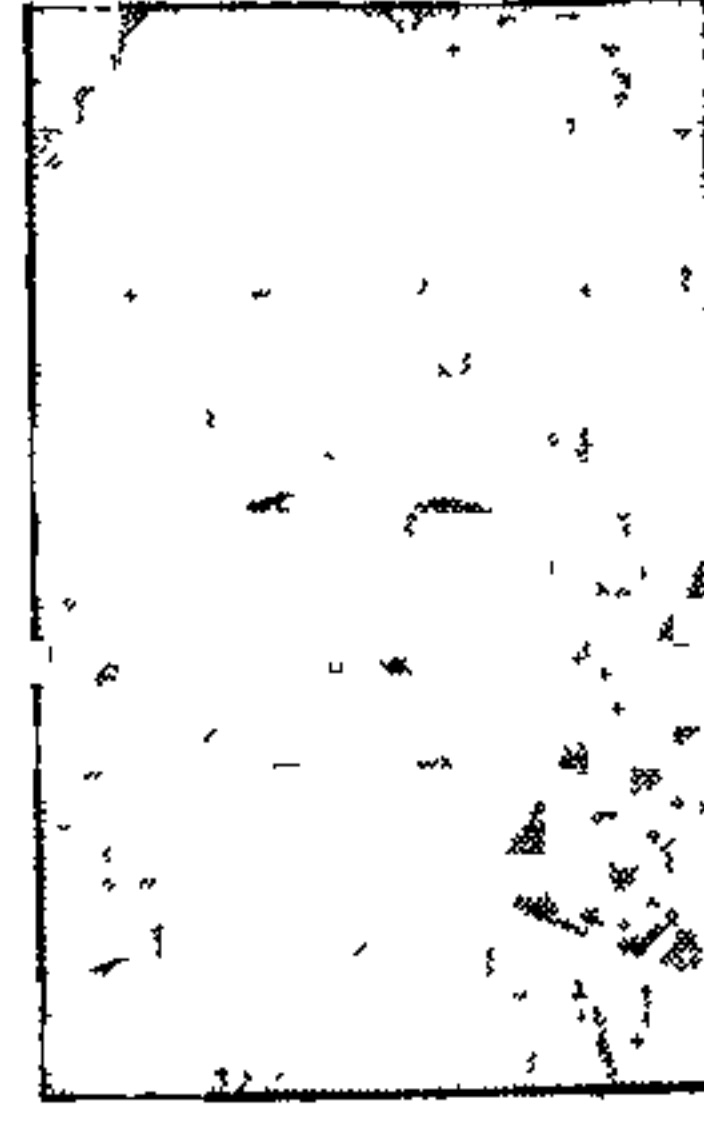


Dick Malan . . . believes
it is a good idea

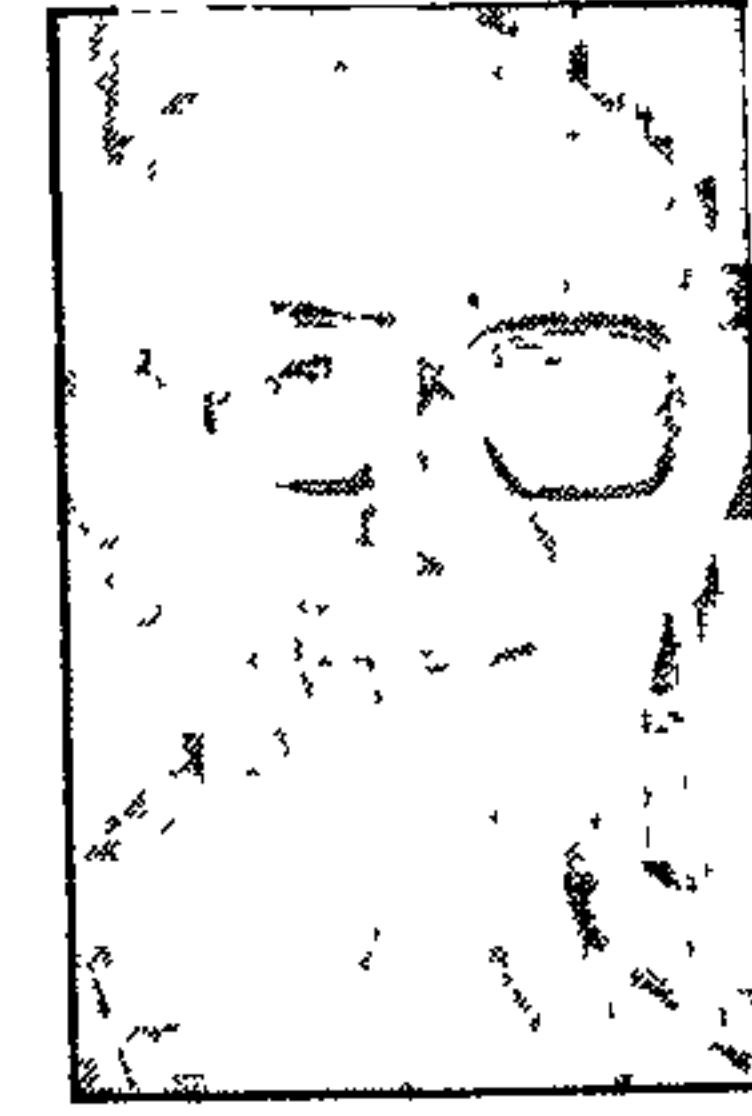
a chair to sit on outside our shop. Maybe then people will feel safe to come back and shop in Rosebank again"

Camping-shop owner Raymond Goddin said that instead of young men wasting their time in the army they could be put to far better use in the suburbs

Eighty-year-old Jose Kennedy says she has fought off muggers in The Mews, Rosebank, shopping centre parking lot several times and is all for the army being called in "The police are



Jose Kennedy . . . has
fought off muggers



Josh Sevel . . . thinks it
is a first-class proposal

overworked and there are just not enough of them," she said

Jeweller Dick Malan, of crime-plagued Hillbrow, believes it is a good idea to use national servicemen in the suburbs, but is concerned about the training they would receive

"It's a first-class idea," says Josh Sevel "The more protection we get, the safer I will feel I've been mugged twice already and I'm afraid"

Street vendor Levy Motloutsi said SADF patrols were a good idea as the high crime rate made people afraid at work and at home

Not in favour of the plan are Colin Petersen and Lott Gwanda, who believe that using army recruits to do police work could lead to friction and more problems

Most ratepayers' associations said their residents felt they were in such a desperate situation that any form of increased law enforcement would be acceptable as an interim measure.

Northern Areas Group chairman Tony Challenger, who represents 18 northern associations, said that anything which could be done immediately to address the situation would be welcomed

Westdene, Auckland Park, Richmond and Melville Ratepayers Association chairman Wendy Potgieter said she could accept the plan if it were on the basis of national servicemen serving in their areas as a back-up to police

Kensington ratepayers chairman Jane O'Conner-Bailey said national servicemen should be allowed to serve as police reservists

Hillbrow councillor Desiree Simpson has for many months called for the army to intervene in her suburb.

She is holding a march on Saturday to protest against the situation in Hillbrow and to call for increased law enforcement

Conservative Party opposition leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Jacques Theron, said one needed a fully staffed police force that did its job properly in the long term. The army was not the solution

● A Johannesburg City Council subcommittee investigating ways to get more law enforcement officers on the streets is due to report back to the management committee in two weeks' time.

Probe launched on violence by SADF 'front groups'

Sowetan 15/1/92.

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ALLEGATIONS that SADF-funded "front organisations" are still fuelling township violence are to be investigated urgently, Mr Justice RJ Goldstone announced yesterday

Justice Goldstone, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, said in a statement

"Having regard to the allegations that the 'front organisations' are currently in operation and sponsoring violence, the commission has resolved to investigate them immediately "

The announcement comes after a series of allegations in the *Weekly Mail* newspaper, which prompted both Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer and the ANC to request the commission to investigate

The latest allegations were published on

January 3

The *Weekly Mail* said it had acquired "extensive details, including documentary proof, of the SADF's involvement in promoting organisations that have been implicated in township violence"

It was further claimed that the documents showed the SADF used front companies to create, train, support, assist and advise such organisations to foster "black-on-black violence"

Weekly Mail assistant editor Eddie Koch said yesterday the news of the urgent inquiry was "a major breakthrough for us"

The "front organisations" identified allegedly included Ama-Afrika National Front in Port Elizabeth and two others in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the "Memesis" and the "Kekanas" - *Sowetan Correspondent*

SADF 'front organisations' to be probed

STAR 15/1/92
(254)

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

Allegations that SADF-funded "front organisations" were still fuelling township violence would be investigated urgently, Mr Justice R J Goldstone said yesterday

Mr Justice Goldstone, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, said in a statement "Having regard to the allegations that the 'front organisations' are currently in operation and sponsoring violence, the commission has resolved to investigate them immediately"

The announcement comes after a series of allegations in the Weekly Mail, which prompted Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer and the ANC to request the commission to investigate. The latest allegations were published in the newspaper on January 3 under the headline "How the SADF helped train the township killers"

The Weekly Mail said it had acquired "extensive details, including documentary proof, of the South African Defence Force's involvement in promoting organisations that have been implicated in township violence".

It was further claimed that the documents showed the SADF used front companies to create, train, support, assist

and advise such organisations to foster "black-on-black violence"

Weekly Mail assistant editor Eddie Koch yesterday said the news of the urgent inquiry was "a major breakthrough for us"

He said he had requested one of the co-editors of the Weekly Mail on January 4 to "furnish the commission with evidence or information concerning current operations of the 'front organisations' relating to violence"

Mr Justice Goldstone's statement stressed "The commission is empowered to investigate matters which are directly related to current violence and intimidation, so that it may identify the persons involved therein and make recommendations on steps which may be taken to prevent the further occurrence thereof"

The "front organisations" identified allegedly included Ama-Afrika National Front in Port Elizabeth and two others in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the "Memesis" and the "Kekanas"

The commission hearings will be held in public unless special circumstances dictate otherwise, according to Mr Justice Goldstone. The commission will begin to hear the evidence on February 4 at its Cape Town offices

In his statement, Mr Justice Goldstone requested that anyone with pertinent information contact the commission at Private Bag X858, Pretoria 0001, on or before January 25

Military welcomes probe into alleged SADF backing of

3/Day 15/1/92

JONATHAN REES

ALLEGED SA Defence Force funding of organisations, promoting internecine violence will be probed extensively next month by a full sitting of the five-member Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation.

Published allegations that the SADF funded "front organisations" to promote violence were a matter of national importance and warranted a major public investigation, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said last night.

The inquiry follows requests by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the ANC for Mr

Justice Goldstone to investigate Weekly Mail reports that SADF "front organisations" are fomenting violence.

It will be the first full public sitting of the commission and will be chaired by Mr Justice Goldstone.

Political parties and organisations and the SADF and Defence Ministry yesterday welcomed the investigation, which will begin at the commission's Cape Town offices on February 4.

The Weekly Mail editorial staff and its legal team are, meanwhile, sitting through evidence to present to the commission

Co-editor Anton Harber said yesterday they were preparing proper legal argument, "rather than journalistic expose", based on scores of documents and interviews with witnesses.

Harber said that although there was the risk of an SADF cover-up, he hoped Mr Justice Goldstone would take steps to ensure the probe does not become another "Harms".

The ANC welcomed the investigation,

but warned that Mr Justice Goldstone should introduce measures to prevent alleged SADF front companies destroying incriminating evidence.

DP defence spokesman Lt-Gen Bob Rogiers said it was critical for the image of the security forces that allegations against them be publicly investigated.

He said the probe was to the advantage of the military, as a means towards acting against members who were guilty, or clearing its name if allegations proved unfounded. The SADF had to be seen to assist the restoration of law and order.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation hoped evidence could be presented to the commission by witnesses without fear of intimidation.

CP leader Andries Treurnicht said it was a "worthwhile investigation" and that it was only fair to government and its security organs to have the matter "cleared up".

□ A committee appointed by the commission to investigate violence in Mool River's Bruntville township last month, began hearing evidence yesterday.

Violence

ed the body in plas-
allow grave in the

Earlier a sobbing Mrs Maria Jacobs, Ray-
monde's mother, testified that she had ar-

Mr Justice A J Letagen was on the Bench. Mr H van Huysteen and Mr P Vick
were the assessors. Mr Jennie van Vuuren appeared for the state and Mrs C D
Brits appeared pro Deo for Mr Boltman

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
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New probe into SADF funding

(254)
CT 15/1/92

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To page 3

From page 1

SADF

(254)

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CT 15/1/92

STHERE a real alternative to the present system of white male conscription? This has become a burning question again in the wake of the End Conscription Campaign's (ECC) inaccurate forecast that almost nobody would bother to report for the January call-up.

So far no one has proposed any viable alternative to the system. The ECC seems to be concentrating merely on trying to destroy the system without any thought about what is to replace it. The CP objects to township duty by troops but presents no replacement idea.

This paucity of fresh ideas indicates that it is not all that easy to find a viable alternative, especially in the short term.

The basic problem to be considered is not conscription per se. It is merely an outgrowth of another problem — how to maintain a viable defence force at minimum cost. Glasnost or no, SA still needs a national defence machine.

Firstly, it must maintain a "conventional" deterrent. That there is no immediate conventional threat on the horizon means nothing in a decade which has seen the world balance of power collapse along with the Cold War, leaving scores of opportunities for heavily armed military adventurers like Saddam Hussein. We cannot disarm while the rest of the world does not.

Secondly, using the military for peacekeeping is likely to remain an important task in the short and possibly the medium term, although the reduction of national service to 12 months has severely reduced the large pool of trained troops available for such duties.

This is where conscription comes in. The cheapest effective way of maintaining a "conventional" deterrent is to man it almost totally with seasoned, well-trained Citizen Force units of near-professional standard, with skeleton formation headquarters manned by the Permanent Force. The reduction in the pool of trained national service troops for township duty, on the other hand, means a corresponding increase in the importance of having a Citizen/Commando Force (CCF) Reserve that can be mobilised.

Therefore one cannot look on conscription in isolation. Its primary purpose is to feed trained men into an active reserve — the CCF, which can be mobilised in time of war or similar emergency.

Conscription is flawed but it is the best system for now

B/Dag 16/1/92 WILLEM STEENKAMP

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Thus there is an intimate link between the national service force and the CCF, and ill-advised tampering with one could adversely affect our national defence machine, which has been years in the making.

The founding fathers of the Union of SA implemented conscription because it was the only effective alternative to a substantial and costly standing armed force.

Many epithets have flowed under the political bridge since then. The concept has become clouded by political propaganda, the use of national servicemen for what are actually

Permanent Force tasks, and disputes about the border war and township peacekeeping duty. But that basic proposition is as true today as it was almost 80 years ago.

The figures tell the story. For example, the SADF spends about 20% of its budget on personnel costs, while the all-volunteer, virtually all-professional British Army spends about 40%. This is the foundation on which proposals for viable alternatives to the present conscription system have to be constructed. Replacing it immediately with an all-professional force is a beguiling but

hardly practical option, for a variety of reasons.

Firstly, the country cannot afford a well paid all-professional force, especially at a time when its defence budget (which by world standards was never very high, popular misconceptions to the contrary) is at its lowest in almost 20 years.

We certainly could not afford the massive sums necessary for training or retraining and housing a "new" SADF, which in any case would be hopelessly short of the sort of middle-level commissioned and non-commissioned expertise which can be gained only by experience.

In fact, it is due only to its largely part-time nature that the SADF has managed to survive, more or less intact, recent cuts of a magnitude which would have totally crippled an all-professional force.

Secondly, we cannot afford an ill-paid all-professional force either. Given modern warfare's high-tech nature, the days are long gone when a country could afford to recruit its armed forces from the starving, the illiterate and the criminal and almost criminal classes. Even with the present comparatively sophisticated national force it is difficult to train members to handle certain advanced weapon systems before they return to civilian life.

Thirdly, it would be madness to plunge into forming a "new" all-volunteer army at a time when various political factions are still manoeuvring for position or are actually at loggerheads. They tried that in Zimbabwe just after independence and it did not work, at the first sign of pressure the so-called "integrated" battalions fell apart and Robert

Mugabe had to save the situation by using the remnants of the Ian Smith-era armed forces.

In a nutshell, national unity must precede a "new" SADF.

The reasons given above also militate against another "solution" — abolishing white conscription in favour of volunteer national service.

Yet another mooted alternative is the immediate extension of conscription to include people of colour. This is no more practicable than founding an all-professional army.

In terms of an old understanding (unpublished and probably unwritten) between the government and various parties, people of colour were not called up in the past because they did not have a full vote. The reasoning behind this has not yet changed.

This leaves us with the present system, a national service force which consists of conscripted white males and a large number of black, coloured and Asian volunteers of an acceptable grade, all of whom have a subsequent reserve obligation. It is not perfect by any means, but it works reasonably well, and it will have to do for the time being.

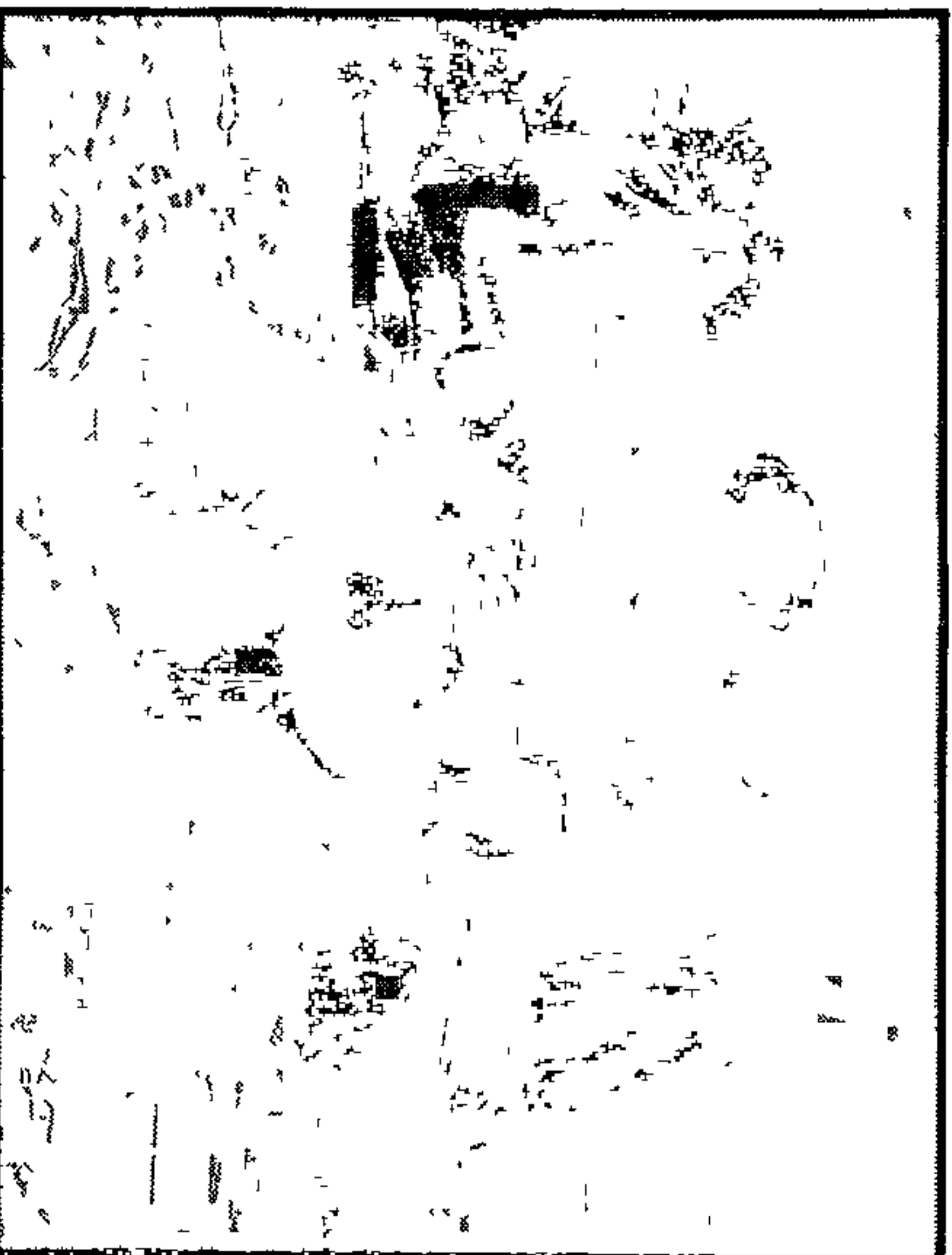
Constitutional negotiations will have an effect on national service and conscription. Obviously, however, substantial consensus would have to be achieved before the subject could be addressed, and it would take some time to phase in any major changes that might result — although, on purely financial grounds, there appears to be a good possibility the concept of conscription might change but not vanish.

In the meantime, the SADF has to be able to carry out its genuine commitments — primarily the defence of the Republic from external aggression, and secondly to aid the civil power, because without internal peace and stability the political process cannot proceed.

What that means, in turn, is that the present system will have to stay in place until further notice. Now that the apartheid struggle is a dead letter, military continuity is in everybody's interest. The ECC's argument that white conscription is legally invalid is far from conclusive and so far untested.

If the result is that whites must continue to be conscripted for the time being, so be it. In the past they enjoyed special privileges and now the bill must be paid.

□ Steenkamp is a member of the President's Council and former Cape Times military correspondent.



White male conscription . . . so far no one has proposed a viable alternative to the system

Hundreds march to oust SADF

Sowetan 17/1/92

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By MATHATHA TSEDU

HUNDREDS of people marched to the kraal of Chief MF Kekana in Moletlane, Lebowa yesterday to demand the removal of SADF troops from the area.

A sit-in at the chief's kraal, which had been planned by the leadership of the Zebediela Civic Association, however, failed to take place after a strong contingent of police refused the marchers entry into the chief's homestead.

Schools were deserted and shops closed for the duration of the two-hour march, during which ANC and SACP flags were hoisted by the mainly youthful marchers who sang freedom songs watched by police and SADF members.

The march started opposite the army base where an on-duty electrician was shot dead by soldiers who claim he was part of a group of attackers who fired on the base. It was this shooting that led to the calls for

the removal of the troops.

A memorandum handed to the chief's brother, Mr Chudleigh Kekana, called for an independent commission to investigate the shooting of Mr Benny Mushi on January 2. The memo also accused the troops of harassment and intimidation of the local population.

Senior SADF officers who were at the base yesterday refused to comment. The SADF spokesman in the Pietersburg headquarters has said no comment would be made on the demand for withdrawal until police investigations into Mushi's shooting are completed.

The local community will meet again on Sunday to discuss responses to other initiatives to get the SADF out. These initiatives include sending letters to State President FW de Klerk, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, Codesa members.

BAROMETER

DEFENCE ACT

W/ma
24/11-30/1/92
WHITE males above the age of 18 face compulsory military conscription in terms of the Defence Act. Whites-only conscription would continue in its present form and draft dodgers would still face prosecution, the Defence Ministry announced this week. *(254)*

However, deputy minister of defence Wynand Breytenbach said conscientious objectors who refused to do military service would not be prosecuted.

SADF asked to clean up the Brow

W/M and 17/11-23/11 1992

(254)

(28)

HILLBROW residents march to the Johannesburg Civic Centre tomorrow in protest against the area's crime and grime — but whether this will prompt authorities finally to rid the dense flatland of its squalor remains to be seen

The deployment of commandos from the East Park Command to assist police in the area has met with positive reaction from Hillbrow residents and businessmen but some reservations are still being expressed about the move

A spokesman from the Witwatersrand Command tried to allay fears of the situation becoming as volatile as in the townships

He said "No decision has yet been made about the deployment of troops in the area but if and when it does take place, it will depend on the particular situation in the area"

Whether Hillbrow is to resemble an area under siege with Casspirs patrolling the streets, the spokesman said. "Vehicles such as Casspirs are not our standard operational vehicle. Hillbrow residents will not be seeing them because the immediate situation does not warrant it"

To his knowledge, there were only two Casspirs operational in the Witwatersrand Command area

Hillbrow/Joubert Park city councillor Desiree Simpson said it was about time the authorities did something about cleaning up Hillbrow "The city has become a pigsty and we haven't got any standards by which to live by anymore," she said

Simpson — organiser of Saturday's march — has threatened to resign if the law does not continue to be enforced in the area

She has received nearly 5 500 signatures for a petition which is to be handed to the police and town clerk tomorrow

A soaring crime rate and deteriorating living conditions have brought the normally laid-back residents of the Hillbrow flatland to the streets.

LINDA RULASHE

reports

Hillbrow is not the only Johannesburg area seeking more security force aid to fight crime

This week, Democratic Party MPs Peter Soal and Tony Leon delivered a memorandum to Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel urging the provision of more policemen in the northern suburbs and the use of the army and traffic authorities as back up to the police

An urgent interview is being sought by the Johannesburg City Council with Kriel to discuss the breakdown of law and order in the city.

A recent government freeze on police recruitment in the face of a severe shortage of policemen to patrol city streets has drawn sharp criticism in political circles, prompting city residents to doubt the police's commitment to fighting crime

This recruitment freeze was part of moves to cut down on police spending

Other reasons given by Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze were that police colleges were bursting at their seams following a recent expansion programme.

An extra 11 000 trainees had been accommodated and apart from financial considerations, new recruits could not be logistically handled as this would lead to a drop in standards



Safely secret ... Dynamic Teaching, an MI front, ran this secluded camp in the isolated Xolola forestry station near Stutterheim Photo: ECNA

It's all good publicity, says Dynamic boss

By BEVERLEY GARSON, Port Elizabeth and CLAIRE KEETON East London THE Port Elizabeth director of Dynamic Teaching CC (DT) is unrepentent of his organisation's links to the South African Defence Force but the firm's East London office has closed

Koos van der Walt — who, with partner Nick van der Walt (no relation), owned the Port Elizabeth branch — said the firm's contract with the SADF was only for the provision of educational lectures and courses, primarily for workers employed by the SADF. He denied DT had helped promote black-on-black violence.

Speaking from his plush offices in Newton Park, Van der Walt said that the coverage his company — which now employs 30 people — had received was good publicity.

He denied having any personal dealings with *Weekly Mail* source Ben Conradie, the head of Military Intelligence (MI) front Eduguide CC.

He also denied DT had links to Adult Education Consultants (AEC), or its head Louis Pasques, or was set up by Pasques. He had merely met Pasques on a Veld School course when Van der Walt was still a teacher.

Basie Oosthuysen, formerly the East London branch manager, was finally traced to the Bisho offices of the African Democratic Movement (ADM) of the Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

His former colleague at DT, Christo Kloppers, is working from home

Oosthuysen is now secretary general of the ADM, and political adviser to Gqozo, after spending three months with International Researchers-Ciskei Intelligence Service, the CCB-type group which has been blamed for waging a dirty war against opponents of Gqozo. It has since been dissolved.

Oosthuysen confirmed that he left DT seven or eight months ago to work for the Ciskei government. He said he was approached by the Van der Walts in 1988 to start an East London office.

Van der Walt said the SADF contract was still valid but would not say how much it was worth nor when it was due to expire.

He said his firm offers the SADF "a

service just like Telkom and those type of organisations do.

"The SADF will approach us and tell us what they need for their workers and we will work out a course for them according to the needs prescribed." He admits that he severely criticises communism in his lectures. He confirmed the firm had a training centre in Stutterheim, called the Xolola Training Centre, which was situated in the Khologha mountains outside the town.

Oosthuysen said "Our contact with MI here was Group 8, they were the people we were dealing with, and paying for what we did locally."

The military was just one of DT's

clients, providing around 50 percent of its work. He said he was not aware of any outside funding or the army handing over money to them.

Oosthuysen confirmed DT ran a "self-enrichment" training course with Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) officers in Stutterheim and said DT had a contract with the then head of CDF, Brigadier Andrew Jamangile.

Oosthuysen said his leaving DT was a career move. On his double job for the ADM and the Ciskei government, he said everyone in the Ciskei government was involved in the ADM.

The Ciskei government has repeatedly denied it is supporting the ADM — Pen, Elnews

The rift that will not heal

By BULELWAPAYI VIOLENCE sponsored by Military Intelligence had created a gulf between residents of a township in Cookhouse.

This was the view of former supporters of the United Democratic Front and those opposed to the organisation.

According to the revelations of a former MI agent, Dr Ben Conradie, he supported a group of vigilantes in Cookhouse called the Kakanas.

A former leader of the group, Samuel Kakana, denied this week that he received financial support and military training from Conradie.

Said Kakana: "I met Conradie in 1986 shortly after my family members and those who supported us had been chased out of Ebhlongweni township by UDF supporters and sought refuge at a police station. We

were accused of being collaborators because we openly told them that we supported PW Botha and were against the UDF."

Kakana said Conradie visited them at the tents outside the police station and invited them to a meeting. "He said he was going to try to bring peace and calm. We were shown video tapes of 'necklace' murders and youths toyi-toying."

Kakana claimed that Conradie only gave three lectures and "never said a thing about military training although he promised to organise a trip outside Cookhouse". He said after those lectures Conradie disappeared but he saw him "later at a hotel in Fort Beaufort".

A former UDF leader, Edward Menzi, recounted the violence that divided the Ebhlongweni residents.

"A consumer boycott was launched in

1985 in support of demands for the upgrading of the township. The Kakana family, which owned a shop, said it was opposed to the boycott. The shop was discovered later to be a front for a white businessman and it was boycotted. It was later burnt down.

A year later the Menzi family, which was in the forefront of the formation of the UDF-affiliated Cookhouse Youth Congress, was attacked by the Kakana family and those who supported it. Menzi's wife, Nokhaya, was murdered.

"A day after she was buried violence between those who supported us and the Kakanas broke out. The Kakanas were driven out of the township and they fled to a police station," said Menzi.

While in the tents outside the police station, some members of the Kakanas were kidnapped and murdered. — ANA

Goldstone to take up WIM exposé

WIMex 17/11 - 29/12

Weekly Mail Reporter
MR Justice Richard Goldstone's decision to investigate *The Weekly Mail's* recent expose of Military Intelligence covert activities comes a month after the newspaper first approached him to look into the matter

The Weekly Mail first approached Judge Goldstone, chairman of the standing commission of inquiry into violence and intimidation, in December with evidence of the Military Intelligence operation

However, the matter gained momentum as more information emerged earlier this month and the judge asked *The Weekly Mail* to prepare a memorandum on the evidence for him

This week, however, both Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the African National Congress asked Judge Goldstone to take up the matter and he agreed to start hearings on February 4 in Cape Town

The Weekly Mail has welcomed the inquiry Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, however, dismissed the report on the

grounds that the editor and staff of *The Weekly Mail* were "loyal sycophants of the ANC"

He subsequently issued a lengthy response, though he avoided commenting on the main thrust of the allegations of extensive South African Defence Force support and backing for Inkatha

He said there were some "glaring mistakes and untruths" in the report that needed to be corrected

He challenged the claim that *The Weekly Mail's* interviewee, Mbogeni Khumalo, was "chief" of the IFP Youth Brigade, pointing out that he fell under the president, Musa Zondi.

He challenged the claim that Khumalo was an IFP central committee member, saying he had only attended meetings in his capacity as a Youth Brigade functionary. Inkatha, he said, had turned down consultancy services from SADF fronts and had no knowledge of their links with the military.

He also said "the IFP was never given R11 million by anyone"

Khumalo had said that an SADF front had offered to find this money for the IFP

Buthelezi said Khumalo had been dissatisfied with the low pay he was receiving in the IFP and had applied for a job in the chief minister's office "It was then discovered that Khumalo had a criminal record which made it impossible for the kwaZulu government to consider his application"

Khumalo is adamant that he left Inkatha because of his disillusionment with the organisation and has been approached three times since then to return to work for the IFP or the chief minister's office

The ANC issued a statement saying neither Buthelezi nor State President FW de Klerk could be believed when they said they did not know of the relationship between Inkatha and the security forces

The ANC Youth Brigade called on all IFP youth members to "abandon this sinking ship" and "join the popular march to freedom, join the young lions of our country"

WHAT THE WEEKLY MAIL EXPOSÉS MEAN ...

Lifting the veil that

WE are on the track of the "third force" As information gradually leaks out about the activities of the South African Defence Force's Department of Military Intelligence (MI), journalists are piecing together the first coherent account of the origins of the mysterious force that has been accused of fomenting township violence

There have been many claims of the existence of such a force, but previously there was only circumstantial evidence and little information about its origins and motives

Evidence before the commission of inquiry into the Thokoza violence, for example, has pointed to the critical role played by an outside group of trained and highly skilled professional gunmen. However, not much more is known about them

There are two key elements in the new information which together form the first picture of what lies behind the "third force" They are that MI has been a major player in promoting and provoking many of the divisions in black politics

that lie behind the current violence

MI has gone so far as to give military and paramilitary training to some political organisations, and the individuals they trained have played a direct role in violence since then

This makes historical sense MI was a stronghold of the PW Botha regime and was also involved in disrupting the emergence of majority rule in Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Mozambique They brought us Renamo and the Civil Co-operation Bureau, for example, and it would be naive to believe they did not have a contingency plan for dealing with the majority rule in South Africa that they had so long opposed

The SADF strategy is set out in detail in "top secret" documents now in the hands of *The*

The Weekly Mail is on the trail of the mysterious 'third force' — and the implications extend way beyond raking up dead coals. BY ANTON HARBEB

Weekly Mail, parts of which have been published in recent weeks

During the mid-1980s, when resistance was suppressed by the State of Emergency, MI made a conscious decision to fill the power vacuum

MI began by identifying what it called "moderates" and then mobilised covert government funds and military resources to promote them

Particular emphasis was put on the eastern Cape because it was seen as the cradle of the revolution

To cover their tracks, they set up a nationwide network of front companies These—as far afield as Louis Trichardt and Kimberley—pretended to do educational, labour or other consultancy and training work In fact, they were the interface between the "moderate" blacks and the military

To run the operation, they set up Dr Louis Pasques in the parent company, Adult Education Consultants Pasques had been working in the state president's office and had a key role in developing the military's "hearts and minds" campaigns in Namibia and at home

The use of front companies allowed the gov-

ernment the cover tional, ra President use of set rest was f ing him t real educ: The mi isations le South Al training a Most o least thos obviously vigilante

... THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN 'DIRTY TRICKS' IS FAR GREATER THAN IMAGINED

Natal shrouds 'third force'

The Weekly Mail has linked seven of these special trainees to incidents of violence. Five are being sought by the South African Police in Natal in connection with violence

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ernment to say, when it came to the crunch, that the covert state money was being spent on educational, rather than political, work. Hence, when President FW de Klerk gave details last year of the use of secret funds for political work, he said the rest was for educational or religious work, allowing him to hide the fact that there was very little real education going on.

The military was, however, giving these organisations lectures on the "total onslaught" against South Africa, advice, information, resources, training and even money and food

Most of the "moderates" they identified, or at least those that were prepared to accept what was obviously SADF assistance, were little more than vigilante groups attempting to take control of

townships for opportunistic purposes. The ground was fertile. The practice of "necklacing" and sometimes unpopular enforcement of boycott action brought a backlash in some townships that the SADF was able to exploit.

In doing so, however, the military was sowing the seeds of a number of localised conflicts. As *The Weekly Mail* follows the trail of these front companies, we find a string of communities still riven with conflicts that date back to the covert intervention of MI

The critical factor, however, is that the military did not stop at giving support and advice. It went so far as to give military or paramilitary training to some of these groups of "moderates". The best example is 200 Inkatha supporters who received

training and salaries from MI over a long period. *The Weekly Mail* first wrote about this training over a year ago. At the time, both the SADF and Inkatha denied any knowledge of such activities

In July last year, when the Inkathagate scandal broke, De Klerk suddenly admitted that the SADF had in fact given this training, but claimed that it was training special recruits for the protection of VIPs

The Weekly Mail, however, has evidence that the training was much more extensive and sinister than this. The reality is that there are 200 Inkatha supporters who have had a high level of military training and who are operating in the field at the moment. The VIPs they appear to be guarding include some of Natal's best-known warlords.

Is this all history? Is it not part of the pre-February 2 1990 period, an era that has passed? Are we raking up dead coals?

The answer is no. Firstly, the roots of the current violence and conflict lie in the past. It would be impossible to understand what is happening now without looking at what gave rise to it over the past decade.

Secondly, the front organisations still exist and still operate and the 200 trained operatives are still in the field.

The identity, location and current activities of those 200 could be the key to at least one major part of the "third force".

254

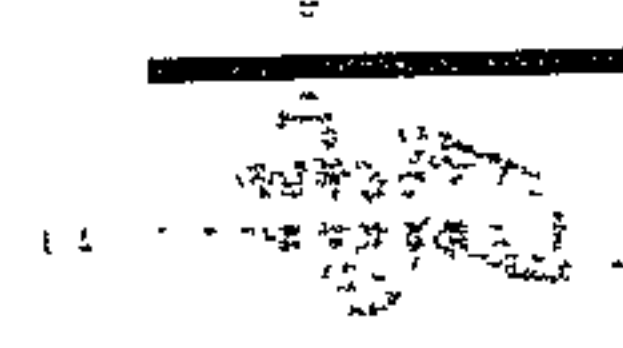
Creed keeps military links

with the SADF 17/11/72-23/1/72

By DREW FORREST
CREED CONSULTANTS, implicated in funding and training Inkatha on behalf of the South African Defence Force, retains intimate links with the military.

This is according to a disgruntled, evidently well-placed soldier who phoned *The Weekly Mail* last week. The SADF refused to comment on his claims, as did the managing director of the Pinetown-based consultancy, Guy Boardman.

The source said Creed was currently involved in giving "reality" courses — which he branded "political propaganda" — to members of the Citizen Force and Commandos in Natal. These were designed to convince SADF members of the need for political change. He said Creed was under the direct control of Colonel Frans Verwoes, a Military Intelligence officer.



Inkatha stands firm on Umkhonto issue

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is refusing to sign the code of conduct for the SA Defence Force until "the issue of the ANC's private army", Umkhonto we Sizwe, is resolved

Its decision is sure to raise serious problems for the National Peace Accord, which in recent weeks appeared to be making progress, particularly in relation to Inkatha-ANC fighting in Natal *SI Times 19/11/92*

The code of conduct for the SADF is an essential component of the accord, signed in August last year

The government has already made clear its willingness to sign the code of conduct, which is being drafted with the help of the SADF and other signatories to the accord

In a statement the IFP said it felt that the issues of the SADF and MK would be better dealt with in the context of the Convention for a Democratic SA. It called for the sub-committee drafting the SADF code to adjourn until the MK issue was resolved

Inkatha said that for the ANC to argue that liberation armies were not private armies "makes a mockery of the National Peace Accord and places a serious question mark on the alliance's commitment to democratic

By CHARLENE SMITH

values" ~~254~~
The first report-back of the National Peace Committee on Friday acknowledged that the sub-committee on the SADF code of conduct, private armies and dangerous weapons was experiencing difficulties

~~254~~ **Violence** ~~254~~
Committee chairman John Hall said the establishment of six local dispute committees was of special significance in the quest against violence

He welcomed the formation of a seventh local committee in the Mooi River/Bruntville area, at which ANC and Inkatha leaders pledged to support the initiative

ANC warns against troops in suburbs

Staff Reporters

The ANC has rejected the Democratic Party's "troops in the suburbs" proposal, saying that using the SADF to supplement the SAP in the quest to curb escalating crime might lead to a backlash.

The ANC's department of information and publicity said the military should be used only to protect the country's borders. "The responsibility of curbing crime lies squarely on the shoulders of the SAP and not the army," said a statement.

Residents have been up in arms about the soaring crime rate, and the Johannesburg City Council's DP-controlled management committee has requested a meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus

Kriel to discuss the troops in the suburbs proposal

Mr Kriel is to meet the management committee later this month to discuss the proposal.

At a weekend press briefing in Saldanha, Mr Kriel would not give any indication of how he would respond, saying he wished to discuss the matter with the city council first.

However, Lieutenant-General Louw Malan, head of the SAP's visible policing division, said the call-up by the SADF of economically active civilians to perform duties related to crime prevention did not appear to be a viable proposition.

The ANC statement blamed escalating crime on the Government.

"Most crime explosions, not only in Hillbrow but in other residential areas as well, are a result of the Government's disastrous economic mismanage-

ment

The ANC condemned what it called the "scum of our society — the criminal element, both black and white, for continuing to cause untold suffering to our people".

It called on the city council to take note of the campaign being conducted to canvass residents' opinions on various problems, including the growing crime rate and the deployment of the army in their area. A meeting would be held where views could be expressed.

The ANC said the SADF had not been trained in the skills of police science, necessary to combat crime. This could result in the use of excessive force and violence.

"In the past, when the army was deployed into residential areas, such a move resulted in unnecessary deaths of civilians."

STAR 20/1/92

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B/pay 20/1/92

SADF probes officer

THE SADF is investigating possible irregularities involving an officer who helped pioneer the "hearth and home" neighbourhood protection programme in 1990.

The programme involved sending select citizen force and commando members home armed with R4 semi-automatic rifles, ammunition and two-way radios.

REPORTS Sapa-Reuter, Own Correspondent
Business Day Reporters (254)

Ramodike, civic and SADF meet

Sowetan 21/1/92

By DON SEOKANE

(254)

LEBOWA chief minister Mr Nelson Ramodike is scheduled to meet the Far Northern Transvaal SADF commando chief and the Zebediela Civic Association to discuss the removal of troops after the fatal shooting of an electrician.

Mr Benny Mushi and his colleague, Mr Marabi Maja, both electricians employed by the Lebowa government, were shot by SADF members while repairing an electrical fault near an army base in Zebediela. Mushi later died of gunshot wounds.

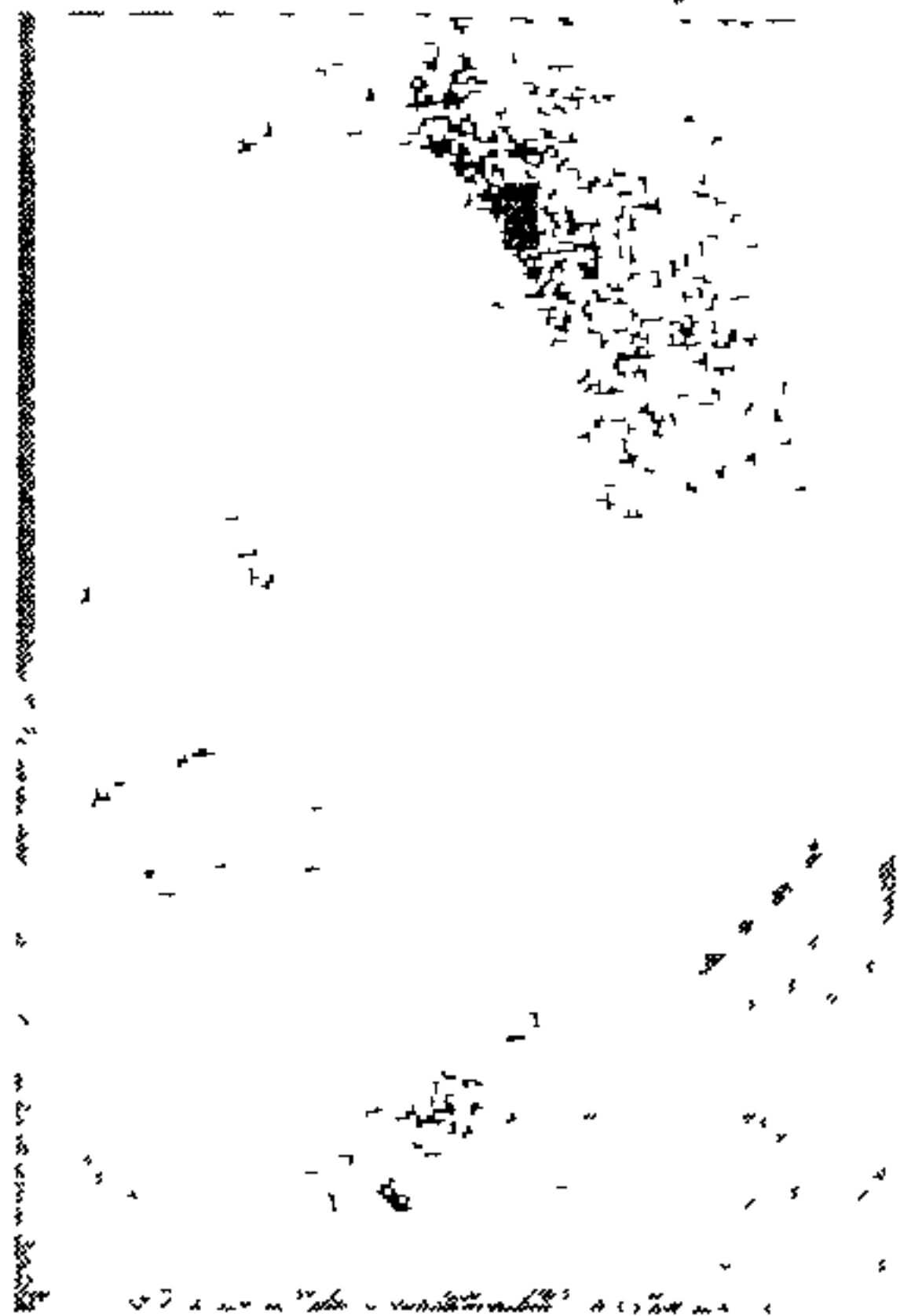
The date for the meeting with the SADF chief is still unknown.

Ramodike said in a statement that the shooting had created "confusion and bitterness and the tense atmosphere" in the Zebediela area.

He appealed to members of the Zebediela Civic Association and the ANC Youth League to meet him and members of his cabinet to discuss the reaction and demands of the people.

He said while he agreed that people were upset as a result of the "barbaric" action that led to the killing of an innocent electrician, he urged residents to remain calm.

He was of the opinion that an independent commission of inquiry should investigate the shooting of the two. However, Ramodike has reiterated that his administration has no control and authority over



NELSON RAMODIKE

SADF troops

Meanwhile Major-General Minnaar Fourie of the Far North SADF command defended the defence force's activities in the region. Fourie, speaking at a military parade, condemned what he described as distortions of the facts by radicals. He said the defence force will not allow pressure from radical quarters to deter them from "the duty of protecting the sovereignty of the country".

The SADF has said the shooting occurred after their men were shot at by Mushi, a claim denied by Maja.

Call-up move 'aimed at private armies' (254)

STAR
Staff Reporter 21/1/92

The Government reassurance yesterday that people who did not report for national service would not be prosecuted seemed to be the first step in a strategy to ensure the disbanding of private armies, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) commented today.

Johannesburg chairman of the ECC, Chris de Vilhiers, said if the Government could reach agreement with partici-

pants of Codesa over interim control of the armed forces, the opportunity would be created for the ANC to wind down its military wing and other organisations to disband their private armies

The ECC saw it as significant that the Ministry of Defence was doing "straight-talking" on the issue of conscription, he said, and they were certain "there was something in the pipeline"

CRASH-UP Troops

254 C.T. 2/1/92

254 CT 2

YOUNG MEN who fail to turn up for military service won't be prosecuted — for the moment.

Yesterday the government acknowledged for the first time that it would be unfair to prosecute them at this stage.

The surprise turnaround on conscription was announced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, during an address welcoming the new intake at the Army Women's College at George.

When conscripts reported for duty two weeks ago, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer warned the "Defence Act is still in force — and conscripts have to report for national service."

He said action would be taken against anyone not reporting for "valid reasons".

The End Conscription Campaign said Mr Breytenbach's statement amounted to an admission that conscription was no longer enforceable.

Yesterday Mr Breytenbach said that certain aspects of the Defence Act were currently being reviewed. It would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to turn up for national service before completion of the investigation.

The softening of the government's stand on the issue comes amid growing opposition to the conscription of white men in both left- and right-wing circles.

However, Mr Breytenbach yesterday dismissed suggestions that the government was "afraid" to prosecute national service dodgers.

He said that when the Population Registration Act was abolished, provision had been made for certain transition measures, but the current national service system for white men remained in force in spite of the

political discomfort it caused.

The controversy surrounding compulsory conscription for whites was expected to be cleared up by the publication of the long-awaited Gleeson Report.

But military sources have indicated that the full report might never see the light of day because many of the sensitive issues which it grapples with would probably have to be settled at the negotiation table rather than decided unilaterally.

Mr Breytenbach said yesterday that South Africa could not afford a volunteer Defence Force large and supple enough to meet its requirements.

For this reason the country had to retain national service in one form or another.

"I would thus like to appeal to the public and especially to the self-appointed critics of national service to bear in mind that there will always be a need for a Defence Force and that the SADF does

need trained men and women to staff this Defence Force."

● Troops will have the right to disobey commands that violate the constitution — and will have to respect international law in terms of the draft military code of conduct set to be agreed by the National Peace Accord, an informed source said yesterday.

The source, who is close to the Codesa negotiations, said "substantial progress" was made at a meeting last Friday attended by representatives of the ANC, the Defence Force and Inkatha, who make up the negotiating committee.

The SADF code of conduct is one of the outstanding issues still to be agreed on in terms of the Peace Accord. Once agreed on by the National Peace Committee, it will become part of the National Peace Accord. Final discussions are due within weeks — Own Correspondent and Political Correspondent

Draft code allows soldiers more leeway

SADF troops will have the right to disobey commands violating the constitution and will be bound to respect international law in terms of the draft military code of conduct set to be agreed to by national peace accord signatories

An informed source close to the negotiations said yesterday "substantial progress" was made at a meeting last Friday attended by representatives of the ANC, the SADF and Inkatha. The three make up the negotiating committee. *254*

The SADF code of conduct is one of the outstanding issues to be agreed in terms of the accord signed in September.

Almost all the drafts of the code discussed so far include the requirement that the onus be placed on troops to disobey unlawful or unconstitutional orders.

TIM COHEN

One of the drafts approves Geneva conventions covering military conduct, but the final draft is likely to include a broader requirement that troops should act in accordance with "international law".

The existing situation, set out in the military disciplinary code, is that soldiers need not obey unlawful commands. But in terms of the draft code, soldiers will have to accept responsibility for their actions.

It has been speculated that the signing of the military code was delayed after opposition in NP ranks to a leaked draft. Opponents maintained that allowing soldiers to disobey unconstitutional commands would have a detrimental effect on discipline.

Govt softens its stance on conscription (254)

CAPE TOWN — Government acknowledged for the first time yesterday that it would be unfair at this stage to prosecute draft dodgers

The surprise admission was made by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach during an address at the Army Women's College at George.

JONATHON REES reports the End Conscription Campaign said Breytenbach's statement amounted to an admission that conscription was no longer enforceable

Breytenbach said that as certain aspects of the Defence Act were being reviewed, it would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to turn up for national service until the investigation was completed

Government spokesmen have insisted in

B/Day 21/1/92
Political Staff

the past that the law would take its course if individuals failed to present themselves for national service or training camps

Two weeks ago, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer promised to prosecute conscripts who did not report for the 1992 call-up.

Yesterday Breytenbach dismissed suggestions that government was "afraid" to prosecute national service dodgers

He said when the Population Registration Act was abolished, provision had been made for certain transitional measures, but the current national service system for white men remained in force in spite of the political discomfort it caused

The controversy surrounding compulsory conscription for whites was expected to be cleared up by the publication of the Gleeson report, commissioned by government. Military sources have indicated that the full report might never see the light of day because many of the sensitive issues it deals with would probably have to be settled at the negotiation table

Breytenbach said yesterday SA could not afford a volunteer Defence Force large enough to meet its requirements

"I would thus like to appeal to the public ... to bear in mind that there will always be a need for a defence force and that the SADF does need trained men and women to staff this force"

We won't sign while MK exists, says IFP

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

The Inkatha Freedom Party's participation in the National Peace Committee's subcommittee on an SADF code of conduct is hanging in the balance over the continued existence of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe

Its objections were sent in a memorandum to the National Peace Committee on Friday for arbitration, and the IFP has asked that, pending the resolution of the matter, the subcommittee be adjourned

In terms of the constitution, the SADF is the only lawful national defence force in the country

"If the Government is willing to sign a code of conduct for the SADF with the ANC under the National Peace Accord without the issue of the ANC's private army, MK, being resolved, the IFP is not

"To do so would be to confuse principle with expediency and spoil its

reputation for consistency and honest dealing," the IFP said "The time has come for straight talking"

The IFP noted that the National Peace Accord prohibited private armies "This principle was fundamental to the IFP's willingness to enter into the National Peace Accord, as it directly addressed the position occupied by MK," the memorandum said

STAR 24/1/92

The ANC's argument that MK was a liberation army and not a private army was "logically and legally untenable"

"This revolutionary posture by the ANC/SACP alliance in relation to its armed wing, MK, while claiming the right to participate in the political process through negotiation, makes a mockery of the National Peace Accord and places a serious question mark on the alliance's commitment to democratic values of a non-Marxist-Leninist variety," the IFP said

Clarify call-up, urge MPs

STAT 254

Political Staff 22/1/92

CAPE TOWN — MPs yesterday called for urgent clarity on national service after an admission by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach that those not reporting for duty are not being prosecuted.

"The next intake will be in July, and if we don't solve it before then, there will be a massive stayaway," said Roger Hulley, a Democratic Party spokesman on defence.

Conservative Party MP Koos van der Merwe labelled conscription a shambles and challenged Defence Minister Roelf Meyer to produce the figures of those who had failed to report for national service and military camps in the last two years.

Mr Breytenbach confirmed yesterday that there was a temporary moratorium on prosecutions of national servicemen who refuse to do their military service.

He was responding to reports that he had, in a speech in George on Monday, contradicted Mr Meyer by saying there would be no prosecutions for the moment.



Roger Hulley ... massive stayaway



Koos van der Merwe ... a shambles

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Breytenbach said "Mr Meyer previously said the provisions of the Defence Act are still applicable, and persons who refuse to report for military service can still be prosecuted."

"This is in fact exactly what I said in my speech."

Earlier reports had pointed to an apparent contradiction, because a fortnight ago Mr Meyer had warned conscripts that the Defence Act was still in

Breytenbach, "and of recommendations and decisions by the minister and the Cabinet, prosecution is currently left in abeyance. It is expected that further details will be provided by the minister in due course."

Mr van der Merwe said the Defence Act discriminated against young white men. There was a widespread, growing resentment among them, he said.

They were questioning being called in to settle trouble in black areas, the CP MP said.

Mr Hulley said Mr Breytenbach's acknowledgement of a freeze on prosecutions was a case of bowing to the inevitable.

The answer to the problem was an all-race voluntary programme, with a ballot to make up the balance of the manpower requirements. Whether the ballot should be extended to blacks should be a subject for discussions.

In George on Monday, Mr Breytenbach said national service had to be retained in some form. A professional defence force was too expensive.

"The armchair critics who have so much to say about ending conscription seem unable to understand that we simply cannot afford a volunteer defence force large enough to meet our requirements," he said.



nesday, January 22 1992

Call-up clarity is 'expected'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Ministry last night issued a damage-control statement as controversy and confusion over the government's military conscription policy continued to escalate

But the statement, by Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach, added that "prosecution is currently left in abeyance" as a result of the still-to-be-published findings of the government-appointed Gleeson Committee and in the light of recommendations and decisions by Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer and the cabinet

Mr Breytenbach's statement did not spell out what these recommendations and decisions were but simply said "It is expected that further details will be provided by the minister in due course"

Mr Breytenbach's statement yesterday said that military service in its present form would continue as before

He said he could not pre-empt the findings and decisions of the Gleeson report which looked into the whole issue of compulsory conscription for whites

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said the government's current standpoint on conscription was confusing and could lead to "anarchy"

It was "ridiculous and irresponsible" for the government to put the ball in the court of national servicemen when it came to call-ups

If the government meant that conscientious objectors would no longer be prosecuted it should say so and clearly define which individuals fell into this category

'Pointless'

The Democratic Party believed that a balloting system should be brought into operation to replace blanket conscription for whites till a new system had been negotiated

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) yesterday speculated that the government might be

planning to retain the whites-only call-up, and to introduce some form of non-military service for objectors

"We believe that this would be a pointless exercise at this stage and urge the government to go the whole hog in dropping conscription now," the ECC said in a statement

"We also believe that a substantial portion of current military spending should be diverted to the SAP which is in dire need of up-grading"

Labour Party PRO Mr Peter Hendrickse said that given the changing political situation in the country, there was no urgency to continue with the practice of compulsory conscription, which was opposed by the LP in principle

● In a further statement, Mr Breytenbach said last night that press speculation that troops would be granted the right to disobey commands that violated the constitution was "unnecessary" as negotiations on the issue were still in progress

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CF 22/1/92

Draft dodgers still face prosecution ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Minister

B/day 22/1/92
 JONATHON REES

PRETORIA — Military service and whites-only conscription would continue in its present form and draft dodgers would still face prosecution, the Defence Ministry said yesterday — denying media reports that conscription could end soon.

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said he was misinterpreted on Monday when he said the ministry considered it unfair to charge a person in terms of the Defence Act before investigations into the plight of conscientious objectors were completed.

Defence spokesmen yesterday drew a distinction between those who refused to serve in the SADF on political or religious grounds, and those who ignored or defied the call-up

"National service continues as always," the SADF spokesman said.

He said Breytenbach had simply acknowledged that it was unfair to prosecute valid conscientious objectors before the Gleeson Committee — charged by government with the task of probing their status — had made its report to Parliament.

The End Conscription Campaign said it believed government could nevertheless be planning to scrap the conscription system, possibly by the next call-up in July.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said it would be pointless to retain the whites-only call-up and introduce non-military service for objectors because it was a short-term solution

which would tie up a huge bureaucracy and incur unnecessary costs.

It would be impossible to sustain past the point where agreement was reached on a new constitution.

De Villiers urged the ANC and government's other negotiating partners to step up demands for their security forces to be placed under the control of an interim authority.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday discussions on the future of the security forces were already taking place in working groups under the peace accord and Codesa.

Bringing the SAP and the SADF under the control of an interim authority, to enable them to play a neutral role in the transition process, was a high priority, she said.

● Comment Page 6

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Conscientious objectors claim call-up victory

South 23/11-29/1/92

By Justin Pearce

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors and activists are claiming a victory after reports that the government will suspend prosecutions of conscripts who fail to report for SADF duty.

But the SADF has denied that there has been any change in policy.

Recent reports cited remarks by

Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach that conscripts who failed to report would not be prosecuted.

Dr Ivan Toms, who in 1988 served nine months of an 18-month prison sentence for refusing to serve in the SADF, said the news was the result of the challenge posed to the military by conscientious objectors and anti-conscription activists.

"It's an incredible victory. It shows

the power of a small group of people challenging the state and winning. It is an encouragement for individuals to stand up for what they believe," Toms said.

End Conscription Campaign spokesperson Mr Chris de Villiers said Breytenbach's admission implied "that any further call-ups are effectively unenforceable. This suggests to us that the government may be planning to do

away with the conscription system."

How did the most recent intake of conscripts feel about the issue?

None were available for comment, but SADF spokesperson Commandant

AH Louw said: "There were probably guys who wondered, but they are busy with their basic training. They are running around sweating and swearing and I don't think they've got too much time to think."

South 23/11-29/1/92

Minister warns call-up dodgers

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Defence Ministry has issued another statement in an attempt to clarify the confusion about whether or not national servicemen will be prosecuted for failing to report for military duty.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer warned yesterday that any person who failed to report for duty "without legitimate reason would still be liable for prosecution".

No provisions of national service had been suspended, he added.

This is the Ministry's fourth statement on the controversy, which started when the End Conscription Campaign said draft dodgers could not legally be prosecuted.

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach seemed to contradict Mr Meyer's words when he said in George this week

that it would be unfair to prosecute draft dodgers while the subject of conscientious objection was under investigation by the Gleeson Commission.

Mr Breytenbach, however, said later there was no contradiction and that he had mentioned in his speech that draft dodgers could still be prosecuted.

He added that in the light of the Gleeson Committee findings — which were being considered by the Minister of Defence — and the recommendations and decisions by him and the Cabinet, "prosecution is currently (being) left in abeyance".

Last night Mr Meyer said failure to report for military service would be investigated and these cases would be handed to the attorneys-general with a view to possible prosecution.

STAR 23/1/92

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Meyer warns: No call-up escape

at 23/11/92

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Political Staff.

THE Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday entered the fray over the prosecution of men who failed to turn up for military service, saying they faced court action

Cases would be handed to the attorney-general "with a view to possible prosecution", he said

This contradicted a statement by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, that prosecutions were being "left in abeyance" while the Gleeson Committee report was being considered

"Any decision will be presented to Parliament after due consultation with the cabinet," said Mr Meyer "This does not mean that any of the existing procedures have been suspended or there has been any relaxation of the provisions of the Defence Act"

● End Conscription Campaign economist Mr Andrew Whiteford said yesterday that conscription cost the SA economy vastly more than the maintenance of a volunteer professional army by draining it of skilled labour and contributing to the brain drain

While a conscripted army was cheaper to the state, the real measure of military costs was the cost to the economy, he said.

The period from mid-November until Johannesburg yesterday

Conscription 'a drain on economy'

JONATHAN REES (254)

CONSCRIPTION costs the SA economy vastly more than would the maintenance of a volunteer professional army by draining it of skilled labour and contributing to the brain drain, End Conscription Campaign economist Andrew Whiteford said yesterday *Bl Day 23/1/92*

He said the resultant decline in economic productivity was a counter to SADF and Defence Ministry claims that SA could not afford a well-paid volunteer army

While a conscripted army was cheaper to the state, the real measure of military costs was the cost to the economy, Whiteford said

The economic cost of a national serviceman was not what the army paid him, but the income he lost by serving the SADF

Whiteford said conscription of young white men had been a significant contributor to the brain drain, and for each emigrating graduate the country lost both the cost of educating him, and his future earnings

The brain drain was estimated to cost SA up to R1bn annually, he said

Meanwhile our Political Staff reports Defence Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday entered the fray over the prosecution of people who failed to turn up for military service, categorically stating that they would be liable for court action

This contradicted a statement by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, who had said prosecutions were being "left in abeyance" while the Gleeson Committee report was being considered

Sabax ignored directive on medical drips, inquest told

Bl Day 23/1/92

ANDREW KRUMM

MEDICAL equipment manufacturer Sabax did not comply with certain SABS sterility testing directives, a Johannesburg inquest into the deaths of 13 infants heard yesterday

The court was told Sabax had not observed an SABS directive requiring drip components be tested before being used in manufacture

Adcock Ingram corporate planner Arthur Barnett, testifying on behalf of subsidiary Sabax, said Sabax had subjected drip components to "visual inspection"

However, under cross-examination by Morningside Clinic advocate Bruce Burman he acknowledged that the company had "not tested suppliers' components nor had it inspected (supplier production) facilities"

Barnett said the company had "looked to the bona fides of suppliers" which certified the component pro-

ducts as sterile

The inquest also heard that Sabax performed neither intermediate nor final-product sterility testing during production of the implicated drips

Sabax quality assurance manager Keith Allen confirmed the company had "never considered" final-product sterility testing

During cross-examination by attorney Peter Soller, who represents 10 families who lost babies allegedly infected by Sabax drips, Barnett conceded Sabax had not investigated the feasibility of heat sterilisation of final drip products

Burman then pointed out Sabax had led two microbiologists, who performed independent tests of Sabax facilities, to believe otherwise

The inquest continues

California bans lead wine wrappers

CAPE TOWN — Lead wrappers on wines exported to California must be removed by March 31 following a court ruling aimed at protecting consumers against lead poisoning

The state outlawed lead foil wrapping on wine bottles on December 31 last year, the Cape Chamber of Industries reported in its latest bulletin

"The move was to protect consumers from drinking wine with unacceptably high levels of lead," it said

Under a related order to be issued by the state, lead wrappers on wines imported into California must be re-

moved by March 31

Meanwhile, US red wine sales skyrocketed after a television report quoted scientists as saying cabernets could prevent coronaries

A market research organisation, Information Resources Inc, said in Washington on Monday sales of cabernet wines increased by 45% in the weeks following a television report in November about its apparent cholesterol-cutting properties.

Scientists interviewed on the programme said red wine contained resveratrol which was believed to break up cholesterol — Sapa

Draft SADF code is a milestone

W/mond 24/1-30/1/92

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A DRAFT code of conduct for the South African Defence Force provides for the establishment of an independent military ombudsman to investigate complaints against the SADF and for a multi-party Defence Council to be appointed by the state president to deal with military policy issues.

If implemented, these measures could go a substantial way towards placing the SADF under greater civilian control — and beyond the realm of party-political influence.

These are two of the proposals of the code, which government and African National Congress delegates agreed to

Substantial progress has been made towards placing the military under greater civilian control. **BY GAVIN EVANS**

Thursday. Deputy defence minister Wynand Breytenbach, representing the government, and South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union official Jay Naidoo (representing the ANC) continued their talks despite the walk-out, reaching preliminary agreement on the latest draft. According to an NPC source, Inkatha later returned to the meeting but issued a memorandum on Friday saying its signature would depend on the MK issue being settled.

"If the government is willing to sign a code of conduct for the SADF with the ANC under the National Peace Accord without the issue of the ANC's

But its ratification (and inclusion in the National Peace Accord) may be delayed by several months as a result of Inkatha's refusal to sign it, because of its opposition to the continued existence of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK).

Inkatha, which was represented by Johannesburg businessman Alisdair MacAulay, walked out of the talks last

mote the code among its members

private army, MK, being resolved, the Inkatha Freedom Party is not. To do so would be to confuse principle with expediency," said Inkatha.

A final draft of the code will be put to the NPC in March

According to NPC sources, the inclusion of the code in the peace accord without Inkatha's approval will be difficult, but not impossible

However, it is understood that the government and the SADF will also back Inkatha's stand and will require progress on the dismantling of MK before ratifying the code

Sources close to the government say President FW de Klerk will stress his opposition to the existence of MK and other "private armies" when he opens parliament this Friday.

Key SADF figures are insisting that there needs to be a quid pro quo on the "MK issue" before they agree to bind themselves through the proposed code

The ANC, which is calling for the integration of MK, the SADF and all other military forces, is arguing that the future of MK is already provided for in the terms of reference of Working Group 1 of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) and therefore should not affect discussions on the SADF code.

It now appears that the Codesa discussions have largely overtaken those around the peace accord. Ratification of the code will depend on progress made in Working Group 1 on the MK question. Nevertheless, the draft code represents substantial progress between the government and the ANC

The first government proposal, drawn up with SADF approval, was made to the NPC last September. The ANC welcomed it and submitted certain additional proposals, including that of the appointment of a military ombudsman. These were soon leaked to the media, causing much consternation within the SADF.

According to *The Weekly Mail's* sources, elements within Military Intelligence and the Special Forces were strongly opposed to the government's proposal, objecting in particular to the provision allowing troops to disobey orders contrary to the constitution.

As a result, the whole process was stalled and a second, far more conservative, proposal from within the SADF was made, excluding this and several other provisions.

But it appears the latest draft has largely ignored the SADF's second version and bears close resemblance to the September proposal, with certain key additions. It proposes that the office of military ombudsman fall under that of the national ombudsman established in terms of the Advocate General Amendment Act, rather than under the SADF.

The proposal for a Council for Defence, also initially made by the ANC and amended by the government, is potentially even more far-reaching. It is envisaged that this would be a largely civilian body which would oversee the SADF and advise it on policy. According to one source, its role would be similar to that of the Police Board established under the peace accord

ECC tells objectors ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ not to serve

CT 24/1/92
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The End Conscription Campaign yesterday called on all white South Africans who have "any objection" to national service to refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force

National ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers said the widespread confusion resulting from conflicting statements made by the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, and his deputy amounted to "hot air"

"The attorney-general is not prosecuting people who refuse to serve in the SADF, and has not been doing so since June last year. We are absolutely confident that the call-up is legally invalid," he said

By GAVIN EVANS

THE Security Branch was structured into a complex network of over 100 units whose tentacles reached to nearly 10 000 organisations in South Africa and the neighbouring states.

An addendum accompanying the Security Branch document leaked to *The Weekly Mail* provides a tree diagram of the structure of the branch and 93 of the officers staffing the key positions within it.

The Security Branch was transformed into the Crime Intelligence Service (CIS) under the authority of the Crime Combating and Investigation Service (CCIS) in April 1991, and the man appointed to head the CCIS was Lieutenant-General SJJ ("Basie") Smit, former chief of the Security Branch.

Long arms of Security Branch

Smit's key lieutenants in the Security Branch included Major-General PJ Viljoen (executive chief), Major General BJ Beukes (administration), Brigadier JH le Roux (inspectorate) and a Brigadier Pruis (planning, instruction and interpretation), who is now prominently involved in implementing the National Peace Accord.

Under their control, the branch was divided into 14 groups which focused on major areas of concern. The largest of these was Group A, headed by Brigadier HP Noppe and Brigadier JF Koen, which dealt with information-gathering from "revolutionary and radical" organ-

isations. The section dealing with "char-terist/socialist" organisations, headed by Colonel SJP Abrie, was divided into the following units: African National Congress/South African Communist Party (Lieutenant-Colonel EA Claasen); related organisations (Major H Fourie); youth organisations (Major A Roos); community, women's and alternative organisations (Major JB Coetzee); education (Major DJ Rusf); labour (Captain P du Preez); religious organisations (Captain JG Venter); and violence/unrest (unstated).

A far smaller section, headed by

Major J van Vuuren, dealt with information-gathering from "far-right groups".

The man heading Group D, dealing with "covert information-gathering", was former eastern Cape Security Branch officer Lieutenant Colonel A Oosthuizen, who was one of those behind the Olivia Forsyth spy saga.

Heading unit C10, entitled "combating of terrorism", was Major Eugene de Kock, the officer who headed the notorious Vlakplaas base and was accused in the Harms Commission of Inquiry of several political murders.

Group F, comprising the Security

Branch's legal team, was headed by Transvaal advocate R Mulder, while Group K (Lt-Col L SJ Koekemoer) was entitled "special accounts".

Asked to comment on where these former Security Branch officers were now working, Law and Order representative Captain Craig Kotze said the police did not comment on the placement of its members.

"What can be said is that members of the former Security Branch are all fully trained detectives who can be used for any police task."

He added that the CIS was different from the branch because it was no longer an independent branch of the police and could be used in the investigation of common as well as political offences.

For the first time, an insiders account

WIN 2011-301192

A PAIR of Black Cat vigilantes, members of a notorious gang that operates in the eastern Transvaal township of Wesselson, describe how white police officers used the gang to burn the office of a human rights lawyer and helped orchestrate a string of arson attacks.

And the very police officer responsible for some of these attacks, a Warrant Officer Van Zwiell, was appointed to investigate complaints against the Black Cats, say the dissident gangsters. They claim Van Zwiell helped to ensure few of them were charged for their crimes.

The gang members decided to speak to the press because they had been threatened by other Black Cat members for voicing criticism of the gang's activities and its close alliance with Inkatha. They are now in hiding in fear of their lives and their names have been changed to protect them. The gang is still operating in the township.

"The Black Cats are harassing people today. They say they don't want African National Congress comrades in the township. At Christmas time they killed two people. One of them was an ANC member. A few weeks before that they killed a man called December because he was a member of the ANC," says Themba, one of the defectors.

Other evidence supplied by the Black Cats confirm earlier *Weekly Mail* reports, based on testimony from high-ranking Inkatha defector Mbongeni Khumalo, that members of the South African Police in Ermelo released professional hitmen from Ulundi in August 1990 after they had been arrested for shooting up an ANC funeral and killing two of the mourners.

The two Black Cats tell how their gang was initially formed to counter

Two young gangsters give an horrific account of how they were encouraged, equipped and trained to carry out violence against ANC-linked targets by the security forces. Their account provides a crucial missing piece in the jigsaw puzzle of what caused the violence which

AN ANC CIVIC ORGANISATION IN THE AREA

pro-ANC civic organisation in the area.

After suffering several defeats at the hands of the "comrades", 32 Black Cats were taken to Ulundi and then Mkuze camp, where they underwent military training. They returned with instructions to establish themselves as an Inkatha force in the area.

The younger of the two defectors, Themba, went for training. Lucas, in prison at the time after being convicted for possessing a homemade gun, missed the opportunity to be trained as a hit-man.

Both corroborate claims of police complicity in "black-on-black" violence in Wesselson and Inkatha's alleged "forced recruitment drive" in the Transvaal which began about two years ago.

The defectors also confirm allegations made by Khumalo, former head of Inkatha's Youth Brigade and member of the organisation's central committee.

And although the two Black Cats told their stories separately to *The Weekly Mail*, there is a startling consistency in their accounts.

Lucas recounts how white policemen picked three of the strongest Black Cats to petrol bomb the offices of lawyer Stephen Ngwenya as well as the shop, truck and homes of local

After the attacks the members stayed for several days at the council offices where they were given money to buy food from Mchobokazi.

They then fled to the Ermelo offices of the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa), Inkatha's trade union wing, where Mchobokazi handed over money to the local Inkatha strongman, Isaac Hlaswayo, for their membership fees.

There, ongoing dealings allegedly took place with the police. Van Zwiell would either visit them at the Uwusa offices or call the leadership to the police station.

"We were staying in one office but the office was divided into two sections. Mchobokazi was there when Van Zwiell, Botha and one other came to speak to him... they spoke secretly so we could not hear. They took three of us, Patrick, China and 'Jwi' (who was killed in an AK-47 attack last year). They gave them each a 9mm handgun. We saw the guns."

Lucas alleges that the police came to fetch them in a grey private car. That night, on July 25 1990, Ngwenya's office was petrol bombed. Ngwenya reported the incident and a docket was opened, with Van Zwiell appointed as the investigating officer. The three gangsters returned the same evening, say the Black Cats, with provisions given to them by the two policemen for their services.

Lucas tells how Mchobokazi brought limpet mines to the Uwusa offices and how the two policemen fetched the same three gangsters several days later. As they departed they told the remaining Black Cats not to worry if they heard loud noises in the night.

On the night of August 6 explosives were thrown into Ngwenya's offices and the home and shop of two civic members were bombed with limpet mines. Ngwenya confirmed this in an

businessmen in July 1990.

"Van Zwiell gave them a 9mm handgun and later rewarded them with vodka and cigarettes," says Lucas. He describes how the gangsters were urged by local town councillors, police and Inkatha to attack members of the Wesselson Action Committee (WAC).

WAC became the enemy of the councillors after galvanising the community to boycott rents at the end of 1989 as a protest against alleged corruption being practised by the councillors.

The Black Cats were formed in early 1990, ostensibly to combat crime perpetrated by another gang in Wesselson, the Ninjas.

"But the main reason why the Black Cats were formed was to make conflict in the community. Although we claimed to be an anti-crime campaign we ended up committing the same crimes we were supposed to prevent," says Lucas.

Instead of handing the weapons they confiscated over to the police, they stockpiled them at the home of their leader, Chris Ngwenya, where they spent most of their time strategising. A man called Sabata Zwane, known as "Jwi", also led the gang in several attacks.

In July 1990 the Black Cats fled to

Hitmen ... 'Lucas' an

affidavit made at the funeral. On August 5 David shot dead. One week later, a gruesome gun attack on the funeral procession carried by Sib. In his disclosures to *Mail*, Khumalo described league had told him he

account of the Third Force

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W/Week 24/11-30/1/92



Photo KEVIN CARTER

Hitmen 'Lucas' and 'Themba', young gangsters who tell us how they were recruited to the 'Third Force'

affidavit made at the time
On August 5 David Sibanyoni was shot dead. One week later, on August 11, a gruesome gun attack took place on the funeral procession of ANC mourners carrying Sibanyoni's coffin. In his disclosures to *The Weekly Mail*, Khumalo described how a colleague had told him how members of

a team of Inkatha hit-men, trained by the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI), had gone to the Wesselton funeral and ambushed the procession, opening fire on mourners and spraying bullets into the coffin. An Inkatha supporter, "Doctor" Hlatshwayo, was to be buried the same day as Sibanyoni.

Lucas, who was with the team of hit-men — the "eight KZPs" — on that day, tells the inside story. "Eight KZPs came from Ulundi in two cars. They were not wearing uniforms. They came to the Uwusa offices the day before the funeral. Three of them were called Mandlanduna, Zwelli and Nhlamhla. They taught us

Inkatha songs and told us they were going to shoot at the ANC funeral while we must stay at Doctor's house."

(According to Khumalo, Mandlanduna is a professional assassin trained by DMI at their base in Caprivi. He, in turn, trained the Black Cats at Mkuze.)

"The next day, August 11, we came from the Uwusa offices and went to Doctor's house. We were singing. We stood outside the house. We saw the KZPs take positions on each side of the road to wait for the ANC funeral procession," said Lucas.

"Mchobokazi had an AK-47 and Jwi had a 9mm handgun. They joined the KZPs who had 9mms and pump guns and other guns like AK-47s, but shorter. When the funeral procession came past they started shooting. We were watching. The one carrying the flag fell near the coffin. The coffin was dropped."

"The one who fell, Jabulani Sibanyoni, was not dead. The one KZP, (identified as Nhlamhla Khawula) ran forward and shot him in the head. He opened the coffin and shot the dead body many times," he said.

That evening SADF troops arrested about 30 people, including the eight KZPs, and confiscated their weapons. "A couple of days later they were all released and came to Chris' house. Chris told me that after the SADF left, Van Zwelli and Botha released them. Chris told me the police did not take statements."

Khumalo told *The Weekly Mail* that after the kwazulu hitmen were released, their confiscated weapons were also returned to Ulundi. Lucas has disclosed how members

The Weekly Mail's evidence is to be presented to the Goldstone Commission into violence. See also editorial, PAGE 16

of his gang, after suffering a defeat in a battle with "comrades", left the location in October 1990 for Ulundi, later to receive military training at the Mkuze military camp, which was run by a front for DMI.

Lucas was close friend of gang leader Chris Ngwenya. "Chris told me their trainer was Mandlanduna. He trained them in the use of weaponry and lots of physical exercises to keep fit."

"A soldier called 'Sugar' went to Wesselton to 'man the fort' while the others were away. He is now a resident warrior who leads the gang. I saw his KZP identity card. His real name is Lucky Hlongwane," said Lucas.

According to Khumalo, Hlongwane is one of the Inkatha hit-men trained in the Caprivi Strip. His name has been linked to several attacks on Wesselton residents last year, including the fatal shooting of shebeen owner Zani Shongwe, the hand grenade attack on her home on August 20 1990 and the gunning down of a male nurse, Andries Maphosa, on November 5 last year.

Wesselton Extension, the newer part of the location now commanded by the Black Cats, became their headquarters. "Welcome to Ulundi" graffiti is plastered on walls and signposts.

"When they came back (from Mkuze) they attacked people wearing ANC T-shirts and caps and took their clothes away. They would walk in groups harassing people and bragging about how they are Inkatha."

In August last year at the funeral of "Jwi" Zwane, five township residents were gunned down and killed by a busload of Inkatha members who came from Soweto.

Millions of rand spent on secret projects

By DREW FORREST

CONFIDENTIAL minutes of a meeting in 1987 give a pregnant hint of the vast sums of taxpayers' money secretly spent by South African Defence Force front organisations

A copy of the minutes, made at a "broad management meeting" of Adult Education Consultants (AEC) at Val de Grace in Pretoria on September 3 1987, have been acquired by *The Weekly Mail*. They show that AEC and its offshoots overspent their budget by a staggering R1,5-million in the 1987/8 financial year

Present at the meeting were AEC boss Dr Louis Pasques and 11 other officials, including HE Schultz, Hendrikus Botha, GC Grobler, JP Koen, C de Bruyn, Nic Haarhoff, Jos Chadhina, AJH de Villiers and Koos Laas. W[*Mail*] 17/11 - 23/11/92

Evidence for AEC's SADF links are overwhelming. *The Weekly Mail* has already revealed that Chadhina ran a front organisation called Joset Housing and Management Services in Kimberley, Haarhoff a front called Betapers Personeelkonsultante in Louis Trichardt, Laas a front called Montage Bestuurskonsultante in Cape Town and Botha a front called MMD Makelaars in Pretoria. Some of these organisations still operate.

AEC's actual budget was not revealed, but the minutes predicted a deficit of R1,34-million on its 1987/8 budget. They stressed that this did not include new projects, indicating that an additional R175 000 had been granted to various managers present, R60 000 to "kleurlinge" (coloureds) and R14 000 to "gematigde swartes" (moderate blacks) for this purpose. As chairman, Pasques proposed that "certain high persons" should be informed with an eye to securing the required funds.

A further indication of the scale of AEC's spending comes from another front organisation, the North-West Cape Christian Cultural Organisation, which a former official says had a monthly budget of R24 000 over a three-year period. Alleged AEC offshoot Creed Consultants is said to have channelled some R7-million in salaries to 200 Inkatha military trainees over three years.

The minutes cryptically refer to a matter which had been "successfully manipulated" and would be "implemented in August 1988", while handwritten notes in the margin indicate that this concerned a wrangle between the SADF and AEC. A source said the military wanted to run the project directly, and that AEC was resisting this.

THE MISSING INKATHA MONTHS LONG MYSTERY: HOW GROUPS OF PROFESSIONALS

KILLED

How a small group of hitmen he

W/McC 24/11 - 30/11/92

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W/M

By EDDIE KOCH and PHILIPPA GARSON
TWO "Black Cats", members of a pro-Inkatha gang that holds the eastern Transvaal town of Wesselson in a grip of fear, have come forward to explain how professional hitmen are able to spread civil strife through a volatile township

The history of the gang and reign of terror it has imposed on the people of Wesselson since the middle of 1990 provides a vital clue to the way in which mystery "third force" gunmen have been able to fan the violence that is now endemic in the Transvaal

The evidence and the two Black Cat members are being placed before Mr Justice R Goldstone, who is heading a special inquiry into Military Intelligence involvement in violence

The picture that has been pieced together from interviews with the Black Cat defectors, as well as a range of other sources in the military and Inkatha, looks like this
Around October 1990, some "Kwazulu

policemen" (known as KZPs) travelled from Ulundi to the township near Ermelo — where tension was running high because of a rent boycott and campaign by the African National Congress-aligned civic organisation to depose local town councillors — and recruited about 32 young boys and girls from the Black Cats

These mysterious men from Ulundi were, in fact, part of a 200-strong paramilitary group trained for Inkatha in mid-1986 by the South African Defence Force's Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) at a secret base in the Caprivi Strip in the art of "offensive warfare" that included use of AK-47s, Browning machine guns and explosives

After their training, the 200 DMI "graduates" were housed and paid by a military front organisation called Creed Consultants. One of their bases, a secret barracks near Mkuze in northern Natal, was run by Creed. In mid-1989 the "boys from the project", as they were called, were formally incorporated into the Kwazulu Police

The "KZPs" took the Wesselson youngsters in two mini-buses to Ulundi, where they were housed in the old police barracks. The Black Cats stayed in the Kwazulu government offices for two months, where they received political education and generally "just loitered around".

"Some of us would go to the township to commit robberies because we needed money. They gave us everything, but not cash. They even bought us cigarettes," says one of the defectors known as Themba

Later the gangsters were transferred to the Mkuze camp and a select group of about 22 were put through an intensive course in how to shoot with AK-47s, 9mm handguns and shotguns. They were also taught how to apprehend people, search and detain them

"One Sunday night while we were in Ulundi, Mashabane (the clan name for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former private secretary MZ Khumalo) said we were leaving for Mkuze," says Themba

At a secret base in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, a 200-strong paramilitary group is trained in the use of AK-47s, Browning machine guns and explosives. These men form the core of what later becomes known as the "Third Force" ...

The youths were driven to Mkuze in the same two mini-buses. "We were met by Joyful Metwa (one of the 200 Caprivi Strip trainees). We slept in barracks at Mkuze. The blankets on the beds were like those used in prison. There were RSA stamps on the beds," says Themba.

"Peter Msane taught us in English about leadership. We once watched a video of *Shaka Zulu*. Msane also taught us practical skills, like how to hijack people by covering their mouths and dragging them into cars. "We were told how to rescue our comrades if

they were in leave them by Our trainer, N wanted to tear gave them car to a shooting about 2km from with pumpgun 9mm P38s (a "They spent shooting range like me stayed. We never had ate food from the boxes of it Mbongeni defector who Mkuze camp, how the Black Khumalo poi clan name for guerrilla who

KILLERS COULD REPEATEDLY TERRORISE TOWNSHIPS AND GET AWAY WITH IT

held a township to ransom

W. W. 24/11 - 30/11/92

they were injured in fights, so we would not leave them behind for the enemy — the ANC. Our trainer, Mandlanduna, chose 22 people. He wanted to teach them how to shoot properly. He gave them camouflage uniforms and took them to a shooting range in the Lebombo mountains about 2km from the camp. They learned to shoot with pumpguns (pump-action shotguns) and 9mm P38s (a make of handgun).

“They spent at least seven hours a day at the shooting range. The girls and the young boys like me stayed behind, working in the garden. We never had to worry about food because we ate food from the police. There was writing on the boxes of food which said CID.”

Mbongeni Khumalo, high-ranking Inkatha defector who was frequently stationed at the Mkuze camp, has confirmed the description of how the Black Cats were recruited and trained. Khumalo points out that Mandlanduna is the clan name for Daluxolo Luthuli, a turned ANC guerrilla who was trained by DMI in Caprivi and

is now, according to Khumalo, “a professional assassin”.

Khumalo also confirms that Msane is an ex-Caprivi trainee and currently an official at Inkatha’s Ulundi head office.

When the two-month training programme at Mkuze was completed, the gangsters were given seven home-made guns (*qwashtas*) and were taken back to Wessellton.

“The ANC was now afraid of coming to our area — Wessellton Extension,” says Themba.

“The training helped us to overcome the ANC. We were aware of strategies we were to use before we fought. We would plan our attacks.”

Back in Wessellton, aided by some of the “boys from the project”, the gangsters taught another group of some 40 Black Cats how to shoot.

“We met at the home of Chris Ngywenya (leader of the gang and a graduate from Mkuze) and we practised how to shoot with a 45 and a 9mm parabellum. I like the parabellum because it is

very powerful,” says Themba.

Lucas, the other defector, adds “When they came back from Ulundi, they recruited a number of youngsters who joined the group. They offered them training in the use of guns. This was done at Chris’ place, inside his house.”

“They also offered me training. They had one AK-47, two 9mms and four *qwashtas*. They gave us the weapons without bullets and showed us how to shoot. About 40 youngsters immediately joined them and we became a group of about 80.”

The gang then went on the rampage. Backed by a handful of Caprivi graduates who routinely visited Wessellton as members of the KZP, including Mandlanduna, they attacked members of the ANC, bombed the offices of a local human-rights lawyer and participated in a grisly attack on mourners at the funeral of a victim of their violence.

They received intensive backing from white police officers in Ermelo, who failed to arrest

Black Cats involved in violence and went so far as to release kwaZulu policemen apprehended by the SADF (See accompanying story).

The manner in which the Black Cats were recruited and trained followed an “each one teaches 10” principle: small groups of professionals trained by the DMI teach a larger group of gangsters how to use firearms and then this group provides a bigger cohort of the gang with the rudimentary skills of killing. In this way Inkatha obtains command over a three-tiered group of trained fighters to use in its contest with the ANC for control over the township, and the level of violence escalates dramatically.

The latest victims of the Wessellton violence were two residents, including a member of the ANC who was stabbed to death by gang members over the Christmas period.

And the Black Cats, acting in concert with men trained by DMI and imbued with a sense that they are immune from arrest, continue to terrorise the township.

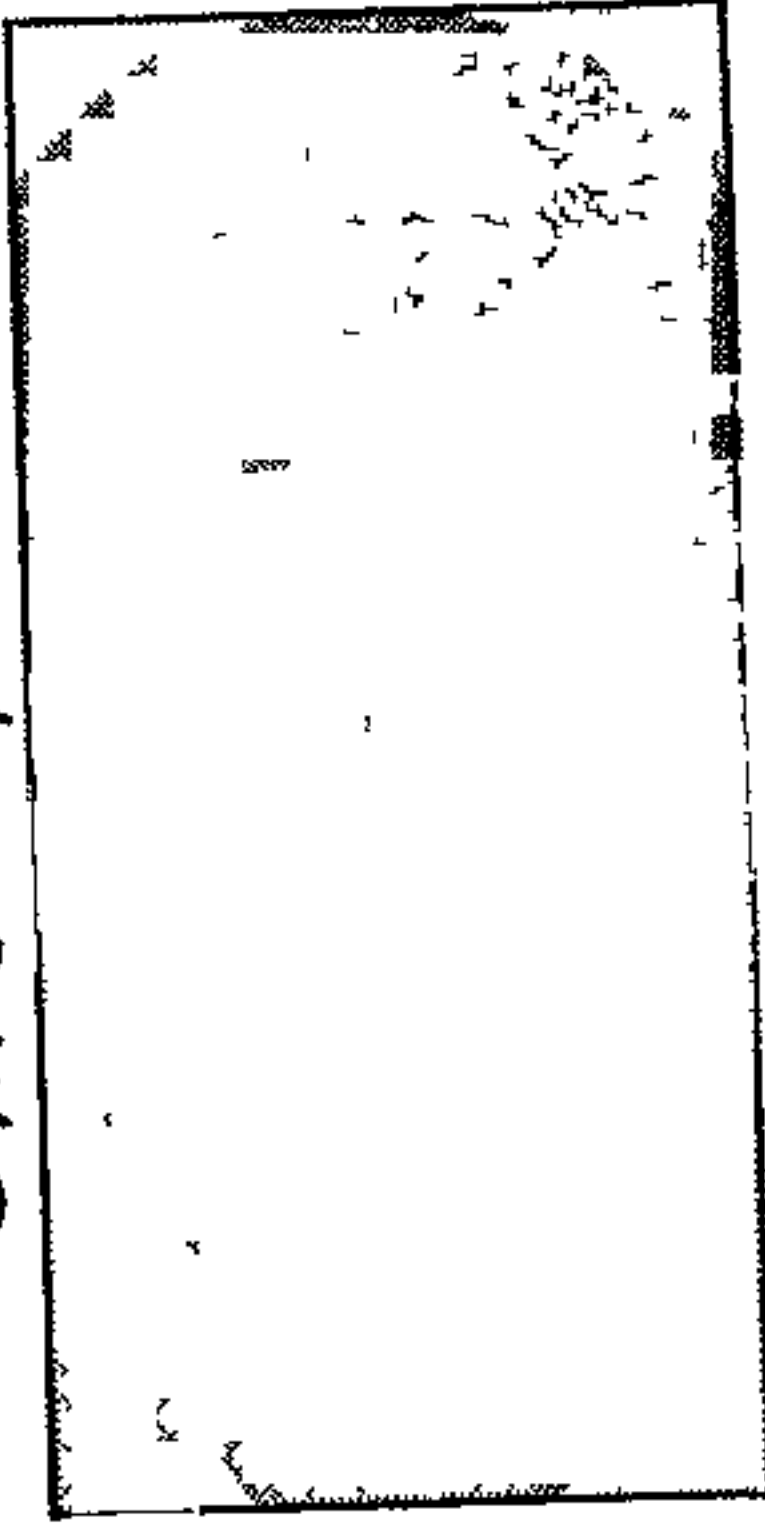
Bill on conscientious objection 254

A draft Bill on the issue of conscientious objection to military service was being prepared for consideration, the Minister of Defence, Roelf Meyer, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the State President's opening address to Parliament, he said that, following the recommendations of the Gleeson Committee report on national service, the Government had accepted the principle of community service.

Mr Meyer said the Defence Force's experience was that the number of conscientious objectors was "minimal" in relation to people who did not report for duty.

However, compulsory national service remained in force as provided for in the Defence Act, and anyone who failed to report for military service without a le-



Roelf Meyer "number of conscientious objectors minimal"

gitimate reason would be prosecuted.

National service was the only guaranteed addition to the manpower resources of the Defence Force and the Govern-

ment would therefore continue with national service.

"It is only natural that the system of compulsory military service will have to change in the future, but it would be wrong to run any risks while the Defence Force is responsible for ensuring internal stability in co-operation with the police."

The present system of national service could be changed only after a change in the Constitution. Constitutional developments and even a transitional constitution could influence the issue.

The Government had been advised that the repeal of the Population Registration Act had not affected the legality of compulsory military service in terms of the Defence Act. White males therefore remained liable for national service.

— Sapa

STAR 31/1/92

Soldiers tell of 'chemical' attack

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STAR 25/1/92

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE and SAPA-REUTER

WHAT killed the Mozambican soldiers who apparently died without being shot during an attack by Renamo rebels?

The mystery apparently remained unsolved today, with no word from the South African army doctors who went to Maputo to help investigate suggestions by the Mozambican authorities that the soldiers were victims of chemical weapons.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that an SADF team, including medical specialists, went to Maputo to help with the investigation and with the treatment of the surviving soldiers.

Two have described the attack.

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, said the men died in a Renamo attack on January 18 at Macaene, about 10 km from the border with the Kruger National Park. It said doctors from Mozambique and "third countries" were working with the South Africans to try to establish the cause of the deaths.

Neither the number of soldiers killed in the attack nor the number of survivors being treated has been disclosed by officials, but sources at Maputo's military hospital said at least five government soldiers died and 10 were wounded.

Aircraft

The suggestion that chemical weapons had been used was made in the armed forces radio programme, which quoted an officer in the Mozambican frontier guards as saying the attack took place after an unidentified aircraft had flown over the area.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said that the SADF team was working "in close collaboration with the Mozambican government".

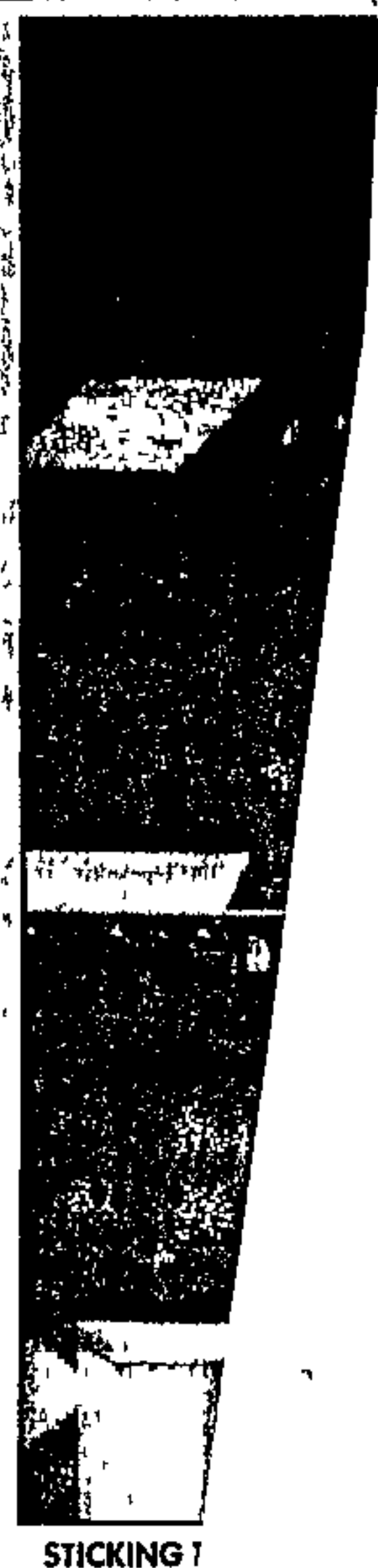
The matter was first raised at the regular meeting on January 21 in Maputo of the joint South African-Mozambican security commission. The South Africans had offered their help and the offer had been accepted.

Renamo has dismissed accusations that the rebels had fought with chemical weapons on January 16, saying it has never used them in its 16-year-old bush war to topple the government.

"If government soldiers were killed by chemical weapons then the government army itself is the only one behind the event," Radio Mozambique quoted Raul Domingos, head of Renamo's delegation at peace talks in Rome, as saying.

Yesterday, two Mozambican soldiers said from their hospital beds in Maputo that they had been attacked with chemicals. They said a projectile exploded in the air, releasing a dense cloud of

TO PAGE 2



STICKING

Chemical

FROM PAGE 1.

black smoke which provoked "severe pain and irritation".

Second Lieutenant Joaquim Jonasse said the projectile exploded between 50 and 75 metres above the soldiers' heads "It became very hot. Some of us were going crazy".

He said they felt severe chest pains, were tired and thirsty and when they drank water the next morning some of them vomited.

The men said the device which injured them was fired from the ground from the direction of the South African border, but they were unable to say which side of the border.

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The mother of all threats from PAC

(11)

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^{26/11/92}
THE PAC on Friday issued a warning to the United States that it would take up arms to fight against it.

"The US was sponsoring violence in Mozambique and Angola," PAC general secretary Benny Alexander told about 1 500 PAC supporters gathered in the Bo-Kaap before leading a march on parliament

"The US government has said it would step in to stop the PAC

"We are going to get arms to fight against the US We will defeat the imperialists and run this country We say to Bush that no army can withstand the force of an army whose time has come

To cheers from the crowd he vowed that the PAC would continue its armed struggle

"If they (the government) don't

want to give us the ballot we will liberate ourselves through the bullet."

He said the Law and Order Minister had said the PAC leadership was weak because it wouldn't condemn the armed wing of the PAC, Apla.

"Why should we. The police are responsible for killing people all over the show. We must defend our people"

Alexander said when State President FW de Klerk opened parliament on Friday it was likely he would issue a threat to those who supported private armies.

But the real private army is the SADF and the police force. They are the private armies of De Klerk."

He reiterated the PAC's call for Codesa to be disbanded. - Sapa

Wanna hear a secret?

HOGARTH hears that the ANC's Intelligence Department is swamped with offers of information on government dirty-tricks operations since word got out that the organisation pays for tit-bits

The ANC has received more than 30 offers of information — at a price — from people alleging to be former CCB agents, special force officers and common-or-garden spooks.

Looks like some of the CCB dissidents might have given up trying to blackmail the government into paying their extortionist severance demands and are now going on to the open market

5 Times 26/1/92

(254)

DET officials run for cover

By MZIMASI NGUDLE

Sowetan 27/11/92
 PARENTS sent Department of Education and Training officials scurrying for cover yesterday when tempers flared during a meeting to discuss the closure of Morututu Primary School in Meadowlands, Soweto

The chairman of the school's management council, Mr Molefe, was attacked as parents demanded keys for the school, which was closed last Thursday amid allegations of appropriation of funds

Parents resolved to defy the DET and open the school today. The DET said it had closed the school to restore order and reinstate the principal after frequent disruptions since 1990

The chairman of the Parent Teachers Association, Mr Mphahlele, spoke of alleged mismanagement and appropriation of funds

Parents demanded instant dismissal of the principal Mrs Ida Grootboom who they accused of failing to keep the school clean

Babangida suggests establishing African defence force

THE establishment of a joint African defence force to fulfil a peacekeeping role on the continent has been mooted by Nigerian President and OAU chairman Ibrahim Babangida.

Former SA Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan previously suggested that SA could involve itself in such a force.

According to the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, Babangida made his proposals at a recent sitting of the OAU's 27th session. He said the force would be able to resolve conflicts obstructing development of many African nations. It could also act as a watchdog against tyranny and multocracy.

Jane's said Babangida had suggested that member states contribute to an African Defence Fund to finance the force's peacekeeping efforts.

The idea a continental defence force was first suggested in the 1960s, but was never adopted by the OAU.

Jane's SA Correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman said SA was the only country in Africa with a reliable armaments manufacturing capability and infrastructure. He agreed that SA involvement in such a force would be a filip to the arms industry, but said the formation of a multinational force was still a long way off.

SA military spokesmen were unable to comment yesterday on whether SA would consider supporting such a force.

Babangida said a pan-African force would ideally have a capability forcibly to prevent foreign powers from taking advantage of African crises.

Heitman said that a more promising proposal was establishing of three regional African forces, with a west African force led by Nigeria, Kenya leading in east Africa and SA at the helm of a southern-central African force.

Pretoria University Strategic Studies Institute Head, Prof Mike Hough, said on Friday that it would be dubious for SA to consider joining a pan-African force prior to constitutional change.

LINDEN BIRNS

BID 27/1/92



Hard to link SADF and MK - Meyer

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STAR 28/1/92

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — It is politically and militarily difficult to link the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, with the SADF, according to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

At a press briefing yesterday, Mr Meyer reiterated that it remained difficult to link any organisation which had a private army to the SADF while trying to promote the apolitical nature of the SADF.

An organisation which was still engaged in an armed struggle was prohibited, from a military viewpoint, from becoming part of the SADF.

Cutbacks in the defence budget would continue. One of the SADF's main considerations, however, remained its manpower needs. At least 10 000 national and voluntary servicemen had been deployed daily to ensure security and stability.

Mr Meyer said military servicemen remained the main manpower component and it was his firm view that this situation would con-



Roelf Meyer ... trying to promote defence force's apolitical nature.

... continue in the short term.

The defence budget would not be able to finance a voluntary defence force. A system of balloting was one alternative to compulsory military service that could be considered.

He stressed there were several other options, but declined to discuss these as it would lead to "more speculation".

Mr Meyer said neither he nor President de Klerk knew of a "third force" operating to discredit the negotiation process. "But there are those elements who would like to disrupt the process."

FW knows about 'third force' - ANC

Sowetan 28/11/92

THE African National Congress claims it has evidence to prove that President FW de Klerk knows about a "third force" operating in the country.

Addressing journalists at a breakfast briefing in Cape Town yesterday, ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said "reams and reams" of evidence were being compiled to substantiate this allegation.

Ramaphosa said De Klerk ran a "very efficient and professional" intelligence service which briefed him "on a daily basis"

He said there was, therefore, no reason for him not to know about attempts to derail the negotiation process.

Ramaphosa also said there was evidence from media reports that the South African Defence Force was colluding with the South African Police in the current violence

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer dismissed the claim that he and De Klerk knew of a "third force" operating to discredit the negotiation process

However, Meyer tacitly admitted there was a possibility that the "negotia-

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

tion process could be derailed"

He said the country did not face any foreign or external military threat

However, the SADF still had a role to play in maintaining stability and security

"Efforts to destabilise and bring forward insecurity are obviously there - be it of a criminal nature or of a political nature

"I believe that the defence force, like all other State apparatus, has a responsibility to ensure that we maintain the level of stability," he said.

Ramaphosa said that in the ANC's view, the SADF had to be disbanded completely

Responding to this, Meyer said the concept and form of a future SADF would have to be determined through the negotiation process and that it was too early to say how it should be shaped

For the time being white conscription would continue, he said

STOP
PRE

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Community service ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ extended

ARG 28/1/92

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An alternative sentencing option will be implemented from March which would enable petty crime prisoners to serve their sentences in the community, Correctional Services Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has announced

The alternative sentence, known as correctional supervision, would allow certain categories of prisoners to work in the community, free of charge, under certain conditions and supervision

This means that except for normal working hours and "other essential purposes" such as shopping and transportation of children, a probationer may not leave his home without prior approval

Probationers are obliged to work 16 hours out of every month of their sentence

They would be carefully monitored and would have to report to Correctional Service offices on a weekly or monthly basis

The system came into effect in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts last year and would be extended to Cape Town early in March and to other parts of the country from April

Mr Vlok said that of every 100 000 South Africans, 357 were in jails at the expense of taxpayers. It cost R41,85 a day to keep a person in prison

Community based sentences were more cost effective

The system had worked well in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts where 1 300 people had been sentenced to correctional supervision since August 15 last year

Hard to link SADF and MK - Meyer

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

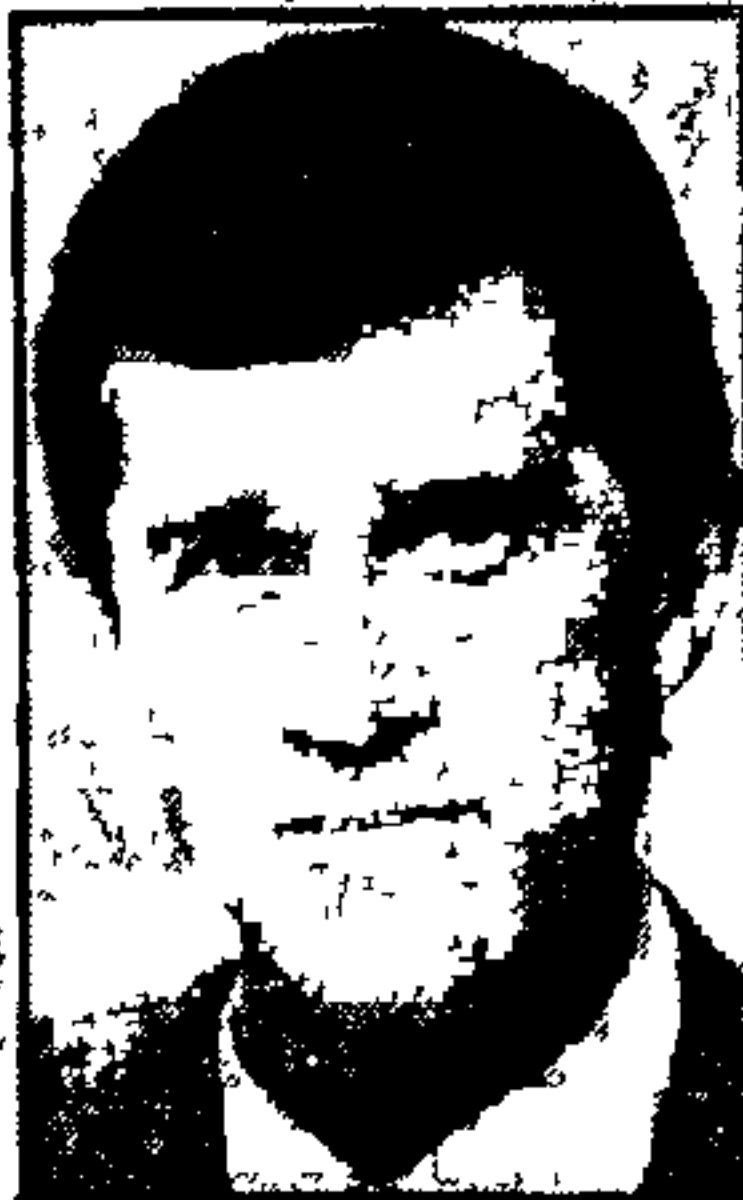
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Roelf Meyer trying to promote defence force's apolitical nature.

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Mr Meyer said neither he nor President de Klerk knew of a "third force" operating to discredit the negotiation process. "But there are those elements who would like to disrupt the process."

Now it's time to prune our army, enlarge the police

IN a week in which the United States and Russia have taken the most dramatic demilitarisation steps so far to end the nuclear threat they posed to each other, South Africa has decided that despite the ending of our own Cold War we must still have a huge, expensive and politically controversial Defence Force.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer admitted at a press conference in Cape Town on Monday that we no longer have a credible enemy in sight "I do not regard any entity or body or whatever as being an enemy of the country at the moment," was how he put it "The situation has completely changed from two years ago."

Yet we are still maintaining the same manpower and deployment levels that we had during the years of the "total onslaught" We still have boys on the border. We still have 10 000 troops deployed on a daily basis around the country, even though the ANC has long since suspended its armed struggle (such as it was) and there is no longer any credible threat from that quarter.

"Currently more or less the

same number of soldiers are in fact deployed inside the country that we used in the operational activities during the Namibian War," Mr Meyer declared.

In heaven's name, why?

Mr Meyer says national service conscription has to continue to meet the manpower needs of this massive military deployment. But he cannot explain why the same levels of deployment are needed now that we no longer have enemies and the internal "armed struggle" has ended.

He talks vaguely about the need to "assist with the maintenance of stability," but in the same breath admits that this is primarily a police job and that the military can only play a supporting role when asked to do so.

The truth is, the greatest threats to stability at the moment are the unemployment rate and the crime rate — both related to the depressed state of the economy which the wastage of money in maintaining an unnecessarily large army can only aggravate.

What we need is to scrap national service and have a small — really small — Permanent Force

national product to its defence budget, Mozambique 11 percent, Zimbabwe 7,6 percent and South Africa 4 percent. Our percentage is lower only because our GDP is much higher actual expenditure is the highest in Africa.

By comparison Canada spends 1,75 percent of its GDP on defence and Japan 0,99 percent. Our defence needs, I suggest, are now comparable to theirs.

Taking these four southern African countries alone, if they could reduce their defence spending relative to GDP to the level of Canada and Japan it would effect a saving of between R9 billion and R11 billion a year. For the region as a whole, such a peace dividend could well provide the boost needed to get all these flagging economies going.

There would be another important if less tangible benefit as well, which is the demilitarisation of society. Ours is a society that has glorified militarism. It is a legacy of all the region's liberation struggles. Black society has glorified the armed struggles that accompanied them, and white society the mili-

tary action that opposed them.

There are the glorious guerillas on the one side and, on the other, the glorious "boys on the border" who fought for *volk en nasie* against the supposed total, onslaught.

Cries of "Aluta Continua" still fill the air — may the struggle continue. Young men, children, go to political meetings carrying wooden AK-47s. They sing songs of praise to Umkhonto we Sizwe. Young whites strut about in their army uniforms, proud of being Reccees, Parabats, members of Special Forces.

We have old Selous Scouts and Grey Scouts and SAS types from Rhodesia, Mike Hoare and his mercenaries, all with their derring-do stories. We are saturated with militarism.

Is it any wonder that we are such a violent society in which mindless murderers have become an everyday phenomenon?

We must begin the task of demilitarising our minds as well as our budgets. We need a peace culture as well as a peace dividend.

Of course there are difficulties. There is a reluctance to dismantle any institution, none more so than the military. Armies are regarded as symbols of national sovereignty, national status symbols if you like. "The Defence Force is an institution to ensure the integrity of the State," said Mr Meyer, citing the example of neutral Switzerland.

But that is yesterday's outlook, stemming from the days when military power was the hallmark of success and influence in the world. Those days have gone and economic performance has taken over, making Japan and Germany with their small armies and hard currencies the new pacemakers.

The real lesson of the Soviet Union, even more than the failure of its ideology, is surely the supremacy of economic power over military power. A nation with one of the two most powerful armies in all history has collapsed and disintegrated and lost all global influence because of its economic failure.

So come, Mr Meyer, let's learn that lesson — the starkly simple lesson of the Soviet Union and Japan. □



Allister Sparks

no bigger in relative terms than that of, say, Canada or Japan.

Part of the money saved should be used to enlarge and improve the police force. Those are the people to control crime and maintain internal stability. It is not a soldier's job. Soldiers are trained to kill enemies, not to maintain order in their own civil society.

Surely the one quick benefit South Africa should be able to reap from the reform process is a peace dividend. And not only South Africa if we were to initiate it, the whole region could follow to the enormous benefit of all. With our regional Cold War ended, all the countries of southern Africa should be able to emulate the United States and Russia and demilitarise massively.

According to the last available published figures, Angola has been allocating 17,42 percent of its gross

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STAR 29/1/92

(254) (254)

Govt action on STAR 29/1/92 arms ban urged

The Government had to give some indication that it was taking the banning of dangerous weapons at political meetings seriously, DP MP for Durban Central Peter Gastrow said yesterday.

The National Peace Accord outlawed dangerous weapons at political gatherings and bound the Government to issuing the necessary proclamations to implement this provision, he said during debate on the State President's speech to Parliament.

The Government could not make the proclamations without negotiation and consultation, but it had been some months since the Accord was signed.

"We need some indication that the Government is taking this seriously" — Sapa

SADF may adopt own code

JOHANNESBURG. — The SADF is considering implementing its own code of conduct after hiccoughs in negotiations over the National Peace Committee's military code of conduct, a government source said yesterday.

Inkatha senior negotiator Mr Walter Felgate said yesterday that while his organisation might support the draft code now being negotiated, it would not sign the code until the issue of the ANC's military wing uMkhonto weSizwe had been resolved.

The military code was one of the major issues left unresolved after the signing of the peace accord last year. Details of what it might contain remain sketchy

However, it is believed the code would allow soldiers to disobey orders which go against South African law or the constitution. It also pledges adherence to international military law.

The draft code is believed also to place the onus on each individual soldier to de-

cide whether an order complies with the constitution or SA law.

A military ombudsman is also suggested

The negotiating forum on the issue has been meeting this year to discuss the code. It is believed the parties have made significant progress recently, to the extent that the government, the ANC and Inkatha are almost ready to approve the draft

Mr Felgate said it was "absurd" that the uMkhonto issue had not yet been resolved.

CT 29/1/92

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SADF ready to adopt own code

Blow 29/1/92
(254)

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The negotiating forum on the issue has been meeting this year to discuss the code and it is believed the parties have made significant progress recently, to the extent that government, the ANC and Inkatha are almost ready to approve the draft code.

Felgate said Inkatha believed re-

solving the issue of Umkhonto was integral to negotiations on the code, because the body was in essence the ANC's private army.

Inkatha was insisting that the issue be taken back to the national peace committee and Codesa for discussion, he said.

It was "absurd" that the issue of Umkhonto had not yet been resolved, as finality was supposed to have been reached before the national peace accord was signed. Then the issue was supposed to be resolved before Codesa. Yet agreement had still not been reached.

But Inkatha, or any other political group, could not condemn the SADF if it went ahead and implemented its own code while negotiations continued, he said. Implementation of such a code could only be a step in the right direction.

Inkatha was not inclined to simply accept a formal declaration on the part of the ANC that it had ceased hostilities. "Umkhonto must be disbanded," Felgate insisted.

The government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested the code it would implement would be similar to the one negotiated by the parties and the existing Military Disciplinary Code.

ANC members negotiating the issue could not be reached for comment yesterday.

TIM COHEN

RESISTANCE to conscription over the years has been almost exclusively religiously and politically motivated. Only recently have the compelling economic arguments against conscription been marshalled against the present system.

However, the bottom line remains that it is impossible to build an acceptable, neutral, national defence force on the fundamentally unfair and racist basis of the present conscription system.

Willems Steenkamp promoted the retention of the existing system of whites-only conscription ("Conscription for now", Business Day, January 16). He deals with the issue of the SADF and conscription as if it were purely a technical issue — how to maintain a "national defence machine" at minimum cost.

This is a gross oversimplification of the issue, which is inextricably related to the apartheid system and the myriad mechanisms constructed by the state to maintain it over the years. We in the End Conscription Campaign believe that the political, military and economic aspects of the issue must be dealt with together.

The government has, since 1948, systematically implemented a policy of racial discrimination against black people. This gave rise to increasingly widespread and violent resistance. It also led to SA's isolation from the rest of the world, and to escalating tensions with our neighbours.

The current call-up system, in place since 1969, formed part of a deliberate strategy to militarise and politicise white youth, and to orient them favourably towards the status quo. That this system succeeded to a large extent is undeniable.

The conscription system did not serve merely to create a large pool of whites who had undergone military training and who would be called up to counter a threat to the government (whether internal or external), but also served to politicise and indoctrinate white youth in line with the now discredited "total onslaught" ideology of the SADF.

Ditch conscription for a professional force and volunteers

By 24/1/92 CHRIS DE VILLIERS

2514

It is worth noting that the SADF claims to have more black volunteers currently serving in the permanent force than the number of white conscripts currently called up.

Given the clearly reduced military needs of the government (even seen entirely from the government's own perspective), there appears to be no rational explanation for the perverse retention of whites-only conscription, particularly in the light of the political controversy caused by the system.

Possible reasons include a reluctance to alter the internal structure of the SADF due to political instability at high levels, or perhaps a reluctance to make a concession which would be seen as significant in a symbolic sense by conservatives.

Contrary to Steenkamp's assertion that the ECC has no proposal for an alternative to the present system, we have for some time been proposing the following system.

We believe the core of a new defence force should comprise professional career officers and a professional permanent force. Existing SADF personnel should not automatically fill these positions. In fact, the present permanent force includes some of the most incompetent, inefficient bureaucrats in the country. Ideally, they should be weeded out.

Supplementing the permanent force should be a volunteer force of short-service volunteers. Such volunteers could serve a two-to-four-year

period before retirement into a reserve. These volunteers should be paid a realistic wage, and would be much more cost-effective than unwilling conscripts who serve only a few months after completing their training.

Proposals along these lines were made at the May 1990 conference in Lusaka, attended by members of the ANC, the SADF and other interested organisations, and found wide favour among the delegates, which included various military correspondents and commentators. (Steenkamp was invited to this conference, but failed to attend.)

On a purely economic terrain, the main argument put forward in favour of conscription is that it is cheaper than running a fully professional defence force, or a hybrid system as proposed above.

Arguments of this kind, including Steenkamp's, are fatally flawed by the blithe assumption that the only costs to the state of conscription are those reflected in the military budget.

Of course it is cheaper for the military to pay a conscript a token wage, rather than to pay a volunteer or a professional career soldier a professional wage.

Such arguments conveniently overlook the hidden costs of con-

scription to the economy, including the loss of income of conscripts, particularly in the case of skilled individuals, with the resulting loss of tax revenue to the state.

The conscription system is intrinsically inefficient, with individual conscripts being far less motivated than well-paid professionals or volunteers. The bureaucracy required to run a conscription system is enormous, and the present chaotic state of the conscription system adds further to its own inefficiency.

A very large proportion of the present permanent force is involved in administering the call-up system. Many more are involved in the inefficient training of new batches of conscripts at six-monthly intervals. In fact, the system is so inefficient that conscripts themselves are drawn into the administration and training procedure, as the SADF chokes on its own bureaucracy.

The existing permanent force of the SADF, with all its flaws, is more than adequate to meet the country's present legitimate defence needs.

The existing force can be supplemented by relatively small numbers of further volunteers as required. Existing training mechanisms and infrastructure of the SADF are perfectly suited to this, and the change-over could be made between one call-up and the next. The additional salary costs would be a drop in the bucket of the current military budget, which approaches R10bn a year.

If the present 20 000 or so conscripts were replaced by an equal number of volunteers, who were paid R1 500 a month and accommodated in existing SADF facilities, the annual salary cost would be R360m. Subtract the amount currently paid to conscripts, and we have a figure in the region of R300m or less.

This is 3% of the current military budget. Clearly, the costs involved in recruiting volunteers are grossly exaggerated by Steenkamp and his ilk.

Finally, there is a reason for dropping the whites-only call-up which is so compelling that it would override even valid arguments in favour of the system.

At present, the government on the one hand, and the ANC and other anti-apartheid organisations on the other hand, are deadlocked over the issue of so-called "private armies". This issue is related to interim control over the security forces, including the SADF and SAP.

Until the SADF and SAP are brought under the umbrella of a representative body — presumably arising out of Codesa — to which they are accountable, there appears to be no likelihood whatsoever that the government's opponents will be prepared to wind down their military wings. Equally, it seems unlikely that organisations such as the ANC would be prepared to be involved directly with a body such as the SADF which is still organised along blatantly racist lines, and which is still so clearly a part of the original repressive apparatus of the apartheid state.

It thus appears that the dropping of whites-only conscription could prove to be a crucial first step towards putting a more acceptable face on the SADF, which could lead to an agreement on interim control over the security forces.

Thus, in turn, would provide the ANC and other anti-apartheid organisations with the opportunity to announce the winding down of their military forces.

Such a development would be enormously beneficial to the peace process.

De Villiers is Johannesburg chairman of the End Conscription Campaign

By DREW FORREST
The Weekly Mail is in a position to name the shadowy financial controller of Military Intelligence front activities. It is the Pretoria-based Central Co-ordinated Capital Control Services CC

It is understood that the CCCCS still operates and has the task of channeling secret funds to surviving front organisations until 1994, when all direct funding will cease.

The Weekly Mail has also uncovered the names of the senior MI officers who have served as link-men between the South African Defence Force and Adult Education Consultants, the front umbrella body. They are Brigadier Eric Louw and, later, Colonel "Zobo" Bothma.

Meanwhile, a search of close corporations has thrown further light on the complex web of interlocking concerns

Net closes on MI front control

W (Mail) 24/1/92 - 30/1/92

through which the military has funnelled tens of millions of rands for covert projects.

Among other things, the search shows that a founding partner of MI-linked Creed Consultants, Stephen David Victor, was also the founder of the CCCCS.

Sources indicate that the practice was to have a "sleeping partner" in each front organisation to exercise financial oversight, and that Victor played this role in Pinetown-based Creed.

Victor resigned from Creed on January 13 this year, in the immediate wake of *The Weekly Mail* exposés about the consultancy's role in funding Inkatha and training its leaders. On

the same date, Creed lodged an amending founding statement with the registrar of companies.

Victor — who according to the Creed founding document lives in Faerie Glen, Durban, but is not listed in the Durban phone directory — could not be traced this week.

Creed managing director Guy Boardman refused to shed light on his mysterious partner, accusing *The Weekly Mail* of destroying the country by polarising its citizens and comparing it with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The search also shows that Dr Louis Pasques, who headed Adult Education Consultants (AEC), has a 51 percent stake in Dia-Plus Bestuurskonsultante

dienste, also alleged to be a front organisation

In another development, former AEC official Dr JL van der Westhuizen has denied knowing that his former employer was linked to the military. "It was not my responsibility to handle financial matters. Dr Pasques was the founder of AEC and I was responsible for research and marketing," he said.

On his relationship with the Rev Ebenezer Maqina — leader of Port Elizabeth-based AmaAfrika, the anti-United Democratic Front movement which the military funded — Van der Westhuizen said he had provided "practical advice on educational programmes for his (Maqina's) youth projects".

"I had no reason whatsoever to associate him with violence," he said

CC This Kimberley-based consultancy, known to have carried out propaganda work in local coloured communities, is still active

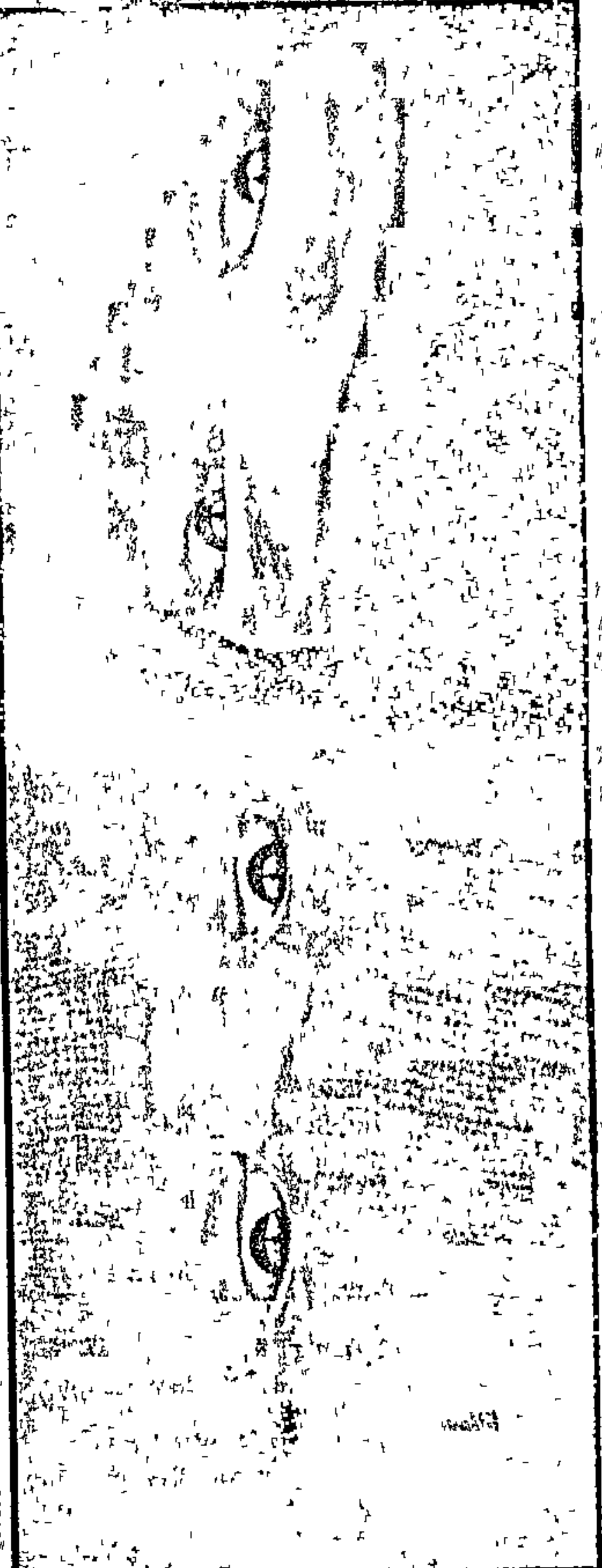
Sources say the CCCCS was set up in 1988 to control the funding of fronts because the exponential growth and mushrooming budget of AEC posed a security risk

There was also concern that Pasques was an educationalist by training and not a financial administrator.

The CCCCS is said to be run by Johannes van Deventer, an accountant, and Louis Bosman, previously a township administration official. Both men were founding members of the Pretoria-based Topman Bestuurs-



THE PROPER



Members of the Black Cat gang lift the lid on the scandal of security force involvement in fanning township violence. Photograph by KEVIN CARTER

WIM/lead 24/11-30/1/92

HEY call their gang the "Black Cats". But these men are better known by another name... the "hit-squads".

They carry out violent attacks on township targets, often in collaboration with the security forces.

The two men in our photograph were recruited from their township street gang by Inkatha and sent to a secret base for training by Military Intelligence experts.

Returned to their homes, they used force and intimidation to

build up an Inkatha presence in their Eastern Transvaal township. The violence their gang has been involved in continues to this day.

The story these men have told *The Weekly Mail*, corroborated by other sources in the course of a months' long investigation, finally pins down the mystery of township killings.

● There is indeed a "Third Force".

● It is masterminded by the SADF, aided by the kwazulu police.

● Its aim is to undermine the ANC and establish power bases for Inkatha.

The vicious plan involves recruiting township criminals, giving them weapons and teaching them to kill, then using them to recruit others for acts of random violence.

Our "Black Cats" give explicit details of how this works. They describe, for example, how they were recruited to bomb a lawyer's office by a local policeman... who then "investigated" the crime and found no evidence.

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Objectors to ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ serve community _{ARG 31/1/92}

MICHAEL MORRIS
 Political Correspondent

COMMUNITY service for conscientious objectors is on the cards.

Draft legislation is expected before parliament soon, based on the findings of the Gleeson Committee

But the present provisions of compulsory military service will remain unchanged

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer also told parliament yesterday that the principle of community service "can be an important facet of a broader national service" in the future.

He announced that on the basis of the Gleeson Committee findings, "the preparation of a draft Bill on the subject of conscientious objectors is at an advanced stage and will be presented to parliament for consideration during this session".

Mr Meyer added "An important feature of the Bill will be the confirmation of the principle of community service"

Community service is already applicable in cases of religious objection

No further details of the Gleeson

Committee findings were released yesterday

Mr Meyer said it would be "premature to go into more detail at this stage"

Ever since the formation of the committee under Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson early last year to investigate possible forms of alternative service for conscientious objectors, speculation has focused keenly on the likelihood of a more lenient government approach.

The community service option has long been advocated for conscientious objectors

Mr Meyer drew a distinction in parliament yesterday between conscientious objectors and recruits who simply failed to report for duty.

The SADF's experience was that the number of objectors was "minimal" compared with servicemen who failed to report

The problem with objectors was that the Defence Act made no special provision for them in law

The Gleeson Committee's investigation is expected to remedy this situation



Army truants to be tracked down and prosecuted

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ARC 31/1/92

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE SADF is tracking down truant recruits who failed to report for the mid-year call-up last year with a view to prosecuting them.

Those who failed to report "without legitimate reason" will be liable for prosecution.

This emerged in a speech by Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer in parliament yesterday.

It appears to contradict speculation in recent months of an effective moratorium on prosecutions since the repeal of the Population Registration Act, and the appointment of the Gleeson Committee into alternative forms of service last year.

Mr Roelf Meyer

Some lawyers believed the repeal of the Population Registration Act could effectively invalidate the whites-only call-up.

On the other hand, it was thought the government would be loathe to attempt fresh prosecutions against conscientious objectors while the Gleeson Committee was investigating alternative forms of service.

Mr Meyer announced yesterday that 75 percent of recruits who failed to turn up for service in January last year had been successfully prosecuted. The remainder had evaded detection.

"In regard to the July 1991 intake, the processes with a view to prosecution, where not already applied, are still under way," he said.

Mr Meyer made it clear the present provisions in the Defence Act relating to compulsory military service "remain unchanged".

He noted that the figures for the January 1992 intake were "very positive".

'Hearts and minds' cost millions

By DREW FORREST

THE South African Defence Force's top-secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million — and millions more will be spent before funding is cut off in 1994

This is confirmed by an inspection of budgets and confidential project reports which have come into the possession of *The Weekly Mail*.

They show how Military Intelligence-spawned Adult Education Consultants (AEC) grew into a monster whose tentacles spread into every corner of South African society between 1986 and this year, when it was disbanded

Sources confirm that AEC has already spent in excess of R150-million and that funding for the various regional fronts formerly under its umbrella will continue until 1994, at an additional cost of up to R20-million to the taxpayer

The nakedly political objectives of the "education" and "training" offered by AEC, and its octopus-like growth into all communities, emerges clearly from its internal documents.

But *The Weekly Mail* has also uncovered links between its activities and violence. Training and funding was offered to "moderate" groups subsequently involved in attacks on political opponents. In at least one instance — at the Hippo camp in Namibia, where in 1986 AEC trained over 80 Inkatha "political communicators" — contra-mobilisation training was provided in conjunction with SADF instruction in warfare.

AEC's 1988/9 budget sets aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office, R1,2-million for the establishment of training centres and R3,5-million for front organisation-run projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, northern Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape. At that stage, 103 posts were envisaged

Training camps already existed in Goedeheop and Crausekloof, and further camps were planned in South West Africa, the eastern Cape, western Cape, northern Cape, Natal and Transvaal.

Heavy emphasis is placed on the coloured community — R1,6-million is earmarked for the "mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives".

Urban students are to be deflected from "people's education" and professional groups mobilised to support the free market system and the government. In addition, members of the coloured Labour Party were given 15 training courses in 1987 to equip it to fight three by-elections

Another key target group is Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as strategically vital — with R480 000 being earmarked to mobilise them as an ethnic group against the "ANC/SA Communist Party alliance" and to neutralise the latter's influence

Xhosa students are to be organised into a stu-

w/mant 3/11 - 6/2/92

Die projekbegrotings is gebaseer op bestaande projekte in S.W.A. en die R.S.A., asook op die bevolkingsgroepprioriteitslys.

SAMEVATTING

Bedryfsbegroting	R 7 490 900
Terreine	R 1 241 800
Projekte: R.S.A.	R 3 539 600
S.W.A.	R 4 184 600
TOTAAL:	R16 456 900

Documents reflect AEC's budget for 1988/89

Xhosas (R480 000)

Missie

Om die Xhosa as bevolkingsgroep te kontramobiliseer en te mobiliseer om daartoe te lei dat die ANC/SAKP alliansie se invloed onder die bevolkingsgroep geneutraliseer word.

Xhosa-studente

Doelstelling

Xhosa and coloureds in the eastern Cape were seen as key target groups

dent body which is not affiliated to the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). In line with "successes" in Venda and South West Africa, a traditional Xhosa authority structure is to be set up to make Xhosas more "culture-conscious" (*kultuurbewus*).

In addition, AEC targets the leaders of various homelands: R350 000 is to be spent on Venda leaders, R296 000 on Zulu leaders and R240 000 on leaders of Bophuthatswana

The Weekly Mail has already provided details of the systematic leadership and political training given by AEC, heavily biased against the ANC and its allies, to Inkatha's top echelons

In Venda, AEC trained Venda cabinet ministers, headmen and school principals at a secret facility at Goedeheop, near Louis Trichardt. Participants told the *Sowetan* they had been lectured on "the evils of communism"

Also provided for in the 1988/9 budget is R4-million for contra-mobilisation in Namibia, broken down into projects for the Owambo, Kavango, Herero, Nama, Damara, whites and others

White youth movements and students are also targeted, and a Cape Town-based Christian publishing company, Goete Nuus Bemarking, is allocated R225 000 to "conscientise members of cultural front organisations"

AEC's total projected spending grew from

about R11-million in 1986/7 to R16,5-million in 1988/9. Sources estimate there was a 10 percent escalation each year thereafter until 1991/2, when the network began to wind down

This accounts for close to R100-million, but does not include overspending or special projects. From internal documents, *The Weekly Mail* knows that AEC expected to exceed its 1987/88 budget by R1,2-million. Special projects known to *The Weekly Mail* include:

● Project "Mike Wildtuin", in terms of which AEC set out in 1986 to roll back a Swapo drive to win over headmen, at a projected cost of R121 000. The "Mike" referred to may be Mike Davis, since active in Durban front organisation Creed Consultants.

● A project, with a budget of R323 000, in terms of which 30 hand-picked Owambo matriculants would be trained as "communicators and influencers" in such subjects as "the onslaught" and communism. Training was conducted partly in South Africa, and R21 000 is set aside for the provision of weaponry and weapons training for this group

In addition, 1988 saw the formation of SADF-controlled Central Capital Control Services to oversee the financing of projects. With offices, sophisticated computer equipment and a large staff, the CCCS cost at least R15-million to set up and run in that year alone, sources estimate

What the
SADF's
covert
funds cost
taxpayers:

R150

million

with Mail 31/11-6/2/92

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THE South African Defence Force's secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million.

And the spending spree is not over — millions more have been allocated to be spent over the next two years.

This is confirmed by detailed budgets and confidential project reports leaked to *The Weekly Mail*.

Some of the budget figures, for example, set aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office of a "front" organisation, R1,2-million for the establishment of training centres and R3,5-million for projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, northern Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape.

The reports place heavy emphasis on the coloured community — R1,6-million is earmarked for the "mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives".

In addition, members of the coloured Labour Party were given 15 training courses in 1987 to equip it to fight three by-elections.

Another key target group are Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as strategically vital — with R480 000 earmarked to mobilise them against the "ANC/SA Communist Party alliance".

Full details: PAGE 5

SADF 'not involved in unrest'

Souelan 5/2/92
A COMMISSION investigating political violence yesterday said documents from opposition groups did not prove allegations that security forces were involved in unrest.

But members of the commission will continue to study evidence that people involved in recent violence were trained in camps run by organisations that received funding from the South African Defence Force in the past.

Judge Richard Goldstone told reporters that the panel reviewed evidence submitted by, among others, the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and Lawyers for Human Rights.

The documents, he said, alleged that the SADF funded organisations that were set up to train people to instigate violence.

The commission decided the documents contained "no evidence which relates to current or recent funding by the South African Defence Force of such organisations," Goldstone said.

He, however, said there were allegations concerning serious violence and intimidation committed recently by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the security forces

~~254~~ (254)
SAPA-REUTER

A special committee will begin studying these allegations today, he said

Its terms of reference includes

- The whereabouts and relevant activities of 200 people allegedly trained at a base in the Caprivi Strip during 1986 and thereafter at the Mkuze camp in KwaZulu.

- The training and activities of a group in Wesselton (Ermelo) known as the Black Cats

The commission was formed last year as part of an effort by major political groupings to end violence in black townships

The ANC, the country's leading opposition group, has long accused the police and military of instigating unrest to undermine the black opposition movement.

The Government has denied the charges

More than 6 000 people have been killed in township violence since the mid-1980s, most of them in clashes blamed on the war between supporters of the ANC and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party

Both groups oppose apartheid but have tribal and ideological differences

Ex-SA colonel blasts Meyer

CT 30/1/92 (254)

Staff Reporter

THE legendary former commander of the South African Defence Force's controversial 32 "Buffalo Battalion", Colonel Jan Breytenbach, has launched a bitter attack on the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer.

Colonel Breytenbach, 59, retired from the SADF in 1987 and at present trains 1 Ciskei Parachute Battalion in Bisho under contract to the Ciskei government

He slammed Mr Meyer, whom he called "our yuppie minister of defence", for contradictory statements from his department implying that Citizen Force draftees would not be prosecuted if they refused to serve in the SADF

The founder in 1976 of the SA "Foreign Legion" 32 Battalion — which he led for more than a decade in the SADF's war against Swapo in Namibia — said that "even a suggestion that draft

dodgers may not be prosecuted, means that discipline in the SADF will be severely eroded which will lead to anarchy"

And he asked "Who will prevent a CF or commando unit from failing to muster when called up for operational duty, especially in the townships?"

'Destroyed'

The veteran, brother of poet Breyten Breytenbach, said that if national servicemen could in future refuse to serve in the military because of their political beliefs, they could well query orders from their commanding officers in battle situations. This would be disastrous for discipline

Colonel Breytenbach made his comments in a letter to a Sunday newspaper and in an interview with the Cape Times

He said Mr Meyer had destroyed the honour, pride and esprit de corps of the SADF

"I want to suggest that he sticks

to those things he does best — singing like a canary and enthusiastically shaking hands with unrepentant communists — while leaving the real soldiers, sailors and airmen to run their outfits in the time-honoured military tradition built on a solid base of discipline"

Taxed with Colonel Breytenbach's comments, Mr Meyer told a press briefing this week that the sentiments were not those of the SADF in general and that Colonel Breytenbach was no longer a member of the SADF

Mr Meyer said announcements he had made regarding conscription followed consultations with senior officers in the SADF

● The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, has said that for the time being, draft dodgers will not be prosecuted as sections of Defence Act are being investigated

He was later contradicted by Mr Meyer, who said men who failed to turn up for military service faced court action

US defence spending to be slashed

CT 30/1/92

(254)

WASHINGTON. — President George Bush has included huge defence cuts in his \$1,5 trillion (R4,2 trillion) budget sent to Congress yesterday and Russian President Boris Yeltsin responded by taking about 600 strategic land and sea-based nuclear missiles off alert and sharply curbing the production of long-range nuclear bombers

Mr Bush's budget, announced in his state of the union speech, proposes tax breaks for US investors and home-buyers among others in election year

The budget plan estimates the deficit will drop to \$351,9 billion (R985,3bn) in fiscal 1993 after ballooning to a staggering \$399,4bn (R1 118bn) in the current fiscal year

It assumes the economy will expand by a modest 2,2% from the end of 1991 to the end of 1992 and that growth will pick up steam later in the year

Mr Bush proposed slashing defence spending by \$10bn (R28bn) in fiscal 1993

In Moscow Mr Yeltsin said Russia was preparing to dismantle the launching systems aboard six nuclear submarines

He also announced that Russia has decided to

- Stop production of TU-160 and TU-95MS heavy aircraft bombers,

- Stop production of long-range air-based and sea-based cruise missiles, and

- Stop programmes to design or modernise several types of strategic offensive weapons —

Sapa-AP

End of the road for Labour Party?

257
REC 4/2/92

TOS WENTZEL of The Argus Political Staff analyses the toppling of the Labour Party

AFTER hanging on with a small majority since last year's mass defections from its parliamentary ranks, the Labour Party has finally been driven from power in the House of Representatives

Although this appears to be one of the biggest setbacks it has suffered in its turbulent history since it was formed in 1965, it is trying to present it as a "liberation" from an embarrassing association with the tricameral system

The party says it intends to move out to the people to broaden its support base. There will be many public meetings which started last night with one addressed by the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, in Uitenhage

The Labour Party, having challenged President De Klerk, will stay on in parliament but now sees an important role for itself in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa. It is represented on all five working committees of Codesa

At its congress in December it called for the abolition of the tricameral parliament and the establishment of a single chamber in preparation for a government of national unity

It has also formed a close association with the African National Congress. The latter's close association with the South African Communist Party has been exploited against the Labour Party

For the rest, its former members who are now in the National Party have accused the leadership of nepotism and bad administration and of becoming uncaring as they drifted from their rank-and-file support

The Labour Party has experienced severe tensions for a long but it is only since last year that the National Party has offered an alternative political home

There has been dissatisfaction particularly about the leadership style of Mr Hendrickse and accusations that he was becoming more pompous and dictatorial. There was also criticism that two of his sons and a son-in-law were MPs, mgivings about how party funds had been spent and allegations that the party was in financial difficulty. Nothing however came of stories that someone would challenge him for the leadership

The Labour MPs have in turn accused the defectors of bailing out and of jumping on

End of the political line for the Rev Allan Hendrickse?

The De Klerk bandwagon in the hope that this would give them political security

There have also been allusions to deals having been struck with Nationalist leaders

This has been denied by Nationalist leaders such as Dr Dawie de Villiers. They maintain that, with the National Party having opened up its membership to all, it could not refuse to admit coloured MPs who supported its principles. With the scrapping of apartheid the party became more attractive to coloured people who are also apprehensive about the ANC. When Labour MPs started

drifting to it the Nat leadership saw the opportunity to oust the Labour Party

This was after some boycott actions and delaying tactics affecting controversial legislation as well as the working of parliamentary select committees

As recently as December 1990 Mr De Klerk still spoke at a Labour Party congress in Goodwood and he was given a wildly enthusiastic reception. There was high praise from Labour leaders for his reform moves

Now, after he has swiftly fired the Labour leader Mr Hendrickse has accused him of duplicity

After the Nationalist leaders had decided to go the whole hog the defectors continued to work on others still in the Labour Party

At the start of the present session of parliament a few more Labour MPs went over to the National Party and when the no-confidence debate took place on Friday Labour had 40 members, the NP 36, the Freedom Party one and there were seven independents

The NP made a "working arrangement" with six independents which would give it

a majority, Labour was toppled and Mr De Klerk swiftly appointed a new Ministers' Council consisting of Nationalist supporters

There will never again be a separate election for the Representatives. It is difficult to assess what support Labour could draw in a one-man-one-vote election on the basis of proportional representation. Its future, however, looks bleak in view of the fact that the ANC also seeks coloured support. There is not likely to be much left of the party in a new dispensation

The party has had more than its share of ups and downs since it was formed in 1965. After its political graph had shown a manly upward trend, it started taking a dramatic plunge last year

After its founding it drew considerable support from the coloured community, mainly because it had dedicated itself to fight against apartheid

When, in 1969, it took part in the first elections for a Coloured Representative Council which was not entirely nominated, it made it clear that it was doing so in order to wreck the system. It eventually succeeded in

doing this — after winning 26 of the 40 seats up for election — and could claim credit for having pushed the government into the tricameral system which brought the coloured people and Indians into parliament

When it decided at a congress in Eshowe in January 1983 to go into the new system it reaffirmed its belief in one-man, one-vote but decided that it could achieve its aims better by taking part in the new system which it regarded as at least a step in the right direction

In the end it was its participation in the tricameral system that tainted it politically with many of its traditional supporters

In the August 1984 general election the party won 76 out of the 80 seats in the House of Representatives. In 1989 it won 69 of the 70 seats

There was, however, an extremely low turnout of votes in many constituencies, especially in the Western Cape

Since then the party has been overtaken by political developments such as the National Party's move away from apartheid and the unbanning of the ANC

Indications are that it is not likely to play any significant role in the new South Africa

ET makes ²⁵⁴ threats at ~~AWB~~ parade

Staff Reporter STAR 3/2/92

The streets of Ventersdorp reverberated under the black boots of the AWB's secretive paramilitary Ystergarde unit on Saturday when the balaclava-clad militants made their first public show of strength

The Ystergarde's female counterpart, the Rooi Valke, also showed their claws in a series of combat demonstrations alongside the men

Elsewhere in the town, AWB members chanted racist slogans and songs at black shoppers and told them to leave the "white part" of Ventersdorp

A militant Eugene Terre-Blanche warned in an address to about 1 200 supporters that his organisation could bring the country to a standstill

The AWB leader told his audience, who had come to see the parade of the 36-member Ystergarde, followed by 400 Wenkommando members, that right-wing unity talks were in progress to destroy Codesa

He said talks had already been held between the AWB, Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party, among others, to forge unity

He implied in his speech that the AWB could plunge the country into darkness by telling AWB members who work for Escom to switch off power controls. He also said mine shift bosses could be told not to go underground, or to leave black miners stranded at the bottom of a mine shaft

Earlier this week a police spokesman investigating right-wing activity said that a new spate of bombings could be expected as the date for Codesa approached since right-wing organisations tended to link their attacks to specific events

The police officer said known right-wing cells were being closely monitored and that the right-wing threat was being taken seriously

The officer was quoted as estimating the support for the AWB's Wenkommando at between 9 000 and 10 000, with another 4 000 rightwingers in the Boerekommando

Dark force . . . members of the AWB's Ystergarde, one wearing a death's head insignia reminiscent of Hitler's SS, demonstrate close combat killing techniques during a show of strength at Ventersdorp on Saturday
Picture. Ken Oosterbroek

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? **B26E**

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) The Department of National Health and Population Development has developed a model for the restructuring of health services in co-operation with the various role-players. The key aspects of the model constitute the following

- Devolvement of primary health care services to local authorities. This implies that the functions rendered by the six authorities be rationalised to one authority
- Granting of maximal management autonomy to academic hospital complexes
- Transfer of academic hospitals to the Department of National Health and Population Development. This implies the financial and administrative consolidation of the function which at present vests with five authorities, under the control of the Department of National Health and Population Development

Meaningful progress has already been made with the implementation of the new health dispensation

Discussions are presently being conducted in respect of the rationalisation of the functioning of the Department and own affairs administrators within the terms of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983). It is envisaged that a model will be established within the near future.

(2) various statements relating to the new health dispensation have already been made by the Minister

Aids: free air-time

*9 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health **4/2/92**

(1) Whether she has approached the Minister of Home Affairs with a request for free air-time on radio and television for anti-Aids advertisements of any form and/or

Aids information or education programmes, if so, what was the response, if not,

(2) whether she intends making such a request, if not, why not? **B27E**

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No,

(2) an Interdepartmental AIDS Committee was established at the beginning of 1991 and consists of departments that are directly or indirectly involved in AIDS prevention. These departments are contributing to the National Strategy for AIDS Prevention, as well as to internal AIDS prevention activities within their respective departments. Each department was requested to indicate via the Interdepartmental AIDS Committee in what ways departments will utilise resources at their disposal in the prevention of AIDS

The SABC is autonomous and decides for itself on its advertisement policy. The AIDS Unit approached the SABC for free transmissions but the request was not granted

Van den Heever Commission: report

*10 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 20 February 1991, the fourth report of the Van den Heever Commission has been received, if so, when,

(2) whether any action is contemplated against persons named in that report, if so, (a) what action and (b) against whom? **B34E**

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) The Fourth Report of the Van den Heever Commission, dated November 1991, was submitted to the Government and is at present being studied

(2) (a) and (b) fall away

Pensions widows of SADF members

*11 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance **25/1**

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of National Health and Population Development to Question No 280 on 26 April 1990 and his reply to Question No 140 on 13 March 1991, further consideration has been given to raising the pension of a widow of a deceased member of the South African Defence Force to 75 per cent of the pension paid to her late husband, if not, why not, if so, with what result? **B35E**

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

No. As previously stated such a step is not affordable

Police recruits

*12 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, in comparison with 1991, there is to be any reduction during 1992 in the number of recruits being trained for the South African Police at police training colleges in the Republic of South Africa, if so, (a) why and (b) how many police recruits (i) will the South African Police train at such colleges during 1992 and (ii) were so trained in 1991,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **B36E**

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) (i)

It is not possible to reply to the question at this stage, as the number of students to be trained during 1992 depends on the amount of money approved to the post of Law and Order in the Main Budget by Parliament

(b) (ii) 6 442 students were trained during 1991

(2) No

Additional teaching posts: Cape Peninsula

*13 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training **4/2/92**

Whether any additional teaching posts have been created at primary and secondary schools in the Cape Peninsula in 1992, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many were created at such (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (b) what are the names of the schools involved? **B41E**

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes

(a) (i) 70
(ii) 43

(b) Primary

Nkazimlo

Chuma

Iifa

Sosebenza

Emuthini

Ebulunkweni

Kukhanyile

Nwasahlobo

Vuzamanzi

Sobambisana

Mkhangeli

Hlangisa

Mfuleni

Lange

Langabuya

Mkhanyiseli

Walter Teka

Secondary

Inlanganisio

Mvuzenzuze

Masyile

Luhlaza

Malzo

Thandokulu

Posts

1 Principal

1 Head of Department

17 Teachers (new school)

2 Heads of Department

5 Teachers

1 Head of Department

1 Teacher

1 Teacher

1 Teacher

1 Teacher

National Transport Commission

*4 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Transport †

(1) Who are serving on the National Transport Commission at present,

(2) whether the composition of this commission changed recently, if so, (a) what was the nature of the changes and (b) (i) who served on the previous National Transport Commission and (ii) for what length of time did each of the permanent members serve on it,

(3) whether members of the previous commission whose services were terminated were furnished with reasons for the termination of their service, if not, why not, if so, what reasons?

B6E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) The following eight members presently serve on the National Transport Commission

- Dr M F Mitchell Chairman and Acting Director-General Transport
- Mr R G Meyer
- Mr H J Claassens
- Mr J J Smit
- Mr G R Pauw
- Mr S Petersen
- Mr P P M Chetty
- Prof S J Zondi

Dr C F Scheepers who has been appointed Director-General Transport as from 1 March 1992, will from that date be appointed chairman of the Commission

(2) Yes, the composition of the Commission has changed with effect from 1 January 1992

(a) The membership has been decreased from ten to eight members. The powers, functions and duties of the Commission have been scaled down over the past year to such an extent that it now concerns itself primarily with matters regarding civil aviation and commuter subsidies

(b) (i) The following members served on the previous Commission

Mr R G Meyer Chairman and Director-General Transport

- Mr J J Smit
- Mr H C van Zyl
- Mr B Slabbert
- Mr E F Niksch
- Mr G R Pauw
- Mr J J S Germishuys
- Mr A M Brynard
- Mr H J Meyer
- Mr C J Grové

(ii) The permanent members served on the previous Commission for the following periods

- Mr R G Meyer — 1 October 1987 until 31 December 1991
- Mr J J Smit — 1 May 1987 until 31 December 1991
- Mr H C van Zyl — 1 October 1976 until 31 December 1991
- Mr B Slabbert — 1 October 1971 until 31 December 1991
- Mr E F Niksch — 1 June 1977 until 31 December 1991

(3) Yes, the members were informed that their periods of service expired on 31 December 1991 and that the demands of the changing transport environment have necessitated the re-composition of the Commission

Letter: Acting Judge President, Natal

*5 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 4/2/92*

(1) Whether in July 1991 he received a letter from the Acting Judge President of Natal in connection with the release of criminals from prison, if so,

(2) whether he will disclose the contents of this letter, if not, why not, if so, what was (a) the content of the letter and (b) his response thereto?

B11E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(2) No. It is not practice to disclose the contents of correspondence addressed to me. In fact, the Honourable Member may wish to reflect whether his question, referring to the action of a court official, to wit a Judge President, is in order in terms

of Parliamentary convention. The Honourable Member is referred in this regard to *E My, Parliamentary Practice* (21st Ed), p 291 and also p 288.

The matter of release of prisoners, both under the amnesties announced by the State President and in terms of normal policy, was subsequently discussed at a conference held with the Chief Justice and all the Judges President

A mutual understanding was reached in respect of both the concerns voiced on behalf of the administration of justice and the particular demands on the Executive at a crucial stage in South Africa's development, when exceptional steps had to be taken in order to deal with the question of political prisoners and the necessity of an evenhanded approach as far as other prisoners were concerned

(a) and (b) Fall away

Certain person: potential threat

*6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence *(254)*

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 26 on 19 February 1991, 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 4/2/92*

B16E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

As was indicated in the reply to question number 26 of 19 February 1991, the findings of the Harms Commission had been referred to the Attorney-General for further investigation. The Attorney-General has indicated that the matter is still being investigated and it is therefore *sub judice* (a) (b) and (c) fall away

SABC: educational television service

*7 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) Whether, since the reply to Question No 23 on 9 April 1991, his Department has taken any further steps to establish, through the South African Broadcasting *Hansard 4/2/92*

Corporation, a full-scale educational television service to Black schools throughout the country, if not, why not, if so, (a) what further steps and (b) when is it anticipated that this service will commence,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B19E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING *Hansard 4/2/92*

(1) No

(a) The establishment of a full-scale educational television service to Black schools country-wide cannot be afforded by the Department at this stage

The department is currently planning a project in co-operation with the SABC to assist standard 10 candidates with the aid of television broadcasts for two hours per day from 1 April 1992 to 30 September 1992

Furthermore the Department and the SABC are jointly planning a pilot television programme project which will be directed at pupils from standard 5-7, parents and teachers. The programmes will be broadcast during

An interdepartmental committee is currently investigating all aspects of distance education. This includes, inter alia, educational radio and television

(b) Falls away

(2) Not at this stage

Single health department

*8 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health *Hansard 4/2/92*

(1) Whether, since her reply to Question No 15 on 12 March 1991, her Department has taken any further steps to consider the administrative, financial and national health implications of a single department of health for South Africa, if so, what further steps, if not, why not, *cont-d*

De Klerk warns ANC

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Sowetan 3/2/92

over MK

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk has warned the African National Congress that the Convention for a Democratic South Africa would fail unless the organisation

disbanded its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.
Speaking shortly before

his departure for Europe on Friday, De Klerk said the Government was doubtful of a peaceful settlement in South Africa while the ANC still had a policy of armed struggle.

"These problems will have to be bridged, otherwise Codesa will fail," De Klerk said in the House of Assembly

He said for the ANC to be a trustworthy and reliable signatory to any accord on the country's political future, it had to abandon its armed struggle.

Reacting to this, an ANC source said the South Afri-

can Defence Force reported directly to the Government and indirectly to the National Party

"They (the NP and the Government) are both part of Codesa," the source said

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Violence Intimidation Third Force

FIVE top jurists will meet in Cape Town on Tuesday to probe allegations that the SADF's "third force" is still operating.

The fact that all five members of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry will be present is in itself significant.

The commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Goldstone was set up in October last year to investigate public violence and intimidation — what causes it, who is involved and what can be done to prevent it.

The commission only sits with all its members in matters of national importance. Usually, it sets up a regional or local committee, chaired by a commission member, and draws on the services of other lawyers

This is the second time all five commissioners have been summoned to an inquiry. The previous occasion was to investigate a claim in December that two policemen had conspired to murder

The commission's members are chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, vice-chairman Mr Niel Rossouw, SC, and Miss Lillian Baqwe, Mr Solly Sithole and Mr Gert Steyn

Currently there are five Goldstone committees investigating political violence and intimidation

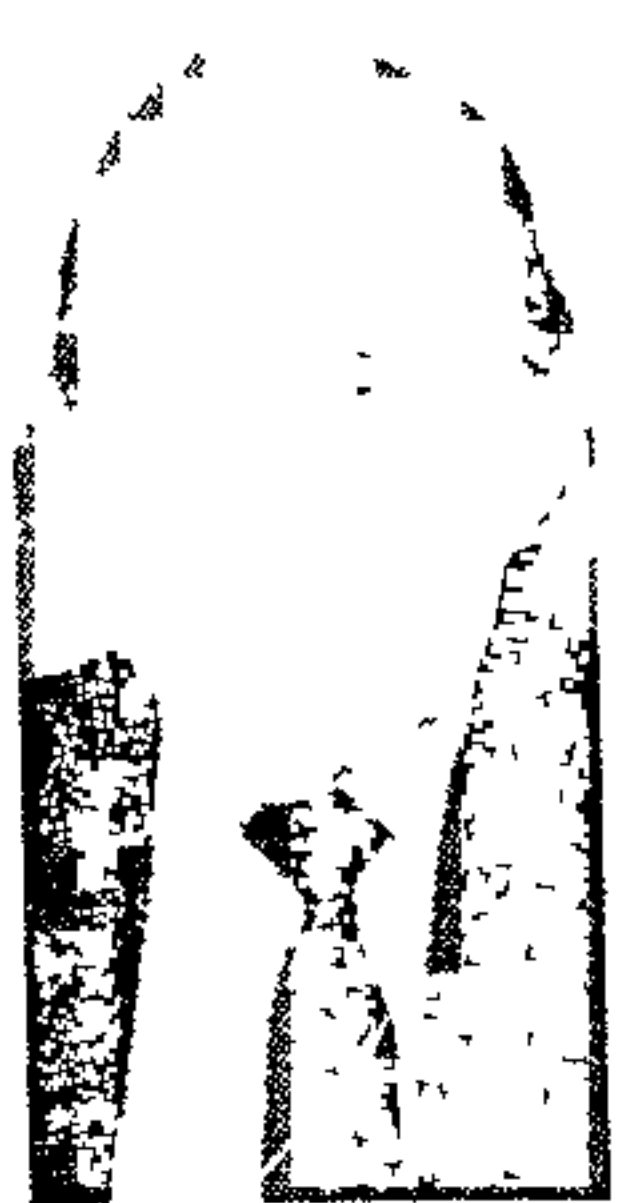
Their other work has been put on hold so that the commission members can be in Cape Town this week to hear evidence regarding allegations, published in the Weekly Mail on January 3, that SADF front organisations had trained township killers

In the past three months, Mr Justice Goldstone, of the Appellate Division, has traversed the country to

The probe

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JUDGE GOLDSTONE
A hectic schedule

S/Times 2/2/92

continues

By CATHY STAGG

hear evidence in various inquiries. Two weeks ago he was in Mooi River. Now he is in Cape Town.

And on February 17, in addition to supervising the commission's tasks, he will be in Bloemfontein to take his place on the bench for the start of the Appeal Court's sittings

Although there is a marked difference between the work of the commission and normal court proceedings, the two are complementary

This was illustrated by the way the commission handled an allegation, published in the New Nation on

December 10, that two policemen based at Schweizer-Reneke were part of a conspiracy to abduct and murder the chairman of the Ipelegeng Civic Association

By December 19, the full five-man commission had met in private, accepted a tape recording as evidence, examined the policemen and the New Nation's informant.

Because it appeared that a crime had been committed, it referred the matter to the attorney-general of the Transvaal for further investigation

An important spin-off of the Goldstone Commission has been that the presence of independent, impartial lawyers seems to promote

negotiation

In the Thokoza inquiry, hostel dwellers who had never seen conditions in a squatter camp — and squatters who would never have ventured into a hostel — saw each other's living conditions as they accompanied commission members on an inspection

In gathering evidence, the commission also brings sides together. This was seen in Thokoza, Welkom and Mooi River, where people who had regarded each other with utmost suspicion have begun to communicate. Peace, admittedly fragile in places, is being restored by the commission's persistent probing of the causes of localised strife

However, so far, most of the commission's witnesses have been found by lawyers acting for a particular interest group

Members said they would welcome evidence of eye-witnesses not aligned to any particular group

Although most hearings have been in public, evidence can be given in private

The commission can only appoint committees chaired by one of its five members. And those five people have a phenomenal workload

Apart from sitting much longer than normal Supreme Court hours, they also have to keep up to date with their colleagues' work by reading transcripts of evidence heard elsewhere in the country. And they also take part in probes into violence on a national level

Workload

The workload problem was referred to in the commission's first interim report, issued on Friday

Mr Justice Goldstone said there were other incidents of violence which ought to be probed

However, there was simply not enough manpower to do so

In the report, he made two suggestions. Firstly that committees need not be chaired by members of the commission and, secondly, that it should be possible to have committees of less than three people

THOKOZA TOWNSHIP

THIS probe into violence in the East Rand township last September was the first to be appointed. Because Thokoza is seen as a microcosm of what is happening in other areas around the country, evidence will include the opinion of expert witnesses on how socio-political conditions affect violence

Mr Solly Sithole, an advocate who practised at the Pretoria bar and was previously a law teacher at the University of the North, chairs the inquiry

He is assisted by another commission member, Miss Lillian Baqwe, an attorney from Newcastle, Natal whose previous experience includes running a Legal Resources law clinic in Johannesburg

They have been joined by former SA Perm MD, Bob Tucker, who returned to his previous career as an attorney to make a contribution to South Africa's "critical interim phase"

Massacre

The hearing began with an inspection in loco on November 18. Then the committee began hearing evidence at the Synodale Centre in Pretoria, because some people had said they were afraid to be seen giving evidence in Thokoza

THE WELKOM MINES

VIOLENCE at President Steyn Mine, which began on November 3 last year, led to the second committee

Its terms of reference were approved by the National Union of Mineworkers, the owners of the mine, Freegold, and the SAP. These included the investigation of violence, the hostel system and the national stayaway called by Cosatu, Nactu and other organisations in November.

The chairman is commission member Mr Gert Steyn, a former Regional Court magistrate and the Port Elizabeth-based Presi-

dent of the Eastern Cape Regional Court.

He sat with Johannesburg advocate Mr Dan Bregman, SC, who has acted as a mediator in mine disputes, and an attorney, Mr Ray Zondo, a labour lawyer from Durban.

Evidence was completed on Friday, when the inquiry was postponed so that the chairman could attend the commission's sitting in Cape Town. Legal argument will be presented on February 19.

The committee will draw up a report for the Goldstone Commission, which

may make changes to the report before it goes to the State President

A peace committee has been established on the mine comprising the different sections of the workforce, management, the police and SADF.

In the violence, 86 people died and fears were expressed that when Xhosa and Sotho workers returned to share the same hostels, further clashes might occur. But the "surprisingly positive" attitude when the peace committee was formed dispelled these fears

DEMONSTRATIONS

THE third committee was established on

on January 14

An informed source said it was likely an

DEMONSTRATIONS

The hearing began with an inspection in loco on November 18. Then the committee began hearing evidence at the Sinodale Centre in Pretoria, because some people had said they were afraid to be seen giving evidence in Thokoza.

The committee heard that hostel dwellers held a march on September 8 and were fired upon by gunmen. This became known as the Inkatha massacre.

On September 29, civic association chairman Sam Ntuli was shot dead from a vehicle in a Mafia-style killing. After his funeral, on October 7, more people were shot as they left his house after the ceremonial washing of hands.

So far 31 witnesses, from the ANC, Civic Association of South Africa, East Rand Hostel Dwellers' Association, SAP and SADF have testified.

Their evidence has been transcribed and runs to more than 13 000 pages.

But Mr Sithole is also interested to hear from eye-witnesses who are not affiliated to any particular group.

Witnesses can telephone 012-320460 to arrange to meet Mr Sithole.

Complete anonymity can be guaranteed if necessary.

TRAIN AND TAXI VIOLENCE

ANOTHER national inquiry is being held into violence on trains and the "taxi wars".

It is chaired by Mr Niel Rossouw, SC, vice-chairman of the commission, assisted by another commission member, Mr Steyn, with advocate BM Ngoepe of the Pretoria bar, and Cape Town attorney and former president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr LS van Zyl.

Witnesses who want to give evidence can make an appointment to see Mr Rossouw by phoning 021-235508.

SADF FRONT GROUPS

THE Weekly Mail published allegations on January 3 that the SADF was funding "front organisations" which sponsored violence in black townships.

The next day Judge Goldstone asked one of the co-editors, Mr Anton Harber, to supply evidence.

On January 13 the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, and the ANC, both asked the commission to probe the allegations.

When the commission chairman issued a press release on January 14, the Weekly Mail's submissions were still awaited.

The hearing begins on Tuesday at the Sinodale Centre in Cape Town.

THE third committee was established on December 6. Its aim is to investigate how mass demonstrations should be organised and policed.

It is chaired by Judge Goldstone himself, assisted by commission member Mr Niel Rossouw, who was Cape Town's attorney-general and the dean of UCT's law faculty, Professor D Van Zyl Smit.

The committee is still sitting. Under this umbrella came the Mooi River/Bruntville inquiry. Violence erupted there on December 3 and 4 after a mass march.

The committee began hearing evidence

on January 14.

An informed source said it was likely an interim report on the Mooi River evidence would be sent to the State President.

At the end of the Mooi River inquiry, the judge, with the help of the National Peace Accord secretariat, brought together the IFP, ANC, unions, industry and business leaders, the town council, Natal Provincial Administration, church leaders, farmers, a representative of the the SAP and SADF and a deputy attorney-general.

A dispute resolution committee was set up and people re-pledged themselves to observing the peace accord.

BOMBAY



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BEWARE!

■ Defence units ready soon ■ Plan to woo cops, troops

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE ANC is in the final stages of launching township defence units aimed at protecting residents from vigilante attacks.

It is reliably learnt that the organisation's National Executive Committee met this week to discuss the revised issue of *For the Sake of Our Lives - Guidelines for the Formation of People's Defence Units*.

The new proposals are likely to be endorsed by the NEC and implemented immediately.

The original draft version was the subject of serious discussion by the ANC-Cosatu-SACP tripartite alliance and drew strong opposition from government when it be-

came public knowledge last April.

The government said it would not allow anyone to usurp the functions of the security forces.

It added such units would make violence more widespread.

ANC leader and then deputy president Nelson Mandela and spokesmen for the tripartite alliance were adamant they would go ahead with these structures.

The 23-page updated version - called *Guidelines for Units of Self Protection* - does not differ drastically from the earlier document.

The central role to be played by the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, is still acknowledged - but the document emphasises

participation in defence units should not be based on party-political affiliations.

The ANC says the launching and in some cases reactivating of the units is not a violation of the National Peace Accord.

A high-ranking member of the ANC said the NPA acknowledged the right of people to defend themselves and "makes provision for the granting of licenses for firearms to units of self protection".

In a frank admission of the limitations of MK, the document said: "The perception that Umkhonto weSizwe can provide effective protection and all the answers to the violence is a dangerous illusion".

The document calls for

the mobilising of community members into volunteers corps; the setting up of regional, zonal and local defence structures; the creation of lookout posts and the acquisition of weapons like pistols and more sophisticated ones to counter the threat of people using AK-47s.

It is also recommended that permanent and more formidable barricades be built; communications and defence systems established and that houses and buildings near hostels and other possible routes of attack be fortified with sandbags.

As part of the overall strategy to minimise vigilante attacks, the document highlights the need to win over black soldiers, police, hostel dwellers and vigilantes.

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Clipper 2/2/92

Assessing SA's private armies

STAR 6/2/92

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THE proliferation of private armies in South Africa has become a major concern for the Government — not because they present a revolutionary threat but because of the question of how to get rid of them without forfeiting civil liberties.

Political analysts and police agree that neither the AWB Weerkommandos with its elite Ystergare (Iron Guard) nor the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) could ever seriously take on the State.

But — as we have witnessed with the recent spate of bombings at schools and post offices — private armies can be extremely dangerous to the community and frustrating for the Government.

Police have identified no less

than 13 para-military groups in the rightwing and, although several arrests have been made, these secret cells continue to plot attacks and organise propaganda campaigns aimed at instilling fear.

When it comes to numbers though, the right wing's military prowess is not particularly impressive.

Although the police say the AWB's Weerkommando consists of between 9 000 to 10 000 members, with about 50 in the Ystergare, political analyst of the right wing Dr Wim Booysse puts the figure at a maximum of 5 000 (also with about 50 in the Ystergare).

Police say another 4 000 rightwingers are in the Boererkommando. Dr Booysse estimates a far lower number of

between 800 and 1 500.

It is generally agreed that the number of trained soldiers in other private armies, such as Boere Republikeinse Leër, Wit Bevydomsleer and Orde Boerewolk — as well as in the Pan Africanist Congress Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla) — is insignificant, perhaps a few hundred in each.

Although the largest private army by far is the ANC's MK — which could muster about 7 000 soldiers according to police — its men are relatively unskilled compared to the SA Defence Force-trained soldiers in the right wing.

For Professor Tom Lodge, political analyst at the University of the Witwatersrand, numbers are not important.

"A small body of ruthless

Pictures and television footage of the AWB Ystergare combatants at the weekend was no doubt spine-chilling to many. But how fierce are these soldiers and do they really present a threat? HELEN GRANGE reports on private armies

people, if tightly organised, can create a national state of emergency, causing a country to use up its vital resources.

In the case of South Africa's right wing, the situation may be complicated by informal rightwing sympathy in the police force.

"There is no doubt that the soldiers in the right wing are well trained and are picking up a lot of young national servicemen as their appeal increases,

but they still don't have the strength to overthrow the State or be taken as a serious threat," he says.

Despite its numbers, MK was also far from ready for serious battle with government forces. The majority of its soldiers had little or no training.

Professor Lodge feels private armies in South Africa should be exposed to the public as much as possible. "The more people see them, the more they will realise the real extent of the threat. These armies will be no more than footnotes in the history books of the future."

Dr Booysse agrees that the propaganda value of right-wing armies such as the Ystergare far exceeds their military capability — although this should not be underestimated.

The fact that the soldiers in the Ystergare show of force at the weekend looked young and well trained compared with those in the AWB's military demonstrations in 1990 signified an improvement in discipline and organisation.

"The potential threat is increasing, but at this stage the right wing is still in a defensive mode. They are still in the or-

gansing stage," he says.

The question of how to deal with the spawning of private armies has become an urgent concern for the Government, says Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze.

"The Government is monitoring and considering restrictive measures as a matter of urgency, but the problem is a difficult one," he says.

Banning an organisation outright would drive it underground, probably making it stronger and more tightly controlled.

An option being considered was banning certain kinds of activities — such as military drilling.

However, if the Government

was to act against one private army, it would have to act against all of them — and this would be fraught with political difficulty, especially with regard to MK, which is not considered by the ANC to be a private army but a "people's army."

Although the ANC has professed to have suspended MK operations, it has refused to disband it at this stage of the transitional process.

The Government, although currently hamstrung in how to curtail private armies, is clear in its view on their right to exist.

"The time for armed struggle is over. It is futile politically and militarily because it has been overtaken by the negotiation process," says Captain Kotze. □

Food aid scheme held up by scam, says Venter

CAPE TOWN — Government's aid programme to help off-set the effects of VAT on poor communities had been held up in one region by a scam, Health Minister Rina Venter revealed yesterday.

The Nutrition Development Programme was now going smoothly and according to plan, she told a news conference.

Venter said Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had indicated that in the coming financial year he was prepared to double the R220m set aside for the programme. *B10cm 5/2/92*

A delay in the payout of funds had been partly due to the need to tighten controls after it was discovered last year that funds allocated to one regional organisation — which Venter declined to name — were being misappropriated for "personal enrichment".

Her department had stepped in quickly and obtained a court order for the funds to be put back in the programme. Further steps were being taken against the organisation involved.

Other delays had been caused by the need to train community organisations to write their own development programmes.

A total of R94,55m of the R220m was in the process of being spent on the programme.

Non-government organisations had already been paid R16,35m, while another R9,7m had been approved and would be paid soon.

A further 199 applications totalling R17,5m were being processed. R51m had been allocated for expanding the state scheme, which was run through clinics — Sapa

'Govt fears ECC challenge'

PRETORIA — Government was

afraid to accept the End Conscription Campaign's court challenge on conscription, knowing that if it lost its case the whole basis for compulsory military recruitment would be shattered, said constitutional lawyer Prof Marius Wiechers.

The state had only about a 50-50 chance of successfully prosecuting men who refused to report for service, Wiechers said at the weekend.

In the event of the SADF losing a case against an objector, the Defence Act would require hasty amendment for the military to continue to meet its recruitment needs.

Because defence was a "general affair" in terms of the constitution, amendments to the Act required ratification by all three houses of Parliament — something Wiechers believed would be difficult to attain. Government knew this and was, as a result, unwilling to prosecute draft dodgers.

The SADF said the number of national servicemen who reported for service last month exceeded expectations by 21%. Military police would investigate the cases of those who failed to report.

JONATHAN REES

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said government was showing bad faith by relying on "intimidation" to continue conscription when it acknowledged that the system's legality was shaky.

Wiechers said government had obviously slipped up when it repealed the Population Registration Act last year.

The first draft of the repeal Bill made allowance for racial provisions in other Acts to remain in effect, but after adjustments by the standing parliamentary committee on constitutional affairs, Parliament passed the Bill with only the racially-based clauses in section 52 of the Constitution Act — which provides for a racially-based tricameral parliament — specifically remaining in effect.

Wiechers said the courts would have to decide whether the Population Registration Repeal Act intended to retain or abolish racial clauses in laws such as the Defence Act.

The courts might not refer to legislative history in reaching a decision.

'Renamo rebels use chemicals'

MAPUTO — A defector from Mozambique's right-wing Renamo rebels says the insurgent group uses chemical weapons.

The defector, Victorino Fernandes, told a news conference he had met about 50 Renamo fighters carrying gas masks at a base 40km north of Maputo in January.

Fernandes said the men told him the masks were necessary as protection against a weapon they were carrying, a projectile that could be fired from a heavy machinegun. The weapon released a poisonous substance which, if inhaled in sufficient quantity, could kill. People further away from the impact would faint or be seriously weakened, Fernandes said.

Western military experts said they knew of no chemical weapon designed to be fired from machineguns. *B10cm 5/2/92*

Renamo officials in Europe have denied using chemical weapons in their fight against the Maputo government since Mozambique secured independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter.

'No evidence of recent SADF funding'

CAPE TOWN — There was no evidence of current or recent funding by the SADF of front organisations involved in violence or intimidation, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

Mr Justice Goldstone was commenting on the contents of a joint memorandum submitted to the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation by the Weekly Mail, ANC, Cosatu, SACP, Media Defence Trust and Lawyers for Human Rights. There were no witnesses to lead this evidence, Mr Justice Goldstone said.

"However, the memorandum does contain allegations concerning serious violence and intimidation committed recently by persons trained in camps set up by organisations which were formerly funded by the SADF."

"The commission considers that these allegations should be investigated by a committee of inquiry as a matter of urgency," he said.

The commission has appointed a committee to be chaired by Mr Justice Gold-

stone which will begin hearing evidence today on the Weekly Mail allegations about front organisations sponsoring violence in black townships.

The first witness will be former Inkatha central committee member Mbongeni Khumalo. He will be followed by two Black Cats gang members, who have alleged they were hired to perpetrate violence.

Mr Justice Goldstone has ordered that the Black Cats remain anonymous in the interests of their personal safety.

Weekly Mail legal representative David Soggot SC submitted that while there was no specific evidence implicating the SADF in current funding of front organisations, there was general evidence in the memorandum which allowed the inference that this was still an ongoing process.

"Military Intelligence, which has set out on a strategic policy of fostering violence in black townships as part of a process of contra-mobilisation, is still bent on that strategy and there is nothing to suggest that the original plan has come to an end. "It is our case that such a strategic plan

LINDA ENSOR

on a national scale was devised," Soggot said.

In an interview, Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber welcomed the terms of reference of the commission but said that Mr Justice Goldstone was "plainly and simply wrong" about the lack of evidence of current SADF funding.

He said there was evidence which would emerge in the course of the inquiry and he expressed concern that the judge may have prejudged the issue. Funding of the front organisations was scheduled to continue to February 1994.

The SADF's legal representative, Carel Rabie, said the SADF denied responsibility for furthering violence in this situation and welcomed the commission's inquiry.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the committee would hear evidence on

The whereabouts and relevant activities of about 200 persons allegedly trained at a base named "Hippo" in the Caprivi Strip during 1986 and thereafter at the Mkuze Camp in Kwazulu.

The joint memorandum brings up that 200 Inkatha men were trained in

warfare and anti-ANC/UDF propaganda at these camps.

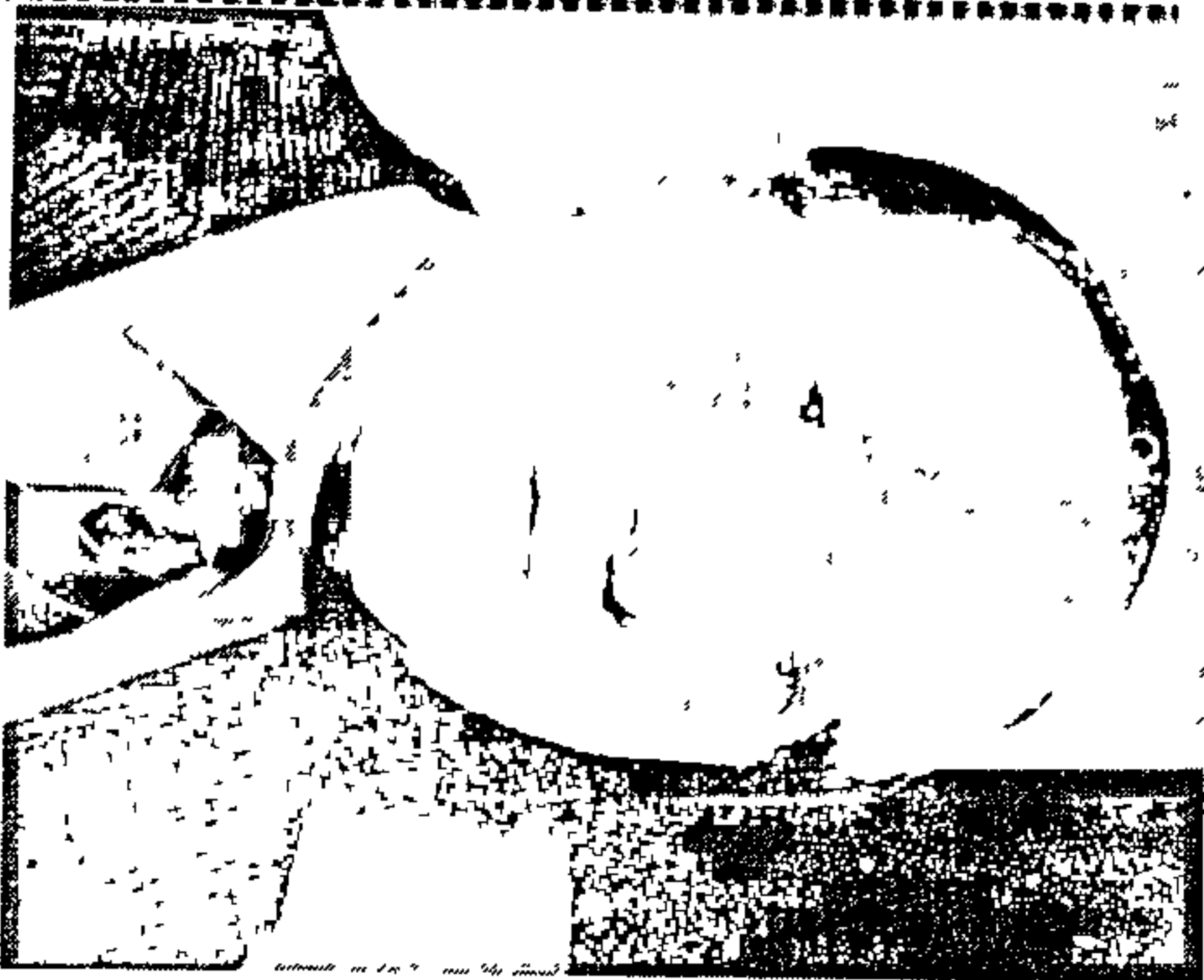
The training and activities of a group in Wesselson, Ermelo, known as the Black Cats who are alleged in the memorandum to have been recruited for training by some of the Caprivi trainees and to have been responsible for numerous anti-ANC assassinations and attacks.

The organisations if any, to which these two groups of people belong and who controls them.

The present and recent operations of eight named firms, to the extent that they might be involved in recent or current public violence and intimidation.

The memorandum alleges that a number of front organisations, acting on behalf of military intelligence and some with Inkatha links, were involved in the training and instruction of the trainees. It claims that about R15m in secret funds was channelled through them for these purposes.

The role, if any, of the SADF in funding or assisting persons or organisations who had been found to have been involved with violence or intimidation.



MR JUSTICE GOLDSTONE ... will chair inquiry

Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

STAR 5/2/92 (294)

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities

of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than \$1 billion (about R2,8 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than \$700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

US arms exports to SA are prohibited by both US law and, following the binding arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1976, by international law

Denied

According to the Africa Fund's lawyers, a formal request for documents relating to the 20 ton arms shipment was made under the Freedom of Information Act in June 1991. The Act can be used by any US citizen to obtain otherwise secret information from any government department.

The government can only deny such a request for cogent reasons pertaining to US national security, or for a limited number of other reasons.

The June 1991 request was

denied by the Commerce Department, but on August 14 the Africa Fund claims it made an appeal to Mr Mosbacher personally — a procedure allowed under the Freedom of Information Act — and that this, too, was rejected.

Now, a judge will have to determine whether the reasons for the decisions taken by the department and by Mr Mosbacher are valid under the Act.

If he determines that the material was wrongfully denied, the documents will have to be publicly surrendered.

Yesterday the Africa Fund's lawyers said they had alerted the Commerce Department to the arms shipment in November 1990. When no action appeared to have been taken, attempts were made to obtain documents routinely filed by exporters with the Commerce Department.

Mr Mosbacher, who is soon to leave his post to head President Bush's re-election campaign, has 30 days in which to respond to the lawsuit.

THE COSTS OF DEFENCE

FM 31/1/92

Stop the secrecy

(254)

Much as the Nats would like the issue of racially based conscription to diminish to their tune of expediency and cost, it is not going to do so. Apart from the fact that it is fairly central to the lives and livelihood of many white families, it will provide a convenient rallying point in a parliamentary session in which there are no new Bills and only some 40 major amendments to existing laws.

There are two basic problems. One is that in a country that claims it no longer has any racially based legislation — apart from that needed for a referendum or voters' rolls — it remains a pillar of contradiction.

Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw, whose job was once racial classification, insists on the principle that racial classification has no force of law behind it. So white conscription, if tested in court, might provide an interesting headache for our judges. The second problem is that white conscription is economically very wasteful. There must be a reduction in productivity when white men are taken out of economic circulation for a year; and later, when they are employees, assigned to camps. Economic growth is retarded.

In addition, the system precludes unskilled blacks from gaining at least some special training in a voluntary army that could assist them in eventually becoming more productive participants in the economy. Precisely for this reason it is difficult for us to accept the proposition from, among others, new Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, that a smaller voluntary army of professionals would be more expensive than the cumbersome system of defence we have at present. It might mean that we have to have a volunteer army, initially there would be an increase in the military budget, though even that is open to question. For the generals would

have us believe that the recent reduction in the period of conscription actually increases military costs. The reason is that troops have to be trained more often on hi-tech weaponry and surveillance equipment.

This, at any rate, has been used by the generals to persuade us that the recent modest climbs in our military budget represent far greater covert cutbacks than at first appeared to be the case. One of the fictions of the financiers of this country is that despite border skirmishes, our defence spending has been modest by international standards. Superficially that is true — if only the Defence budget is considered. But much military support spending has been masked. Take the substantial roads built around the borders for military purposes. So well constructed are they, that no other purpose could seriously apply. Their cost is certainly not reflected in the Defence budget.

Defence spending has for many years enjoyed the privilege of limited, even conspiratorial, debate. There is no need for that any longer. The Defence Minister and his generals should not be allowed to get by with vague imputations of the need for continued white conscription balanced against higher defence spending. They must produce credible figures to give substance to their argument.

Unfortunately, Defence has become a part-time ministerial occupation. Meyer also has responsibilities for the Information Ministry and is deeply involved in Codesa. That is all to the good. But it does mean that an important and costly portfolio is probably not being given the ministerial concentration of mind it deserves — and the cost in the consequent controversy may be a heavy political burden that the Nats will have to carry. ■

Third force travails (254)

Refusal to act forcefully on overwhelming evidence of dirty tricks by elements of the SA Defence Force contributed to the political demise of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Based on his performance at a press briefing in Cape Town this week his successor, Roelf Meyer, could go the same way.

Meyer, like Malan, is apparently trying to brazen out mounting evidence of a "third force" still operating in the SADF.

At a press briefing in Cape Town, he said that after trying for some time to verify the allegations he had satisfied himself that they were not correct. However, he had asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate them. It was up to those who had information to come forward.

In essence, Meyer said he accepted the word of his senior officers that there was no "third force" and rejected the growing list of

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Continued

Meyer should show greater concern

allegations. It was not characteristic of the attitude Meyer has displayed in establishing himself as a key government negotiator and indicated the difficulty he is having in dealing with the SADF hierarchy.

The ANC is convinced of an organised plot within the security forces to undermine the organisation. Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told journalists in Cape Town shortly before Meyer's briefing that he was disappointed that President F W de Klerk did not announce measures to stop these activities when he opened parliament last week.

"In our view, the third force is lodged in State institutions like the SADF and the SAP. De Klerk could have gone a long way towards levelling the political playing fields last week by admitting that these actions are not only the work of individuals, but policy of the SADF and the SAP to marginalise the ANC. He could have announced action to bring those responsible to book."

Of course, politically De Klerk could have done no such thing. The security forces are already fragile and any further demoralisation could spell serious trouble for government's reform initiative.

But Meyer could have shown greater political acumen. Government's response so far to allegations against the SADF has been dismissive. If Meyer's efforts to transform the SADF into an apolitical force ready to serve the future government are to be taken seriously, he needs to show far greater concern at the allegations and, if necessary, step on a few senior toes.

As it is, if the Goldstone Commission finds any of the current allegations to be true, he may have difficulty holding his job.

It is not only alleged dirty tricks that threaten Meyer's image. He weaved his way through the increasingly confused conscription issue without offering clarity on what's happening. He conceded that conscription of white men was discriminatory, but believed it had to continue during the political transition phase. Manpower levels needed to be maintained to ensure SA's territorial integrity and help maintain internal stability. He said crime and violence threatened the re-

form process and the SADF had to support the SAP in curbing it. But he admitted there was currently no identifiable external threat to the country.

Nevertheless, SADF manpower levels — about 10 000 personnel deployed on a daily basis — were the same as during the war in Namibia. High costs ruled out the possibility, at this stage, of a volunteer army.

Integrating UmKhonto we Sizwe (MK) into the SADF was not feasible while MK remained a political group committed to the "armed struggle," said Meyer. He was not prepared to sacrifice the "professional norms and standards" of the SADF, which must remain committed to protecting the current constitution and the proposed transitional arrangements.

The Minister indicated that further real cuts in defence spending were likely this year because there was no longer a need for spending on hardware to meet short-term goals. ■

STAR 31/1/92

SADF tells civilian aide to leave

Pretoria Correspondent

A senior adviser to the Minister of Defence has been given his marching orders — apparently for being a civilian

This follows claims that pressure was placed on the Minister by the military to rid himself of civilian counsel in defence matters.

Chris van der Westhuizen, the Defence Ministry's head of communications, was told to "pack his desk and leave" last Friday because he was a civilian, a Pretoria source said yesterday

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The source, who did not want to be named, said there was still great

resistance within the SADF to the new Minister, Roelf Meyer, and his civilian aides

Mr van der Westhuizen has confirmed his departure

Commandant Riaan Louw, the former SADF media liaison officer, has already replaced Mr van der Westhuizen

Bill on objectors

Political Correspondent
CONSCIENTIOUS objectors could in future be called up for community service instead, of going to jail

Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer announced in Parliament yesterday that a draft Bill "on the subject of conscientious objectors" was being prepared and would be presented to Parliament for consideration this session

He also said that 21% more national servicemen had reported for duty this year than planned — "in other words 121% of the expected turnout" — and a higher percentage

Community service option in proposals?

than in the past four years

Mr Meyer said during debate on the President's address to the opening of Parliament that the legislation on conscientious objection was being drafted following the recommendations of the Gleeson Committee

The principle of community service "can be an important facet for consideration of a

broader national service", he said

He declined to give further details, saying it would be premature at this stage

In the past, conscientious objectors have faced prison terms of up to six years Mr Meyer said that in previous years the number of conscientious objectors had been "minimal"

He said compulsory military

(254) CT 31/1/92
service remained unchanged and any person who failed to report for military service without a legitimate reason would be liable for prosecution

National service provided the only guaranteed addition to the manpower resources of the SADF, and the government would therefore continue with national service until circumstances changed

Mr Meyer said the system of compulsory national service would have to change in the future — this was only to be expected — but it would be wrong to run risks while the SADF was responsible for ensuring internal stability in co-operation with the police



ALLEGATIONS . . . Former Inkatha member Mr Mbongeni Khumalo arrives for hearings of the committee. He has alleged military involvement in the training of Inkatha supporters to combat ANC adherents. Pictures AP

By PETER DENNEHY
INKATHA members allegedly trained at a Defence Force camp in the Caprivi Strip were still employed by the KwaZulu Police or government, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the prevention of public violence and intimidation heard yesterday

This was one of the allegations made by former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mr Mbongeni Khumalo to the committee of inquiry established by the commission

He gave a mass of detailed allegations of Inkatha, police and SADF collaboration in anti-ANC violence

After Mr Khumalo's statement was read and his evidence led, counsel for the SADF, Mr Carl Rabie, asked for an adjournment before cross-examination

"As a result of the changed terms of reference of this committee and the detailed nature of the allegations and evidence this morning, it would not serve the interests of justice if I start cross-examining now," he said

Among the allegations were

● Some of a group of about 200 selected pro-Inkatha men, who later became Inkatha and KwaZulu Police members, had been trained in 1986 by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip "with a view to identifying political opponents for the purpose of attacking and eliminating them"

● Mr "Big Themba" Xesibe, who was at one stage the leader of the 200, was with Mr Khumalo in an Inkatha car in the Maritzburg area in 1990 Mr Khumalo had been asked to take a wounded Caprivi trainee who was in hiding to hospital A policeman stopped the car, noticed its registration plates number did not correspond with the number on the licence disc, and asked them to go with him to the police station

Mr Khumalo asked why Mr Xesibe did not present his KwaZulu Police card Mr Xesibe allegedly replied "If we produce it here, we will be arrested because we have committed so many murders here"

● Trainee Mr Da Nkenhli, of Hammarsdale, told Mr Khumalo he had been "on a mission" at an ANC funeral in Wesselton, Ermelo, on August 11 or 12, 1990, along with seven other people from Ulundi He named at least four of them:

"They went and attacked the ANC funeral procession," Mr Khumalo recounted "They had AK-47s"

Rifles were returned

● The men involved in the funeral attack were later arrested by the SADF "only to be released a few days later they were relying on the explicit intervention of Mr M Z Khumalo (a former senior Inkatha official) Their rifles were confiscated upon arrest, but were later returned by the SAP Ermelo to Inkatha This latter information was told to me by Assistant Commissioner Mr Kennel Nzimela, who is number four or five in the KwaZulu Police," Mr Khumalo said

● One of Inkatha's cheque accounts was so secret that even second-in-command Dr Oscar Dhloho did not know about it Only Mr M Z Khumalo and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had signing powers Four cheques from this account were used to pay for transport to a King's Park Inkatha rally on November 19, 1989 Later it became apparent that the money came from the security branch

Inkatha 'at SADF camp'

2574
CF 6/12/91

THIRD FORCE INQUIRY . . . Mr Justice Richard Goldstone (left), and legal counsel for the African National Congress, Mr Mathew Phosa, leave the building after a session of the committee established by the Goldstone Commission

STAR 12/2/92

US base to keep tabs on

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SA - claim

The United States has encouraged the construction of Botswana's big new air base to use it for its own purposes, claims the London newsletter Africa Confidential

However, the United States Information Service (USIS) said in Pretoria yesterday that the reports were "fanciful"

The newsletter says the R2 billion air base project came about partly because the US wanted a regional base for monitoring and reacting to events in South Africa, and partly because the Botswana Defence Force wanted to upgrade its air capacity.

According to Africa Confidential, the US sees the Botswana base as a replacement for one at Kamina in Zaire from which US aircraft have operated for several years

In reaction to an inquiry, the USIS said in a statement "We have not seen the Africa Confidential article, but the reports strike us as fanciful. There is no US involvement in any military construction in Botswana. There are no US strategic plans to monitor events in South Africa from surrounding countries."

The USIS added that a recent joint US-Botswana military exercise had lasted 14 days and involved 250 US personnel



Son of prominent Nat donor given army exemption

MAN IN THE MIDDLE... Roelf Meyer
By DE WET POTGIETER

THE Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, was involved in a bid to obtain exemption from national service for the son of Albie Venter, maker of patriotic war movies like Kaptein Koprivi and Aanslag op Kariba.

At the time Mr Meyer was Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Albie Venter, founder of Brigadier Films, was a constituent and a regular contributor to National Party funds. He died on May 19 1990. Yesterday Mr Meyer rejected "with contempt" any

"Daily tasks already demand my full attention and it would mean the end of this business if it should be left without a captain for a year"

Mr Venter added that, as the eldest child, he was destined from childhood to succeed his father, "but this has unfortunately happened sooner than we planned"

His mother had stepped in while his father was ill, but could not continue to run the business in the long term, as she was still being treated for cancer, he said

His sister, Erica, 21, was a student at Stellenbosch University and his brother, Cobus, 18, intended to study engineering

Mr Meyer was notified on July 16 that Mr Venter's application had failed. Last June, Mr Venter

Meyer says he did not abuse his position by backing bid

submitted a second application for exemption, which was granted.

On August 1, a cheque for R3 500 was issued by Brigadiers and signed by Mr Venter in favour of the National Party in Johannesburg West — Mr Meyer's constituency

Yesterday, Mr Meyer said Brigadiers — "like many other companies, organisations and individuals in my constituency" — had been a regular contributor to party funds since 1983

He said MPs from all political parties were frequently approached by voters with requests for exemption, which were

suggestion that he had abused his position, saying all MPs made similar pleas on behalf of their constituents

Mr Meyer's plea, which he himself described as "extraordinary", was made in June 1990 on behalf of Albie Venter's son, Pieter, but was unsuccessful. A year later the young man himself applied for and was given full exemption from military service

In a letter to Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, dated June 2, Mr Meyer said he had known Albie Venter well

Allowed

"Not only did he build up a company of which his family can be proud, but the organisation makes an extremely important contribution to the industry which it serves. His death leaves a huge vacuum in both the company and the industry," said Mr Meyer in his letter

He added that the company should be allowed to continue its task "and therefore it is important that Mr Venter Jnr be enabled to manage it full-time"

He ended the letter "I know the request is extraordinary, but I would respectfully suggest that the circumstances in this case are also extraordinary, and thus I trust the request will be viewed favourably"

Mr Meyer made the request after receiving a letter from Pieter Venter, in which he says

"I really appreciate your interest, time and trouble in bringing this matter to the attention of the relevant parties as soon as possible"

Pieter Venter's letter to the Exemption Board, passed on by Mr Meyer's office to the Ministry of Defence, motivates his need for exemption as follows

"My father has built up a business over the past 30 years with interests in film and TV production, exports, hotels, records, property development, advertising, leasing of facilities and assets and a myriad of other related activities

Cheque

"His tragic death has left an enormous vacuum in all our lives. The fact is, however, that the business must go on and that someone has to take and carry out final and strategic decisions about future operations

"The Exemption Board is an autonomous body which falls under the Department of Manpower and neither the Minister of Defence nor anyone else has any say over the workings of the board. I reject with contempt any insinuation that I allowed my position to be abused or that I tried to exercise any influence I also reject any insinuation that there was any link between the Brigadiers donation received last November by the National Party office, and the Venter application. I was not even aware of the fact that Mr Venter re-applied for exemption in June 1991 and had nothing to do with that application," Mr Meyer said. Mr Venter, 25, was not available for comment this weekend as he is on honeymoon in Mauritius. His grandfather, retired police general Tiny Venter, said the company had recently completed production of *Komings*, a drama series due to be screened by SATV.

Drama

handled according to guidelines from the Ministry of Defence. "As in the case of similar requests from numerous voters over the years, I dealt with Mr Venter's in accordance with these guidelines," Mr Meyer said.

Ends here!

S Times 9/2/92

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SADF is happy to talk

By PETER MALHERBE

MILITARY chiefs are in full agreement with discussions being held by the National Peace Committee over a new code of conduct for the South African Defence Force

This was disclosed this week by deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach

He said the contents of the discussions by a sub-committee of the NPC were being conducted "with the full agreement of and in close consultation with the Chief of the SADF and the Defence Command Council".

Recent reports claimed the proposals under debate included the creation of a civilian Defence Council to lay down military policy and an ombudsman to investigate irregularities and human rights violations in the SADF, but Mr Breytenbach said they did not form part of the code of conduct.

He declined to give further details of the discussions, saying they had not yet been completed and he did not "wish to debate the issue in public"

A purely professional army is not viable for SA

R/00wy 7/24/92

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THE notion of purely professional armed forces for SA is becoming a very popular one in many circles. But while professional forces seem to offer advantages, they are not a viable option for SA.

Firstly, professional armed forces are very expensive in cash terms. A country like SA cannot afford to maintain professional armed forces at an adequate strength. To maintain forces at some lesser strength that is inadequate either to deter aggression or defeat an attack it cannot do, would be false economy of the worst order.

Secondly, professional armed forces are very expensive in people terms. Today the armed forces — even the less high-tech army — need men with technical and leadership aptitude, even in the lower ranks. These are people already critically scarce. Purely professional forces would draw an unaffordable number of these key people out of the economy for the major part of their active lives. A professional air force and a pro-

fessional navy are possible. Indeed, both are already largely manned by professionals. The problem lies in the army which is, by its very nature, highly manpower intensive. Any thought of maintaining a fully professional army must be put out of our minds altogether — unless we want to go the "Third World" route of an army intended only to keep the people in line.

A purely conscript army would also not meet the defence needs of SA. It would be cheaper in both cash and people than a purely professional army, but would still be ruinously expensive if maintained at anywhere near adequate strength.

The solution lies in a concept essentially similar to that which is already in place, a small standing force, strong enough to deal with unexpected threats and problems, backed up by a strong reserve force — citizen force — that can be mobilised in time of war or national emergency. This is a system that has served the neutral nations of Europe very well for many years.

HELMOED-ROMER HEITMAN

The army's standing force should be manned as far as possible by career soldiers and men on medium and short service contracts.

Medium service (10 to 12 years) personnel could fill many of the army's middle-rank slots during their service, and then go on to a full civilian career. One might offer state-funded retraining as a part of the contract package.

Short service (two to 10 years) personnel would fill a variety of posts from tank gunner through junior NCO or officer. They could be offered bursaries towards tertiary education as a part of their contracts.

This mix allows all posts needing longer training to be filled by properly trained personnel without straining the career pyramid. That leaves the question of man-

ning the citizen force. That will almost certainly demand retaining some form of conscription.

The concept of a volunteer reserve is attractive, but experience has shown such organisations to have very high personnel turbulence, typically resulting in an almost complete turnover in the lower ranks every three years. That would be an expensive exercise.

It would be more practical to retain limited conscription to ensure keeping the citizen force fully manned. Given such a system, one could then also incorporate a mandatory period of citizen force service in most short service and some medium service contracts, ensuring a steady flow of experienced specialists and leaders to the citizen force.

National service would thus return to its original function — to keep the citizen force manned, not to man the standing force nor to fill administrative posts. All young SA men would be liable for conscription for a period of training and service in the citizen force. The armed forces

would ballot just enough men each year to keep the citizen force manned.

With the complex posts filled by former short service men, the training period of the conscripts could possibly be shortened. One could also look at shortening citizen force service, perhaps to five years. Over time it might also prove possible to find sufficient volunteers, together with former short service personnel, to man the citizen force without drawing in any conscripts.

While this system would use fewer conscripts for shorter periods of service, some form of alternative service will still need to be provided for any conscientious objectors who may be balloted.

A system along these lines would enable SA to maintain adequately strong armed forces, without spending too much money on them or devoting too many scarce people to them.

□ Heitman is SA correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly.

LETTERS

SADF deployed Inkatha 'troops' to kill hearing told

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Sowetan 7/2/92

THE deployment in the Maritzburg area of 200 defence force-trained Inkatha members resulted in unprecedented levels of violence, brutal murder and the disruption of education and transport.

Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, former personal assistant to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told the Goldstone Commission inquiring into public violence and intimidation this week that 200 hand-picked Inkatha members were given military training by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip.

They were taught, among other things, how to kill selected people, demolish houses, kidnap, collect intelligence and the use of psychological methods.

Replying to a question by Mr David Soggot, representing the ANC, Cosatu, and the SA Communist Party, he said the men were deployed in Maritzburg in 1987.

Referring to interference in an ANC funeral in Wesselton, he said he had been told that eight people armed with AK-47 rifles had been involved.

"They shot at the man carrying an ANC flag in front of the coffin. The people ran away."

The men opened the coffin, firing into it, and the man carrying the flag was fired on at close range.

The men were arrested by the SADF and their rifles confiscated. But they were handed to the police, who released them after the intervention of Mr MZ Khumalo. Their guns were returned to the KwaZulu police.

Replying to a question about a secret Inkatha bank account at the Smith Street, Durban branch of First National Bank, he said the signatories were Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr MZ Khumalo.

"No one else had access to the account not the secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo or his successor, Dr Frank Mdlalose."

Khumalo said he had visited an Inkatha training camp at Nhlazantshe, near Vryheid in 1990 and early last year. The staff collected information and their findings given to Buthelezi.

"The information was given to Mr MZ Khumalo to be used for purposes of hit squads." - Sowetan Correspondent

Goldstone hears of secret account

A SECRET account held by Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and kept hidden from his most senior officials, was used by the South African Defence Force's department of military intelligence (DMI) to finance trained killers, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence was told this week.

It was an Inkatha account, but it was concealed from two successive secretary generals, Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr Frank Mdlalose. Former Inkatha official Mbongeni Khumalo described to the commission how the cheque book for the account was kept by Buthelezi's personal assistant, MZ Khumalo, in a special bag with the words "After signing by Chief Buthelezi, please return to MZ Khumalo".

Nobody but Buthelezi and MZ Khumalo had access to the account, Mbongeni Khumalo only knew about it because, as a trusted official, he had often been asked to carry the bag between the two men.

MZ Khumalo last year resigned from Inkatha after being implicated by *The Weekly Mail* in covert government funding of the organisation Mbongeni Khumalo, a former acting national organiser of the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade, resigned last year because of disillusionment with its links with the military.

The commission is sitting to hear evidence flowing from *The Weekly Mail's* reports that military intelligence (DMI) front companies were promoting violence.

The secret account — the same one used to channel security police covert funding for Inkatha rallies exposed in *The Weekly Mail* last year — could turn out to be the key to unlocking the extensive relationship between security forces and Inkatha.

Mbongeni Khumalo said the military paid money into the account for the wages of 200 Inkatha personnel whom they had trained. Several of the trainees became assassins.

Creed Consultants, a DMI front company in Durban, used the account to pay the men R900 each, a total of R180 000 a month.

President FW de Klerk has confirmed the military involvement in the training of the 200-strong elite Inkatha unit, but said it was intended to guard VIPs and government buildings.

But the former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader, who was personally involved in training of the unit and was a link-man with the military spon-

13/2/91
Evidence placed before the

Goldstone commission this week

about a secret Inkatha account

could be the key to unlocking the

extensive relationship between

security forces and Inkatha.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

them and made such reports." He added that he now feared being killed by the gang.

"Mr A" said he knew that 200 Inkatha youths from the Pietermaritzburg area were trained in the use of pump-action shotguns and 9mm handguns and that these people received the same training he had been through at Mkuze.

He said he was personally present when a Warrant Officer Van Zweel of Ermelo had instructed a group of Black Cats to attack the offices of human-rights lawyer Steve Ngunwenya. The office was then burnt down.

25/4
Buthelezi knew about secret SADF training

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi knew about the covert South African Defence Force training of 200 'loyal Zulus', according to Brigadier Siphu Moses Mathe, deputy commissioner of the kwaZulu Police.

Giving evidence to the Goldstone commission of inquiry late yesterday, Mathe said he had selected the group to protect Buthelezi and other cabinet ministers. He later said that Buthelezi's right-hand man, MZ Khumalo, had taken over and organised the training and funding for the recruits. He kept the source of training and funding for the men a secret, even from the Inkatha central committee.

At the beginning of the week, Justice Richard Goldstone, sitting with his full commission of five people, announced that the terms of reference for the hearings would be widened. While there was no direct evidence of current funding of violent activities by the SADF or its front organisations, he set up an inquiry into these fronts and the 200 Mkuze trainees.

The hearings continue.

Under cross-examination by Advocate David Sogogot SC, Mathe said that Buthelezi, as minister of police, knew about it.

Mathe also said that the recruits did not have files with the kwaZulu Police, even though President FW de Klerk himself has said that they were legitimately absorbed into the homeland police force after their special training. Mathe said a list of their names, ages and places of origin had been misplaced.

He promised the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, that he would supply the list and a firearm register at the beginning of next week.

● *The Weekly Mail* is represented at the commission by Paul Kennedy, instructed by David Dison. They also represent Lawyers for Human Rights and the Media Defence Trust. David Sogogot SC is instructed by Norman Manom and Peter Harris on behalf of the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Communist Party.

sors, this week named members of the unit involved in killings of African National Congress supporters. He also cited occasions when agents for DMI called Inkatha to pass on warnings that the men were in danger or under threat of arrest.

These men then hid at the Mkuze camp, one of three covert bases described by Mbongeni Khumalo this week as places where Inkatha and DMI or its front companies worked together.

Khumalo, speaking calmly and confidently, gave further details of many of the allegations he had made in *The Weekly Mail*. Lawyers for Inkatha, the police and the SADF reserved their right to cross-examine him.

On Thursday, the commission heard evidence from a member of the Black Cat gang in Ermelo — scene of much violence in the past two years — about reports in *The Weekly Mail* of DMI training of Black Cat members who were also Inkatha members.

Named "Mr A" to protect his identity, he explained how Black Cat members were recruited by Inkatha and, after staying at the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) office in Ermelo, were taken to Ulundi and then the Mkuze training camp. "In the camp, we used beds with RSA painted on the bunks, received physical training, drilling, lectures in politics and such skills as how to abduct people or rescue our friends if attacked by the enemy," he said.

The Black Cats are still led by Chris Ngwenya, now Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman in Ermelo. Of the 32 Black Cats who went for training at Mkuze in 1990, about 25 are still active in Ermelo together with various others that they recruited, "Mr A" said.

Asked why he didn't report their activities to police, he said "The police would simply inform the Black Cats and say I had been to

SOUTH AFRICA has admitted to having enriched uranium to above 90 per cent, according to a report in a specialist nuclear technology trade journal. The significance of this is that uranium so treated is capable of being used in nuclear weapons. The article in *Nuclear Fuel*, printed in Germany, has so far attracted little attention.

This may be the first opening to the true story of Pretoria's quest for a nuclear force.

There has long been speculation that South Africa has manufactured material that can be employed for use in nuclear weapons but Pretoria's admission — made in an initial inventory report to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — would be the first official indication that there was substance to these concerns.

Natural uranium is found in large quantities in South Africa but in its natural form it is not usable as a nuclear explosive. It has to undergo a complex process called enrichment before it can be used as a weapon. South Africa has such facilities in Valindaba in the Transvaal. Until now South Africa has refused to admit that it was enriching uranium to weapons grade levels though there have often been statements indicating that the country has the capability to do so.

Pretoria was required to make such a report to the IAEA as a result of its signature and ratification of the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in October last year. The NPT forbids signatory countries from acquiring nuclear weapons. New members have to provide an inventory of nuclear materials in their possession.

A key question is how much weapons grade material has been produced in South Africa? Nuclear trade analyst Mark Hibbs, who acquired the information for the trade journal, told *The Weekly Mail* that the report remains highly secret and IAEA officials refuse to state whether South Africa has admitted to producing weapons grade material.

Hibbs maintains that "given the present lack of information we cannot state for certain how much enriched uranium Pretoria has produced. Theoretically it is possible that the figure is in the scores of kilograms."

While estimates vary it is generally assumed that 35kg of enriched uranium would be needed to make a weapon, though more sophisticated weapons designs may only require 15kg or less. It is therefore possible that South Africa has manufactured

Yes, SA could build nuclear weapons

A little-known journal reveals that SA admits to enriching uranium to a level capable of use in nuclear weapons.

By **MARTIN NAVIAS**

enough enriched uranium for a significant nuclear force.

A 15 to 25kg device would be enough to make a bomb of the power similar to that dropped by the United States on Hiroshima in 1945.

Analysts have long attempted to estimate how many nuclear weapons South Africa has succeeded in producing. Leading US nuclear proliferation expert Leonard Spector, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, has calculated that South Africa has had the ability since 1981 to produce about 50kg of highly enriched uranium each year at the Valindaba pilot enrichment plant in the Transvaal. From this plant alone South Africa could have during the 1980s manufactured material for between 20 and 30 nuclear weapons.

In order to have produced so much South Africa would have had to have worked the plant at full capacity all the time. However, it is unlikely that this was ever done. The site was shut in 1990.

Pretoria also built a far larger enrichment plant at Valindaba. This semi-commercial scale facility was in fact 30 times larger than the pilot enrichment plant and while this does not mean that it could have produced 30 times the amount of enrichment uranium,

it could have significantly upgraded the amount of output.

There is an enormous range of calculations that have to be considered when making even a rough estimate of South Africa's nuclear arsenal. All that can be said with confidence is that the capability was there for significant nuclear weapons production to have taken place.

Both enrichment facilities at Valindaba have been outside the scope of international safeguards and their true production rates have not been known. The IAEA will have to check the veracity of the South African report by making their own inspections of the plants. Whether they will ever be fully satisfied that they know the full scope and history of South Africa's enriched uranium production is hard to tell.

Why South Africa would ever have wanted to produce such weapons is far from clear. Analysts tend to agree that the motivation was more related to issues of status than purely military considerations. There were certainly no obvious targets against which to deliver nuclear weapons.

South Africa's nuclear arsenal possibly consists primarily of gravity bombs, though nuclear artillery shells cannot be ruled out. There were also suggestions in 1989 and 1990 that the rocket tests near Arniston indicated that Pretoria was also interested in a nuclear missile delivery system. The South African Defence Force appears to have shelved its missile plans.

It is possible that by the middle of the year we may have a fuller picture of South Africa's nuclear material production efforts. There will undoubtedly emerge strong pressures on the IAEA to make public their findings. International efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons have been gaining pace over the past months, and many analysts will demand to see how much South Africa was able to do and, significantly, who was helping the country do it.

Important questions will also be whether South Africa imported low enriched uranium and from which countries and whether there were any foreign individuals, companies or countries involved with South Africa's nuclear programme. It is reasonable to assume that some will be most embarrassed by the findings.

● **Martin Navias is a lecturer in the Department of War Studies, Kings College, London.**

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FORMER Civil Co-operation Bureau hit-squad members Abram "Slang" van Zyl and Ferdie Barnard have recently been hired as agents in a bitter multi-million rand dispute between Nampak and one of its former executives. Both sides have made allegations of strong-arm tactics.

Both Nampak and its former chief executive, Adrian Barker, say Van Zyl's services were retained by a private investigator employed by the packing giant to keep Barker under surveillance.

But each side accuses the other of having hired Barnard.

Pat Barker, wife of Adrian, says Barnard confessed last year that he had been brought in by his former colleague, Van Zyl, to carry out a "campaign of terror" against Barker, and signed an affidavit to this effect.

Nampak, however, says it has had no connection with Barnard. A Nampak spokesman refers to an affidavit by Van Zyl saying that Barnard was, in fact, employed by Barker.

Ex-CCB hit men add to bitter Nampak feud

W/many 7/2 - 13/2/92

(254)

Claims that hit men are involved in a sinister 'vendetta' have surfaced in the feud between Nampak and a former top executive. By GAVIN EVANS and PHILIPPA GARSON

The Barkers say over the past 18 months they have faced a series of death threats, obscene phone calls, constant surveillance, a 24-hour phone tap and an attempt on the life of one of their bodyguards. They add that Barnard said he had been instructed to fire a shotgun into the back window of Adrian Barker's Porsche.

Pat Barker says their lawyer, Eli Judes, is in possession of four of Barnard's affidavits, detailing the illegal campaign against them.

"We had a string of death threats at all hours of the night, scores of dirty phone calls, threats to kidnap our children, the wheel nuts of my car and of other people

connected to us have been loosened, the car of one of our bodyguards was bumped off the road, leaving the man seriously injured, and Ferdie Barnard

admitted he was assigned to kill Adrian," said Pat Barker.

Van Zyl and Barnard are self-confessed ex-CCB agents. The Harms Commission last year found Van Zyl was implicated in a range of criminal activities.

Nampak acknowledges it commissioned Mark Hecht of Catalyst Corporate Research to investigate Barker. Hecht, in turn, employed Incom Investigators, mentioned in the Harms Commission as a CCB front company, owned by Van Zyl. Nampak denies any involvement in harassing the Barkers.

According to a Nampak legal representative, Hecht and company attorney

Richard Braithwaite have received threatening and abusive phone calls.

Nampak has also produced photographs of Barker's bodyguards standing outside Nampak headquarters, armed with pump-action shotguns, with a helicopter hovering overhead.

Pat Barker confirms the incident, saying she hired the bodyguards and helicopter to protect her husband when he entered the company's premises last year, because she was concerned about his safety.

It is clear that 47-year-old Barker was a major player in Nampak and in the industry. His activities—whether illegal or legitimate—generated plenty of heat in his former company.

Barker, who now owns a rival company, Rebel Packing, was with Nampak for 27 years. He was chief executive of the company's corrugated division and a director of 18 companies in the Metal-box, Nampak and Barlows groups, chairman of the Corrugated Association of South Africa and a member of the board of the International Corrugated Association.

The dispute began almost two years ago when Barker set up his own company and, according to Nampak, illegally channelled company funds into its coffers—a charge that led to his dismissal from Nampak on August 27, 1990.

The Barkers deny there was any fraud or breach of fiduciary duty involved and argue that they won, with costs, a civil case in connection with the matter.

"Barker was taking secret commissions and channelling his cut into a close corporation he owned," said a Nampak legal representative. He says there are "two civil actions pending against Barker for the recovery of funds."

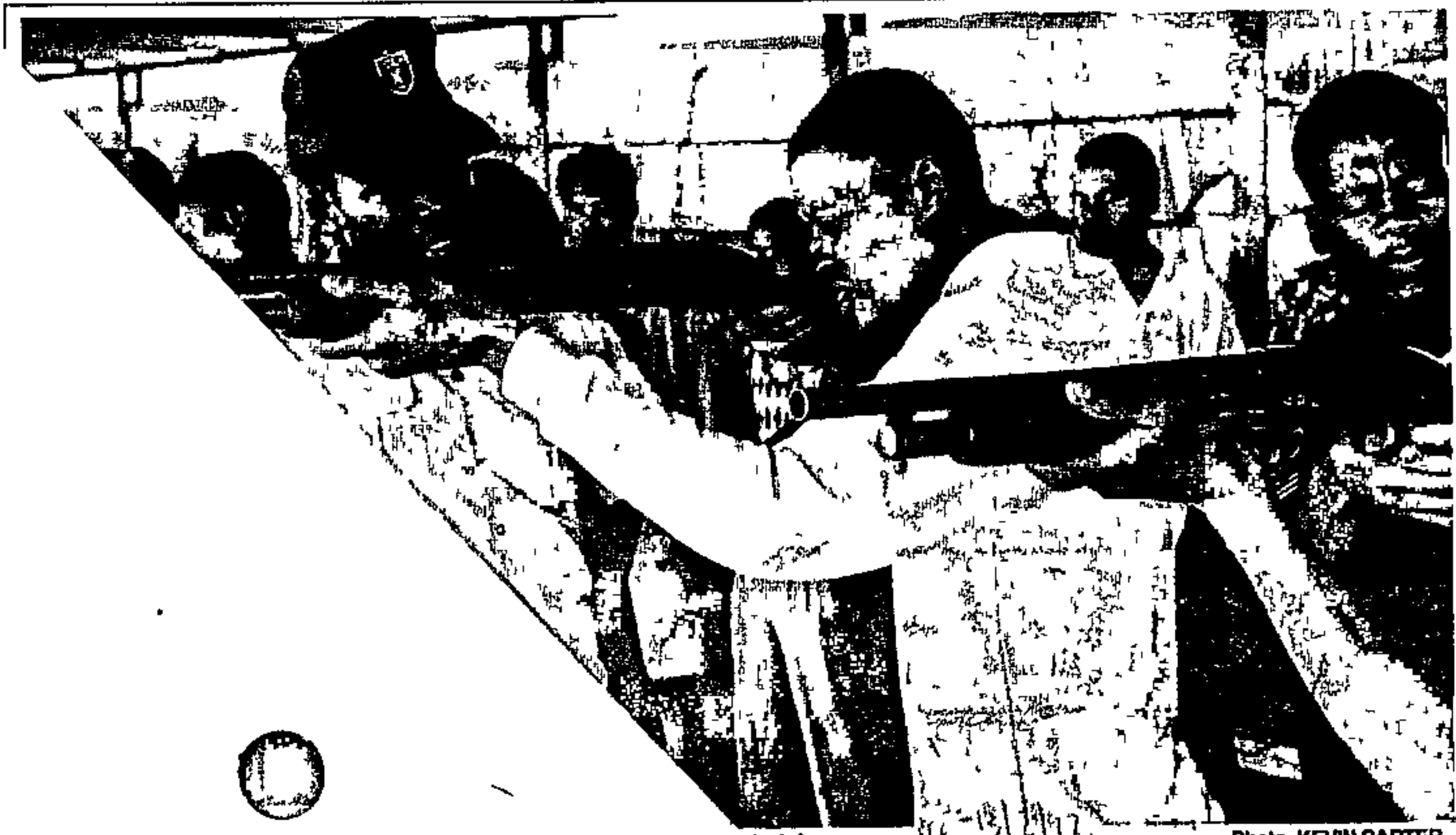
Barker is out on R50 000 bail and will appear in the Rand Supreme Court on April 7 in connection with allegations of fraud and theft involving more than R2-million. The Barkers say the case has been postponed seven times in a year, and there is still no charge sheet.

In June 1990, shortly after Adrian Barker won Barlow's Trophy of the Year award, he had a heart attack. She believes circumstances surrounding the attack were "suspicious" since her husband, a haemophiliac, was not a heart-attack candidate. Top executives, she says, "were at the hospital long before my own family. They wanted... to beat him into submission because he was making money. He went from strength to strength and they cut him off because of jealousy—we stole nothing."

She says that in addition to the dispute around the close corporation, a possible cause of the "vendetta" is that it was her husband who leaked information to the Congress of South African Trade Unions that the offices of the Paper Printing and Allied Workers' Union were being bugged by the company in 1990. This illegal electronic surveillance was exposed by the union, and its cessation later became one of the demands in the 1990 Nampak strike.

Responding to this, a Nampak representative said "the leaking of information about bugs occurred after Barker was suspended", though he acknowledged that Barker did "threaten to inform the unions about the bugs."

Nampak spokesman Gavin Duffy described the allegations as part of a "campaign to discredit us", adding that claims that the company was using CCB agents were "all a fiction."



training camp

Photo KEVIN CARTER

guard stations

(286) (274) (269)
 Inkhata, had been sent to Springbok's De Deur training centre from Natal. Asked whether they were recruiting Inkhata members from the province, he said "This is quite correct," adding that he believed that "all Zulus are Inkhata".

At the time *The Weekly Mail* interviewed three Springbok security guards who said that some of the Inkhata trainees had taken part in battles in Alexandra.

Inkhata members were an "elite" group who were "aggressive", and "different from their fellow Zulus".

The SADF and De Deur training centre were these days... these days...

The South African Defence Force helped the Labour Party fight and win three by-elections, as part of its secret countrywide drive to promote "moderate" political organisations.

Hard information that a department of military intelligence (DMI) front provided electioneering training for dozens of party workers over the period of a year is yet another setback for the beleaguered LP, which last week lost its majority in the House of Representatives in a no-confidence vote.

Party leader Allan Hendrickse last week told a media briefing that he strongly condemned SADF "meddling in black politics" He could not be contacted yesterday, but sources insist that DMI front Adult Education Consultants (AEC) offered the training free of charge. This suggests that the party leadership knew who was behind it.

Sources say that AEC boss Dr Louis Pasques decided that the LP needed help in fighting a by-election at Bokkeveld, near Ceres, in 1988. The training, by as many as eight AEC staffers, provided the model for other by-election campaigns that year in Alra Park and Natal Mid-East.

In all three polls, the LP won handsomely. Cliff Nasson was returned in Bokkeveld, AJ Roper, since a defector to the National Party, won in Alra Park; and Willie White was returned in the Natal constituency.

Nasson confirmed this week he had

The SADF helped LP to fight elections

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attended a weekend seminar in Cape Town in 1987 organised by AEC. Party members who attended the course were taught "how to sell the party", how to register voters and generally run their campaigns "right up to election day", Nasson said.

The Weekly Mail possesses a copy of an SADF-printed certificate awarded to party organisers who successfully completed the electioneering course. It also has copies of the training programme, dealing with such topics as the task of the organiser, pamphleteering and fund-raising.

In the 1988 by-election, Nasson trounced his opponent, Eddie Langeveld of the opposition United Democratic Party, by what he recalled was a majority of more than 4 500. He said Langeveld had almost

lost his deposit.

Nasson said that almost all the LP's branches and regions had similar courses provided for them, and that "as far as he knew", the party had paid for AEC's services.

Sources say the LP was in no position to do so, and in fact approached AEC to raise funds for it while the training was under way.

Halfway through the interview, Nasson, a former teacher, suddenly insisted that he was incorrect in saying AEC ran the courses — information he had earlier volunteered without any prompting.

"It was some other organisation .. I can't remember the name. It was definitely not Adult Education Consultants." He then asked whether *The Weekly Mail* had published articles about AEC placing the organisation "in a negative light".

Nasson said he said he had never met AEC's Pasques.

"All I know is that Dr Pasques once addressed a national executive committee meeting of the Labour Party."

Asked whether he believed the course had affected the outcome of the election, Nasson said. "I don't think so — we couldn't use many of their strategies. They were of an American style."

He could not remember which aspects of the training had proved unsuitable.



Allan Hendrickse

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Ex-SA diplomat in think-tank

W/Mail 12-13/2/92
By DREW FORREST

A MIDRAND-based political consultant, paid R7,5-million by the South African government to campaign against Swapo, has been named as Pretoria's pointman in a European centre-right economic think tank.

Former South African diplomat Sean Cleary, now managing director of Strategic Concepts at Midrand, has been named by *The Guardian* as a key figure in the International Association for Co-operation and Development (Acoda), an organisation founded by centre-right European politicians ostensibly to promote "balanced" economic development in southern Africa.

The Weekly Mail has also learnt that Cleary was associated with the government's internal "hearts and minds" campaign, addressing a broad staff meeting of Adult Education Consultants, a department of military intelligence-spawned "contra-mobilisation" outfit, in Pretoria, as well as sharing a platform with AEC's boss at a seminar for officers of the army's Communications Operations (Comops).

Cleary, once employed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and later director of the administrator general's office in Windhoek in the early 1980s, received R7,5-million from Pretoria to promote Namibia's South African-backed transitional government.

The Guardian says he helped found a lobbying company in London called Strategic Network International (SNI), which vigorously campaigned to discredit Swapo. Using the same offices in Westminster, SNI had become Acoda's representatives in London.



Sean Cleary Photo: R BOTHA, Business Day

It adds that the same pattern has been repeated in Acoda's offices in Johannesburg, Windhoek, Bonn and Paris. Acoda's Paris office is shared by Interaction International, which renegade military intelligence officer Nico Basson claims is controlled by the SADE and South African Foreign Affairs Ministry to promote Unita in Angola. Cleary is known to have strong ties with Unita boss Jonas Savimbi.

Backed by a number of respected British politicians and academics, including Tory MP John Biffen and former European Parliament president Lord Plumb of Coleshill, Acoda has sponsored trips to southern Africa for European MPs, arranging seminars and hosting dinners.

It is seen by some MPs as part of Pretoria's broader push to win the lion's share of investment and aid for South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

This week *The Weekly Mail* learned that Cleary was a key speaker a five-

day seminar for all AEC members at the Espada Hotel in Pretoria in January 1988. AEC's mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their "training".

Former AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques denied any direct contact between AEC and Cleary, but admitted he had shared a platform with the latter at the Saldanha military college in 1988, at a training course for Comops officers.

Confirming that he had addressed the AEC seminar, on "South Africa: a First World within a rising Third World", for a fee of R300, Cleary said the course was one of scores he gave to corporate, parastatal and academic audiences between 1986 and 1991.

He knew Pasques from Namibia, and was aware of his SADE contacts, but did not know he was employed by military intelligence.

Cleary denied being a "key figure" in Acoda, saying his company was the latter's honorary representative in South Africa. Neither Acoda nor any member of its international advisory board received money from the companies with which he was associated, "nor were the companies paid by Acoda for the honorary services they rendered".

Cleary was also involved in last year's national peace process, apparently as chairman of the working group on a code of conduct for political parties. "He was nominally a business representative," said a business source this week. "But he was not part of the regular business crowd. Our impression was that he was keeping an eye on things for the government."

CCB hard men hired to settle company row

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TWO former hit-squad agents, Abram "Slang" van Zyl and Ferdie Barnard, were hired as strong-arm men to settle an ungentlemanly multi-million rand dispute between a large corporation and a sacked executive.

Both the packaging giant Nampak, and Adrian Barker, former boss of the corrugated packing division, agree that the dispute between them involved some foul tactics.

What they disagree on is who hired the hit-men ... and who "terrorised" whom.

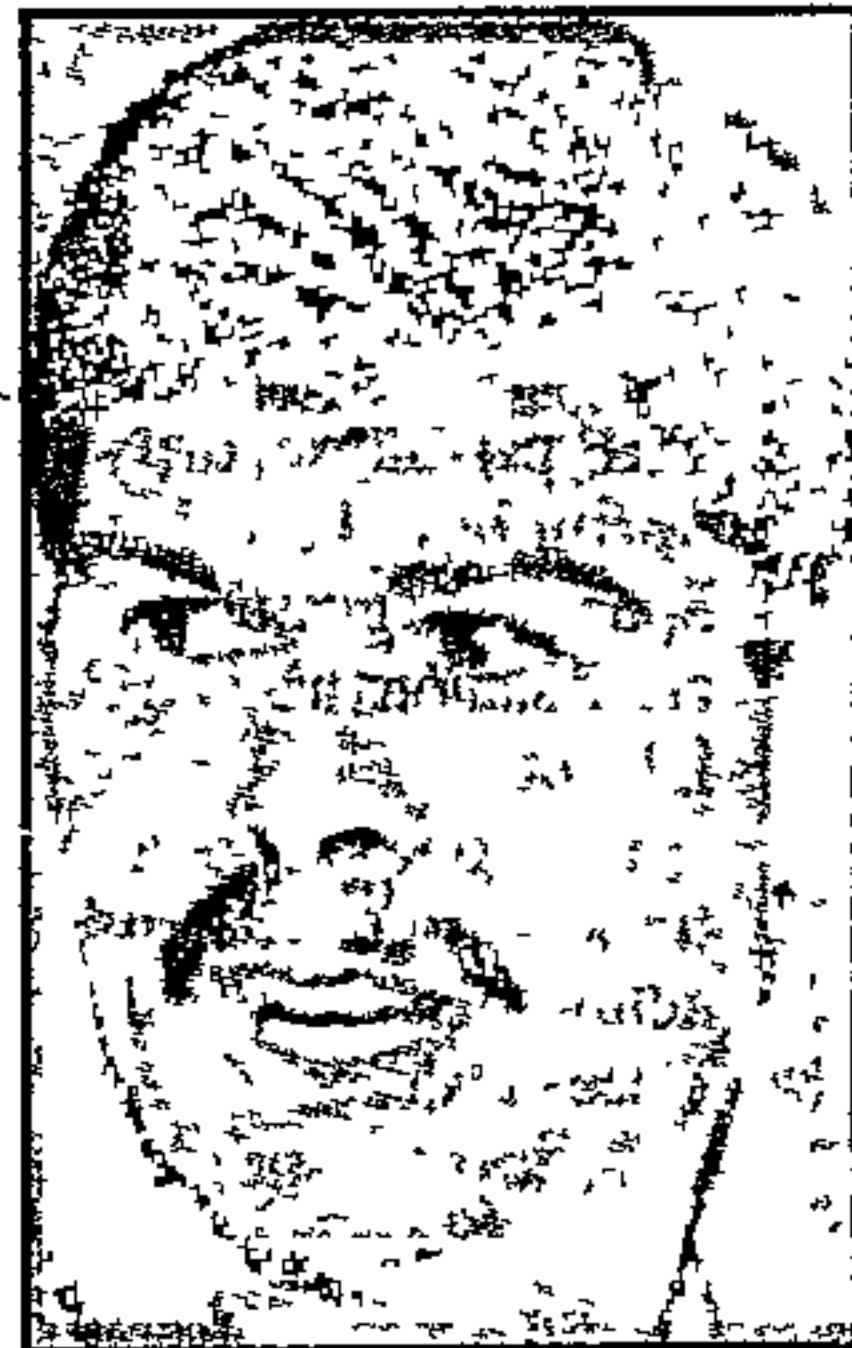
The Barker family say over the past 18 months they have faced a series of death threats, obscene phone calls, constant surveillance, a 24-hour phone tap and an attempt on the life of one of their bodyguards.

They add that ex-Civil Co-operation Bureau hit-man Ferdie Barnard told

them he had been instructed to fire a shotgun into the back window of Barker's Porsche.

Nampak acknowledge that the notorious Barnard, mentioned in the Harms Commission, was involved, but say he was employed by Barker. They also claim to have received threatening and abusive calls.

Nampak say they commissioned a middle-man to investigate Barker, who in turn, employed a CCB front company, owned by another prominent CCB man, "Slang" van Zyl. But Nampak deny any involvement in harassing the Barkers.



'Slang' van Zyl

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A purely professional army is not viable for SA

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2/10/92

THE notion of purely professional armed forces for SA is becoming a very popular one in many circles. But while professional forces seem to offer advantages, they are not a viable option for SA.

Firstly, professional armed forces are very expensive in cash terms. A country like SA cannot afford to maintain professional armed forces at an adequate strength. To maintain forces at some lesser strength that is inadequate either to deter aggression or defeat an attack it cannot do, would be false economy of the worst order.

Secondly, professional armed forces are very expensive in people terms. Today the armed forces — even the less high-tech army — need men with technical and leadership aptitude, even in the lower ranks. These are people already critically scarce. Purely professional forces would draw an unaffordable number of these key people out of the economy for the major part of their active lives.

A professional air force and a pro-

fessional navy are possible. Indeed, both are already largely manned by professionals. The problem lies in the army which is, by its very nature, highly manpower intensive. Any thought of maintaining a fully professional army must be put out of our minds altogether — unless we want to go the "Third World" route of an army intended only to keep the people in line.

A purely conscript army would also not meet the defence needs of SA. It would be cheaper in both cash and people than a purely professional army, but would still be ruinously expensive if maintained at anywhere near adequate strength.

The solution lies in a concept essentially similar to that which is already in place a small standing force, strong enough to deal with unexpected threats and problems, backed up by a strong reserve force — citizen force — that can be mobilised in time of war or national emergency. This is a system that has served the neutral nations of Europe very well for many years.

ning the citizen force. That will almost certainly demand retaining some form of conscription.

The concept of a volunteer reserve is attractive, but experience has shown such organisations to have very high personnel turbulence, typically resulting in an almost complete turnover in the lower ranks every three years. That would be an expensive exercise.

It would be more practical to retain limited conscription to ensure keeping the citizen force fully manned. Given such a system, one could then also incorporate a mandatory period of citizen force service in most short service and some medium service contracts, ensuring a steady flow of experienced specialists and leaders to the citizen force.

National service would thus return to its original function — to keep the citizen force manned, not to man the standing force nor to fill administrative posts. All young SA men would be liable for conscription for a period of training and service in the citizen force. The armed forces

would ballot just enough men each year to keep the citizen force manned.

With the complex posts filled by former short service men, the training period of the conscripts could possibly be shortened. One could also look at shortening citizen force service, perhaps to five years. Over time it might also prove possible to find sufficient volunteers, together with former short service personnel, to man the citizen force without drawing in any conscripts.

While this system would use fewer conscripts for shorter periods of service, some form of alternative service will still need to be provided for any conscientious objectors who may be balloted.

A system along these lines would enable SA to maintain adequately strong armed forces, without spending too much money on them or devoting too many scarce people to them.

□ Heitman is SA correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly.

HELMOED-ROMER HEITMAN

The army's standing force should be manned as far as possible by career soldiers and men on medium and short service contracts.

Medium service (10 to 12 years) personnel could fill many of the army's middle-rank slots during their service, and then go on to a full civilian career. One might offer state-funded retraining as a part of the contract package.

Short service (two to 10 years) personnel would fill a variety of posts from tank gunner through junior NCO or officer. They could be offered bursaries towards tertiary education as a part of their contracts.

This mix allows all posts needing longer training to be filled by properly trained personnel without straining the career pyramid. That leaves the question of man-

LETTERS

Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities

of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than \$1 billion (about R2,8 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than \$700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

US arms exports to SA are prohibited by both US law and, following the binding arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1976, by international law

Denied

According to the Africa Fund's lawyers, a formal request for documents relating to the 20 ton arms shipment was made under the Freedom of Information Act in June 1991. The Act can be used by any US citizen to obtain otherwise secret information from any government department

The government can only deny such a request for cogent reasons pertaining to US national security, or for a limited number of other reasons

The June 1991 request was

denied by the Commerce Department, but on August 14 the Africa Fund claims it made an appeal to Mr Mosbacher personally — a procedure allowed under the Freedom of Information Act — and that this, too, was rejected.

Now, a judge will have to determine whether the reasons for the decisions taken by the department and by Mr Mosbacher are valid under the Act

If he determines that the material was wrongfully denied, the documents will have to be publicly surrendered

Yesterday the Africa Fund's lawyers said they had alerted the Commerce Department to the arms shipment in November 1990. When no action appeared to have been taken, attempts were made to obtain documents routinely filed by exporters with the Commerce Department

Mr Mosbacher, who is soon to leave his post to head President Bush's re-election campaign, has 30 days in which to respond to the lawsuit.

Gr
be

Probe into violence linked to camps

Political Staff STAR 5/2/92

CAPE TOWN — A special committee has been appointed to urgently investigate allegations of violence and intimidation by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the South African Defence Force.

This was announced by Mr Justice R J Goldstone in Cape Town yesterday when he opened public hearings of the Goldstone Commission into Political Violence and Intimidation. The four-man committee will report its findings to the commission

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However, the memorandum did contain serious allegations of violence and intimidation committed recently by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the Defence Force.

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Evidence

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lo and two members of the Black Cats whose identity they have requested to be withheld from the public"

The committee will start hearing the evidence today.

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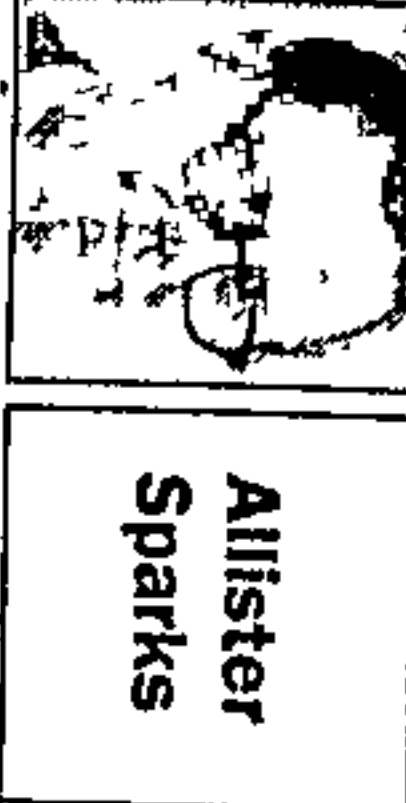
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SA needs a peace and productivity call-up

STAR 5/12/92

254



Allister Sparks

THERE is only one valid argument against the case I made last week for scrapping military conscription. This is that it would add significantly to our swelling problem of unemployment. Thousands of conscripts would go on to the labour market a year sooner than they do now.

It is a poor reason to keep a large army: square-bashing is singularly unproductive employment. But it means there will be resistance to the idea of reducing the size of the Defence Force.

Indeed the pressure is going to be for its enlargement instead, with demands that the ANC's military arm, Umkhonto we Sizwe, be integrated into the SADF, just as the liberation armies were in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

It will be hard to resist this pressure. In the first place it is essential that the military should reflect the new political dispensation as it emerges. On top of which these returning guerrillas will not be easy to absorb into other sectors of the economy. The ANC has a primary commitment to them and, with a na-

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Then again there are tens of thousands of young school drop-outs, casualties of the great uprisings of the '80s with their school boycotts, clashes with the authorities and life on the run. A generation of young "comrades" who missed out on their education and parental control and who now represent a social problem to themselves and their communities.

How can this "lost generation" be stabilised and reintegrated? One can foresee that military service may appear an attractive proposition to a new South African regime as a way to absorb these young people.

The present system of all young white males having to do a year's national service will in any event have to change and be deracialised. So instead of scrapping national service, one can foresee that there will be pressure to widen it to include all races. To the extent that this would

discipline a wild and alienated element of the population, ease unemployment and the concomitant growth in the crime rate, it would probably receive a lot of popular support.

But it would run counter to any policy of demilitarisation and the gaining of a peace dividend. It would mean a larger rather than a smaller army, and large armies cannot be kept inactive indefinitely. Countries with large armies invariably feel a need sooner or later to put them to use.

So let me suggest an alternative. Instead of national service South Africa should consider a form of non-military service to the nation, a peace corps instead of an army, in which young men and women spend their year not on parade grounds and learning how to use weapons, but carrying out public works projects.

It is a concept that could be expanded to absorb many of the unemployed, in the manner of Roosevelt's New Deal projects during the Great Depression of the '30s, or even the South African Railways which became an employer of last resort for "poor whites" during those years.

National service performed in that way would not be non-productive, as military service is, but would make a major contribution to economic development.

One can imagine, for example, projects that would extend the electricity supply network, and clean water, to every community in South Africa. This is a country that generates more electricity than the rest of Africa combined, yet only one-third of South African homes are electrified. Get them all electrified and the quality of life, and productivity of the population, will be transformed.

I have a picture in my mind that captures the essence of our country's skewed economics. It is of a rural African woman trudging across the veld with a huge bundle of firewood on her head,

passing as she goes under one of those mighty Eskom power lines that span the land.

She walks up to a dozen kilometres a day, that bent and weary woman, aged before her time by the exhausting task of gathering the world's most primitive and wasteful energy source to sustain her family, while above her the world's most modern, economic and efficient power supply surges unattainably by.

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It is a journey with waste at both turning points, at one the waste of ecological destruction, at the other the waste of inefficiency as the wood fire dissipates 80 percent of its energy into the air and cannot even provide sufficient light for schoolchildren to study by after sunset.

In economic terms it is a wicked waste of an ecological resource and of productive human energy. In human terms it turns people, women especially, into beasts of burden and stunts the growth of

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Public works programmes may not be the answer to all our socioeconomic deformities, but they could help. They could change the quality of life for the underclass, put money in the pockets of thousands of unemployed, and by increasing consumer purchasing power help to stimulate economic recovery.

Their shortcoming, of course, is that they do not last. When the programme is completed the workers are unemployed again. There is no substitute for sustained economic growth to pull a country out of stagnation. But public works programmes can provide relief at critical periods, they can cushion the worst effects of a recession and help to get a growth trend started again, as Roosevelt's New Deal did, and they can leave behind structural achievements of lasting value. They are certainly a helluva lot better than learning to shoot people and blow up bridges. □

**Meyer refuses
to answer** (254)
STAR 5/2/92
query on CCB

The Minister of Defence, Roelf Meyer, refused to answer a question on the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) in the House of Assembly yesterday on the grounds that the matter was still being investigated by the Attorney-General and was therefore sub judice.

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) asked whether a certain person, whose name had been furnished to the South African Defence Force for purposes of the reply, had been identified by the CCB as a potential threat to State security, and if so, when and for what reasons.

In a written reply, Mr Meyer said the findings of the Harms Commission had been referred to the A-G for further investigation — Sapa

Probe into violence linked to camps

Political Staff STAR 5/2/92

(254)

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'SADF and IFP trainees still in Kwazulu service'

Son/L 6/2-12/2/92
A GROUP of about 200 people trained at an SA Defence Force camp in the Caprivi Strip and later at an Inkatha facility, Mkuze, was still in the Kwazulu police and government service, Mr Mbongewi Khumalo, former Inkatha political lecturer, told the Goldstone Commission on Wednesday.

Giving evidence to a committee sitting to hear allegations of the SADF funding companies sponsoring violence, Khumalo said at least one of the people was up to a month ago paid a salary from one of the alleged front companies, Creed Consultants.

An Inkatha national youth organiser in 1988, Khumalo said he was told by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's personal secretary, Mr MZ Khumalo, to meet Mr Guy Boardman of Creed Consultants in Pinetown, who wanted him to liaise between the IFP and Creed.

Khumalo trained men at the Amatikulu Youth Camp in Kwazulu which was still being used as a police facility. He instructed them in politics for about two weeks.

The hearing continues — Sapa

Inkatha trained by SADF - claim

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Soweto 6/2/92



Former Inkatha Freedom Party member Mr Bongani Khumalo arriving at the second day hearing of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry.

ABOUT 200 hand-picked Inkatha members were flown in an SA Defence Force aircraft to the Caprivi strip for military training, the Goldstone Commission was told yesterday.

This was contained in evidence by former Inkatha member Mr Mbongeni Khumalo at a public sitting of the commission in Cape Town.

His evidence was read into the record by an advocate, Mr JJ du Toit.

Khumalo said the Inkatha members were trained at a base named Hippo by SADF personnel members and a Mr Guy Boardman.

They were instructed in the handling of weapons, urban guerilla warfare, unarmed combat, winning the support of local

populations, identifying ANC or UDF members and persuading residents to be hostile and aggressive towards ANC members.

The training and instruction of the group was arranged and organised by Creed Consultants CC, of which Boardman allegedly was a member.

Trainees

Khumalo said trainees were paid from a secret account held at a Durban bank.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his personal assistant, Mr MZ Khumalo, had signing powers.

Mr Chris Ngwenya, head of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, became directly involved in organising and carrying out acts of violence with members of the Black Cats and became leader of the group.

Let's build confidence in new SA

Slaves 16/2/92

IMAGINE this: four US army officers arrive at a Soviet military base to inspect a military exercise involving 16 000 troops and 425 tanks

They are permitted access to air and ground transport to view the manoeuvre, and leave the Soviet Union satisfied that the force levels given in the Soviets' prior notification of the exercise have not been exceeded.

It may be surprising to learn that this event is not fictional. What is even more surprising is that it occurred in August 1987, well before the thaw in the Cold War.

The event was, in fact, only one example of the "confidence-building measures" jointly agreed on by Nato and the Warsaw Pact to reduce the risks of armed conflict in Europe due to a misunderstanding or miscalculation

Since the early 70s, confidence-building measures

LAURIE NATHAN suggests a step-by-step way to bring South Africa's former armed combatants together

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have been widely applied — typically between two or more countries whose adversarial relations have assumed military proportions.

The South African situation, in which previously antagonistic armed forces exist within the same country, is obviously quite different. Nevertheless, it should be possible to design confidence-building measures to meet these circumstances

Although the ANC and the National Party are engaged in negotiations around the establishment of a new constitution and dispensation, there is great suspicion on both sides about the intentions and activities of each

other's armed forces. The purpose of the confidence-building measures is to enhance trust in leaders and the rank-and-file over the transition process, to reduce mistrust between the two armies and to prepare the armed forces for integration.

There are a number of steps which could be taken. For example, senior officers from both sides could enter into a process of formal discussion around a mutually agreed agenda

The two armies could introduce "orientation programmes" to help their members adapt to the new political circumstances. The two armies could pub-

lically agree to a set of values for the new defence force, which each has already endorsed in principle.

Military representatives could be invited to visit each other's bases and inspect each other's facilities. The SADF could invite MK members to participate in technical and officer-training courses at military colleges. Rank-and-file members could engage in joint cultural or sporting events

Many, if not all, of these measures may seem extremely difficult to implement in the current atmosphere of mistrust. Yet the point of confidence-building measures is precisely to break down mistrust.

Laurie Nathan is coordinator of the Project for Peace and Security at UCT's Centre for Inter-group Studies.

SA Pressured to curb arms sales

RAQ 15/1/92

THE United States has put diplomatic pressure on South Africa to stop its international arms sales and scale down its missile manufacturing capacity.

This message was carried at talks this week between US Ambassador Mr William Swing and officials from Washington on the one side and Pretoria's US Ambassador, Mr Harry Schwarz, Department of Foreign Affairs director general Mr Neil van Heerden and Armscor officials on the other.

The South African delegation apparently gave the Americans mixed signals

Faced with having to retrench 5 000 employees within two months, Armscor and hawks in the South African ranks were reluctant to abide by the US request. They preferred Pretoria and Washington to agree to disagree.

But Foreign Affairs officials, mindful of the need for South Africa to win international respect, were keen to scale down Armscor sales and abide by US wishes. This faction made it clear Pretoria had acceded to the non-proliferation treaty it signed last year and had undergone an inspection of its arms-selling network.

Armscor described leaks from the talks as "speculation" and declined to comment further. US government sources in Pretoria yesterday said the US routinely held discussions with governments around the world on arms proliferation.

America has openly accused Armscor of breaking the Missile Technology Control Regime created by the US and six other countries in 1987 to restrict the proliferation of missiles and related technology. It restricts transfer of missiles and

MICHAEL MORRIS and MARTIN CHALLENGER, Weekend Argus Political Staff

Acceding to ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ US request may restore world respect

missile-related technology capable, at least, of delivering a 500kg payload to a target 300km away. It is understood the talks focused on advice from the Americans to the South Africans on how to wind down their seige arms industry and gain entry into the club of respectable arms dealers.

US and South African government sources dismissed Press speculation that Washington was trying to curb Armscor's weapons production in case a future ANC government adopted a hostile stance towards the US.

America is concerned about the ANC's links with Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. But the US spokesman said "The non-proliferation discussions have nothing to do with South Africa's internal domestic politics. They are related to our concern about limiting, around the world, the proliferation of lethal technology."

The talks this week were held in South Africa because Pretoria feared Armscor officials might not be welcome in America in the light of a case before the Philadelphia court where 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African com-

panies — Armscor, Kentron and the Barlow Rand subsidiary Fuchs Electronics — stand accused of running a multi-billion rand arms smuggling ring from 1978 to 1989 to break international arms sanctions.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the discussions formed part of continuing consultations held with a number of countries to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation.

Mr Schwarz said South Africa wanted to achieve greater international respectability and "the discussions about arms reduction are part of that objective."

South Africa was speaking to America on arms reduction because America had taken the lead on non-proliferation.

"We covered a wide range of arms and weaponry proliferation in our talks," Mr Schwarz said.

"This is part of our desire to re-enter the world of international respectability, particularly in relation to arms control, and to be of good standing in the international community when it comes to arms control."

The talks will continue

■ The US government has also firmly denied speculation that it was involved in the building of the R980-million Botswana air field building project.

US spokesmen yesterday said they had no plans to use the air base against a future South African government and had no access agreement with Botswana. Also, the US had no strategic need to monitor events in South Africa now or in the future.

Anglo America's construction arm, LTA, is involved in the project which is being financed by loans from France.

(254) (MB)

Focus on

Buthelezi's

W/Mant. 14/2 - 20/2/92

main man

Weekly Mail Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi's right-hand man, MZ Khumalo, is to come under public scrutiny for the first time when the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry reconvenes later this month

Khumalo, who has avoided the media since he emerged as the man responsible for the extensive links between Inkatha and the security police and the department of military intelligence (DMI) and was forced to resign from his position as Buthelezi's assistant, will face extensive cross-examination

This week Khumalo found one of the Goldstone witnesses, Mbongeni Khumalo, and confronted him. Mbongeni Khumalo, a former Inkatha official, had been living at a secret venue since deciding to go public about Inkatha's links with the security forces. MZ Khumalo, however, located him and warned him that he was lucky not to have been killed while living in Ulundi.

Also under scrutiny will be the secret Inkatha account run by MZ Khumalo and Buthelezi. Mr Justice R Goldstone has subpoenaed full details of the account for the past two years from First National Bank in Durban.

Since the account was used for the payment of money from the police and South African Defence Force to Inkatha, the records could provide the first full account of the extent of covert support for Inkatha. It could also show the extent to which Buthelezi himself was aware of this activity.

The judge has also ordered the DMI front companies that are still operating — and who have been accused of an involvement in township violence — to present their books and records.

US wants SA arms production cut

Political Staff

THE United States is pressuring South Africa to cut back on arms production, it emerged yesterday.

Official sources of both countries confirmed that high-level talks on the non-proliferation of arms had taken place between the two governments.

A US Information Service statement released from Pretoria yesterday said that "any non-proliferation discussions we may be pursuing here" were related to "our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies".

It denied that the talks had anything to do with US fears about the policies of a new South African government.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement last night that "discussions

CT 15/2/92
took place this week with a US delegation concerning the issue of non-proliferation".

"These discussions form part of continuing consultations which are being held with a number of countries," he said, adding that they were designed to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation.

'Political damage'

A US embassy source, asked if the US was pressuring South Africa to curb arms sales, said: "We are holding discussions with governments around the world — including Pretoria — on arms proliferation. We do not go into details of these diplomatic discussions"

He was reacting to claims by security

sources that the US was deeply involved in contingency plans to contain political damage that may occur to the West from a change of government in South Africa.

The ANC's Mr Saki Macozoma said specific responses could be made only once talks had been held with the US government

He said that talk about power in South Africa getting into the "wrong hands" was very disturbing and asked whether "it is possible for it (the US) to genuinely support democratic transition in South Africa".

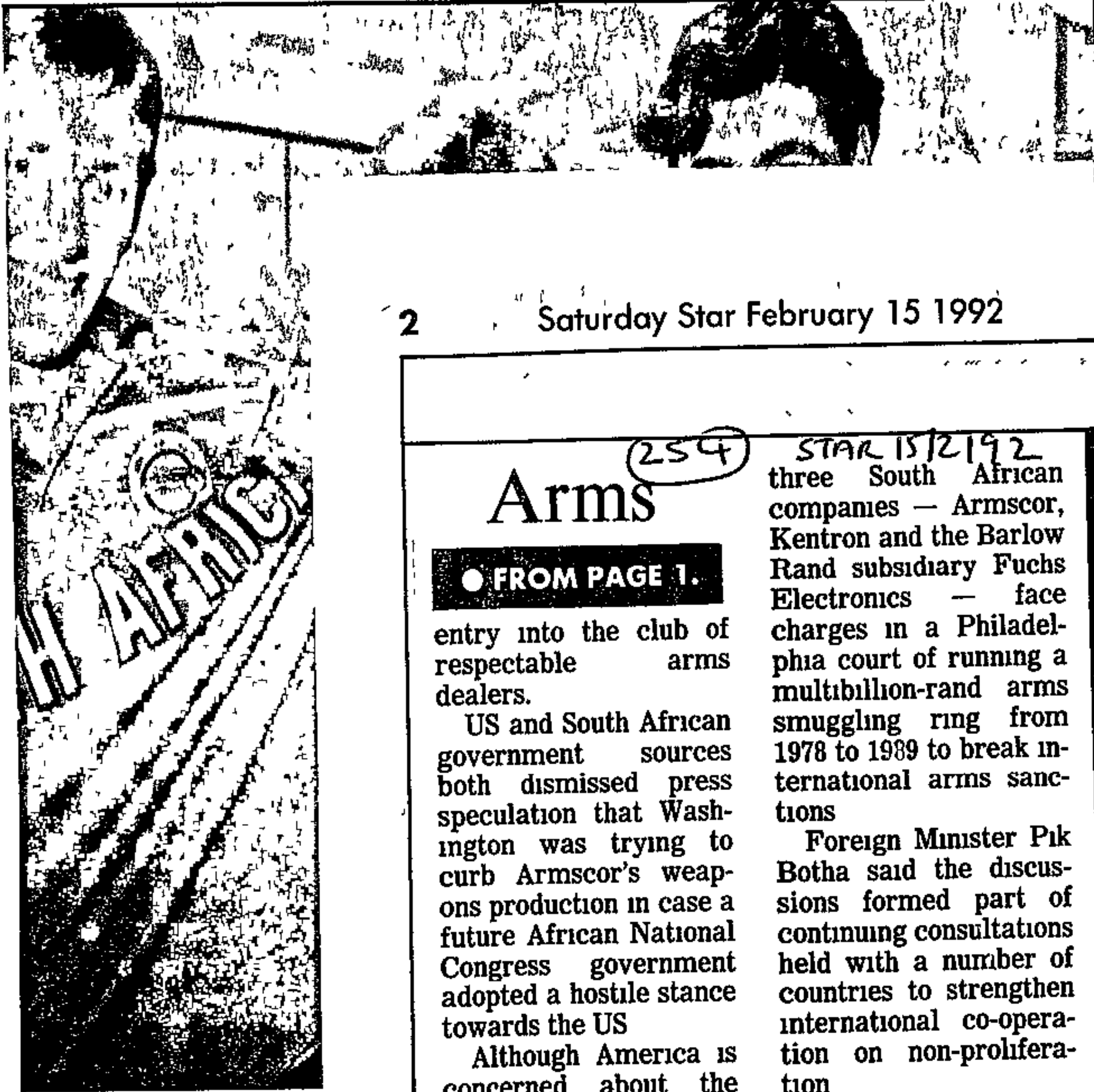
In a statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs denied that the US was pressuring South Africa to close down its arms industry before any change of government.

Armcor also urged to make fewer missiles.

US tells SA: stop selling weapons

STAR 15/2/92. (254)

PETER FABRICIUS and MARTIN CHALLENOR



South African players Andrew H... and South Africans want tra...

2 Saturday Star February 15 1992

Arms

FROM PAGE 1.

entry into the club of respectable arms dealers.

US and South African government sources both dismissed press speculation that Washington was trying to curb Armcor's weapons production in case a future African National Congress government adopted a hostile stance towards the US

Although America is concerned about the ANC's links with Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the US spokesman said "The non-proliferation discussions we have been pursuing have nothing to do with South Africa's internal domestic politics. They are related to our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies"

America does seem a little touchy, however, on what friends a future ANC government may favour

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three South African companies — Armcor, Kentron and the Barlow Rand subsidiary Fuchs Electronics — face charges in a Philadelphia court of running a multibillion-rand arms smuggling ring from 1978 to 1989 to break international arms sanctions

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"This is part of our desire to re-enter the world of international respectability, particularly in relation to arms control, and to be of good standing in the world community"

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The message was conveyed at talks between US ambassador William Swing, accompanied by officials from Washington, and Pretoria's ambassador to the US Harry Schwarz, Department of Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden and officials from Armcor

The South African delegation apparently gave the Americans mixed signals

Faced with having to retrench 5 000 employees within two months, Armcor and hawks in the South African ranks were reluctant to abide by the American request and wanted Pretoria and Washington to agree to disagree

However, Foreign Affairs officials, mindful of the need for South Africa to win respect in the international community, were keen to scale down Armcor scales and abide by American wishes. This group made it clear that Pretoria had acceded to the non-proliferation treaty it signed last year, and had submitted to an inspection of its arms sales network

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Restricts

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Meyer mum on objectors (254)

STAR 1512192

MINISTER of Defence Roelf Meyer has refused to give details in Parliament on the number of men who failed to report for national service or citizen force and commando duties in 1991. "Mentioning the figures creates the opportunity for certain individuals or organisations to use them for political gain and this is not in the national interest or the interest of the SADF" he said — Staff Reporter

STAR 1512192

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Free air-time: Aids

8 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether any representations concerning free air-time on radio and television for anti-Aids advertisements of any form and/or Aids information or education programmes have been made to him by bodies other than Government Departments, if so, (a) by what bodies, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to these representations, if not,
- (2) whether he will give consideration to the matter?

B20E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away
- (2) Should such a request be received, it would be considered as in all other cases, in accordance with the guidelines for such programmes and advertisements

Aids cases: number identified

10 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

How many cases of Aids were identified in the Republic, (a) excluding and (b) including the independent Black states, in the latest specified calendar year or 12-month period for which figures are available?

B22E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Data available as at 30 December 1991

- (a) 343 and
- (b) 345

Refusal to render community service

16 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any persons were sentenced in terms of section 721(2)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, by magistrates in 1991 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 so, how many?

B33E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

- (a) 158 (all are Jehovah's Witnesses)
- (b) 1 X 3 hours
4 X 18 days
1 X 20 days
1 X 30 days
1 X 50 days
2 X 75 days
1 X 136 days
1 X 150 days
1 X 198 days
2 X 200 days
1 X 280 days
3 X 300 days
1 X 312 days
1 X 397 days
1 X 400 days
1 X 500 days
135 X 800 days
- (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

(2) No

Senior Certificate examinations, departmental schools

18 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training

How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) obtained matriculation exemption

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DP backs present call-up

Political Staff (254)

The Democratic Party has come out in support of the present military conscription system and told those who are called up for national service in July to report for duty.

Speaking at a conscription seminar in Pretoria, DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said his party would support the present national service system until an interim government were to change

defence policy

General Rogers said the present conscription system was essential for the defence force and its role in overcoming the wave of violence sweeping the country

"The SADF has to continue supporting the police in combating the violence in the country. We feel national service must continue at present until the police can handle the situation on their own," he said.

However, Ian Robertson, a spokesman for the ANC's military wing,

Umkhonto we Sizwe, said there was no reason why the present conscription system needed to be maintained any longer

"The conscription system for whites only is ultimately perpetuating the very system we are trying to break down through negotiations," he told the seminar, organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa

"We are totally opposed to the present system and feel it is no longer necessary"

26/2/72

25/2/72

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Permanent Force: applications to join

15 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 1991? **254**

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

B32E

	Blacks	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (i)	560	4 025	239	9
(ii)	631	2 291	208	44
(iii)	403	1 062	1 051	279
(iv)	1 043	1 883	274	6
(b) (i)	31	988	59	1
(ii)	7	901	42	8
(iii)	13	398	175	74
(iv)	88	646	54	0

Crime. Johannesburg police districts

25 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) house-breaking with intent to steal and theft, (k) possession of drugs, (l) drunken driving, (m) vagrancy and (n) prostitution were reported at each specified police station in the Johannesburg police districts in 1991,

(2) whether special steps are being taken to fight crime in the areas where crime is more prevalent, if so, what steps are being taken in (a) such areas in general and (b) the Hillbrow area in particular,

(3) whether he will consider making use of commands of the South African Defence Force to assist in fighting crime, if not, why not? **255**

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

B55E

(1) Tables follow as set out in Schedule

(2) Yes

(a) At present there are two satellite police stations in the centre of the city, namely in Small Street, Wandal Avenue and Bank City. These two stations are operational in the city centre where immediate attention can be given to complaints received by the public

A crime unit has also recently been established comprising an officer and twenty-five members, and is situated at Small Street Satellite Station. This unit is chiefly deployed in areas where an increase in crime occurs. A computer is also in operation at this unit to determine crime tendencies.

A business watch comprising 60 members is also situated at Small Street Satellite Station.

Johannesburg's city centre is divided into twenty blocks and crime prevention patrols are carried out daily between 07 30 and 17 30 by the business watch.

A tourist protection unit comprising six members is also situated at Small Street Satellite Station.

In other station areas in the Johannesburg district where there is an increase in crime, crime prevention units in co-operation with investigation units are employed in order to prevent crime.

Observation duties are planned regularly.

Special mopping-up operations and general crime prevention is carried out in the city centre.

The Traffic Department is employed in all large operations.

Areas are first identified and then patrolled daily, as part of Operation Sentry, with radio-equipped vehicles.

At least once a month all available members with vehicles, and when available with helicopters, are employed in problem areas.

Special crime prevention units have been established at each station in the Randburg area. In addition to these units, a crime prevention unit has also been established for the district. Problem areas are identified by them and vehicle and foot patrols are carried out by members of this unit in civilian clothes.

Office personnel are relieved daily of their administrative duties to perform special crime prevention.

In certain areas a special business watch has been established where members in uniform perform regular foot patrol at shops and business offices.

(b) Police visibility is increased by periodically employing members who perform administrative duties for crime prevention.

Crime tendencies are evaluated daily by management, corrective steps are considered and implemented taking into consideration the available manpower and resources.

Technological resources are best utilised and crime prevention programmes are developed.

The duties of uniformed enquiries and investigation personnel have been re-evaluated and at present are being performed over a longer period in order to establish greater police visibility and to place members back on the street.

Joint actions are carried out by members of all stations to address crime in general and specific crimes in particular.

Business watch polices specific areas in Hillbrow, Braamfontein and Joubert Park.

Special units are utilised to address specific crime tendencies.

Neighbourhood watches are most favourably utilised and developed.

An attempt is being made at increasing the Reserve Police Force in order to increase visibility.

Local newspapers are used to convey successes and handy hints on the prevention of crime to the general public and to bring about greater community involvement.

(3) Yes, if large action or operation is planned, the South African Defence Force is used to help combat crime but not on a continuous basis.

Co-operation between the South African Police and the South African Defence Force is dealt with within "Veikom" planning. Insofar as it concerns specific actions by the South African Defence Force there is good co-operation and members of the South African Defence Force are made available. In the past the view was that members could be made available for specific tasks such as securing roadblocks, holding roadblocks and stabilising the unrest areas. Members of the South African Defence Force are not, however, trained in the prevention of crime and consequently are not available for those tasks. At present no members of the South African Defence Force are deployed in the Johannesburg North district. Should their services be employed for crime prevention the service would still have to be co-ordinated by "Veikom" and South African Defence Force members would have to stand under the command of the district commissioner of the particular area.

Uncertainty over future of Armscor

THEO RAWANA (254)

ARMSCOR's future was clouded with uncertainty yesterday, after reported threats to its arms contracts and the announcement that a new group, Denel, would take over its industrial and commercial subsidiaries on April 1. *Biday 17/2/92*

Armscor said yesterday the Denel group's directors would be announced "in due course" It would compete in local, African and international markets

Armscor would not comment on the reported cancellation of a multibillion-rand export order by Saudi Arabia because of US opposition to the deal

It emerged late last week that there had been high-level talks between SA and the US on the non-proliferation of arms, and that the US was pressing SA to cut back on arms production

An Armscor spokesman said it was not policy to comment on international arms sales. He said Armscor would ensure that the armaments requirements of the SA security forces were met

A US Information Service statement said "any non-proliferation discussions we may be pursuing here" were related to "our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies".

It denied the talks had anything to do with US fears about the policies of a new SA government

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said "These discussions form part of continuing consultations which are being held with a number of countries" They were designed to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie De Villiers and Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said in a statement government had decided to extend the expertise, technological capabilities and facilities of Armscor by establishing Denel, with the security forces remaining an important client

The Sunday Star reported yesterday that the US had pressed Saudi Arabia into pulling out of negotiations with Armscor, thus torpedoing a multibillion-rand arms deal Armscor had already laid off thousands of employees

DT 17/2/92

254

Armcor faces uncertain future

JOHANNESBURG — Armcor's future looked uncertain yesterday, after reported threats to its arms contracts and the announcement that a new group, Denel, would take over its industrial and commercial subsidiaries in April.

Armcor said yesterday the Denel group's directors would be announced "in due course". It would compete in local, African and international markets.

Armcor would not comment on the reported cancellation of a multi-billion rand export order to Saudi Arabia because of US opposition to the deal.

A spokesman said it was not policy to comment on international arms sales.

A US Information Service statement said "any non-proliferation discussions we may be pursuing here" were related to "our concern to limit around the world the

proliferation of lethal technologies", and had nothing to do with US fears about the policies of a new South African government.

Public Enterprises Minister Dr Dawie De Villiers and Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said the government had decided to extend the expertise, technological capabilities and facilities of Armcor by establishing Denel, with the security forces remaining an important client.

ANC supports US move on SA arms deal

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

STW 18/2/92
(254)

The ANC has tacitly agreed with the US government's blocking last week of a R1,7 billion arms contract between Armscor and Saudi Arabia — although defence observers are critical of US motives for the move.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the ANC would like to see a reduction of arms proliferation and was unhappy with South Africa stepping into the Middle East conflict.

"We have seen the Government's record in fuelling regional conflicts through weapons supply, and our position is that there should be an emphasis on the peace process," Ms Marcus said.

Asked about the ANC's view on US motives in stopping the Armscor/Saudi Arabia deal, Ms Marcus said the ANC could not comment on US policy.

The deal was torpedoed after a top US delegation met Armscor and Government officials in Cape Town last week, and it is understood the Government was told to stop international arms sales and curtail its missile-development programme.

Conservative Party spokesman on defence Dr Wilhe Snyman lashed out at the Government yesterday, saying the cancellation of the deal "on instruction from the US" illustrated the extent to which South Africa

was increasingly being controlled by the US.

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said he found the US interference in the contract strange in the light of the fact that Saudi Arabia was a strong ally of the West — but understandable if the US wished to ensure that Saudi Arabia remained a strong market for US arms.

Neither Armscor nor the Defence Ministry would comment on the cancelled deal yesterday, but it is understood it has significantly bruised the arms industry.

Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria noted that arms proliferation in the Third World has been an on-

going concern in the US and policies had been set up to curtail and monitor it.

The CP yesterday condemned the Government's plan to divide Armscor.

A new group, Denel, is to take over Armscor's industrial and business interests — dividing Armscor into two sections.

One section remains part of the SA Defence Force and will act as SADF arms buyer. While Denel, is to be an independent arms manufacturer.

This follows Cabinet approval of the division of Armscor, according to a joint-statement by Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers and Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer.

ANC consults jailed spy on a new SADF

DIETER Gerhardt — SA's most famous spy — has been consulted by the ANC on the SADF for Codesa negotiations.

An ANC source confirmed yesterday the organisation was consulting him in Pretoria Central prison on military matters.

"Gerhardt has an important role to play in the reconstruction and democratisation of the SADF in the new SA. He has a wealth of experience and knowledge."

Gerhardt, who is serving a life sentence for treason, is not a member of the ANC or SACP. But the SACP is demanding that Gerhardt, along with about 200 political

DIRK HARTFORD

prisoners, be released immediately and unconditionally "Gerhardt was motivated by his anti-apartheid convictions and must be released," the SACP said.

But the SA Police magazine Servamus has said Gerhardt is not a political prisoner because his actions were a product of more than just "ideological differences" "He is an egotistical, work-orientated person who, for his own profit, stabbed his country in the back."

For the first time, Servamus — with

access to court records and the investigating officer — has described how Gerhardt operated. His trial was held in camera.

It has all the ingredients of a thriller: morse code messages, a memory code based on the words Kensington Gardens and calculated by a mathematical formula, paper which when treated chemically revealed a coded message, and a mini camera with special 13mm long film with 200 frames a film.

The film, for example, was half colour and half black and white. If the film landed

To Page 2

Spy ^{B1000} 18/2/92

in enemy hands it would be treated as colour film, which would destroy the black-and-white section where the information was recorded.

The story goes that Gerhardt, raised in a neo-Nazi atmosphere, turned to Marxism while still at school. After rising rapidly in the SA Navy he offered his services to the Soviets in 1956.

He operated alone, using dead letter boxes in Newlands and Fish Hoek, until

From Page 1

1968 when he married Ruth Johr. She then became his courier and regularly met Gerhardt's handler in Switzerland. Gerhardt himself went to the Soviet Union every two years for debriefing.

The Gerhardts were arrested in 1983 after a leak in the international espionage network was passed on to SA intelligence operatives. Ruth Gerhardt received a 10-year sentence, but was released after seven years and is now living abroad.

Permanent Force still mostly white

Political Staff

THE Defence Force is still recruiting mostly whites into the permanent force — at six times the rate of other races — Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday

18/2/92
He said in reply to a question tabled by General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer) that 2 933 of the 3 585 people recruited into the permanent force in 1991 were white

During the year, 139 blacks, 330 coloureds and 93 Indians were recruited

The air force had the largest recruitment of whites, while the navy was the most non-racial part of the force

Mr Meyer said 14 228 people had applied for positions in the permanent force

AVER

Arm Scor

By Day 18/2/92

(254)

From Page 1

AT

comment, saying it was not policy to discuss international sales

Weekend reports said the US had placed diplomatic pressure on Armscor to stop the sale of about 200 G6s to Saudi Arabia

Pretoria University Institute of Strategic Studies head, Prof Mike Hough, said yesterday the SA government was in a position where it had to balance its foreign exchange requirements against its desire to be seen to follow world opinion by making cuts to its defence industry

Hough said he detected an element of protectionism in Washington's latest policy as the US government was under pressure to find more foreign markets

"However, I think the US's major genuine concern is the proliferation of ballistic missiles," he said

Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspon-

dent Helmoed-Romer Heitman said Armscor could not afford to sustain any further cuts in sales, project development or staff, as this would lead to depletion in the SADF and serious gaps in SA's defence capabilities. He said the US also appeared determined to stop SA from selling arms to other African countries

He said a US congressional committee had met Defence Minister Roelf Meyer late last year, apparently in an attempt to convince him to stop further Armscor sales. They were thought to have left with the message that Meyer would not tolerate foreign interference

A Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday said the department did not involve itself in arms sales. He declined to comment on US pressure to stop SA arms sales

PENSION FL WITH LIF

FIXED PROPERTY 11.20%



FIXED INTEREST 26.10%

31.63%

Arm Scor gets large order for guns

ABU Dhabi and Qatar have ordered more than 90 155mm G5 and G6 towed and self-propelled howitzers from Armscor, Armed Forces magazine recently reported

It is not known whether these orders, with a combined value of \$276m, are still in place after disclosures last week that the US was trying to block SA arms sales

A well-placed source yesterday unofficially confirmed that the US had forced Armscor to cancel an even larger sale of

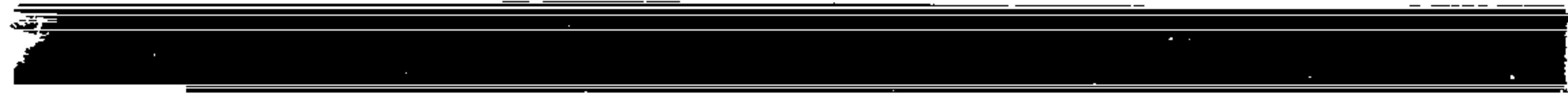
By Day 18/2/92

LINDEN BIRNS

similar guns to Saudi Arabia. US embassy spokesmen in Pretoria could not be reached for comment. (254)

The price of a G6 is about \$3m. Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates, apparently placed an order for 80 G6s, while Qatar ordered 12 G5s

An Armscor spokesman declined to comment. To Page 2



ANC supports US blocking of R1,7bn Arm Scor contract

The Argus Correspondent

254

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC has tacitly agreed with the US government's blocking last week of a R1,7 billion arms contract between Arm Scor and Saudi Arabia — although defence observers are critical of US motives for the move

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday that the organisation would like to see a reduction of arms proliferation and was not happy with South Africa stepping into the conflict in the Middle East

"We have seen the government's record in fueling regional conflicts through weaponry supply, and our position is that there should be an emphasis on the peace process," Ms Marcus said

A future government would have to look into the issue of weapons production, she said

Asked about the ANC's view of US motives in stopping the Arm Scor/Saudi Arabia deal, Ms Marcus said the ANC could not comment on US policy

The deal was torpedoed after a high-powered US delegation met Arm Scor and government officials in Cape Town last week and it is understood that the government was told to stop international arms sales and curtail its missile-development programme

Conservative Party spokesman on defence Dr Willie Snyman lashed out at the government yesterday, saying the cancellation of the deal "on instruction from the US" illustrated the extent to which South Africa was increasingly being controlled by the US

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said he found the US interference in the contract strange in the light of the fact that Saudi Arabia was a strong ally of the West — but understandable if the US wished to ensure that Saudi Arabia remained a strong market for US arms

Neither Arm Scor nor the Defence Ministry would comment on the cancelled deal yesterday, but it is understood it has significantly bruised the arms industry, which is busy rationalising production and retrenching thousands of workers

Defence observers have strongly accused the US of pursuing a "new world order" through dominance and control of political policy and arms supply

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria said arms proliferation in the Third World has been an ongoing concern in the US and policies had been set up to curtail and monitor it

At the same time, the Middle East was the only remaining lucrative market for US arms

● The CP yesterday condemned the government's plan to divide Arm Scor and create a company to take over its subsidiaries

A new industrial group, Denel, is to take over Arm Scor's industrial and business interests, thus dividing Arm Scor into two sections.

Makwetu refuses to testify

Sowetan 19/2/92

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk, as commander-in-chief of the army, must be brought before the Goldstone Commission, PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said yesterday

Makwetu was invited by the commission to account for alleged violent activities of the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

The PAC chief yesterday said that the same criterion which existed for him (Makwetu) to be summoned before Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, existed for the commander-in-chief of the South African Defence Force and the head of the South African Police.

There were more incriminating fingers pointed at the SAP and SADF in the violence that has swept the country in recent years, Makwetu said.

"Does Justice Goldstone have plans to summon the commander-in-chief of the SADF, Mr De Klerk, to answer widespread allegations that his army was engaged in the most notorious activities against my people .

"Is Judge Goldstone about to summon the so-called Commissioner of Police to account for the SAP's possible involvement in the train massacres on the Reef?" Makwetu said.

He said that he considered the commission to be "a waste of time".

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined.
- (b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.
- (2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received.
- (3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order.

Bank robberies number/value of property

*14 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies)
- (b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved.

Citizens from TBVC countries, number/identity documents

*15 Mr J H MOMBEMBE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) (a) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date,
- (2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa, if not, why not?

B201E

Department of Manpower: money for two organizations

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether his Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question,
- (2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing, if not, why not, if so, what information?

B204E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No. The Department is not aware of any information requested by the committee concerned or supplied to it by the Department in regard to the organizations concerned.

Fight against crime: SADF members

*18 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he will request the Minister of Defence to make available members of the Commandos and other South African Defence Force personnel with a view to deploying them in the fight against crime, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B205E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Members of the Commandos and other units of the South African Defence Force are already, as the need arises, at the disposal of the South African Police. At present an intensive investigation has been instituted to determine in which ways members of the Commandos, especially in rural areas, can be employed to

assist the Police in a co-ordinated manner to prevent crime

- (2) No, but most certainly after completion of the relevant investigation

UN Convention on the Rights of Children

*19 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B206E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2)
- No. I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a new constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Interim Report on Group and Human Rights.

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We have already progressed a long way with this in the realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community.

When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them.

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming, fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensa-

tion and begin to create consequent judicial certainty in connection with the matter. In general such a step should contribute towards a successful transition from the present system to that of a *Rechtsstaat* or constitutional state in which the rule of law prevails.

Cape Peninsula: pollution level of sea

*20 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether any tests were conducted recently to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (ii) where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level,
- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life, if so, what are the relevant details?

B207E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

- (a) (i) — Heavy metals in black mussels every six months since 1985
 - Radioactivity weekly in sea water and quarterly in biota since 1980
 - Faecal coliform levels are measured every two weeks in sea water

(ii) — Heavy metals at 30 positions between Bloubergstrand and Pringle Bay

- Radioactivity measurements made in sea water at Silverstroom Strand and Melkbos and in biota at Yzerfontein, Dassen Island and Melkbos
- Faecal coliform measurements made at 55 sites around Cape Peninsula between Milnerton and Monwabisi

(b) — Heavy metal concentrations in black mussels were in most cases

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission

SADF: training of two persons

*23 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, have at any stage undergone training by the Defence Force or any of its associated companies, if so, what are the names of these persons,
- (2) whether the Defence Force or any of its associated companies provided training at any stage for Transvaal members of or persons sympathetic to a certain organization, the name of which has also been furnished to the Defence Force, if so, what is the name of this organization?

B211E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission

SADF: financing of secret camp at Mkuze

*24 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force financed, through front organizations, the establishment and equipping of a secret camp at Mkuze in Northern Natal, if so, what was the cost of this project,
- (2) whether, at this camp, Caprivi trainees were housed and front organizations trained leaders and activists of a certain organization, the name of which has been

furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, what is the name of this organization,

- (3) whether the trainers were linked to the South African Defence Force, if so,
- (4) whether the Defence Force's involvement in the Mkuze project was discussed with and agreed to by the leader of the organization referred to in paragraph (2) of this question,
- (5) whether this project has been suspended, if so, why?

B212E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) to (5)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission

Targeted and schemes spending of amount budgeted

*25 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health

With reference to the R220 million originally budgeted for the targeted and schemes, as well as any further allocations that may have been budgeted for this purpose, (a) how much of the budgeted amounts has been spent, (b) by which Government Departments or organizations was it spent and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B217E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) R94 550 000,00 is in the process of being paid out,

(b) *State Departments and State infrastructures*

- * Clinics operated by local authorities and provincial administrations
- * TBVC States
- * Self-governing Territories
- Non-governmental organizations*
- Southern Transvaal
- * Inguahle
- * Food Gardens Foundation
- * Street-wise

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

or unless he is obsessed by it. That is not how we do business. Let me be frank. He knows just as well as I do that Swapo received more than R100 million. He knows just as well as I do that there were parties in South West that applied for assistance and said that a mockery would be made of democracy if they were not assisted organisationally to acquaint the voters with their democratic principles. [Time expired.]

*Mr L F STOPBERG Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister a question. He very clearly said that his Government had given money to the political organisations in South West Africa. At a press conference on 25 July 1991 he went further and said an amount of R100 million had been given to various political parties. Surely the Government gave that money because it wanted to influence the course of events in South West Africa.

Now we want to ask this hon Minister what his and his Government's policy is in connection with South Africa. We want to know whether they are also prepared and of the intention to give the ANC money to promote its cause [Interjections.] This is a very pertinent question, particularly when a very able and influential commentator such as Dr Hermann Gillhorne of the University of Cape Town has just written the following in *South Africa International*, and I quote:

The great test, however, is the reconciliation of Afrikaner and African nationalism. Without that no constitutional settlement is possible. The simple truth about South Africa is that neither the NP nor the ANC can rule the country alone.

According to Dr Gillhorne the hon the Minister and his Government—I am tempted to say the rest of the country too—are moving towards a situation in which they want to form an alliance with the ANC. If they gave money to political parties in South West Africa, and if they influenced the course of events there with the money of the taxpayers of this country, that hon Minister must tell us today, before the result in Potchefstroom is known, whether in future he and his Government are going to give money to the ANC in South Africa, particularly when the ANC's funds start drying up and they must enter into an alliance with the ANC.

Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, on 22 December the hon the Minister said to Mr

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mandela "You hurt us badly". Incidentally, I think it is the most stupid remark ever made by a politician to an antagonist. The hon the Minister is leading with his glass jaw. That is what is happening.

*If this entire matter was so innocent, why did he not reply properly in March 1990 and say that the Government had given money to South West? Why did he try to put us off with fine words? Why did he keep this from us? Why did he keep it from the taxpayers in South Africa at that stage, and then blurt it out on television later on? What is the reason for that?

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, in the first place the hon member for Sasolburg knows just as well as we do that the hon the State President has said that under no circumstances would this Government undertake the funding of political parties in South Africa. In the second place, the laws in terms of which these funds are spent are drafted by this Parliament. The hon member voted for them. That is the respect he has for his own laws. No irregularities have been reported by the Auditor General. This was therefore done quite legally and without irregularity. That is the point I want to make.

The hon member is now blatantly using this debate to use something which happened in the past to influence the Potchefstroom by-election. The residents of Potchefstroom would want us to promote democracy in the whole of Southern Africa.

*Mr F J LE ROUX Do you know by how much we are leading at the moment?

*Mr J J NIEMANN By how much?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE By 2 000!

*The MINISTER There is no question of manipulation. There is no question of underhand tricks. Those second tier governments in the former South West Africa had to cease to exist several months before the election as a result of the implementation of Resolution 435, but they assumed that they could exist until the elections took place. They were converted into parties. They had no funds, whereas the other big party had many millions at its disposal.

I submit that under such circumstances even the hon member for Sea Point would have given serious consideration to making funds available.

Cont

in order to promote democracy in a neighbouring state [Interjections.] Debate concluded.

Unlawfully armed persons: enforcing of act

2 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the South African Police are enforcing stringently the provisions of the Dangerous Weapons Act, No 71 of 1968, in order to disarm unlawfully armed persons displaying, brandishing or using dangerous weapons in public places generally, at political gatherings and on commuter stations and trains, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B194E INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, the SA Police endeavour to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order.

With regard to the provisions of section 2(1) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, Act 71 of 1968, which contains a prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons accompanied by the necessary unlawful intent, the SA Police are instructed to ensure that the prohibition regarding the possession of dangerous weapons in public places is strictly enforced.

Regarding the possession of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, attention is drawn to paragraph 3 6 of the National Peace Accord entitled "Dangerous Weapons". In clause 3 6 2 it was agreed that no weapons or firearms may be possessed, carried or displayed by members of the general public attending any political gathering, procession or meeting.

Naturally paragraph 3 6 only deals with the possession of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, and the enforcement of this paragraph must be distinguished from that on the possession of dangerous weapons in general in public areas.

In view of the above-mentioned clause, the Government undertook to issue the necessary proclamation to implement the principles of paragraph 3 6 2 after consultation with the interested parties.

Extensive consultations have taken place with the IFP, as well as the ANC, and in view of these consultations it can now be announced that the proclamation is ready for publication. This consultation process was conducted by me over a period of five months and was finalised on 18 February 1992. I wish to thank the IFP and the ANC for their contributions in this regard.

Members of the SA Police will, as soon as the proclamation has been published, receive instructions to arrest persons in possession of dangerous weapons or firearms at any political gathering. Members of the SA Police will, however, not be expected to usurp the functions of the courts in any manner whatsoever.

The full implication of the proposed proclamation is that the carrying of, *inter alia* spears, assegais and battle-axes will not be allowed at any political gatherings. However, the intention of the National Peace Accord was not to deal with bona fide cultural or ceremonial functions.

With reference to the remark by the hon Mr Justice Goldstone, in his interim report regarding the violence at Mooi River, that the policy regarding the carrying of dangerous weapons should be made public, it must be pointed out that this matter is receiving priority at present.

However, it is an accepted judicial principle that a reasonable suspicion regarding every element of criminal liability must be present before an arrest can be made. The effect of this is that a person carrying a dangerous weapon in public cannot be summarily arrested without the existence of a reasonable suspicion regarding the presence of unlawful and guilt elements. Section 2(1), in fact, provides quite clearly that a person is not guilty of a crime if he can prove that he never had the intention to use such a weapon unlawfully. The result is that the policing of this matter is still extremely complicated. [Time expired.]

Mr A J LEON Mr Chairman, I was pleased to hear the hon the Deputy Minister say that he was now strictly going to enforce the provisions of the Dangerous Weapons Act as they apply to political gatherings in terms of the National Peace Accord, because hitherto ambiguities, omissions, delays in action and uncertainties have been the characteristics of Government and Police action with regard to the vexed question of dangerous weapons. At best this has sug-

Cont

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

gested, so far, benign neglect by the State, at worst it indicates something approaching a conspiracy, an official attitude of compliance, ensuring that one section, always the Zulu section of our population, arms itself with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks, ceremonial axes, etc.

The consequences of this policy for areas in Natal Midlands, for commuters on the trains in the Witwatersrand and for the inflammation of endemic violence in this country are so well-known as to be notorious.

In 1968, as the hon the Deputy Minister pointed out, we enacted section 2 of the Dangerous Weapons Act, but this should now be interpreted by the Government because the violent times demand of it to do so. The Government should narrowly interpret the section to create a strict liability for the carrier of the weapons to be rendered liable to prosecution unless he can prove to the contrary. Dozens of instances and hundreds of bodies later, the police today still appear to interpret this section to mean that they have a discretion to decide whether or not an offence has been committed.

Only two weeks ago, as the hon Deputy Minister pointed out, the Goldstone Commission reported on Mooi River. What it also said—which the hon the Deputy Minister did not mention today—is that there appears to be confusion on the part of the police about the carrying of weapons on cultural and traditional occasions on the one hand and weapons being carried for aggressive purposes on the other. It is a confusion on the part of the people who enforce law and order and yet, instead of the hon the Deputy Minister issuing an unambiguous and clear regulation to enforce the judge's point generally—not just in respect of political gatherings, although that is important—he dithers and remains silent.

As recently as last Saturday night our nation was treated, on SATV, to the ugly and unacceptable face of politics in South Africa when hundreds of IFP supporters at Umlazi were seen flourishing, unhindered and untouched, all manner of dangerous weapons, from sticks to battle axes. The Government contends, of course—as did the hon the Deputy Minister today—that these are cultural weapons which it, by regulation in 1990, specifically allowed Zulus, and Zulus alone, to carry in Natal.

In December 1991 in the Tsenoli case the Supreme Court found no evidence corroborating the fact that the carrying of dangerous weapons was Zulu custom and struck the regulation down as void on the grounds of vagueness. Instead of accepting that judgment this Government has now appealed against it for reasons that I think the hon the Deputy Minister should clarify this afternoon.

A month after that judgment violence flares up again on the Reef, on the trains and at commuter stations, violence which the hon the Deputy Minister must address. Despite the fact that more than 100 lives have been lost there and that 550 people were injured in over 30 train and station attacks over the past 18 months, the latest wave of attacks leads to total police confusion about their powers and duties in this regard.

*Mr C H PIENAAR. Mr Chairman, according to the hon the Deputy Minister instructions have been given to act. The fact of the matter is that the Government has totally lost control over this situation. The mouthpiece of Hoochenheimer—one can now say that is the mouthpiece of the hon member for Houghton—viz the *Financial Mail*, says that they wonder whether the Government intends handing over an ungovernable South Africa to the ANC. More has been said in this regard. *Transvaler*, this dwindling little NP newspaper of the Transvaal, that is dwindling in the same way as the NP is dwindling, states that the horrifying wave of murders, especially of elderly Whites, and the robberies and thefts, have unleashed resistance on the part of the White voters. [Interjections.]

Then we have the situation in the Free State where the murder of Whites has now become an everyday occurrence. Every day on television, the hon the Minister appears to be more forceful, but nothing is happening. Absolutely nothing is happening. The number of illegal weapons in the hands of people who rob and murder is increasing by the day. A total of 22 000 murders were committed in the space of 15 months and there they sit, they are unable to do anything about this state of affairs!

There sits the hon the Minister of Justice, who is one of the greatest causes of this wave of crime. It is no wonder that the hon the State President has relieved him of the portfolio of Correctional Services, because his own attorneys-general are in revolt against him. As a result of the action of

those hon Ministers judges are ridiculing the Government in judgments. However, he is still sitting there as the Minister of Justice. [Interjections.]

This Government no longer feels like governing. They no longer feel like maintaining law and order. Look at them sitting there—grey and capitulative. [Interjections.] They are doing nothing whatsoever about this state of affairs. The hon the State President is travelling abroad, but he is paying no attention to the security situation in his own country. That is all he has time for. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister. [Time expired.]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER. Mr Chairman, the hon member for Hillbrow referred to the Tsenoli case. I am not prepared to discuss this while the case is still pending on appeal.

As regards the possession of dangerous weapons at commuter stations and on trains, to which the hon member also referred, a Press release was issued by the Commissioner of the SAP on 29 January 1992, stating categorically that everything possible was being done to protect the lives of innocent commuters on trains and at stations. I quote:

Owing to the recent spate of attacks it has become necessary to take drastic action to prevent these attacks. In this regard, as far as is possible no one will be allowed to board any train, in terms of the unrest regulations, while in possession of any object which could be used to cause grievous bodily harm or death or which is not lawfully used for normal everyday purposes. The implementation of the provisions of the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, No 53 of 1985, regarding stations and trains, is at present also being investigated with the intention of implementing it in areas where the unrest regulations are not in force.

*The hon member for Heilbron referred to the high crime rate in South Africa, he did not actually get around to discussing the interpellation before the House today. The interpellation deals with dangerous weapons and enforcement of the law in this regard. The hon member did not tell this House that, percentage-wise, there has been a decrease in crime since last year. [Interjections.] The increase in 1991 as compared to 1990 was approximately 2% to 3%.

lower than in 1990 as compared to 1989. Nor has the hon member told this House that this year 3,5% fewer murders were committed in South Africa than in the previous year. This can be attributed to effective policing. Now that hon member maintains that this Government and the SA Police has done nothing to combat crime. [Time expired.]

MR R F HASWELL. Mr Chairman, the hon the Deputy Minister thanked both the IFP and the ANC for their assistance in agreeing to the banning of the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings. To the best of my knowledge, however, the ANC has never encouraged or, in fact, allowed people to carry arms at political gatherings. [Interjections.] He said it took five months to resolve that matter.

The DP raised this in an interpellation on exactly the same subject some 10 months ago. The hon member for Simon's Town raised this last April and made an urgent appeal to the hon the State President to reinstate the ban on the carrying of traditional weapons in Natal. How many lives have been lost since then, however, while we take five or 10 months to decide which is a political gathering and which a cultural gathering? I should like any hon member in this House to tell me whether funerals in this country are political or cultural gatherings. The police will have an impossible task deciding whether one can take a traditional, dangerous weapon to a funeral, which then becomes a political gathering. [Interjections.]

One can go on and on about how many people have died and how much time—the 10 months—we have wasted before issuing a simple order saying simply that dangerous weapons are not allowed to be carried in situations like this. I am informed that yesterday this has been done in Mooi River and that there has been an immediate reduction in the level of violence. Also, the tension has been reduced dramatically. In Richmond, Natal—another area which was declared an unrest area in December—the carrying of dangerous weapons was prohibited, and almost immediately we got the same sort of peaceful response. Why the dragging of feet? Why do we have to wait so long for these things?

It is also interesting—and I should like to draw the hon the Deputy Minister of Law and Order's attention to this—that in Kwazulu itself, in terms of the Zulu Chiefs and Headmen Act of

STAR 26/2/1972

Agents posed as Armscor men

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

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WASHINGTON — Undercover agents of the US Customs Service posed as South African arms dealers to trap an American rocket scientist who was selling Star Wars space defence technology to foreign companies, a Los Angeles court was told this week
Ronald Hoffman (52)

was convicted on nine out of 10 counts of contravening the Arms Export Control Act and the Anti-Apartheid Act, and could face up to 96 years in prison and a fine of about R25 million. He will be sentenced on April 13

He was employed by a top Star Wars contractor, Science Applications International, in Los Angeles, where he worked

on the development of computer programmes to identify the origin of missiles and satellites

Mr Hoffman set up Plume Technologies and sold the sophisticated programmes to several foreign groups

Undercover agents posed as representatives of Armscor and began negotiations to buy programmes Mr Hoffman was arrested in 1990

Goldstone told of SADF trainees

PRETORIA — A group of 78 trainees allegedly given training at an SA Defence Force military camp in the Caprivi Strip had been appointed aides to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi or had been sent to Inkatha regional offices before being absorbed into the KwaZulu Police, according to a statement by a senior KwaZulu policeman to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into public violence and intimidation yesterday.

A committee of the commission, sitting in Pretoria, is investigating Weekly Mail allegations of SADF funding of front organisations sponsoring violence.

Brig Siphon Mathe of the KwaZulu Police said the remaining group of about 113 Caprivi trainees had been appointed as aides to ministers and VIPs. (250)

Nineteen were absorbed into the KwaZulu police in June 1987. *By Day 26/2/92*

Of the remaining 172 trainees, 94 were taken from their positions and given training by the SA Police as special constables and 96 went to an Inkatha training facility.

"Between September 1988 and June 1989 the trainees were instructed to visit schools to talk to pupils about the revolutionary slogan of the ANC — 'liberation first, education

later' and to attempt to convince the children rather to adhere to the Inkatha principle of 'liberation through education'."

In June 1989 the remaining Caprivi trainees were absorbed into the KwaZulu police or appointed special constables, Mathe said.

Mathe said that since the groups returned from Caprivi they had not been under the SADF's command.

Asked if he knew of SADF funding of the Caprivi group, he said he would not know. "This was handled by Mr M J Khumalo (former personal assistant to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi)" — Sapa

IFP 'is a mafia of murderers'

Souefair 26/2/92

Own Correspondent

FORMER assistant national organiser of the Inkatha Youth Brigade Mr Mbongeni Khumalo yesterday told the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry that the IFP was a "murderous mafia".

Testifying under cross-examination at the Ned Geref Kerk Sinodase-sentrum in Pretoria, Khumalo said in spite of this, he went on TV and radio and said the opposite.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice RJ Goldstone, is investigating allegations of violence and intimidation by people trained in camps set up and funded by the South African Defence Force

Khumalo admitted that "at times I am honest, and at times not". He, however, assured the commission that his testimony was honest.

Asked under what circumstances was he not honest, Khumalo said: "For instance, I observed that Inkatha was a murderous mafia, but I went on TV and radio saying the opposite.

"I was working - it was my job," he said.

Khumalo, who said he was an "active Inkatha organiser

with initiative", told the commission his ideological views at that time was different to what he held today.

He was forced to resign in March last year because of a personality clash with his superior, he said.

It was only in December when he read reports in the *Weekly Mail* that he decided to grant interviews to the newspaper supporting the allegations of SADF funding.

"It struck me because the allegations were similar to what I had experienced while with Inkatha," Khumalo said.

Another witness, Captain Andre Marais, Ermelo area police commander, testified that two men were killed after two separate funerals attended by African National Congress and IFP supporters in Wesselton on August 11 1990

Marais said two men, an Inkatha organiser and a KwaZulu police reservist, were arrested.

But they were released after ballistics tests failed to link them to the murders.

... literacy programmes and education about the political situation would be high on Sarhwu's agenda, according to Nkosana.

... number of immigrants from Hong Kong is expected to increase as 1997 approaches, and mainland China takes over the British colony.

Arm Scor rated in small arms top 10

Monday 19/2/92

(254)

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR has been ranked among the top 10 small arms manufacturers and exporters in a survey published recently by UK-based Jane's Defence Weekly.

The survey also found Arm Scor's R-4 and R-5 assault rifles and carbines were being marketed for civilian use, and at least two US firms were producing its 12-gauge Striker shotgun under licence.

The top 10 companies were identified according to both export and manufacturing performance and how representative they were in their respective geographical area.

Despite Arm Scor's significant sales of heavy artillery, known small arms sales were limited and were mostly within Africa.

Jane's said Arm Scor had a "conspicuous excess capacity" of weaponry. "Its small arms

are widely viewed as robust, of high quality and are generally marketed as combat-tested. Many weapons have been developed with minimal research and development input by 'localising' outside designs".

The unlikelihood of a relaxation of the arms embargo in the short term meant, however, that Arm Scor's export markets would remain scarce, Jane's said.

Products given a special mention in the survey include the Israeli-influenced R-4 and R-5 rifles and carbines, the revolver-configured MGL 40mm six-shot grenade launcher, riot guns, 9mm pistols and Striker shotguns. A new pump-action shotgun currently in development was also mentioned

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Proclamation on weapons soon

By Martin Challenger
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The long-awaited, negotiated steps that the Government, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party hope will stop the carrying of spears, assegais, battle-axes and firearms at political events will be made public shortly, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers said in Parliament yesterday.

He was replying in an interpellation put by Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon on the carrying of dangerous weapons.

Mr Scheepers said yesterday that the consultations between the Government, ANC and IFP on the regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings had taken five months. Agreement was finalised on Tues-

day, and a proclamation would be published as soon as possible.

Once the proclamation had been published, the police would be instructed to arrest people in possession of dangerous weapons and firearms at any political gathering.

"The carrying of spears, assegais and battle-axes will not be allowed at any political gathering."

Dangerous

However a person carrying a dangerous weapon in public could not be summarily arrested without reasonable suspicion that they had the intent to do something unlawful with it. "The result is that the policing of this matter is still extremely complicated."

The proclamation would also not hamper people carrying what they saw as tra-

ditional weapons but what others saw as dangerous weapons to bona fide cultural or ceremonial functions.

The Conservative Party's Cehill Pienaar said the Government had lost control of the situation and its will to maintain law and order.

Mr Leon said the police's action in the past suggested a "benign neglect" by the State. "At worst, it behoves

something approaching a conspiracy, an official attitude of compliance ensuring one section —

Zulu section — of our population arm themselves with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks and ceremonial axes. The conse-

quences of this policy for areas in the Natal Midlands, for commuters on trains on the Witwatersrand and for

the inflammation of endemic violence are now so well known as to be notorious."

Law on weapons soon

Sowetan 20/2/92

THE Government will soon announce a proclamation that would prohibit the carrying of dangerous weapons to political gatherings, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Johan Scheepers, said yesterday

He was responding to questions by the Democratic Party's Mr Tony Leon, who attacked the Government and police for their laxity over the issue of carrying dangerous weapons in public.

Leon said in Parliament yesterday that the police were "ambiguous, ommissive, slow, inactive and uncertain" over the question of dangerous weapons

"At worst, it is something approaching a conspiracy - an official attitude of compliance - ensuring that one section, the Zulu section of our population, arm themselves with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks

and ceremonial axes and the like

"The consequences for areas in the Natal Midlands, for commuters on the Witwatersrand and for fomenting violence are now well known," Leon said

"These violent times surely demand that the Government narrowly interpret such a section to create a strict liability that the carrier of a weapon be rendered liable for prosecution unless he can prove that carrying it was in innocence

"Yet dozens of bodies later, the police appear to interpret this section to mean they have a discretion to decide whether or not an offence is being committed," Leon said.

Political Correspondent

day, February 20 1992

CCB man's R3m deal

Political Staff

ONE member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was paid R3 million — the total value of the CCB pension fund — and refused to hand the money to the SADF until he was given “certain indemnities”

The money was paid to him by an insurance company.

This is revealed in the 1990-91 report of the Auditor-General, Mr Peter Wronsley, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The CCB member was one of 23 who refused to accept an initial retrenchment package and one of only three who turned down a second offer negotiated by the state attorney.

Mr Wronsley says the matter is now in the hands of the state attorney.

The AG said a second CCB member who had rejected both packages was in possession of a trawler worth about R2,5m.

“Up to November 13, 1991, efforts by the SA Navy to gain control of the

Indemnity demand to Defence Force

CT 20/2/92

(254)

trawler had been unsuccessful.”

Mr Wronsley said that the third CCB member's department liabilities exceeded his retrenchment package by R194 781.

The AG also reports that the SADF reported on October 25 that it was not possible to “confirm the use to which the amount of R865 964,13 was put because the former member of the CCB responsible had refused to cooperate.”

As a result the necessary bank statements and documents were not available and it was “uncertain whether any moneys had been expended from

the accounts”

Efforts to gain control of the bank accounts were continuing.

In the report Mr Wronsley delivered one of the most scathing criticisms of government financial and resource management when he tabled his report on the performance of general affairs administration.

“The performance audits carried out thus far have revealed substantial shortcomings regarding the determination of needs, economic procurement and the efficient and effective utilisation of resources,” he said.

The findings for the 1990/91 finan-

cial year also indicated that overall management arrangements related to “planning, evaluation, authorisation and control over resources either do not exist or do not function effectively”, he said.

Mr Wronsley said that the audited finding served to confirm the “inadequacy of financial administration in central government departments”.

The report also reveals that variations in 15 Armscor contracts led to the company losing R22,82m.

The section of the report dealing with the SA Defence Force's Special Account said rationalisation or cuts in Defence Force funding led to a total loss of R16,55m in 10 cases where orders had to be cancelled.

An amount of R2,29m was lost when an overseas agent drew money with false documents against a letter of credit without delivery of any goods.

There were four cases where circumstances of Armscor and suppliers changed to such an extent the company lost a total of R4m.

CCB cost taxpayers over R20-m ...

254

Soweto 28/2/92

THE South African Defence Force's clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau cost the taxpayer more than R20 million during the past two years, according to a report by the Auditor-General.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said the estimate approved for the CCB in 1990/91 was R22,38 million and R1,875 million for 1991/92.

The objective for the CCB was changed from gathering target detail on hostile organisations for authorised actions outside the country in 1990/91 to closing down the CCB so it would "disappear from the scene" in 1991/92, the report said.

The offices of the CCB were finally closed down on August 1 1991 and further payments were made directly by the SADF's special forces headquarters.

Two retrenchment packages for former CCB operatives were approved.

The first package, which was similar to permanent force retrenchments, was refused by 23 CCB members and a second package proposed.

All but three of the 23 who refused the first package took the second and some who accepted the first, were granted the second package on grounds of equitability.

The entire CCB pension fund of R3 million was paid out to one member, who had refused both retrenchment packages.

"The member insists on the provision of certain indemnities before paying the money over to the SA Defence Force," the report said. It added that the matter was in the hands of the State Attorney.

One of the members who did not accept the retrenchment package still has a trawler worth R2,5 million in his possession.

BILLY PADDOCK

CCB's financial woes catalogued

CAPE TOWN — More than R28m was approved by former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and Finance Minister Bar end du Plessis in the past two years for the CCB, auditor-general Peter Wronsley disclosed yesterday

He also noted that one former CCB member possessed R3m in other members' pension payouts, and was holding the SADF to ransom

Another CCB member had a trawler worth R2,5m in his possession and all efforts by the SA Navy to recover it had been unsuccessful, Wronsley said

A third CCB member had department liabilities which exceeded his retrenchment package by R194 781.

BIDCOM 20/2/92
Of the R28m approved, actual expenditure amounted to just more than R20m. In 1990/91 the actual expenditure was R19,122m and in 1991/92 R1,484m

Wronsley said that in the current financial year, the objective of the CCB changed to "closing down" the CCB

Up to July 31 1991 funds transferred from Specforce headquarters to the CCB for expenses amounted to R1,875m. From August 1991 the offices of the CCB were closed down and further payments were made from Specforce headquarters

To Page 2

CCB *BIDCOM 20/2/92*

In the first retrenchment package in 1990, Wronsley reported that R31,1m was approved for the CCB and all but 23 CCB members accepted the package

The second package was necessary because a deadlock arose over the package with the remaining 23 members. Twenty of the 23 litigants conditionally accepted this package but the other three refused

Complications arose because one of the members, who confirmed that the CCB pension fund was worth R3m, took the payout from the insurance company but now refused to pay the other members

"The member insists on the provision of

(254) From Page 1
certain indemnities before paying the money over to the SADF"

At the time of writing the report the matter was in the hands of the state attorney, Wronsley said

Wronsley said that because members who had accepted the first package would have been better off with the second package, the relevant Ministers had agreed to pay them the second package

The net payments made in terms of the two packages amounted to R16,554m, but this figure might change depending on further litigation

Govt heads for pay clash with public servants

Biday 20/2/92
PRETORIA — Government is on course for a head-on clash with its workers on the issue of pay hikes for the new financial year, Public Servants' Association sources say

Cabinet, it is understood, will be asked by the Commission for Administration to raise the ceiling of government's offer of an average 7.5% rise

Negotiations between 11 public service staff associations and unions broke down earlier this week because of the "ridiculous government offer".

(254)
GERALD REILLY

Employee representatives wanted a budget allocation of funds equal to a 21% across-the-board increase to be used for adjustments in various occupation categories

Negotiations will be resumed next week *Biday 20/2/92*

It is understood the pay deadlock was reported to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis who will raise the issue at the next Cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, the PSA will meet Administration and Tourism Minister Org Marias in Cape Town later today.

He will be told the pay offer is unacceptable and that government workers will not "meekly" accept an "unrealistic increase".

PSA GM Hans Oliver said the deadlock illustrated clearly the unsatisfactory negotiation machinery available to public service staff associations and unions.

SADF lawyers censured for 'shocking' fees

~~WINDEN BIRNS~~ (254)

TWO senior Pretoria lawyers have effectively been barred from appearing in court and a third temporarily restricted after the Bar Council found them guilty of misconduct for charging clients "totally excessive and shocking" fees.

Advocates Willem Burger SC and Piet Kemp had had their membership of the Society of Advocates terminated, while advocate Hennie Goosen's membership was suspended for three months, the Bar Council said in a statement yesterday.

The three had to repay more than R109 000 to the Pretoria State Attorney. This was money deducted from the inflated fees they charged the Defence Minister, the SADF chief and Col Malcolm Kinghorn, whom they represented during hearings on applications against their clients by three former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members last year.

Although none of the lawyers had been struck off the court's roll of advocates, the termination and suspension of their society membership was the strictest censure the Bar Council could deliver, said an advocate who asked not to be named.

"It's as if the death sentence has been passed on their practice."

Should Burger, Kemp or Goosen in the next three months attempt to represent clients in court, the Bar Council could bring an action to have them struck off the roll, he said. *61 Day 20/2/92*

Burger and Kemp also represented former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, former SADF chief Gen Janne Geldenhuys and the SADF during the 1990 Harms Commission probe of alleged state-sponsored hit squad activities.

Yesterday's decision on Burger, Kemp and Goosen was not related to the Harms Commission. It pertained only to the subsequent applications by three former CCB members — D Farrell, R Bosch and D du Toit — against Malan, the SADF chief and Kinghorn relating to the CCB's severance package offer.

The Bar Council described the fees the

□ To Page 2

Lawyers

61 Day 20/2/92 (254) (280) □ From Page 1

three advocates charged as "totally excessive and shocking"

Burger had subsequently repaid R81 180 of the R123 480 he charged. Kemp and Goosen each repaid R54 720 of the R89 920 they had charged their clients.

According to the statement the three lawyers withdrew their appeal against the findings last October, a day before it was to be heard by the General Council of the Bar Appeal Committee.

The council found Burger and Kemp had deliberately charged fees at an hourly rate for hours they did not work. Goosen was found to have negligently charged fees at an hourly rate for time he did not work.

Burger was found guilty of misconduct in that, in spite of his fees being calculated at an agreed tariff, he had not kept record

of the amount of time spent working.

All three were found guilty of misconduct in that they drew up statements of account, or alternatively associated themselves with statements sent to their instructing attorneys, detailing the work undertaken and time spent on it, and for receiving payment based on those statements.

The council found that Burger and Kemp knew the statements of account were incorrect, but that Goosen had not checked his statements. Burger was also found guilty of misconduct for failing to attend the second day of the inquiry without the Bar Council's consent, and was therefore in contempt of the council.

Burger, Kemp and Goosen could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Time to dismiss the conscripted army

W/maail 14/21 - 20/2/92

(254)

PRESENT day arguments in favour of a conscripted army have certainly risen above the old tiresome rhetoric of adherents to the total onslaught ideology.

Defence of the conscription system now seems to centre on economics — proponents of conscription claiming that South Africa could never afford a professional army. This argument, however, shows a misunderstanding of fundamental economic principles.

It is simple to speculate on the personnel costs of a professional army. The costs are exorbitant, leading most people to declare out of hand that South Africa could never afford one. Yet a conscripted army is equally expensive, if not more so, due to its dire effects on productivity.

It is difficult to argue against military preparedness from a standpoint of economics. But military preparedness is not the issue — it is the use of conscripts as a source of labour in the army. If the judgment is made that every adult male should be militarily prepared, one cannot argue that such training is a inefficient use of human resources. But it would be possible to provide a short period of training, after which each conscript could return into the economy, to be called up again in the event of an extreme national emergency. The use of national servicemen after military training, however, amounts to a flagrant misuse of the country's resources.

ANDREW WHITEFORD

argues that if the country can afford its present conscripted army it is in an even better position to afford a professional army

A conscripted army is certainly cheaper to the state than a professional army. But this should not be an issue in the debate, since the cost of any army to the economy is the true measure of military costs.

The key is that the cost to the economy of a national serviceman is not what the army pays him, but rather the income that he forgoes by serving in the army rather than participating in the economy. The dead-weight losses which result from the inefficient allocation of resources are further costs incurred by the system of compulsory military service.

An issue confusing the debate is the notion that the reduction of state expenditure is all important. This is a fundamental requirement for a market-based economy but achieving low state expenditure through intervention of the labour market (which conscription effectively amounts to) is a travesty of free-market principles. Governments, however, find conscription attractive since it disguises true military costs and hence the real

costs of its political ideologies.

One of the biggest costs of compulsory military service has been South Africa's brain-drain, which reached chronic proportions in the second half of the 1980s. For each emigrating graduate, the country loses the costs of educating the graduate and all his/her future earnings.

The reduction of military service to one year, and the more lenient conscription laws, have already resulted in numerous draft dodgers returning to South Africa. The timeous repeal of conscription would without doubt result in further returns.

There is an extreme mismatch between the skills possessed by conscripts and those required by the army. The tragedy of this mismatch lies in the dualistic nature of South Africa's labour force which comprises a small, well educated white group which is generally in full employment and a large, poorly educated black group where high rates of unemployment are prevalent.

Conscript labour is unproductive — the high turnover of conscripts in each post necessitates perpetual retraining, and on-the-job learning is obviously limited to the short duration of the conscript's time in the post.

The effects of conscription on the civilian economy are well known. The primary disruptive effect of conscription is through its withdrawal of skilled men from an economy which has suffered from a skill shortage.

There is little difference between imposing higher taxes and paying for a professional army, and having a conscripted army which effectively "taxes" the economy through its forced removal of young white men. Both are prohibitively expensive. The difference merely lies in that a conscripted army results in inefficiencies and excesses due to its disregard for market forces.

Society

STAR 20/2/92

expels

SADF's

advocates

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

(254)

Two advocates who acted for the Defence Force during the Harms Commission of inquiry into hit squad activities have had their membership of the Society of Advocates revoked and a third has been suspended because of gross overcharging at the time

This is the most serious action which can be taken against legal men apart from being struck from the roll

The Bar Council decided on Monday to immediately terminate the membership of Willem Burger SC and Piet Kemp and suspend Henne Goosen's membership for three months in the light of the council's findings of serious misconduct by the three

A Bar Council inquiry last year into their activities during the Harms Commission found that they were charging "totally excessive and shocking" fees

The three lawyers were representing the Minister of Defence, Chief of the SA Defence Force and a Colonel Malcolm Kinghorn in an action brought against SADF personnel by former CCB agents D Farrell, R Bosch and D du Toit

The termination and suspension of the advocates' membership of the Society of Advocates is seen in legal circles as a serious disciplinary step. Although they can still practise, they will be frowned on by the legal fraternity and will not be able to enjoy the benefits the society offers, a legal source said.

After the Bar Council inquiry last year, the three lawyers were ordered by the Bar Council to pay back the excess amounts charged.

Mr Burger has paid back R81 180, while Mr Kemp and

● To Page 2

Society expels advocates

STAR 20/2/92

● From Page 1

Mr Goosen have each relinquished R54 720 to the State Attorney

In a statement yesterday, the Society of Advocates said the three had charged and received fees which could only be described as "excessive and shocking"

All three had charged fees at a tariff per hour for hours which they did not work, and Mr Burger and Mr Goosen had

failed to keep proper notes and records of the time spent

Mr Burger and Mr Kemp had known that their statements of account were incorrect in various respects

Mr Goosen had not ensured his accounts were correct before sending them out

Mr Burger was found to be in contempt of the Bar Council for failing to attend a day of the inquiry without consent

(254)

SA hawks got short shrift from US

CONFIRMATION has come, as if any were needed, that the South African government is monumentally shortsighted whenever it allows the country's hawks to dictate policy

Last week Pretoria did it again when it turned down a United States appeal to scale down Armscor's production, and especially its exports, of sophisticated missiles

The polite US response was to impart the news that the US sanctions aimed at Armscor and its subsidiaries and imposed late last year, would remain in force. The impolite US response will be to muster a whirlwind of adversity for Armscor, which is South Africa's largest manufacturing conglomerate and the country's most lucrative source of export revenue after mining

Consider the scenario A rebuffed US, determined to put a stop to the proliferation of increasingly sophisticated weapons in volatile areas of the world, decides that if it cannot stop the flow from Armscor at the source, its only alternative is to stop the flow at the intended receiving end

It is doing so already - the Saudi Arabian government has been persuaded not to go ahead with the purchase of about 200 G-6 self-propelled guns from Armscor, a deal reportedly worth R1,7-billion and probably three times that amount in spares, support services, related systems and ammunition

Given the immense power of the US in the Middle East following the Gulf War, little persuasion was needed But this was a mere prelude It is hardly a secret that the word has gone out to sock it to Armscor and that wherever the company and its multi-faceted subsidiaries attempt to strike a deal, that deal is very likely to be given a rough ride

Working with the US are the world's six wealthiest indus-



HUGH ROBERTON in Washington

2514
MAY 20 2/92

trialised countries At their disposal is an arsenal of weapons ranging from the conventional threat of a withdrawal of aid to the more avant garde technique of offering more advanced weapons at a lower price After all, after the Cold War defence industries in the West would leap at a helping hand from their governments if the objective was to keep a competitor out

Consider the alternative scenario A wisely guided South Africa, recognising the inevitably damaging consequences of trying to sell weapons in defiance of the wishes of the world's only superpower and its six most powerful allies, tries to strike a deal

What sort of deal? Given the enormous importance which Armscor has assumed in the South African economy, it would not have been unreasonable to argue for some Western assistance in transforming the monster to a more congenial member of the international fold It would not have jarred international sensibilities to argue for a limited relaxation of the arms embargo to make such assistance possible

Weapons manufacturers in virtually every Western country are exploring ways of transforming their production capacity to peaceful uses and significant advances have been

made Was it altogether beyond the ability of South Africa's negotiators to suggest joint ventures, new ventures, an exploration of alternatives which might have given the country a foot in the door of the next wave of high-tech manufacturing?

Or were such proposals spurned by those in the military and, sadly, in business also, whose political nous comes nowhere near to matching their skill at making a profit or pursuing unwinnable regional wars?

No doubt there are those who seethe with patriotic indignation at America's action in seeking to impose a new world order on the international arms industry and daring to play rough with those who choose not to co-operate

But before they rush to criticise it would be wise to consider America's global responsibilities and the realities which face the US in a dramatically changed situation - American men and women in the firing line in future conflicts, American taxpayers pouring assistance into countries which simply pour the equivalent amount (or more) out at the other end and into the coffers of arms merchants like Armscor, American peace efforts thwarted by regional dictators armed by unprincipled outside suppliers, Americans killed in airliner explosions as third parties fuel and fan the truculent politics of the Middle East

South Africa has been poorly served by those who have an influence to bear in changing an aberration wrought on South African industry by apartheid They have underestimated the resolve with which the US is pursuing what it sees as a fleeting opportunity to establish a more stable and peaceful world in the wake of the Cold War

Perhaps the only saving grace of the situation is that the US has left the door open for them to change their minds

Vlok says parole works

CAPE TOWN — A large percentage of the prisoners released on parole in 1990 and 1991 had been reintegrated into society, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday. *Blom 20/2/92*

In an interpellation in the House of Delegates, he said 16,75% of the 53 748 prisoners released on parole in 1990 had not adhered to their parole conditions, been arrested in connection with another crime, or were wanted in connection with other crimes.

In 1991 this figure was 11,84% of the 47 349 prisoners released

The authorities could not resort to policies of no remission of sentence because of criticism that a few misbehaved. — Sapa.

Weapons ban to be selective

CAPE TOWN — Government would soon ban the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers said in a mini-debate in Parliament yesterday. *Blom 20/2/92*

The banning had been discussed in detail with the ANC and Inkatha, and as soon as a proclamation had been published police would arrest any person carrying these weapons at political gatherings, he said.

The ban would apply only to political gatherings as opposed to all public places because of the difficulties police would have in determining the intent with which the weapons were being carried.

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) wanted to know how police were going to interpret whether a funeral was a political gathering or a religious function.

Scheepers was responding to Tony Leon (DP Houghton), who called on Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel to "stop dithering" and ban the carrying in public of cultural and traditional weapons

Leon said police had to apply the Dangerous Weapons Act of 1968 very strictly,

(214) (254) (221) (225)
BILLY PADDOCK

especially where it placed the onus on the person carrying the dangerous weapon to prove that he had no intention of using it for violent purposes.

It was necessary to interpret the law narrowly, especially in view of the Goldstone Commission's report on violence at Mooi River.

Leon quoted the report as saying carrying weapons for aggressive purposes could not be tolerated "if normal and peaceful conditions are to prevail".

Leon said. "As recently as Saturday night, the nation was treated on TV to the ugly and unacceptable face of politics in SA when hundreds of IFP supporters were seen at Umlazi flourishing, unhindered and untouched, all manner of dangerous weapons." The footage was shot at a funeral.

Unless the SAP stringently enforced the Dangerous Weapons Act, allegations of a "third force" and that the state was playing a part in the violence would persist.

SADF suicide attempts/suicides
68 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

12 Feb 91 Alleged assault and withdrawn due to a lack of evidence

How many (a) members of the Permanent Force, (b) national servicemen and (c) members of the Citizen Force/Commandos (i) attempted to commit and (ii) committed suicide in 1990 and 1991, respectively?

7 Mar 91 Seven members charged with murder and attempted murder

The Minister of Defence 1990

(a) (b) (c)
(i) 40 163 3
(ii) 7 20 2

1 May 91 Two members charged with murder and assault

(a) (b) (c)
(i) 43 129 18
(ii) 10 5 4

1 May 91 Shooting incident Civilian wounded in the foot

Black townships: actions of troops

69 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

4 May 91 Three members charged with attempted murder

(1) Whether any official complainants were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1991 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 complainants in each case,

4 May 91 Shooting incident One civilian killed and one wounded

(2) whether these complainants have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,

5 May 91 Alleged assault

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

24 May 91 Three members charged with attempted murder at Hazzyview

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes (a) 24

24 May 91 Three members charged with attempted murder at Marrie

(b) (c) (2) and (3) Yes

21 Jun 91 Alleged disturbance of the peace

18 Jan 91 Alleged assault

20 Jan 91 Alleged assault

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

5 Jul 91 Alleged assault

20 Oct 91 Shooting incident Civilian wounded

14 Jul 91 Alleged rape and pointing of a firearm

29 Oct 91 Alleged murder

19 Jul 91 Injury sustained after tear smoke had been fired

15 Nov 91 Alleged assault

20 Aug 91 Seven members charged with 18 cases of assault

Own Affairs
Budget for health services' amounts spent

25 Aug 91 Three members charged with alleged robbery, pointing of a firearm and theft

17 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

25 Aug 91 Civilian allegedly wounded

(1) What amount of her Department's budget for health services and welfare was spent by (a) her Department itself and (b) other Government Departments as agents for her Department for the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991,

25 Sep 91 Alleged assault

(2) what are the estimated figures for the period 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992?

12 Oct 91 Complainants received that members searching a hostel, broke doors, windows and lockers

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE
Vote 8 Health Services
(1) (a) R172 020 047
(b) R362 051 509
(2) (a) R204 683 000
(b) R418 947 000

Charges of theft, assault and general vandalism were also made

(In respect of Vote 7 Welfare, the Department does not make use of the services of agents)

14 Oct 91 Alleged assault

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

White pupils: African languages
White pupils: African languages

Don't register, urges ECC

STAR 21/2/92
The End Conscription Campaign yesterday said any young white men who had objections to doing military service in the SA Defence Force should refuse to complete their registration forms.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said that legally it was not an offence to refuse or fail to register with the SADF

for military service. "This was decided in a court case last year, when an individual was charged with failing to register for military service. The court found that the charge sheet did not disclose an offence," Mr de Villiers said.

He noted that an appeal by the State against the decision would be heard in March — Sapa

the apartheid establishment and underlines the need to move as speedily as possible to a democratic society," the

and perhaps, another referendum to test a final constitution compiled by a transitional government

Armcor still has arms deals with Arab states

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

(254)

Armcor still has running contracts for arms supply to Abu Dhabi and Qatar in Arabia in the Middle East — in spite of the collapse of a R1,7 billion arms contract it had with Saudi Arabia, a top military correspondent confirmed yesterday.

Although it was reported that the US government pressured South African government officials into dropping the massive Saudi Arabia deal, this has been strongly denied by the United States Information Service in Pretoria.

STAR 21/2/92

One reliable military source said it was possible the Saudi deal had soured due to lack of marketing expertise on Armcor's part.

According to Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman, Abu Dhabi ordered 70 G6 howitzers from Armcor at about R10 million for each unit, while Qatar ordered about 12 G5's at about R1,7 million for each unit.

Qatar had however denied the deal, he said.

Heitman said Armcor probably also had back-up deals involving the provision of spare parts for the guns.

Journey prizes on offer — Page 8

Commandos may aid police

AN investigation had begun to see how Commandos could aid police, especially in rural areas, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hennis Kriel, said in reply to a question from Mr Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow) — Sapa (254) ARG 21/2/92

Bush's nod on exports to SA 'a positive step'

Bliday 21/2/92

SEAN VAN ZYL

US PRESIDENT George Bush's announcement earlier this week freeing the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) to underwrite US exports to SA was regarded by the local business community as a positive step towards re-establishing trade relations between the two countries

SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) economist Bill Lacey said Bush's announcement served as a signal to American businesses that SA was once again an acceptable market in the international trading arena

However, Lacey did not expect the Eximbank's financial participation in US export trade to SA would result in a flood of imports "With the present position of the SA economy, local business is unlikely to start building up inventories"

The Evans Amendment, introduced to US legislation in 1978, barred the Eximbank from participating in export deals to the SA government or its parastatals until the US President certified to Congress that "significant progress towards the elimination of apartheid has been made"

Safto senior manager, international

division, Mike Veysie said increased imports to SA would be determined also by the country's needs and its being able to afford imported goods Furthermore, Bush's authorisation of the Eximbank's participation mostly benefited US firms as the bank's financial guarantee applied only to one-way trade from the US to SA As a result, US firms would not be able to rely on the Eximbank for financial guarantees on goods imported from SA

However, SA's indirect benefit from Bush's decision would be cheaper access to imported capital goods, aircraft and machinery

Although the Eximbank's participation in US-SA trade was unlikely to significantly boost trade volumes, Veysie said, it was "a positive step" which could in the long run promote increased two-way trade between the two countries

American Chamber of Business of SA executive director Michelle Cohen said the move would also allow SA greater access to new technology previously denied by sanctions

CCB's financial situation stays under wraps

AUDITOR-General Peter Wronsley declined yesterday to detail the financial situation of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), an SADF covert unit in the throes of being disbanded

He said he was barred from commenting on the issue in terms of Section 6 3(a) of the Auditor-General Act and an agreement between himself, President F W de Klerk and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis

On Wednesday Wronsley told Parliament former Defence Minister Gen Mag-

LINDEN BIRNS

nus Malan and Du Plessis had authorised payment of more than R28m to the CCB during the past two years

Yesterday he refused to say whether further payments were being made to the CCB The R3m pension given to one former CCB member was a problem for the insurance company concerned and not the Defence Ministry, he said

Investment returns of trust 17,8%

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) had achieved an average return on its investments of 17,8% since August 1990, IDT communications director Jolyon Nuttall said yesterday

Nuttall was commenting on a note in Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's report for 1990/91 — tabled in Parliament this week — which said IDT trustees had not formally minuted the criteria used to select the initial seven portfolio managers The managers were given responsibility to invest the R2bn granted to the IDT by government

Nuttall said the overall return achieved had been very good

Portfolio managers selected were FNB, Rand Merchant Bank, Senbank, Standard Merchant Bank, Volkskas Merchant Bank and Syfrets Managed Assets

The Auditor-General's report also noted that no certificates had been obtained from the institutions to the effect that no commission on the investments had been paid to intermediaries Each portfolio manager had, however, submitted a certificate in this regard

Nuttall said there were practical difficulties attached to getting certificates, but stressed that no commissions had been paid

hacale

24 complaints against troops

MINISTER of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer yesterday confirmed in Parliament that 24 complaints against the actions of troops in black townships were lodged last year.

To date, in only two cases have troops been found guilty.

In a further nine cases the complaints were still being investigated or trial dates had been set for later this year, he said.

Mr Meyer was replying to a question from General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer) (25/1/92)

Heat closes army base

254
22/2/92
Staff Reporter

TROOPIES at Wingfield military base were allowed to halt all physical activity and go for a swim as temperatures at the base soared to a sweltering 35,2 deg C yesterday

Commander C de Vries, of the Wingfield base, said the temperature at 1pm was way above normal.

"Usually at these temperatures, if there was a breeze we would continue working, but there was nothing — it was dead calm," he said

The D F Malan weather-office reported a maximum temperature of 31°C while that in central Cape Town was 33°C

In many places in the Western Cape it was even hotter

In Springbok the mercury rose to more than 40°C and in Paarl, Worcester and Robertson to an unbearable 36°C The temperature in Beaufort West was 38°C and that in Riviersonderend 35°C at midday

Cooler conditions are expected over the Peninsula and southern coastal areas this weekend.

ARG 22/2/92

Armcor companies going commercial

Weekend Argus Correspondent

(254)

ARMSCOR'S manufacturing subsidiaries are to be commercialised, rather than privatised.

They will be incorporated on April 1 into a private company, Denel, which will be owned by the Ministry of Public Enterprises.

The new company will have to make profits to fund its growth.

However, spokesmen for the company were still in the dark this week on the exact structure or management of the new company.

"Basically, all we know now is what the Cabinet's intentions are. We are still awaiting details on how they are to be achieved," Denel's Paul Holtzhausen said.

Announcements concerning the exact structure and management of the company would be made by Minister Dawie de Villiers.

Armcor spokesman Johan Adler said his company would now act purely as a procurement and testing organisation for the military.

STAR 22/2/92

42 soldiers commit suicide (254)

CAPE TOWN — Twenty-five national servicemen and 17 members of the Permanent Force committed suicide during 1990 and 1991, Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer said yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), he said 292 national servicemen and 83 Permanent Force members had attempted suicide during the same period — Sapa

Soldiers 'beat up civilians'

By NOMVULA KHALO

WHEN an SADF soldier went for a sundowner at a local shebeen at Evaton Hostel this week his army R4 rifle was stolen (256)

The next day he went back with other soldiers to find it and went straight to the Letsatsi household, where Abel Letsatsi, 72, and his son, Joseph, 21, were allegedly assaulted by the soldiers

Joseph recounted their ordeal to City Press this week. He said "About 15 black soldiers and three whites brought Paul Mkhwanazi to my home, saying Mkhwanazi took the rifle and sold it to my father. *City Press 23/2/92*

"My father denied having bought any rifle from anyone," he said

"They then assaulted him and when I tried to intervene they punched me on my left eye.

"They took us in a car to their base, where they assaulted us again and stabbed me under my foot and broke my father's jaw"

Afterwards, the soldiers left the two at the camp and went back to the Letsatsi house where they found their aunt, Mmogo

They questioned her about the rifle and she told them she was a visitor from Lesotho.

"Then they searched the house, breaking the furniture and Mmogo's right arm"

After Abel and Joseph were released they found that R1 200 and a portable radio were missing

Vaal police spokesman Capt Piet van D. venter said he was still investigating the matter.

A spokesman for the SADF's Witwatersrand Command said if charges were laid against any of its members the command would render all possible assistance to any investigation

Haven for army men

ANY unemployed South African soldier – preferably with a background in Special Forces or Military Intelligence – who heads for Ciskei will probably find a job.

All the top posts in the Ciskei military appear to be filled by officers who are either directly seconded from the SADF to the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) or who are former SADF personnel now fully employed by Ciskei.

Between them they control the defence budget, employment of personnel, weapons bought and operations carried out.

Last July, South African officials named six officers as being seconded to Ciskei. Most of them now appear to have resigned to become directly employed by Ciskei, apparently in an attempt to sever direct links with the SADF.

The inheritance of covert military unit International Researchers-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS) can also be seen.

CDF chief Brig Marius Oelschig had been seconded from the SADF to the CDF. He appears to have become one of Gqozo's chief advisers.

Second-in-command of the CDF is Col Dirk van der Bank.

Although van der Bank was initially a seconded officer, he is now contracted directly to the CDF. He spent a period as acting commander of the CDF after an alleged "coup attempt".

Military Intelligence is run by Ockert Swanepoel and his deputy Hendrik Chris Nel.

Chief of Staff, Finance, is Col Raymond Williams, formerly of the EP Command and a former Special Forces member. – Eena

Fewer suicides by SA national servicemen

Political Staff 25/2/92

THE number of national servicemen who commit suicide or attempt suicide dropped last year — a trend which may be linked to the reduction of the period of service from two years to one year.

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said in Parliament last week that 163 national servicemen attempted suicide and 20 committed suicide in 1990, last year 129 national servicemen attempted and five committed suicide.

Wendy Orr Interdict: allegations against SAP members

67 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) With reference to the affidavits submitted to the courts in the case following the Wendy Orr Interdict, (a)(i) what were the names of the policemen against whom criminal behaviour was alleged and (ii) how many allegations were submitted against each policeman and (b)(i) what was the rank of each of these policemen at the time of the allegations and (ii)(aa) how many of them were still in the Police Force, and (bb) what was the rank of each such policeman, as at 28 January 1992 or

NAMES	ALLEGATIONS	RANK 1985	SERVING MEMBER	RANK IN JAN 1992
George J Beeton	1	Capt	Yes	Capt
Izak P du Plessis	1	Capt	Yes	Lt-Col
Charl P Strydom	2	Lt	Yes	Capt
Gideon	3	Lt	Yes	Capt
Deon A Els	1	Lt	Yes	Capt
Eric A Taylor	1	Lt	Yes	Capt
Gerhard J Loitz	1	Lt	Yes	Capt
Gert P Bezuidenhout	1	Sgt	Yes	Capt
Francis V Coetzee	7	W/O	Yes	Lt
Neil Coetzee	1	W/O	Retired	W/O
Carel H Swart	5	W/O	Yes	W/O
Freddie van Wyk	1	W/O	Deceased	W/O
Theminkosi A Faku	7	W/O	Yes	Capt
Templeto Luthi	2	Sgt	Deceased	—
Matthew M Mpokeh	2	Const	Yes	Const
Mzikoyse A Tunyata	3	Sgt	Yes	Sgt
Phumzile H Jam	4	Sgt	Yes	Sgt
Rodwell Ndyane	5	W/O	Yes	W/O
Vukile M Nesi	16	W/O	Retired	W/O
Wilbeforce M Sikwebu	1	Const	Yes	Const

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
B157E

- (2) (a) No
- (b) No
- (3) A departmental investigation is still pending at present together with certain civil actions which were lodged in the case in question. Departmental steps will be considered after finalization of the civil actions and the relevant investigation
- (4) Falls away

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a), (b) and (c) ⁽²⁵⁴⁾
- Figures are not supplied as it creates the opportunity for certain individuals and/or organisations to use them for political gain and this is not in the national interest or in the interest of the SA Defence Force

Official population figures

78 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) What are the official population figures for the (i) Republic of South Africa and (ii) Natal/KwaZulu region and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
B223E

The preliminary results of the 1991 population census are furnished. The information is as enumerated and has not yet been adjusted for undercount

Certain mixture: complainants

80 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether she or her Department has received any complaints, enquiries and/or representations regarding a certain mixture, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, which is available in certain retail pharmacies in the Republic of South Africa, if so, what (a) is the name and (b) are the ingredients of this mixture,
- (2) whether any of these ingredients or the mixture as a whole contains any habit-forming or addictive substances or has such qualities, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether she or her Department intends taking any action (a) against the manufacturer, and (b) in respect of the sale, of this mixture, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B225E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH
(1) Yes, (a) "Eazslim". It consists of three separate products supplied in the form of

a kit, that must be mixed beforehand by the pharmacist before the mixture is sold to the public and (b) d-nor-pseudoephedrine powder a tonic called Laviton, a mixture containing senna,

- (2) the constituent of the mixture, d-nor-pseudoephedrine can be abused and may be habit-forming. The substance is currently scheduled in Schedule 2 which means that it may only be prescribed by doctors and pharmacists and that the particulars of each sale must be recorded in a prescription book. The Medicines Control Council has on numerous occasions considered the rescheduling of the substance, but has decided that the risks involved with the controlled use of the substance is not so large that the substance should be placed under more stringent control,
- (3) (a) steps have already been taken against the distributor of the mixture. The mixture is no longer sold as "Eazslim", and the distributor now sells the individual components to pharmacists and
- (b) the sale of the mixture took place as a result of a loophole in the regulations which were promulgated in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965). Steps have already been taken to amend the regulations to curb this sort of activity

Free settlement areas

98 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (a) How many free settlement areas have been proclaimed since the promulgation of the Free Settlement Areas Act, No 102 of 1988, (b) where are these areas situated, (c) what is the size of each, (d) how many persons are living in each of these areas and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING
B247E

- (a) 13

Continued

72 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Defence + ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

- (a) How many national servicemen were called up for compulsory military service for the January 1992 intake, (b) how many of these national servicemen reported for such service and (c)(i) how many of them were sent back to their homes and (ii) why were they so sent back?

B164E

'SADF supplied Renamo last year'

2 The Star Monday February 2

STAR 24/2/92



(254)

The South African Defence Force delivered weapons to Mozambican guerrillas and brought rebels to South Africa for training last year, possibly without the approval of President de Klerk's Government, according to a report by the US Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)

South Africa has repeatedly said its support for Renamo was wound down after the Nkomati accord with Mozambique in 1984. The US Defence Department concluded that arms were still being shipped to Renamo by the SADF after interrogating a

rebel deserter in March 1991, who laid out details of weapons drops and his own training in or near the Kruger National Park.

In its assessment of the interrogation, obtained by The Independent, the DIA also paints a pitiful picture of a child brought to South Africa at the age of 10 to learn to kill.

The deserter, identified only as Macuacua, is now 18. He fled Renamo during an attack along

the Limpopo corridor, where a ceasefire is supposedly in effect.

The DIA begins its report with a simple summary: "As late as February 1991, South African helicopters delivered arms and ammunition to Renamo in southern Mozambique."

The drop was made to a Renamo base at Mapulanguene in Gaza province. "The equipment delivered by

the helicopters included small arms and ammunition for AK-47s, FN rifles with ammunition, 60 mm mortars with ammunition, and grenades.

Unnoticed

"Macuacua said the grenades had some type of throwing device. "The helicopter was an unmarked civilian helicopter piloted by two white pilots. The

helicopter also picked up Renamo members who were going for special commando training in South Africa. Macuacua said that because of these deliveries, his base did not have material or ammunition shortages," the DIA says.

The DIA questions why the SADF still arms Renamo, and how this could go unnoticed by a higher authority. It does not offer answers but said that

while Mozambique's reports accept the South African Government's good faith in claiming it does not support Renamo, Maputo believes the SADF, ignoring the politicians' peace with Mozambique's once-Marxist government, continues supplying the rebels.

The DIA interrogator, identified as RO, describes Macuacua as an unassuming boy, and a simple but sincere footsoldier

"Macuacua did not strike RO as a boy with a vivid imagination who would dream up stories of South African support to Renamo, or who could be coached into telling the story he told," the report said.

Macuacua was brought to South Africa in 1984 aged 10, with about 70 boys of the same age, in a camouflaged military helicopter mounted with machine guns. He was turned into a boy soldier

"Looking into his mind was like trying to piece together a complicated jigsaw puzzle. And it is evident he has led a sheltered but violent existence," the DIA report says.

"Macuacua himself explained the utility and rationale of why Renamo uses young boys as footsoldiers when RO asked Macuacua if his father had also been a soldier. He answered that Renamo does not use many adults to fight because they are not good fighters. He said kids have more stamina, are better at surviving in the bush, do not complain and follow directions." — The Independent News Service

Army-led coup in SA 'highly improbable'

STAR 25/2/92

254

THERE is no doubt that there are conservative-thinking generals in the SA Defence Force who would not balk at the prospect of a coup and a return to the days when the army was first priority in the Budget.

But, while they might not resist the call for a coup, nor would they — at this stage — initiate it, either out of disillusionment or out of political conviction.

This is a widespread view among defence observers and political analysts, who, while noting the army's potential to significantly disrupt the current course of history, perceive no real threat of that happening.

However, Africa Confidential, a publication known to be well sourced, stated last week that President de Klerk's position is threatened by a cabal of high-powered generals in the SADF, whose resistance to reforms is growing.

The position is made worse, says the newsletter, by internal moves to isolate newly appointed Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

Correspondent John Carlin, in an assessment of South Africa in London's Independent on Sunday, goes further, saying talk of a coup is widespread among police and army officers as well as civil servants in Pretoria.

Carlin says the rumours are being taken seriously by Mr de Klerk

Respected British publications have been seriously pondering the possibility of a coup d'etat in South Africa, interpreting F W de Klerk's referendum call as a bid to stave off that possibility through achieving clarity on white political sentiment. What are the chances of a military takeover by army generals? HELEN GRANGE reports.

and his Cabinet because the security forces, in particular the army, do have the capacity to seize power.

The military correspondent in southern Africa for Jane's Defence Weekly, Helmut-Romer Heitman, disagrees

"Apart from the fact that the generals in the SADF are not politically inclined in terms of constitutional thinking, the army is not in a good position to launch a coup in terms of the forces at their disposal.

"If the SADF were a full-time professional army or if it had a large number of young politically impressionable conscripts, it could bring about a successful takeover. But the average soldier is a civilian in his 20s and has been on civvy street. He will not be easily bamboozled into such a move."

Heitman maintains the top generals, although they may be disappointed with the appointment of Mr Meyer over his hard-line predecessor General Magnus Malan, would be more concerned with pending retirement packages.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria concurs, saying the generals share the concern of public servants about financial security in a rapidly changing political environment.

A more volatile group would be middle-ranking officers, says Heitman. "But they are mostly young enough to resign if they perceive the situation to be untenable."

The issue of job security within the military is, however, seen by Professor Hough as a potential breaking point if sufficiently threatening.

"The potential of dissatisfaction turning into militancy would increase if there were a direct threat to job security through further dramatic cuts to the military budget or through racial integration in the army."

Having discussed the circumstances under which the SADF could present a threat to the current political transition, it remains clear in the minds of the experts that present conditions are not conducive for this

Democratic Party de-

fence spokesman General Bob Rogers dismisses the threat of a coup completely. "There are lots of people in the army and police who don't agree with developments, but I don't think for one moment there is a possibility of a coup."

Conservative Party defence spokesman Dr Willie Snyman refrained from commenting on the issue, saying he did not have enough first-hand information to do so.

The impact of the outcome of the pending white referendum on the army is not easy to determine, according to Professor Hough.

If the CP won, and given that violence would then spiral out of control, the defence force would be used to clamp down on it.

Yet, the probability of again being used extensively to sort out internal problems would also be a bugbear for the SADF. "The CP would still be dealing with a dissatisfied military," he says

● SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg lashed out yesterday at allegations of attempts by the army's rank and file to isolate their new Minister — although it is known there is dissatisfaction among many officers with his performance

"I want to place it clearly on record that there is good co-operation and confidence between the Minister, myself and my general staff." □

No doubts about officers' loyalty

(254)

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

AG 25/2/92

PRESIDENT De Klerk has confidently rejected doubts about the loyalty of the SADF officer corps and fears of a possible coup

His comments follow speculation in the London-based journal, Africa Confidential, that elements of the officer corps who have become disaffected could be plotting against the government

But Mr De Klerk told an international press conference yesterday that it was "very speculative" to speak of divisions in the ranks of the military

He added "I have no reason to think there is a threat of an imminent coup or anything like that

It is propaganda made by vociferous minorities who have as their goal the destabilisation of South Africa and undermining confidence in the process"

Mr De Klerk said "In terms of our legislation (members of the military) may not be active in politics

"Obviously, there will be some people in the defence force and police who support party A and others who support party B, but I have no reason whatsoever to believe there is any risk from the military — apart from their exercising their normal political rights as citizens — to make inroads into the professionalism and duty to serve the government of the day and to maintain law and order in an unbiased way, without taking sides"

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

SAP: withdrawal of benefits

Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any decision has been taken by the South African Police (a) to stop payment for overtime worked, and/or (b) withdraw any other benefits enjoyed, by members of the Police Force, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details?

D31E INT

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Charman, I just want to say what a privilege it is for me to be able to speak in this House once again. It is always a privilege to be able to be here. Since the interpellation falls into two parts, I shall discuss it in two parts.

†With regard to the first part of the question put by the hon member for Springfield, a system to compensate members for duties performed on their days off did exist up to 31 December 1991. An amount of R75 was paid for an eight-hour shift performed on a day off. These payments for overtime are not prescribed by the Public Service Staff Code. The payment for duties performed on days off is not a condition of service, but was approved by the Treasury on condition that funds were available. As a result of the reduction in State expenditure the SA Police was forced to stop payment of claims for duties performed on free days as of 1 January 1992.

“Days off” means a Sunday or a public holiday in the case of a member who normally does not work on such days or, in the case of a member who normally works on a Sunday or a public holiday, any other day on which he is relieved from duty in lieu of such Sunday or public holiday, and a Saturday in the case of members who observe a full five-day working week.

A special police allowance is, however, paid to policemen for, amongst other things, long and irregular hours of service and was instituted to compensate partially for overtime worked by members. This allowance was increased drasti-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

cally on 1 April 1990 as a result of the greater demands made on members.

As far as the second section of the question is concerned, the study expenses that were paid to members for obtaining the National Diploma in Police Administration were recently suspended. The amount paid to members to study was not a condition of service. The amount was approved by the Treasury on condition that funds were available. As a result of the reduction in State expenditure the funds have been withdrawn.

At present the fee for obtaining the national diploma amounts to R3 640 over the three years of the course. In order to accommodate members, arrangements were made with the Technikon RSA to recover the annual study fee in five instalments. However, since January of this year a new dispensation has come into effect in terms of which a cash amount of R3 740 for the three-year course is allocated to students after successful completion of the course.

Mr M RAJAB Mr Charman, may I say by way of introduction that the job of the police is generally a thankless one. At this time of spiralling crime and violence, policemen and policewomen work under very trying and difficult conditions with long hours and, in our view, inadequate compensation. By and large they acquit themselves reasonably in protecting our lives and our property. This is why we have always supported the maintenance of a strong, disciplined, adequately staffed and well-paid Police Force. We have always felt that there was a need for more policemen to be recruited in order to maintain law and order in this country. We are therefore disappointed and concerned about the Government's recent announcement that recruitment of policemen had, in fact, stopped because of financial constraints. Now it appears that police overtime pay has been stopped for the same reason.

Added to this is our concern and disappointment about the department's decision to stop paying the examination fees for policemen and policewomen studying for the National Diploma in Police Administration, which is the only examination recognised for promotions in the SA Police.

We are therefore concerned at the report that these decisions could force further resignations from the department. Mindful of the fact that last year some 2 514 policemen resigned from the Force—as compared to 1 662 in 1990—we believe that the position is untenable and unacceptable. We believe that it is about time the Government assessed its priorities correctly. The

hard-pressed Police Force is about all that stands between civilised normality and a wave of criminal anarchy that is sweeping this country. We are of the view that without a strong and disciplined Police Force, this country has little hope of an orderly transition to democracy.

With recruitment ended and resignations gathered, we believe the Force will shrink even further. One can only call this bureaucratic bungling. Funds need to be found, and found urgently, if we are to stop this descent into anarchy. The alternative offered by the department that police would receive other compensatory time off is simply unacceptable, because in many cases policemen have been known to work on days off in order to earn an extra allowance so as to keep body and soul together, to balance their budgets.

The hon the Minister has indicated that special arrangements are being made for policemen and policewomen to pay for the study course through Technikon RSA in five instalments and then to claim a non-taxable amount varying from R5 874 to R8 520 from the department. With respect, we believe this is unreasonable, because policemen and policewomen would only be able to claim these amounts after they had paid for the courses themselves. Policemen and policewomen, as we already know, are already struggling to survive on meagre salaries. [Time expired.]

Mr K CHETTY Mr Charman, I understand the reasons for the Government's initiative to reduce State expenditure, but when it affects an important matter such as policing, which we depend on for our safety and for crime prevention, one starts to doubt the sensibleness of such a step. Although the term “overtime pay” never existed in the SA Police, this concession did, in fact, remunerate members for the additional work they performed over and above their normal duties, for example on rest days.

In the light of the Government's suspension of enlistment and the tremendous shortage of manpower, the Government should reconsider the suspension of this concession. It not only motivates the policeman to perform extra duties, but also ensures that he performs his duties without being forced, which in turn eliminates discontent. He will therefore give his service willingly. In reality the State then saves money. In fact, it does not have to train new policemen. This also helps members, because they will be able to balance their budgets. In view of their already limited salaries this will also ensure that members do not seek other sources of income with which to supplement their salaries, preferring to

perform additional duties within the force, which would otherwise be lost to the force.

At present, policing is such an important component of the Public Service that we simply cannot economise on its budget and additional expenditure.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Charman, first of all I would like to thank the hon members for Springfield and Chatsworth Central for the compliments they paid to and their generous support of the SA Police.

May I firstly quickly deal with a matter that was raised in passing, and that is the recruitment of policemen. Yes, we had to stop recruitment for the present financial year. However, our colleges are running at virtually a 100% occupancy rate. Our next intake will only take place in the second half of this year. It was wise for us to say no. We are waiting for the presentation of the Budget in order to see how much money we are going to get so that we can plan for the proper recruitment of policemen for our second intake. I should like to say in this House today that an announcement in this regard will be made shortly.

May I just refer to one other matter, and that is that we would not have done this if it were not really and absolutely the only way for us to keep our expenditure within the limits of the amount Parliament had awarded us. We really had no other choice. May I please point out the following. The policemen also want to make contributions. They are aware of this. I am not saying that they are happy, but they are realistic about the financial situation within the Government and the SA Police and therefore have accepted this. Another point was made here in words that I do not think are correct, and that was that the policeman's salary is meagre, and only enough to keep body and soul together. [Time expired.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Charman, the hon the Minister of Law and Order is aware of the fact that in these trying times in our country, security and the maintenance of law and order are of the utmost importance.

I do not want to go into the details expressed by other hon speakers this afternoon, but I have noticed that the hon the Minister's department has spent R102 million more than the amount Parliament allocated to it last year. The SA Police Force is needed for the security of this country and not the SA Defence Force, because we are no longer in a state of war. The hon the Minister explained that the problem was a shortage of funds. The SA Defence Force has

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

overspent by R24 million on land defence and R186 500 000 on the Special Defence Account How can one justify the shortage of funds, as far as the Government is concerned, when there is an utter failure to determine correct priorities? We accept the fact that the SA Defence Force is a member of the security family, but it is that member of the security family which does not need extra funds now That R210 million which the SA Defence Force overspent could have been used to alleviate the shortfall in the Department of Law and Order

I believe that we need not only a strong and disciplined police force, but a well-paid and contented police force This means not only that they must be granted the necessary benefits We are all aware that the police section of our security establishment has been experiencing attacks from all sides They have been vilified Therefore, the department must ensure [Time expired]

Mr M RAJAB Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon the Minister for making the commitment this afternoon that after the presentation of the Budget, he and his department will review firstly the recruitment drive, and secondly the constraints that have been imposed on members of his department

I merely want to repeat what I said earlier, namely that we believe we must have a well-motivated and well-staffed police force if we are to enforce law and order in this country Before I resume my seat I want to say that I think the hon the Minister is aware that the word outside is that at present the SA Police Force is underpaid and overkilled, and that is not a joke

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, nobody is more aware of that situation than I, because I live with policemen and I also have dealings with their relatives when they are killed

I refer to the phrases "body and soul together" and "meagre salary" which have been used here I want to warn against this terminology I am not saying that policemen are the best paid people in the world, but they are not the worst paid people in South Africa either That is also true Their salaries constitute a living wage Obviously, I shall do everything in my power to increase the salaries of the SA Police, but we should really avoid terms such as the ones I referred to I do not think that kind of description contributes to the debate

I just want to refer to the expenses involved in obtaining the national diploma We paid this for

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

everybody at the beginning of the year As the hon member will know, New Year usually starts with good New Year's resolutions We have paid millions of rands to students who have failed What we are now saying, is that if they prove themselves, we shall pay them I think this is an improvement on the present system

In conclusion I want to refer to the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition I think we have overspent by R120 million and not by R102 million I know this because we will be discussing the Part Appropriation Bill in a little while and I have to participate in that

I just want to say that I will not be drawn into a debate on the allocation of funds to the SA Defence Force as opposed to the allocation of funds to the SA Police We each have our place in the security system of South Africa and the SA Defence Force plays a vital role in the defence and security of South Africa as the SA Police does We have to be careful, especially in the light of the huge scaling down of their budget and the people they have retrenched, that we do not make our Defence Force a bulldog without any teeth We have to maintain the strength of our SA Defence Force in order that it may play its role in the security situation of South Africa as a whole [Time expired]

DEBATE CONCLUDED

INTERPELLATION The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

House of Delegates education committee

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council

- (1) Whether he will appoint a committee to inquire into the running of education in the Administration House of Delegates, if not, why not, if so, when,
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D28E INT

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Chairman, the reply to part (1) of the interpellation is No

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

My response is in terms of Chapter T of the Treasury's Financial Handbook, which stipulates that a committee of inquiry can only be appointed by the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services on receipt of sufficient information to make it necessary to inquire into and hear evidence on matters of efficacy, fraud or otherwise which do not fall within the ambit of the ombudsman or a commission as intended under the Commissions Act, or where insufficient proof exists at the time to invoke any of the provisions of another Act, criminal or civil

The reply to part (2) of the interpellation is Yes I wish to draw hon members' attention to the fact that pursuant to the request of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition last year, both the hon the State President and the office of the Commission for Administration were approached in regard to the matter Neither the hon the State President nor the Commission for Administration could find sufficient motivation in the remarks of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition to institute either a commission or a committee of inquiry

The department itself has, however, investigated its management procedures and functions, the determination and execution of its policy, the deployment of its staff and other related matters, and has developed a strategic plan to enhance the standard of management in the Department of Education and Culture This plan is being considered for implementation on a trial basis during the 1992-93 financial year Should the trial run prove to be a success, permanent effect will be given to the new plan as from April 1993

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, I suggest to the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council that he study his facts, because the first notice of motion given in this House last year was from a member of the Ministers' Council on that side of the House, requesting the hon the State President to appoint a commission of inquiry

We knew that that was a blocking mechanism but we followed it up We taunted them, and as a result of that the Ministers' Council made a resolution—this was excluded from the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council's submission to this House this afternoon—and the hon the Minister of Local Government, Agriculture and of the Budget and Auxiliary Services, as a result of legal advice and a communication from the office of the State President, appointed a committee of inquiry That committee of inquiry failed to get off the ground for one reason, and that was that contrary to the boast of the

Ministers' Council, the Ministers' Council ruled that the work of that committee would be closed to the public and the press Therefore we decided, and the Teachers' Association of South Africa decided, to have nothing to do with that committee of inquiry

It is within the competency of the Ministers' Council to appoint a committee, because at that time the Ministers' Council did not have affidavits from the Leader of the Official Opposition It was a result of the hue and cry from all over, even from hon members on the other side of this House There is corruption We do not have to give an affidavit There is nepotism There is chaos When the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council was the Leader of the Official Opposition, he sent a letter to the hon the State President requesting an inquiry in respect of education The Ministers' Council would gain a tremendous degree of credibility and the entire House would gain respect, if the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council would examine why last year's committee of inquiry, to which a senior magistrate was appointed, failed

The image of our department of education and that of the Ministry are at their lowest ebb They are stuck in the mud, and there is no chance that that image will ever change without the appointment of a committee of inquiry, preferably with a very senior magistrate who has had tremendous experience in the judicial field, at its helm Furthermore, this committee would have to perform its task openly There must be no secrecy about this I want to suggest that the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council examine all the communications that took place between the department and the office of the State President due to the draft resolution moved by the former Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in this House last year

We are all concerned about education We are all concerned about public reaction [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE AND OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES Mr Chairman, I have listened attentively to what the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition had to say Firstly, may I respond by saying that Ministers' Council is committed to clean administration I also want to reiterate that if there is a need for a commission of inquiry, we shall definitely support the appointment of such a commission Such a request was indeed addressed to the hon the State President last year Regrettably, however, the hon the State President did not see his

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Meyer spells out army joint control

254

Sowetan 27/2/92

JOINT control of the South African armed forces could only become a reality within the legal confines of the constitution, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Any Government department, for that matter, was subject to the same conditions, Meyer said.

He said the South African Defence Force remained the greatest safeguard against instability during the transition period and disturbing the equilibrium could be disastrous.

Any form of joint control of the armed forces had to be constitutional. This suggests that joint control could occur as soon as an interim constitution had been approved by Parliament.

Meyer briefed journalists in Cape Town yesterday on the Government's position on progress made at Codesa.

He responded, too, to the ANC's proposals for an interim government tabled at Codesa recently.

He accepted that the pro-

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

posals were only "a scenario and not a firm blueprint".

In terms of the Government's thinking, the ANC's proposals were "encouraging" in that there was a great deal of confluence in certain areas.

"On the other hand there are still elements of unconstitutional structures in their proposals. This is unacceptable to us. More particularly no form of unconstitutional joint control over the security forces will be accepted by us," Meyer said.

The Government was still opposed to foreign intervention during the transitional period.

Meyer also stressed that the transitional period would have to be constitutional and that a more conducive climate would be created if the violence in the country was stopped.

He said progress at Codesa would not be im-

peded by the Government's involvement in the campaign for next month's referendum.

Senior Government officials who were part of Codesa working groups and had work in the referendum campaign would be replaced by an adviser who was familiar with developments in the relevant working group.

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FEBRUARY 1992

No. 13801

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 719 28 Februarie 1992

WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968

VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE
WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS

Kragtens die bevoegdhede my verleen by artikel 2 (2) en artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No 71 van 1968), vaardig ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verbod uit in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde

BYLAE

Woordomsrywings

1 (1) In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk—

“gevaarlike wapen” beteken—

(a) enige voorwerp wat ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om ’n liggaamlike letsel toe te dien, of

(b) enige voorwerp wat nie ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om ’n liggaamlike letsel toe te dien nie, maar wat ’n liggaamlike letsel sal toedien indien dit gebruik sou word om ’n aanranding te pleeg, tensy ’n persoon in besit van sodanige voorwerp kan bewys dat met betrekking tot die omringende omstandighede hy te gener tyd die bedoeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp vir enige onregmatige doel te gebruik nie of dat hy te gener tyd die bedoeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp te gebruik om enige ander persoon of persone te intimideer nie,

“openbare plek” beteken enige plek waartoe ’n lid van die publiek ’n reg van toegang het, of waartoe so ’n lid gewoonlik toegelaat word,

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 719 28 February 1992

DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT, 1968

PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) and section 2 (3) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968), I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, acting on behalf of and on assignment by the Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the prohibition contained in the Schedule hereto

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Deputy Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1 (1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“dangerous weapon” means—

(a) any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, or

(b) any object which has not been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault, unless a person in possession of such an object is able to prove that with respect to the surrounding circumstances he at no time had any intention of using such object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using such object to intimidate any other person or persons,

“public place” means any place to which a member of the public has a right of entry, or to which such member is usually admitted,

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Weapons and firearms to be banned at rallies

STAR 28/2/92

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms at political gatherings is expected to be published in the Government Gazette today.

This follows months of discussions between the Government, the ANC and the IFP, and stems from agreements made in the National Peace Accord

A political gathering will not include any traditional cultural gathering or any ceremonial gathering

The prohibition of dangerous weapons and firearms and replicas will apply to any person attending or participating in any political gathering, in or on any public place

This does not apply to any person in the service of the State who is on duty at the political gathering

It also does not apply to a

security guard or a bona fide bodyguard rendering a security service at the political gathering

By agreement, a dangerous weapon is one made to inflict bodily injury, or any object which could inflict bodily injury in an assault

However, if the person in possession of a dangerous weapon was able to prove they did not intend to use the object unlawfully, they would not be guilty of an offence

Intimidate

They would also not be guilty of an offence if they did not intend to use the object to intimidate people

A political gathering has been defined as any gathering, concourse or procession which has been organised, convened or held with the intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organisation

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Former top Buthelezi aide to testify today

610 Aug 28/2/92

PRETORIA — Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant M Z Khumalo will testify for the first time before a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation today

The evidence of Khumalo, who resigned from the Inkatha Freedom Party following the exposures in July last year of SA Police funding of Inkatha rallies and other irregularities, may prove central to the committee's findings

Khumalo's name has been raised by at least two witnesses to the committee which is investigating alleged SADF funding of front companies fostering violence

He has been linked in evidence before the commission to a group of 200 IFP members allegedly trained by the SADF in a military camp in the Caprivi Strip, as well as to Inkatha hit squads

Meanwhile, former Inkatha Youth Brigade assistant organiser Mbongeni Khumalo said during cross-examination yesterday that except for Buthelezi, M Z

Khumalo remained the most powerful political figure in KwaZulu

"The resignation of Khumalo in July was not a resignation in total

"He retains a working relationship with and an influence over Inkatha"

He said he suspected that Khumalo still received a salary from Inkatha.

On the issue of the 200 Caprivi trainees who allegedly also spent time at three other camps, Mkuze, Amatigule and Nzhlanzantshe, Khumalo admitted to the counsel for the IFP and the KwaZulu government, Louis Visser, that he had no "personal experience" of the training of hit squads at these camps

He said he had been present at a meeting with M Z Khumalo where he had told group leaders of the trainees that they would be going to Mkuze for some form of military training

He maintained that the Nhlazantshe camp near Vryheid was "started and sponsored" by the SADF

Proceedings will continue today — Sapa

SADF funded KwaZulu cadets

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force gave the KwaZulu government millions of rands for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths, a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation heard yesterday.

Mr M Z Khumalo, former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, claimed Chief Buthelezi had no knowledge that the SADF was funding the project

Mr Khumalo agreed that the amount for

the training, salaries and bridging amounted to millions of rands.

He claimed he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF. Chief Buthelezi was never informed of this. Mr Khumalo dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He said he appealed to them to find a sponsor and they had come up with Richard's Appointments Ltd

Payments for the salaries and bridging finance had been made by Richard's Ap-

pointments into a "confidential" Inkatha account at First National Bank in Durban. Mr Khumalo and Chief Buthelezi were the only signatories to the account

Mr Justice Goldstone questioned Mr Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor.

"Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said

"I did not see it as my business to enquire further," responded Mr Khumalo

The inquiry continues on Monday — Sapa

CT 29/2/92

'SADF spent millions on training youths for IFP'

STAR 29/2/92

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PRETORIA — The SA Defence Force had sponsored the KwaZulu Government to the tune of millions of rands for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths trained at a camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, a committee of the Goldstone Committee of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation heard yesterday.

A former personal assistant to IFP president Mangosutho Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, told the committee investigating allegations about the funding of front companies fostering violence that the SADF had paid for the six-month training of the group and had continued to pay their bridging salaries for

three years. He said Dr Buthelezi did not know the SADF was funding the project.

ADRIENNE CARLISLE

The intention was that the group would be incorporated into the KwaZulu Police for the protection of VIPs in the KwaZulu Government and the IFP. Due to lack of funds most of the group were not incorporated until July 1979.

During this time some of the group were sent to various IFP regional offices or the Chief Minister's office, where they acted as officers of the organisation. Others underwent training at Koeberg as special constables and were hired by the SA Police for a number of months. In 1988, 96 trainees went to Mkuze for further training.

Mr Khumalo agreed that the amount for the training and bridging salaries amounted to millions.

He said he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor was the SADF. He had dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He had appealed to them to find a sponsor and they came up with a company called Richard's Appointments.

Payments by Richard's Appointments had been made into a "confidential" Inkatha account at First National Bank in Durban.

David Soggot, counsel for the Weekly Mail, ANC, and SACP, put it to Mr Khumalo that he had known all along the SADF was sponsoring the project. He also questioned Dr Buthelezi's alleged ignorance.

Mr Justice Goldstone told Mr Khumalo: "Your lack of inquisitive-

ness boggles the imagination"

Mr Soggot said that if the Government had wanted to aid KwaZulu by strengthening its police force it could merely have increased KwaZulu's budget.

"I put it to you that at no stage was it the intention to co-opt the trainees into the KZP. The idea was the creation of hit-squads to further Inkatha politically."

Mr Khumalo denied this.

Mr Soggot it had been stated that most of the trainees had received KZP appointment cards while not yet members of the force. Would these "false cards" not have been very valuable to hit-squad members?

Mr Khumalo replied that he had already told the commission that he knew of no hit-squad in KwaZulu or Inkatha.

The proceeding continues on Monday — Sapa

Cracked mirror convinces farmers of 'ANC terror war'

S/Times 11/3/92

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By PETER MALHERBE

WHEN two burly farmers unveiled a cracked mirror in Bloemfontein this week, any doubts that the platteland was at war were swept away.

The mirror, from a house burgled in Verkeerdevlei last week, was daubed with the letters "ANC".

Farmers at the Free State Agricultural Union's special congress on security are convinced the ANC is waging a terror campaign to drive them from their farms.

This week they streamed into Bloemfontein by the hundreds to vent their anger and frustration at what they see as spin-offs of the new South Africa — squatters, crime and murder.

They believe lawlessness has been boosted by the return of political exiles and the early release of convicted criminals.

A top-level police delegation assured them there were no political motives or ANC involvement in the attacks, but the surprise unveiling of the mirror — cracked en route from Verkeerdevlei to Bloemfontein — was all that was needed to strengthen the farmers' views.

The message from congress delegates was. "A war is on — and we won't take it lying down."

They gave the authorities six weeks

to implement a list of demands, which included

- Financial support for protection measures such as a radio network, security fences around homesteads, farm guards and patrols,
- The use of national servicemen for protection in rural areas;
- An increase in the number of policemen in rural areas.

In the conference centre on the campus of the University of the Orange Free State, security companies snatched the opportunity to display their wares — electric fences, alarms and intricate lighting systems.

At the start of the congress, union president Dr Piet Gous appealed to delegates to "play the ball, not the man".

But, for many, the three government representatives on stage proved a far more appealing target than the issues under discussion.

They were Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk, deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers and deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach.

Dr Van Niekerk was coolly received, but there was no heckling when he got down to the nitty-gritty of

the government's drought-relief scheme.

As one delegate remarked: "We don't like him or his government, but it doesn't help to bite the hand that's going to feed you."

Law and Order Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers was jeered loudly when he suggested the government's reform moves had led to the lifting of sanctions.

Momentarily losing his cool, he hit back by saying the people should then vote in the referendum.

A representative from the Parys Farmers' Association, Mr Nick Kemp, described the terror campaign as the "final wave against farmers and Christianity".

A speaker from Vrede said the outcome of the battle would decide whether there would still be farmers in the Free State by the end of the decade.

Reflecting the mood of the congress, Dr Gous said the issue was not about solving the murders and attacks on farms, but about the survival of farmers, their families and labourers.

He said farmers were facing a determined and planned attempt to drive them from their land.

"This is a political-military problem which cannot easily be blamed on only economic factors," he added.

'Buthelezi: Know about SADF trainings'

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi knew of SADF salary payments to 200 Inkatha members trained in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, his former personal assistant said this week.

The one-time aide, Mr MZ Khumalo, resigned from Inkatha in July last year after the exposure of security police funding to the organisation, and made his statement on Friday to a committee of the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria. The committee is investigating alleged SADF funding of front companies fostering violence.

Mr Khumalo returned to the public eye for the first time this week after having disappeared from the political scene when he accepted the blame for taking a R250 000 handout during the Inkathagate scandal **S/TWES**

Scandal 1/3/92

His name had been raised by at least two witnesses as being the key figure in the second Inkatha funding scandal and in connection with alleged Inkatha hit-squads.

Stockily built Mr Khumalo, dressed in a navy-blue suit and striped tie, appeared confident as state prosecutor JJ du Toit read his statement on to the record.

But his composure crumbled when Mr David Soggott, counsel for the Weekly Mail, ANC and SACP, launched a machine-gun style cross-examination.

Mr Soggott: You said to the president (Dr Buthelezi) I'm going to put this proposal (to bridge finance

BY CHARLES LEONARD

while the trainees get incorporated into the Kwa-zulu police) to the SADF?"

Mr Khumalo: Yes.

Mr Soggott: Did he agree with that?

Mr Khumalo: Yes.

Mr Soggott: Are you sure of that answer?

"Yes, Mr Chairman," Mr Khumalo answered through the commission chairman, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

Mr Soggott then went into details of how the SADF sponsored the Kwa-zulu government to the tune of millions of rands for the military training and salaries of the group of about 200 Inkatha youths trained at the Hippo camp in Caprivi.

Handkerchief

"You have a very short memory," Mr Soggott accused Mr Khumalo at one point.

"You begged the SADF to give you money and told the president (Dr Buthelezi) and he approved."

A denial from Mr Khumalo was questioned by Mr Justice Goldstone, who referred to his earlier notes



MZ KHUMALO

Disappeared from the scene of the cross-examination and said "I made a note of what you said MB (Mangosuthu Buthelezi) agreed to getting money from the SADF."

"I never told him it was the SADF," said Mr Khumalo. "I knew he would have nothing to do with money from them."

Mr Khumalo, who said he was still close to the Inkatha president, admitted the SADF had paid for the six months' training the group underwent in 1986 and had continued to pay the salaries of the trainees for three years after that.

Initially I was under the impression that a private security company would be responsible for the training," he said. "At a later stage, I became aware that the SADF was responsible."

He said the intention had been that the group would be specially trained for incorporation into the Kwa-zulu police, where they would be used for the protection of VIPs in the Kwa-zulu government and Inkatha. Due to a lack of funds the majority of the group had not been incorporated until July 1989.

Initiated

The SADF also provided "bridging finance" for a further nine months, until March 1990, during the "incorporation" period.

Mr Khumalo said he had known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF and that he thought it had been initiated by a security firm, Swart Security Services, and a company called Richards Appointments.

Mr Justice Goldstone questioned Mr Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor.

"Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said.

Regarding the real arm of the project, Mr Soggott said to the witness "I put it to you that at no stage was it the intention to co-opt the trainees into the Kwa-zulu police. The idea was the creation of hit-squads to further Inkatha politically."

Mr Khumalo denied this. The hearing continues tomorrow.

Goldstone told of Caprivi 200

THE SADF sponsored the KwaZulu government millions of rands for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths trained at a camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, a committee of the Goldstone Committee of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation heard on Friday

Former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosutho Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, told the committee - investigating allegations of SADF funding of front companies fostering violence - that the SADF had paid for the six months' training of the group and had continued to pay the salaries of the trainees for three years.

He claimed that Buthelezi had no knowledge that it was the SADF which was funding the project.

The intention had been that the group would be specially trained for incorporation into the KwaZulu Police where they would be used for the protection of VIPs in the KwaZulu government and the IFP. Due to lack of funds the majority of the group was not incorporated until July 1989, three years after their training.

During this time some of the group were sent to various IFP regional offices or the Chief Minister's office where they acted as officers of the organisation as well as performing guard duties.

Others underwent training at Koeberg as Special Constables and were hired by the SA Police for a number of months before returning to Ulundi. In 1988, 96 trainees went to Mkuze for further training.

During this time the SADF had "reluctantly"

agreed to pay their salaries after Khumalo had pleaded with them to do so. It was at this time that it was revealed to him by a Van Blerk that the funds were coming from the SADF.

The SADF also provided "bridging finance" for a further nine months - from July 1989 to March 1990.

Khumalo claimed that he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF. Chief Buthelezi was never informed of this. He had dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He said he appealed to them to find a sponsor and they had come up with a company by the name of Richard's Appointments Ltd.

Payments for the salaries and bridging finance had been made by Richard's Appointments into a "confidential" Inkatha account at First National Bank in Durban. Khumalo and Buthelezi were the only signatories to the account.

David Soggot, counsel for the *Weekly Mail*, ANC and SACP, put it to Khumalo that he had known all along it was the SADF sponsoring the project.

He also questioned Buthelezi's alleged ignorance of who the real sponsor was.

Judge Goldstone also questioned Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor.

"Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said.

Khumalo said in his opening statement to the commission that he knew of no hit squad in KwaZulu or Inkatha and denied all allegations in this regard.

Proceedings continue tomorrow. - Sapa

(254) CP/190/13/92

'SADF millions for

impis'

Courses for Inkatha guards 'funded' by SADF associate

PRETORIA. — Creed Consultants, who ran political education courses for a group of elite Inkatha bodyguards, were paid by Inkatha with funds given by Richard's Appointments who were linked to the SADF, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry has heard

Mr M Z Khumalo, IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant, said this in testimony yesterday to a committee of the inquiry into public violence and intimidation

The committee, sitting in Pretoria to hear allegations of Defence Force funding of Inkatha hit squads, also heard that the money to pay Creed did not come out of Inkatha coffers

Mr Khumalo denied allegations that Mr Guy Boardman of Creed had called to warn members of the elite unit to go into hiding or that police were looking for them.

At a previous hearing a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser, Mr Mbongani Khumalo, said these incidents had occurred

Mr Mbongani Khumalo earlier also claimed he had gone to Mpumalanga to take another vehicle to members of the unit as their combi driven there from Ulundi had been shot at

Mr M Z Khumalo yesterday said he knew of the incident but denied Mr Khumalo was sent with a replacement vehicle but said a driver identified only as Buthelezi had gone — Sapa.

'SADF funded Inkatha camp'

PRETORIA. — The SADF spent between R200 000 and R300 000 renovating a camp at Mkuze in KwaZulu to accommodate an Inkatha unit, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday

(254) CT 3/3/92
The SADF made use of a front company, Richard's Appointments, to effect the renovations to house the unit which had been trained in the Caprivi Strip, testified Mr M Z Khumalo, IFP presi-

dent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant, in testimony to one of the committees set up under the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation

Inkatha paid Creed Consultants — who ran political education courses for a group of elite Inkatha bodyguards — with money given by Richard's Appointments who were linked to the SADF, he said.

The committee, sitting here to

hear allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, was further told by Mr Khumalo that the money paid to Creed did not come out of Inkatha coffers

The hearing was adjourned after Mr David Soggot, SC — for the ANC, the Weekly Mail, Cosatu and the SACP — said he had just received documents concerning Mr Khumalo

The committee sitting resumes this morning — Sapa

'SADF cash went on camp in KwaZulu'

STAR 3/3/92

The SA Defence Force, through a front company, Richard's Appointments, spent between R200 000 and R300 000 on renovations to a camp at Makuze in KwaZulu to accommodate a unit trained in the Caprivi Strip, the former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosotho Buthelezi, M Z Khumalo, said yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation on allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, Mr Khumalo said the renovations had been carried out to accommodate a group of people who had been given training to become bodyguards.

It was thought that the men could stay at the Makuze camp and, while there, undergo a course in political education. They would then go into the community and teach others.

There was no budget for the renovations and the money was spent progressively, he said.

Richard's Appointments also footed the bill for four vehicles

after some of the group from Caprivi had gone to Pretoria for a further course.

He said this group, about 30 of them, arrived back at Ulundi at about the same time as the main Caprivi group.

The vehicles arrived at about the same time, but Mr Khumalo could not say whether they were driven from Pretoria by the group who were trained there.

Mr Khumalo also said he met Dr Lous Pasques, head of an organisation called Adult Education Consultants (AEC), who wanted to discuss the formation of a multiparty democratic group. Dr Pasques was introduced to Mr Khumalo by Guy Boardman, of Creed Consultants, another alleged SADF front.

Mr Khumalo said he had not heard Dr Pasques offer Inkatha R11 million. There was also no mention of any connections between AEC and Creed.

Mr Khumalo's cross-examination by David Soggot, SC, — for the ANC, Weekly Mail, Co-satu and the SA Communist Party — was due to continue yesterday afternoon — Sapa

Council amalgamation plan looks set to falter

3/10/92

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE planned amalgamation of Bedfordview, Germiston, Katlehong and Palm Ridge into one greater Germiston city council looks set to falter this week.

A special council meeting tonight, called by Bedfordview's mayor John Lewis and supported by three other councillors, will reconsider the amalgamation.

Lewis said a majority of the Bedfordview councillors, following pressure from their wards and ratepayers, would seek to end the proposed amalgamation plans until relevant legislation was promulgated by a new government.

The creation of the greater Germiston city council, which has been negotiated over the past 18 months by the Southeast Rand Co-ordinating Committee, was due to occur on April 1 this year.

Germiston and Katlehong have already agreed to joining their councils which would have resulted in the Transvaal's second biggest city council after Johannesburg.

A poll aimed at registering support for the merger, due to be held in Bedfordview on March 18, would probably not take place, Lewis said.

Lewis explained that while the council agreed that amalgamation was desirable, it would prefer to delay it until Codesa had discussed the issue and a new local government dispensation had been formulated.

Bedfordview councillor Jennifer Warwick held a meeting last week to put amalgamation plans to residents.

The response, said Lewis, was "over our dead bodies".

Lewis and councillor Janet Semple, a signatory to the special council meeting request, are to face residents tomorrow on the issue.

"We believe we would just like to slow it all down a bit," said Lewis.

"It is a momentous decision and we do not believe there is consensus in Bedfordview to go ahead with the amalgamation."

Lewis said councillors were concerned about the financial implications of the merger.

He said the terms of the amalgamation agreement would have exempted Bedfordview from responsibility for debts incurred by Katlehong and Palm Ridge prior to April 1.

However, after this date that would no longer be the case.

"The Bedfordview council is committed and in favour of uniting with black local authorities but, at the same time, it must retain its autonomy until new legislation has been promulgated by a new government," Lewis said.

Inkatha education linked to SADF

PRETORIA — Creed Consultants, who ran political education courses for a group of elite Inkatha bodyguards, were paid with money given by Richard's Appointments who were linked to the SADF, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant M Z N Khumalo said this in testimony to a Committee of the Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation.

The committee, sitting in Pretoria to hear allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, was told that Creed was not paid out of Inkatha coffers.

Khumalo denied allegations that Guy Boardman of Creed had called to warn members of the elite unit to

go into hiding or that police were looking for them.

At a previous hearing a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser alleged these incidents had occurred.

Khumalo told the committee the SADF, through Richard's Appointments, spent between R200 000 and R300 000 on renovations to a camp at Makuze in Kwa-Zulu to accommodate the unit trained in the Caprivi Strip.

It was thought the men could undergo a course in political education while at the Makuze camp, from where they could go into the community and teach others.

Richard's Appointments also footed the bill for four vehicles when some of the group from Caprivi had

gone to Pretoria for a further course.

Khumalo also admitted attending meetings with Louis Pasques, head of Adult Education Consultants, who wanted to discuss the formation of a multi-party democratic group. Pasques was introduced to Khumalo by Boardman.

Khumalo said he had not heard Pasques offer Inkatha R11m.

There was also no mention of any connections between AEC and Creed.

The hearing was adjourned after David Soggot SC — for the ANC, Weekly Mail, Cosatu and SA Communist Party — said he had just received documents concerning Khumalo.

The committee sitting resumes today. — Sapa.

Pledge on security forces

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Roelf Meyer started out on the referendum campaign trail yesterday by reassuring whites that government would not surrender control of the security forces during transitional negotiations at Codesa.

Ostensibly responding to the ANC's proposals tabled at Codesa on Monday, he left a Cabinet meeting to join government's Codesa spokesman Deputy Constitutional Minister Tertius Delport, and warned the ANC there would be "no unconstitutional joint control over the security forces".

The ANC's proposals, however, acknowledge the tricameral Parliament would first have to implement constitutional changes before such joint control

Meyer also warned that until there was a substantial lessening in violence and crime, negotiations could not make pro-

~~SA~~ (254)
BILLY PADDOCK

gress. "In fact we will have to stabilise the situation permanently before we can move forward" to transitional arrangements.

He insisted all South Africans could expect government to sort out the security situation until the relevant Codesa working group gave the go-ahead on the violence issue, progress in implementing transitional measures would be held up.

Reinforcing President F W de Klerk's warning to the ANC on Monday about satisfying his 1989 promise to the white electorate, Meyer said "We accept nothing that is not compatible with our own eventual constitutional goals and principles."

Despite government signing the Codesa declaration of intent to do everything in its

☐ To Page 2

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Pledge

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power to implement Codesa decisions, he said it was unacceptable to the NP that Cabinet take its orders from Codesa

Meyer also rejected any foreign involvement in transitional structures

Meanwhile, the ANC tripartite alliance yesterday issued a statement condemning the referendum because of its ethnic and racial basis, but in a veiled reference urged its supporters to back a "yes" vote

"We call on all those who consider negotiations the best vehicle to usher in a peaceful future for all of us, to do everything in their power to defend the process

so that we can transform our country into (one) in which all South Africans will be able to live with dignity," it said

De Klerk was condemned for gambling with SA's future and the referendum question was criticised. It gave the impression "that he is responsible for the negotiation process now unfolding. The NP was dragged into the negotiations. The struggles waged by our people, led and guided by the tripartite alliance, were responsible for the unfolding processes"

● See Page 6

● Comment Page 14

~~SA~~ (254) ☐ From Page 1

254 CT 27/2/92

'No joint control of police, SADF'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government would not accept any form of "unconstitutional" joint control of the police and the defence force during the transitional period leading to democracy, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

Reacting to the ANC's transitional proposals released this week at Codeda, Mr Meyer said there had been "encouraging movement towards our own approach" in the scenario presented by the ANC.

However, the government found certain elements of unconstitutional structures in the ANC proposals unacceptable.

"More particularly, no form of unconstitutional joint control of the security forces will be accepted by us," he said.

In a response to the ANC proposals which appeared keyed to allaying white fears ahead of the March 17 referendum, Mr Meyer said the climate of violence in the country would have to improve before the government could start implementing transitional arrangements.

He said the security forces would

UK urges SA interim govt

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Lynda Chalker, hopes to see an interim government in South Africa — and agreement on the main elements of a new constitution — within a year.

She outlined Britain's main objectives for Southern Africa over the next year during an address to the Southern Africa Association here yesterday.

Mrs Chalker said Britain would strive to encourage the international community to underpin the constitu-

tional reform process through a relaxation of trade and financial sanctions and renewed access to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Mrs Chalker said that although apartheid had been "very inefficient", requiring heavy state involvement in the economy, the new South Africa still needed some state intervention.

She gave health and education as examples but warned strongly against nationalising the productive sectors, saying this would be a "great mistake".

have to maintain peace during the implementation of agreements by Codeda.

Suggestions by the ANC that cabinet ministers should be answerable to Codeda were unacceptable to the National Party.

"We will not allow anything that is not strictly in terms of the constitution," he said.

"We accept nothing that is not compatible with our eventual constitu-

tional goals and principles," he said.

Mr Meyer said, however, he was confident that differences between the ANC and the government would be overcome.

"The differences between us are of such a nature that we can find each other. The chances are good that we can find a negotiated settlement on the subject of transitional arrangements."

ANC bid for joint control of security forces rejected

STAR 27/2/92

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has strongly rejected ANC proposals for joint control of the security forces during the transition to a permanent new government.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said in a statement yesterday that "no form of unconstitutional joint control over the security forces will be accepted by us".

The statement was in response to the ANC's transitional proposals which were published in the organisation's journal *Mayibuye*.

They recommended that Codesa should appoint an interim government council which would oversee the present Cabinet and tricameral Parliament and in turn appoint multi-party committees representing all the Codesa delegations to supervise the security forces, the Budget, foreign relations and local government.

Mr Meyer said that by "unconstitutional" control he meant control by decree.

He was asked why he characterised the ANC proposals as unconstitutional when the ANC had suggested that the present tricameral Parlia-

ment should enact legislation to bring about the interim government council and its subordinate bodies.

Mr Meyer said the Government's objection was that the ANC proposals implied a legislative status for Codesa which it did not really have.

He said Codesa was looking at the possibilities of various phases in the transition. A first phase could involve adding people to the Cabinet and a second could involve changes to the composition of Parliament.

Unacceptable

Responding to the ANC proposals for the transition, the statement said they showed encouraging movement towards the Government's approach.

But there were still elements of unconstitutional structures in the ANC proposals. This was not acceptable, the statement said.

The Government was "not interested in foreign involvement in transitional governmental structures".

"Insofar as the ANC's scenario may include anything like that, it is not acceptable to us."

This referred to the ANC proposal that the "international communi-

ty should be intimately involved" in the transition, especially in the supervision of elections for a constituent assembly.

The climate of violence would have to improve before the transition could be entered.

Asked if the Government was determined not to enter binding transitional arrangements until the ANC had finally renounced the armed struggle, Mr Meyer said this was being discussed with the ANC.

The statement said the Government was not prepared to accept anything that was not compatible with its eventual constitutional goals and principles.

However, they were confident that Codesa would reach agreement on interim arrangements.

Mr Meyer said he thought that none of the present transitional plans would be the one finally agreed to.

He said the Government and the National Party would have to scale down their participation in Codesa to concentrate on the referendum campaign.

Executive members would occasionally have to send substitutes to Codesa meetings, but he did not believe this would slow down progress.

SADF says it wants

Rooivalk helicopter

8/22/92
5/3/92
LINDEN BIRNS (254)

THE SA Defence Force has reversed its decision to cancel orders for the locally designed and developed combat support Rooivalk helicopter and has told Atlas Aircraft Corporation it now wants the aircraft for the army.

At this stage no formal contracts or orders have been signed, but a source involved with the project said yesterday the SADF's change of heart was a significant shot in the arm for the programme.

"Now that the SADF has said it does want the aircraft, and that the project is to go ahead, we are advertising for production partners," he added.

Partners would be able to help finance capital outlay for production.

In 1988 the SADF ordered the cancellation of the project, but this was not carried out. Shortly after the first prototype's maiden flight, the SA Air Force, which had commissioned the Rooivalk, cancelled its orders for the aircraft.

These factors, and defence budget cuts over the past two years, slowed development. At present a second generation cockpit design was undergoing tests, the source said. This second prototype's maiden flight was scheduled within a month.

Originally the aircraft was to be used by the SAAF in a close support role to army battlefield units. However, the SA Army has apparently decided it wants its own aerial support wing and that the Rooivalk will fill that role.

Both prototypes will be on display at Aviation Africa '92 trade fair at Jan Smuts Airport between April 1 and 4.

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday the corporation was unable to comment on the status of the Rooivalk project.

ECC launches court bid to outlaw call-up

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has filed an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court to have military conscription declared illegal.

ECC chairman Chris de Vilhiers said there was confusion as to whether the call-up was valid. Conscripts did not know whether they would face prosecution if they did not report for call-ups, he said.

He told a news conference the organisation believed the repeal of the Population Registration Act had rendered the call-up of white males a discriminatory action no longer sanctioned by the law. In effect,

repeal of the Act had done away with racial classification and the Defence Act could therefore logically and legally be applied only to all races, he said.

He said the SADF had given conflicting and ambiguous statements about the status of conscription, and had refused requests by the ECC to discuss the matter.

He said conscripts who failed to report were being intimidated by military police, and some were being called up by their units for preliminary hearings on why they

had not reported

De Vilhiers claimed this indicated government was aware the call-up was invalid, but was nonetheless prepared to prosecute individuals in a "safe" forum.

Applications had been served on Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, Defence Force chief Gen Kat Liebenberg and the commanding officer of the Modderfontein Commando. The applications were submitted by the ECC and a conscript, Richard Rule.

"The court is being asked by the appli-

To Page 2

Call-up

cants to set aside Rule's call-up for the period January 24 to March 13 1992, and to declare that the policy whereby only persons formerly classified as white are subjected to call-up for compulsory military service in terms of the Defence Act is unlawful, invalid and of no force and effect," he said.

Instructing attorney Mandy Taylor said the matter was unlikely to come to court

before June

Rule, who was denied exemption from his call-up by the Modderfontein Commando, has done his two years' military service and objected to "having to be a soldier for the rest of my life".

Meyer said last night the SADF would definitely oppose the action. He declined to comment further.

From Page 1

Court bid to end military call-up

Own Correspondent

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ETS/8/92 (254)

STAR 6/3/92
Navy honours

Magnus Malan

Minister of Water, Affairs and Forestry, General Magnus Malan has accepted a request to give his name to a naval strike craft.

The navy yesterday said the First Strike Craft Squadron, based at Salisbury Island off Durban, would host the naming ceremony. The ship would be named SAS Magnus Malan in recognition of the general's 11 years as Minister of Defence — Sapa (25/6)

STAR 6/3/92

Eskom boss to head branch of Armscor

CAPE TOWN — Eskom chairman Dr John Maree has been appointed to head the Denel group formed as a result of the commercialisation of part of Armscor, Minister for Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers said yesterday.

Denel is an abbreviation for Detonics and Electronics, and will manufacture high-grade armaments technology.

Dr de Villiers said chairmanship of Denel will be held by Dr Maree in addition to his current responsibilities at Eskom and Nedcor.

Johan Alberts, currently chief executive officer of the Armscor Group, will be managing director of the new group, which starts on April 1 — Sapa.

ANC talks to spy ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Gerhardt about SADF

ARG 6/3/92

THABO LESHILO, Political Staff

SOVIET spy Dieter Gerhardt has been consulted in prison by Mr Nelson Mandela and other senior ANC leaders on ways to restructure the Defence Force in a post apartheid South Africa.

The discussions between the former South African Navy commodore, serving a life sentence in Pretoria Central Prison for high treason, and the ANC were disclosed by Umkhonto we Sizwe chief-of-staff and South African Communist Party secretary-general Mr Chris Hani.

He said Gerhardt, who has joined the ANC since his conviction in 1983, had invaluable information that could help the ANC — and Codesa — with the process of transforming the SADF.

He said Mr Mandela and other senior ANC leaders had met Gerhardt in the Pretoria maximum security prison.

Mr Hani demanded that Gerhardt be released in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

“Although Gerhardt spied for the Soviet Union, he did so because he saw apartheid as an oppressive system which was being supported by Western imperialism. He was trying to strike a blow for freedom,” said Mr Hani.

The government has rejected calls for his release, saying his actions were not political but motivated by financial gain.

Gerhardt, who was part of a sophisticated Soviet spy network, was convicted during a secret trial in Cape Town.

Minister to fight ECC ²⁵⁴ interdict

The SA Defence Force is to oppose an application against national service to be brought by the End Conscription Campaign in the Pretoria Supreme Court *STAR 6/3/92*

Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer said yesterday he had taken note of an interdict being sought against him and the SADF

"The SADF will definitely oppose the interdict but since specific details have not yet been received, the defence force cannot comment further at this stage," he said.

The ECC announced on Wednesday that it had launched a court application against the Minister and the SADF to have the conscription system nullified

THE MILITARY
Moving on

FM 6/3/92

254

Strong objections by the military forced the resignation of Defence Minister Roelf Meyer's communications chief, Chris van der Westhuizen.

It is suspected that Military Intelligence (MI) restricted Van der Westhuizen's access to highly classified information and Ministerial briefings in an effort to render him ineffective

Informed SADF sources tell the *FM* that

Van der Westhuizen did not appear to have the necessary military clearance needed by someone as close as he was to the Defence Minister. It seems Van der Westhuizen had an advisory (and sometimes critical) role in depoliticising the SADF, Meyer may have been forced to accept his resignation. But he does have a "top secret" police clearance (essential for all Ministerial officials) and has worked in the office of the State President

Though a civilian, Van der Westhuizen has an honours degree in strategic studies. He joined the Defence Ministry when Meyer succeeded Magnus Malan last year; he had worked with SA Communication Service (the former Bureau for Information) and is now back there

In an interview with the *FM* this week, Van der Westhuizen strongly denied that his departure from Meyer's office had anything to do with MI. But the *FM*'s sources say that he made himself unpopular when he relent-

Continue →

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 6/3/92

lessly cross-examined senior officers on MI's possible continuing involvement with the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB). This followed newspaper revelations of the CCB's alleged actions. The CCB featured prominently in evidence before the Harms Commission's inquiry into death squads. Several MI officers testified before Judge Louis Harms

Van der Westhuizen came to regard his position as untenable after he was effectively barred from access to top secret documents and from briefings to Meyer by senior SADF generals

Meyer, it seems, was either unwilling to support Van der Westhuizen or forced to accept his resignation. The latter option would suggest that MI played a major part in neutralising the role Van der Westhuizen had been playing to reform the military

Africa Confidential, a newsletter published in London, reported last month that Van der Westhuizen had been sacked by Meyer as a result of efforts by SADF generals to isolate Meyer. According to the news-



Meyer... was he
pressurised?

letter, President F W de Klerk's government is becoming alienated from senior generals to such an extent that the political negotiation process may be threatened.

It cited Van der Westhuizen as the "first of the generals' targets" and described him as "Meyer's eyes and ears" whose job it was to "help restore the SADF's image, tarnished by its running the cloak-and-dagger CCB death squads and the 'Third Force' projects of the notorious Directorate of MI."

The newsletter goes on to say that some SADF generals have closed ranks against the campaign to expose the subversive "Third Force". It names SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg as one of those who are trying to isolate Meyer. Liebenberg has denied this

Meyer's choice of Van der Westhuizen to succeed Malan's press spokesman, D A S Herbst, apparently did not meet with the

approval of the SADF hierarchy. Herbst, a loyal Malan supporter, was seen as a hard-liner, while Van der Westhuizen had earlier been a director of information for the National Party in the Cape, which has always been viewed as a liberal Nat province

The newsletter claims that the generals would have preferred Armscor PRO Johan Adler, but that Meyer stood his ground. Military sources also say that after Van der Westhuizen's departure, certain MI officers wanted Herbst reappointed. But Meyer apparently resisted this and Commandant Riaan Louw, who had been a press officer at SADF HQ (where he worked with Liebenberg), has since been appointed.

Meanwhile, the *FM* has learnt that at the same time as Van der Westhuizen worked at Tuynhuys, several senior SADF officers were seconded to the President's office as part of a De Klerk strategy to stabilise local authorities. They all served under Major General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who has since been appointed chief of staff (intelligence), under whose control MI falls.

Van der Westhuizen, who is described by the newsletter as "a bright and able communicator," tells the *FM* that he had himself asked Meyer to relieve him of his duties as Ministerial spokesman and adviser for personal reasons. Colleagues were told that he would be leaving the Ministry as he had not been given the civil service rank he had been promised

Van der Westhuizen told the *FM* this week that he had enjoyed an excellent relationship with Liebenberg, the chiefs of staff and the senior officers. He was, however, disappointed to leave Meyer's office. "The time simply came for me to move on."

He also denies the contents of the *Africa Confidential* article and says he has never seen any evidence of tension between Meyer and the generals. "In fact, I believe that there is enormous mutual respect"

The SADF has an important role to play in the new SA, says Van der Westhuizen. "I was present during discussions at the highest possible level on the future of the SADF and without wanting to violate confidentiality, I can assure you that there is enthusiasm in the top structure for future plans for the SADF"

The newsletter also mentioned Meyer's role at Codesa as NP negotiator, national peace accord broker and communications chief. The perception, it said, is that Meyer's role as Defence Minister is a short-term one, to oversee the decline of the SADF as a political factor. The *FM* was told that due to Meyer's role at Codesa, he spends little time with the SADF and that senior officers often are frustrated by the lack of communication between themselves and the Minister.

Van der Westhuizen denies this. He says valuable time is spent on consultations between the Minister and the chiefs of staff. "The top management of the Ministry is a coherent unit that functions very well"

Eddie Botha

Eskom's Maree

Arm Scor chairman

B/Daw
6/3/92

Political Staff

254

CAPE TOWN — Eskom chairman John Maree has been appointed chairman of the commercialised wing of Arm Scor

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said yesterday Maree had been appointed chairman of industrial group, Denel (Pty) Ltd, and Arm Scor group CEO Johan Alberts had been appointed MD.

The Denel group, which will start operations on April 1, came into being with the commercialisation of part of Arm Scor. Denel will manufacture high-grade armaments technology.



● MAREE

De Villiers said Maree would hold the chairmanship of Denel in addition to his responsibilities at Eskom and Nedcor

"The Cabinet is grateful that a mature and experienced businessman with the stature of Dr Maree was prepared to accept the appointment," De Villiers said

Denel's headquarters would be in Pretoria and the company would fall under the Public Enterprises Minister

Maree said last night he had been instrumental in setting up Arm Scor and had spent three years at its helm. He described his appointment as an "exciting prospect"

Goldstone told of SADF 'front'

15/10/92 6/3/92

254

PRETORIA — Creed Consultants, which was allegedly an SA Defence Force front, was now working full-time with the SADF, the committee of the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

SADF counsel Pierre Rabie told the committee that Creed Consultants was, since March last year, only lecturing uniformed members of the SADF.

He would not give any comment on whether Creed was an SADF front in 1989 when it was lecturing Inkatha members.

Creed was privatising and was also used by the public and SADF in 1989 and 1990.

Rabie said this in reply to a query from David Soggot, SC, for the Weekly Mail, as to whether Creed was Rabie's client.

He said Creed was not his client but he was working to dispel the notion that Creed might have been working on behalf of or as an agent of the SADF.

Rabie said Creed had given lectures to forces going into unrest areas to prepare them for their task.

Inkatha counsel Louis Visser, SC, said nothing had come to light to show that what had happened in the past had led to current violence.

Although the committee investigating the Weekly Mail allegations of SADF involvement in the training of hit squads was allowed to investigate past incidents, the ambit of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Violence and Intimidation was to examine incidents which occurred after July 17 last year.

Even though no evidence of current violence or intimidation had been presented, the commission must "not paint ourselves into a corner" by refusing to listen to evidence from before the period the commis-

sion was set up to investigate, committee member Gert Steyn said.

The committee and counsel are to hold a meeting today in which the direction of the investigation is to be discussed.

During the cross-examination of Mbonjeni Khumalo, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser whose allegation of Military Intelligence involvement in the training of Inkatha members led to the setting up of the committee, Rabie produced a transcript of an interview with Khumalo on the PWV area's Radio 702 on January 27 this year.

In it, Khumalo said the lectures, given by Creed Consultants, had been "legitimate" and in no way militaristic.

Yesterday Rabie accused Khumalo of having applied for a job to Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo.

Khumalo admitted having a meeting with Gqozo on November 8 last year but said he had not asked for a job.

Rabie then produced an unsigned letter, allegedly drafted by Mike Davis of Creed Consultants, in which Khumalo referred to the meeting and said Gqozo's African Democratic Movement (ADM) should act as a catalyst to bring together SA pragmatists so "the future of South Africa will be better than its past".

Khumalo denied speaking to Davis or asking him to draft a letter to Gqozo.

Khumalo was also insistent that Creed was responsible for the "hit squad" training of Inkatha members in the Caprivi in 1986 although it had only been registered as a closed corporation in February 1989.

He insisted that he visited Creed's offices in 1988 in a building in Pinetown.

Rabie produced a copy of the lease which showed that Creed had only moved into the building on March 1 1989.

The hearing continues today — Sapa

er and staff reporter

Maree heads Armcor firm

THE chairman of Eskom, Dr John Maree, was yesterday appointed chairman of Denel (Pty) Ltd, the new commercial division of Armcor.

The Denel group will commence operations on April 1 and Mr Johan Alberts, currently the chief executive officer of the Armcor group, is to be the managing director.

15 OCT 1991

MILL & NOVA

BOOKS

War, the great touchstone of manliness

IN her pacifist-feminist classic, *Three Guineas*, Virginia Woolf asked "How can we alter the crest and spur of the fighting cock?" After decades of fighting cocks, springboks and young lions in this land, peace-loving South Africans might well pose a similar question

War has been a much-examined subject in European and American feminist discourse because, as Jacklyn Cock says in her latest book, *Colonels and Cadres War and Gender in South Africa*, it "has always been the great touchstone of 'manliness'"

The book — the first South African analysis of its kind — is a much-needed and long-overdue contribution to this discourse. Cock shows that our particular war has been more than a battle between men — the "colonels" of the South African Defence Force and the "cadres" of Umkhonto weSizwe. It has had profound implications for women too — those women who are actively drawn into the conflict, and also those at home, sitting by the hearth, in whose name war is always waged. "Soldiers," she explains, "usually go to war to defend a social order which is symbolised by 'woman'. Women are widely cast in the role of 'the protected' and 'the defend-

ed', often excluded from military service and almost always excluded from combat. Dividing the protector from the protected, defender from the defended, is crucial to both sexism and militarism."

Although Cock's premise, that "war is gendering activity", is a critical new interpretation of our conflicted society, her presentation is often not sharp enough — particularly in the opening chapter where, in 25 short pages, she tries to define the nature of the South African war between the apartheid regime and the liberation movements.

And her treatment of Umkhonto weSizwe is all too brief. While she examines the conflicts of a woman guerrilla like Thandi Modise and comments on the rhetoric of the African National Congress, which tends to relegate women to being mothers and wives of heroes, she does not attack the systemic gender-inequities of the South African liberation struggle with as much vigour and detail as she does the SADF.

But, in her chapters on the SADF, she unearths

startling attitudes from interviews and archival material, and her analysis soars. She uses the first-person narratives of men who have served in the army to prove the extent to which military service not only dehumanises, depersonalises and brutalises the men who undergo it, but also uses a method of male-bonding to define an aggressive male sexuality and separate male soldiers from the women who are left behind at home and hearth.

She shows, for example, how any trooper who shows reticence or queasiness is branded a "moffie", and she quotes from the Cape Education Department's 1986 *Cadet Training Manual*, which claims that "National Service may virtually be regarded as a modern initiation school" that "makes a man of boys". The manual then offers an astonishing piece of kitchen-wisdom: "As they are denied this opportunity, women especially admire national servicemen."

Women, Cock shows, are used to keep men at war — as Helen-of-Troy pretexts for battle, as supportive wives, as sexy diversions, as sympathet-

ic nurses, and as cheerleaders. She describes how *Paratus* magazine's monthly pin-up girls "contributed to boosting soldiers' morale as reassuring symbols of what most soldiers believed was worth fighting for", and she quotes from a 1983 issue of the SADF magazine: "We want to reach the woman and try through her to work on the man. A mother has influence over her son and a girlfriend over her boyfriend."

But, even though she presents horrifying evidence of the rape of local Namibian women by South African soldiers during the Angolan war, she complicates things by stating that war is not simply a male activity in which women are always victims — they are often willing accomplices.

And it is her analysis of women in the SADF that is most interesting, for she discovers that the SADF, far from seeing a contradiction between femininity and military service, actually uses the women within its ranks to strengthen gender-difference. She shows the Woman's Army College in George, for example, to be more of a girl's finishing school than a combat training centre, and she quotes Captain Elene Terreblanche of the South African Police as saying that "we are putting girls into uniform to do a man's work, but we want them to remain looking like and behaving like ladies."

Femininity, Cock feels, is not only reinforced by fashion and deportment classes at the Woman's Army College, but also by the supportive roles that women are given in war — they are not allowed anywhere near armed combat.

Should women be allowed to fight? Cock offers an assessment of whether women should be conscripted at all, presenting two arguments for it — that a more "feminised" army could "serve the cause of peace by loosening the connection between militarism and masculinity" and that it could "serve the cause of equal rights by demonstrating women's strength and competence." But she stops short of advocacy, asking, rather, whether military skills are desirable for anyone and whether access to war is "a necessary part of equality" for women.

Cock demonstrates an understanding of the workings of war and even, in the ANC's case, an appreciation of its occasional necessity. She is also uncompromising in her analysis of what its costs have been for South Africa — particularly in the way its glorification on both sides has spawned an entire generation of militarised youth. But *Colonels and Cadres* is neither anti-war polemic or pro-war rationalisation. It is a sometimes woolly but often invigorating and highly readable analysis that, rather than berating or defending any single woman's choice, states all their cases.

Mark Gevisser

Hit squad evidence 'hearsay'

6/Day 1 413/92
PRETORIA — A witness to the committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating allegations made by the Weekly Mail admitted yesterday he had no first-hand knowledge of hit squad training or activities by Inkatha members

Mbongeni Khumalo, one of the main sources for the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry setting up a committee to investigate allegations of possible SADF involvement in training an alleged Inkatha hit squad, said under cross-examination by Louis Visser SC, for Inkatha, he had heard about training from members of a group who had spent six months in the Caprivi Strip to become bodyguards

He had never seen the men trained in any skill that would define them as a hit squad member nor had he seen any activity that could be linked to a hit squad.

He had heard about the evidence of the training of 200 people for special guard duties when he gave the group lectures in political education.

Earlier yesterday Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant M Z Khumalo said he knew one of the Caprivi trainees had been involved in the killing of a student. He said he did not

know the victim was a member of the PAC

Another of the trainees, Daluxolo Lithuli, was in the employ of Inkatha. His salary had been paid by Richard's Appointments, an alleged front for the SADF, up to 1989 and Inkatha had paid him since then. Mr Justice Goldstone said yesterday that PAC president Clarence Makwetu would not be required to give evidence.

Instead, the commission is considering whether the issue which led to Makwetu's highly publicised refusal to appear before the commission — violence by trained and armed people — should itself be the subject of an inquiry.

"Until a decision is taken and the terms of reference for such an inquiry have been finalised, the commission considers it would be inappropriate to enforce the attendance of a witness from only one group which may have relevant evidence

"To do so could give rise to a perception of partiality on the part of the commission," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

But he gave notice that, should such an inquiry be held, the commission would not hesitate to use its power to compel the attendance of anyone considered by it to have information — Sapa

Russian maker of planes to exhibit at Jan Smuts fair

(254) 

By Day 4/3/92
LINDEN BIRNS

RUSSIAN fighter and commercial airliner manufacturer Yakovlev is to exhibit at Aviation Africa '92, the international aerospace industry trade fair, which will be held at Jan Smuts Airport between April 1 and 4

Showplan director Lynn Browne, who is organising the event in conjunction with the Commercial Aviation Association of SA, would not confirm Yakovlev's participation in the exposition yesterday

However, a source close to the organisers said the Russian firm had reserved a stand and would take part in the trade fair

Evaluation

It is not yet clear whether Yakovlev will bring any aircraft to SA or if it will promote its products with display models and brochures on its exhibition stand

Yakovlev's participation follows the visit last week of a high-powered Russian delegation which met aviation authorities to discuss Aeroflot's access to SA

Last month it was reported that engines for Mikoyan MiG 29 fighters, built by another Russian aerospace company, Klmov, were being evaluated by the SA Air Force as a possible upgrade for its Mirage F1 interceptors

Yakovlev is one of Russia's five biggest aircraft manufacturers along with Ilyushin, Mikoyan, Tupolev and Sukhoi

It produces military and civil aircraft, although it has not developed any new civil aircraft for several years

Last year the firm made aviation headlines when it published details of its most recent fighter, the Yak 141 Freestyle jumpjet, which can take off and land like a helicopter

Although in some respects it resembles the British Aerospace Harrier, the Freestyle is currently

the only vertical takeoff and landing aircraft capable of supersonic flight

Jane's Defence Weekly reported last June that Yakovlev had embarked on a campaign to attract foreign interest in the aircraft, as at the time the Soviet Union, which needed large numbers of the aircraft, did not have the necessary money to finance mass production

Like its Russian competitors, Yakovlev is thought to be keen on recouping some of its investment made in developing new aircraft. It is said to be hoping some of the "wealthier" Third World states would find its aircraft attractive

The firm has already approached the Indian Navy with an offer on the Freestyle

Apart from Yakovlev and local military suppliers such as Kentron and Atlas Aircraft Corporation, only British Aerospace will actively promote military equipment — the Hawk trainer jet fighter and tactical support systems — at the exposition

Main focus of the event is expected to be in the civil sector with exhibitors promoting products which range from light, single-engined propeller planes to large jetliners

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CONSOLIDATED

12 months
ended
30 June
1991

TALK of a military coup is in the air. Fuelled by reports in two well-known British publications, Africa Confidential and The Independent of London, the question is being asked: Is the relationship between the government and the security forces deteriorating to the point where rightwing elements in the military may be tempted to stage a take-over?

Conspiracy theorists (given new status by Oliver Stone) point to four warning signals:

● In a letter to the media earlier this year, Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder of the most notorious wing of the South African Defence Force, the Special Forces, attacked new Defence Minister Roelf Meyer for his soft response to conscientious objection, saying he was destroying the SADF's honour and pride. Breytenbach is a soldier's soldier, commanding immense respect within the SADF, so his utterances must have set off alarm bells all over Pretoria.

● This was followed by the sudden dismissal of Meyer's competent young press secretary, Chris van der Westhuizen. Despite claims that Van der Westhuizen left of his own accord, it is now known he was forced out in favour of a military man, Commandant Riaan Louw.

● Then came a leaked report from the US Defence Intelligence Agency which alleged the SADF was — as recently as last year — still supplying Renáño with weapons and training without the approval of the government.

● This served to bolster the fears caused by *The Weekly Mail's* revelations of a Department of Military Intelligence (DMI)

Will the generals make

a bold grab for power?

W.M. and 28/2-5/89

Has FW de Klerk pushed the South

African Defence Force too far?

ANTON HARBEBER looks at causes for dissatisfaction within the military and how it may respond

and police hand in the activities of the "third force", that band of people which has been responsible for seemingly mindless violence in the past two years.

All of these incidents suggest a lack of civilian control over the military. There can be little doubt that there has been a marked deterioration in the relationship between the military and the politicians since FW de Klerk's rise to power.

His recent choice of defence minister commands little influence in the military. Africa Confidential, whose reports usually reflect the thinking of British intelligence, talks of a cabal of the SADF's most powerful generals moving to isolate Meyer and threaten De Klerk's position.

The security forces have always been De Klerk's Achilles heel. The first National Party leader in decades to come to power without a strong base in security circles, he moved quickly to contain the security forces, scrapping the National Security Management

System, slashing defence spending and privatising Armscor.

He has also reduced national service, allowed a much more tolerant attitude to conscientious objection and tightened up use of covert finances. This, however, has alienated the military and fuelled resentment without bolstering his control over them.

Meyer responded surprisingly swiftly early this year to *Weekly Mail* revelations of DMI covert funding and training of groups involved in township violence. In asking Judge R Goldstone to inquire into the matter, Meyer showed a willingness to expose the SADF flanks in a way to which the generals were not accustomed.

It is possible he did so in the belief the revelations would be discredited and thrown out of court.

It is more likely, however, that he decided to use Judge Goldstone as a convenient vehicle for a clean-up operation.

Under such circumstances, it is easy to see why there is a deterioration of relations. But to elevate this to the threat of a coup is paranoïa, bolstered by facile comparisons with the rest of Africa and wild Conservative Party boasts about their support in the security forces. It takes little account of the way key elements of the South African military, in particular DMI and the Special Forces,

have always operated: not seizing direct control but using their powers, covertly or overtly, to manipulate and control the political situation. In Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique and Angola, they developed surrogate forces and used a sophisticated combination of training, provision of arms and propaganda to weaken the civilian powers.

This is precisely what these elements of the military are attempting to do in South Africa. They have worked with organisations such as Inkatha and vigilante groups in townships such as Wesselton, in Ermelo, to create a situation in which no civilian authority can operate effectively.

They have an eye on the future, ensuring that by the time they fall under the control of a new, majority-rule government, they will have already undermined the government's ability to rule effectively.

They will have in place surrogates — such as privatised versions of former DMI front companies, former CCB operatives in private practice, far rightwing private armies and Inkatha men they have trained — to continue this work outside of the control of politicians. Coup speculation detracts from this process, and the evidence that such a strategy is already in place.

However, there are two factors that could lead to a change in this approach. The first is the likelihood that continued media revelations will seriously undermine the generals' ability to pursue such a strategy.

Secondly, an indecisive result in next month's white referendum could create a political vacuum — in which a direct military intervention could become more likely.

IMAGINE a long, bloody and costly war is waged. A peace is eventually signed during which the victor subordinates his former adversary's territories to his control. Civilian losses on the side of the vanquished partly leave bitter memories which are never fully erased.

Yet less than a decade later generals from both armies are serving alongside one another in a restructured general staff. The defence minister and his defence secretary are officers who fought against one another a mere eight years earlier. Former adversaries are now undergoing joint staff officer training.

This is not an extract from fiction. It is not some homesick Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) soldier dreaming of a return to his country. It is an event that occurred right here in SA in 1912 when Boer and British officers — all of whom had fought in the Boer War — were integrated into a national defence force.

With the termination of the Boer War, the military units of the former Boer republics effectively ceased to exist. For eight years a variety of military structures existed in the four colonies ranging from standing indigenous permanent force regiments, British regular units and regular police units on the one hand to volunteer regiments and local militias on the other.

It became increasingly evident to military and political authorities — whether British or Boer — that some form of unified defence command was required if political accommodation between the two white groupings was to be reached.

The declaration of the Union of South Africa in 1910 was a remarkable event considering the fact that it embraced hitherto warring peoples. The political will and determination displayed by the political representatives of both Boer and British translated into a host of pragmatic measures regarding the nature of the state during this period.

A fascinating feature of the first Defence Ministry was the fact that Minister Jan Smuts's Defence Secretariat was headed by a certain H R H Bourne who had served as a staff

Boer and Brit pact a military lesson for SA's latter-day foes

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officer with the British forces during the Boer War.

The Defence Ministry embarked on the creation of the Union Defence Force with a remarkable unity of purpose. Important principles were that ethnic differences in the force had to be eliminated, differences between rural and urban cultures had to be kept to a minimum, defence expenditure should not be a burden on the economy, and the force should be small, efficient and well trained.

Further, it was accepted that the force should utilise the different military traditions of the white population in a constructive manner. Equestrian personnel should be drawn from the rural, mainly Afrikaans-speaking districts. Infantry complements should rely on urban English-speaking South Africans.

The early Union Defence Force represented a synthesis of military traditions and structures — a conventional armed force on the one hand and a tradition of guerrilla-type warfare on the other. With the Boer units, a rough, patriarchal equality existed with the tradition of men electing their officers and all men, regardless of rank (of which there was very little), jointly deliberating on strategy. Within the British units a conventional force structure prevailed with its corresponding emphasis on hierarchy and discipline. The Union government realised

the importance of ensuring the impartiality of the integration process. To this end a Defence Council was legislated into existence on June 22 1912. The council's initial responsibility was to oversee the process of integration. However, it was also intended to fulfil the long-term function of acting as a civil watchdog over the defence force.

The composition of the council was particularly interesting. It was headed by Smuts and included two veteran Boer generals — Schalk Burger and Christiaan de Wet — and two veteran British officers — colonels Charles Crew and Duncan McKenzie — all of whom had served in the Boer War.

Posts in the defence force's executive structure were shared between former British and Boer adversaries. To facilitate the upgrading and standardisation of skills it was recognised that a military college and an extensive training programme needed to be instituted.

The reminiscences of an officer who participated in this course captures the poignancy of the event. "These officers had all served in the Boer War. Nothing exceptional about this except that they had been bitter enemies. It is not possible to

say that they were impressed by each other's methods but they did adapt to changing conditions and laid the foundations of the SADF."

The British armed forces continued to remain influential in determining the corporate identity and certain structures of the defence force. Yet, in spite of the Boers' numerical and organisational disadvantages at the time of Union (most Boer soldiers had been demobilised after the war and no original Boer units existed in 1912), they were to leave a strong imprint on the construction of the force. This was largely the result of political compromise and political pragmatism. Although vanquished in battle (a fate which MK has never shared) the civilian and military authorities conceded to a large measure of Boer influence within the defence force, precisely because of the legitimacy that would accrue to the force in the process.

The SADF — which so strongly denies the possibility of integration — is living proof of the success of such an integration process. A largely Afrikaans-speaking officer corps dominates the SA Army while the SA Navy and the SA Air Force remain strongly "English" in military culture. The SADF represents a creative mixture of different influences — a British rank and discipline structure combined with the tactical and organisational flexibility en-

shrined in Boer military doctrine. A number of lessons can be learned by the SADF from its own institutional past.

- The British and Boer armies had fought a far bloodier war than that waged between MK and the SADF and yet they managed to effect a successful reconciliation.
- The infusion of Boer guerrilla experience into the structures of a largely conventional defence force did not undermine standards and efficiency but actually enhanced it.
- In spite of the Boers' numerical and organisational weaknesses, they had equal representation in creating the defence force. This went beyond the crude mechanical determinism regarding force levels and integration being advocated by the SADF today.
- Supreme authority over the Union Defence Force was vested not in its general staff but in a relatively impartial Defence Council on which senior officers from both armies were represented.
- The acknowledgement that no side had a monopoly over skills and experience and that a thorough retraining and reorientation programme was required for all officers.
- The importance of confidence-building measures within the officer corps was acknowledged. This was reflected in the recognition afforded Boer officers for their actions in the war (medals, ribbons, and so on).
- Dialogue regarding the nature of a future defence force was initiated prior to its creation, and
- Politically sensitive issues such as conscription were not decided upon by small groups of military experts. They were delegated to Parliament to debate and legislate on.

But perhaps the most important factor was the political will displayed by the former adversaries. It is a lesson the present command echelons of the SADF would do well to study.

Williams is a former member of MK's intelligence division, has written a doctoral thesis on civilian/military relations, and now conducts academic military research. This is an edited version of a submission to Codesa's Working Group 1.

Military officers in Russian trade group

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4/3/92
A HIGH-LEVEL Russian trade delegation, which includes two senior air force officers and several representatives of military aerospace design bureaus, is to arrive in SA today

A statement released yesterday by the delegation's Hanover-based organisers, The Marvol Group, said the aim of the visit was to tie up a deal with Pilkington Glass and to finalise another deal involving the pharmaceutical industry

But the main emphasis seems to be on promoting the Russian aerospace industry
On March 20 a Russian Antonov-124

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freight aeroplane — the second largest aircraft in the world — will land at Jan Smuts Airport to pick up a cargo of glass valued at about R1.5m and an unspecified amount of pharmaceutical products which it will fly to Russia on behalf of Pilkington and an unnamed pharmaceutical firm

The group will hold a seminar on Russian-SA commercial co-operation in Cape Town later this week. The seminar will be opened by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden

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Call the generals' bluff in coup poker

Will the military attempt a coup in the face of change in South Africa?

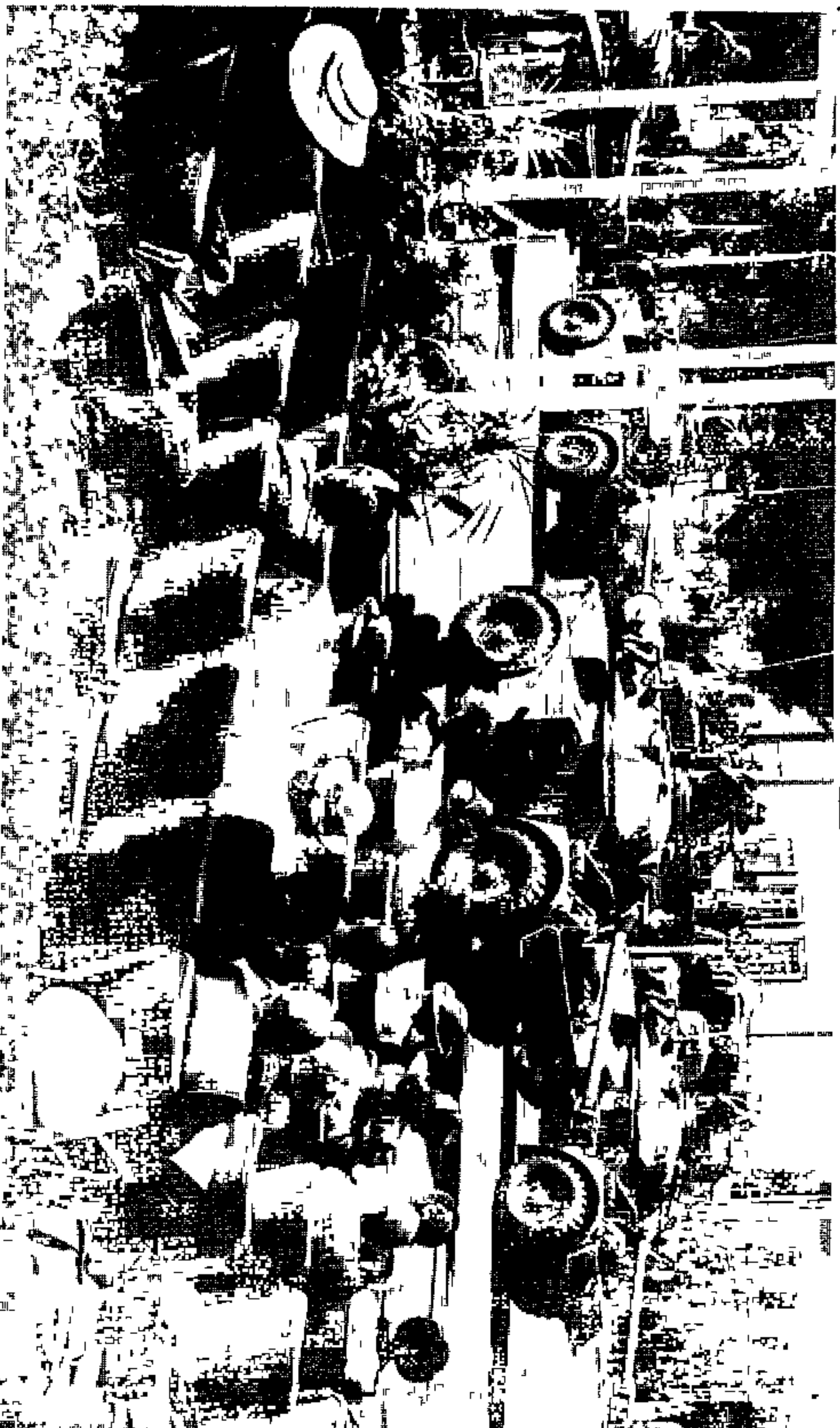
ROCKLYN WILLIAMS
discusses the requirements for a coup to take place

PERIODS of transition are often replete with rumours of coups (what someone perceptively referred to as the game of "coup poker"). Military officers, fearing for their positions, may attempt to thwart the progress of transformation. The officer corps, by inclination conservative, may fear that the transition is being mismanaged by inept civilian politicians and bureaucrats.

However, coups do not simply happen. The likelihood and timing of a coup is determined by a host of objective and subjective factors (will the people support a coup and what will the attitude of the rest of the officer corps be?). Three major considerations affect the likelihood of a coup: the strategies of organising a coup, the other forms which military influence can assume, and the willingness of the officer corps to support a coup.

The logistics of a coup
Legion are the examples of numerically small, ill-equipped and badly trained soldiers successfully seizing political power. Yet large, well-organised and highly professional soldiers may be unsuccessful in similar endeavours (for example, the abortive coup in the Soviet Union last year).

The size of a country and the complexity of its infrastructure is an important variant. Given South Africa's vastness it seems highly improbable that any coup alliance could secure these assets against disruption or sabotage. The ability of the present South African Defence Force to stage a coup would also be affected by the conscription nature of its musterings. Very few white Permanent Force personnel (apart from Special Forces and pilots) are deployed in combat musterings. Given the extent of political divisions within these ranks there is no guarantee that they will support such a coup. For a coup to be successful it is vital



The might of the military ... In this period of transition a possible scenario is a takeover by generals in the South African Defence Force

that the plotters succeed in securing the support of influential political actors as well as neutralising possible resistance elsewhere. This is a daunting task. A wide range of actors would have to be won over or neutralised, including big business, senior civil servants, local government officials, parliament, the trade unions and the civic organisations, major political parties and employer organisations.

The problems of securing a coup are further compounded when one considers the immense international pressure that would result from such a venture.

Forms of military influence
A coup is not the only possible form of military influence on the political process. Others include the use of selective violence against certain political and civilian leaders; blackmail of and refusal to co-operate with the civilian authorities, and the use of military funding and personnel to influence the outcome of elections.

Statements by the SADF General Staff indicating that it will not coun-

ter a deterioration into anarchy are indicative of an implicit "blackmailing" of the civilian authorities.

The Department of Military Intelligence/Special Forces axis is clearly using its experience, finances and personnel to derail or selectively influence the outcome of the negotiating process.

Certain sectors of the army — particularly old PW Botha/Magnus Malan loyalists — have found an influential political home within the ranks of the National Party's Barend Du Plessis faction.

In addition to these, the SADF is also exerting its influence through accepted constitutional-legal channels — including parliament, the cabinet and the State Security Council.

Indeed it can be argued that the SADF remains more powerful precisely because it refuses to countenance direct military intervention in the political process. Nothing remains more sinister than the "invisible" influence exerted by the armed forces over their political and civilian authorities.

Factions in the SADF

The SADF, unlike its Latin American or African counterparts, has generally not developed a full-blown interventionist mentality. The strong ties between the armed forces and the ruling political elite, a resilient civic culture in white political society, and the influence of the British "model" on the corporate identity of the SADF have proved powerful countervailing influences.

However, the Botha years have witnessed a tension emerging within the SADF between its constitutionalist factions (located mainly in the ranks of the air force, the navy and the medical services) and factions within the army (particularly Department of Military Intelligence and Special Forces).

The presence of the rightwing at senior officer levels is surprisingly small — undoubtedly a product of the "military-as-modernisers" image of the SADF.

The influence of these factions on both the left and the technocratic right of the political spectrum will be influ-

enced, to a large extent, by the success of the political alliances they forge with other political actors.

The so-called cabal within the army is undoubtedly using its influence to steer the negotiations process in a direction favouring the continued preservation of minority interests.

Controlling the SADF

Preventing a coup cannot be left to the good intentions of the SADF alone. A variety of measures are required to ensure that such a prospect is deemed unpalatable by even the most reactionary sectors of the SADF's senior officer corps.

In the short term this will involve the following measures:

- The disbanding of all Special Forces units or the confinement of their personnel to barracks.
- The restructuring of the DMI function to include a limited focus on issues of tactical intelligence.
- The institution of a military ombudsman.

● The creation of a Council of Defence to monitor the SADF both in the transition and the future.

● The implementation of an educational programme within the SADF aimed at inculcating its members with the spirit of democracy.

In the long term it will involve the subordination of the armed forces to political and civilian authority; the institution of a binding code of conduct for all its members, strict parliamentary supervision over defence expenditure, joint civilian control over all military operations, and the creation of a corporate identity rooted in democratic values.

We may be surprised at the number of generals who for pragmatic and other reasons may desire a return to the barracks. But we must remain mindful of the hidden influence of those seasoned veteran counter-insurgency officers which a future defence force will almost certainly inherit.

● Dr Rocklyn Williams is head of the Military Research Group, a group of progressive researchers whose thinking on security issues is influential in African National Congress circles.

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11% last year and over 15% in 1989/1990.

The biggest cut in real terms is the R1bn allocation for stores and equipment, only 1% more than last year. Personnel expenses increase by 6,6% to R2,7bn, administrative costs by 10% to R250m and miscellaneous expenses by 5% to R52m



Meyer

Almost half of the defence budget will be transferred to the controversial Special Defence Account for unspecified projects including covert actions. The CCB was funded from this source. The account was also used to finance secret arms deals. It has been strongly criticised in the past by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley because lack of access makes it difficult for him to verify the use of the money.

An explanatory memorandum tabled with the Budget by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer says curbing internal violence and unrest is government's spending priority but enough funds should be set aside to maintain a "credible conventional capability" — even though a military threat from beyond SA's borders does not appear likely until the end of the century.

He says southern Africa's strategic situa-

Continue ->

FM 27/3/92

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tion could change and that development, production and launch of conventional military equipment takes 10 to 15 years

Arguing against more drastic defence cuts, Meyer says "Any further reduction in the defence budget will have a devastating effect on the maintenance of a credible conventional capability. Certain weapons and expertise must be maintained above a minimum level to ensure cost efficiency. Should this level be breached, vital capabilities will be irreversibly lost and with them the winning edge that the SADF had."

The cost of personnel is the largest single operating expense but it is kept down by using a high component of part-time personnel (39% national servicemen, Citizen Force members and commandos). Permanent Force members make up 37%.

Government often argues that replacing compulsory national service with a full-time professional army would cost too much.

Meyer says there were significant cuts in the cost of technology due to the reduced need for "main equipment and armament in general." But specific provision is made to ensure minimum technological capabilities.

He says nominal increases cover improved service benefits for personnel, the cost of lay-offs at Armscor and its subsidiaries, the levying of VAT on strategic goods and materials that were previously exempt from GST, and general escalation. ■

DEFENCE CUTS

FM 27/3/92

As lean as can be

(254)

The 8% real drop in defence spending, announced in last week's Budget, means there will be cuts in all areas except "professional and special services," for which R1bn has been allocated, an increase of nearly 20% on last year.

The defence budget of R9,7bn is less than 10% of total State spending — down from

'No agreement on SADF and MK'

CAPE TOWN — Government and the ANC had no agreement whatsoever on the future of the SADF or Umkhonto we Sizwe, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking in the Budget debate, he responded to points made earlier in the debate by the CP leader Andries Treurnicht.

"Thus far there has been no negotiations whatsoever over the control of the SADF for the interim or long term," he said.

This also applied to MK.

"To claim there is an agreement is totally untrue."

Government's viewpoint was that there could be only one defence force

established and operating under a constitutional dispensation.

Private armies had to be disbanded before any progress could be made with the broadening of democracy.

He reproached Treurnicht for hiding away for almost a week since the referendum before speaking in Parliament.

There were democratic demands that a man who had set himself up as the leader of most whites before the referendum should also deal with the results of that referendum.

"But he has once more shown that he is not someone who is able to take on the challenges facing SA" — Sapa

Pilatus's PC-7 is a contender to replace the Harvard as the SAAF's new trainer.

Air show is SA's window of opportunity

B/Way 27/3/92

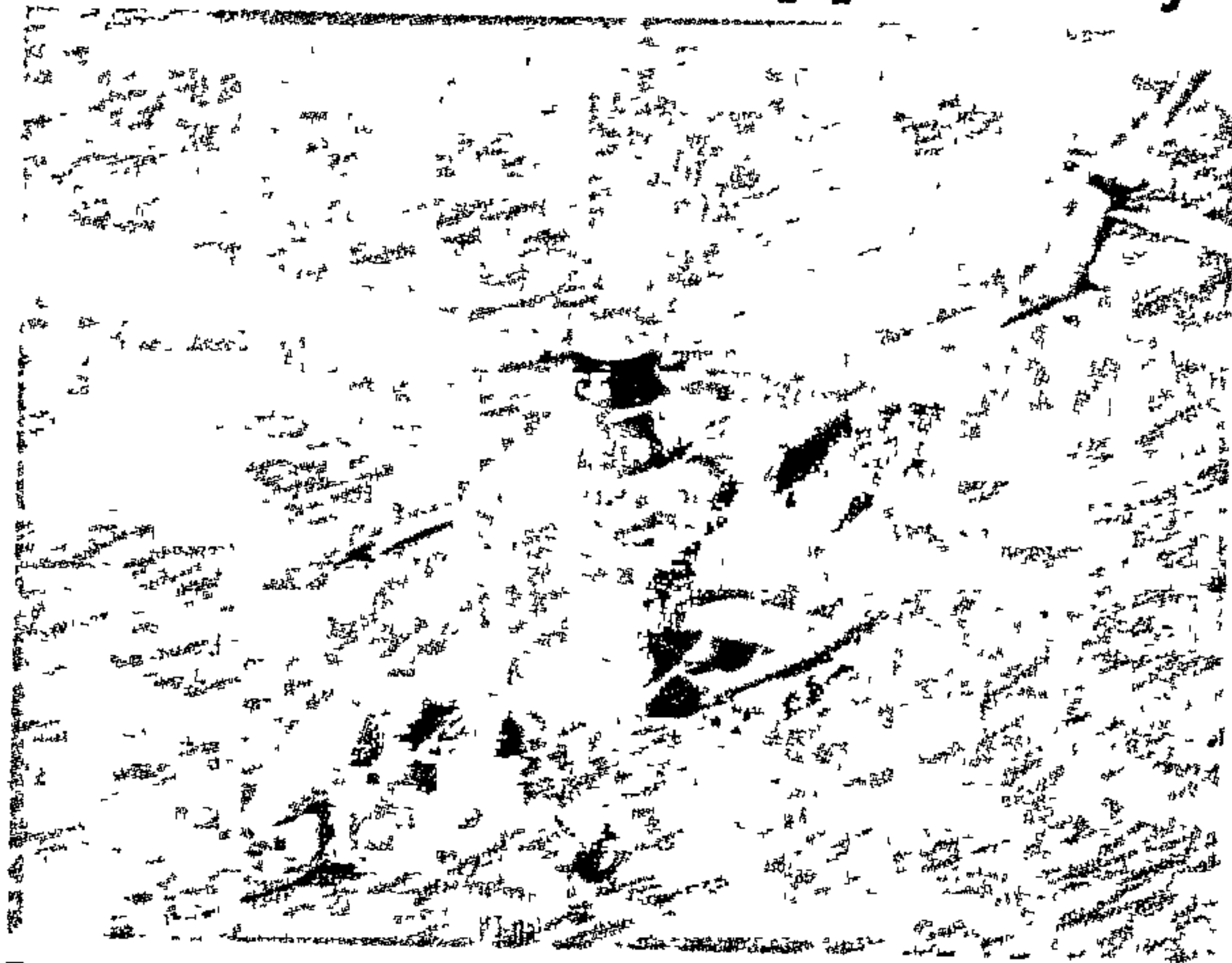
AVIATION Africa '92 can help SA regain its credibility to the extent that countries still imposing an arms embargo on Pretoria will be forced to reconsider if they do not want to miss out on golden opportunities

SA is in the market for new air force trainers and it also wants foreign markets for its military aircraft, such as the Rooivalk combat support helicopter.

In the long term, it is going to need new jet fighters, even though the chief of the SA Air Force has said it really needs stand-off "smart" weapons systems

Since the arms embargo was imposed, the SAAF has had to rely on home-grown aircraft refurbishment programmes, and recent defence budget cuts forced it to mothball or sell aircraft not urgently required

Some SAAF aircraft, such as the Harvard trainers, have almost outlived their economically useful lifespans. These planes, which date back to the Second World War, were forced to remain in service because the SAAF was not allowed to buy more efficient and cheaper-to-run



Two prototypes later and still searching for firm orders is Armscor's Rooivalk combat support helicopter.

modern trainers

In 1990, the then chief of the SAAF Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggerenberg announced the Harvards would be replaced from 1995 and called for a modern turbo-prop trainer. Several foreign firms have presented potential re-

placements

Last year, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) unveiled a two-seater trainer designed to meet all the SAAF's requirements

The world's major contenders will be taking advantage of the mounting pressure on the SAAF to choose its replacement

The CSIR's "no-name brand" demonstrator will have its first public outing since the project was unveiled

Brazilian manufacturer Embraer is flying its Tucano trainer to the expo, where it will make its SA debut

This aircraft was recently selected by the Royal Air Force as its new pilot trainer

Other competitors for the SAAF contract include Swiss company Pilatus, which has equipped the Botswana Air Force with its

PC-7 trainers and PC-6 Turbo-Porter light personnel transporters

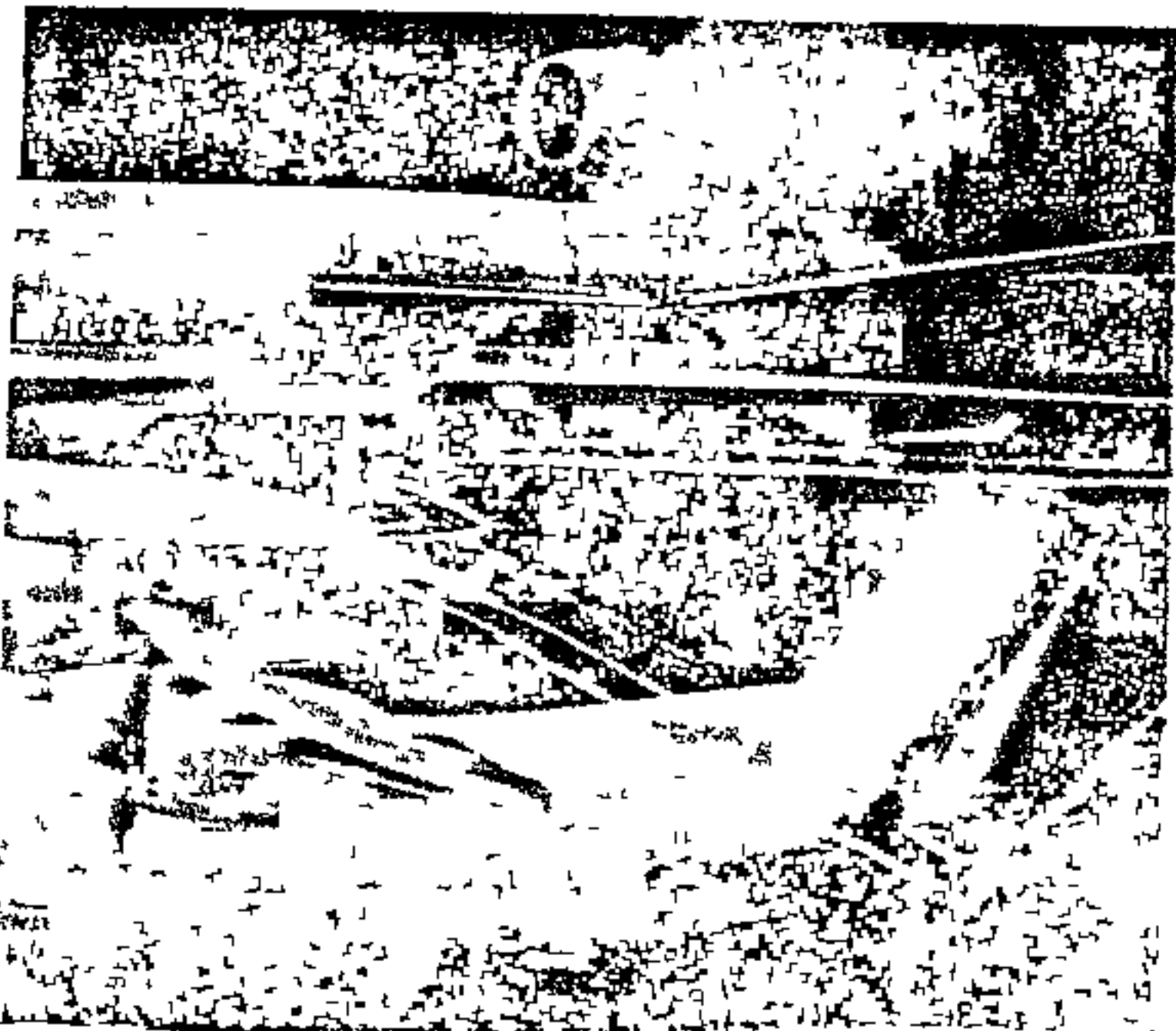
Pilatus will be showing off its PC-7 and the newer PC-9 trainers and will be marketing its PC-12 multi-mission turbo-propeller.

Stiff competition will also come from Eastern Europe with, among others, Poland's Orlik turbo-prop trainer also on show.

The Atlas Aircraft Corporation's pride and joy, the Rooivalk, will be putting in an appearance.

Until recently, the helicopter promised to become an expensive white elephant, but perseverance on the part of the project leaders has convinced the SADF to reconsider its decision to cancel its Rooivalk orders.

The first prototype will perform a flying display, while the second, featuring a new cockpit layout, will be on static display.



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SADF to aid
STAR 28/3/92
Angolan army

THE Angolan Minister of Defence, General Antonio Maria Tonha, confirmed yesterday that the South African Defence Force would not only help train MPLA forces to lift landmines in Angola, but would also assist with personnel and equipment

An agreement has also been reached for South Africa to set up training centres in the Angolan capital, Luanda, for the retraining of military personnel from the Unita movement and the MPLA forces for service in the civilian sector of the economy. — Sapa

Judge's landmark ruling acclaimed

It's no crime to dodge the army

STAR 28/3/92 (254)
SUSAN SMUTS

Call-up (254)

● FROM PAGE 1.

magistrate had quashed the charge, but not if he had merely upheld an objection to it

The court decision has been applauded from both Left and Right

The End Conscription Campaign described the finding as "another nail in the coffin of whites-only conscription", effectively making it impossible for young whites to be forced to register for military service

Any further attempts to enforce registration would confirm suspicions that the State intended to maintain exclusive control over the military well into the future, and intended relying on whites-only conscription to do so.

Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaat Party, said he was very

pleased with the decision.

"The Boerestaat Party is not prepared to go along with military service. First, this Government simply gave way in Angola and Namibia after a thousand of our boys had lost their lives

"Second, we don't want to be referees in a war between black nations that have been enemies for two centuries. And third, we are not prepared to fire on our own people like at Ventersdorp.

"De Klerk must get his own left-wing people to do his work."

Peter Soal, southern Transvaal chairman of the Democratic Party, said the DP was in favour of a volunteer army

"We had hoped that conscription would be phased out and this is a step in that direction"

A spokesman for the SADF said it had not yet received the judgment and therefore could not comment

IN A TEST case that will affect thousands of conscripts country-wide, the Rand Supreme Court yesterday ruled that failure to register for military service was not an offence.

Mr Justice G Leveson, with Mr Justice J P Roux concurring, refused an application by the State for leave to appeal against a magistrate's decision in the trial of former Inkatha spokesman and conscientious objector Peter auf der Heyde

Auf der Heyde had been charged with failing to register. His defence objected to the charge, arguing that it did not constitute an offence. The magistrate upheld the objection

Breach of duty no crime

In terms of the Defence Act, all white men are required to register for military call-up when they turn 16. No penalty is stipulated for failure to register, although a section of the Act demands a penalty for the breach of any provision of the Act which does not have a specific penalty prescribed.

The judge found that a breach of duty did not amount to the commission of a crime

Criticising the "clumsiness" of the Act, he asked "Is the Minister of Defence guilty of a crime if he fails to appoint a registration officer? Does the scholar who fails to undergo training as a cadet become guilty of an offence?"

Selective application of the law had rendered criminal only private citizens and not members of the military service, he added

The judge found further that the application had been premature because the State could appeal if the

● TO PAGE 2



Basking in the adulation
Kepler Wessels, Marl

grounds

Judges uphold call-up decision

JOHANNESBURG — Two Witwatersrand Supreme Court judges yesterday ruled it was not a criminal offence not to apply to register for military service under the Defence Act.

The test case arose from a finding in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last year that Mr Peter Auf der Heyde was not guilty of a criminal offence under Section 63 (1) of the Defence Act for failing to apply to register for military service.

The case was brought by the state to the Supreme Court yesterday and the magistrate's earlier decision was upheld.

Difficult

Mr Auf der Heyde's legal representative, Mr Edwin Camerer, said the Supreme Court decision was far-reaching and meant the administrative structure of implementing whites-only conscription had been rendered more difficult.

Mr Auf der Heyde said the court ruling was a clear indication the army had for years been maintaining a position to which it was legally not entitled.

"I hope and trust the court will find similarly in the End Conscription Campaign case which challenges the army on conscription for whites only," he said — Sapa

CT (254)

Defence Act: Court rules for Peter auf der Heyde

(254) 28/3/92. MRC

JOHANNESBURG —Two Witwatersrand Supreme Court judges have ruled it is lawful not to apply to register for military service under the Defence Act.

The test case arose from a finding in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last year that Mr Peter auf der Heyde was not guilty of a criminal offence in terms of Section 63(1) of the Defence Act for failing to apply to register for military service.

The case was brought by the State to the Supreme Court on Friday and the magistrate's earlier decision was upheld.

Advocate Mr Edwin Cameron for Mr Auf der Heyde, said the Supreme Court decision was far-reaching and meant the administrative structure of implementing whites-only conscription had been rendered more difficult.

After the landmark decision,

an obviously elated Mr auf der Heyde said the court ruling was a clear indication the Army had for years been putting forward a position it was legally not entitled to do.

"I hope and trust the court will find similarly in the End Conscription Campaign case which challenges the Army on conscription for whites only. The ECC is to challenge this on the grounds that the Population Registration Act has been scrapped," Mr auf der Heyde pointed out.

He was still adamant he would not serve in an army "aimed at protecting apartheid in all its guises".

In its response, the ECC also welcomed the decision saying it made it impossible for the government and the Defence Force to force young whites to register for military service — Sapa

Are spies here to stay?

Soult 28/3-2/1992

Is it acceptable to have spies in a democracy? With all the freedoms implicit in the concept, will it also be everyone's democratic right to spy on someone else? **Quentin Wilson**, probes:

IN THE CUT-THROAT business of party "politics", it seems intelligence services are, and always will be, an integral and legitimate weapon for state control

At the moment, the National Intelligence Service (NIS) the Security Branch (SB) and Military Intelligence (MI) are the main elements of South Africa's intelligence community

The SB has merged with the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) of the South African Police to become the Criminal Investigation Service. Its brief, however, has to all intents and purposes remained the same

The Department of Foreign Affairs, the SA Correctional Services, the National Co-ordinating Mechanism, Escorn, the National Parks Board, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Human Sciences Research Council all provide intelligence which is co-ordinated by the National Intelligence Interpretation Branch of the State Security Council

Glimpses into the murky world of state security and intelligence have been given by former agents like Dirk Coetzee and Nico Basson. From the agencies themselves, however, comes a clearer image.

"We in the NIS have no doubt in our minds that, given our complex, diverse and highly volatile community, the NIS must position itself to identify and monitor points of tension within society," a NIS spokesperson said.

"The strategic intelligence approach should enable us to inform the government of the day as to the causes of such tension, its



EX-HIT SQUAD CHIEF: Dirk Coetzee lifted the lid on the sordid side of South Africa's secret police

Photo Rashid Lombard

further development, the malevolent exploitation thereof, as well as of factors to consider when deciding on a policy to address it

"That is what we are striving to do. That is how we approach our job," he said.

The ANC, in its mouthpiece *Mayibuye*, due out this week also argues that there is a need for intelligence services even in non-antagonistic settings

"With current world trends of resolving conflicts peacefully,

by multi-party structures. Redefining its priorities for transition, this restructured intelligence service should "be made accountable to interim government structures and involve intelligence elements other than the South African government, such as that of the ANC," the article said.

It also demands that the CIB, formerly the notorious Security Branch, should disband over an agreed period and its personnel be transferred to other SAP sections

"All agents and informers spying on legal organisations should terminate these activities. Detention without trial, infiltration, surveillance and other such activities should end

"Special units such as the Askars should be disbanded and training facilities like Vlakplaas closed down. Police found guilty in court of criminal acts should be subject to disciplinary action

"A watchdog body that includes members of the public should oversee the process," it said.

The ANC's position at the negotiating table would also include the pruning of Military Intelligence's bloated bureaucracy

"MI should be limited to co-ordinating the various tactical intelligence components of the Defence Force such as Naval, Army and Air Force Intelligence."

Introducing an intelligence culture which upholds basic human freedoms would need a number of control mechanisms that could pull intelligence services into line

In this regard, intelligence activity should be subjected to regulations and limitations specified in human rights legislation

While a multi-party body should monitor the observation of these parameters, the ANC wants four other systems to be further investigated

• An ombudsperson system. The ombudsperson would have access to all information and documentation. People who feel they have been prejudiced by security or intelligence activities would lodge complaints with a security ombudsperson who looks into them.

For a start, according to the ANC, the State Security Council should be suspended or dissolved. Its functions should be taken over



EX-SADF SPY: Nico Basson

• A review system. This would involve a public committee that checks all information gathered and assesses its truthfulness

• Financial control. Auditing authorities would have unhindered access to financial records so they can report to the public satisfactorily. This would prohibit using secret accounts to spend public funds.

• An intelligence code of conduct. This code should expressly forbid those practices for which current intelligence agencies have become infamous such as assassinations, abductions and torture

Whatever systems they finally agree upon, there will be a number of obstacles that will have to be dealt with.

For one thing, some parties will be reluctant to discuss intelligence matters as part of the negotiation process because of their sensitivity. A more longstanding problem will be the political leanings of intelligence personnel. In the past, state intelligence agencies have clearly all defended apartheid.

How easy will it be for them to break away from defining the enemy as the ANC and their sympathetic organisations?

9 APR 1992



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Regulasiekoerant

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Vol. 321

PRETORIA, 30 MAART 1992
MARCH

No. 13903

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 31, 1992

WYSIGINGSWET OP KRYGSTUIGONTWIKKELING
EN -VERVAARDIGING (WET No 46 VAN 1992)

Kragtens artikel 8 van die Wysigingswet op Krygs-
tuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1992 (Wet No 46
van 1992), bepaal ek **1 April 1992** as die datum
waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Repu-
bliek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Ses-en-
twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd
twee-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

R. P. MEYER,

Minister van die Kabinet.

244—A

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 31, 1992

ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1992 (ACT No 46 of 1992)

In terms of section 8 of the Armaments Development
and Production Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No 46 of
1992), I hereby determine **1 April 1992** as the date on
which the said Act shall come into operation

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Cape Town on this Twenty-sixth day
of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-
two

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet

R. P. MEYER,

Minister of the Cabinet

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enlist the Minister of Finance on the side of the small investor and I look forward to a positive response from him Help us put some of the crooks in jail"

The application is being opposed by intervening creditor Don MacKenzie who wants the company finally liquidated The court heard that two offers for Mykonos Weskus were being considered by the curators

B/day. 30/3/92
SADF pressing pupils to register *(254)* **ECC**

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has urged schools to tell pupils liable for military service about last Friday's Supreme Court decision that failure to register for national service did not constitute a criminal offence

SUSAN RUSSELL

a test case by the State and the SADF, Rand Supreme Court judges Mr Justice G Leveson, with Mr Justice J Roux concurring, upheld the finding of a Johannesburg magistrate last year that Inkatha spokesman Peter Auf der Heyde had not committed an offence by failing to register for military service.

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said the organisation had received reports that pupils at some schools had been pressed to complete SADF registration forms by Friday

"This appears to be an attempt by the SADF to avoid the anticipated impact of the judgment," De Villiers said He called on school heads to bring the court decision to the attention of pupils and parents

In what was regarded as

In a statement welcoming the court's decision,

The SADF has yet to comment on the judgment



SADF (254)

denies
STAR 31/3/92
assault

allegations

By Guy Jepson

The SADF yesterday denied allegations by an ANC official that defence force members shot at homes in Tokoza, assaulted residents and were drunk on duty on Saturday night.

ANC Tokoza branch executive member Eddie Sabi claimed on Sunday that army personnel shot at "three homes" on the corner of Khumalo and Sekonyela streets at about 8 pm on Saturday and then assaulted residents shortly before unidentified gunmen fired on people in other parts of Tokoza.

In a statement to The Star yesterday, Witwatersrand Command spokesman Lieutenant S Nel said members of the SADF, reacting to shots fired by unidentified gunmen in vehicles, helped the wounded and called an ambulance.

Twenty five spent AK-47 cartridges were found on the scene, Lieutenant Nel said.

"The only shots fired by SADF members in the area were during two separate incidents when vehicles deliberately tried to run over soldiers patrolling the area.

"The purpose of the SADF's visibility in the area is to defuse any possible conflict situations, not to intimidate the residents," she added.

Amicability now — but once they slugged it out

STAR 31/3/92

254

GENERAL Kat Liebenberg and General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale first crossed each others' paths in Angola and they did so in anger — not personal anger but the detached yet deadly anger of war

When they met again last week it was in Cape Town and in a spirit of utmost amicability, over grilled sole or something similar and, no doubt, a bottle of good Cape wine.

As soldiers, the generals fought each other in war with dedication but probably never with personal animosity. The fighting was ferocious, though, for nothing less than the future of southern Africa — indeed, of all of Africa in some ways — seemed to be at stake when the SADF was locked in battle with Angolan and Cuban forces armed with modern Soviet weapons in the Angolan bush in 1977 and 1988

With hindsight, it now seems that much of the fighting may have been unnecessary since the will to sustain the conflict was already waning in Moscow, without whose supplies the Cubans and the MPLA could not have carried on fighting the SADF. At the time, however, glasnost had not gone far enough for Pretoria to gamble on it curbing the Cubans

As chief of the South African Army, General Liebenberg had a key role in directing the South African troops who fought at Lomba River, Cuito Cuanavale, and other places that were then household names in South Africa.

General Liebenberg, studying beflagged maps at the battlefield in Angola and in Pretoria (where sometimes, no doubt, he had President Botha breathing down his neck), was engrossed in trying to outfox General Pedale

And General Pedale, as chief of the MPLA government's forces, was no doubt studying beflagged maps in Luanda (with Soviet and Cuban officers breathing down his neck) and thinking of ways to outwit General Liebenberg — and, of course, his own opposite number, General Jannie Geldenhuys, then SADF chief.

That was less than five years ago, yet it seems like a decade at least, so far and so fast have events moved since then South Africa and Cuba have withdrawn

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



their troops from Angola, Namibia is independent, and the MPLA and Unita have signed a ceasefire and agreed to an election. Reform is far advanced in South Africa. Pretoria and Luanda are about to restore diplomatic relations and to begin trade. The SADF may even help train the new combined Angolan army!

In this situation it seems quite natural that General Pedale, while in South Africa with an Angolan government delegation, should sit down to lunch in Cape Town with General Liebenberg. Both are hard men who give the impression of looking at life unsmilingly through their thick spectacles. Yet there must have been some twinkles behind the lenses during that lunch.

What one would have given to be a fly on the wall there! Not having that facility, one can only speculate that the conversation might have gone something like this:

Pedale: Your planes certainly gave us a pasting at the Lomba River. We would have smashed right through Unita had it not been for them

Liebenberg: Yes, I know, that's why we were forced to send the planes in. But I have to admit that your aircraft and your ground-to-air missiles were making life very difficult for us by the time we stopped at Cuito Cuanavale. We could have taken Cuito, you know, but it would have served no purpose so we just tried to make it unusable to you fellows

Pedale: Yes, we knew you could have taken Cuito. But we knew you were unlikely to try because it would have been crazy. Firstly, it would have been very costly and then you would have had to defend the place — and your supply lines — against our growing command of the skies. But we had to pretend that we had defeated you at Cuito for the sake of our politicians. You know how politicians are.

Liebenberg: Do I ever! □

w/mail 6/3-12/3/92

White call-ups immoral, says ECC

By BLAKE OWENS ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

THE End Conscription Campaign on Wednesday applied to the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court to declare white military conscription illegal and immoral

Johannesburg ECC chairman Chris de Villiers says the repeal of the Population Registration Act in July last year has rendered whites-only military call-ups legally invalid. Because of the Act's repeal, all men, regardless of race, are now eligible for military service.

"If only whites are called up," De Villiers explains, "this amounts to the discriminatory exercise of delegated powers which in terms of administrative law is illegal."

The ECC contends that such discrimination is an attempt by the government to maintain total control over the security forces and enable it to exercise a military veto over negotiations.

The response of the South African Defence Force has been contradictory. While Defence Minister Roelf Meyer has issued a statement saying that conscripts who do not show up for their camps would be liable for prosecution, his deputy, Wynand Breytenbach, said publicly that it would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to report for military service.

De Villiers suspects that the Ministry of Defence realises the current conscription practices are indeed illegal, as there have been no prosecutions of call-up dodgers since last July. He says if such cases do end up in court, the military will be forced to play its bluff hand, and conscription laws could be determined invalid.

This suspicion is strengthened by reports of the military bringing offenders before military courts, and thus intentionally avoiding the publicity and evaluation of the laws by public courts.

'No private armies' in SA (254)

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Defence Force will be run and administered according to the rules and regulations contained in the constitution — any claims on unconstitutional control are totally unacceptable

This was said yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, at a special parade at Silvermine where six divers of the South African Navy were awarded for exceptional bravery in rescuing passengers from the Oceanos in August last year.

All 500 crew and passengers

ARG 7/16/92
on the ship, which sank off the Transkei, were rescued

Mr Meyer said the security forces, which included the police and Defence Force, were responsible for the safety of the State and its people. Therefore, in a democracy, no political party had the right to private armies

■ The five men who were awarded honours medals were Lieutenant Commander André Geldenhuys (bronze), Leadings Seaman Luke Dicks (bronze), Leading Seaman Darren Brown (bronze), Warrant Officer Frans Mostert (bronze), Leadings Seaman Gary Schouler (silver), and Able Seaman Paul Whiley (gold)

Floral talk at inquiry

THE Goldstone Commission committee investigating *Weekly Mail* allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads this week heard about sunflowers, Barberton daisies and national service.

The reference to flowers was an indication that Creed Consultants, an alleged SADF front, did not give Inkatha members "inflammatory" lectures. *C/PRES 8/3/92*

SADF lawyer Pierre Rabie, cross-examining Mbongeni Khumalo, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser and one of the chief sources of the *Weekly Mail* allegations, asked if Khumalo remembered the analogy in lectures which said South Africa was like a Barberton daisy with little common

ground in the centre and it was desirable for South Africa to become like a sunflower with a lot of common ground in the centre.

Khumalo, who had organised the personnel to attend the courses, said he did not remember this.

Khumalo claimed MZ Khumalo, the former personal assistant to IFP leader Mangosotho Buthelezi, was the leader of a hit squad, but was not able to corroborate this.

He also admitted his "evidence" of police collaboration with Inkatha in Wesselton near Ermelo was based on a conversation he had with a resident.

The committee has adjourned to April 7. - Sapa

DEADLOCK ON UMKHONTO

S/ Times 8/3/92
EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

THE existence of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the ANC's refusal to renounce armed struggle have emerged as the stumbling block to progress in negotiations for an interim executive authority which would oversee the election of a constitution-making body.

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee all warned this week that no mixed cabinet could be introduced unless MK was disbanded.

But MK chief of staff

Chris Hanu said yesterday the matter could only be resolved once an interim executive authority was in place, not before.

While the ANC recognised that the government saw this as an important issue, the ANC needed to be reassured that the security forces were under the control of the interim executive and could not frustrate the negotiating process before MK was disbanded, he said.

Despite the deadlock on

MK, the ANC and the government moved closer to agreement at Codesa this week on what sort of body should oversee the election of an interim government.

The government has accepted the ANC's proposal for an appointed interim executive, but how the body will be appointed, how it will be constituted and what powers it will have are still to be negotiated.

The government proposes that people from other parties should be included in the existing cabinet, but the ANC wants a separate interim executive.

FW purge predicted (254)

JOHANNESBURG — President F.W. de Klerk will purge the security forces if he wins the referendum, a British journalist, Mr John Carlin, said in an article in The Independent newspaper yesterday. C19/3/92

Mr Carlin said the only reason Mr De Klerk had not yet purged the security forces was because he needed the "big guns" to negotiate with the ANC as equals.

"A referendum would strengthen his hand against the armed forces and the police because of the proof of popular support" — Sapa

'Urgent talks' on arms

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

communists, he said

Communism and the SA Communist Party are emerging as a central theme in referendum speeches by right-wing leaders

Mr Kriel warned Mr Marais not to scare voters with communism as its days were over

He added that the Government would not prescribe to the ANC about the inclusion of communists in a transitional government, just as the ANC could not prescribe to the Government who should represent it on such a body

Mr Marais said the SACP and ANC wanted to seize power and make the country ungovernable. He added that the SACP controlled the ANC and the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu)

Mr Kriel said the Government would not allow the ANC or SACP to seize power

(Report by E Waugh, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

The Government would not enter into agreements in the negotiations process unless the ANC ended the armed struggle, Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel said last night

Two further preconditions were that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, ceased its activities and that arms caches were "properly handled", he said during a TV debate with Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais

Urgent talks were taking place about these issues, Mr Kriel said

Mr Marais said he condemned right-wing violence, but the Afrikaner people would turn to "extra-parliamentary means" if their rights were removed. This would happen when a transitional government was established and it included

(SAP) (HP) (254)

De Klerk in 'battle' with officers

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

254

LONDON — President de Klerk is engaged in a behind-the-scenes battle with army and police officers who refuse to accept the days are over when South Africa can be ruled by sheer power

But, he is unable to purge the forces until he has a mandate to proceed with reform

This is the basis for a report from John Carlin in Britain's Independent on Sunday, which poses the question of South Africa's army and police are they out of control?

Carlin recounts the development under ex-President P W Botha

of "the most powerful and dangerous executors of State strategy" operating within military intelligence and the security police, singling out their involvement with Inkatha as their most dangerously relevant project to date

During the Botha years, "Inkatha provided the South African State with an unmissable opportunity to turn black against black and to get someone else to do the dirtiest of the counter-insurgency work", he recalls. The action cost 4 000 lives and effectively neutralised ANC support among Zulus

The report stresses that Mr de Klerk has not

simply taken over the "clandestine machine"

"When Mr De Klerk took over, he was in many ways leading a silent civilian counter-coup," Carlin writes

He says Mr de Klerk has been unable to deal with the threat from within because many of those responsible now occupy powerful positions, but a purge is "clearly necessary"

After the referendum and if white support offers him the chance of swinging the power balance away from the armed forces, Carlin predicts, "he will then be in a stronger position to cut the necessary heads"

Secret force behind the slaughter

STAR 11/3/92

ANYONE who has watched television news with any consistency over the past two years and has been an armchair witness to the horrific scenes of blacks slaughtering blacks in South Africa's townships could be forgiven for reacting with despair at the barbarism of it all, and concluding that it might be best, after all, if the whites carried on running the country.

Undoubtedly an evil spirit does lurk in the hearts of many of those involved in the killings. However, there is also a pattern, a political rationale behind political violence which, since those heady days when Nelson Mandela was released and peace appeared so tantalisingly to beckon, has claimed more than 2 700 township lives.

A four-month investigation I carried out with a BBC team for the "Assignment" document-

tary series shows it is entirely misguided to view black South Africans as more responsible for violence than whites.

Our programme, entitled "War on Peace", provides evidence that the intelligence security forces of the South African security forces have pursued a strategy over the past two decades deliberately designed to turn blacks violently against blacks.

This strategy is the secret of a State machine all of whose functions have been subordinated to keeping "the communists" of the ANC at bay. While Government policy under F W de Klerk has changed dramatically, the machine is still ticking over and could career dangerously out of control.

In the 1970s, with the ANC largely dormant inside the country, the threat to white South Africa was perceived to lie in the neighbouring coun-

tries, where left-wing governments helped the ANC's external military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The beauty of the system South Africa devised is that it got foreign, black insurgents to go to war for it, missing political damage abroad and at home.

Dependent on South African money, training, supplies, weaponry and logistics, Unita — like the Contras in Nicaragua — caused devastation in Angola, Renamo in Mozambique.

On a smaller scale, the "black-on-black" secret came to be applied successfully inside South Africa in the shape of a clandestine security police unit known as the Askaris. The mas-

termund here was an officer called Jac Buchner. He interrogated more than 250 captured ANC guerrillas, "turned" about 100 of them and created out of them the Askaris, whose main job was to supply intelligence on ANC military activities.

As General Buchner told us with a smirk, "We have a lot to be thankful for in South Africa, the black community and the black soldiers, the black policemen who were loyal to the Government of South Africa and brought out the information we needed."

While he insists he has no blood on his hands what he cannot dispute is that the information his Askaris obtained

was turned ferociously on-ANC members inside and outside the country. South African commandos carried out raids on houses where ANC members lived in neighbouring countries, invariably killing women and children in the process, and a hit-squad in the Askari set-up intercepted and killed ANC members as they entered the country.

The man who headed this specialist unit was Eugene de Kock.

The successes of the likes of General Buchner and Lieutenant-Colonel de Kock, ANC leaders admit, obliged the ANC in the mid-1980s to focus its attention more on internal "mass ac-

tion" than on guerrilla war. It was then that the SADF hit on its most brilliant stratagem. To use the Zulu Inkatha movement as it had used Unita and Renamo to do its dirty work.

The military intelligence link has been spelt out by a former SADF major, Nico Basson, and a former Inkatha Central Committee member, Mboenge Khumalo, who said he left the organisation last year because he no longer wished to function as an SADF agent. The security police, who work closely with the military, were exposed as Inkatha funders through the Inkathagate scandal in July. Inkathagate did not, however, explicitly point to the police com-

nection in the Zulu-on-Zulu war in which Inkatha has been engaged in Natal against ANC supporters since 1986.

More than 4 000 have died, most between 1987 and 1989, when General Buchner ran the security police in the Maritzburg.

According to a report recently compiled by human rights lawyers, the KwaZulu police — often described as Inkatha's military wing — have been implicated in the killings of 104 non-Inkatha people, most of them in the past two years.

Pointing again to the close collaboration of the South African police and military, Mr Khumalo told the Weekly Mail in January that military intelligence front-companies had trained Inkatha youths, training that extended to the deployment of hit-squads. The figure Mr Khumalo identified as the

most dangerous hit-man was Daluxolo Luthuli, a captured ANC guerrilla who passed through the hands of General Buchner.

Security policemen to whom we talked for the programme but who refused to appear on camera for fear of their lives have confirmed to us in several conversations in recent weeks that today, 2½ years into Mr de Klerk's "new South Africa reforms", dirty-tricks collusion with Inkatha, the ANC as the target, continues unabated.

One officer told us he knew that the political violence obeyed the dictates of "a central cog" in Pretoria.

We learnt three weeks ago that the security police had launched an internal inquiry to try to weed out the officers who had leaked information for our programme — The Independent News Service □

South Africa's security forces killing-machine, the secret force that lies behind the alarming black-on-black slaughter in the townships, is still ticking over and could career dangerously out of control, claims JOHN CARLIN of The Independent

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SADF

denies

Ciskei

link

~~scribble~~

254

CT 11/2/92

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The South African Defence Force said yesterday it respected the independence of Ciskei and its military and was not involved in appointments made in the homeland administration.

The statement follows one by the South African embassy that it knew about a protest last week in Ciskei against several former SADF officers, under contract to the homeland.

Junior officers had protested against the presence of former SADF officers in the Ciskei Defence Force.

The embassy said the officers involved were not seconded SADF officers, but "appointed on contract by Ciskei".

Earlier yesterday, the embassy named two men as former SADF officers now contracted to Ciskei intelligence.

The chief of the CDF, Brigadier Marius Oelshig, was said to be on leave, and could not be reached.

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ANC women take aim at Defence Force

THE ANC Women's League has taken up arms — in a manner of speaking — in an attempt to ensure that a future Defence Force is as much the preserve of women as it is of men

The league wants a non-sexist SA army which would rely on volunteers but would actively recruit women

Its proposal forms part of a league submission to Codesa which suggests a gender commission be established to attend to sexism, and calls for a women's charter which would help women exercise their rights, to be included in a new constitution

31 Day 11/3/92

TIM COHEN

At a news conference yesterday, league leaders brushed aside suggestions that women would be unsuited to the rigours of military training

The ANC experience when training Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres was that women performed as well as men, former MK member and league financial manager Thandi Modise said

The single, unified defence force should be committed to the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and

national unity, she said

Women should be included in debates on the formation and principles of this new defence force, and attention should be paid to the eradication of discrimination against women in training, deployment, command structures and combat roles

The submission also calls for introduction of a code of conduct to ensure the police force deals with alleged police violence against and sexual harassment of women, and proposes an independent media commission to "end all forms" of degrading portrayals of women

254

Stanley Uys reviews a paper that throws light on the SADF role during transition

Does SA face a military coup?

STAR 12/3/92

254

SCARCELY a day passes now without someone, somewhere, raising the question of whether a military coup is possible in South Africa. It is a subject of considerable interest in Britain, although the debate remains ill-informed and always inconclusive.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert touches briefly on the subject in a superb paper he delivered recently to the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He believes the security forces have become "fiercely partisan" as a result of their politicisation in the '80s, and warns that they will have stability if a climate conducive to the process of negotiation is to be maintained.

What kind of institution is the SADF and what does it expect from the transition process? Someone who knows the mind of the military better than most is Professor Deon Fourie of the department of strategic studies at the University of South Africa. He unteers some answers in a that appears in a collection

just published by the London-based Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.

Professor Fourie makes some interesting points. One is that the South African Defence Force is unlike other African armies which, almost without exception, were based on colonial systems and are career forces. It differs, too, from Rhodesia's, which resisted black recruitment — the SADF has 162 officers who are not white, up to the rank of colonel.

The SADF, over the years, integrated first people of differing political persuasions, and then of different races. Although many of its members, including senior officers, opposed South Africa's participation in the two world wars, they nevertheless carried out their duties, and "the outstanding feature of the citizen army was that as an institution it succeeded largely in holding itself aloof from political issues". Even when FC Erasmus as Defence Minister in 1948 interfered with the armed forces, the Citizen Force "held itself above politics", and Mr Erasmus's two successors "largely re-

stored the conditions".

The point that the SADF has a non-party political tradition has been made by others. But what is the position today? Professor Fourie is reassuring. "Forty years later the SADF continues to be served evenhandedly by citizens of different political persuasions. The spirit of unity among citizens in the service has remained.

Armed forces have been developed which, unlike forces in other Third World countries, have loyalties which, in the decades of their existence, have put them above coups".

Professor Fourie dismisses claims that the election of P W Botha as Prime Minister was a form of military domination or that the SADF imposed the State Security Council on the country.

"Perhaps the best evidence that there had been no military takeover of South Africa was the ease with which President de Klerk was able to dis-establish by administrative fiat the complex State Security System in October 1989", cut the defence budget severely, suspend a large number of

Armcor projects, and retire 2 400 naval officers and men. The military withdrawal from Namibia, too, was concluded "without demur" from the SADF.

But Professor Fourie sounds cautionary words on the subject of South Africa's transition to democratic rule, a period which "will set very severe demands on the security forces" and introduce considerable tensions. He even goes so far as to say that "although there are no reasons to believe this to be probable, a mutiny or coup d'etat by a part of the police or of the Defence Force must be considered".

A perception that the country is drifting into chaos or that negotiations are going too far might drive some security force members to take steps to prevent any further change in the country. Professor Fourie remains confident, though that "given the highly developed discipline in the SADF" there is little chance of this happening.

But what might well be possible, says Professor Fourie, is that "in the light of the high levels of violent unrest current in South

Africa the security forces may be required to play an increasingly significant role as fears come to the surface and as factions struggle for power and territory". The need for strong security forces will not diminish.

Professor Fourie directs his comments mainly at the ANC, SACP and PAC, but he adds that "it goes without saying that there may be a violent reaction among whites seeing the apparent disappearance of the security and stability in the framework of a new constitution and political life".

Professor Fourie offers the view that "circumstances suggest that above all an army which is loyal, apolitical and with integrity will be required to guide and protect transition to a new constitution", and he notes here that in spite of a disinclination in Government circles to employ the army to control disturbances, "it has been seen as more satisfactory than the police at containing violence" (He gives detailed reasons for this perception.)

In Professor Fourie's opinion, it would be wise to continue the

power. A militia drawn from all South African communities should be even less of a threat because it would mean that whites would also be unable to organise coups".

Professor Fourie's paper was prepared last year. It would be interesting to receive an addendum from him now in which he examines more deeply the likely response of the security forces if they were asked to intervene in prolonged white-inspired unrest,

present structure of the SADF, whereby no more than 9 percent of the force, including civilians and auxiliaries, are fulltime.

"Quite apart from the relative cheapness of a partially national service and partially part-time citizen army, a non-professional armed force has greater prospects of preventing military and other forms of dictatorship, because it cannot simply be ordered to take

or if there was a serious political challenge to Mr de Klerk

If, as Dr Slabbert believes, the security forces are now "fiercely partisan", on whose side will they come down when the chips are down? — Star Bureau, London

CP accuses (254)

army of 'bias'

(3047)
JOHANNESBURG A senior SA Defence Force officer had "subtly" denigrated support for the "no" vote in a briefing to SADF members about the referendum, CP defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said yesterday.

He said members of the SADF in Voortrekkerhoogte had complained about a talk by Brigadier Gert Opperman on the referendum.

Mr Van der Merwe said Brigadier Opperman had tried to "subtly" denigrate support for a "no" vote — Sapa

(Report by F Pienaar, 141 Commissioner Street Johannesburg)

CT13/3/92

Kidnap of ANC man alleged

PRETORIA. — The ANC yesterday alleged that one of its officials in the Eastern Transvaal was kidnapped and assaulted by the SADF's Northern Transvaal Command — a charge immediately denied by the SADF.

(254) CT 13/192
The SADF confirmed Mr Jacques Modipane and another person were arrested, but said it was unaware of any assault charges against its members.

According to the ANC, Mr Modipane was forcibly removed on Wednesday by the soldiers during a briefing in Boelang prior to ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela's visit to the region this weekend. — Sapa

Army 'assault ANC official'

Sowetan 13/3/92 (254) (254) (254)

THE African National Congress yesterday alleged that one of its officials in the Eastern Transvaal had been kidnapped and assaulted by the SADF's Northern Transvaal Command

The SADF has denied the charge

In its reaction, the SADF confirmed that Mr Jacques Modipane and another person were arrested on Wednesday. It said the army was unaware of any charges of assault against its members.

The ANC said Modipane was "forcibly removed" from a meeting in Boelang, near Acornhoek, on Wednesday.

The organisation said it was later reliably informed that Modipane had to be taken to a doctor after he had been severely assaulted by the soldiers.

In reply, the SADF said Modipane was arrested by soldiers "in the execution of their normal duties", and had been handed over to the Lebowa police at Acornhoek.

"The army is at this stage not aware of any charges of assault against its members. The matter is, however, being thoroughly investigated.

"As far as can be determined at this stage, the soldiers acted in good faith, within the limits of their authority and after being requested to do so by the headman in the area."

It was not army policy to "condone, conceal or justify any allegedly irregular actions committed by its members," added the SADF.

The ANC demanded Modipane's immediate and unconditional release, and added that the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, should account for the action.

Sapa

Amnesty uncovers Inkatha hit-squad link

By DREW FORREST

A FURTHER link between the 200 Inkatha men given hit-squad training by the South African Defence Force in the Caprivi Strip and current violence has been uncovered.

The link is a certain Constable Gcina Mkhize, who appears on the list of Caprivi trainees supplied by the Inkatha Freedom Party to the Goldstone Commission as "Brain Gcina Mkhize".

Allegedly attached to the kwaZulu Police Station in Esikhawini, near Empangeni in northern Natal,

W/M/02 13/3-19/3/92

Mkhize has been identified as implicated in a mob attack on a local workers' hostel known as an African National Congress stronghold.

Last year *The Weekly Mail* gave the names of five Inkatha men trained in the Caprivi in 1986 who were being sought by the South African Police in connection with violent crimes. At least one other has been named as a professional assassin.

The source of the latest report is the internationally respected human rights watchdog Amnesty International, which has been in touch with monitors and trade unionists in the

strife-torn Esikhawini area.

At least three people were killed last month when, according to the ANC, IFP attackers stormed an ANC house at dawn with automatic rifles. The Alusaf and railway hostels in the township, organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, have been repeatedly targeted.

The ANC's Bongani Msoni says there are fears that an Inkatha death squad is active in the township.

Mkhize, according to Amnesty, was seen firing a weapon in the middle of an Inkatha impi during an attack on one of the hostels on

December 8 last year.

The 200 Caprivi graduates were absorbed into the KZP, allegedly after being issued false police IDs, and Mkhize was apparently attached to the criminal investigation department of the Esikhawini police station.

The Amnesty source said unionists had later met the station commander, a certain Mzimela, and had asked him to investigate Mkhize's activities — but without result.

An SAP man also present at the meeting allegedly confirmed that Mkhize had been present at the scene of the December 8 attack.



Accord on armed forces in the offing

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Monday 26/3/92

GOVERNMENT and the ANC were nearing agreement on the future of SA's armed forces — including Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) — and their control by an interim multiparty committee drawn from Codesa, senior ANC sources said yesterday.

"We seem to agree on this approach," said an ANC source close to the bilateral ANC-government negotiations on the armed struggle.

The talks have focused on issues outstanding in the implementation of the Pretoria Minute and the D F Malan Accord, in terms of which the armed struggle was suspended and government agreed to release political prisoners and allow the return of exiles.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday repeated government's insistence that the level of political violence be reduced and that the ANC finally renounce the armed struggle and mass action before an interim government came into being. They would not comment on progress in bilateral talks.

However, the bilateral agreement now being worked on — the ANC source said "we only need to iron out the finer details" — would pave the way for integration of the armed forces of SA and the TBVC states. The multiparty committee would help decide the future of Umkhonto and, by placing the armed forces under joint control, remove the threat of the SADF which the ANC argues is the reason for Umkhonto's existence. Under such an agreement the ANC would be prepared to end the armed struggle, the ANC sources said.

PATRICK BULGER

Government, in its proposals on interim rule tabled at Codesa on Monday, made provision for a transitional council on defence matters which would determine the role of the security forces under a new constitution.

While such a council at present has no specific executive capacity, government has indicated that its duties and powers are open to negotiation.

At the same time ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said the bilateral talks were proceeding well and he was confident the Umkhonto issue could be resolved soon.

Senior government sources have indicated they regard the principle of renouncing the armed struggle as being as important as the actual demobilisation and disbandment of Umkhonto.

The ANC source said other aspects of the talks were an agreement that Umkhonto remain intact outside SA's borders but that it return only once a new democratic constitution was in place.

Related to the Umkhonto issue are the fate of the remaining political prisoners and those exiles who have not been able to return in terms of the agreement between the SA government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Although the prisoner and exile problem was tabled at Codesa, it was referred to bilateral discussions between the ANC and the government.

BILLY PADDOCK reports from Cape Town that government's Codesa negotiators yesterday sent a blunt and urgent

□ To Page 2

Armed forces

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From Page 1

warning to the ANC and Inkatha to start talking to each other and stop using violence as a political tool.

Security Ministers also made it clear that mass action "was definitely not desirable in a society in transition".

Kriel warned that black leaders should stop using violence to improve their political leverage, insisting that no progress could be made in negotiating an acceptable transitional government in the absence of order and stability.

"When it comes to violence, the police, with the assistance of the SADF, have the responsibility to handle the situation but there is a duty on black leaders to go to grassroots level and tell their supporters to stop fighting," Kriel said.

Referring to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's statement that his party would

be embarking on mass action, Kriel said government was having discussions with Buthelezi over this issue because it was highly undesirable.

"Government accepts that peaceful demonstrations and action are an inherent part of democracy but we stress that this has to be peaceful and very often these mass actions lead to violence," he said.

Coetsee said there was clear evidence that parties to the peace accord had violated the terms of the agreement regularly. Even the peace committee had referred cases to the Goldstone commission, which had found these parties were responsible for causing violence and intimidation for political ends.

Kriel said 30% of the police had been removed from combating crime in order to contain political violence.

BAe opens office in SA

LINDEN BIRNS

BRITISH Aerospace (BAe) has opened a permanent southern Africa office in Johannesburg, allowing the company to strengthen its ties with potential airliner and corporate jet customers in the region (254)

Initially the office will concentrate on corporate and regional commercial jet sales

BAe plc's other business interests include military aircraft, satellite communications, specialised electronics, armaments, the Rover motor vehicle company and business property development B10am 26/3/92

Regional director Bill Jones yesterday said it was impossible to predict whether BAe would eventually use its regional office to promote these other interests

The company has spent the last four years consolidating its position in Africa

Next week BAe will be demonstrating its latest corporate jet, the BAe 125-1000, at the Aviation Africa '92 aerospace trade fair at Jan Smuts Airport

It is believed that Anglovaal chairman Basil Hersov ordered one of these \$15m jets before the aircraft prototype had been fully certified

More displays from France as SA comes in from the cold

FRANCE has maintained ties with SA's aviation sector for over three decades.

These were traditionally through the sale of military and civil aircraft and parts, although military deals were curtailed by the arms embargo.

Aviation Africa '90 marked a turnaround in that Airbus Industrie, Aerospatiale and Avions Transport d'Regionale (ATR) were all represented in SA.

However, this year's expo promises even more from the French, with other prominent aerospace companies taking part.

Promoting

While those interested in airline manufacture will focus on Airbus Industrie and its two US-based "heavy metal" competitors, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, corporate and military aviation watchers will view activity at other stands flying the tricolour.

Aerospatiale will be promoting the Ariane IV rocket launcher, satellites and, through its local agent, its stake in the Eurocopter consortium.

Midrand-based Advanced Control and Engineering will represent Dassault and several other French electronic systems, avionics and navigational aid manufacturers, such as Sectant Avionique, Inter technique, Labinal, Sully Produits Speciaux, Teleflex, Syneravia, Secan, Elecma and others.

Cabris will be promoting products in the hardware

and electrical/electronics sector, as well as steel and aluminium raw materials.

Other French aeronautical firms will be represented by France's aerospace industry association, Gifas.

A source close to the expo organisers says he hopes by the Aviation Africa expo in 1994 the arms embargo will have been lifted and military aircraft and support equipment will be displayed and sold in SA.

At present, the majority of aircraft and missile systems used by the SA Air Force are either French built or based on French designs.

ATR is back this year, keen to capitalise on the foothold it gained in the SA market when Flitestar bought two ATR 72s for its coastal services.

Limited

Previously, its profile in southern Africa was limited to Air Botswana and Zambia Airways, which have several smaller ATR 42s between them.

Airbus, which had a good year in 1991 as far as the SA airline industry goes, will be promoting its entire family of aircraft, from the single-aisle A320 twinjet to the new wide-bodied four-engined A340 long-haul jetliner.

SAA and Flitestar are both Airbus A320 users, while the national airline was one of Airbus's first customers for A300s in the mid-70s.

SADF: 'No ANC deal'

Political Staff CT 27/3/92

NO negotiation whatsoever had taken place with the ANC regarding control of the Defence Force, either for the interim or for the long term, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Mr Meyer was reacting during the budget debate to reports that a deal had been made in terms of which senior members of uMkhonto weSizwe were to be incorporated into a newly constituted SADF.

Speaking at a medal parade at Silvermine earlier, Mr Meyer stressed that the future of the SADF during a transitional phase had not been discussed and any suggestions that it had were "unfounded".

He added that in a democracy no political party or organisation had the right to have a private army or military wing, and these would have to be disbanded before a democracy or a transitional phase was introduced.

There could be no progress until this was done.

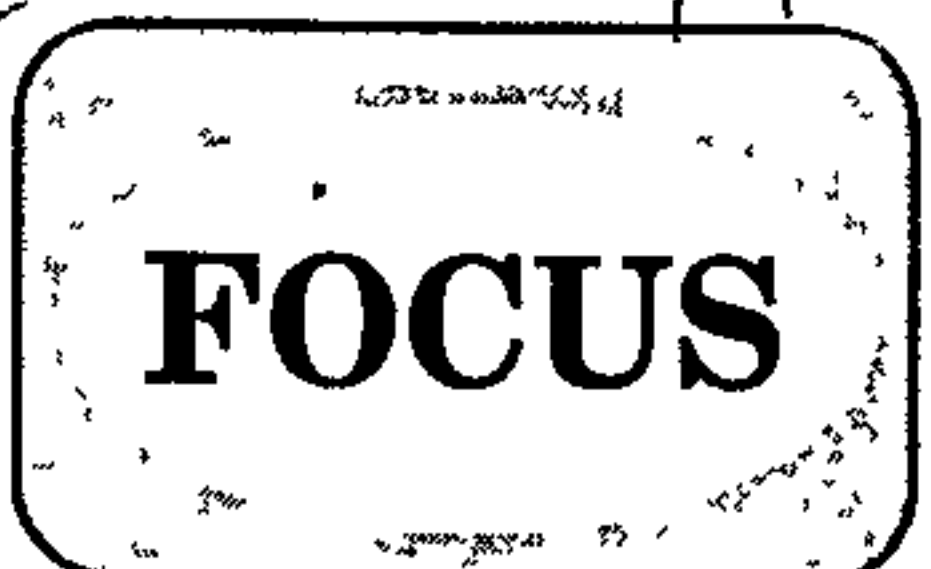
Mr Meyer said the SADF would have to play an anchor role in the transitional period to ensure stability, and control of the Defence Force would remain within the limits of the constitution.

Constitutional change would have to take place through the present Parliament, he said.

MK: A problem of give and take

Sowetan 27/3/92 (254) (254) (254)

CODESA'S work is seriously dependent on agreements reached in Working Group One, where negotiators are trying to reach agreement on "the creation of a climate for free political participation".



By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

The big question in this working group is one that has until now been on the back burner in the general political scenario - the future of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe

And the Government this past week dug in its heels on the issue, saying that no settlement can be reached on an interim government unless the ANC disbanded its army and called off the armed struggle

Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said in Cape Town on Wednesday that there was no longer any need for an armed struggle and suggested the time for the armed struggle was over, especially in terms of internal political developments

"Political normalisation in this country, especially after the referendum, has long passed the point of reversibility," Meyer said

But be that as it may, to disband MK and to hand over all its arms caches is perhaps for the ANC a more difficult task than it was for the movement to "suspend" the armed struggle, as it did on August 6 1990 during the meeting from which the Pretoria Minute came

Besides being politically unsavoury - the ANC could face mass dissent among MK cadres and its membership if it disbanded its military wing - it places the movement in a position where it has to let go of one of two of its biggest bargaining chips, the other being mass action

But that is yet another story The

immediate problem is one of reaching an amicable agreement on the disbanding of MK, which will not cause the ANC to lose too much face among (militant) black supporters, and which will at the same time not test the sensibilities of the present military regime

The Government and the ANC are presently engaged in ongoing bi-lateral talks and both sides are confident that an agreement can be reached

In the ANC, the question of integration is regarded as an "extremely complex and sensitive issue," according to its official mouthpiece, Mayibuye

Needless to say, the Government regards the issue in a similar way, but in terms of its thinking, the word is not so much incorporation as it is accommodation

There is a train of thought in Government circles that members of MK could be "accommodated" in the SADF

The Government fears that incorporation into the SADF could give credibility to ANC boasts that it was the armed struggle that has brought the political process as far as it is

While the Government believes that there is no merit in this argument, it could be read by military personnel as admitting that MK was a force to be reckoned with

The other, logical, fear is that if



MK chief Chris Hani

MK cadres are admitted to the SADF as ordinary volunteers without any rank or seniority, they could see themselves as foot soldiers of the white generals

Both the Government and the ANC has, at least in terms of some of the ideas that are going around, given this serious thought, and there is confluence, particularly in the area of instituting specialised training of existing officers of high rank in MK so as to overcome this problem

The ANC says in the April edition of Mayibuye that "continued upgrading of MK cadres and training for senior ANC members" obviously with an eye on placement in the Defence Ministry, was one way of overcoming this problem

This would also solve the problem of "SADF domination" And, the ANC believes, this is ultimately what the ruling National Party seeks - as a kind of "security fallback" which Mayibuye explains represents "a more effective veto than a constitution would provide"

Therefore the ANC believes in the upgrading of its cadres and political leadership and working towards "ensuring a balanced and representative command structure



SADF chief Roelf Meyer

in the course of integration"

But it is now, possibly next month, before an interim government is appointed, that the question of MK will reached a critical point, and the argument cannot continue to be spoken of in the abstract or in academic discourse

"It will be politically untenable for the different armed forces to retain separate identities under an interim government," Mayibuye says

The ANC believes that a Joint High Command under an interim government has to be created to minimise the possibility of "SADF disruption of the transition"

"Ideally the new defence force should be established by the democratic government so that its role, composition, character and doctrines can be shaped by democratic principles," the ANC says

Whichever way is chosen out of this obviously loaded situation, the ANC and the Government agree that the psychological and political preparation of the personnel of both armies would be the first step

"Vital to this is a programme of reconciliation," Mayibuye explains

Talks on MK fu

Government and ANC both believe problem car

(254) ARG

MICHAEL MORRIS,

Political Correspondent

UMKHONTO we Sizwe combatants could soon be drawn into the SADF, some at senior level, as negotiations intensify on a mutually acceptable resolution of the issues surrounding the armed struggle.

Some could be trained up to staff officer level. The government believes that finding a way to bring the former enemies together in a single military force will be a significant symbolic gesture.

The government has bluntly warned that movement towards a transitional administration will be held up until the future of MK has been settled and the ANC abandons the armed struggle.

But the issue does not appear to be as intractable as previously.

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday that bilateral talks were underway between the ANC and the government.

While declining to give any indication of what progress had been made, Mr Meyer added "I think the problem can be resolved".

This view has been echoed by ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

While Mr Meyer said the government's insistence on resolving the question of the armed struggle and the future of MK before pressing ahead with transitional government arrangements was "non-negotiable", it was clear this would not necessarily require a concession only from the ANC.

Mr Meyer said "We must reach agreement on how the problem is to be dealt with."

The government has indicated that it is anxious to find an agreement that the ANC will be comfortable with.

MK comprises between 5 000 and 6 000 cadres — many in camps in neighbouring States — and the feeling in government circles is that uncertainty over their future is becoming a growing problem for the ANC.

Resolution of the issue, sources said, must take this into account.

It has emerged that the government favours a process of accommodating a portion rather than the entire MK complement in the security forces, rather than a process of integration.

Sources believe this could be acceptable to the negotiating parties and, while there is concern over possible dissent in SADF ranks, the feeling is that this should not be allowed to be an obstacle.

● From Johannesburg, The Argus Political Staff reports that the ANC has acceded to a request by the PAC for a meeting of the liaison committee of the 92-member Patriotic Front, PAC spokesmen Mr Barney Desai said today.

He said the meeting could be held next week. The consultative conference would discuss progress on the PF demand for a Constituent Assembly, among other topics.

The PAC request came after ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela called on the PAC and Azapo to join in a united front and at Codesa.

The PAC has rejected the call to join Codesa because it believes the forum is incapable of delivering the constituent assembly agreed to by the PF.

Azapo has so far turned down Mr Mandela's request, saying its objections to the "undemocratic" processes at Codesa and opposition to the PF were well-known.

However, speculation is that Azapo's position could change during its conference this weekend.

The meeting will evaluate Codesa and the organisation's strategies, according to Azapo publicity secretary Mr Strini Moodley.

tation and there is no quick-fix solution to the situation. The problem that we face is that on the one hand we have well-established White local authorities, and on the other we have Black local authorities who have been deprived of finance and adequate services, and we have to marry the two.

Whether the hon the Minister likes it or not, however, there is a clear division between the so-called Establishment approach on the one hand and the community-based approach on the other. It is a reality. The Establishment approach embraces the framework of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, and its adherents include the provincial authorities, White local authorities and management committees.

On the other side, the broad mass of community-based organisations reject this Act which they see as autocratic and one-sided. They demand negotiations on equal terms, not subject to Government or Establishment dictates. They favour a Codesa approach to local government problems. To be successful we just have to marry these two options. We have to bring them together.

Local government affects everyone's daily life and everyone must be involved in the process. We cannot afford just to say that there is an Act and people must comply with it when, in fact, the people themselves have firmly and thoroughly rejected this Act. Quick answers may be attractive, but they carry with them the sting of rejection by the majority of people, and that will have dire consequences for any system of local government.

Mr R F HASWELL. Mr Chairman, this hon Minister is one of the few who has had the courage and conviction to apologise for the past. Yet he has said little today to convince us on this side of the House that he is fully committed to non-racial and democratic city government. On the contrary, it seems that he wants to postpone democracy for as long as possible. [Interjections.] Perhaps the hon the Minister is in the wrong party. Perhaps he should join the real democrats in a democratic front.

The Government's intransigent attitude towards reform at city level is merely a microcosm of their approach to national reform. Phrases such as "equal votes" and "power-sharing", with which the Government has conned most of the

world, have an increasingly hollow ring to them now. We have to share power in the interim and trust in democracy and good government for the new South Africa. The present Government quite apparently will do neither.

Does the hon the Minister accept that the townships are integral parts of our cities? Does he recognise the critical need for city councils and legitimate township structures to jointly manage the transition? If he does, let us have some action which is louder than the Government's increasingly hollow words.

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING. Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South has now clearly disclosed how verkramp he is. The only argument he could use was the argument that he had proposed as an amendment to this Act last year.

He read a speech which he had prepared yesterday, or quite possibly last year, and which he did not have the opportunity to deliver then.

I go along with the sentiments expressed by the hon member for Pinelands. First of all, there are establishment organisations. They are a reality and we have to deal with them. In conceding this point, however, I am not saying that we should not take cognisance of non-establishment organisations. They are there too and they are also a reality. This tricameral Parliament is a reality, and even its opponents at Codesa have conceded that legislation will have to be passed by it.

How do we deal with these two realities? We encourage them to get involved in serious negotiations with each other. It is an utterly false argument to allege that this particular measure is in any way an obstacle on the road to negotiation. People can start talking to one another if they want to.

As I said clearly in my opening statement, we are not opposed to the idea of amending this legislation. I have linked this to negotiation at national level. Certainly, I know that if I amend this legislation unilaterally, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South will be the first to criticise me for not consulting with people at national level. So the argument that we are a bunch of verkrampies like him who do not listen with regard to appointments is completely unfounded.

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Military pensions, investigation

*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 28 on 26 February 1991, the Committee of Inquiry into Military Pensions has completed its investigations, if so,

(2) whether this committee has submitted a report to him for his consideration, if so, when,

(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? B408E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant)

(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 guidelines 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 exceptionally disabled persons as a result of multiple disabilities,

(v) increase of pensions in respect of dependent children, and

(vi) revision of the basis on which widows' pensions are calculated

(5) Yes, a statement on the matter was included in the Budget Speech of 18 March 1992

MARRIAGES IN COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY: DIVISION OF INTEREST

*2 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance

Whether couples married in community of property are allowed to allocate any interest earned equally between them, even if the investment was made in the name of the other spouse, for the tax year ended 29 February 1992, if not, on what basis must the interest be allocated? B409E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant)

Yes, for tax purposes the interest is deemed to have accrued to both spouses in equal portions, irrespective of in whose name the investment was made. However, in the case of an asset which was donated or ceded to a spouse, married in community of property, on condition that neither the asset nor the income forms part of the joint estate, such income will be taxed exclusively in the hands of the spouse who is the owner of the asset. Where the donor or testator was silent as to the accrual of the income and it accrues to the joint estate, such income will be taxed in equal portions in the hands of the spouses.

Mr B B GOODALL. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, when people complete their actual income tax returns, should they allocate half of the income to the husband and the other half to the wife?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, the answer is yes.

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BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, March 24 1992

Govt and ANC discussing MK

DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer was confident yesterday that the apparent deadlock over the disbanding of the ANC's military wing could be resolved

Speaking at Codesa, Meyer said Umkhonto we Sizwe's (MK's) continued existence was being discussed bilaterally by government and the ANC

General discussion on private armies was on the agenda of working group one dealing with free political participation, but the MK issue would continue on a bilateral basis before it came to Codesa

Meyer told Sapa he had never referred to Codesa II being suspended if MK was not disbanded, but had emphasised government's principles

Throughout the recent referendum, Cabinet Ministers said they would not enter into any agreement on interim government until MK was disbanded — and Meyer was quoted at the weekend as saying Codesa II would not go ahead if this did not happen.

The ANC yesterday morning confirmed its statement that it would not disband MK until an interim government was in place. — Sapa.

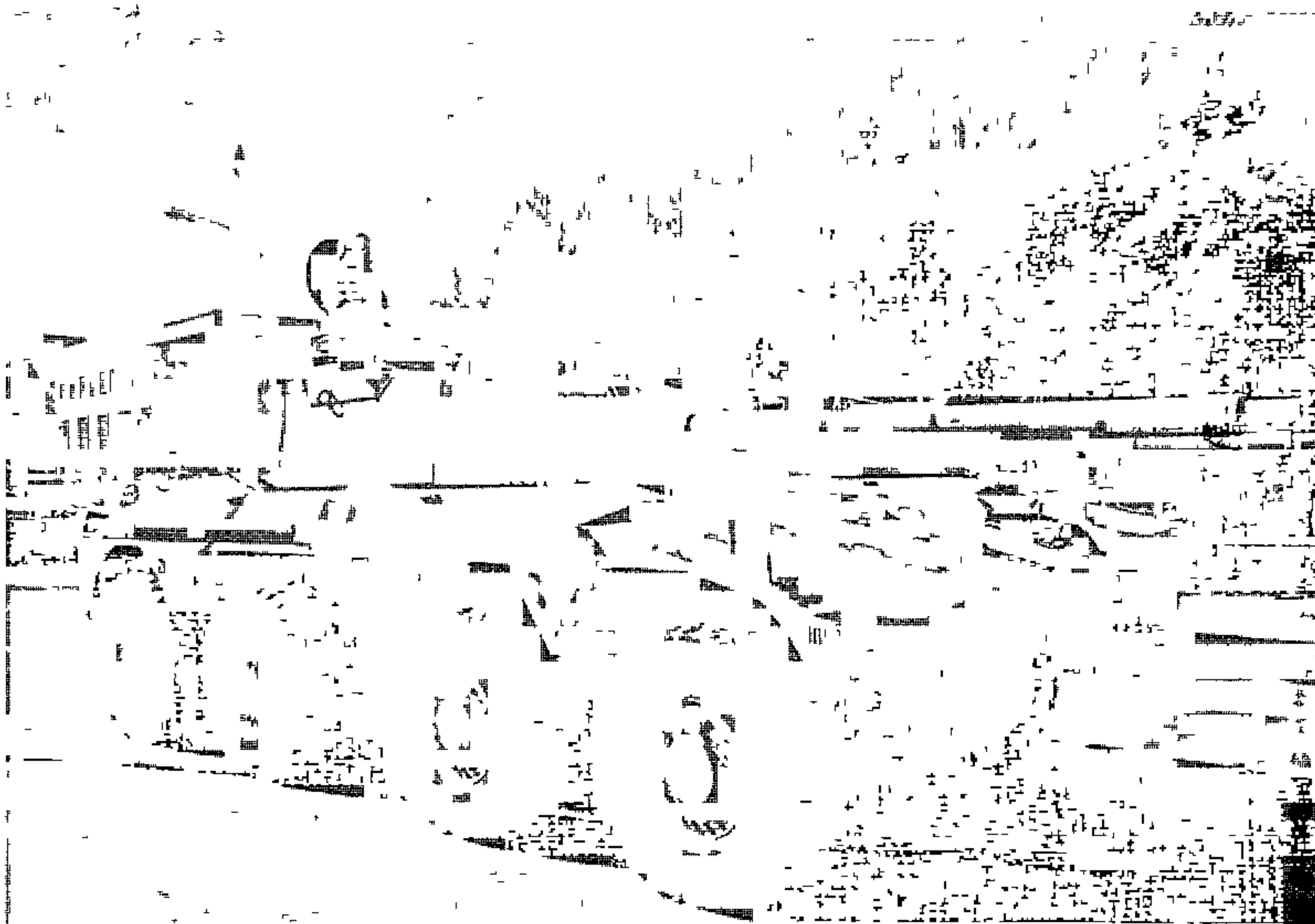
Films get R6,4m

CAPE TOWN — Government paid R6,4m in subsidies to film producers during the 1991/2 financial year for 29 films, Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said yesterday.

The lion's share of the subsidies went on five films, four of which were produced by Toron Screen Corporation, Louw disclosed in Parliament "Oh Shucks ... Untag", produced by Koukus Troika, received the largest subsidy of R1 055 047,97.

The four Toron films were granted a total of R3,9m and the other 24 were granted R1,3m altogether.





With armaments expenditure cut to the bone, will there be money for developing new military equipment like The 'Rooykat', the SADF's latest all-terrain fighter vehicle Photo KEVIN CARTER

Surprise and relief over defence budget cut

Wilmant 20/3 - 26/3/92

254

MILITARY specialists gave a collective sigh of relief on Wednesday on hearing that the defence budget cut was "only" eight percent

While this year's defence vote of R9,7-billion represents a nominal increase of 5,6 percent over the 1991/2 estimate, in real terms (when taking inflation into account) it represents a substantial cut. Over the past three years, defence expenditure has been trimmed by a third in real terms.

"It's not horrendous this time round, considering the general economic climate

A lot of guys expected a more vicious cut, which suggests that the objections of the arms industry and the South African Defence Force were taken note of," says *Jane's Defence Weekly's* South African correspondent, Helmoed Romer-Heitman

"It will not have an immediate effect on the SADF, though by the year 2005 we'll have no navy to speak of and not much in the way of an airforce either"

This view is shared by Dr Jakkie Cilliers, of the Institute for Defence Politics. "I'm surprised the cut isn't more, especially considering the increases in the education and police

The defence budget suggests that objections in the military and the arms industry have not gone unnoticed, reports

GAVIN EVANS

votes

"What's happened is that over the past two years the cuts have all been in capital expenditure. But armaments expenditure has now been cut to the bone, and there is nothing left to trim

"In future the armed forces will have to start absorbing budget cuts through curtailing their operating costs by refocusing on their primary function and transferring their internal policing role to the police"

A closer look at the "Protection Service" budget suggests that this is what the government had in mind. This year it is not only the armaments side of the SADF which will be feeling the pinch

The budget for the Special Defence Account — mainly used for arms purchases — has shown a nominal five percent increase from R4 173-billion to R4 383-billion (although the budget for Armscor's operating expenditure has been cut from R277-

million to R228-million) In real terms this is a substantial drop, but far less than experienced in the past two years

And to ease the blow from the cancellation of projects and the loss of Armscor jobs, R300-billion has been set aside for "consequential retrenchment and cancellation costs of certain contracts"

At the same time, the police vote of R5 645-billion represents a real increase of 21,8 percent, after a 13,8 percent increase in 1991/2. The combined expenditure on justice, correctional services (prisons) and policing has risen to eight percent of the Budget (up from 7,8 percent), while the estimate of defence expenditure has fallen to 9,8 percent (as opposed to 11 percent last year and over 15 percent in the early 1980s)

Romer-Heitman says that 15 000 Armscor jobs — and 30 000 from Armscor sub-contractors — have been lost since 1989, and expects that this year's budget could lead to a loss of a further 5 000

"One of the problems of the cuts of the past three years is the defence industry is being crippled before it can successfully turn itself around and put its expertise to civilian use," he adds

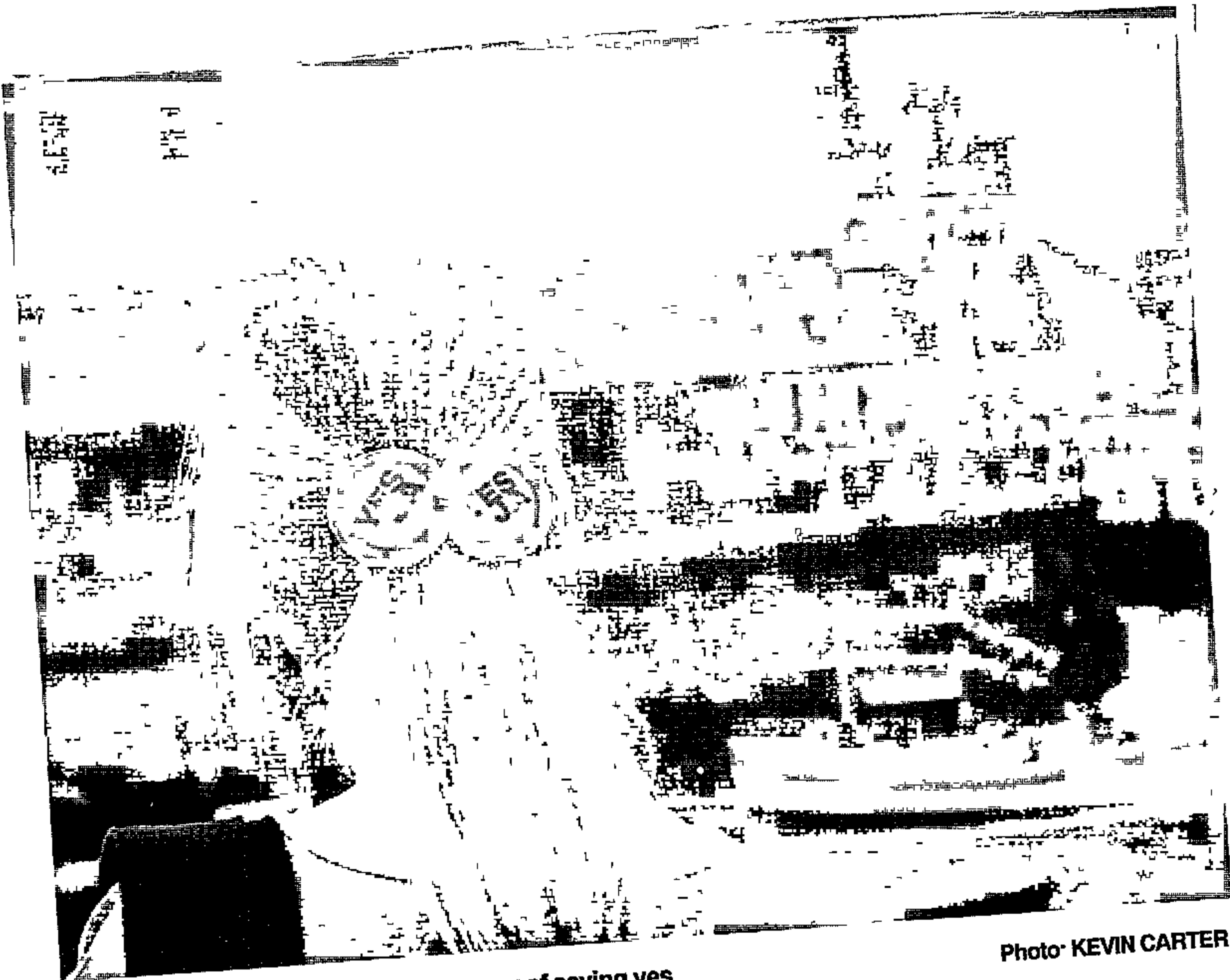


Photo: KEVIN CARTER

A Cape Town resident finds another way of saying yes

By EDDIE KOCH

THE greatest challenge facing the Convention for a Democratic South Africa in the wake of President FW de Klerk's referendum triumph this week is a fascist movement in the classic sense — a group of ultra-nationalists with powerful support in the police and army — that will use "bombs and bullets to impose its will on the country".

And all participants in Codesa have yet to come up with a thorough understanding of how this movement operates and a strategy for curtailing its violent activities.

This is the view of political analyst Dr Rob Davies, who said that a major revelation during the referendum had been the existence of a growing fascist movement capable of allying itself with conservative black organisations like Inkatha and the governments of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana

Davies pointed to increasing evidence that above-board conservative organisations had extensive links with covert and rightwing elements in the army's Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) as well as sections of the police.

He predicted a rise in violence if the rightwing parties lost the referendum. "We have already seen how this movement has shown it is prepared to use bombs and bullets to

Fascists a threat to a 'new' SA

force its political programme — especially its demand for partition — if constitutional methods do not achieve this."

The links between the security forces were highlighted in the case of Lood van Schalkwyk, who was sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for a series of violent acts committed in 1990.

Van Schalkwyk, a member of the neo-fascist Orde Boerevolk (OB), is said by two of his colleagues to have worked in tandem with security policemen when he planted a bomb that ripped through Pretoria's Blood Street taxi rank and blew up a Durban-based computer consultant.

Lood's co-accused, Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz, fled to London after jumping bail and claimed they were part of a rightwing cell that conducted operations upon instructions from elements in the security police and DMI.

The pair also claim many mem-

bers of the army's Civil Co-operation Bureau were members of rightwing groups such as the OB and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

"Another aspect of the neo-fascists is their ability to develop alliances with black organisations and leaders," said Davies. He was referring to Inkatha's non-aggression pact with the AWB on the eve of the referendum as well as support by conservative Bishop Isaac Mokoena for a no vote.

"Codesa will have to come up first with an understanding of how this rightwing movement works and then with a strategy for dealing with it," said Davies. "This is one of the major threats to the negotiation process."

He said a large yes vote would give De Klerk enough backing to remove some of the fifth-columnists in his security forces but that a much wider programme was needed to deal with violent campaigns that are now likely to be waged by the emerging group of neo-fascists.

Members of Codesa will have to look at those social groups that support fascist ideas — white farmers, underprivileged whites and ruling elites in the homelands — because of the way the negotiation process poses a threat to their security and interests, he said.

Police say 'no' to the Budget protesters

By DREW FORREST

AFTER the euphoria of the referendum, it was back to the real South Africa we know and love—of poverty and social division, of teargas, armoured vehicles and mass arrests.

Countrywide marches and pickets mounted by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party to coincide with Budget Day—styled "the people's budget"—were met by a police crackdown in at least three centres.

In the Witbank town centre, according to Cosatu spokesman Bangumzi Khumalo, 60 picketers were arrested under municipal by-laws. An unknown number of demonstrators were also held in King William's Town.

Western Transvaal Cosatu organiser Solly Rasmien told *The Weekly Mail* local police had teargassed people

WJW and 20/3-26/3/92

marching from Jouberton township to Klerksdorp, offering no explanation for their action.

He added that police had seized placards from town centre picketers, as well as ordering the company contracted to supply sound equipment for a rally in Jouberton "to go back to Pretoria". As a result the rally, for which several thousand workers and residents had already gathered, was cancelled.

Klerksdorp police were approached for comment, but said they would respond later on what they described as "an accident".

A largely orderly march to parliament in Cape Town, led by ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa, Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and SACP secretary general Chris Hanu, was marred by a youthful breakaway group which surged ahead of the procession in defiance of marshals,

according to Sapa

Large marches appear to have passed off without incident in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Bloemfontein, while Cosatu says industrial and town centre pickets were mounted in Parys, Sasolburg, Potchefstroom, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Lichtenburg and OwaOwa.

Loaves of bread supplemented banners during an SACP-spearheaded march by 9 000 people in East London.

Part of the party's "bread campaign"; the march aimed to highlight demands for housing, health and food.

For Cosatu, the protests were the first step in a phased action programme aimed at winning a 10-point set of economic and constitutional demands, including interim government by June and constituent assembly elections this year. A key aim was to counterpose

mass economic distress, and Cosatu's economic platform, with the "poverty" budget.

At police stations and offices of the Receiver of Revenue, marchers presented memoranda directed at President F.W. de Klerk and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, calling for a Budget which introduced racial parity in pensions and cut spending on defence, "secret projects such as the CCB" and "useless and duplicated apartheid structures".

Other demands were for an end to privatisation and one-sided economic restructuring, state participation in negotiating forums on the economy, education, housing and health, the lifting of VAT on essential foods and services, a negotiated poverty-relief programme and food price control "at least until March 1993".

'Dodgers' warned

CIPRESS 22/3/92

MILITARY service was compulsory and would be enforced regardless of rumours, distorted facts and outright lies spread by anti-Defence Force organisations and people, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Addressing a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellisras in the northern Transvaal, he said escalating violence and unrest had forced a return to the 60-day call-up system.

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"In the meantime I

must state clearly that military service is compulsory in terms of the Defence Act and will be enforced as such. Those members of the Citizen Force or the Commandos who fail to report for military service when called up, will be prosecuted," Meyer warned.

He said he "regrettably" had to mention that disciplinary action had been taken against a number of members of the Hillcrest Regiment following their failure to report for service. - Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Citizen Force/Commando camps applications for deferment

152 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

How many Citizen Force and Commando members called up to attend camps in 1991 (a) applied for and (b) were granted (i) deferment and (ii) exemption?

B370E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(a)	(b)
(i)	56 549	38 419
(ii)	197	154

Own Affairs

Teacher-training: qualified applicants

29 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether any qualified applicants were not admitted in 1991 to teacher-training colleges under the control of his Department because of (a) a lack of facilities and (b) other specified factors, if so, how many such prospective students were (i) admitted, and (ii) refused admission, to these colleges in 1991,

(2) (a) what is the combined capacity of these colleges, (b) what total number of students is enrolled at present and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B271E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) (a) No,
- (b) yes, the student quota was reduced,

- (i) 1 336,
- (ii) 1 463,

(Information as at 31 December 1991)

(2) (a) 10 150,

(b) 5 471,

(c) February 1992

Technical colleges: admissions

35 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What number of persons of each population group was admitted to technical colleges under the control of his Department with effect from 1 January 1992 or the latest specified date for which this information is available?

B321E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The head count of students as at the first Tuesday in June 1991, the latest date for which information is available

White	Coloured	Indian	Black
50 828	1 298	378	2 019

Education Budget: Department of Education and Culture

41 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent in (i) the Republic, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal on (aa) pre-primary, (bb) primary, (cc) secondary and (dd) tertiary education during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

B354E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) (i) (aa) R93,181 million (i) (aa) 1,59%
- (ii) (aa) R7,284 million (ii) (aa) 0,12%
- (iii) (aa) R15,112 million (iii) (aa) 0,26%

Military service still compulsory

Sowetan 23/3/92
MILITARY service was compulsory and would be enforced regardless of rumours, distorted facts and outright lies spread by anti-Defence Force organisations and people, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said on Saturday.

Addressing a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellisras in the Northern Transvaal, he said escalating violence and unrest had forced a return to the 60-day call-up system, but once stability was sufficiently established in South Africa he would not hesitate to reduce Citizen Force commitments.

The present system provided the SA Defence Force with flexibility which could be increased rapidly whenever the need arose and be decreased when the situation was normalised.

Meyer said some people alleged that South Africa was now in a so-called post-war phase and many critical questions were being asked about the extent of the defence budget, the Citizen Force and the system of military service.

The Defence Force presently used about 10 000 service-

men, members of the Citizen Force and Commandos, as well as volunteers country-wide for border security tasks in order to guarantee the country's territorial integrity and ensure stability.

"It is only natural that the system of compulsory military service will have to change in the future, but it would be wrong to run any risk while the Defence Force is responsible for ensuring stability in co-operation with the SA Police," Meyer said.

"It is also so that existing inequalities will have to be addressed in the future. However the existing system can only be revised once the constitution has been revised," he said.

Constitutional development would obviously influence this, but it would serve no purpose now to predict what could happen and one should rather look to the results of negotiations at a later stage.

"The present structure of the SA Defence Force undoubtedly still suits our unique circumstances," Meyer said - Sapa

ANC vows not to disband MK

THE ANC is adamant it will not disband its armed wing despite reports of a threat by the government to cancel Codesa Two if it does not. *Sowetan 23/3/92*
ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said yesterday the Government was playing a dangerous game which was not in the interests of peace, progress and the country.

A Sunday weekly reported the ministers of Defence and Constitutional Development as saying "any deal depended on the ANC abandoning its armed struggle".

Marcus said MK would never be disbanded as it would eventually be integrated into a single democratised army. She said there were only private armies in South Africa at the moment - *Sapa*

Govt slammed on medicines

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association accused government last week of stage-managing the forum held in February on the high cost of medicines to press home a perception that the cost of medicine in SA was the highest in the world

"We reject this manipulation outright and also challenge the government to provide information proving its claim about the cost of medicine," said John Toerien, executive director of the association

And the Department of Health has hit back, saying the pharmaceutical companies represented by the association are motivated by self interest, rather than by a need to control soaring costs

"The forum is said, in a Press release from the Department of National Health, to have accepted substitution as a viable option to curtail the cost of medicine but to our knowledge, and we were present, there was nothing like that," said Toerien

"In any event, the report-back from the working groups was insufficient to have had the evidence to come to this conclusion during the meeting"

According to Gerhardus Oberholster, acting deputy director-general of Health Planning, there are many medicines still covered by patent rights — which lead to higher prices

And if these expensive brand-name medicines could be substituted by locally made generic equivalents it would go a long way to controlling the rocketing costs of medicines

Oberholster said the department would provide sources to back its claims about costly medicine, but that health officials were first writing a draft report on the forum

SADF reinstates 60-day service

DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer said at the weekend that 60-day military camps would be reintroduced as a result of escalating unrest, and warned that Citizen Force members ignoring such call-ups would be prosecuted

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that the announcement two years ago that camps would be reduced to 30 days from 60 had been "a conditional concession" and that the 60-day system had never been scrapped from the Defence Act

Sapa reports that Meyer, speaking at a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellisras, also rejected claims by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) that the prosecution of "draft dodgers" was taking place under an invalid law

He said military service was still compulsory and would be enforced as such, despite "outright lies, distorted facts and rumours spread by anti-Defence Force organisations and people"

He said that once stability was sufficiently established in SA, he would not hesitate to reduce Citizen Force commitments

Last week, 50 Citizen Force members of the Hillcrest Regiment were court martialled for failing to report for camps and were fined between R100 and R400

The prosecution of the Hillcrest members led to criticism from ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers, who claimed the sudden spate of prosecutions by court martial was a devious and underhand attempt to harass and intimidate people liable for Citizen

STEPHANE BOTHMA

Force service

"The resumption of prosecutions in this manner is a direct contradiction of the assurance given by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach that such prosecutions were being held in abeyance, pending changes to the Defence Act," De Villiers said.

He added that the issue of military call-up was sub judice in view of the ECC's application to the Supreme Court to have the whites-only call-up declared invalid

He said that, according to ECC information, charges had been dropped in military courts against individuals who argued the sub judice rule, while other prosecutions continued before the same court

De Villiers quoted Breytenbach as having said that prosecutions would be unfair under the present circumstances

"Either Breytenbach misled the public in making his original statement or he is being made a fool of by the SADF, which scarcely conceals its contempt for Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and his non-military officials," De Villiers said

In his address at Ellisras, Meyer said the system of compulsory military service would change in the future but it would be wrong to run any risk while the SADF was responsible for ensuring stability in co-operation with the police

"It is so that inequalities will have to be addressed in the future. However, the system can only be revised once the constitution has been revised," Meyer said.

Hungara

Hungara

	Housing Rental	Service Charges
Venterstad (Nozizwe)	R 78 747	R 234 443
Barkly West		
(Matieleng)	98 047	799 821
Bristown		
(Mziwabantu)	26 295	102 540
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	131 083	1 289 163
Danielskuil		
(Thakalalou)	26 583	418 086
De Aar (Nonzwakazi)	286 678	2 116 327
Delporshoop		
(Tidimalo)	19 963	685 463
Douglas (Bongani)	16 416	338 927
Greekwastad		
(Matlomo)	34 018	105 003
Hanover		
(Nompumelelo)	81 798	448 518
Jan Kempdorp		
(Valspan)	*498 916	
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	*5 505 117	
Noupoort		
(Kwazamuxolo)	63 609	321 077
Olifantshoek		
(Ditloung)	6 956	211 765
Petrusville		
(Thembhokosi)	19 053	111 852
Philpstown		
(Lukhanvisweni)	55 226	220 355
Postmasburg		
(Borchoko)	39 640	856 425
Preska (E'Thembeni)	63 792	384 503
Retvllo (Boipelo)	12 016	41 579
Richmond (Sabelo)	30 882	237 044
Ritchie		
(Motswedimosa)	22 509	309 488
Upington (Pabalalelo)	1 759 158	2 991 905
Vryburg (Huhudi)	576 768	2 066 535
Warrenton (Ikhuseng)	36 291	1 257 249
Windsorton (Kutlwano)		*246 609

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) 76 (354)
(ii) 23 (as at 10 March 1992)

(b) Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa
Administration House of Assembly
Department of Local Government, Housing and Works (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Agriculture
Central Economic Advisory Service
Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Justice
Department of Agricultural Development (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Environment Affairs
Department of National Health and Population Development
Department of Education and Culture (Administration House of Assembly)
ESD
Office for Privatisation
Office for Regional Development
Office of the Auditor-General
Small Business Development Corporation
Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (University of Pretoria)
Amscor
Council for Mineral Technology
Industrial Development Corporation
Natal Provincial Administration
Cape Provincial Administration
Pretoria City Council
Johannesburg City Council
South African Communication Service
Teglogic
Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Transvaal Provincial Administration
Bureau for Mechanical Engineering (University of Stellenbosch)
Umgeni Water Board
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

151 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence (354)

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1991 and (ii) August 1991 intakes were placed in organizations 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 organizations and institutions were they placed? B369E

National servicemen placed outside SADF

Hungara

Hungara

SA Development Trust: amounts spent

153 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent? B371E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(a) The total amount spent on projects in each of the independent Black states from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year is as follows

Transkei	R585 000
Bophuthatswana	R677 000
Ciskei	R14 653 000
Venda	Nil
Transkei	
Ezibeleni — R585 000	R 54 000
Police Station	R 62 000
Water Supply	R 69 000
Administration Costs	
Settlement of farm labourers	R 400 000
	R 585 000

Bophuthatswana	
Isoseng — R600 000	R 240 000
Sewerage System	R 57 000
Public Buildings	R 3 000
Administration costs	R 300 000
Schools	
Pampierstad — R77 000	R 77 000
Public Buildings	R 677 000

Ciskei	
Frankfort/NDakana	R 123 000
Settlement	
Ntshathamba/Waverley	R 2 050 000
Township	
Settlement of farm labourers	R 850 000
at Balfour/Stockenström	

Frankfort Housing	R 9 000
Middledrift Prison	R 15 000
Bisho Health and Agriculture Building	R 138 000
Madansane — R8 353 000	
Streets and Drainage	R 2 538 000
Water Supply	R 312 000
Sewerage System	R 500 000
Public Buildings	R 4 000 000
Machinery and Equipment	R 353 000
Administration Costs	R 650 000
Whitesea — R3 115 000	
Streets and Drainage	R 2 011 000
Public Buildings	R 1 085 000
Administration Costs	R 19 000
	R14 653 000

SAP: name tags

158 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether all South African Police members in uniform are required to wear name tags at all times, if not, what is the position in this regard,
(2) whether all members on duty in civilian clothes are required to carry documents identifying themselves as South African Police members, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so,
(3) whether such members are obliged to produce these documents on request by members of the public,
(4) what steps are being taken against members failing to comply with the requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question? B384E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes
(2) Yes, an appointment certificate
(3) Yes
(4) Departmental steps for contravention of the South African Police regulations can be instituted against members

New employment opportunities Blacks

161 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs (102) (154)

CP rejects call-up system for whites

(254) CT 24/3/92

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Conservative Party yesterday rejected compulsory military service for whites as immoral racial discrimination and called for voluntary national service

The white "liberal element" that voted "yes" in last week's referendum should rather volunteer to make up shortages in personnel in the defence force, said CP defence spokesman Dr Piet Gous

Conservative whites were no longer prepared to do compulsory military service for a future black government and it was now time for military service to become voluntary, he added

The new CP policy on compulsory conscription brings it in line with the policies of the Democratic Party and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

MORE than two-thirds of the 56 549 Citizen Force and Commando members who applied for deferment from camps last year were granted it, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question, which was tabled in Parliament by General Bob Rogers (DP, Walmer), that 38 419 of those who applied for deferment — 67,9% — were granted it.

He also said 154 of the 197 who applied for exemption from camps were granted exemption.

This means that the only grouping in South Africa still supporting the compulsory conscription of young white men for military service is the National Party

DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said yesterday that while the DP

realised the necessity to end the violence, it felt the decision to extend national service camp call-ups to 60 days was retrograde

"In the present economic climate, many smaller businesses, which have reduced personnel strengths to a minimum, will find it very difficult to release personnel who are called up for 60 days

"Once the expected upturn starts, it will be even more difficult"

General Rogers also said many people, black and white, were unemployed and it was felt that the use of these people, on a voluntary basis, had not been sufficiently investigated

Dr Gous said "It is being made compulsory for whites to serve longer periods of military service to keep warring blacks apart while the rest of the population, particularly coloureds and Indians, gets off scot-free"

CP rejects army call-up as 'racist'

Bl Day 24/3/92

254

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The CP yesterday rejected compulsory military service for whites as racially discriminatory, calling for its replacement by a system of voluntary national service.

The white "liberal element" that voted "yes" in last week's referendum should rather volunteer to make up shortages in personnel in the defence force, CP defence spokesman Piet Gous said.

Conservative whites were no longer prepared to do compulsory military service in support of a future black government and it was now time for military service to become voluntary, Gous said.

The new CP policy on compulsory conscription brings it in line with the DP and even the End Conscription Campaign, although for different reasons.

This means the NP is the only grouping in SA still supporting the compulsory conscription of young white men.

DP defence spokesman GenBob Rogers said yesterday that while the DP fully realised the urgent necessity of bringing to an end the violence in the country, it felt extending the call-up to 60 days was a retrograde step.

"In the present unsatisfactory economic climate, many smaller businesses, which

have reduced personnel strengths to a minimum, will find it very difficult to release personnel who are called up for 60 days. Once the expected upturn starts, it will be even more difficult."

Rogers added there were a great number of people, black and white, out of work at present — and it was felt the use of these people on a voluntary basis had not been sufficiently investigated.

Gous said during the past referendum campaign the state had repeatedly urged a "yes" vote to achieve peace.

Now, after the "yes" vote had won with the support of a large majority of whites who had expressed their willingness to serve under a black government, "it is being made compulsory for whites to serve longer periods of military service to keep warring blacks apart while the rest of the population, particularly coloureds and Indians, get off scot free".

Gous said conservative whites were prepared to protect themselves and their families, but were not prepared to do military service in support of a future black government. "The time has finally arrived after this referendum for military service to be placed on a voluntary basis."

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Referendum 92

WEDNESDAY'S overwhelming yes vote has significantly weakened the position of the cabal of top army generals opposed to the government's approach to negotiations and has strengthened the hand of hard-pressed Defence Minister Roelf Meyer

This is the conclusion drawn by several sources within and close to the South African Defence Force, most of whom believe that a wing-clipping of hard-line elements within the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) is now inevitable

The 68,7 percent pro-negotiations vote has confirmed that the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) is the only political show in town, and those within the security forces still seen to oppose it will have to go

As one senior SADF source, who asked not to be named, put it. "SADF chief Kat Liebenberg and most of the army top brass under him did not necessarily favour a no vote, but they were very wary about the implications of a strong yes vote

"Almost all of them were highly suspicious of Codesa and very sceptical of its prospects. They simply did not believe it would work and were certainly not above turning a blind eye to anyone placing a spanner in the works"

According to another source close to the SADF, there has already been an attempt to "clean up" the DMI, without much effect.

"From now on it will be pursued with greater vigour," he said. "You can be sure the view that there are shadowy elements within or connected to the DMI who are actively involved in promoting township violence is no longer confined to the liberal left, so you can expect some heads to roll"

The case against the DMI and the special forces, already damning following the Civil Co-operation Bureau exposé, has become overwhelming in recent months, with the exposure of DMI involvement in training Inkatha recruits, the symbiotic relationship between the DMI and the kwaZulu Police and several front companies set up by the DMI, in addition to claims by several sources that the special forces had been involved in train massacres in Mozambique and South Africa and were continuing to support Renamo rebels in Mozambique

The Weekly Mail's military sources point out that while the airforce, navy and medical services are dominated by men removed from politics, resistance to Meyer has come from the army generals accustomed to a central political role from the days of former president PW Botha.

They note that five of the nine retired security force top brass who announced their support for a no vote were former army officers, and none were former airforce or naval officers, while half of the 12 retired officers who supported a yes vote served in the airforce and navy

Liebenberg — who in the mid-1980s headed the SADF's special forces, which gave birth to the CCB hit-squad network — has been at loggerheads with Meyer and is said to have been behind the sacking of Meyer's chief Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen

The generals used a couple of "soft" statements on the issue of conscientious objectors, emanating from the Defence Ministry, as the impetus to get rid of Van der Westhuizen. But there was more to it than that. Van der

Yes puts the army boot on the other foot

*Hard-pressed Defence
Minister Roelf Meyer's
hand has been greatly
strengthened, reports
GAVIN EVANS*

Westhuizen was considered too independent, too close to Meyer, too supportive of the Robson Commission and too critical of the securocrat perspective to be relied upon

"They have isolated Meyer completely and have tried to cut him off from independent counsel within his ministry. Some of the generals are openly saying he's not man enough for the job and are using the fact that he spends a lot of time on Codesa work to undermine him," a defence source noted.

"Some want him out, but the referendum result may have placed the shoe on the other foot. There's no doubt the outcome significantly strengthens Meyer and President FW de Klerk's hands relative to the generals."

While no one disputes that tensions exist, the experts differ on how far they go and on their implications

Jane's Defence Weekly's South African correspon-

dent Helmoed Romer-Heitman believes they have been overstated. "There may be some in defence headquarters with different opinions, and the minister and the generals may not like each other terribly much, but I think the differences have been exaggerated.

"One can expect that when things like budget cuts happen, the minister is the lightning rod for their grumbles — especially from the middle-ranking officers concerned about their futures."

Romer-Heitman is also sceptical of the notion of a strong rightwing presence within the DMI.

"They are not necessarily nice guys but they are pragmatists. In the past, they were ahead of the politicians in promoting reform and they have long pushed the notion that the war is 80 percent political and 20 percent military.

"On the other hand, the DMI handled a lot of the anti-African National Congress operations and it is probable that some middle-ranking guys are unhappy."

The government and the SADF are emphasising their demand for the ANC to end — rather than suspend — its armed struggle and for Umkhonto weSizwe to be disbanded and reveal the location of its arms caches.

The ANC, in turn, is calling for an agreement on its forces being integrated into a new, non-conscript based defence force, and is demanding the curtailment of the DMI and the special forces

Progress at Codesa will require compromises on both sides — which, at minimum, will mean that the DMI, the Recces and probably 32 Battalion will have their wings clipped

One can expect a few generals to be eased into early retirement, while a handful of others might follow the path taken by 32 Battalion's legendary Colonel Jan Breytenbach — openly opposing De Klerk

But everyone who knows the SADF from the inside agrees there will be no coup attempts

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WJW mail 20/3 - 26/3/92

Blitz on army dodgers slammed

JOHN VILJOEN, Staff Reporter
and Own Correspondent

27 APR 20/3/92

THE End Conscription Campaign has condemned an apparent Defence Force crackdown on citizen force camp dodgers through courts martial as "devious and underhand".

At a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte this week 20 members of the Hillcrest Regiment were found guilty of failing to report for a camp. They were fined up to R400 each.

ECC chairman Mr Chris De Villiers said the prosecutions were untenable. Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer had admitted the call-up was racist.

THE six-year manhunt for Vela Mchunu, alleged Inkatha hit-man and product of South African Defence Force military training in Namibia, is finally at an end

On the South African Police wanted list since 1986, Mchunu was arrested in Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, two weeks ago. With another kwaZulu policeman and alleged hit-man, Sibongesem Nzama, he appeared in the Campedown Magistrate's Court last week in connection with the murder of Hammarsdale taximen Siphon Mkhize and Richard Duma. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed.

According to reports in the Natal

Arrest ends six-year manhunt

press, the kwaZulu Police hierarchy is "extremely worried" by his arrest and the possibility that his trial will lay bare the mechanics of KZP-sponsored hit-squad activities

Tight security was enforced during the two men's court appearance — members of the public were body-searched and Mchunu wore a bullet-proof vest under his shirt. Asked to explain the measures, Captain J Biencke, in charge of SAP special investigations, said he wanted to ensure "nothing untoward took place".

On his arrest, Mchunu allegedly produced a KZP appointment card

An alleged Inkatha hit-squad member has finally been arrested after being on the police wanted list for six years. By DREW FORREST

identifying him as "Alfred Masango", and he appeared under this alias in court. Biencke declined to comment on "Masango's" true identity. A notorious figure in Natal, Mchunu is also a suspect in the unsolved murders of three BTR-Sarmcol workers at

Howick, during the marathon strike by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union at the British-owned company.

He is almost certainly the "Vela" named in the 1990 murder trial of kwaZulu minister Chief Samuel Jamile. According to the court record, Jamile instructed "Vela" to kill Clermont, businessman Zazi Khuzwayo. Described as a kwaZulu policeman, he also accompanied Jamile in the attack in which Joseph Khumalo was killed on the night of April 5 1987.

Mchunu appears on the list of SADF military trainees supplied by Inkatha Freedom Party high-up MZ Khumalo to the Goldstone Commission, which is currently investigating *Weekly Mail* disclosures of SADF links with political violence. Two hundred Inkatha men were trained at the SADF's Hippo camp in the Caprivi in 1986, later being absorbed into the KZP.

In an affidavit by another Caprivi trainee, inspected by *The Weekly Mail*, Mchunu is also mentioned as a member of an "offensive unit" set up in the wake of the Namibian training. Interestingly, the name "Alfred Masango" also appears on MZ Khumalo's list, along with that of Mchunu.

All the president's salesmen

WITHIN days of ejecting Iraq from Kuwait, United States President George Bush promised to curb arms sales to the developing world and especially to the Middle East. Yet, while the president continues to call for an end to regional slaughter his weapons salesmen continue to make major financial killings abroad

There have been \$8.6-billion in new US arms sales to the Middle East alone since the end of the Gulf war with many new deals remaining to be finalised. Weapons dealers it seems may have little to fear from the New World Order.

Tanks, guns and aircraft are pouring into the Middle East at a steady rate. And the destructive power just seems to be getting greater and greater. Buoyed by US supply fervour the Saudi Arabians have now requested 72 F25 aircraft including the top of the line E ground-attack model as yet never exported

Of course, the US is not the only country talking arms control but trafficking weapons. Indeed, American policymakers supporting the F15 deal would argue that if Washington does not provide Riyadh with aircraft Britain will fill the gap. Britain already has a massive aircraft deal with the Saudis and would readily seek further orders.

British Prime Minister John Major, it should be remembered, gave strong backing to White House pronouncements that serious efforts be made to constrain the spread of advanced weaponry to the developing world. Yet in February this year the UK signed a deal with the government of Kuwait which could earn British arms salesmen millions of dollars.

The Kuwaitis have expressed interest in Challenger 2 tanks and Tucano trainer aircraft. Rather than being shy about this weapons dealing Defence Secretary Tom King has been reported as saying that Britain has some "excellent products and we shall be anxious to see Kuwait has the opportunity to see them for themselves".

But how these expensive weapons

The First World talks of arms restraints, while the trade in weapons escalates.

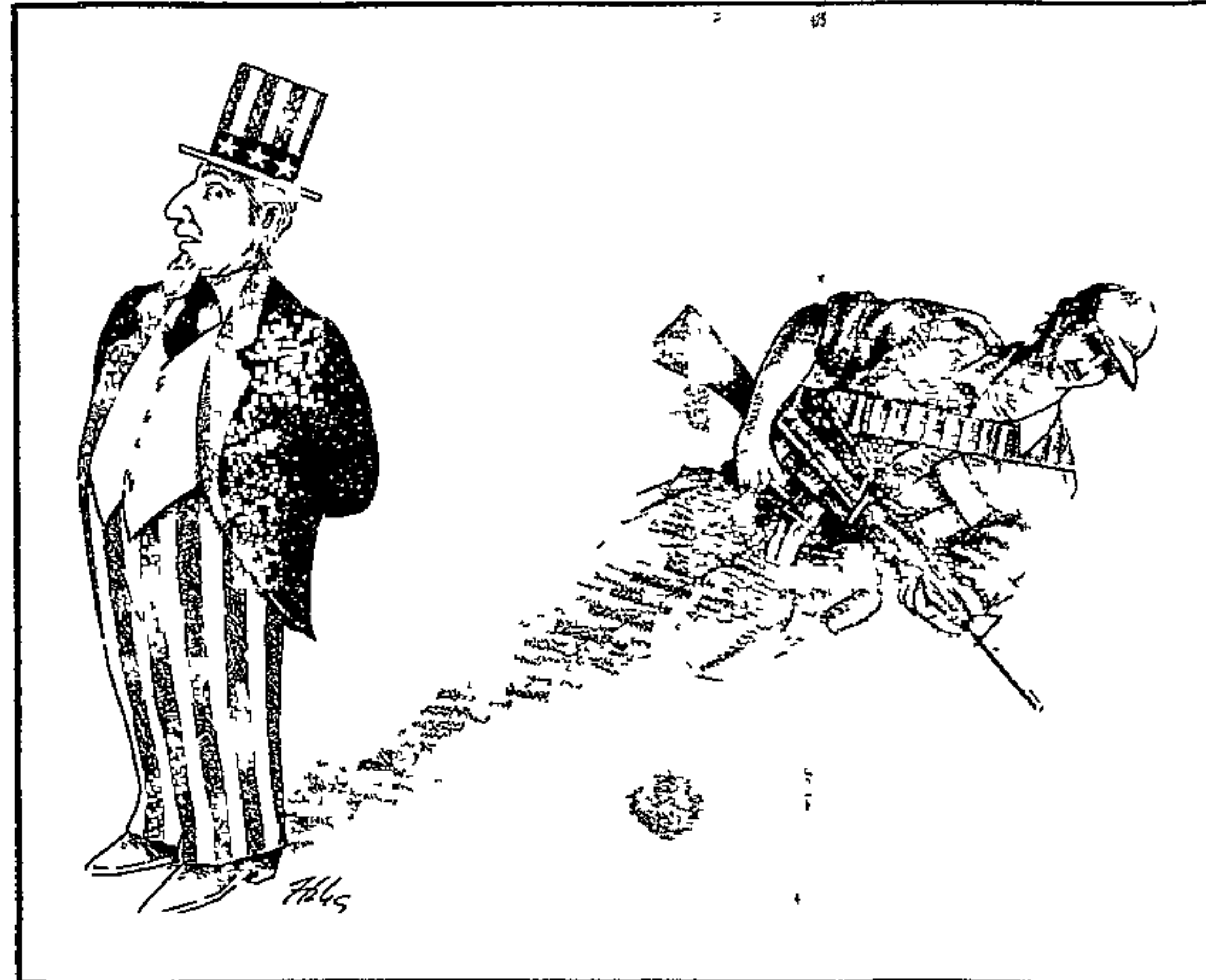
MARTIN NAVIAS
questions whether morality has become too costly for governments

will abet the security of the states concerned is far from clear. Whether these countries will actually be able to absorb and properly employ all the sophisticated systems is uncertain. Needless to say, arms salesmen are as little concerned about these issues as high level policymakers are worried about the blatant inconsistencies between earlier promises of restraining arms sales and continued hard sell marketing.

The fact is that in a year in which both Britain and the US go to the polls, securing jobs at home is more important than checking arms races abroad. Indeed, continued overseas weapons purchases remain crucial to thousands of Western workers employed in the arms industry. For example, McDonnell Douglas, the manufacturer of the F15 aircraft, has argued that 40,000 aerospace jobs are at stake if the deal does not go through. Can one really imagine Bush halting that deal?

In Britain, with unemployment rising daily and the Conservative government some points behind in the polls, any prospective arms clients will be warmly welcomed. There is no way that Britain — or any other European country — will readily cut back on an enterprise that provides jobs and foreign currency and reduces the unit costs of their own weapon purchases. Should Labour come to power there is no way that their ambitious social programmes can be squared with cutbacks in arms sales.

The problem is even greater in the states of the former Soviet Union. At this very moment they are flooding the



international market with bargain-rate weaponry. The rumour now doing the rounds is that Iran — which in the wake of the Gulf war is engaged in a multi-billion dollar arms build up — has been securing Soviet tanks for as little as \$50,000 apiece and much else besides.

The Russians, for one, have set up a new body to organise and expedite arms sales to foreign countries. Russia is awash with weaponry which would cost a fortune simply to destroy. The economic collapse of the former Soviet Union means that the earlier pronouncements by former president Mikhail Gorbachev on arms restraint will to all intents and purposes be ignored.

Analysts have pointed out that the Middle East will soon be satiated with weapons and the market in this region will ultimately have to dry up. Arms salesmen, however, are keeping their options open and are already developing major new markets. The new target of operations is Asia and the Pacific Ocean nations.

Asian-Pacific arms spending has increased massively over the past few years and is set to rise still further. The

regional arms build-up is motivated by a number of factors including fears of a decreasing American presence and concerns of Chinese expansionism and Japanese resurgence. A confrontation between North and South Korea and disputes between various trade competitors have also to be considered. The result is a huge demand for weaponry paid for by the relatively strong economies of this zone.

Leading the purchases at present are Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. Japan, South Korea and Burma are also stepping up their weapons buying. This new market is potentially worth tens of billions of dollars and US and European firms are all desperately trying to get a bit of the action.

F-16 aircraft, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, frigates and tanks have already been sold and more is on the way. Western policy-makers are yet to indicate that they will seek to place curbs on this specific burgeoning trade. The signs are not very hopeful.

In a world where the major players talk peace but sell the implements of war, smaller developing countries have

realised that there is no moral authority behind the industrialised world's demand for them to stop selling weapons. Cynics could certainly argue that not only are the industrialised states interested in increasing weapons sales but they are also interested in forcing the weaker states out of the market.

This naturally has implications for a country such as South Africa. A future democratic government will inherit a well developed arms industry, tried and tested military products and an international marketing network, but it will have to develop its own arms sales policy.

It will have to deal with two competing sets of arguments: the first to do with the immorality of weapon sales and the second to do with the fact that there are jobs to

be lost and much-needed foreign currency to be surrendered if there is a withdrawal from this morally questionable but financially lucrative market.

The key issue will be whether the country is able to afford the morality offered by weapons sales restraint. Whatever the case, the new government need take no lessons in morality from the arms sales hypocrites of the industrialised world.

The fact is that if South Africa returns to the international fold it may find its products more acceptable in countries from which it was barred in the past or at least where it was invited in through the back door. The Asian-Pacific market could be ideal for South Africa's cheap, rugged and tested weaponry such as artillery, armoured personnel carriers and small arms. There is no shortage of domestic development projects to which the sales income could not be dedicated.

Surely this is a foreign policy issue that will need to be debated before too long?

●Martin Navias is a lecturer in the Department of War Studies at the University of London

THE RIGHT-WING has been brought to an impasse by its defeat in the referendum. It can either retrace its steps and reverse its decision not to participate at Codesa or it can try — literally — to blast its way out of the cul-de-sac.

It may attempt to move in both directions, with one faction cutting its losses and presenting its case at Codesa and another trying the violent option.

The AWB, with its uniformed paramilitary wing, has openly boasted that its preparing to physically resist an ANC-SACP "take-over." Even allowing for an element of bravado, the AWB threat must be seriously considered.

The capabilities of AWB roughnecks, with their grandiose uniforms and Boer-style commandos, are essentially limited. They may be able to plant a few bombs and terrorise civilians but their ability to sustain a full-scale revolt — let alone seize power — is essentially limited.

Unless the AWB's brown- and black-shirted storm troopers can win the support of the security forces, or a significant section of them, the revolt will be

Right-wings coup unlikely

STAR 20/3/92

short, though perhaps ugly. Until fairly recently the police rather than the military were seen as the most likely source of support for an AWB-led counter-revolution against an ANC government or one in which the ANC forms an important component. But that has changed in recent months.

The police have twice fired on AWB zealots or sympathisers in recent months once last May when they shot and wounded two farmers who were part of a group of men threatening to evict blacks from disputed land at Goedgevonden, and then in August when AWB men allegedly tried to disrupt a meeting addressed by President de Klerk in Ventersdorp.

Two farmers were wounded on the first occasion and three men killed on the second. Goedgevonden and Ventersdorp changed the political land-

scape they showed that the assumption that the police would not fire on their kith and kin, that they were more likely to turn their guns on their commanders, was false.

But, according to Democratic Party researcher James Selfe, another development has sharply reduced the possibility of police support for an AWB revolt with the appointment of Hennis Kriel as Minister of Law and Order in place of Adriaan Vlok, civilian authority has been firmly reasserted over the police. The shots are called, metaphorically speaking, by the Minister rather than the generals.

The composition of the police force is inimical to police support for the right-wing. Of the 94 000 active policemen, 60 per cent are black, coloured and Indian. Their loyalties lie with Mr de Klerk or the ANC president Nelson Mandela. They are un-

The political defeat of the Right raises the spectre of armed rebellion by the far-right. Security force support would be crucial for the revolt to succeed. It is unlikely to be forthcoming, PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

likely to go along passively with a police-backed putsch.

Not even all the white policemen can be assumed to have right-wing sympathies. Those that do may incline more to the CP leaders who favour action within the law than to the AWB zealots flirting with violence.

The Defence Force, Mr Selfe argues, may be less firm in its loyalty to Mr de Klerk's reformism and to a future black government. Some officers in the upper echelons of the Permanent

Force are disgruntled with the way in which the Defence Force has been downgraded recently. There have been cuts — in real terms — in defence spending, military service has been reduced from two years to one, and, critically, President P W Botha's national security management system, which in the military played a pivotal role, has been dismantled.

Colonel Jan Breytenbach, a former commander of South Africa's special forces in Angola and Namibia, including the

formidable 32 Battalion, may have reflected the dissatisfaction in sections of the officer corps.

In a pre-referendum message to soldiers who fought in these wars, he said "You did not lose in Angola. You did not lose in Namibia. You were betrayed by politicians under foreign pressure." In a clear reference to Mr de Klerk's reform policies, Colonel Breytenbach warned that the same politicians might again be preparing to submit to "foreign pressure."

Then, too, the new Minister of Defence, Roelf Meyer, who replaced Magnus Malan last September, has not succeeded in asserting civilian authority to the same degree as Mr Kriel, according to Mr Selfe. But these factors should not be over-stressed. As Helmoed Roemer-Heltnan, South Africa correspondent for Jane's Week-

ly, points out, the Defence Force took the lead breaking down segregation in its ranks. Men of different colours fought together and depended on one another for their very lives.

The SADF has traditionally been obedient to civilian authority, snide remarks about a new political boss by some senior officers do not translate into a willingness to seriously contemplate a coup d'état against civilian authority; dissatisfaction is a necessary but not sufficient cause for rebellion.

Like the police, the Defence Force's composition militates against rebellion. Of the estimated 35 000 men who are being trained as soldiers, less than half are white conscripts, the remainder are volunteer soldiers from the black communities. The loyalty of neither the

black volunteers nor the white conscripts — the majority of whom are likely to sympathise with Mr de Klerk or leaders to the left of him — can be assumed by officers planning a coup to prevent the installation of a "black communist government."

The Citizen Force and commandos constitute another vital component of the Defence Force. Like conscripts they, too, reflect the political affinities of the white community as a whole, in which — as the referendum showed — the far-right is only a small element.

South Africa is a large and complex country with many nerve centres. Staging a coup d'état would not be a simple matter of occupying one radio station, arresting the civilian leaders and announcing a military take-over.

Given the large non-permanent component of the Defence Force, news of a planned coup would almost certainly leak as national servicemen and Citizen Force soldiers were mustered to implement it.

The would-be coup leaders would in all probability find themselves the target to a pre-emptive counter-coup. □

Defence cut not too bad — expert

By Guy Jepson

STAR 19/3/92

The R9,7 billion allocated to the SADF in yesterday's Budget represented a decrease in real terms, but would not be disastrous for South Africa's Defence industry, a military expert said last night.

"From a Defence point of view, a lot of guys are going to breathe a sigh of relief," said Helmoed-Römer Heitman, South African correspondent for the authoritative military publication, Jane's Defence Weekly.

The R9,7 billion allocated to the SADF by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis represents a 5,6 percent increase on the R9,2 billion allocated in the 1991/2 financial year — well below the inflation rate.

Included in the amount allocated were one-off cuts resulting from structural adjustments in the SADF.

Mr Heitman said the new Budget represented a de facto decrease, which meant that some cuts would have to take place. Urgently needed upgrading of airforce and navy equipment could be hindered, he said.

The fact that the defence budget had not been sliced to below R9 billion this year, as had been anticipated in some military circles, suggested that the politicians were "waking up" to the fact that South Africa's defence industry had been rocked by severe cutbacks starting from 1989.

"The defence industry is not just a weapons manufacturer, but has the potential to develop into a major economic actor in various industrial fields — if it survives long enough to enough to diversify.

"The R9,7 billion is a little less than it should be if we are to have functioning armed forces in South Africa by the year 2005 — it should have been a little over R10 billion," Mr Heitman warned.

He added that he believed South Africa did not face a conventional military threat within the next five years. Nevertheless, such a threat could materialise within the next 15 to 20 years.

The SADF had not responded to The Star's request for comment on the defence budget at the time of going to press.

March 17 a holiday?

Sowetan 19/3/92
STATE President Mr FW de Klerk should declare March 17 a public holiday, Mr Willie Meyer, NP MP for Robertson, said yesterday

Speaking in a debate on the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, he said the holiday should be called New South Africa Day

Mr Hennie Smit, an NP MP for George, said peace would reign in South Africa and Armscor would no longer be needed in its present form

"If the Conservative Party had won, then Armscor in its full glory would have had to go back to manufacturing weapons," he said. - Sapa.

WINN



No incidents of violence were reported on the Reef during the day on Tuesday as whites thronged to the referendum polling stations

But on Tuesday night, six bodies were found in Katsieng. Three of the victims had bullet wounds and the other three had apparently been tossed from a train

In Soweto, two bodies of men who had been necklaced were found in Orlando West and Meadowlands

In Dobsonville, police found the body of a man who had been stabbed in a burnt-out house. The house was one of three set on fire in the township.

In Alexandra, a man was seriously injured when a group of people attacked him with sharp weapons

violence on the trains, he said

Meanwhile a committee of inquiry into train violence is preparing to probe Reef train attacks

The committee, set up by Mr Justice Goldstone's standing commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation, will establish

The nature and the causes of violence and intimidation,

Whether it aims to achieve any political goal, and

Who is involved and what steps should be taken to curb or prevent it

Committee chairman advocate Neil Roussouw said it was hoped the committee would start hearing evidence next month

Armcor subsidiary unveils system to clear minefields ²⁵⁴

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR subsidiary Somchem has unveiled a rocket-propelled mine-clearing system which Jane's Defence Weekly reports is faster at destroying landmines than any similar system in production.

The device, known as the Plofadder, has been in production for more than a year and marked the culmination of five years of development and design improvement

Early versions of the Plofadder were apparently used by the SADF in its Angolan campaign of 1987/88, but public confirmation of its existence only came to light recently

Previously the SA Army used modified Olifant tanks with special plough-type attachments to clear lanes through minefields

Jane's reports the Plofadder is similar in design to the UK's Royal Ordnance Giant Viper clearing system, but is quicker to deploy.

The system is deployed about 50m from the edge of the minefield. When fired, the rocket breaks through the roof of its container taking with it a 170m line of coiled explosive

A hydraulic brake slows the rocket down and the explosive line falls to the ground where it is automatically detonated after a 20-second delay, clearing a path 120m-160m long and about 4,5m wide through the minefield ^{Biday 19/3/92}

Plofadder has a five-year "shelf life"

Jane's says Somchem is developing two portable mine clearance systems for the SA Army

The first is a one-man system capable of clearing a 35m long and 0,75m wide path, and the other a four-man system which will clear a path 120m and 0,75m wide.

No price tag has been published

Subsidy cuts 'explosive' ^{Biday 19/3/92}

DIRK HARTFORD

THE fragile peace in Natal could be dealt a further blow if KwaZulu Transport (KZT) goes ahead with its plan to cancel "additional subsidies" on bus routes within a 20km radius of industrial centres

A source on the Maritzburg Transport Crisis Committee (TCC) said that in Newcastle and Maritzburg in particular, ANC-supporting townships tended to fall within the 20km radius, while Inkatha supporters tended to live further afield.

If the subsidy applied only to routes longer than 20km, this could be perceived as KZT favouring Inkatha-supporting areas

This could become a catalyst for further violence, he said

Rowly Waller, the Maritzburg Chamber of Industries representative on the TCC, agreed with this, saying Inkatha supporters in the Natal midlands would, for example, have to travel through Edendale, which was regarded as an ANC stronghold. Waller said KZT, which was owned by KwaZulu government, was threatening to withdraw all services on unprofitable routes — in addition to cutting subsidies at the end of this month.

He said factors like higher operating costs and competition from the unsubsidised taxi industry meant KZT was mak-

ing large losses. It needed to rationalise to survive

However, Waller said the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) was well organised in KZT, and was resisting moves which could lead to the loss of jobs

The Chamber's position was to allow other bus operators — who were waiting in the wings — to come in on the routes and create more competition

A TGWU spokesman said central government planned to cut subsidies nationally. Natal had moved first

The TGWU was opposed to other bus companies operating on the unprofitable routes as only about 20% of people were using buses anyway

In addition, these companies would pay much lower wages than KZT, creating unfair competition

A spokesman for the ANC/SACP/Cosatu joint working group said the transport subsidy issue was "explosive" in the Natal context

The TCC was trying to find an acceptable and politically neutral solution

Waller said a major problem with the TCC was the lack of input from the taxi industry and Inkatha

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Secret account spending rises

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — Government spending on its secret accounts is to rise by R231,6m to a total of R4 785,2m during the 1991/2 financial year.

A sum of R4 383,1m has been allocated to the Special Defence Account and R402,1m for secret services.

The Special Defence Account budget has increased by R209,5m and the secret services budget by R22,1m.

The Special Defence Account is defined in the Estimates of Expenditure as "financing special defence accounts and purchases".

The secret services programme is to augment the secret services account to finance secret services by state departments.

REPUBLIEK
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PRETORIA, 19 MAART 1992
MARCH 1992

No. 13883

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 929

19 Maart 1992

WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968

VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE
WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS

Ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, handelende kragtens artikel 2 (2) en 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No 71 van 1968), verbied hierby enige persoon, uitgesluit 'n persoon vermeld in paragraaf 3 van die Bylae, om te eniger tyd by of in die aldus vermelde plek in besit van 'n voorwerp wat tot 'n klas, tipe, soort of kategorie voorwerp behoort wat in paragraaf 2 van die Bylae vermeld word en wat na my oordeel 'n gevaarlike wapen soos bedoel in artikel 1 van genoemde Wet is, of enige vuurwapen of 'n replika daarvan, te wees

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde

BYLAE

Woordomsrywings

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“gevaarlike wapen” enige voorwerp in paragraaf 2 bedoel,

“Kommissaris” die Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en ook enige streek- of distrikkommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie,

“polisiebeampte” enige lid van die Mag soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Polisiewet, 1958 (Wet No 7 van 1958),

“veiligheidsmag”—

(a) die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie bedoel in die omskrywing van “die Mag” in artikel 1 van die Polisiewet, 1958 (Wet No 7 van 1958), insluitende lede van 'n polisie-eenheid soos bedoel in artikel 17C van genoemde Wet,

229—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 929

19 March 1992

DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT, 1968

PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF
DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, acting under section 2 (2) and 2 (3) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968), hereby prohibit any person, excluding any person specified in paragraph 3 of the Schedule, from being in possession at any time at or in the specified place, of any object belonging to a class, type, kind or category of object specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule and which is in my opinion a dangerous weapon as referred to in section 1 of the said Act, or any firearm or a replica thereof

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the South African Police and also any regional or district commissioner of the South African Police,

“dangerous weapon” means any object referred to in paragraph 2,

“police official” means any member of the Force as defined in section 1 (1) of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958),

“security force” means—

(a) the South African Police referred to in the definition of “the Force” in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958), including members of a police unit as referred to in section 17C of the said Act,

13883—1

(b) die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag bedoel in artikel 5 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), of

(c) die Gevangenisdiens ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet No 8 van 1959),

en ook enige deel van 'n mag bedoel in paragrawe (a) tot (c) of enige samestelling van twee of meer van sodanige magte of van dele van sodanige magte, en

“vermelde plek” enige gebou, struktuur, saal, kamer, kantoor, gemak, grond, stasie, perron, treinspoor of grondoppervlakte wat die eiendom is van, of geokkupeer of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van, die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Beperk

Gevaarlike wapens

2. Vir die doeleindes van die verbod is die volgende voorwerpe gevaarlike wapens

spies,
 assegaai,
 knopkierie,
 panga,
 dolk;
 swaard,
 'n mes met 'n lem langer as 10 sentimeter,
 strydbyl,
 byl,
 met lood-, yster of ander metaalbeswaarde stok,
 'n steel met draad, kettings of ander swaar materiaal daaraan geheg,
 skerppuntige stok of yster,
 ysterstaaf,
 metaalpyp,
 knuppel,
 petrolbom,
 klip,
 baksteen,
 kruisboog,
 pyl-en-boog;
 pik,
 piksteel,
 tuinvurk,
 hooivurk,
 graaf,
 sekel,
 sens,
 skoffelpik,
 gaffel,
 hamer,
 moersieutel;
 skroewedraaier,
 ketting,
 vuisyster,
 koevoet, en
 band of binneband.

(b) the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), or

(c) the Prison Service established by section 2 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959),

and also any part of a force referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) or any combination of two or more of such forces or of parts of such forces, and

“specified place” means any building, structure, hall, room, office, convenience, land, station, platform, railway or soil surface which is the property of, or is occupied or used by, or is under the control of, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited

Dangerous weapons

2. For the purposes of the prohibition the following objects are dangerous weapons.

spear,
 assegai,
 knobkierrie;
 panga,
 dagger,
 sword,
 any knife with a blade longer than 10 centimetres,
 battle axe,
 axe,
 a lead, iron or other metal loaded stick,
 a handle with wire, chain or other heavy substance attached to it,
 sharp-pointed stick or metal object,
 metal rod,
 metal pipe,
 club or baton,
 petrol bomb,
 stone;
 brick,
 cross-bow,
 bow and arrow,
 pick,
 pick handle,
 garden fork,
 pitch fork,
 spade,
 sickle,
 scythe,
 hoe,
 gaff,
 hammer,
 spanner,
 screwdriver,
 chain,
 knuckleduster,
 crowbar, and
 tyre or tube

Voorwaardes, beperkings, voorskrifte of vrystellings

3. (1) Die verbod op die besit van gevaarlike wapens en vuurwapens is nie van toepassing nie op—

- (a) 'n persoon wat 'n lid is van 'n veiligheidsmag by die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid of die uitvoering van enige plig in sy hoedanigheid as 'n lid van so 'n veiligheidsmag,
- (b) 'n persoon wat 'n werknemer is en wat sodanige gevaarlike wapen of vuurwapen in sy besit het vir die doeleindes van die verrigting van sy werksaamhede as so 'n werknemer. Met dien verstande dat sodanige persoon ook in besit van 'n skriftelike bewys onderteken en uitgereik deur sy werkgever moet wees, waarin die volgende vermeld word
 - (i) Volle naam en adres van die persoon aan wie die skriftelike bewys uitgereik is,
 - (ii) volle naam, besigheidsadres en telefoonnommer van sy werkgever,
 - (iii) volle naam, adres, hoedanigheid en telefoonnommer van die persoon wat die skriftelike bewys uitgereik het;
 - (iv) die aard van die werknemer se werksaamhede tesame met 'n uiteensetting van werk- en reistye en 'n opgawe van redes waarom dit vir die doeleindes van die verrigting van die werknemer se dienspligte nodig is dat hy in besit van die voorwerp of voorwerpe moet wees; en
 - (v) voldoende besonderhede waaraan die wapen uitgeken kan word.

Met dien verstande voorts dat die vrystelling bedoel in paragraaf (b) slegs van toepassing is gedurende die werk- en reistye deur die werkgever in die skriftelike bewys uiteengesit,

- (c) 'n persoon aan wie die Kommissaris vooraf skriftelike toestemming verleen het, of, in 'n geval waar aansoek daarom gedoen word deur 'n verteenwoordiger van 'n klas, groep of kategorie persone waartoe so 'n persoon behoort, aan welke verteenwoordiger die Kommissaris vooraf skriftelike toestemming vir enige aldus verteenwoordigde persoon verleen het om op 'n vermeldde tyd of gedurende 'n vermeldde tydperk, in of by die vermeldde plek, in besit te mag wees van 'n gevaarlike wapen in paragraaf 2 van die Bylae vermeld of enige vuurwapen of replika daarvan, vir 'n vermeldde doel

(2) (a) Geen persoon mag 'n skriftelike bewys beoog in subparagraaf (1) (b) aan enige ander persoon uitreik waarin opsetlik 'n valse verklaring gemaak of valse besonderhede vervat is nie

(b) Enige sodanige bewys, of 'n bewys waarin 'n onjuiste verklaring gemaak of onjuiste besonderhede verskaf word, is nietig

(3) 'n Lid van die veiligheidsmag kan by die toepassing van hierdie verbod, 'n persoon versoek om die skriftelike bewys bedoel in subparagraaf (1) (b) te toon

Conditions, restrictions, directions and exemptions

3. (1) The prohibition of the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms shall not apply to—

- (a) a member of a security force in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in his capacity as a member of such a security force,
- (b) a person who is an employee and that possesses such dangerous weapon or firearm for the purposes of the performance of his functions as such an employee. Provided that such person is also in possession of written proof signed and issued by his employer, wherein the following is stated
 - (i) The full name and address of the person to whom the written proof has been issued,
 - (ii) the full name, business address and telephone number of the employer,
 - (iii) the full name, address, capacity and telephone number of the person who issued the written proof,
 - (iv) the nature of the task of the employee, together with an exposition of the working and travel times, and an exposition of the relevant object or objects and the reasons why it is necessary for the performance of the duties of the employee that he should be in possession of the object or objects, and
 - (v) sufficient particulars on which to identify the firearm

Provided further that the exemption as referred to in paragraph (b) shall only apply during the working and travel times as set out by the employer in the written proof,

- (c) a person to whom the Commissioner has previously given written permission, or, in a case where application is made therefor by a representative of a class, group or category of persons to which the person belongs, to which representative the Commissioner has previously given written permission for any person so represented, to be in possession of a dangerous weapon specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule or any firearm or replica thereof at a specified time or during a specified period, in or on the specified place, for a specified purpose,

(2) (a) No person shall issue any written proof contemplated in subparagraph (1) (b) to any other person wherein a false declaration is deliberately made or false particulars are furnished

(b) Any such proof, or a proof wherein an inaccurate declaration is made or inaccurate particulars are furnished, shall be void

(3) A member of a security force may, for the purpose of this prohibition, request a person to display the written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b)

(4) Indien 'n lid van die veiligheidsmag van oordeel is dat 'n skriftelike bewys bedoel in subparagraaf (1) (b) vals of onjuis is of nie aan die draer daarvan uitgereik is nie, kan die lid die persoon deur wie sodanige bewys voorgeleë word sonder 'n lasbrief in hegtenis neem of laat neem en hom vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 ure aanhou ten einde die geldigheid daarvan te bepaal

(5) Die Kommissaris kan—

- (a) skriftelik enige polisiebeampte persoonlik,
- (b) op enige wyse wat hy vir daardie doel dienstig ag, polisiebeamptes wat tot 'n vermeldde klas, groep of kategorie behoort, in die algemeen,

magtig om namens hom die bevoegdheid uit te oefen wat by subparagraaf (1) (c) aan die Kommissaris verleen word, maar die Kommissaris word nie aldus ontdoen van daardie bevoegdheid nie, en kan te eniger tyd enigiets wat deur 'n polisiebeampte kragtens die magtiging gedoen is, wysig of intrek

(6) Die Kommissaris kan die administratiewe reelings tref wat hy goed vind ten einde effektiewe beheer uit te oefen oor die uitvoering van die magtigings in subparagraaf (5) beoog

Inwerkingtreding

4. Die bepalings vervat in hierdie Bylae tree in werking na die verstryking van 'n tydperk van drie dae na die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*

(4) If a member of a security force is of the opinion that a written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b) is false or untrue or has not been issued to the carrier thereof, the member may arrest or cause to be arrested the person who submits such proof, without a warrant and detain him for a period not exceeding 12 hours, in order to ascertain the validity of the proof.

(5) The Commissioner may—

- (a) in writing authorise any police official personally,
- (b) in any manner which he for that purpose deems expedient, authorise police officials belonging to a specified class, group or category, in general,

to exercise on his behalf the power which is by subparagraph (1) (c) granted to the Commissioner, but the Commissioner shall not thereby be divested of that power, and may at any time amend or withdraw anything done by a police official under the authorisation

(6) The Commissioner may make such administrative arrangements as he may deem fit in order to exercise effective control over the carrying out of the authorisations contemplated in subparagraph (5).

Coming into operation

4. The provisions contained in this Schedule shall come into operation after the expiry of a period of three days after the date of promulgation of this notice in the *Gazette*

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By LINDA RULASHE

THE South African Defence Force refused to disclose at last week's Goldstone Commission hearings whether Creed Consultants had ever acted as one of its front companies.

The allegations, made by Mbongeni Khumalo, once the powerful leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, form part of an investigation the committee is making into *Weekly Mail* allegations of SADF involvement in Inkatha training.

Weekly Mail counsel David Soggot objected to SADF counsel Pierre Rabie's cross-examination of Khumalo last week on the grounds that Rabie was cross-examining extensively on behalf of Creed while saying that Creed was not his client.

Pointing out this inconsistency, Soggot added it was a matter of the utmost importance that the SADF

SADF dodges issue on Creed links

indicate whether Creed had been acting on behalf of the SADF when 200 men were trained at Caprivi and after that.

Rabie replied that Creed was now only giving lectures to army personnel and was in the process of privatisation; therefore, the SADF was concerned with the organisation's image.

He added Creed had given lectures to "our forces going into unrest areas". The "Republic of South Africa reality courses" were given to help troops carry out their tasks better.

Soggot said Rabie's answer took the matter no further and evaded the fundamental issue of whether Creed had been acting as a front company for the SADF.

He also objected to Rabie's

cross-examination on the grounds that Rabie had not dealt with Khumalo's evidence implicating Creed in the refurbishment of the Amatigulu Camp and the organisation of expeditions for the trainees to the Ciskei and Umzumbe. He argued it was lamentable that after two days of cross-examination, the SADF had not put its case on the material issues implicating Creed.

Rabie replied that he may have omitted some things because he had been frequently interrupted.

Soggot also pointed out that in terms of the evidence of Zakhela Khumalo, former personal aide to Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a company known as Richard's Appointments had been financing and training the 200 trainees who were alleged hit men.

On the question of whether Richard's Appointments had been acting as a front company for the SADF, Soggot said the SADF was avoiding the issue.

"We are all trying to get to the truth. Such culprits must be sought out if gruesome deeds are carried out after courses designed to educate people," Rabie said.

Inkatha counsel, Louis Visser, SC, said nothing had come to light so far to show that past events had led to current violence and "whoever has evidence of current violence must put it on the table now".

Although the committee investigating *Weekly Mail* allegations of SADF involvement in the training of hit squads was allowed to investigate past incidents, the ambit of the Goldstone Commission was to

examine incidents occurring after July 17 1991.

Committee member Gert Steyn said although no evidence of current violence or intimidation had been presented, the commission must "not paint (itself) into a corner" by refusing to listen to evidence from before July 17 last year.

Khumalo had previously given information to the commission on an elite group of Inkatha members who were trained at a camp on the Caprivi strip and the training of a group from Wesselton, near Ermelo, called the "Black Cats".

He said the reason he thought Creed had been behind the training and funding was that Guy Boardman of Creed had spoken in some of the Caprivi trainees in 1989 and had been on first name terms with them.

Some of the trainees had told Khumalo that Boardman was at Caprivi with them.

Israeli weapons sold to SA had US components

THE State Department will soon circulate a report providing further evidence of the South African arms industry's heavy reliance on Israel for what it claims is home-grown technology.

The report, based on an investigation by the department's inspector general, Mr Samuel Funk, will also indicate that much of the advanced weaponry Israel has sold South Africa either contained United States-made components or was based on US designs

Among the systems South Africa is said to have obtained from Israel in recent years is the Mapats anti-tank missile, manufactured by Israeli Military Industries and a close copy of the Hughes Aircraft Company's TOW-2

Other items include cluster bombs, electronic coun-

From *Si Times* 15/3/92 (254)
**Simon Barber
in Washington**

termeasures systems and a knock-off of the US AIM-9L Sidewinder air-to-air missile and the Python-3, made by the Israeli arms firm Rafael

The principal target of the report is neither South Africa nor Israel, but the State Department's own Office of Defence Trade Control which is responsible for licensing and monitoring US munitions exports

Mr Funk undertook an audit of the office amid mounting intelligence that licensed end-users — including companies in Brazil, South Korea and Singapore — have been passing on US weapons technology without authorisation

JERUSALEM: Israel denied the allegations yesterday "All the reports are totally baseless and groundless," said Mr Ehud Gol, spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

"I would not like to offer any interpretation," he added

The reports have exacerbated tensions between Israel and its chief ally Relations had already deteriorated after a row over Israel's request for \$10-billion (R28-billion) loan guarantees to settle Russian immigrants

Israel 'sold weapons to SA' — US

STAR 16/3/92

254

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa has been drawn into a diplomatic clash between the United States and Israel over the alleged transfer by Israel of secret American military technology to other countries, including the sale of Patriot anti-missile technology to China

Although Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has vigorously denied the claims, a senior State Department official has confirmed that a world-wide audit of the US Office of Defence and Trade Control, which is supposed to monitor the transfer of military technology, was under way

The Patriot allegations, as well as intelligence reports that Israel transferred missile technology and anti-tank missiles to South Africa, were a part of the

investigation, and a report was expected to be available in the next two weeks. The investigation was "intensive" and covered missions abroad as well as the Office of Defence and Trade Control in Washington.

Charges in the huge arms smuggling case now under way in Philadelphia allege a long-standing defence relationship between Armscor, other South African weapons manufacturers and communist China as well as the illegal shipment of US military technology to South Africa

In his response to the Patriot allegations last week, Mr Arens confirmed that Israel had sold weapons to China.

Giving evidence to the House of Representatives defence committee last week, the Assistant Secretary of State for politico-military affairs, Richard Clarke, confirmed that an audit of his department was under way. "We have some concerns we are discussing with the Israelis."

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17 1992

By Esther Waugh

In spite of all the excitement over retired army and police generals coming out in favour of "yes" and "no" votes in today's referendum, there was no possibility of a military coup in South Africa. The Star was told by Major-General P H Groenewald yesterday.

General Groenewald, a retired army general who along with seven others announced he would support the "no" vote in the referendum, said it would be "ridiculous" to believe a

No chance of SADF coup
STAR 17/13/92

could be staged by the SADF. Not only was it not part of the SADF's culture to consider such a thing, but the permanent force was in any event very small, he said.

General Groenewald said the political views of defence force members mirrored the entire political spectrum and it would therefore be difficult to keep plans of a coup secret.

He also denied that the generals were campaigning actively for a "no" vote within the defence force. It would have been "highly irregular" to have done so, he said.

The eight police and defence force generals, who said they had fought communism in Angola, South West Africa and SA, felt it was necessary to publicly voice their support for a "no" vote because communism was

REFERENDUM

No chance of SADF coup - retired general

(254)

not dead - contrary to statements made by President de Klerk and Cabinet Ministers General Groenewald, who said he has never been a member of the Conservative Party and has always voted for the NP, said communism was alive and well in South Africa.

Evidence of this was the presence of communists at Codesa, communists dominating the ANC and the growth in SACP

membership, he said. Eight generals - Major-General Groenewald, General H J van den Bergh, General G J Joubert, Lieutenant-General J C Visser, Lieutenant-General J C van Zyl, Major-General F G Hartzenberg, Major-General J Fourie and Major-General M C Botha - signed a statement saying that communism was still using the same tactics in South Africa, "only dressed in a

different jacket". The generals said they were concerned that a "yes" vote victory could promote a takeover by the ANC and SACP and that it could lead to the security forces losing their powers. After the announcement that the eight would vote "no", several retired generals and vice-admirals responded by saying they supported President de Klerk's reforms. They included General H G de Wit and Lieutenant-Generals EIR Gleeson, A M Muller, and J R Dutton.

Report by E Waugh, 47 Sauer St, Jhb

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	November 1991	December 1991	January 1992
22%	23%	24%	24%
62%	65%	63%	65%
66%	66%	56%	62%

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Total tonnage of cargo moved

119 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(1) What was the total tonnage of cargo moved through the Port Elizabeth harbour during the latest specified calendar year or 12-month period for which figures are available,

(2) (a) what was the percentage use of container capacity in Port Elizabeth over this calendar year or 12-month period broken down into each month of that year or period and (b) how do these percentages compare with those in respect of Cape Town, Durban and Kaserne (Johannesburg)?

B309E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIM-ITED has furnished the following information in reply to the hon member's question

(1) 3 859 263 ton (1 February 1991-31 January 1992)

	(a)	(b)
February 1991	25%	31%
March 1991	22%	36%
April 1991	30%	35%
May 1991	24%	23%
June 1991	26%	27%
July 1991	24%	30%
August 1991	24%	18%
September 1991	28%	22%
October 1991	26%	14%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b)

Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expenses to gather such information

Total tonnage of ore: Port Elizabeth harbour

125 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(1) (a) What was the total tonnage of ore moved through the Port Elizabeth harbour during the latest specified calendar year or 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) how many jobs did the ore terminal create,

(2) (a) what was the total revenue that accrued to Portnet and Spoornet from these transactions, (b) in what categories was this revenue accrued and (c) what percentage of this revenue accrued directly to Port Elizabeth?

B336E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIM-ITED has furnished the following information in reply to the hon member's question

(1) (a) 1 796 734 ton (1 April 1990-31 March 1991)

(b) 150 (1 April 1990-31 March 1991)

	Portnet	Spoornet
(a)	R6 571 817 (1 April 1990-31 March 1991)	R81 000 000 (1 April 1990-31 March 1991)
(b)	Cargo handling	Rail traffic revenue
(c)	100%	Nil

Rail revenue allocation is based on the origin of the traffic. In case of export traffic no rail revenue is accrued directly to Port Elizabeth

129 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence

SADF drug abuse (254)

(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?

B330E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, for the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990

(a) 739

(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 emphasize the value of a healthy lifestyle, 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) 717 persons were submitted to treatment within the SA Defence Force while 22 were admitted to Government Institutions

(3) No

Own Affairs

Model B schools: additional staff

30 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether he or his Department has agreed to supply additional staff, according to existing staffing quotas, to those schools which voted for Model B and whose 1992

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Military men split over vote

FORMER SA Defence Force brass are divided about how they will vote in today's referendum *Blobay 17/3/92*

In an advertisement placed in The Citizen, one of SA's most famous soldiers, Col Jan Breytenbach of 32 Buffalo Battalion — which earned a fearsome reputation in the Angola war — and brother of formerly exiled writer Breyten Breytenbach, said "A 'no' vote will help buy time, will halt the crazy stampede to hand SA over to the ANC and its controlling partner, the SA Communist Party." The retired soldier, in a message to "fellow veterans of recent African wars", said "You did not lose in Angola. You were betrayed by politicians acting under foreign pressure."

However, several prominent former SADF and SAP generals said in a statement they would vote "yes" in the referendum. They include former commissioner of police Gen Hennie de Witt, and former

PATRICK BULGER

SADF lieutenants-general Ian Gleeson, A M Muller, J R Dutton, A van Deventer, K Pickersgill and J van Loggerenberg

The former head of the defunct Bureau of State Security, Hendrik van den Bergh, will vote "no", as will a former police commissioner G J Joubert. Also voting "no" is former CID chief J C Visser and former chief of the uniform branch, F G van Zyl *(254) (264)*

A spokesman for the SADF said most of the names mentioned were those of people who had left the armed services several years ago. Former SADF head Gen Constand Viljoen was not available for comment. A family member said he would not be going public on how he would vote.

DP MP for Walmer and former SA Air Force chief Lt-Gen Bob Rogers is expected to be among the "yes" voters.

Report by P Bulger, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb

Alcohol, drug abuse in SADF (254)

THE South African Defence Force found 739 drug and alcohol abusers in its ranks last year CT 18/3/92

The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday some drugs were obtained from legal trading, but where illegal trading was suspected the matter had been referred to the police

Mr Meyer was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow). He said 717 people had been treated within the SADF, while 22 were admitted to government institutions

"A multi-professional team gives attention to the treatment of abusers," he said "Serious cases are referred to government institutions"

Provincial is
(1) Yes boxes are
planned for
1993

(a) Residing in
Wood
De
93
additional boxes
planned for
June 1993

100 additional boxes
planned during 1992/93

additional
boxes will be installed during 1992/

Pierre van Rynveld—1 000 addi-
tional boxes will be installed during
1992/93

Hennopsmeer—Negotiations are in
progress to procure new accommo-
dation in which 8 350 boxes will be
provided

Post office, Bramley

*6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts
and Telecommunications

Whether, with reference to the reply to Ques-
tions No 342 on 21 May 1991, any progress has
been made in regard to the construction of the
post office and postmen's depot in Bramley,
Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so, what
progress? B341E

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOM-
MUNICATIONS

No In view of the capital cost of the project
and other priorities alternative options to
solve the accommodation problems were re-
searched In the process an agreement was
concluded with the lesser of the present post
office premises to provide more spacious and
upgraded accommodation in the existing com-
plex, which should be available by the end of
this year

New questions

Public telephones: repair costs
*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts
and Telecommunications

(1) What was the estimated cost of repairing
public telephones in the Republic during
the latest specified 12-month period for
which information is available,

Association of South Africa in its repre-
sentations to VATCOM requested a zero-
rating, but this request could not be
accommodated as it would not only have
reduced the tax base, but would also have
placed practitioners in a better position
than they had been under the GST system
as they paid GST on their purchases The
Association stated that it preferred the
standard rate to an exemption and it was
accordingly decided to follow this route

Provision has been made both within and
outside the tax system to provide targeted
relief for medical expenses incurred by
pensioners More than 80 per cent of our
population is treated in State and provin-
cial hospitals and local authority clinics
These institutions are heavily subsidized
and approximately 90 per cent of their
expenditure is financed out of State rev-
enue The nominal charges paid to these
institutions by pensioners and others for
the medical treatment and which covers
approximately 10 per cent of the costs
have been exempted from VAT The
income limits of the means tests which
allow persons to qualify for the subsidized
services were increased when VAT was
introduced to R27 492 and R16 500 for
families and single persons, respectively

A greater number of pensioners therefore
qualify for this concession

The facilities referred to above are gener-
ally not available to pensioners in the
higher income brackets but they are enti-
tled to income tax relief for their medical
expenses Pensioners over the age of 65
years may claim all the medical expenses
they pay as a deduction Pensioners of 65
years and younger may claim a deduction
in respect of all medical expenses which
exceed 5 per cent of their taxable in-
comes The income tax relief as a result of
the deduction exceeds the benefit they
would have enjoyed had the medical
expenses been zero-rated and it further
targets the relief to those pensioners who
have the highest medical expenses

Air pollution: new policy

*3 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National
Health

(1) Whether her Department is at present
involved in the drafting of a new policy for
the control of air pollution, if so, (a) when
did it commence drafting this policy and
(b) when is the policy likely to come into
effect,

(2) whether there has been any delay in the
drafting of the policy, if so, what were the
causes,

(3) whether she will make a statement on the
matter B377E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away,
(2) falls away,
(3) no

Alternative national service

*4 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence
Whether, with reference to the reply to Ques-
tion No 3 on 26 February 1991, any additional
form of alternative service (a) has been intro-
duced and/or (b) is envisaged for persons
refusing to serve in the South African Defence
Force, if so, what is the nature of this alterna-
tive service? B378E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No

Automation of farm lines: Hoedspruit

*5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts
and Telecommunications

Whether, with reference to the reply to Ques-
tion No 5 on 28 May 1991, it is still the
intention to (a) commence the automation of
the farm lines in the Hoedspruit area during
April 1992 and (b) complete the project during
the first half of 1993, if not, (1) why not and (n)
when is it anticipated that the project will be
(aa) commenced and (bb) completed? B379E

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOM-
MUNICATIONS

(a) Yes, has already begun
(b) No,
(1) Due to an unexpected increase in
demand, the project cannot be com-