PUBLIC SECTOR G半月—DEFENCE

JULY—SEPT
Joe Verster denies links

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

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

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

- He was told by Military Intelligence to ensure that the Johannesburg spy ring was not linked to the CCB.
- The spy ring was a CCB cell — one of several in Johannesburg — which he had been instructed to monitor.
- While working for Military Intelligence, he had passed on information to the CCB.
- He was a member of D40 — the forerunner of the CCB — and 5 Reconnaissance Regiment.
- He was a cousin of CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster.

However, Mr Joe Verster said "This is all puree nonsense. I categorically deny that Dave Verster had ever been a member of the CCB. "Dave Verster was never a member of 5 Reconnaissance Regiment either."

He also denied that his namesake was a relative.
ECC in placard protest at Wits

The End Conscription Campaign launched a mid-year placard protest outside the University of the Witwatersrand this morning to mark the start of the second 1971 national service intake tomorrow.

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

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

It was making the point that conscription should be abolished. — Staff Reporter.
11 000 military pensioners are up in arms over poor increases

By Joe Ovenshaw

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

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

The improvement is based on a backing adjustment of 6.5 percent and increases of 11.12 and 10 percent to the standard, middle and higher categories of pensioners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Blackman said no satisfactory formula for military pensions had been worked out anywhere in the world.
'Call-up for whites only now illegal'

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discriminatory

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

EEC spokesman Mr Nan Cross said earlier the organisation was not stressing that blacks should do national service, but that conscription should be abolished. - Sapa.
Advocates ordered to pay back part of CCB case fees

The Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Fees charged by the three advocates to defend the SADF against claims by CCB operatives Mr Derrick Farrell, Mr. Riaan Bosch and Mr Daan Du Toit amounted to R22 900, R62 920 and R62 920 respectively.

The CCB members claimed in urgent applications during February and March that the SADF had breached an employment contract when the covert organisation was ordered to disband.

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

The fees were therefore reduced to R42 300, R23 200 and R28 200 respectively.

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

“The Bar Council is also deeply concerned about the fact that such excessive fees were paid by the State Attorney’s Office to the three advocates and the circumstances under which these fees were paid,” a Bar Council statement said.
ECC: racial call-up unlawful

By Karzer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

Discriminatory

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Helen Granger

The Bar Council of Pretoria has decided to take disciplinary action against three advocates who represented the SA Defence Force against three Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members.

The council yesterday announced the action in view of the 'shocking' excessive fees charged by S W Burger, SC P Kemp and H Gossen and paid out by the SADF in the instructing of advocate B M Goma of the Pretoria state attorney's office.

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

Contract

Fees charged by the three advocates to defend the SADF advocates against claims by CCB members Derrick Farrel, Diann du Preez and Rieben were £122,000, £82,900 and £82,900 respectively.

The CCB members claimed urgent applications during February and March that the SADF contract was being misrepresented when the employment contract was ordered to be dissolved.

The Bar Council said it found the fees to have been reduced as unreasonably in all the circumstances.

The fees were therefore reduced to R45,000, R25,000 and R25,000 respectively and the difference was to be paid within 14 days.

The Bar Council is also concerned about the fact that the excessive fees were paid by the State Attorney's office and the circumstances in which these fees were paid were not reasonable.

An attempt was made by the attorney concerned to ascertain if there were funds available within five days of the account being frozen, without an agreement being reached about the fees of a query statement.

In the inquiry the Bar Council held after discovering the advocate charged by the advocates it was established that there were three urgent applications and virtually identical.
SA told to pay war reparations

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

The call was made this week by Zimbabwean MP Mr Gibson Muyoro. The MP for the Makoni South constituency in eastern Zimbabwe told parliament that Iraq was being forced to pay reparations for the damage it had inflicted during the Gulf war, and so, in the same way, should Pretoria.

"Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have lost a lot through South African commando raids, sabotage and trade blockades and I am sure we can use these billions for development efforts," Mr Muyoro said. — Sapa
CCB advocate may appeal on repayment

The Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

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

If he did appeal, the order would have to be suspended pending the outcome, he added.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neither Mr Burger or Mr Goosen was available for comment.
Hani calls for control of self-defence units

Political Staff

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

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

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

"Mr Hani told a press briefing at the ANC's conference here that the establishment of defence units was still "at an initial stage" because a great deal needed to be done to ensure that they were built on strong foundations under democratic control.

"There is no need to rush."

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

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

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

Mr Hani also said that MK and other military formations, including homeland defence forces, the PAC armed wing and the Defence Force, needed to be integrated during the transition process towards democracy."
The ‘new SA’ according to Magnus

GAVIN EVANS goes on parade and discovers that the might of the SADF is still white

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

We were flying to Bloemfontein, where the South African Defence Force was about to parade itself and its hardware through the streets of the city. Across the row was a black SADF captain. Beside, a white soldier who had just come from the C160, the other part of the parade that included the army and police

The weather was good, and the parade in Bloemfontein was a striking impression of the SADF. The SADF’s premier parade was a reminder of its history, its tradition, and its future. The SADF is a force to be reckoned with.

But before the speeches, the medals and the tanks came the command "Off-caps", followed by speeches reading and then a prayer by a SADF chaplain who thanked the Lord for the 79th anniversary of the SADF. It was a reminder of the past, the present, and the future.

The defence minister clapped with the statement that "the SADF is planning for the new South Africa", and removed the "obstacles along the path". This was followed by a display of the SADF's artillery might, with a voice over the loudspeaker playing the virtues of each item.

Malan went on to claim the Defence Day parade was a sign that the SADF "can be trusted as the military wing (magenta) of the state", and then, without preamble, offered his opinion on the African National Congress’s Durban conference. It was an opportunity for the ANC to get in line with Western democratic principles, "put its political house in order", and "prove its sincerity as a political player in South Africa", though he added that Umkhonto weSizwe’s "true colours should be exposed".

The defence minister also mentioned the statement that "the SADF is planning for the new South Africa", and removed the "obstacles along the path".

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

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

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"G6 Awesome to look at, terrifying in battle, the pride of Armstrong and the envy of foreign defence forces worldwide ...", and so on.

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

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

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

He's now joined the Air Force’s 10 Air Control in the hope of saving more lives.
Nuclear-Test-Somerset-Hills-Power-Plan

South Africa's, mammon-inspired

By Edie Koch

for awaits possibility...
Discipline essential in defence units – Hani

By Esmé van der Merwe
Political Reporter

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

Addressing a media briefing at the ANC's national conference in Durban, he said great care should be taken to ensure that self-defence units were accountable and disciplined.

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

Although he expected criticism from delegates about the delay in setting up self-defence units, there was “no rush” to do this because good foundations had to be laid to ensure control and the participation of all political groupings.

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

He said MK cadres were being re-trained to prepare them for incorporation in the South African security forces.

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

He believed the ANC's national conference would endorse the earlier decision to suspend armed operations. But he would not say whether recruitment for MK was continuing.
Men hit with rifle butts — claim

A GROUP of black soldiers allegedly launched a raid in Seshgo, Pietersburg, yesterday morning, arresting and beating two men who were later released sporting bruises.

The two, Air Force labourer Mr Mathabatha Moyo (23) and unemployed Mr John Madiba (26), told Sowetan the six soldiers had:

* kicked and slapped them,
* hit them with rifle butts on the head and body,
* made them swim in puddles of water with their clothes on,
* made them do soldiers' washing before the two were ordered to run around in the camp carrying sandbags, and
* forced them to do dangerous breakfalls in the back of a moving SADF truck.

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

She said the soldiers told them the two men had been involved in an argument with Moyo's mother on Saturday night.

Mrs Moyo had apparently reported the matter to the soldiers.

An SADF spokesman yesterday said the commanding officer of the base from which the group of soldiers had come had said he was not aware of the incident. The spokesman promised to investigate the matter further.
Many answer call-up for army service

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

Most conscripts interviewed at the Nasrec showgrounds outside Johannesburg — gathering point for about 40% of this year’s July intake — said they were apprehensive about the year ahead.

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

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

Consumer spending on durable goods increases

CONSUMER spending on non-motor durable goods increased 19% to R2,3bn for the first quarter from R2,1bn in the first quarter of 1990.

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

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

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

Prices inflated by just over 5% in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year, indicating "non-motor" durables represented one of the lowest sources of inflationary pressure confronting local consumers.

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

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

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

The home and car audio share amounted to 11.5%, within its usual range of 10% to 13%.

TV and visual products' share accounted for 11.5%, from a low of 8% in 1988/89. This was due mainly to TV replacement and M-Net decoder and video camera sales.

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

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

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

Non-motor durables nevertheless accounted for between 63% and 68% of total consumer spending on durables, and were therefore a key economic indicator, she said.
SADF offers to train parachutists of all races

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

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

An SADF statement said those who complied with certain requirements should report for selection at the Peshhus in Bloemfontein at 7 am on July 16.

The requirements are:
- They must be single males between 21 and 28 years, without dependants.
- They must have Std 8 and be South African citizens (254).
- They must be medically fit, with no previous military or SAP training.
- They must have no criminal record and be able to speak, read and write Afrikaans or English.

— Sapa
Somchem: Rooi Els wins first round

Supreme Court Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

In papers supporting yesterday's case, Mr Hilton Gischen, for the Rooi Els council, said the main application had been frustrated because the documents relating to various Overberg RSC decisions were not handed over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Avoid expense

The State is keen to avoid wasteful expense on court action that might be out of step with the Groenewald committee's findings.

The Groenewald report could be out this year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not everybody is in agreement with this.

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

Still eligible

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

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

Lawyers argue differently.

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

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

He added: "The provisionally repeal clause has a bearing on this because it specifically refers to retaining anything done in terms of the Population Registration Act."

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

This means that all people technically are eligible for call-up if the SANDF continues to call up only whites, it offers grounds for action against discrimination on the basis of administrative law"
New watchdog body launched

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

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

However, an SADF spokesman, Commandant A.H. Louw, said last night that the defence force had already stated that Mr. Basson was pursuing a programme to use organisations and individuals to achieve his own personal political and financial goals. "Therefore, an organisation like this, no matter how good its intentions, is open to abuse and exploitation," he said. — Sapa
CONSCRIPTION
The End Conscription Campaign estimates that about 30,000 white South African males responded to the second call-up of the year, which got under way this week.

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

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

LINDEN BIRNS

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

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

The third aircraft would include a new weight-saving and more aerodynamic design, the magazine reported.

It would also introduce refinements affecting the maintenance and reliability of the helicopter.

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

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

Devastating epidemic of AIDS looms

TANIA LEVY

SA is on the verge of a devastating AIDS epidemic which would have widespread ramifications for the country’s workforce, says Johannesburg AIDS specialist Dr Clive Evian.

In a newly released booklet on AIDS in the Workplace in Southern Africa, the latest update of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) warns that if AIDS is allowed to constrain economic growth, it could reverse or retard efforts to address SA’s socio-economic inequalities.

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

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

Employers must ensure workers are adequately informed to prevent AIDS running out of control, Evian says.

Yesterday Evian said there was so much confusion and panic surrounding AIDS that commerce and industry “are clutching at straws” instead of approaching the disease calmly and rationally.

His booklet aims to educate businessmen and union leaders. It gives factual information on the disease, the HIV test, discrimination, and misconceptions surrounding AIDS. It then suggests approaches to AIDS policies and education in the workplace.

The SAIRR Update quotes University of Natal researcher Dr Alan Whiteside as saying an estimated 1.5-million to seven-million people will die of AIDS by the year 2000.
JOHANNESBURG. — The End Conscientious Campaign (ECC) has received hundreds of inquiries from men who are considering refusing to report for national service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Own Correspondent

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

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

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that more than 99% of the intake had reported for duty, but that some of the recruits had not reached their bases as they were still in transit.

"We hope to have transported everyone to where they have been posted within the next few days," the spokesman said.
SADF: No change in call-up system

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"But if you refuse to do national service, it is still a trangression," General Malan said.
Hundreds are questioning the validity of call-up, says ECC

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

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

The ECC said since February 23 last year, State President F W de Klerk had claimed race discrimination was no longer part of the “new” South Africa.

The Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and the Population Registration Act have been, or are in the process of being, repealed.

In spite of this, the ECC said, only whites were being called up under the Defence Acts, which rely on sections of the now-obsolete Population Registration Act.

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

After this week’s July intake call-up, the ECC received inquiries from “dozens” of men.

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

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

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

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

“Others have indicated they had already decided not to serve and they simply wanted to know the consequences. Some inquired whether they had to report or not,” Mr de Villiers said.

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

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

“There are also the men who have some kind of moral or personal objection, but have not been prepared to take action until now,” Mr de Villiers said.

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

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

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

“If the no-show figures are as high as they sound, they (the Government) might feel threatened and may overreact,” Mr de Villiers said.

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

Mr de Villiers said the recent flood of inquiries to ECC offices showed that the workability or viability of whites-only conscription was “last approaching zero.”

“This strengthens our argument that the Government, as a matter of urgency, must look at an alternative system which is fair and will result in a defence force that is seen to be accountable to all South Africans,” a spokesman for the SADF’s directorate of public relations said.

Commandant Adriaan Louw said reasons for men not reporting could not be determined at this stage as each individual case had to be investigated.

“This process can take a number of months to finalise,” he said.

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

He said the SADF had recently been inundated with press inquiries about men not reporting for call-up and the SADF believed “somebody” wanted to create this impression.

He claimed this was “disinformation” and accused a “certain organisation” of encouraging men to break the law by refusing to report for call-up.

The ECC’s Chris de Villiers said his organisation would never encourage anyone to break the law.
ECC disputes call-up claim

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

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

The SADF could not confirm this figure and said similar figures were being "bandied about."
95% turnout, says the SADF

LINDEN BIRNS

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

The denial followed several reports that at some bases less than 40 out of 400 conscripts had turned up. 

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fingos ask FW to return land

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

Tutu, who arranged the meeting, said the delegation received a “very sympathetic hearing.”

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

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

Listened

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tutu said the delegation had gone to underline four important points:

☐ That the land was trust land given to the Fingo people in the 19th century;
☐ That in alienating the land and selling it, government did not follow even the prescriptions and procedures laid down in law;
☐ That the incredible suffering the people experienced as a result of the forced removal, and;
☐ That when the community was moved to Keuskamma, the people suffered as a result of unemployment, the infant mortality rate increased and there was starvation.
SA ‘faces opportunity to map out’ armed forces

GARNER THOMSON
The Argus Foreign Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“With the conflict in northern Namibia and southern Angola wound down, the SAAP is streamlining and planning for its future,” Jane’s reports.

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

The South African Navy is the smallest and worst off of the four forces.
LONDON. — A number of African countries have been “major customers” for South African-produced defence equipment and this is expected to increase, according to the latest edition of Jane’s Defence Weekly.

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

And, although currently government-owned, Jane’s says, Armscor “may well be involved in privatisation.”

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

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

This still makes it one of the country’s major employers.

**Major customers**

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

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

Although established to manufacture equipment for the SADF, Jane’s says Armscor is “moving into the civil sector. During the current year, Armscor predicts R106m in income will come from technology transfer to the civil sector. Within four years, Armscor is confident this will increase to around R750m.”

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

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

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

Staff Reporter:

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

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

Professor Denis Cowen, for the objectors, said yesterday that the RSC decision did not deter them.
Security police funding Inkatha — new claim

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

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

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

The report in the Weekly Mail said security police gave Inkatha R550,000 for public rallies as part of a strategy to bolster it against the African National Congress.

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

A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman said police would react “at a suitable opportunity”.

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

“We are relying heavily on the security forces to establish a peaceful environment in which people can talk to each other about the new South Africa. To do this, the security forces must have credibility. They must be trusted, this is essential. It was also no longer credible ‘having the security forces investigating the security force’, he said.

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

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

According to today’s report, the Weekly Mail is in possession of internal security documents, receipts and bank deposits showing amounts of up to R550,000 were paid into an Inkatha bank account by police.

(Cost on page 2, col 5)
New hit squad claims

Some of the bloodiest conflicts seen in the Maritzburg area, including a planned invasion of Edendale by Inkatha-supporting umnus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Malan was speaking at an NP meeting at Bromwood on the East Rand. He said Mandela was also guilty of "terrible generalisations" because of his claim that white South Africans regarded the lives of their black compatriots as cheap.

"This is an insult to the overwhelming majority of whites, who maintain good relations with others — from the domestics upwards to the office level. Mandela's comment was, in fact, an attempt to cause tension between black and white people, Malan said.

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

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

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

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

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

Sapa
Army 'in massacre'

Own Correspondent

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

The Independent quoted Mr Felix Isias Ndimente, a former South African army sergeant, as saying that the attack on September 13 in which 26 people died was his work of "state-hired assassins". These were said to come from "One Commando of Five Reconnaissance Regiment, crack troop of 'Special Forces', the operational arm of South Africa's Directorate of Military Intelligence".

Mr Ndimente, who reportedly served with Five Recce from 1982 to 29 January this year, told the Independent at a "safe house" in Johannesburg that about 120 Five Recce soldiers had been involved in "hit-squad" operations in the past year. They operated both in the Johannesburg area and Natal.

He said that after Mr Nelson Mandela and the ANC were legalised in February last year, his white commanding officers started holding weekly "political meetings" at which the message was conveyed that the ANC was "still the enemy" and that Inkatha should be supported.

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

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

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

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

The report said Chief Buthelezi denied any knowledge of the payments.
YET another detective has made startling revelations about a covert SADF, Inkatha and KwaZulu police alliance which he claimed trained and armed the notorious anti-ANC "Amanzimnyama" gang.

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

In a detailed affidavit, 21-year-old Bheko Mvubu, a police constable who claimed he was dramed by fights and saw death and destruction, stated he had been involved in covert operations. He claimed police, SADF members and Inkatha officials were involved.

The SADF has strongly denied the allegations and their KwaZulu police (KP) have declined to comment.

Mvubu said the Amanzimnyama, who were operating in KwaMashu, were involved in cutting people from the KwaZulu police station at KwaMashu. They had also worked with the Amanzimnyama in other areas, including the Durban area.

He claimed the gang had burned down homes and torched them.

"I was part of this attack," he said, adding that he was still a member of the KwaZulu police.

Shange Khethe, who was a member of the Amanzimnyama, was also involved in the attacks.

"We provided bullets and killed people," he said.

Mvubu added that the gang had been "seen in the streets".

"I was part of this attack," he said, adding that he was still a member of the Amanzimnyama.

Shange Khethe, who was a member of the Amanzimnyama, who had been "in the streets".

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Police probe new claims

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

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

Meanwhile, it has been announced that a high-ranking police officer, Maj-Gen Ronne van der Westhuizen, has been appointed to investigate allegations that train massacres had been planned and carried out by special SADF units.

Ndimene told New Nation this week that the SADF was responsible for the violence which had swept the country for the past two years. The SADF has not denied Ndimene was once a member of the Phalaborwa-based Five Reconnaissance Regiment (Recon).

Some were kidnapped from southern African countries and forced to serve with the SADF.

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

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

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

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

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

The Human Rights Commission yesterday and the SAP's cost-inclusive funding of Inkatha obliged US President George Bush to reconsider the grounds on which he cancelled economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Weekly Mail reported that R250,000 was paid into an Inkatha bank account by the security police for the purpose of organising rallies shortly after the release of Mandela from prison.

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

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

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

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

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

By S'BU MNGADI

NATAL Attorney-General Mike Imber's office is conducting a high-level investigation into allegations that the SADF, KwaZulu police and Inkatha helped the Amasnyora gang carry out a reign of terror in the townships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

He promised a “detailed denial” of Inkatha complicity in the activities of the Amasnyora. But yesterday he told City Press Inkatha would not comment.

SADF spokesman Lt FM Williams commented: “The allegations about SADF involvement are most strongly denied.”

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

Roy Ansie, of the Democratic Party’s Unrest Monitoring and Action Group (Umag), said about 70 charges had been laid at KwaMashu police station since 1987 and not a single prosecution had resulted.

“Over the past three years the SAP has been given a wealth of information about the gang — including a complete list of gang members. Ansie this week said: “Much of this did not make sense at the time. Criminals identified, but not arrested. Witnesses available, but no court cases. Serious allegations, but no investigation.”

“The only logical inference is that the Amasnyora gang is part of a strategy to destabilise black politics. There can be no other conclusion.”
‘Bushman hunt’: DP wants probe

Staff Reporter

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

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

Mr Derners said an internal inquiry had been held.

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

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

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

General Rogers added: “I cannot imagine the SADF would do a thing like that. They had established a camp in the Caprivi Strip for the Bushmen where they looked after them. I cannot believe they hunted Bushmen.”

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

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

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

Both men are quoted as “speaking reluctantly.”

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

He said he had recommended no disciplinary action.

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

He added that the SADF was “only too willing” to investigate the allegations and suggested that anyone with information about the alleged hunt should contact the SADF’s director of police services, Colonel G van den Raad, at (012) 313-8437.

In August last year Mr Derners was cashiered out of the army — under a regulation that had nothing to do with the alleged Bushman hunt.
Fire guts house ‘hit by soldiers, teargas’

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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

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

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

Investigated

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

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

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

Shot twice

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

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

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

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

He said the soldiers, who are based in the chief’s kraal, should move out together with the local chieffness, Madipuwane Mothibalo.
New Armescor missile system

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

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

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

Development began in 1983 with Armescor's subsidiary Somchem - which specialises in the design and production of 'rocket' systems and warheads - as the prime contractor.

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

The rocket has a normal operating range of between 40m and 400m. The 102mm-calibre warhead is capable of penetrating armour plate with a thickness of more than 65mm.

Armescor spokesmen were unavailable to comment.
Army feeds storm-hit hospital

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

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

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

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

Now patients are eating courtesy of a military kitchen. But army cooks point out they are not getting regulations. Army food, but meals prepared according to doctors’ menus with

Thembha Hospital, the homeland’s largest, has 560 beds and 15 clinics. It has a staff of more than 300.

Superintendent Dr John Lingan was full of praise for the army. “Goodness knows how we would have managed without them.”
SADF linked to train attacks

By Motsiwa Moroke

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

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

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

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

The editor said yesterday that according to New Nation's sources, truckloads of material that would have incriminated certain people were being removed, and some of the people included in the hit squads were being evacuated from the Phalaborwa camp from where the SADF units operated.

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

The allegations were made by a claimed member of one of the SADF Special Forces units, Sergeant Felix Isakas Ndinembe - alias Bob Dickson - who claimed that much of the bloody township violence and the Reef train massacres had been planned and carried out by "Special Forces of the SADF."

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

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

He also claimed that:
- Operatives who attacked trains were first given urban training at the Phakalane camp, and given an assortment of weapons including AK-47 rifles and pangas.
- During training, his colleagues had worn red headbands and had been balled by this.
- When the ANC, SAPC and PAC were armed, army officers said that although the organisations were un-banned, the war against them would continue.

Not told that we would now have to fight a different kind of war," Mr Ndinembe said.

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

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

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

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

Police want facts on train killings

From Page 1

"Operatives in the 'Third Force' are known to occupy legitimate positions in above-board structures in State departments, private institutions and private companies," SADF sources say that when the Civil Co-operation Bureau was dismantled, its members immediately took up overt positions in the army.

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

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

"His SADF number was 85/16892FD and he was stationed at Phalaborwa. He returned signed from the army on January 31," New Nation said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privilege

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

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

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

The inquiry recommended that no action be taken against those involved. - Sowetan Correspondent
Bushmen 'hunt'.
Ex. officer won't say

Staff Reporters

A FORMER army officer, Mr Manie Dempers, yesterday declined to confirm or deny allegations that SADF officers hunted down and shot dead 22 Bushmen in southern Angola in 1979.

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

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

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

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

No record

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

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

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

Asked if the SADF would try to track down, Colonel Van der Wall, an interview Mr Dempers, he replied: "We first want to speak to the newspaper's informant."
Editor to name 'SADF men' in train massacre

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The senior officer recently headed police investigations into the murder of Congress of Traditional Leaders president Chief Mhlaba Maphumulo and ANC lawyer Mr Mbele Mlengeni.

He was also appointed to investigate the massacre of 28 Soweto squatters in May, and was chief investigating officer in the Harms Commission into alleged political murders.
Police investigations into inter-ethnic violence had been unsatisfactory, and New Nation newspaper wanted police to promise, they would act on information implicating the SADF in such violence, editor Zwelakhe Sisulu said yesterday.

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

The general will be investigating allegations that members of an SADF special unit murdered civilians and attacked commuters, including such attacks as the one on the "nykeleza" train on September 18, in which 25 were killed.

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

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

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

On July 10 the Rooi Els local council brought a second application for an order compelling Overberg RSC to hand over the documents. The court case brought earlier this year — to review Somchem’s presence on the land — could not proceed because of the non-delivery of the documents, the court was told.

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

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

Mr Guschen said yesterday that no documents had been filed at court or delivered to his office.
Soldiers teargassed house, SADF admits

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

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

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

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

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

The soldiers have been accused of waging a reign of terror in the village, where a man was shot dead on New Year’s Eve and another shot in the leg on May 1 this year.

The latter, Mr Lesetja Philip Madza (32), had his leg amputated as a result of the shooting.

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

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

The two are to meet again today.
Cops hit out over violence

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

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

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

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

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

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

Van der Westhuizen expressed concern at the incidents.

Supply evidence

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

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

In reaction, Sisulu said the police statement "doesn't make sense."

-Sapa
Armscor making guns for Arabs

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

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

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

These cannons are capable of firing projectiles over a range of more than 39km, further than most similar big guns manufactured abroad.

Armscor designed the 46-ton G6 to work in combat with the Roukat armoured car and the Ratel armoured infantry fighting vehicle.

The latest World Defence Almanac reports that the SADF is equipped with more than 40 G6s and more than 90 G6s with more to be delivered. The Almanac says the UAE had 20 155mm cannons.

It reported that Iraq had been supplied with at least 155 G6s.

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

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

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

Armscor spokesmen also declined to answer questions about the radar unit.
Editor Sisulu seeks urgent probe

By Motsiwa Mokae and Sapa

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

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

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

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

General van der Westhuizen and other police officers held talks with Mr Sisulu and deputy editor Gabu Tugwana.

The newspaper sourced its information on SADF complicity to a claimed former Special Forces unit member.

Sergeant Felix Issas Ndimene, who had since been handed over to Soldiers of Peace, Mr Sisulu said.

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

Mr Sisulu yesterday offered the SABC the video tape for screening.

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

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

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

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

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

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

He also agreed that police could interview Mr Ndimene, and that sensitive information be supplied to the police a day or two before it was published in the media.
LONDON — Armscor executive chairman Johan van Vuuren believes the "new world order" advocated by the US government could adversely affect South Africa's "ascent on the international arms market," says Jane's Defence Weekly.

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

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

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

"After all, South Africa is well-placed to move into the marketplace as the world's attitude to the country changes," he says.
SABC not yet decided on video

THE SABC is in possession of a video recording of an extensive interview with Sergeant Felix Isaacs Ndumene. Ndumene, who claimed he was a former South African Defence Force Special Forces unit operative, gave detailed accounts of alleged SADF involvement in violence on the Reef.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sisulu said yesterday: "We believe it is within the public's interest that the SABC screen this video and so let the public judge for themselves."
SADF's "hand" in Crossroads violence

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

By REHANA ROSSOUW

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

And the chairperson of the ANC branch in Crossroads, Mr Jeffrey Nongwe, claimed that he was approached by a senior member of the riot unit who promised police protection if he organised his supporters to launch an attack on the town clerk of Crossroads.

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

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

Residents point to the South African Defence Force and the police taking sides in the conflict, and fear that the security forces could play a similar role in the violence as they are alleged to have done in the Transvaal.

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

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

The houses had been promised to Nongwe's supporters by the town clerk of Crossroads, Mr Ricky Schellhase, but had been occupied illegally by other squatters before they moved in.

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

Nongwe told SOUTH on Wednesday that no action was taken to force the illegal tenants out of the houses, and the SADF moved into the Unathi area more than a year ago when the conflict began.

• TURN TO PAGE 3
SADF's 'hand' in Xroads violence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Active

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

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

When the youths attack us, the SADF shoot tear gas at us to give them a chance to move among the shacks. "But they do nothing to support us when we are attacked."

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

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

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

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

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

"I heard my people shouting that the Unathi youth and the soldiers were throwing petrol bombs," Zuluwe said in an affidavit. "I shouted at the soldiers that they take papers from Unathi and they won't get it from our side.

"The troops then pointed their guns at me."

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

"The people of Crossroads are not the enemy of the South African Defence Force," he said.
More than 60 killed since silent Jikeleza death ride

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

A group of people travelling together were not talking among themselves. Even railway detectives in private clothes have something to say as they move about. "They had guns and pangas and long knives and they were shouting 'Viva! Viva!' as they came forward stabbing and killing their guests"

On September 18, a gang of pangas-wielding men attacked passengers on a train between two Weer Rand stations injuring six people, one severely. A police spokesman could not say who the attackers were.

The killers struck again in June this year, and the Swazi offered a reward of R50,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for killing seven people on a Vereeniging train bound for Johannesburg on June 26. The killings happened when the train pulled out of Kiplawn station at 5:45am. The attack was thought to have been carried out by Inkatha supporters in retaliation for the stabbing of one of their members the previous day.
Woman dies as train attackers strike again

Merciless train attackers, whose brutal and unprovoked rampages on Reef commuter trains have claimed more than 50 lives since last September, struck again last night killing one woman and injuring 14.

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

Passengers were shot, hacked and battered.

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

The attack came as the SADF vehemently denied a claim that members of its Special Forces were behind attacks including the September 1990 train massacre which claimed 25 lives.

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

Describing the latest atrocity, Lieutenant-Colonel Temes Haigrn of the Soweto police said a large group of attackers boarded a train at MNNM hospital station.

The attack started between this station and Phomolong station at about 4.45 pm.

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

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

The attackers suddenly started hurling at the commuters with pangas and other weapons.

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

Eight men and six women were taken to the Baragwanath Hospital.

Nne are in a serious condition.

Colonel Haigrn appealed to witnesses to come forward so identification kits could be compiled.

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

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

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

Sergeant Ndumene has demanded indemnity from President de Klerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anyone who can help police is asked to telephone (011) 980-6312 during all hours of the day. Captain Okhe Vermaak is the investigating officer.
The scourge that haunts our trains

Trains have been target of political thugs in the Reef. Since September last year, more than 80 black commuters have been shot, stabbed or hacked to death.

of attackers boarded a train at Mmabatho station.

"Although we have many commuters around the clock it is impossible to search every commuter for weapons when there are hundreds of people in rush hour," Hailyns said.

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

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

The injured were taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

The latest attack came amid controversy over the identity of attackers following claims in the New Nation by Felix Isaacs Ndimele, who alleges he was a sergeant in an SAPS special unit which carried out a number of Reef train attacks.

Video

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

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

Ndimele has demanded indemnity from President PW de Klerk.

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

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

"He is in SOP's care and only one person knows where he is," Coppola said.

"The sergeant refuses to speak to anyone, including the media and the police investigating team," Coppola said.

He said Ndimele had refused to see Major-General Ronne van der Westhuizen, who is investigating the sergeant's claims.

The SAPD has rejected Ndimele's allegations that 5 Reece was involved in attacks against civilians as "totally wrong and out of context".

Diplomats

The reports are lies - 5 Reece is a professional unit and does not operate like that," said SADF public relations director Commandant Rian Louw.

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

Diplomats in Pretoria were briefed on Wednesday on allegations of SAPD involvement in township violence by Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Capt. Craig Kotze and a colonel in charge of the special investigations team into violence, particularly violence on trains.

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

Arrested

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

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

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

Three men were arrested and three firearms, believed to be used in the attack on a couch full of praying people in Soweto, were confiscated.
SADF unit cannot talk to the Press

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

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

All media enquiries about 5 Recce and other special units should be made through the SADF's public relations department, said Louw.

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

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

"The reports are all lies. Five Recce is a professional unit and does not operate in that way," said Louw - Sowetan Correspondent.
No. R. 1699

Determination of Amounts for the Purposes of the Military Pensions Act, 1976

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

(1) with effect from 1 July 1991—
(a) for the purposes of formula I as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor A of the said formula shall represent the following:

(i) R22 104.84 in the case of a member who can prove to the satisfaction of the Director-General that he is in the possession of at least a three-year bachelor’s degree or any other qualification which the Director-General regards as equivalent to the said qualification;

(ii) R16 729.32 in the case of a member who can prove to the satisfaction of the Director-General that he is in the possession of a matriculation certificate or any other qualification which the Director-General regards as equivalent to the said qualification; and

(iii) R13 504.08 in all other cases;
(b) for the purposes of formula II, as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor C of the said formula shall represent the amounts of R2 210.52, R2 230.56 and R2 250.72 respectively for (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

No. R. 2699

Bepaling van Bedrae vir Doeleindes van Die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976

1 Die Minister van Finansies het kragtens die bepavings van artikel 1 van die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet No. 84 van 1976), saamgelees met artikel 3 (2) van die Wet, bepaal dat—

(1) met ingang van 1 Julie 1991—
(a) vir doeleindes van formule I, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet, faktor A van bedoelde formule die volgende bedrae voorstel:

(i) R22 104.84 in die geval van ‘n lid wat tot tevredeheid van die Direkteur-generaal bewys lewer dat hy oor minstens ‘n driejarige baccalaureusgraad beskik of oor enige ander kwalifikasie wat die Direkteur-generaal as gelykwardevig daarmee beskou;

(ii) R16 729.32 in die geval van ‘n lid wat tot tevredeheid van die Direkteur-generaal bewys lewer dat hy oor ‘n matrikulasiessertifikaat beskik of oor enige ander kwalifikasie wat die Direkteur-generaal as gelykwardevig daarmee beskou, en

(iii) R13 504.08 in alle ander gevalle;
(b) vir doeleindes van formule II, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van gemelde Wet, faktor C van bedoelde formule onderskeidelik die bedreë van R2 210.52, R2 230.56 en R2 250.72 vir (a) (i), (ii) en (iii) hierbo voorstel.
2. In this notice any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in section 1 of the said Act, shall bear such meaning (L5).


B. J. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Finance.

No. R. 1715 26 July 1991

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS (No. MR 86)

Under section 120 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, the regulations published in Government Notice No. R 1770 of 5 October 1973 are amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

SCHEDULE

By the substitution for paragraphs 108 01-06, 108 02-02, 108 02 04 (2), 108.02.09 and 108 02 11 of the First Schedule with the following paragraphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108 01 06</td>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 07.45 to 12.30 and 13.15 to 16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 02</td>
<td>All distinct offices (except Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Richards Bay, Mpumalanga, Lebombo, Beulah Bridge, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay and customs and excise airports) (a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 08.00 to 12.30 and 13.30 to 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 04 (2)</td>
<td>Airfreight depot (H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth) (a) For the acceptance of bills of entry, for the receipt of duties and other revenue and other business</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 08.00 to 12.15 and 13.15 to 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 09</td>
<td>Lebombo (a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 08.00 to 12.15 and 13.15 to 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 11</td>
<td>Stellenbosch (a) For the acceptance of bills of entry (except bills of entry for export and removal in bond) and for the receipt of duties and other revenue (b) For the acceptance of bills of entry for export and removal in bond</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 07.45 to 12.30 and 13.15 to 16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 04 (2)</td>
<td>Lugvragdepot (H F Verwoerdlug- hawe, Port Elizabeth) (a) For the acceptance of bills of entry, for the receipt of duties and other revenue and other business</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 08.00 to 12.15 and 13.15 to 15.00</td>
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Notes — 1. The official hours of attendance and the hours of business for the distinct office Stellenbosch are amended,
2. the official hours of business for the airfreight depot H F Verwoerd Airport, Port Elizabeth, are amended; and
3. Komstspoort is substituted by Lebombo since Lebombo is the appointed place.

BYLAE

Deur die vervanging van paragrawe 108 01 06, 108 02 02, 108 02 04 (2), 108 02 09 en 108 02 11 van die Eerste Bylae met die volgende paragrawe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
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<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108 01 06</td>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>Maandag tot Vrydag 07.45 tot 12.30 en 13.15 tot 16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 02</td>
<td>Alle distrikantore (uitgesonderd Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Richardsbaai, Mpu- malanga, Lebombo, Beulah Bridge, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay en doene- en aksynswagewaes) (a) Vir die aanname van klantsaakbare (uitge- sonderd klantsaakbare wat uitvoer en ver- voer onder waarborg) en vir die ontvangs van regte en ander inkomste</td>
<td>Maandag tot Vrydag 08.00 tot 12.30 en 13.30 tot 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 02 04 (2)</td>
<td>Lugvragdepot (H F Verwoerdlug- hawe, Port Elizabeth) (a) Vir die aanname van klantsaakbare, vr die ontvangs van regte en ander inkomste en ander sake</td>
<td>Maandag tot Vrydag 08.00 tot 12.15 en 13.15 tot 15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commencement

3. These regulations shall come into operation as follows.

(a) in respect of Act No. 112 of 1991, on expiry of one month from date of publication hereof, or on the date of commencement of Act No. 112 of 1991, whichever shall be the later; and

(b) in respect of Act No. 113 of 1991, on expiry of one month from date of publication hereof, or on the date of commencement of Act No. 113 of 1991, whichever shall be the later.

Inwerkingtreding

3. Hierdie regulasies tree as volg in werking—

(a) ten opsigte van Wet No. 112 van 1991, by vers-

tryk van een maand vanaf datum van publikasie

hiervan, of op die datum van inwerkingtreding van

Wet No. 113 van 1991, wat ook al die laatste is; en

(b) ten opsigte van Wet No. 113 van 1991, by vers-

tryk van een maand vanaf datum van publikasie

hiervan, of op die datum van inwerkingtreding van Wet

No. 113 van 1991, wat ook al die laatste is.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 1721 26 July 1991

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

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87, read with section 16 (2), of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE


(a) by the substitution in regulations 2 and 6 for the expression “Minister” of the expression “Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for that purpose”;

(b) by the deletion of regulation 5; and

(c) by the substitution in regulations 7 and 37 for the expression “Minister” where it appears in the first time in the said regulations of the expression “Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for that purpose”, and by the substitution for the expression “Minister” where it appears for the second time in the said regulations of the expression “Chief of the SA Defence Force or the said officer”.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 1721 26 Julie 1991

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

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87, saamgeleë met artikel 16 (2), van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylæe uitgevaarigd.

BYLÆE

1 Hoofstuk XVI van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weerbag en die Reserwe soos afgekondig deur Goewermentskennigsworth No. R. 2527 van 15 Desember 1988 word hierby soos volg gewysig—

(a) deur in regulasies 2 en 6 die uitdrukking “Minis-

ter” deur die uitdrukking “Hoof van die SA Weerbag of

’n offiser wat hy vir die doel aangewys het” te vervang;

(b) deur regulasie 5 te skrap; en

(c) deur in regulasies 7 en 37 die uitdrukking “Minis-

ter” waar dit die eerste keer in gemelde regulasie voorkom, deur die uitdrukking “Hoof van die SA Weerbag of

’n offiser wat hy vir die doel aangewys het” te vervang, en die uitdrukking “Minister” waar dit die tweede keer in gemelde regulasie voorkom, deur die uitdruk-

king “Hoof van die SA Weerbag of bedoelde offiser” te vervang.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 1722 26 July 1991

AMENDMENT TO THE CADET CORPS REGULATIONS

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE


“89 The officer commanding every command shall keep a Cadet Grant Account into which shall be paid annually from moneys appropriated for the purpose, an amount as determined from time to time by the Chief of the SA Defence Force, from which expenses in connection with the following may be paid—”.

2. This regulation comes into operation on 1 April 1991.

BYLÆE


afgaan deur die volgende woorde te vervang:

“89 Die bevelvoerder van elke kommando hou ‘n kadettoekenningsrekening waarin jaarlikse, uit geldige wet vir die doel bewiig word, ‘n bedrag soos deur die Hoof van SA Weerbag van tyd tot tyd bepaal, inbetaal word, waaruit uitgawes in verband met die volgende betaal kon word”—.

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

The Minister of Defence has, in terms of section 87 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), promulgated the regulations in the Schedule:

SCHEDULE

Amendment of Chapter V of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve


“(iv) “household” means—
(a) the wife of a member;
(b) the husband of a married female member who is necessarily the only breadwinner of her family, on account of her spouse’s—
(i) permanent medical disablement preventing his remunerative employment; and
(ii) income, from any source, not exceeding the amount contemplated in paragraph (d);
(c) a necessarily dependant child of a member who is bona fide resident with the member— Provided that if such child studies at an institution for post-school education, excluding a non-resident educational institution, whether intramurally or extramurally, he may be deemed to be a member of the household, but only—
(i) if he did not take up any permanent full-time employment (including any type of vocational training to which remuneration is attached) after leaving school, excluding initial military service which he had to undergo after leaving school, as well as training or service in terms of Chapter X of these regulations and voluntary full-time military service which he rendered in a temporary capacity up to a maximum of 12 months without a break after his initial military service and/or work during vacations or temporary full-time employment which he had taken up between—
(aa) leaving school and the commencement of the academic year; or
(bb) leaving school and the commencement of such military service; and/or
(cc) the completion of such military service and the commencement of the academic year, and had commenced his studies at such an institution at the commencement of the academic year following the completion of his schooling or military service; and
(ii) until—
(aa) he attains the minimum post-school qualification (or minimum combination of post-school qualifications which may include a post-graduate course up to a maximum of one year) at one or more residential post-school educational institutions which will enable him to take up employment in the field of study for which he originally intended to qualify himself, or

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALCHEMENE REGULASIEN VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERVE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die regulasië in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Wysiging van Hoofstuk V van die Algemene Regulasië vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve


“(v) “huis-houding”—
(a) die vrou van 'n lid; en/of
(b) die man van 'n getroude vroulike lid wat noodsaaklik die enigste broodwinner van haar gesin is, omrede haar man—
(i) permanent medies ongeskik is om 'n basiedigde betrekking te bekom; en
(ii) se inkomste, uit ene bron, nie die bedrag te bowe gaan wat in paragraaf (d) bedoel word nie,
(c) 'n noodsaaklike lid nie-selfonderhoudende kind van 'n lid wat bona fide by die lid inwoon; Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige kind volledig aan 'n naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigting studeer, hetsy binnehuurs of buutennuurs, maar uitgesluit aan 'n nie-residentlike opvoedkundige inrigting, hy of sy verhoog nooit van die huishouding te wees, dog sieg—
(i) indien hy na skoolverlate geen permanente volhydse betrekking (met inbegrip van enige vorm van beroepsopleiding waarop beslissing verbonde is) aanvaar het nie, uitgesonderd aanvanklike ononderbroken militêre diens in sulke opleiding of diens ingevolge Hoofstuk X van hierdie regulasië asook vrywillige volhydse militêre diens in 'n tydelike hoedangheid sonder onderbreking na sy aanvanklike ononderbroekte diensplan tot 'n maksimum van 12 maande wat hy na skoolverlate verval het en/of vakansiewerk of 'n tydelike volhydse betrekking wat hy aanvaar het tussen—
(aa) skoolverlate en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar; of
(bb) skoolverlate en die aanvang van sodanige militêre diens, en/of
(cc) die voltooiing van sodanige militêre diens en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar, en hy by die aanvang van die akademiese jaar wat volg op die voltooiing van sy skoolopleiding of militêre diens met sy studies aan sodanige inrigting begin het, en
(ii) totdat—
(aa) hy die minimum naskoolse kwalifikasie (of minimum kombinasie van naskoolse kwalifikasies wat 'n voltydse nagraadse kursus of 'n maksimum van een jaar kan insluit), aan een of meer residensiële naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigtings verwerf wat hom in staat sal stel om 'n betrekking te aanvaar in die studiengryp waarmee hy aanvanklik wou bekwaam,
(bb) the normal duration of the course, as prescribed by the institution concerned, plus one academic year, expires, if it takes him longer than such prescribed period to attain the relevant qualification as a result of poor academic performance, or

(cc) he discontinues the relevant course of study, or

(dd) he changes his course of study and his total duration of study exceeds the normal duration of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb), plus one academic year,

whichever of the abovementioned events occurs first. Provided that if he during course of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb) has to interrupt his studies temporarily on account of medical reasons beyond his control with a view of resuming it later, he may with the authorisation of the Chief of the SA Defence Force (CSP) again be acknowledged as a dependent in respect of the remaining portion of his course of study as contemplated in the said subparagraph; or

(d) a relative of a member who is permanently resident with and necessarily dependent of him and whose income, from any source, does not exceed the sum of—

(i) the appropriate maximum basic social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—

(aa) the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act No. 37 of 1973), by—

the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or

the Minister of Internal Affairs in respect of Indians,

or

the Minister of Co-operation and Development in respect of Blacks; or

(bb) the various Acts on Social Pensions by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Coloureds, plus

(ii) the maximum allowance for a war veteran to whom a social pension has been awarded, plus

(iii) the maximum allowance paid to a person as a result of a late application for a social pension.

and if the relative concerned is a social pensioner, then any allowances other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) above, which he may receive in terms of the relevant regulations referred to above, eg an attendant's allowance, should be ignored for the purposes of this paragraph. Provided that where two relatives so reside with him and are dependent on him and where the one relative would normally have been a dependent of the other relative, for instance a father and a mother, both such relatives may be regarded as members of his household only if half of their joint income, from any source, does not exceed the sum of the maximum basic social pension in question and the allowances contemplated in paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, and

(e) not more than two servants (including nursemaids) employed in a full-time capacity by the member (bb) die normale voorgeskrewe studietydperk, soos vir bedoelde studierating deur die betrokke inrigting voorgeskryf, plus een akademiese jaar, verstryk, indien hy as gevolg van swak akademiese prestasies langer as bedoelde studietydperk sou neem om die betrokke kwalifikasies te verwerf, of

(cc) hy die betrokke studiekursus staak; of

(dd) hy van studierating verander en sy totale studietydperk die normale studietydperk soos in subregulase (bb) bedoel, plus een akademiese jaar, oorskry, watter een van genoemde vier gebeure okaal eerste plaasvind. Met dié verandering dat indien hy gedurende sy studietydperk soos bedoel in subparagraaf (bb) om mediese redes buite sy beheer sy studies tydelik moet onderbreek met die oog daarop om dit later weer te hervat, kan hy met die goedkeuring van die Hoof van die SAW (HSP) weer as afhanklike erken word vir de oorblywende gedeelte van sy studietydperk soos in gemelde subparagraaf bedoel, en/of

(d) 'n familielid van 'n lid wat permanent by hom inwon en noodsaaklikkerwy's van hom afhanklik is en we se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van—

(i) die toespaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by regulasies uitgeoefend kragtens—

(aa) die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet No. 37 van 1973), deur—

die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes; of

die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede ten opsigte van Indiërs, of

die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling ten opsigte van Swartes, of

(bb) die verskillende Wette op Maatskaplike Pensioene deur die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Koloureds; plus

(ii) die maksimum toelae van 'n oudstryder aan wie 'n maatskaplike pensioen toegeskry het, plus

(iii) die maksimum toelae wat as gevolg van 'n laat aansoek om 'n maatskaplike pensioen aan 'n persoon betaal word,

en as die betrokke familielid 'n maatskaplike pensioenrekker is, moet enige ander toelae as dié in subparagraaf (ii) en (iii) hierbo genoem, wat hy kragtens die toespaslike regulasies hierbo bedoel, mag ontvang, byvoorbeeld 'n oppasserstoelae, vir die doelendes van hierdie paragraaf gegeneer en word. Met dié verandering dat waar twee familielde alsby hom inwoon en van hom afhanklik is en dié een familielid normaalweg 'n afhanklike van die ander familielde sou wees, byvoorbeeld 'n vader en 'n moeder, albei sodanige familielde gegee kan word lede van die huishouding te wys soos die helfte van hulle gesamentlike inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van die toespaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen en die toelae in subparagraaf (i) tot (iii) hierbo bedoel; asook

(e) hoogstens twee bediendes (met inbegrip van kinderoppassers) wat in 'n vollydse hoedings by die lid in diens is
Amendments to Chapter XV of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve


a. by the substitution for the definitions of "child" and "dependant" in regulation 1 (1) of the Regulations of the following definitions:

"child" shall, in relation to a member of the Permanent Force or a member of the Fund, means a child as contemplated in regulation 14 (1) (d);

"dependant" means the wife, husband and child of a member of the Permanent Force or the Fund to whom treatment, services and articles referred to in Part II of this chapter, shall, in terms of regulation 14 or 19 be provided;

b. by the substitution for subregulation (1) of regulation 14 of the Regulations of the following subregulation:

"(1) The treatment, services and articles contemplated in this chapter, shall, subject to subregulation (2) up to (6) be provided to—

(a) a married or unmarried male or female member of the Permanent Force,

(b) the wife of a married male member of the Permanent Force,

(c) the husband of a married female member who is necessarily the only breadwinner of her family, on account of her spouse's—

(i) permanent medical disablement preventing his remunerative employment, and

(ii) income, from any source, not exceeding the total amount of—

(aa) the appropriate maximum basic social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—


the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or

the Minister of Internal Affairs in respect of Indians, or

the Minister of Co-operation and Development in respect of Blacks, or

the various Acts on Social Pensions by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions in respect of Coloureds; plus

(bb) the maximum allowance for a war veteran to whom a social pension has been awarded. plus

(cc) the maximum allowance paid to a person as a result of a late application for a social pension and if the husband concerned is a social pensioner,

any allowances other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) above, which he may receive in terms of the relevant regulations referred to above, eg an attendant's allowance, should be ignored for the purposes of this paragraph.

Wysiging van Hoofstuk XV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserve


a. deur die woordskrywings van "afhanklike" en "kind" in regulasie 1 (1) van die Regulasies deur die volgende woordskrywings te vervang:

"afhanklike" die vrou, man en kind van 'n lid van die Staande Mag of van 'n lid van die Fonds aan wie kragtens regulasies 14 en 19 die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in Deel II van hierdie Hoofstuk bedoel, verskaf moet word,

"kind" met betrekking tot 'n lid van die Staande Mag en tot 'n lid van die Fonds 'n kind soos in regulasie 14 (1) (d) bedoel; en

b. deur subregulase (1) van regulasie 14 van die Regulasies deur die volgende subregulase te vervang:

"(1) Die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in hierdie hoofstuk bedoel word, moet behoudens subregulasies (2) tot en met (6), verskaf word aan—

(a) 'n getroude of ongetroude manlike of vroulike lid van die Staande Mag,

(b) die eggenote van 'n getroude manlike lid van die Staande Mag,

(c) die eggenoot van 'n getroude vroulike lid van die Staande Mag wat noodsaklikkerwys die enigste broodwinnaar van haar gesin is omrede haar man—

(i) permanent medies ongeskik is om 'n besoldigde betrekking te bekom, en

(ii) se inkomste uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die totaal van—

(aa) die toepaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens—

die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet No. 37 van 1973) deur—

die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes; of

die Minister van Binneilandse Aangeleenthede ten opsigte van Indiers; of

die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling ten opsigte van Swartes; of

die verskillende Wette op Maatskaplike Pensioene deur die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Kleurlinge, plus

(bb) die maksimum toelaes vir 'n oudstryder aan wie 'n maatskaplike pensioen toegeneem word, plus

(cc) die maksimum toelaes wat as gevolg van 'n laat aanvraag om 'n maatskaplike pensioen aan 'n persoon betaal word, en as die man 'n maatskaplike pensioentrakter is,

moet enige toelaes as die in subparagraaf (ii) en (iii) hierbo genoem, wat hy kragtens die toepaslike regulasies herbo bedoel, mag ontvang, byvoorbeeld 'n oppositeroelaes, vir die doeleindes van hierdie para- graaf g ignoreer word,
(d) a necessarily dependent child of a member including a necessarily dependent child of a female member with a husband as contemplated in paragraph (c), who is bona fide resident with the member:

Provided that if such child studies at an institution for post-school education, excluding a non-resident educational institution, whether intramurally or extramurally, he may be deemed to be a member of the household, but only—

(i) if he did not take up any permanent full-time employment (including any type of vocational training to which remuneration is attached) after leaving school, excluding initial military service which he had to undergo after leaving school, as well as training or service in terms of Chapter X of these regulations and voluntary full-time military service which he rendered in a temporary capacity up to a maximum of 12 months without a break after his initial military service and/or work during vacations or temporary full-time employment which he had taken up between—

(aa) leaving school and the commencement of the academic year; or

(bb) leaving school and the commencement of such military service, and/or

(cc) the completion of such military service and the commencement of the academic year,

and had commenced his studies at such institution at the commencement of the academic year following the completion of his schooling or military service, and

(ii) until—

(aa) he attains the minimum post-school qualification (or minimum combination of post-school qualifications which may include a post-graduate course up to a maximum of one year) at one or more residential post-school educational institutions which will enable him to take up employment in the field of study for which he originally intended to qualify himself; or

(bb) the normal duration of the course, as prescribed by the institution concerned, plus one academic year, expires, if it take him longer than such prescribed period to attain the relevant qualification as a result of poor academic performance; or

(cc) he discontinues the relevant course of study, or

(dd) he changes his course of study and his total duration of study exceeds the normal duration of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb), plus one academic year,

whichever of the above-mentioned events occurs first:

Provided that if he during his course of study contemplated in subparagraph (bb) has to interrupt his studies temporarily on account of medical reasons beyond his control with a view of resuming it later, he may with the authorisation of the Chief of the SA Defence Force (CSP) again be acknowledged as a dependant in respect of the remaining portion of his course of study as contemplated in the said subparagraph, and

(c) by the deletion of subregulation (7) of regulation 14 of the Regulations.

(d) 'n noodsaaklik energee nie-selfonderhouende kind van die lid (insluitende 'n noodsaaklik energee nie-selfonderhouende kind van 'n vroulike lid met 'n man soos in paragraaf (c) bedoel) wat bona fide by die lid inwoon: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige kind voltyds aan 'n naskoolse opvoedkundige innting studeer, heisy binnemuru of buitemuru, maar uitgesluit aan 'n nie-resendensiale opvoedkundige innting, die behandeling, dienste en artikels wat in hierdie Hoofstuk bedoel word aan hom verskaf kan word, maar slegs—

(i) indien hy na skoolverlating geen permanente voltydse betrekking (met inbegrip van enige vorm van beroepsopleiding waaraan besoldiging verbode is) aanvaar het nie, uitgesonderd aanvanklike ononder- brokke militêre diens insluitend opleiding of diens ingevoeg Hoofstuk X van hierdie regulasies asook vry- wilige voltydse militêre diens in 'n tydelike hoedanigheid sonder onderbreking na sy aanvanklike diensplig tot 'n maksimum van 12 maande wat hy na skoolverlating verry het en/of vakansiewerks of 'n tydelike voltydse betrekking wat hy aanvaar het tussen—

(aa) skoolverlating en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar; en

(bb) skoolverlating en die aanvang van sodanige militêre diens, en/of

(cc) die voltooing van sodanige militêre diens en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar, en hy by die aanvang van die akademiese jaar wat volg op die voltooing van sy skoolopleiding of militêre diens, met sy studies aan sodanige innting begin het, en

(ii) totdat—

(aa) hy die minimum naskoolse kwalifikasie (of minimum kombinasie van naskoolse kwalifikasies wat 'n voltydse nagraadse kursus tot 'n maksimum van een jaar kan insluit), aan een of meer residensiële naskoolse opvoedkundige inntings verwerk wat hom in staat stel om 'n betrekking te aanvaar in die studie- nting waarin hy hom aanvanklik wou bekaam, of

(bb) die normale voorgeskrewe studietdyperk, soos vir bedoelde studieperk deur die betrokke innting voorgeskryf, plus een akademiese jaar, verstryk, indien hy as gevolg van swak akademiese prestasies langer as bedoelde studietdyperk sou neem om die betrokke kwalifikasies te verwerk; of

(cc) hy die betrokke studiekursus staak, of

(dd) hy van studieperk verander en sy totale studietdyperk die normale studietdyperk soos in subregulasie (bb) bedoel, plus een akademiese jaar, oorskry, watter een van genoemde vier gebeure ook al eerste plaasvind: Met dien verstande dat indien hy gedurende sy studietdyperk soos bedoel in subparagraaf (bb) om mediese redes buite sy beheer sy studies tydelik moet onderbreek met die oog daarop om dit later weer te hervar, kan hy met die goedkeuring van die Hoof van die SAW (HSP) weer as afhandlike erken word vir die oorblywende gedeelte van sy studietdyperk soos in gemoede subparagraaf bedoel, en

(c) deur subregulasie (7) van regulasies 14 van die Regulasies te skrap.
Blacks 'make better parabats.'  

LINDEN BRINS

THE SA Army's first group of black paratroopers recently completed training and proved they were better suited to being airborne soldiers than white troops who suffered from "TV-leg syndrome", a senior officer said yesterday.

Officer Commanding 4th Parachute Brigade Col McGill Alexander said preliminary investigations showed that young white men no longer displayed the same physical attributes as young white males 20 years ago.

"Fewer and fewer white paratrooper recruits have made the grade in recent years. Medics have identified problem areas with their feet and legs," said Alexander.

A "deficiency in lower anatomy development" was characteristic of the generation of whites which grew up watching TV and not spending as much time in outdoor activity as did older generations.

"In the military this is known as "TV-leg syndrome," he said.

One company, or about 138 black paratroopers, had recently qualified. Two more companies recently began training at 1 Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein.

Alexander said that in addition to not suffering from TV-leg syndrome, black recruits from rural areas were more adept at bush survival and understood rural social mores — essential when dealing with local people in a bush combat situation. Being able to speak black languages was also a benefit.
Ndimene was an army sergeant.

SADF confirms

By Thabo Leshilo

Sergeant Felix Isaac Ndimene, who claims that the Defence Force recruited foreign mercenaries who carried out attacks against Reef train commuters, was a member of the SADF – and that's official.

Replying to a query by The Star, public relations director Commandant A H Longy said "this is not true." He denied that Mr. Ndimene was a member. He said in fact, he resigned on January 31, 1991.

"What the SADF did was to deny outright the allegations he made based on hearsay."

The army had no intention of commenting further as the matter now a police case.

Sergeant Ndimene, who is in hiding, has demanded that President de Klerk indemnify him and guarantee his safety.

Soldiers of Peace, the organisation hiding him, said the sergeant would not speak to the media or the police investigating team before President de Klerk had met the demand.
It was a billion
says ex-agent

JOHANNESBURG. —
Funding of at least one-
billion rands was spent
by the South African gov-
ernment on its anti-
Swapo campaign in Na-
mibia and it managed to
manipulate the political
situation right under the
nose of the United Na-
tions.

This was asserted by former
SADF consultant, Ms Nico Basson,
at an international Press
conference yesterday.

"The South African govern-
ment didn't give a dam about
its international agreement
concerning Resolution 435," said Mr Basson. "I myself was
said R1 million in a year to
launch an anti-Swapp press
strategy under the code name
Operation Argo 309/1 of Janu-
ary 26 1989."

Approached for verification of
the operation, a Foreign Af-
fairs spokesman said, "Mr Bas-
son's very serious allegations
need thorough investigation
and we will not neglect to do
this. However, Minister Pik Bo-
thia does not want to comment
further on the funding issue
until the State President makes
his speech next week."

Mr Basson came forward in
March this year claiming to be
an undercover SADF agent
whose consultancy promoted the
image of the SADF.

I would say that the Demo-
cratic Turnhalle Alliance party
was funded 85 percent by the
South Africans and received
about R75 million. Other less
significant parties were funded
by front organisation, Namib
Foundation.

"The DTA is still getting
funds. Not as much as before
but enough to sustain them for
the next elections," he said.

Mr Basson said the SADF
played a major role in the Na-
mibian campaign and the For-
egn Affairs Department was
the next most involved. He
added that Military Intelli-
gen had infiltrated through-
out, even through the United
Nations Transitional Assis-
tance Group (Untag).

The former SADF major
claimed that the SADF was
aware that the Swapp 41
incursion was intended to be
peaceful but got permission
from the UN to intervene and
shot returning insurgents,
many of them in the back.

Mr Basson said some funding
was used for educating "white
battalions", disinformation
campaigns, researching the
attitude of voters, smear cam-
paigns against influential peo-
ple such as Namibian
newspaper editor Ms Gwen
Lister, Swapp lawyer Anton
Lubowski, Swapp leader Sam
Nujoya, and others.

"The SABC played a major
role in distorting radio broad-
casts from other countries such
as Moscow and broadcast its
own propaganda instead."

He said that three regions
of the SADF's clandestine Civil
Co-operative Bureau were in-
volved in Namibia including
Mozambican region under Ma-
jor Fret Botes and Namibian
region under Major Staal Buer-
gier.

Mr Basson, 35, says he did
his national service in 1975 and
went to Potchefstroom Univer-
sity between 1976 and 1979 be-
fore rejoined the SADF and as
strategist and lecturer in com-
munications.

He claims he created his
millionaire job for himself af-
after submitting a proposal to
General Kat Liebenberg. It
was accepted by General Jan-
nie Geldenhuys "with whom he
was close in 1986."

"But I became disillusioned
The government claimed inter-
nationally to have accepted
Resolution 435 but then I dis-
covered the DTA was a mas-
sive South African parastatal
structure.

"Then Anton Lubowski, who I
had become friendly with, was
killed."

He said he would expose
more if he was guaranteed
immunity from persecution by
State President F W de Klerk.

His aim, he said, was to have
a clean government so that
South Africa could get on with
the transition process without
any hidden agendas.

Mr Basson, who recently ini-
tiated the "Soldiers of Peace"
organisation, also claimed that
he knew of about 40 people in
the system who want to come
out with what they know, but
they're hesitating because
they're scared.

Mr Basson backed claims by
former SADF members Felix
Ndimele and Carlitos Jao-
Maria's that they had been
abducted across the border to
join the SADF.

He said the army recruited
people, especially youths, out-
side the country and they were
trained in game reserves. He
said they were then sent to spe-
cific areas to start paramili-
tary units, protect hostels and
start violence.

Mr Basson said he believed
there were people within the
system who now want to
change it and the SADF could
expect more bombs from ex-
soldiers.

An SADF spokesman said
from Pretoria of Mr Basson's
allegations, "The status of the
SADF is such that the force
does not react to rubbish."

Later, the spokesman added
"Mr Basson seems to be part of
an orchestrated campaign to
discredit the security forces of
South Africa, which are respon-
sible for stability, law and order.
His motives are open to ques-
tion."
Mudge-Pik fights ‘staged’

JOHANNESBURG — The SADF staged fights between South Africa’s Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and the leader of Namibia’s Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge in an attempt to show the DTA leader was anti-South African, disillusioned former defence force officer Mr Nico Basson alleged in Johannesburg yesterday.

At a press conference to outline government funding of political parties in Namibia in the run-up to the independence elections, Mr Basson said the SADF had been the main party in attempts to discredit Swapo.

The SADF spread a rumour that a Swapo incursion was planned for April 1 when it learnt Swapo soldiers would be trying to return to Namibia peacefully, until they got permission from the UN to intervene.

Stories about Swapo detention had been blown out of proportion to discredit the organisation. The campaign was so successful it brought down the party’s support from 80% to 50%, Mr Basson claimed.

The DTA had a total budget of R72 million of which the South African government provided R65 million. Mr Basson alleged.

A tersely worded statement from an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said about Mr Basson’s allegations: “The status of the SADF is such that the force does not react to rubbish.” — Sapa
**More army bombshells to come**

— Basson

**PAT DEVEREAUX**

FORMER Defence Force major Nico Basson, who recently initiated the "Soldiers of Peace" organisation, yesterday claimed that he knew of about 40 people in the system who wanted to come out with what they knew, but they were hesitating because they're scared.

Mr Basson backed renegade former SADF members Felix Ndumene and Carlitos Joao Mara's claims that they were abducted from Mozambique and forced to join the SADF.

The two men also allege that soldiers were implicated in train massacres and other "black-on-black" incidents. Violence blamed on the so-called "third force".

**Training**

Mr Basson said that the army recruited people, especially youths, outside the country trained them in game reserves.

They were then sent to start paramilitary units, protect hostels and start violence. Youths were also trained to destabilise communities.

He said there were people within the system who now wanted change and the SADF could expect more bombshells from ex-soldiers.

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**Ammunition**

Economists also feel the scandal could get anti-apartheid campaigners in the US ammunition to block expected moves by President F W de Klerk to repair the damage.

Uncertainty is particularly strong on South Africa's long-awaited first loan issue on overseas markets since its 1985 debt moratorium, which was expected over the next few weeks but could now be delayed.

The Amendment compels the US to veto international Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

There has been speculation that President Bush would campaign the scrapping of the called for renewed South African access to international capital markets at its London summit.

South African Chamber of Business executive director Raymond Fourie said the chamber would respond to the scandal once Mr de Klerk had issued his statement next Tuesday.
Pik Botha confessed to block me - Basson

BY DESMOND BLOW

FORMER SADF intelligence major Neo Basson believes Foreign Minister Pik Botha confessed to having financially assisted opposition parties in the Namibian elections because he (Basson) was about to "reveal the figures."

Botha admitted the South African Government spent R100-million on seven anti-Swapp parties.

Basson produced a DTA trial balance statement for June 1989 which revealed that it had received a donation of R29.7-million for the month of June from the State Treasury.

"In all the DTA was given R65-million in an attempt to get it to win the elections, alternatively that it become the official opposition."

Ignored 435

Basson said that, in his remarks, Botha ignored the Namibian settlement agreement and UN Resolution 435.

Senior Democratic Party spokesman Colin Eglin said "It's totally against the spirit of 435 and the concept that South Africa was occupying a neutral position during an election period."

Eglin said the Namibian funding was less serious than the Inkatha scandal, and called for the South African government's secret accounts to be opened to scrutiny.

Basson believes the slash fund admitted to by President FW de Klerk is over R270-million and was being used to create internal unrest and division.

He said his experience in Namibia was a pattern which seemed to be followed in South Africa by the support of Inkatha and the Inkatha union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa).

It also made plausible claims by General Hans Holomisa that the South Africa security forces were responsible for unrest in the Transkei.

Holomisa said millions of rand were being spent on "front" commercial companies through which money was laundered to secret projects.

In Windhoek, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge said the revelation on Thursday that South Africa contributed to the DTA's election campaign "believes me and the DTA of the burden of having to keep something secret which to our thinking need not have been kept secret."

"Many countries and organisations support political parties openly," Mudge said.

"The DTA refuses to apologise for receiving financial support from donors wherever they might be."

Light on Lubowski

A spokesman for the Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit Squads, Hannes Senealki, said Botha's admission about giving R100-million to Swapp's opponents in their first general election had added a new dimension to the assassination of Advocate Anton Lubowski.

He said it explained De Klerk's persistent refusal to have the assassination investigated by a judicial commission of inquiry.

On Friday the Weekly Mail claimed Law and Order Minister Adrian Vilok lied when he said on TV last Sunday that "each and every" cent of taxpayers' money had been accounted for.

The newspaper said they had secret police documents which showed Vilok had been so worried about money given to Uwusa that he asked for an internal inquiry.

Said Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber. "This inquiry found Uwusa had not even kept any books, had no financial records and was unable to account for any of the funds given to them."

Other revelations in the Weekly Mail were:

- Five Inkatha men knew of the police funding for Inkatha and Uwusa.
- Uwusa was not only funded by the government, but was a joint project launched by the police and Inkatha, and
- ANC president Nelson Mandela's famous "throw your weapons in the sea" speech was impeded by the security police.
NEWS ROUND-UP

AWB's uniforms don't pass muster

THE SADF is to investigate the possibility that scores of AWB members are breaking the law by wearing official SADF issue military gear and insignia as part of their AWB uniforms.

This week the Witwatersrand AWB chief, "General" Johann "Hagar the Horrible" Thompson, 33, appeared in the Germiston magistrate's court on charges of public violence sporting SA Army Parachute Battalion wings on a khaki jacket which also bore a badge depicting the old Transvaal "Vorkeer" flag.

When approached for comment "General" Thompson claimed he was entitled to wear Parabat wings - but admitted he had not undergone official training.

"I trained in the bush to jump with some Bushmen I lived with on the border," he said, before hurriedly removing the jacket.

The SADF is in the process of establishing whether "General" Thompson is a bona fide member of the Parachute Brigade.

An SADF spokesman said "General" Thompson, as well as several other AWB supporters who gathered at the court daily this week, were breaching Article 115 of the Defence Act by wearing parachute wings and official SADF brown as part of their khaki and cerise AWB uniform.
SADF probes killings

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE SA Defence Force has launched an investigation into an illegal "hunt" which, an official inquiry into it — left 12 Bushmen dead. The matter emerged recently after 12 years when former SADF colonel Manie Dempers informed this week that Colonel G van den Raad, director of police services, had been ordered to probe reports that a group of officers massacred the Bushmen when they failed to find game on a hunt near their base in Angola.

An SADF spokesman said no further statements on the investigation would be made until it had been completed.
SADF probe 'Bushman hunt'

**Staff Reporter**

The SADF has launched an investigation into the alleged shooting of Bushmen in Angola in 1979 after a newspaper informant did not come forward, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

This follows recent reports of revelations by cashed-up army colonel Mr. Hottot van der Wall, who has investigated the alleged incident at the time and recommended that no disciplinary steps be taken.

The SADF last week appealed to the newspaper's informant to make a statement to the director of police services, Colonel G. van den Raad. However, he failed to do so.

- The matter is being investigated by the SADF rather than the police, because it involves military personnel and allegedly took place outside South Africa's borders.

The Military Discipline Code is also applicable in all criminal cases involving Defence Force members, barring capital crimes, inside South Africa.
By Thabo Leshilo

Claims of SADF atrocities on Reef train commuters were further proof that Inkatha had, over the years, been wrongly blamed for fanning violence, the organisation has claimed.

"On the basis of these latest revelations, it is safe to conclude there are other incidents where other organisations have carried out pseudo (military) operations in the name of the IFP," central committee member Musa Myeni said in an interview at the weekend.

Mr Myeni was responding to claims by former SADF member Sergeant Felix Dlamini that 5 Reconnaissance Unit had trained foreign mercenaries at its base at Phalaborwa and had used them to murder train commuters. According to Sergeant Dlamini, members of the SADF special unit wore red headbands and claimed to be Inkatha members when killing and maiming civilians.

SADF public relations director Commandant Rinus Louw has rejected the claims as "totally wrong and out of context".

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

He confirmed that Sergeant Dlamini had been a member of the SADF until he resigned on January 31.

More than 60 commuters have died after being stabbed, shot, hacked or hurled from moving trains since July last year.

People have blamed Inkatha "rooiodoeke" for the attacks, a charge the IFP has denied.

"Now we know that many claims have been made implicating security forces. Whether these are true or false is not for me to prove," Mr Myeni said.

Johannesburg.

Last week, three more people died and 17 were injured in renewed attacks on commuters.
Massacre account awaited

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Police are still waiting for former SADF member Sergeant Felix Ndimene to give his account of how soldiers were used to murder train commuters — as a police investigation into alleged SADF involvement hangs on his testimony.

Major-General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, coordinating a police investigation into the allegations, said yesterday there was no other evidence pointing to SADF collusion in the train massacres which have left 60 dead since September.

"Mr Ndimene was supposed to have come forward today, but Soldiers for Peace is keeping him away from us. As far as his newspaper statements are concerned, they appear to involve his overhearing conversations."
Axing came like a bolt from the blue

FOCUS

Sowetan Correspondent
DEFENCE Minister General
Magnus Malan and Law and
Order Minister Adriaan
Vlok were called suddenly to
Libertas, President FW de
Klerk's official residence, on
Sunday afternoon.

They had no inkling of what
De Klerk planned to tell them.
They had been very much part of
his team on Friday planning
together at a meeting at the Union
Buildings how to tackle his much-
awaited news conference on the
Inkathagate row

They had no idea they were
going to be key elements of that
strategy.

Demotion

There had been no suggestion
last week of demotion - Vlok, un-
der the most fire for the police
role in funding two Inkatha rallies
and the United Workers Union of
South Africa, had no signal from
the bush conference of Cabinet
ministers, deputy ministers and
provincial administrators last
Monday and Tuesday, that he was
about to be shifted.

To his aides, it was Vlok going
about business as usual with no
hint of dramatic moves around the
corner.

His aides judged him to be
'serious but confident' and
painstakingly helped him plan a
response on Tuesday to The
Weekly Mail accusation that he
had when he said on TV a few
days previously that every cent
spent on Uwessa had been ac-
counted for.

MAGNUS MALAN

Malan and Vlok apparently
met De Klerk separately after the
telephone calls on Sunday and did
not see each other at the Bryn-
tron mansion. It is not known
how many others involved in the
shuffle drove through the gates of
Libertas to hear their fates individu-
ally that afternoon.

Both of the outgoing security
ministers, who had become spe-
cific targets of repeated calls for
Government heads, kept their aw-
ful secrets until yesterday
afternoon - after attending a long-
thy State Security Council meet-
ing which discussed De Klerk's
forthcoming announcement.

They then told their staff
Vlok first informed police com-
misssioner General Johan van der
Merwe, his personal staff and then
the generals at police head-
quarters, Wachtshuis.

Asides to both men were
shocked. They thought their min-
isters were again about to weather
the storm. Both were veteran sur-
vivors. The officials did not
suspect that De Klerk was con-
templating axing their bosses.

Last night Malan, considered
by Government critics to be bur-
densome political baggage for De
Klerk and his reformist ways - a
relief of the old South Africa when
bureaucrats were unassailable in
Government, took his fate with
chin held high - and some
humour.

"I've beaten the Reds," he
said. "Now I join the Greens," he
quipped, anticipating his role as
the new Water Affairs and
Forestry chief.

The cause was always greater
than the person, noted the Defence
Minister of almost 11 years

"I have served the SA Defence
Force and Armscor over many
years to the best of my ability

"The military successes of the
SADF in the late '80s in southern
Angola paved the way for the
present political dispensation in
South Africa.

Malan said Armscor had,
through its achievements, guaran-
teed South Africa's political inde-
dependence through these stormy
years.

"I gave them everything in the
interests of security of all South
Africa's people. Now I've been
called to serve in another capacity
I will do so with devotion.

Stunned

"A good man (Mr Roelf
Meyer) succeeds me I will help
him where I can."

Among the stunned listeners
when Vlok told his immediate
staff yesterday was Brigadier
Leon Mallet, his spokesman.

"I've worked with him ever
since he became a deputy minis-
ter when the 1984 unrest broke out,
and this is like the breakdown of a
marriage.

"He has done wonders for the
country. Since the day he took
over he has never stopped work-
ing, day and night, setting a per-
fect example to the police.

"He was always there on the
ground with his men. He was
never an armchair minister. And I
worked very hard for him because
I believed in him."
State’s advocates ordered to repay fees

THREE Pretoria advocates acting for Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan in a CCB matter have been ordered to repay about R190,000 of the R290,000 in public funds they charged the State Attorney’s office for a three-day court appearance.

The advocates — Willem Burger SC, Piet Kemp and Henne Goosen — have been given 14 days to repay part of their fees which a Bar Council inquiry found “are so excessive that they are shocking”.

Last month the Bar Council ordered six advocates — including Burger, Kemp and Goosen — who appeared for the State during the Harms Commission to repay a “substantial portion” of their fees.

Bar Council chairman Brian Southwood said the advocates faced possible disciplinary action. He also referred the instructing attorney in the case, B Mnnaaar of the Pretoria State Attorney’s office, to the Law Society of the Transvaal for investigation and possible disciplinary action.

The council found during a two-day investigation last month that the State Attorney’s office paid the fees “without an attempt to agree upon the fees or a query being raised about the fees”.

It found that Burger charged R123,490 for consultations, drafting of affidavits, preparation and three days in court, while Goosen and Kemp charged R82,920 each.

They were appearing for Malan, the Chief of the SADF and Col Malcolm Kinghorn in an action brought by three CCB members.

Advocates

“The three urgent applications were virtually identical. The members of the Pretoria Bar were required to consult with their clients and their witnesses, draw answering affidavits in each of the applications and appear in court. The three applications were heard together as one on three days,” Southwood said.

The council said it was concerned about the refusal of Pretoria State Attorney G Gams to attend the two hearings.

Gams said yesterday he would not at this stage disclose his reasons for not attending. He said he had set the parameters within which fees could be charged at R360 an hour for consultations and up to R6,000 a day for a court appearance.

He said the State Attorney’s office appeared in litigation on behalf of all state departments which then reimbursed the office after it paid advocates their fees.

Mnnaaar said he could not comment on the Bar Council statement as he could not understand why he was being referred to the Law Society for investigation.

Neither Burger nor Goosen were available for comment but Kemp said he was prepared to accept the recommendations.

A Bar Council source said senior counsel were entitled to charge up to R12,600 for a first day’s appearance in court and up to R6,000 for each subsequent day.

Public concern at advocates’ charges involving public funds was highlighted earlier this year when Malan told Parliament R2,25m had been paid to the SADF’s senior counsel at the Harms Commission.
Namibia set to ignore SADF 6

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — A widely criticized decision by former South African President P W Botha to exempt from prosecution six SADF members charged in Namibia with murder seems likely to go unchallenged.

A reporter at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has been asking questions about the case of 60-year-old Immanuel Shidili, a former Robben Islander and veteran SWAPO activist who was murdered at a SWAPO rally in Windhoek in 1986.

Police investigations at the time brought six members of the SADF to court on charges of public violence and murder. The charges said members of 101 Battalion had "wrongfully ordered to disrupt" the meeting with intent to cause violence and death.

The men charged were Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Colonel Hendrik Willem Wolgemood, Commandant Antione Johannes Louwers, Lieutenant Nicolaas Jacobus Andre Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebus Christiaan Kashimbi and Rifleman Steven Festus.

In March 1988, when the men were to appear in the Supreme Court to face charges, Namibian Administrator General Louis Penaar presented a certificate from Mr Botha exempting the men from prosecution under the Defence Act, saying they had acted in good faith in their task of "combating terrorism".

Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman, who had the case brought to his attention by the NBC reporter, said it was closed and that he had no intention of pursuing the matter.

He was not sure whether any of the men were in Namibia. The four men accused were almost certainly in South Africa, and their extradition would be impossible because political prisoners were excluded from extradition agreements and "South Africa will just argue that it was a political affair."

Mr Heyman admitted knowing little about the case.

He did not know, for example, that a full Bench of the Namibian Supreme Court overruled Mr Botha's decision and that the case had been taken on appeal by the South African Ministry of Defence.

Dave Smuts, director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, said the appeal was withdrawn when Namibia's independence approached, and the whole case had become "a moot point."

But he believed Namibia should now try to bring the men to justice.
His style a far cry from Magnus's

During this year's parliamentary session, Nat backbenchers still referred to him as "Roelof" because of his youth and fresh-faced looks. "They are unlikely to persist," Roelof Meyer (44), the erstwhile "lightweight" MP for Johannesburg West, is about to become Minister of Defence, and one of the very central figures in the Government team which will oversee South Africa's transition to democracy.

One would struggle to name a Nationalist politician more distant in style and image from the door warlike General Magnus Malan than Mr Meyer. Mr Meyer it was who attended most of the "working group" sessions with the ANC and who insisted, whenever the negotiating process faltered, that there was a way forward.

He openly took a conciliatory view on Umkhonto we-Sizwe, chief of staff Chris Ham, and he is well liked in ANC circles.

He also took responsibility for briefing the media on developments in the roller-coaster peace process and won admiration for his authoritative interpretations of events.

Mr Meyer has revealed himself to be a deeply committed Nationalist and a proponent of a negotiated settlement based on power-sharing. His negotiating opponents will find him willing to deal with, than General Malan, but they expect a "push-over" at their peril.

In many ways, he is a much more difficult target for attack than the "glowering general." He is also not implicated in allegations of SADF "dirty tricks" and may therefore be able to deflect some pressure away from the military.


"It is testimony to his deft touch in communications matters that as Minister of Defence he retains responsibility for the former Bureau for Information, now known as the South African Communications Services.

Mr Meyer's appointment cannot but be welcomed by those outside the NP and extended State structures who favour speedy progress in negotiations. It remains an open question, however, as to how his elevation will be greeted within the full NP caucus and, much more crucially, the SADF.
Air force denies Jane's report

The SA Air Force and the sole local agents for Pilatus aircraft have rejected a report published in London yesterday, that seven military training aircraft were delivered to the Bophuthatswana Air Force for the SAAF's evaluation, and that they were being displayed in SAAF markings.

The report was published in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, widely regarded as having impeccable military sources.

Pilatus spokesman Jerry Wyss said the report was "completely unfounded" and that only three PC-7s had ever been delivered to the Bophuthatswana Air Force, and that was more than two years ago.

However, Botswana did recently receive seven new PC-7s, but these bore red and white markings, not even vaguely similar to SAAF markings, said Wyss.

The Bophuthatswana Air Force purchased its second-hand PC-7s from an unknown country in the Middle East.

Last month Pilatus sent a more modern PC-9 on a demonstration tour of the region, and the aircraft — painted in Pilatus's corporate livery — performed an aerobatic display at an air show in Durban.

SAAF spokesman Col Les Weyer said the entire Jane's article was speculative, but confirmed that Pilatus aircraft and others in a similar class were being considered as replacements for the ageing Harvard trainers which were also expensive to maintain.
50 schemes to be halted

About 50 secret projects run by the security forces are being terminated in terms of the guidelines for the operating of secret funds which President de Klerk announced on Tuesday.

Security establishment sources said 59 secret projects run by the police would be stopped.

When SA Defence Force and National Intelligence Service secret projects were added, the number of projects cancelled would reach about 50, they estimated. — Political Correspondent
a heavyweight
Roottle, now.
SADEF denies link to coup plot
WASHINGTON — Evidence of an attempt to sell nuclear material from South Africa to a Middle East country, thought to be Iraq, was given to a US Senate sub-committee yesterday.

According to a former Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigator, Jack Blum, the attempted transaction took place with the assistance of the scandal-plagued BCCI banking group's offices in Florida.

Testifying during the Senate inquiry into the foreign policy implications of the BCCI scandal, Mr. Blum said he was not able to say whether the South African Government was involved.

In reply to a question from Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, he said the incident took place in the 1970s but had only recently come to light during a criminal investigation in Florida.

Senator Simon noted that the attempted transaction took place long before President de Klerk had come into office.

Mr. Blum said a Jordanian arms dealer was implicated in the attempted transaction, and that there had been evidence of weapons from a Middle East country being shipped to South Africa as part of the deal.

The names of some of those involved were withheld to protect them.
Admiral slams media allegations

KIMBERLEY — It is surprising and alarming that responsible media are willing to print unsubstantiated allegations and misinformation levelled at the SA Defence Force and then expect it to disprove the falsehoods, a senior army official said yesterday.

The Chief of Staff of the SADF, Vice-Admiral Bertie Bekker, was presenting colours to 31 Battalion here.

He asked, in reference to allegations that the SADF had been responsible for Reef train atrocities and that senior officers had hunted Bushmen, how the SADF was supposed to disprove something that had never happened.

"Should the purveyors of these horrid untruths not be required to substantiate their vile allegations?" he asked.

During this time of political change and the uncertainties and instability associated with fundamental change, the SADF had a vital role to play.

A well-motivated Defence Force, aloof of party politics, whose members carried out their duties calmly and professionally, and which enjoyed the trust of the people, was a prerequisite for peaceful political change, Admiral Bekker said — Sapa.
SADF-trained Zulus: The story that was denied now confirmed

By EDDIE KOCH

Last year The Weekly Mail reported that the SADF had trained a Zulu unit. The security forces denied this. Now De Klerk says it's true.

The Weekly Mail reported in September last year that Inkatha fighters were trained by the SADF.

RESIDENT FW de Klerk handed a slap in the face this week to senior army officers when he admitted that the South African Defence Force had trained Inkatha by training an elite unit of 150 "Zulu" fighters in 1986.

He directly contradicted earlier denials from the military that they were involved in this form of collusion with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's political movement.

The president's statement confirms a Weekly Mail report last year, which provided details about the army's secret training base for Inkatha and located it in the Caprivi Strip. It also contradicts official denial from the office of Buthelezi about the training base.

De Klerk this week released a memorandum outlining details of secret projects funded by the government. It mentions grants paid to Inkatha for two rallies as well as the inkatha labour union, Uwaso, and adds, "The only other activity which may be confined as a form of aid to Inkatha is related to training by the SADF in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and VIP protection.

In September last year The Weekly Mail ran a report that an elite unit of Inkatha fighters had been trained in counter-insurgency warfare at a base called Hippo in the Caprivi Strip in 1986. The exposé was based on affidavits by dissident Inkatha members who had been trained at the base by the SADF.

The report was vigorously denied at the time by the SADF's public relations headquarters in Pretoria as well as senior officials in the Ulundi office of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Asked to explain the apparent false denial, SADF human officer Commandant Ruan Louw this week told The Weekly Mail, "We have nothing to add to the president's statement. Why didn't you ask him for the details?" De Klerk's office, in turn, referred for clarity on the matter back to the SADF's public relations office, which merely repeated that it had nothing to add to the president's statement.

Officials in Buthelezi's office were not available for comment yesterday.

But Inkatha members trained at the base in affidavits that their course at Hippo lasted for about seven months and included lessons in urban and guerrilla warfare. They acknowledged that some members of the group were trained as special security officers for kwazulu ministers but that others were trained as offensive fighters.

The Inkatha men were trained by SADF officers to use AK-47, RPG rocket launchers, G3 sub-machine guns, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines.

After training was completed the group was divided into four divisions, called "offensive" and "defensive" "ministers" aides and "contra-mobilisation intelligence.

The Inkatha/SADF training base fell under the control of the SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence (CSI) and was located at a place called Hippo on the banks of the Chuanjo River in the Caprivi Strip some 80km west of Katima Mulilo.

The SADF officer in charge of training was Major "Jakes" Jacobs who was assisted by a lieutenant, a sergeant, and an administrative officer.

A training base for Umntu fighters, an administrative centre for CSI and a military airstrip were located some 10km south of Hippo. Personnel at these centres were not allowed into the Inkatha camp.

CSI is the same branch of the military that took control of Mozambique's rebellion movement, Renamo, after it had been set up by white Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation. CSI also directed South Africa's support for Unita.

This confirms reports by Martin Donenheke, former officer in the Bureau for State Security, that clandestine support for Inkatha was conceived at the same time that military intelligence began to back Unita and Unita in the mid-1970s.

De Klerk said the training for Inkatha security officers ended before he assumed the office of president and that the trained members had been incorporated into the kwazulu Police Force in June 1989.
Transkei and SA clash over additional army recruits

SOUTH Africa on Saturday warned Transkei that if it went ahead with the recruitment of new soldiers to the Transkei Defence Force, financial assistance to the homeland could be affected.

Transkei and South Africa are heading for a major row over the issue.

Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said his administration would ignore a South African Government diplomatic note on Friday which effectively told Transkei to stop recruiting new members to the TDF.

He faxed a copy of the diplomatic note to Sapa in Johannesburg.

Asked to comment, the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said South Africa would be failing in its duty if it did not stop "this wasteful expenditure".

There was no need for increasing the size of military forces in the region, the ministry said in a statement.

It warned that the nature of Transkei's reaction to the note would "naturally" influence South Africa's financial assistance to Transkei.

"South Africa will be failing in its duty if it did not stop this expansion of the TDF," the ministry said.

"The expressed mention of Transkei to recruit an additional 500 men into the TDF cannot be justified,"

It added: "The South African authorities are surprised that the contents of a privileged note from the (SA) Embassy in Umtata to the Transkei government have been released to the media by Transkei."

A defiant Holomisa said in a telephone interview from Umtata: "South Africa will on Monday be told that recruitment in Transkei for the TDF will continue, with or without their approval or financial assistance."

According to media reports this week, the SA Police have obtained evidence which supports the allegation that elements of the African National Congress' armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are being integrated into the TDF.

"Those allegations about Umkhonto we Sizwe were told by malicious people in the South African administration with a view to stopping our recruiting of new soldiers," Holomisa said.

"They wanted to present us in a bad light to the taxpayers of South Africa and Transkei."

The people who have been recruited are all Transkeians - our security forces have screened them, and not one of them has been identified to be a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe," Holomisa insisted.

Holomisa challenged South Africa to provide "authentic intelligence information" to prove otherwise.
Troop training threatens
SA overdraft for Transkei

TRANSEKI military leader Maj-Gen
Bantu Holomusa has applied to the SA
government for a R900m overdraft to
finance his administration until the
end of the year.

SA would have to stand surety for
the bank overdraft which is in addi-
tion to the R137m Transkei receives
each month.

The overdraft will be considered
by the SA Cabinet shortly. A source at
the SA Foreign Affairs Department
said the overdraft was in jeopardy
due to Holomusa's insistence on re-
cruiting an extra 500 men for mil-
tary training in the Transkei Defence
Force (TDF).

The source said the extra troops
would cost an additional R13m to
train and that SA felt they were an
unnecessary drain on Transkei's lim-
ited resources.

Holomusa said yesterday the TDF
would recruit the men for training as
it had done each year since 1988.

Sapa reports Holomusa said his
government could not see its way
clear to suspend training of its "able-
boiled men" and that the training of
500 new national servicemen "will go
ahead as planned with effect from 2
September 1991."

Holomusa accused the SA govern-
ment of having delayed approval of
his budget for the past four months.

A SA Foreign Affairs spokesman
denied this, saying Transkei was, as
usual, receiving grants in the region
of R137m each year.

Holomusa dismissed SAP allega-
tions that he was expanding his army
to accommodate soldiers of the
ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe. The alle-
gations were also dismissed by Umk-
honto head Joe Modise.

He said Umkhonto did not need
training facilities in the Transkei as
it had them in the Soviet Union, Cuba,
Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria
and India.

 PATRICK WULGER
Voyage of compassion

THE South African navy replenishment vessel SAS Drakensberg left Chittagong, Bangladesh, at the weekend on the second leg of a diplomatic offensive and mercy mission to deliver relief aid collected by the South African Muslim community to Bangladesh. Bangladesh has in recent months experienced floods and cyclones.

SA navy ship brings food and supplies to Bangladesh, recovering from floods and cyclones

Associated Press in Dhaka, Bangladesh

FORTY-ONE people died and more than a million people were marooned by floods which swept Bangladesh in April and May this year. The floodm: struck Banglades as the impoverished south Asian country was recovering from a cyclone which killed more than 140,000 people.

Nearly 60,000 people were marooned for a week in 10 districts inundated after rivers burst their banks. Most of the deaths were from drowning or snake bites, officials told reporters.

The flooding destroyed at least 75,000 houses and rice and other crops over an area of 60,000 hectares. Torrents of water washed away 600km of roads and 6km of embankments.

Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, is periodically buffeted by natural disasters.

Monsoon floods occur every year. The 1988 flood, worst in the nation's memory, submerged three-quarters of the country and killed about 1,400 people.

In the Indian state of Assam, through which the Brahmaputra flows before entering Bangladesh, at least 100,000 people sought shelter on high land after the river flooded its banks.

The army was called out for relief operations and military boats were used to rescue marooned people.

Officials at the Flood Control Centre in Dhaka said the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, fed by annual monsoon, overflowed their banks and inundated 10 districts.

In worst-hit Sylhet, about 500,000 people were displaced by the floods and took refuge on embankments along the Brahmaputra.
Ex-SADF man is subpoenaed

Nico Basson, a former SA Defence Force member who has made claims of misconduct involving the army, has been subpoenaed to produce the man who alleged that an SADF unit was behind Reef train attacks.

The subpoena — under Section 206 of the Criminal Procedures Act — requires Mr Basson to provide a Johannesburg magistrate with "material or relevant information as to alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder", alleged to have been committed by Felix Ndimele or others whom Mr Ndimele said were responsible for the recent train massacres.

Mr Ndimele has said he was part of a "special forces unit" under the Defence Force which received military training in Phalaborwa.

He alleged that mercenaries had been trained to carry out attacks on commuter trains. The SADF strongly denied the allegations — Own Correspondent.
Transkei defiant over army

TRANSKEI yesterday said it would defy a South African Government instruction to stop recruiting for the Transkei Defence Force.

Major-General Banu Holomisa yesterday formally responded to the SA Government's warning that its financial assistance to the homeland could be affected if it continued recruiting new members.

Holomisa said his government could not see its way clear to suspend training of its "able-bodied men" and that the training of 500 new national servicemen "will go ahead as planned with effect from September 2, 1991."

Reports - denied by Holomisa - that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are being recruited into the TDF are apparently at the root of the issue.

Sapa
Ex-SADF man told to produce ‘killer’

MR NICO Basson, a former SADF member who exposed alleged misconduct involving the army, has been subpoenaed to produce Mr Felix Ndumele, who allegedly operated under military orders.

The subpoena - under Section 205 of the Criminal Proceedings Act - requires Basson to provide a Johannesburg magistrate with “material or relevant information as to alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder alleged to have been committed by Ndumele or others whom the latter said were responsible for the recent train massacres.”

Ndumele “confessed” two weeks ago to having been part of a “special forces unit” under the South African Defence Force that received military training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment (5 Reece) in Phalaborwa.

He had received specific instructions to continue “the war” against the ANC and PAC even after both organisations had been unbanned.

In his “confession” Ndumele sketched sordid details of SADF operations in Namibia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members in Johannesburg.

Basson, a major in the Citizen Force, is part of a group of military people who call themselves Soldiers for Peace.

He said in June that the SADF strategy included funding and providing weapons for Inkatha.

This formed part of a comprehensive “dirty tricks” strategy to ensure De Klerk’s National Party retained power.
Umkhonto may ask govt to aid its cadres

THE ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, is considering asking government to provide welfare assistance to cadres.

Umkhonto commander Joe Modise said his army did not begrudge SADF members their salaries or pensions even though they had defended apartheid. The government says apartheid was wrong. But the real defenders of democracy in Umkhonto are walking the streets without jobs. We are going to discuss this at the conference and then raise the issue of assurance with the government.

Announcing plans for Umkhonto's conference in Venda this weekend, ANC information director Pallo Jordan, speaking on behalf of Umkhonto's commanders, told a news briefing yesterday the conference would examine "the dangerous manner in which the De Klerk government attempted to undermine the confidence and commitment of the ANC to the peace process at the negotiations table".

Jordan said the conference would look at issues like the security forces in a democratic SA, negotiations, the suspension of the armed struggle and the welfare of Umkhonto cadres.

Outgoing Umkhonto chief of staff Chris Ham said Umkhonto was not seeking incorporation into the SADF. He envisaged a post-apartheid army made up of Umkhonto, the SADF, and other military forces like homeland armies. He said he hoped incoming Defence Minister Roelf Meyer would be more flexible on military issues than Gen Magnus Malan.

The three-day conference will be opened by Umkhonto commander-in-chief and ANC president Nelson Mandela. The road to Venda will take delegates through some of the more extreme right-wing enclaves in SA. Ham said he hoped right-wingers would not disrupt proceedings, and Umkhonto reserved the right to self-defence.
THE ANC will not accept integration of its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe with the SA Defence Force, MK chief-of-staff Mr Chris Hani said yesterday.

Hani, addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg to announce arrangements for MK's three-day national conference in Venda over the weekend, said the ANC regarded the SADF as "the military wing of the National Party Government".

A new democratically-elected government would have to create a new defence force which would have to be orientated to defending democracy, Hani said.

Such a force could well contain elements of the SADF, MK and other military elements.

The ANC was awaiting the response of the new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, to the formation of a new defence force representative of all South Africans.

"We hope Meyer will be more open-minded on the issue," Hani said. - Sapa
'I'll never say where Ndimene is hiding'

By Jovial Ramalo

Nico Basson, a former SADF major who has been subpoenaed to produce Felix Ndimene, the man who alleged that an SADF unit was behind train attacks on the Reef, says he would rather go to jail than disclose Mr Ndimene's whereabouts.

Mr Basson yesterday said he would take the stand in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and declare he was not prepared to honour the subpoena — under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Act — to produce Mr Ndimene and provide the court with information about crimes alleged to have been committed by Mr Ndimene and others.

The subpoena, Mr Basson said, was in violation of guarantees made by President de Klerk, who had promised that people such as Mr Ndimene would be granted indemnity if they applied.

"What the police are doing is intimidating people such as Felix, myself and those who would like to come forward and reveal what they know about secret operations of the army and the police," he said.

"We are however prepared to follow other channels, such as the Commission on Intimidation, as soon as it is set up. The only proviso would be that political organisations have to be happy with the commission," Mr Basson added.

The ANC has criticised the subpoena and called on the State to withdraw it.

Mr Ndimene "confessed" two weeks ago to having been part of a "special forces unit" that received military training at Five Reconnaissance Regiment in Phalaborwa.

It is said that he had received specific instructions to continue "the war" against the ANC and the PAC after both organisations had been unbanned.

In his confession, Mr Ndimene made claims regarding SADF operations in Nambia, interventions in Angola and harassment of Mass Democratic Movement members.

The SADF strongly denied the allegations.

Earlier this year, Mr Basson made starting allegations about security police collusion with the Inkatha Freedom Party in township violence.
Jane’s Warns SAIF may be underfunded in future

Jane’s Warns SAIF may be underfunded in future

Jane’s Warning Committee of Management

Lemsja body seeks end of management committee. The committee of the Australian Industry Council (AIC) has moved to end the management committee. This move has been met with opposition from various parties, including the Australian Industry Commission. The committee has also sought to address the issue of underfunding, emphasizing the need for a more robust funding model. The committee’s recommendations have been met with mixed reactions, with some expressing concern over the potential impact on the industry. The committee has also called for greater transparency and accountability in the funding model.
Call for new, better arms for SA forces

numbers when existing equipment was retired. "However, the government has imposed further cuts that have gone rather deeper than seems safe. The army has yet to complete the re-equipping begun in the mid-1970s in response to the Cuban deployment in Angola. The air force faces block obsolescence of fighters and transports and lacks maritime patrol aircraft. The navy has lost its anti-submarine warfare capability and will retire its strike craft and submarines around 2000 to 2005."
Indemnity for Nico Basson

JOHANNESBURG — A magistrate yesterday granted indemnity from prosecution to a former defence force officer who was subpoenaed to testify on allegations of security force involvement in attacks on train commuters.

The court accepted an explanation from Mr Nico Basson that he did not know the whereabouts or telephone number of the man who made the allegations, Sergeant Felix Ndimele.

He was afraid that he would be forced to talk, and that was the reason why he told Sgt Ndimele he did not want to know where he was living, he said.

Mr Basson further said he was prepared to give Sgt Ndimele’s evidence to the standing commission of inquiry suggested by the state president if the commission was approved by the ANC, PAC, the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party.

Mr Basson told the court he had merely acted as an intermediary as Sgt Ndimele had contacted him and not vice versa.

Mr Basson, who had been summoned under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, was granted indemnity from prosecution on a possible charge of defeating the ends of justice.

Meanwhile, the government has indemnified six more people in terms of the Indemnity Act, according to notices gazetted in Pretoria yesterday.

They are Mr Clarence Hamilton, Mr Willem Etsebeth, Mr Christo Niemand, Mr Cornelius Allison, Mr Louis van Zyl and Mr Dirk Ackermann — Sapa.
Indemnity granted to former SADF officer

By Philip Zoo

Former South African Defence Force major Nico Basson was yester-
day granted indemnity from prosecution after he said he did not know
the whereabouts of a man who has alleged SADF involvement in
Reef train attacks.

Mr Basson had been subpoenaed under section 205 of the Criminal
Procedure Act to reveal the location of former
Five Reconnaissance
member Felix Ndimene,
who alleged that his unit,
which is based at Phalaborwa,
carried out at-
tacks on civilians.

He told magistrate Mr R G le Roux in the
Johannesburg Magis-
trate's Court that he had
made a point of not
knowing where former
5 Recce Battalion mem-
er Mr Ndimene could
be found.

Mr Basson, whom Mr
le Roux described as a
credible witness, con-
firmed reports that he
would rather go to jail
than reveal the where-
abouts of his informant.

Mr Basson is the leader
of Soldiers of Peace,
an organisation estab-
lished to help former
military and police
members to release in-
formation about alleged
atrocities committed by

allow police and military
personnel to give evi-
dence on atrocities and
malpractice for political
purposes — without fear
of prosecution or fear for
their safety.

Mr Basson said the use
of the subpoena under
section 205 was simply
an attempt by police to
intimidate security force
members to remain si-
ent on abuse of power in
the security forces.

He said he was pre-
pared to release infor-
ma tion to the Commis-
mission on Intimidation,
the independent body that
would be acceptable to
political parties outside
the State mechanism.

President de Klerk has
promised to establish
this body.

Mr Basson said state-
ments supporting Mr
Ndimene's allegations of
SADF involvement in the
Benrose train massacre
were being prepared for
submission to the Attor-
ney-General's office.

It was impossible for
police to be impartial in
probes of such incidents
because they themselves
were usually involved.

During the Harms
Commission, General
van der Westhuizen had
congratulated alleged
CCB operative Staal
Burger for his evidence,
and that showed their
 collaboration.
whom have fought in our battles in Angola and Ethiopia, and who are now mostly employed commercially in Ethiopia and Lesotho. There will also be MK cadres with naval training, including Han, as well as strategists, intelligence officials and weapons experts.

For most of the delegates, the arrival in SA last week was the first visit in many years as non-combatants. The focus of discussions will be on integration with the SADF, and the creation of a “depoliticised” SADF to oversee and “defend” the negotiations process.

Tokyo Sexwale, an MK senior commander, told the FM it is hoped that another conference will be convened by a group such as the Institute for a Democratic Alternative (Idasa). This might enable the SADF, MK and the various military groupings in the country (including those of the Left, the Right and homelands) to discuss integration and military policy for a new SA.

Says Sexwale: “We have to hold discussions about a united, depolitised army that will defend the process of negotiations, and thereafter protect the constitution.”

These talks could begin soon after the “patriotic front” conference in Cape Town at the end of August, where the ANC, PAC, Azapo and other groups will try to form a united front for negotiations. They are also expected to look at future military strategies for SA, and the possibility of linking their forces. It will be the first time the three armies (such as they are) have held talks.

In February 1976, when he was a sports reporter and underground ANC activist, Nyanda left SA. While in exile he became commander of MK’s Transvaal urban region from 1977 to 1983. He was appointed chief of staff for the Transvaal from 1983 to 1987. He was then recalled to Operation Vula, a key ANC-Communist Party project designed to overthrow or undermine the State, under direct control of Oliver Tambo (then ANC president).

Nyanda infiltrated SA in 1988 and was detained for four months last year when government detected Operation Vula. Since January he has been at ANC head office, where he has been involved in organising township defence units.

Since last week senior MK commanders from camps in Tanzania, Uganda and Angola have been arriving in the country. MK has increased its training in conventional warfare, particularly in its Ugandan camp. Some senior commanders are versed in conventional warfare. Han, for instance, was trained in the Soviet navy, and Sexwale specialised in explosives and anti-aircraft artillery. But most MK soldiers are trained in guerrilla tactics.

Sexwale would not reveal how many combatants MK has. Journalist Howard Barrell, in his book, MK: The ANC’s Armed Struggle, estimates the total at no more than 5,000 men and women. But the figure could be higher, given that the establishment of defence committees over the last two years.

The ANC envisages a small professional army for SA, according to Sexwale, with size determined by “threat analysis”. There would be no conscription.

The MK conference will discuss training programmes to ensure that those MK members who do not wish to join a future army will have civilian skills in the technical, administrative, farming and para-medical areas. “Some senior MK members, who have indicated that they would like full-time military careers, are already undergoing specialist training,” says Sexwale. Apparently such training still takes place in the Soviet Union.

Sexwale cautions against viewing integration in terms of “technicalities”. He acknowledges SADF superiority in terms of numbers, budget, military schools and technical skills. But he argues that MK combatants have skills in certain areas — in particular, communications and guerrilla warfare — that the SADF could benefit from. Each side, he suggests, can learn from the other.

Sexwale rightly points out that for political reasons many blacks who might have been inclined towards military careers were prevented by political considerations. He also criticises the SADF for the low complement of black officers — though he has increased markedly in recent years.

SADF statistics provided to the FM show that it has 162 non-white officers from the rank of second lieutenant upwards. Twenty-five are blacks, including two colonels, 14 are Indians, seven with the naval rank of commander, and the remainder are coloured officers, including two colonels. There is only one non-white pilot.

Sexwale was critical of suggestions that MK is inferior to the SADF. “We received advanced military training in Warsaw Pact countries. This was recognised when MK cadres were captured and brought before the courts. Then officials said these people were highly trained and dangerous.”

The future role of Armscor will be discussed. MK is against its privatisation and wants it to expand research to combat the arms market.

Charlotte Smith

UKHONTSO WE SIZWE
Winning the peace

Operation Vula commander Siphiwe Nyanda (41) is expected to replace Chris Han as chief of staff of the ANC’s armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Nyanda is at present the third most senior MK commander in SA, after Joe Modise and Han (who is taking up a full-time post with the Communist Party).

Nyanda’s appointment could be announced this weekend in Venda, at the first MK conference to be held inside SA. The 300 delegates to the conference include more than a dozen Soviet-trained pilots — some of
SA trained
Zaire army

Political Correspondent
THE SA Defence Force trained Zairean army units for six weeks earlier this year as part of Pretoria's efforts to strengthen its diplomatic links with its neighbours in Africa.
The SADF's director of public relations, Commandant Riaan Louw, yesterday confirmed that 15 instructors from 44 Parachute Brigade in the SA Army helped train an infantry company of the Zairean army from May 6 to June 21 on request from the Zairean army.
Cmdt Louw said a South African engineering team had helped the Zairean army to upgrade the living quarters of the company.
New SADF appointments

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday announced new promotions and appointments in the South African Defence Force.

The moves were approved by the Cabinet last month.

Major-General J Kruei, Chief of Air Force Staff, has been appointed Chief of the Air Force from November 1, succeeding Lieutenant-General J P B van Loggerenberg, who is due for retirement.

Admiral A G Malherbe, Chief Director Logistic Planning, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and appointed Chief of Staff Logistics, succeeding Lieutenant-General K M Pickersgill, who is retiring.

Major-General P D Steyn, Deputy Chief of Staff Operations, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and appointed Chief of Staff Personnel, succeeding Lieutenant-General LA Meyer, who is retiring.

— Sapa
The SA Defence Force has confirmed it trained units of the Zairean army earlier this year. In a statement yesterday, the SADF said it had been involved in training an infantry company of the Zairean army in basic infantry tasks.

Fifteen army instructors were training the infantry company between May 6 and June 21 this year.

A limited quantity of equipment and personal gear was supplied, the statement said.

"This assistance follows help given to the Zairean navy last year and is supportive of the South African effort to establish and extend diplomatic relations with its neighbours in Africa."

However, no SADF personnel were presently in Zaire.

According to a report in The Guardian newspaper in London, the SADF was at the military base of Kitona, Kinshasa. News papers have claimed the SADF, with an Israeli group, were involved in the establishment of a crack Zairean army unit, the Hiboux, which has been accused of supporting a campaign against opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko.
Inkatha hit-squad's base revealed
DAVID BERESFORD talks to former hit-squad commander Dirk Coetzee about the mystery of the 'Third Force'.

A man who should know talks about ‘dirty tricks’

FROM a succession of safe houses in Lusaka and London, self-confessed killer Captain Dirk Coetzee has been impatiently watching the Inkatha funding scandal unfold, occasionally firing off impassioned letters to President FW de Klerk, begging to be allowed home to help as an informer, or investigator.

The Inkatha scandal comes as quite a surprise to the captain who says it "falls into one piece, like a puzzle", with all of the pieces and the broader question of a "third force" working to defeat the peace process in South Africa.

He maintains that the third force is a loose alliance between the dirty tricks units of the military and the police, involving personnel and equipment from South Africa's frontline war, notably in Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Namibia. He says the strategy, based on that used by the security forces against SWAPO, was intended to undermine the African National Congress and boost its military opponents in order to isolate it at least of overall political control of the country.

Coetzee offers a wealth of detail about key personalities in the security establishment and their movements, as well as his personal experience in the force. He points out, for example, that Coetzee, the notorious police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, was started by a Brigadier "Lang" Hans Dreyer who had been a regional security branch commander in the Inkatha heartland of Natal.

Dreyer had created Koëvoet with a core of Zulus from the Zululand police, and Coetzee, according to Coetzee, "De Kock went to Namibia with some of his men from Vlakplaas and came back with truck-loads of captured Russian arms, unregistered weapons and bullets by the million."

"When they disbanded Koëvoet, they went to Namibia and came back with truck-loads of captured Russian arms, unregistered weapons and bullets by the million..."

The random massacres that have been threatening negotiations between the ANC and the government. The military, he suspects, is also using a similar role to soldiers trained to fight with South Africa's Mozambique conflict.

He recalls how when he wanted a form run by the army's forces in the Northern Transvaal to get supplies for Vlakplaas, it was used as a base to police member squads.

"What they disbanded Koëvoet (at the time of independence)," according to Coetzee, "De Kock went to Namibia with some of his men from Vlakplaas and came back with truck-loads of Russian arms, captured arms, unregistered weapons, landmines, SKSs (assault rifles), AK-47s, and bullets by the million. They also brought the core of Koëvoet and housed them in a tent village near Rustenburg (in the Western Transvaal)."

"At these men, using those arms, who the captain believes are responsible for much of the township violence, including the random massacres that have been threatening negotiations between the ANC and the government. The military, he suspects, is also using a similar role to soldiers trained to fight with South Africa's Mozambique conflict.

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As for the township violence, Coetzee is less certain about cabinet responsibility, although he is convinced that the strategy would have been agreed at the top.

"They did not understand the ANC without deciding that they would be able to score the course, the outcome of the eventual elections, as an election," he says. "They would not necessarily be party to the dirty work on the ground."

"They would not say, OK, we'll slaughter people on the trains with AK-47s — but they were presence of the ANC was made in Lesotho."

"When they disbanded Koëvoet, they went to Namibia and came back with truck-loads of captured Russian arms, unregistered weapons and bullets by the million..."
used to harass and kill African National Congress supporters

the Defence Force trained

Abandoned The training camp nestled in the shadow of Ghost Mountain is to be used for nature conservation

By EDDIE KOCH
THE Weekly Mail this week located a training camp near the town of Miuse, sited on the slopes of the Ghost Mountain in Northern Natal, which was used by SADF-trained fighters to launch attacks on Inkatha's political opponents.

Protestant members of the unit who were stationed at the base have supplied detailed information about their claims that the camp was used to plan and execute attacks on ANC supporters in Natal.

Other inside sources, who spoke to journalists from The Natal Mercury, claim that the base was used for "the attack and elimination of ANC members" or other groups opposed to Inkatha.

They say the camp, codenamed "Tkwa-
thona Leadership and Development Project", was set up before 1980, "with the direct financial and material assistance of the SADF on Ghost Mountain

Spectre of the SADF

The office of KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has acknowledged the existence of the base, but denied it was used for military training.

The kwazulu police commissioner, General Jep Bachner, also confirmed that the base exists but insists it had nothing to do with his force.

Denis Maqola, a member of the Inkatha central committee, said senior members of the kwazulu government and Inkatha visited the base for leadership development. "There were and is an emphasis on military training there," he added.

When The Weekly Mail located the camp it found a sign at the entrance saying, "This is a private place and no-one may come here except by appointment. This apart from members of the police force who come here on official duty. No drinking on premises."

The warning was signed by MZ Khumalo, Buthelezi's secretary and powerful Inkatha member who was arrested after accepting responsibility for receiving the R250,000 from the security police that is at the centre of the Inkatha scandal.

One of the Inkatha unit's members says Khumalo, together with Buthelezi and a Brigadier Mathu, were aware of the training provided by the SADF. After the course in Nqutsheni had been completed, "we were taken back to Hungwe. The chief minister came to meet us. He was accompanied by Brigadier Mathu and Zakhele Khumalo. An ox was slaughtered", says the source.

The base, located in the middle of dense bush about 10km from the town of Miuse, has clearly been abandoned.

When The Weekly Mail visited the area it found only one official on the premises. The buildings consisted of four deserted bungalows that can house 40 people each and a conference centre.

According to a representative of Buhleho's office, the base has been handed over to the kwazulu Bureau for Natural Resources and is to be developed as a nature conservation area.
Sangoma's muti turned me

A DISSIDENT member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau claims to have been "trapped" into CCB activities, including murders, by bizarre muti rites administered by a Zairean sangoma, according to the authoritative Swiss journal *Journal de Genève*

Jacques van der Merwe, a 28-year-old member of the CCB, claims in two lengthy interviews with *Journal de Genève's* Southern Africa correspondent, Kim Gordon-Bates, to have assassinated four people in Namibia.

The murders he confessed to included the killing of a Makaroro pastor, to make it appear like a Swappo murder of a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance official and three members of Swappo's military wing. Van der Merwe told the newspaper "I was doing my military service when I was approached by people from the Military Intelligence who first recruited me into the Camos (Communications Operations), then the CCB," Van der Merwe told the paper.

"We were led to believe that with the blacks in power there would be madness, the end of everything and the end of all civilization — and we had to do everything to stop Swappo from coming to power." Gordon-Bates wrote that the strategy used to turn Van der Merwe into a killing machine was black magic.

"One day my colonel took me by the arm and said that he was going to introduce me to someone who could protect me.

This is how Van der Merwe met the sangoma, "a Zairean who spoke fluent French and English but not Afrikaans. The first thing he did was to put an envelope containing a black powder on to my torso I felt the envelope heat up, then catch fire, all by itself. The sangoma said that this was the way to get rid of evil spirits."

Van der Merwe gradually fell under the spell of the sangoma, until he was seeing him every day, "He gave me amulets that I had to wear, oils that I put in my bath, and he gave me demonstrations that convinced me that he had supernatural powers."

Gordon-Bates wrote that Van der Merwe showed him the black bag with which he communicated with spirits — a flask containing little flecks of gold floating in a liquid that looked like glycerine.

Van der Merwe and his sangoma never talked politics they just talked about powers and occult protection, wrote Gordon-Bates.

"Every time I had to go off on a mission, I went to see him, whether it was to distribute tracts or to kill someone."

In the latter case, the sangoma "led me into a cemetery, towards a tomb protected by bars.

"I knelt down, back towards the tomb and prayed while he called, six times, 'Allo Alla Senekula Paveduka Yo Magique.' I felt a hand on my head while the sangoma was far away from me, and I heard a voice talk to me in Afrikaans."

"Afterwards, the sangoma advised me which weapon and which road to take."

Van der Merwe said that the supernat-
Ciskei's CCB-style unit under scrutiny

By FRANZ KRUGER
Laughter, 1981

The seemingly shadowy Ciskei's covert intelligence unit, often described as a "wink and a nudge" operation, has been under scrutiny recently.

The unit, known as the Ciskei Central Bureau of Investigation (CCB), has been the subject of much speculation and criticism. Its activities have been described as shady and secretive, raising questions about its role and impact on the country.

According to sources, the Ciskei's intelligence operations have been focused on monitoring political and military activities, particularly in the neighboring countries of South Africa and Botswana. The unit is believed to have been involved in a number of operations, including the kidnapping and assassination of political figures and military personnel.

However, the Ciskei government has denied any involvement in such activities, stating that the CCB operates within the legal framework and its primary focus is on countering acts of terrorism and espionage.

Despite these denials, opposition groups and some foreign governments have accused the Ciskei's intelligence services of being involved in human rights violations and acts of intimidation.

The scrutiny of the Ciskei's intelligence unit has increased following the recent allegations of human rights abuses and the arrest of several prominent political figures. The government has responded by denying any involvement in these events, stating that they are part of broader efforts to maintain national security and stability.

The ongoing investigation into the Ciskei's intelligence operations has raised questions about the role of intelligence agencies in shaping political and military strategies, and the potential impact on human rights and democratic processes.

In conclusion, the scrutiny of the Ciskei's intelligence unit highlights the need for greater transparency and accountability in the activities of intelligence agencies, especially in the context of human rights and democratic principles.
ASSASSINS: The men FW De Klerk described as an elite security corps were in fact

The Inkatha hit squad that

Allegations by men trained at an Inkatha paramilitary base, backed up by court evidence, reveal a bloody mission that could embarrass FW de Klerk.

By EDDIE KOCH.

Photographs: GUY ADAMS

NKATHA members who President FW De Klerk claims were trained by the South African Defence Force as security guards for kwaZulu leaders were involved in the assassination and attempted murder of anti-apartheid activists.

Sign of the times... Khumalo has since quit his post as Chief Buthelezi's right-hand man over Inkathagate.

Evidence obtained in court records of the case this year in which Jamile was convicted of murder and attempted murder indicates that attempts were indeed made to kill Nynembu and Phiri, the pair targeted by Jamile.

According to sources, two members of the Inkatha team also accompanied Jamile's driver, Miss Hlope, on a mission in which an ANC supporter who had defected from Inkatha was killed. Jamile's driver was convicted for the murder of this man, named as Zaza Kharwaya. The court record notes that two members of the hit squad identified by The Weekly Mail's sources are still missing and wanted as accomplices to the crime.

The Inkatha fighters say that their training at the highly secret SADF base involved intensive instruction in the use of AK-47s, explosives, light machine guns and limpet mines. After training the team was divided into four divisions: offensive, defensive, commando and miscellaneous.

"I was trained in urban and guerrilla warfare, walking in formation, hand signals, practical shooting, camouflage and concealment, unarmed combat, intelligence service, security training," says one of the SADF-trained Inkatha men. "I was also trained in demolition I used mortar bombs, limpet mines, anti-personnel mines and hand grenades."

Other incidents that the SADF-trained unit is said to have been involved in include:

- Attacks on residents on Mphophumulo township near Howick in the Natal Midlands. This township is an ANC stronghold in the region and has been subjected to repeated invasions by Inkatha supporters from nearby villages.
- Members of the team were posted to camps that they identified as secret bases used for training and planning of offensive missions against opponents of Inkatha.

One of these bases was at Mkuze in Northern Natal and fell under the control of a Captain Langeni. Another base is said to be located near Secunda in the Eastern Transvaal and commanded by an officer named as TT Xeshe.

Members of the offensive unit were allocated to various police stations within kwaZulu. Each station was supposed to have at least two members of this unit posted to it.

Some of the unit's members were appointed as special constables in the kwaZulu Police. They in turn claimed that these fighters were used to draw arms and ammunition from police stations to supply Inkatha impos before any planned attacks.

Unit members were allegedly used to gather intelligence about ANC supporters and help plan attacks on them.

Meanwhile, The Weekly Mail has established that the Inkatha training base was run by the same division of the military that controls the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa, Northern Transvaal. Recent reports by The New Nation newspaper, based on evidence supplied by members of the commando, say recce have been involved in some of the mystery "dual" force attacks on train commuters in recent months. These claims have been firmly denied by the SADF.

But The Weekly Mail has established, from sources within the military establishment, that the Inkatha base in Namibia as well as the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando are closely interlinked.

Both are commanded by the same division of military intelligence and under the control of the Chief of Staff Intelligence. A senior officer in charge of the base in the Caprivi, named as Colonel Saachi, was also at one stage the commanding officer of the 5 Recce commando in Phalaborwa.

And in another development, The Weekly Mail has established that one of the SADF officers in charge of the training of Inkatha members in the Caprivi was Lieutenant (later Colonel) Anton Nieuwoudt. Documents lodged in the Cape Supreme Court earlier this year indicate that Nieuwoudt was also involved in the establishment of a military intelligence front in Canley, called International Research, which advised Brigadier Oupa Gqozo about running the homeland and dealing with his opponents (See PAGE 6).

The SADF's Directorate of Public Relations this week agreed to provide more details about the Inkatha training base, after initially refusing requests from The Weekly Mail for this.

The SADF now acknowledges that the Inkatha men were trained in the Western Caprivi and that "training, security and VIP protection fell under..."
Attacks on opponents of Inkatha

These details cannot be published immediately as they could lead to the sources, who fear for their lives, being identified.

De Klerk said last week that the only support given to Inkatha, apart from R250 000 channelled to the Zulu movement, was "related to training by the SADF in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and protection."

But members of this group, trained at a covert SADF base located in the Caprivi Strip of Namibia before the territory became independent, say they were trained in offensive guerrilla warfare.

After their return to kwaZulu, some members of the unit were posted to secret bases in the homeland run by kwaZulu Police (KZP) officers. It was from these bases that they carried out attacks on anti-apartheid activists. One of the bases has been located by The Weekly Mail (See sidebar).

In 1989 the special Inkatha unit was formally absorbed into the KZP. De Klerk said last week:

One member of the Inkatha team says he was asked by Jan Nie to kill two of the minister's political opponents in the township of Clermont, near Durban, in exchange for R5 000 and a
into a killer, says CCB man

The Weekly Mail has been able to establish that Van der Merwe was born in June 1963 in Johannesburg. He is a self-confessed member of the CCB who, according to various sources, has decided to come clean.

Van der Merwe claimed that murders were "pamplinkingly decided and approved directly by a general. We had a list of people that we had to neutralise one way or another."

He said the networks of the CCB were officially and operationally dissolved by the government in July 1990, but Van der Merwe's comrades, put to harmless tasks, could still be mobilised.

According to Van der Merwe, when his superiors began to "feel that I was wavering in my convictions, they proposed to send me to Natal in order to continue the dirty war on South African soil."

According to former Military Intelligence operative Nico Basson, Van der Merwe was called up and reported for national service in 1988. In April 1989 after the implementation of Resolution 435 he joined Military Intelligence in Namibia.

There was no official training, however Van der Merwe's task included spreading disinformation about Swapo and its members, and involvement with CCB hit squads.

Basson said Van der Merwe's involvement in CCB hit squad activity was most intense from April 1989 to November of the same year. During this time he eliminated three Swapo activists and one DTA organisser in an attempt to ruin Swapo's credibility.

Basson said the sinister plot behind the activities of the CCB was a gruesome form of mind control used to indoctrinate and discipline members of the organisation.

Van der Merwe's experiences confirm this. He and other CCB members were introduced to a witchdoctor, known only as Ali, by Kleyhans. The witchdoctor travelled on a Tanzanian passport and was brought into Namibia by military intelligence.

Basson said Ali was based in Windhoek and CCB members were told by Kleyhans that the witchdoctor would protect them both spiritually and emotionally.

He would also give them "protection" when they went out on an assignment. The members were under orders to attend sessions with Ali and no agent could execute his duty without consulting the witchdoctor first.

Kleyhans was totally convinced of Ali's power, Basson said. The witchdoctor did a series of tests on each cell member to determine his luck and other criteria which concerned him.

According to Van der Merwe, Ali brought cell members into contact with evil spirits who communicated through Ali's "temple" via a pot known as a "kalbax." The witchdoctor was also responsible for specifying the manner in which the assassination was to be carried out and the weapon which was to be used.

Van der Merwe had to pay "the spirit" for this service and the money would be provided by Kleyhans who would pay it out of Comnco secret funds, according to Basson.
The training consisted of basic military training and was aimed at the protection of chiefs and leaders at public gatherings, thus VIPs. In other words, the training was security directed and included a basic intelligence orientation which dealt with, amongst others, the identification of enemy weaponry.

 Asked why the SADF issued a denial about the existence of the base when it was uncovered by *The Weekly Mail* last year, a senior public relations officer said: "Your question last year referred to alleged training at Hippo base of Inkatha members in the use of guerrilla warfare. To this the SADF correctly responded through a spokesman that he was unaware of such a base."

The base was, in fact, well known to military officers in the area by the name Hippo.

Comment from Inkatha and kwazulu Police Commissioner General Jac Buchner was unavailable at the time of going to press.
Plan to invite SADF to MK conference dashed

The conference is being held at the University of Venda in Thohoyandou.

"Initially, the ANC had planned to invite the South African Defence Force and the KwaZulu army to attend the MK conference, but Inkathagate dashed this," the source said.

They would have been invited to attend yesterday's opening session, and allowed a "limited input."

General Holomisa said he would be delivering a detailed message from the Transkei government to the MK conference.

KaNgwane's former chief minister, Mr Enos Mabusa, and a delegation from Contralesa (Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA) are also attending the conference.

Former SADF officer Mr Nico Basson and his newly-formed "Soldiers for Peace" have confirmed their attendance, the ANC source said. — Sapa
Veenendal ‘connected with CCB’

FAR rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Daryl Stopforth — wanted in connection with attacks on an Untag base in Namibia in 1989 — had longstanding connections with the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Afrikaner Weerstands beweging, secretary Piet "Skiet" Rudolph claimed this week.

Mr Veenendal, a senior member of the Orde Boerevolk, who has just been released with Mr Stopforth on R1 000 bail pending their Namibian extradition hearing — refused to deny the allegation when questioned by Saturday Star.

"Better way would there be to convince people of your credentials as a rightwinger?" he asked.

Mr Veenendal also indicated to Saturday Star that he and Mr Stopforth were involved in the weapons heist at the air force headquarters in Pretoria last year, together with Mr Rudolph, on the run.

"We were never charged for it," he commented.

Mr Cornelius said he did not believe the two were involved with the State during this operation.

However, Mr Booysse remained sceptical.

Indemnity

His lawyer, Wim Cornelius, confirmed this. Mr Rudolph said at the time that he had been told by Mr Veenendal that he (Veenendal) and Mr Stopforth were CCB members.

Mr Rudolph added that this was cited in an indemnity application to the Justice Department by Mr Veenendal.

The South African Defence Force has however denied this allegation.

Mr Cornelius said this week he would not comment on whether the activities of Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth at the time of Namibian transition to independence were directed by the CCB. "I am working on that," he said.

Wim Booysse, political analyst and expert on the right wing, said he would not be surprised if Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth were operating for the CCB when the Untag base was bombed.

"Why, if they were just rightwingers, would they go and attack strategic bases in another country?" he asked.

Mr Veenendal also indicated to Saturday Star that he and Mr Stopforth were involved in the weapons heist at the air force headquarters in Pretoria last year, together with Mr Rudolph, on the run.

"We were never charged for it," he commented.

Mr Cornelius said he did not believe the two were involved with the State during this operation.

However, Mr Booysse remained sceptical.

"What better way would there be to convince people of your credentials as a rightwinger?"

Block

"At this stage, nobody on the Right knows who is a State agent," he added.

Mr Veenendal is currently trying to have the Namibian warrant for his arrest withdrawn and has urged Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to block the extradition by applying the terms of the Pretoria Minute.

However, the Justice Department said this week that the Pretoria Minute did not specify anything regarding extradition.
Mandela tells F.W. Chesterman yesterday opened the first public hearing of the ANC's National Conference in Pretoria. He told the conference that the ANC had been working for 26 years to achieve a better life for all South Africans.

"The ANC has been fighting for freedom, equality, and justice," he said. "We have been working towards a democratic South Africa, where all citizens are equal before the law."
Armscor puts on dove's clothing

Armscor is changing its image with the launch of an advertising campaign featuring a white dove of peace.

Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren said the campaign marked "the beginning of a new era" for SA's arms industry. Production of the internationally acclaimed 105mm G6 and G6 howitzer systems would not be affected by rationalisation, he added.
SADF probing 'human hunt' 259

The SADF is still investigating claims that army officers in the Caprivi Strip went on a 'human hunt' that left 12 Bushmen dead, a spokesman said.

The probe was ordered after a Sunday Times report three weeks ago.

Former army officer Mane Dempers, now a Pretoria advocate, broke a 12-year silence and breached a military cover-up when he told colleagues at the Bar about the hunt.
Forex fraud: Warrant for Reef broker

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A warrant has been issued for the arrest of forex-fraud accused Sandton broker, Mr. David Kofmansky.

The warrant, issued by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday, is a consequence of Mr. Kofmansky's jumping bail last week. Mr. Kofmansky is accused of forex fraud involving R60m.

Russian-born Mr. Kofmansky, who claims he was involved in buying military equipment on behalf of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), was arrested last August while conducting an allegedly illegal transaction.

He was on R200,000 bail. [250 CT 1891]
AWB to mobilise commandos for Revolution, warns Terre Blanche
MK calls for a new army for the new SA

By Patrick Laurence

THOHOYANDOU — The ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), ended its national conference yesterday with a call to the “Pretoria regime” to match the ANC’s suspension of the armed struggle by formally committing itself to a ceasefire.

In a communiqué issued at the end of its first legal meeting on South African soil, MK pressed for the establishment of an independent commission to examine how to form a new South African army and to control the various security forces, including the SADF and the SAP, during the transition to nonracialism.

Three further resolutions taken at the conference were:

- A unanimous call to the ANC executive to retain Chris Hani as MK’s chief of staff (The request came after speculation that Mr. Hani would have to forfeit his military post if he took up a full-time position in the SA Communist Party.)

- An expression of grave concern over the refusal of “the regime” to free hundreds of MK combatants who were jailed after being captured, tried and convicted (Robert McBride, Mthethelehle Ncube and Euclid Nondula were named specifically. All three were originally sentenced to death for their role in guerrilla actions that led to the death of civilians.)

- An endorsement of earlier ANC demands for sanctions to be kept in place until all political prisoners were released and all exiles allowed to return.

In addition, MK called for contact between “all security forces and armies within South Africa” committed to the establishment of a nonracial and democratic South Africa.

The resolution came after the conference was addressed on its opening day by Major-General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei and Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana of Venda, both of whom favour the reincorporation of their territories into greater South Africa.

The presence of the two men at the conference — which was held at the University of Venda with the blessing of Brigadier Ramushwana — signalled success for the ANC in its strategy of building a broad front of “progressive forces”, including “homeland leaders”, for the expected negotiations on how to restructure South Africa.

Another resolution called for the establishment of a social welfare department within MK.

It reflected concern — expressed at the conference and in the run-up to it — that MK cadres have not been cared for fully by the ANC since February.

Pending the inauguration of a new constitution and the establishment of a new South African defence force — composed of MK, guerrilla fighters from rival liberation organisations, the “bantustan armies” and the existing SADF — MK would remain intact and “combat ready”, the resolution said.

One of its functions in the interim period would be the “defence of the people”, a reference to its role in the formation of “defence committees” to counter the activities of vigilante forces.

In a confidential address delivered at the weekend, MK commander Joe Modise disclosed that MK cadres were being given instructions in arms of friendly African countries.

“Tanzania and Uganda are currently training our officers,” Mr. Modise said.

In his earlier address, General Holomisa denied that MK cadres were being integrated into the Transkei Defence Force, although there was co-operation between his army and MK.
Business looks at the future

THEO RAWANA

CO-OPERATION between big and small business is necessary for a better economy in the new SA, says Business Challenge CE Phil Khumalo. With this in mind, his organisation is hosting a conference where representatives of companies, financial institutions and insurance houses will share views on the best way to approach the changing SA business environment.

The conference, with the theme “The present and post-apartheid economic outlook — the challenges that face business in the new SA”, will be held in Johannesburg on August 30.

Speakers will include Finance Department special adviser Japie Jacobs, who will speak on the “economic perspective of the government” and Nafoco executive director Mosam Lekota on “conflict between big business and small business what is the possible solution?”

Charter Life senior GM Martin Sweet will talk on “the Income Tax Act and tax in the new SA — white fears”.

The SABC's new TV-2/3/4 head Madala Mphahlele on “the role of the media in facilitating changes in attitudes”, and Free Market Foundation’s Leon Louw on “new political implications for the post-apartheid climate”.

Fabcoo general-secretary Joao Mogale will speak about “existing opportunities for big and small business structures” and Black Management Forum president Don Nhlanhlanzwi will deal with management integration.

Mugabe calls on SA to reduce its arsenal

HARARE — SA must reduce its massive military arsenal to assure its neighbours of their security in the sub-region, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Zaan national news agency said Mugabe, who is also commander-in-chief of the Zimbabwe armed forces, was addressing thousands of people celebrating the country's Defence Forces Day in Harare.

Mugabe said while political developments in SA had provided hope of an end to apartheid, they fell short in ensuring Zimbabwe of its security.

Mugabe added Zimbabwe was perturbed that the superficial reductions in SA's defence budget did not in any way reduce the threatening size of the SA Defence Force.

It was also concerned that Pretoria was developing more "awesome" weapons. He said the Frontline states should maintain vigilance and continue with the measures necessary to further strengthen their collective defence.

Sapa
To terms with peace

struggles to come

Demobilised Army

Patrick Butter - 1967

The ANC's armed wing

I
One integrated democratic army, vital, for SA, says cautious ANC

MK fears crackdown

MICHAEL MARIS, Political Correspondent
Police launch Ventersdorp probe

Urgent moves afoot to curb private armies

GOVERNMENT is planning action against private political armies following the weekend clash at Ventersdorp that killed three members of the ultra-right-wing AWB.

A ban on private armies was discussed in depth at a meeting yesterday of the State Security Council, SA's highest-level security planning and implementation body. Other options were also being examined, a government source said.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, speaking at a private meeting at Citrusdal in the Cape at the weekend, raised the possibility of banning private armies. He told his audience the ban was being discussed as a matter of urgency but that it was not aimed at curbing legitimate political activity. Vlok's spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said he said the Ventersdorp killings had underscored the danger of private armies.

The Law and Order Department has already produced legislation aimed at curbing the proliferation of private armies. It was to be tabled in Parliament earlier this year but was shelved.

The ban would affect organisations such as the AWB and the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, among others.

Vlok said last night an intensive investigation into the Ventersdorp incident had been launched and that judicial inquests and criminal proceedings would follow.

Earlier, the investigating officer in the Ventersdorp court proceedings, Lt Wk Viljoen, said the SABC and various newspapers would be asked for footage showing people involved in the confrontation.

In another development, Defence Minister Magnus Malan - in the face of right-wing criticism of the SADF's role - defended the SADF's decision to mobilise Potchefstroom-based soldiers.

Last night Vlok outlined the events leading up to the clashes which accompanied President F W de Klerk's decision to address a meeting in the conservative town.

He said information was received that indicated a possible threat to De Klerk's safety and to public order. On the day before the clashes, Lt-Gen Louw Malan spoke to AWB leader Eugene Terre-blanche to try to persuade him to call off planned right-wing protest action. Vlok said he had personally spoken to Terre-blanche two days earlier.

Nine-hundred policemen were deployed to strengthen the local SAP. They cordoned off the area, erected roadblocks and arranged to protect entrance routes to the hall. Pamphlets were produced to inform residents of the local magistrate's decision to ban outdoor political activity.

During the day a large number of uniformed and armed AWB members entered the town. They later held a meeting.

"After the meeting a crowd moved towards the hall where the President was to give his speech. The group was armed, militant and shouting slogans," Vlok said.

Police attempted to prevent the crowd reaching the hall.

P. T. O.
Private armies

The officer in charge, Brig A de la Rosa, ordered the use of teargas on a group of whites attacked and shot at black passengers in another part of the town.

Two people were hit by a vehicle. A vehicle drove into a police car and the vehicle's occupants were assaulted by whites.

Police attempting to help the victims of the assault were shot at and two were injured. Police returned fire with shotguns and teargas and one person was fatally wounded. Police did not use SG or SGG or sharp ammunition, Vlok said.

Malan last night elaborated on the SADF's role in the incident and accused the CP-AWB alliance of not respecting the right of political parties to gather without hindrance.

Malan said the SADF was asked by police to assist it and that members of the Potchefstroom-based 10 Artillery Brigade in a Ratel troop carrier went to the western Transvaal town.

He said CP-AWB alliance accounts of the SADF involvement had been blown out of proportion. He said he had information that a large-scale protest had been planned and that almost 6,000 AWB supporters had been fired up with talk about a "third war of freedom" and "civil war."

"Against this background, it would have been irresponsible if the SADF and SAP did not make acceptable contingency plans."

TANIA LEVY reports that Ventersdorp's CP town council yesterday said it blamed the security forces for the death, injury, damage and disorder which resulted from Friday's night's events.

It object to the use of taxpayers' money to deploy security forces to further the goals of a political party.

In a statement issued after a special meeting yesterday, the council objected to the arrest of town engineer Cornelius Terblanche, in connection with the power blackout in the town on Friday, and to the release of his name to the Press before he had appeared in court.

The council said it fully supported Terblanche.

It said the SAP had handled the situation unsatisfactorily. Security forces had created "mass hysteria" in Ventersdorp for political ends.

While the council acknowledged that certain security precautions had to be taken when the President appeared, measures taken in Ventersdorp were unacceptable because De Klerk had not been acting in his official capacity but as leader of a political party. The meeting had also not been open to the general electorate.

The SAP had not informed the council of security measures it had planned to take and had invaded citizens' freedom of movement by erecting roadblocks and closing streets.

Council permission had not been sought for the use of the town's airfields.
HARARE - South Africa must reduce its
massive military arsenal to assure its
neighbours of their security in the sub-
region, Zimbabwean president Mr Robert
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Zimbabwe was also concerned that
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"The current moves to scrap apartheid
must run in tandem with moves to reduce
its massive military arsenal before we
can be assured of our security in this sub-
region," said Mugabe. - Sapa
Govt may restrict, but not ban, private armies

PRETORIA – Government could restrict the actions of private armies if they armed to usurp the functions of the police and the Defence Force, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

However, government was not considering banning private armies outright.

He said the country could “do without private armies” because it had the security forces to maintain law and order.

Vlok said he was not at liberty to clear up conflicting reports on whether government or the State Security Council had discussed the issue of private armies in depth this week, since the council’s deliberations were confidential.

Other government sources yesterday said they could not envisage the government clamping down on private armies.

The government could not act against groups without acting against the ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe, and it could not act against Umkhonto without torpedoing the shaky negotiation process.

The sources said multinationals would be driven underground and radicalised if steps were taken against them.

Inkatha, in turn, has urged government to discourage the proliferation of private armies “before other parties may be compelled to match the growing number of private armies”.

The AWB yesterday sent an urgent fax to the President, confirming certain rules about right-wingers’ attendance at NP meetings agreed to by Transvaal NP leader Barend du Plessis.

The NP was also asked to urgently arrange another public meeting at Ventersdorp.

AWB leader Eugene Terre’Blanche confirmed in his fax that the speakers would be given the right to speak without interference, and that the audience would be allowed to attend without interference.

“The audience will also have the right to ask questions and put motions.”

He said such a step would “normalise the situation in the white community”.

A spokesman at the President’s office said he could not comment as they had not yet received the fax. — Sapa

Hendrickse agrees to pay church R20 000

UITENHAGE — Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse has reached a R20 000 out-of-court settlement with the Utenthage church at which he ministered for five years until his dismissal.

Hendrickse, chairman of the Minister’s Council in the House of Representatives, was scheduled to re-appear in the Uitenhage Magistrate’s Court yesterday with his attorney, L A Delley, who was treasurer of the church at the time.

The church, which first sought an order against the two in October 1983, had asked for a full and proper financial statement covering their period in office until their dismissal in April 1986.

It also disputed 20 financial transactions involving church funds, and asked for payment of any money owing to the congregation to a maximum of R10 000.

Following a pre-trial conference on Monday, the parties agreed yesterday to settle in order to avoid a drawn-out and costly court case. — Sapa
Buthelezi rejects new allegations

OWN CORRESPONDENT
DURBAN — Allegations that Inkatha trained a para-military force for “hit-squad” duty against the ANC and its allies were last night rejected by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a statement, he said 150 young Zulu men referred to by the State President, on July 30 were selected by the KwaZulu Police Force for training in VIP protection, and in the protection of KwaZulu government buildings and property.

He said he thought the 150 young men were to be trained by a private security company. However, the SADF last week admitted to training the men at Caprivi in Namibia.

He also rejected reports that a training base located at Mkuze in Zululand was used for housing or planning hit-squad strikes.

The Mkuze base was used to house the 150 young men because police barracks in Ulundi were full, Chief Buthelezi said.

Reports of shooting at the base could have resulted from game poaching by the men, he added.

The SA Council of Churches has requested President F W de Klerk to allow it to visit camps and operational bases allegedly used for training and covert action against anti-apartheid organisations.

SACC secretary Dr Frank Chikane said in a letter that the allegations had to be independently investigated.
Private armies to be curbed

Political Staff

DURBAN — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has signalled that the government will not ban private armies — but is considering steps designed to curb their activities.

His comments in Pretoria yesterday came as the Inkatha Freedom Party warned that political parties and organisations "must disband their private armies" before others are "compelled" to match the growing number of such forces.

"Inkatha will continue to review its options in this regard," it said.

Government sources indicated yesterday that it was looking at "creative" ways of restricting the actions of private armies after the "battle of Ventersdorp".

There was, meanwhile, increased speculation in political circles yesterday that the government is poised to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the incidents at Ventersdorp.

It has also been reported that police have stepped up their surveillance of right-wing groups amid fears of a heightened terrorism risk from them.

These developments follow Monday's meeting of the State Security Council, which is understood to have discussed a possible ban on private armies.

There have been fears, however, that this may derail the peace process, as such a ban would have to be extended to Umkhonto we Sizwe. The ANC has indicated that it would strongly reject this.

Mr Vlok said yesterday that the country could "do without private armies" but believed it would be preferable to persuade political leaders that they were unacceptable.

The IFP, in a statement released from Ulundi, took a swipe at both the AWB and the ANC, saying that events at Ventersdorp and Thohoyandou in Venda (where MK held a weekend conference) had been "noted with deep concern."

It said private armies "belonging to certain organisations displayed their brutal power in different fashions."

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Peter Gastrow suggested yesterday that the proposed multi-party conference should move to include all private armies in a national South African police force.

Mr Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, said such a force should be placed under civilian all-party supervision during the transition period.
The Government will not ban private armies, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adnan Vilok, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria, Vilok said “It is not necessary to ban private armies linked to organisations such as the ANC and the AWB.

But as we have stressed, we can do without these armies - from the left to the right - because we have the police and security forces to maintain law and order in this country.

“If the activities of these armies should attempt to take over the functions of the police, we will definitely take drastic action.”

Vilok also indicated that the control of such activities could be through the imposition of emergency regulations.

“It is incompatible with democracy to have private armies,” Vilok said.

He warned, however, that private armies would lead to acts of violence such as the battle which erupted between rivaling elements and the police force in Venterdorp over the weekend.

“The consequences of this kind of violence will always be tragic,” Vilok said.
Armscor howitzers sold in Gulf

LOMBOON — The Gulf state of Qatar has placed an order with Armscor for 12 South African-made 155mm G-6 towed howitzers with ammunition, the military journal Jane's Defence Weekly reported yesterday.

The Qatar order, worth many millions of rands, follows the satisfactory delivery to Abu Dhabi of the first of a "substantial number" of Armscor's acclaimed G-6 self-propelled guns.

Armscor, which widely advertised its series of G-3 and G-6 howitzers early in the Gulf war, is guaranteeing client countries rapid delivery of the artillery systems, which are already in full scale production for the SADF, said Jane's.
Peter Gastrow looks at the problem of private armies

Diversity must make way for a unified police force

Banning private armies by law or carving them through one-sided executive action looks like an attractive option. The consequences of such steps are, however, likely to exacerbate the deep divisions within the country, drive armed groups underground and start off a new cycle of repression and violence.

An approach with more lasting consequences for peace and stability would be a negotiated agreement to dissolve all private armies, militias, defence committees and homeland police forces, and to incorporate their members into a broad South African police force which is subject to all-party civilian supervision.

Such an approach will be laborious and very difficult, but it is the only effective way of defusing the growing threat to peace by the multitude of private militias in the country.

In Lebanon the existence and growth of private militias were a major cause of the long civil war which wreaked such destruction. It took 16 years of conflict to exhaust private militias before they agreed to hand over weapons and disband at the beginning of this year. A fragile attempt at nation-building has now started again.

South Africa, which has arguably deeper divisions and a greater potential for conflict than Lebanon, ought therefore to urgently address the phenomenon of private armies and partially police forces operating in the country.

Seven legal police forces operate in South Africa if the six self-governing states are taken into account. Almost a dozen private armies, commandos and defence organisations are attached to political groups across the spectrum.

This is a recipe for conflict. Existing private armies trigger off the creation of opposing groupings by other political organisations. They then provide justification to each other for their very existence.

If the ANC establishes defence committees, why should the CP, Inkatha or the AWB not do the same? The CP has recently called for its own “home guard” to “quell fires before the police become involved.” The KwaZulu police have frequently acted with a clear bias towards Inkatha and arms are being issued to headmen.

Umkhonto we Sizwe carries on recruitment and training and is busy establishing defence committees. Right-wing groups have their commandos and the PAC carries on an armed struggle through APLA (Azanian People’s Liberation Army).

Most of these forces act outside the law; they are accountable only to their political heads, and are not subject to the same scrutiny and public accountability as the SAP. They are therefore more likely to take the law into their own hands.

These forces constitute a major obstacle towards greater unity in South Africa. Nation building and private police forces, defence committees and armies are a contradiction in terms. Not only do private militias accentuate differences, they are dependent on them and have an interest in maintaining them.

What should be done? It is certainly not sufficient to insist that private armies disband to enable the SAP, as at present constituted, to be the sole law enforcement agency.

While it is a legal force, the SAP has a history of partial action against the ANC, PAC and other opponents of apartheid. It is still mainly white interest oriented and crimes of violence in black areas do not receive the same priority as they do in white areas.

The SAP is at present accountable to a minority government and large sections of the population do not regard it as their police force. One large South African police force is required — but it needs a different composition and greater all-party civilian control during the period of transition. This cannot be achieved by decree. It has to be the outcome of negotiations.

It is therefore imperative that the forthcoming all-party conference addresses this issue. The objective should be an agreement between all parties:

• That all private militias, armies and homeland police be dissolved.
• That their members be incorporated into a broad national South African police force which is subject to an agreed code of conduct and to greater all-party supervision at all levels.
• That under the supervision of the new integrated SAP, more police from local communities be drawn into a policing role in their areas.

If the AWB or other groups with para-military forces refuse to take part in negotiations aimed at finding peaceful solutions, then they should exclude themselves from arrangements which the majority of our population support. In that case they will have placed themselves outside the law and formal action against them is then more likely to be effective.

The decision by the ANC to suspend the armed struggle was a major step in the peace process. All parties now need to make compromises to create only one unified police force.

Peter Gastrow, MP, is the Democratic Party spokesman on Law and Order.
This shift, from the battleground to the commercial playing field, is the theme of the splashy new advertising campaign, launched last Saturday. "The campaign reflects the company's change of stance in the face of rapid political and social developments in southern Africa," says an Armscor spokesman, who declines to be named.

With the campaign, a racing pigeon—shown competing in a dawn-to-dusk race—becomes Armscor's peace-time symbol. And by conveying several messages in the ads, the company is trying to reverse its long-time image as a bad guy. These messages include:

- Armscor can weather storms and emerge a winner.
- Armscor's position as a national asset will be enhanced by the transfer of military technology to the private sector.
- The military role is moving into the background but Armscor is not ashamed of its heritage.

It's certainly a campaign that could prepare the ground for privatisation. But could Armscor be privatised? The company has long been regarded as a money-loser subsidised by the Defence Ministry that was created only because of apartheid and the need to combat sanctions. And Armscor's main customers are cutting back—SA has reined in defence spending by 40% over the past two years and the international arms market is shrinking with the end of the Cold War and increased efforts to limit world arms sales. The company refuses to release any figures, but it claims that it makes money on its export orders and breaks even on domestic sales.

There is support for privatising at least part of Armscor. "It makes sense to hive off a company of hi-tech knowledge for privatisation," says DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers. "This would be one way of keeping the country's wealth of knowledge in the country." But Rogers, a former SA Defence Force general, stresses the need to keep arms procurement under State control.

Holmood-Romer Hatman, military analyst and SA correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, suggests that Armscor could privatisate the subsidiaries that can stand on their own, together with a hi-tech think tank. "But some purely defence-related plants could close because they would be very difficult to privatise. This would be short-sighted because once the technology is killed, it's very expensive to regain. Sooner or later one always needs a defence capability."
Row over SADF link to Botswana paper

is linked to SA military
SADF implicated in planned coup, newspaper alleges

AN ALLEGED assassination plot in Transkei, in which the South African Defence Force was implicated, was reported by the Johannesburg weekly newspaper New Nation yesterday.

The report said the "plot" was aimed at assassinating Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Chris Hani, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff.

The "assassination" was planned for April 25 and was to have been carried out by members of a group named as "the Transkei Group".

According to the alleged plan, the SADF was to have been deployed in Transkei under the pretext of maintaining law and order, searching for MK bases.

The real purpose of the deployment of SADF troops was to monitor the movements of the Transkei Defence Force while members of the "Transkei Group" took over the country, the report said.

According to the report, Valumile Mbotolo, now detained in Transkei for his alleged role in the planned coup, would have succeeded General Holomisa. Close associate Nkosikaya Gobingca was to have been one of his lieutenants.

Meetings

A number of meetings to map out the plan were held in various places, including the office of the head of the Ciskei government, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, and the home of an unnamed South African Broadcasting Corporation representative.

Among those who attended these meetings were SADF members whose names were in Hani's possession, the report said.

When the plan was at an advanced stage, there appeared to be resistance from South Africa's security police because of the timing of the coup and the effect it could have had on President de Klerk in his dealings with the ANC, it claimed.

The discussions were about the removal of General Holomisa from power.

Mr Gobingca was given the task of recruiting and training some "boys" from Johannesburg to carry out the task. Later he heard the "boys" had been arrested.

In December 1990 Mr Mbotolo inquired about a constitution Mr Gobingca was drafting aimed at uniting Xhosas in the whole of the eastern Cape.

At a meeting in East London in March, Mr Mbotolo told Mr Gobingca that Brigadier Gqozo was interested in the constitution.

Brigadier Gqozo also wanted to meet Mr Gobingca personally so that they could both study the document and, if the brigadier was impressed, he would be prepared to fund it through the Ciskei government.

While in East London, Mr Gobingca met two white men - one known to him as a member of the SADF in Cape Town.

The two men showed interest in the draft constitution and gave approval for the document to be taken to Brigadier Gqozo.

The next day a meeting was held at Brigadier Gqozo's office where the brigadier accepted the document.

It was then decided that General Holomisa and Mr Hani would be killed so that Mr Mbotolo could take over with the SADF's assistance.

Mr Gobingca was given a task of organizing rallies in Transkei where he would introduce the draft constitution and gauge the views of the people.

It was decided the final overthrow of the government would be on April 25.

Mr Gobingca was then introduced to a man called Ted, to whom he was to report his progress.

On April 25, Mr Gobingca was called by a Lieutenant Jordaen who warned him not to get involved in activities directed at the overthrow of the Transkei government as this would embarrass the South African Government.

After a meeting with Lieutenant Jordaen, Mr Gobingca met Ted, who told him the operation had been postponed because Mr Mbotolo had been kidnapped by Transkei security forces.
ARMIES ARE OUT

The government, ANC and Inkatha have agreed that there should be no private armies in South Africa. (88)

The peace accord states it is the right of all individuals to establish self-defence units. This includes the right to bear licensed arms and to use them in legitimate and lawful self-defence.

However, the parties agreed that no political organisation would establish self-defence units on the basis of party affiliation as this would be tantamount to forming private armies. (254)

The accord makes provision for the establishment of liaison structures between self-defence units and the police. It says that the SAP remains responsible for maintenance of law and order and should not be hindered in any way by self-defence units.
COPS AND COMMUNITY
See Page 21

contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement.

This includes:

- Any operation biased towards or against a political party.
- Any operation which seeks to promote, undermine or influence a political party by means of illegal acts or disinformation.
- Channeling funds to any political party, trade unions, political associations or groups.
- Training or providing funds, weapons or ammunition to non-security force members to carry out actions which support or undermine a political party.

Inspect

The accord stipulates that the SAP and SANDF disclose to the signatory parties the existence of any operations which breach these rules. If so such operations exist, the SAP and SANDF will have to say so.

To ensure compliance, the standing commission will be "entitled by warrant to enter and inspect any place and interrogate any security force member or seize any record or piece of evidence." on receiving a complaint or information that members of the security forces are in breach of the accord.
Para-military forces look set to increase, says Helen Grange

Private armies left and right

Despite the Government's objection to the evolution of private armies in South Africa, there are indications that these military structures are heading for another phase of expansion and growth.

This trend has already manifested itself in the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) announcement last week that it would review its options with regard to a private army of its own - in the light of the growth of other private military groups.

Referring to the clash at Ventersdorp and the training being given by five African states to Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), Inkatha appealed to the Government to take the necessary actions before other parties may be compelled to match the growing number of private armies.

Last week, the Cabinet formally decided against banning private armies following clashes between police and the right wing in Ventersdorp. Driving militant organisations underground introduces a threat of intensified violence of which the Government is only too keenly aware.

In addition, banning rightwing armies would necessitate the same action against other military wings such as MK, a move which would have serious consequences.

With MK's recent announcement that it plans to turn itself into a regular army, the possibility of Inkatha forming its own army and the right wing's announced expansion of its military units, the Government faces a problem with no easy solution.

There are already a number of private armies in South Africa and its homelands - some well organised and others taking the form of self-defence units or para-military groups.

Apart from the ANC's MK and the AWB's Wemkommando (formerly Aquila), there are scores of other politically-oriented military wings attached to various organisations.

On the left, there is the Pan Africanist Congress's Azanian People's Liberation Army and the Black Consciousness Movement's Azanian National Liberation Army. On the right, the known minimalist groupings include the Boerekommando (expected to become the military wing of the Boer Vryheidsbeweging), the Wit Boppardwerk, the Orde van die Dood, the Orde Boerevolk, the Boere Vryheidsbeweging and the Boerelee.

In addition, there are trained armies in the homelands and self-governing territories, apparently formed to protect their governments, but increasingly perceived as being linked to political objectives in South Africa.

This is particularly the case in Inkatha's stronghold, KwaZulu, and the ANC's stronghold, the Transkei.

On a grassroots level, an increasing garrison mentality can be seen in the form of civil protection units, township vigilante groups and neighbourhood watches.

There is a massive build-up of weapons inside the country, with illegal firearms running into the thousands. The huge influx of AK-47 rifles into the country following the ANC's unbanning means these weapons are relatively easily bought on the black market by anyone with a military cause.

Professor Mike Hough, of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Unisa, says it is MK which has the most access to such wartime weaponry - while soldiers on the right, most of them having been trained by the SA Defence Force, have the expertise.

Professor Hough feels strongly that despite the proliferation of private armies in the country, violent combat on any significant level will probably never materialise.

"I don't think the right wing wants to escalate conflict to civil war status. There will probably be a continuation of rightwing incidents as there have been in the past, but they would avoid open combat because they are not strong enough to confront the State," he said.

Wim Booyse, an expert on the right wing, says rightwing soldiers may choose to launch a host of weaponry thefts from State security keypoints - "in which case, they will be preparing for a revolution - although they are not nearly prepared at the moment."
Trainees end with big bang

second-in-command Commandant Colin Muller explained the battle scenario to the press.

The "enemy" had been "spotted" some distance away and would be destroyed. The "enemy" was a fearsome pile of lockers.

As journalists watched the next morning, Impalas swooped in twice, blazing away, and then mortars opened up from a nearby hill. The smoky prints of their explosions moved through the target as the advancing troops saturated the area with Ré rifle and light-machinegun fire. Soon the noise stopped and the smoke evaporated — and those lockers would never fight again.

New weapons

PRETORIA — Armscor unveiled two anti-tank weapons at the Pretoria Show yesterday.

Army officials said it was the first time the FT5 anti-tank rocket launcher and the 106mm anti-tank recoiless gun had been exhibited. The gun is designed to be mounted on armoured vehicles — Sapa.
Two SADF men in court over killings

Two soldiers from the SA Defence Force's elite 121 Battalion pleaded not guilty yesterday to murdering two white policemen.

The alleged murder took place after an exchange of words which led to "pandemonium" and a shootout at a Natal South Coast army base in January.

Mr Mbuyiselo Mthethwa (28) and Mr Mphempi Mthethwa (36), brothers who trained at 121 Battalion, Mubataha in Zululand, appeared before Mr Justice Wilson in the Scottburgh Circuit Court.

On the night of January 25, the brothers allegedly refused to accompany a Lieutenant de Jager back to their base at Caugeburn.

Three policemen, Warrant Officer Eugene Roos, Sergeant Patrick Stander and Constable Hendrik Louwser entered Mbuyiselo Mthethwa's tent after shooting had been reported.

"After some verbal exchanges, pandemonium broke out," according to the indictment.

The policemen were wounded by R4 rifle fire while running back to their vehicle.

Mbuyiselo Mthethwa, wounded during the shooting, was carried to a tent by his brother, who allegedly returned to the police car and fired at Stander and Louwser.

Both policemen died instantly - Sapa
SADEF accused in Crossroads

A CALL has been made for the South African Defence Force to withdraw from Crossroads amid mounting allegations that it is partly responsible for the violence in the area.

Residents allege that soldiers fired tear gas at them on Sunday night when they attempted to extinguish a fire at a shack which had been set alight, resulting in five homes being destroyed.

"If the SADF withdrew it would give us an opportunity to assess the situation and see if the violence subsides when they are not present," said Mr. Vincent Diba, a member of a four-person ANC commission of inquiry into Cape Town's township violence.

Diba said the commission had met the police regularly in the past two weeks to discuss the violence, but had not been successful in arranging similar meetings with the SADF.

"I personally tried to contact the relevant person at the Western Province Command, but all my attempts last week were in vain," he said.

Diba said the commission had approached Colonel Jan Benadie, Athlone district commissioner of police, who had been cooperating with them, to assist in setting up meetings with the SADF.

Benadie had informed them that the police, the reaction unit and SADF members in the area held joint discussions on how to quell the violence.

"We are very concerned about the reports implicating the SADF in the violence and cannot help wondering if their reluctance to meet us stems from the fact that they are hiding something," Diba said.

"Unruly elements"

"What also worries us are reports that unruly elements in the Unathi area who have been identified as being responsible for some of the clashes have been trained and armed."

SADEF officer commanding Western Province, Brigadier Jan Lamprecht, said they had not yet had an opportunity to discuss the ANC's allegations.

"The first opportunity to do so will be at a joint meeting next week where the facts will be weighed up against the allegations," Lamprecht said, going on to reject the allegations.

- Prospects for peace in Crossroads appeared a little bit brighter this week when leaders of the two warring sides — the Unathi housing area and the squatter camp — agreed to convene a joint rally in the area on Sunday.

The agreement was reached at a meeting called by the ANC commission, where both sides raised their concerns about a group of young people in Unathi who seemed intent on breaking the peace.
A force uncertain of its enemy

The SADF's "coloured army" invited HEATHER ROBERTSON to watch their manoeuvres earlier this week. She found a force uncertain of its enemy, but with its sights still set on maintaining an ethnic identity.

A SADF PRESS release promised a rare opportunity to see the value of "our coloured soldiers" at a mock attack. What we saw at the 2-SACC Battalion training ground at the Roosberg training area near Vredendal, 372km from Cape Town, were dustclouds, four Impala jets dropping rockets on a target of metal lockers, a pyrotechnic display and platoons of anti-like brown-uniform-clad foot soldiers crawling around on distant koppies shooting at rock and bush targets in the rugged landscape.

What we heard were barrages of R4 machine-gun fire, Impala aircraft shooting rockets, mortar explosions, bad army jokes and vague notions about who the current enemy is.

Affable SADF Press Liaison Officer Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk took us into the test area with him. "All our coloured soldiers now are the same," he explained. "We want them to learn the same things as we do."

We were told the SADF had recently acquired a new weapons system, the CCB, which was designed for urban warfare. Lieutenant van Schalkwyk said the CCB was a "great system" and that the SADF was "very happy" with it.

At supper at the base on Sunday night, an officer revealed that members of the defence force were questioning the relevance of the war in Angola and the counter-insurgency operations inside the country when President FW de Klerk unbanned the very organisations who were considered the enemy.

When I asked another senior officer whether the counter-insurgency operations of the infantry included CCB-type work, he gave me a threatening look.

"Did soldiers of his level know about the CCB before it was exposed?" "Well you cannot reach a higher rank with-

SHOOT-OUT: Cape Corps soldiers use R4 rifles to destroy the phantom enemy during a mock attack.
pains to explain that now that there is no more war, it is important for the public to know that the defence force is still alive and kicking. "We need to send a message to the people whom we are supposed to protect that we are still an effective force and our training is up to standard," he said.

This little public relations exercise in the Cape goes hand in hand with the SADF's national post-CCB campaign to assure the public that the SADF is more cost effective and management oriented.

The hidden agenda of the exercise was to give us a glimpse of the "new dispensation army," as Lt Van Schalkwyk puts it.

"This military exercise will prove that the coloured soldier is at any time ready to achieve victory in any given battle situation," said Colonel Johan Blaauw.

And where are they deployed to achieve victory? "2-SACC is a 'normal' infantry battalion trained for counter-insurgency operations in built-up areas or rural areas in the Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal, Natal and in the townships where the SAP requests support."

The 2-SACC unit, which was established in January 1986, has a history of involvement in the 1987 Angolan raids and was active in the "Namibian operational area." "They do very well in the Northern Transvaal where troops are positively received," says Colonel Blaauw. "They are specially welcomed by the English community in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal," he added.

But what is the aim or the nature of these operations? Besides vague responses like "border control" or "ask the Minister of Defence," officers from the lowest rank to the highest somehow had no tangible notion of what they were frenetically training for — or it was an obvious "security risk" to reveal this. "The enemy is whatever intelligence says is the enemy," replied Major Clive van Schalkwyk, who is the officer in charge of training the battalion.

Lt Johan van Schalkwyk, a former communications lecturer from the University of Potchefstroom, explained that since February 2 there had been some confusion in the army. "Before, the enemy was organisations but now the enemy is anyone who doesn't know certain information," he replied, jokingly threatening to plant a bomb at my house and then mumbling under his breath, "But there's shit in the army at the moment. There was no change from PW Botha to Magnus Malan. There won't be any change now. It's a new management but the same policy."

Would these soldiers work under an ANC government? "The defence force is not loyal to a person but to the government of the day, so we don't care who the next defence minister is," says Colonel Blaauw.

Major Van Schalkwyk, however, was more hesitant. "It depends on their policies," he said. And if he disagreed with their policies, he'd leave the army to start his own business. Selling rock and bush targets to ex-2-SACC battalion members perhaps?

Pre-empting any questions on the racial composition of what was previously known as the Cape Coloured Corps, Colonel Blaauw assured us that although the troops were "traditionally coloureds from the Cape and immediate surroundings," politics and colour made no difference in the army. "The brown soldier is also an important part of the manpower in the SADF," says Colonel Blaauw, the battalion's commanding officer.

When I asked about integration, Major Clive van Schalkwyk explained that there were white NCOs (non-commissioned officers) who trained the 2-SACC Battalion.

But why are there still troops separated on a racial basis? "It's a language problem to integrate the troops," he said, while another officer commented that it would be difficult to combine Xhosas and Zulus and coloureds because of the cultural difference.

What some would regard as the severely outdated racial view that underpins 2-SACC is matched by its equally questionable approach to gender in the battalion. The every night raid into the women journalists' camp by two pubescent members of the force hardly came as a surprise after the phallocentric army language and humour we'd been subjected to.

The air force are referred to as "bloujols," sex is referred to as "cleaning out our barrels" and an army bag is a "bal sak."
Organising Defence

Introduction

The question of organising self-defence has emerged as the most pressing task that faces the mass movement. Since the 1984-1994 revolt thousands of ordinary residents and political activists have died at the hands of the state and vigilantes. Such killings have intensified in the period after the unbanning of political organisations on 2 February 1990. As a way of responding to this campaign of terror, many organisations have called for the establishment of self-defence units. In the attempt to build self-defence, important questions have been raised:

- How to end the massacre that has been unleashed against the people?
- The relationship between building self-defence units and other forms of struggle such as mass action

In this series we will look at the rich history of international working class movements and focus on how they defended themselves with the threat of violence in countries like Russia and Germany. We will look at the politics of organising self-defence.

The politics of self-defence

In the campaign to end the violence since 1984-1994 it has been clear that the organisation of self-defence units (the arming and building of the basic structures) cannot be separated from our other struggles and the campaign for an end to apartheid rule. While struggling to defend ourselves we have demanded and campaigned for the resignation of the apartheid government and have established democratic structures. Even with the ongoing violence in Natal and the Transvaal, the calls for building defence units are accompanied by calls for:

- the resignation of the apartheid government
- the establishment of a more open and accountable government
- the right to strike and to organize on the shop floor
- the reorganization of the ANC administration
- programs to address the terrible social conditions in which we live

This political approach to the campaign against violence, reflects that the struggle to defend ourselves cannot be separated from the struggle for power. It also shows that the issue of understanding the causes of violence and the exercise of power is an essential task in any campaign for an end to violence. The political struggle is also a crucial part of the struggle against violence.

Violence within the middle class

It is not only the violence of the state against us that is experienced under capitalism. In the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, the struggle as a result of power, the formation of the two main social classes is also an expression of the strategy by the working class to within the middle class.

The middle class is divided into different social classes and the existence of this class is an essential part of the capitalist economy. The middle class is divided into different social classes and the existence of this class is an essential part of the capitalist economy. The middle class is divided into different social classes and the existence of this class is an essential part of the capitalist economy.

Counter-strategies

The understanding that the source of violence in this society is the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class means that the struggle against violence must be linked to the struggle to end capitalist class rule. As the question of organising defence must be seen as the central question of the struggle against violence, the building of self-defence units must be viewed as part of the struggle for power.

In this article we look at the role of the ruling class in the struggle against violence. We look at the role of the ruling class in the struggle against violence. We look at the role of the ruling class in the struggle against violence.

In the next weeks we will look at how a political approach to building self-defence units does not exclude a thorough understanding of these units.
OB backs claim by
2 hunger strikers
of SADF, NIS link

CLAIMS by two of the
three Orde Boerevolk
hunger strikers in Pre-
toria that they were
State agents when they
exploded a bomb in
Durban have been
backed up by the OB.

In an exclusive inter-
view with Saturday Star,
OB chief of staff Leonard
Veenendal said the three
men were assisted in
their actions by a security
policeman, whose
name he preferred to
reveal.

Hunger-strikers Henry
Martin and Adrian Maritz
were respectively members
of the National Intellig-
ence Service and Military
Intelligence, he said.

"This was constantly kept
as confidential information
and the OB never intended
using this information to
discredit the Government.

"But the seriousness of the
guys’ conditions and their
wish to make this public
(made it necessary). You can
deny it, but not destroy a
dying man’s wish,” Mr Veenendal
said.

Mr Martin is on his 48th
day without food and Mr
Maritz his 41st. Both are re-

Tional Intelligence Service
spokesmen denied the two
hunger strikers had ever
worked for them.

Mr Veenendal said Mr
Maritz, Mr Martin, Dr van
Schalkwyk, the policeman
and another man, whom he
named, made up a five-man
OB cell led by Mr Maritz.

Mr Martin and Mr Maritz
were highly skilled com-
puter operators, running
their own computer consul-
tancy firm, he said. Their
skills came in very useful
when gathering informa-
tion, he added. The function
of the cell was to provide in-
elligence and logistical support
to the OB.

Mr Veenendal claimed the
men had discovered the
ANC’s Operation Vula,
which was being co-ordinat-
ed from the Durban-based
computer farm.

"These cells were highly
advanced and all the cells in
the system were computer-
linked. What they did know
was that this whole com-

Odd man in a trio
waiting for death — Page 10

partmentally near-comatose Dr
Loord van Schalkwyk has
fainted for 34 days and suf-
f ered three heart attacks
during that time.

Mr Veenendal said the
men embarked on a water
strike for three days last
week, but had subse-
quently ordered them to
start drinking again.

"It’s going to make a hell
of a stink if this goes to trial,
and I wonder if the Govern-
ment doesn’t just want them
to die,” he said.

"Ministry of Law and
Order spokesman Captain
Craig Kotze rejected any se-
curity police involvement in
the bombing.He said the
policeman had never worked
for the security branch — he
was a constable “not a war-
rant officer, as was report-
ed” and had acted as a pro-
bationary detective.

Captain Kotze confirmed
that charges were being in-
vestigated against the consta-
table in connection with the
Natal blast SADF and Na-

Man had been trained as an
explosives expert, as was re-
ported in the newspaper.

Asked whether the OB had
been a cell connected to
undercover activities on behalf
of the State, Mr Veenendal
said: "That is absolutely not
true."

Mr Maritz said Military
Intelligence used rightwing-
ers on a regular basis for the
execution of operations. He
held Vrye Weekblad that this
made it easier for the auth-
orities to “distance them-
selves if they are caught”.

A highly placed OB source
said the information had
been leaked at an unfortu-
nate time and may work
against the hunger strikers’
prospects for indemnity.

The hunger strikers’ law-
yer, Wim Cornelius, denied
reports in Vrye Weekblad
that he had “desperately”
tried to contact State Presi-
dent de Klerk in connection
with his clients.

Mr Cornelius said he had
been invited by Mr de Klerk
to consult with him on their
conditions, but had declined
because it would have com-
promised his position in a
sub judice case, he said.

He also denied a report in
the right-wing newspaper
Die Patriot that he had doc-
umentary evidence which
proved Mr Maritz and Mr
Martin had been State
agents “I deny any know-
ledge of any documentation
and I reiterate that the sub-
ject is sub judice,” he said.

Mr Veenendal said at-
ttempts to meet with Justice
Minister Kobie Coetzee had
met with no success. He
warned that violent retribu-
tion could follow the deaths
of any of the hunger strik-
ers.

"The Orde Boerevolk has
suspended military action
but we will not be able to
ensure our members’ beha-
viour. OB cells are still
very much intact and
armed, just like Umkhonto
we Sizwe,” he said.
Palazzolo did not work for us

EAST LONDON — The South African Defence Force yesterday denied its military intelligence section had employed controversial Sicilian-born businessman Vito Palazzolo.

This follows a Sunday Times report alleging that Mr Palazzolo and murdered Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski had been employed by South African military intelligence, who had paid R100,000 into Mr Lubowski’s bank account.

The report implied a link between Mr Palazzolo and the payment.

An SADF spokesman said Mr Palazzolo had at no time served in the military intelligence section of the SADF.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan had previously claimed Mr Lubowski worked for the SADF and that he received the money as payment for “good work”.

Mr Lubowski allegedly visited Mr Palazzolo in Switzerland in 1989, allegedly having been offered money to organise Namibian citizenship for him.

“Advocate Lubowski was consulted as counsel and duly briefed by ourselves, and his advice was sought on legal issues,” Mr Palazzolo’s attorney, Marlo Molho, said yesterday.

“Our client denies the allegation made concerning an alleged offer of a large sum of money to Advocate Lubowski.

“Our client certainly has no position with military intelligence whatsoever.”

The general manager of exchange control at the South African Reserve Bank, John Postmus, yesterday dismissed as “utter rubbish” an allegation in the Sunday report that the bank had approved for Mr Palazzolo the release of over a hundred times the sum of financial rands an immigrant could legally be granted over a period of three years — Sapa.
2 killed as crowd fires on SADF

A member of the South African Defence Force and a man were fatally wounded in Katlehong on Sunday when a group of about 200 people opened fire on members of the SADF carrying out patrol duties.

Police said those who died were shot in the chest and back.

Police also picked up the bodies of two men on Sunday who died in unrest-related incidents.

— East Rand Bureau
Bhongolethu doesn’t like SADF ‘visitors’

By Henry Ludski

BLACK residents of Oudtshoorn allege that they have been assaulted by South African Defence Force (SADF) personnel in what they describe as weekend acts of terror in the township.

The SADF has retorted by blaming residents for not according hospitality to the troops in the township.

And, of the resident’s call for troops to be barred from the township, Brigadier D P Lambrecht, officer commanding Western Province Command said: “This demand is not in keeping with the basic courtesy to visitors to a town.

“It appears from our investigation that the military students were harassed and interfered with by some unruly elements in the town.

“The students were well-dressed in civilian clothes and conducted themselves with decorum.”

The troops, all members of SADF infantry units based near the town, have been blamed for incidents in Bhongolethu township in recent weeks.

In one of the alleged assaults a township youth, Fungile Lucas, claimed a group of soldiers assaulted him.

“They entered the house and dragged me outside and kicked and punched me in my face,” said Lucas.

At a township meeting last week the Bhongolethu Civic Association decided to lodge a protest with the SADF.

“We cannot allow this situation to continue,” said civic leader Mr Wilfred Hlazo.
US probes missile technology sale to Armscor

THE Pentagon and the US Justice Department are investigating the sale of ballistic missile technology to Armscor by a US company, according to a report in a recent edition of Flight International.

The technology allegedly sold to Armscor included telemetry tracking, inertial guidance systems, gyroscopes and photo imaging equipment, said the report.

The equipment formed part of a joint SA-Israeli ballistic missile programme, it added.

US agencies investigating the former International Signal and Control (ISC) company for fraudulent accounting believe it illegally supplied the equipment to Armscor — through its subsidiary ISC Educational Systems — between 1984 and 1988 in violation of the embargo on the sale of military goods to SA.

US investigators are uncertain whether sales continued after ISC merged with Ferranti in 1988.

An Armscor spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the claims.

US embassy spokesman Barry Walkley yesterday confirmed that investigations were continuing and that a trial was imminent.

In 1989 The Observer newspaper in London reported that Ferranti had inherited the ISC contracts, which also involved Barlow Rand and several shell companies.

ISC Educational Systems' manufacturing documents apparently named three SA companies as customers. These were Varitech, Darlon and Tool Techniques, none of which could be traced in SA.
Namibian defence force sets tone for SADF

South 29/8 - 4/9/91.

Namibia has successfully integrated opposing armies in its defence force. LAURIE NATHAN of the End Conscription Campaign explains how this was done and what it could mean for South Africa.

When Roelf Meyer becomes Minister of Defence on September 4, he may take a less hardline position than that of Magnus Malan on the future integration of the SADF, the bantustan armies and the ANC's armed wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

If such integration ever takes place, South Africa could learn much from post-independent Namibia.

The Namibian Defence Force (NDF) currently consists of an equal number of soldiers who previously served in two opposing armies — Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), and the South African-controlled South West African Territory Force (SWATF).

There has been an astonishing absence of antagonism among these soldiers, largely as a result of Namibia's policy of reconciliation.

Swapo initiated the policy a year before independence because of the "priority of healing the wounds of war" and because "national reconciliation and unity are necessary pre-conditions for peace, stability and economic reconstruction".

During the election campaign Swapo consequently extended "a general pardon" and "a hand of reconciliation" to those Namibians serving in the colonial army and police.

After independence the new government made a concerted effort to build national unity. It urged members of the NDF and the Namibian Police (Nampol) in particular to overcome their "bitter memories of the war" and "accept each other as brothers and sisters". The government also downplayed Plan victory celebrations, ruled out war trials for human rights abuses committed before independence, sought a numerical balance between former SWATF and Plan members in the NDF, and did not exclude any person from the police or army because of their previous affiliation or conduct.

This last decision has given rise to some tension. Members of Swapo and those Namibians who are unemployed deeply resent the fact that those who served in the colonial security forces have kept their jobs, and various political groups have launched vehement protests against particular individuals in the NDF and Nampol.

Despite those problems, the policy of reconciliation has had considerable benefits.

It has promoted a sense of nationalhood, reduced the potential for hostilities among political parties and increased the confidence of the business sector and the white community.

It has also contributed to a lack of antagonism among former adversaries in the army. The attitudes of rank-and-file soldiers are characterised by such comments as "the war is over", "live and let live", "we are professional soldiers" and "we are all Namibians".

In South Africa, as in Namibia, the seemingly unimaginable prospect of uniting enemies-in-arms is not only possible but can be done in such a way that it promotes the development of peace and stability.
explosion.  Angels flew among black troops who were exposed to it.

Toddler or soldier with a future?

Black troops - cannon
5 August 1988 R 1919 of 23 September '88

2 Regulation A23 of the Regulations is hereby amended—that
(a) by the substitution to subregulation A23 (1) of the following regulation:

“A23 Officers permanently appointed in posts or the grade of Chief Executive Officer and Senior General Manager are, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Act, members of the Staff Management Board referred to in section 4 (1) of the Act and

(b) by the deletion of subregulation A23 (2)

3. Regulation 2 shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 August 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE
No. R. 2122 36 August 1991
ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION
IMPORT, TRANSIT, EXPORT AND MARKETING
CONTROL

I, Magnus Andre de Menndol Malan in my capacity as Minister of Defence, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 4C of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1958 (Act No. 57 of 1958), do hereby prescribe the following in regard to the prohibition on the sale, employment, manufacturing, import, transit, export and marketing of armaments:

With effect from the date of publication of this Notice, no nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices or spare parts which can be used for nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices as purported in Article 2 of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons shall be developed or manufactured in the Republic or transported through the Republic from any place outside the Republic to any other place or exported from the Republic or marketed inside or outside the Republic and no attempt shall be made to develop or manufacture such devices inside the Republic or to transport such devices through the Republic or to export such goods or to market such goods inside or outside the Republic.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
No. R. 2152 30 August 1991
AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE
RESERVE POLICE FORCE

The Minister of Law and Order in his capacity as Minister of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), made regulations in the Schedule.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister of Law and Order

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG
No. R. 2122 30 August 1991
SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE
No. R. 2152 30 August 1991

SUDEE-EEN OOR ONTWIKKELING, VERAARDIGING, INVOSER DEUROER, UITVOER EN BEMARKING VAN KRYGSTUG

Ek, Magnus Andre de Menndol Malan in my hoedansheid as Minister van Verdediging en handelende waarders die bevoegdheid my verleen deur artikel 4C van die Wapen op Krygstuwontwikkeling en -versaardiging 1988 (Wet No. 57 van 1988), skryf hierby die volgende voorskrif in betrekking tot die verordening, versoardiging, inwoner uitoer en bemarking van krygstug:

Met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgeving mag geen kersnwapens en kersmatafsetse en ander wapens wat aangewend kan word vir kernwapens en kernmateriaal soos bedoel in Artikel II van die Kernwapenverdrag in die Republiek ontwikkel of versaoardig word of deur die Republiek van 'n plek buite die Republiek na een ander sodanige plek vervoer word of uit die Republiek vervoer of binne of buite die Republiek bemarked word. En mag geen poging aangewend word om aan enige goederen te ontwikkel of te versoardig buite die Republiek of om sommige goederen neer die Republiek te voer of in die Republiek te bemark nie.

A. J. VLOK,
Minister van Wet en Orde
Colourful farewells for Malan and Vlok

PRETORIA — The SAP and SADF are planning colourful parades today and next week at which they will take leave of their respective ministers, Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan.

Both ministers will be sworn into their new portfolios at a ceremony at the Union Buildings today — Vlok as Minister of Correctional Services and the House of Assembly's Budget and Malan as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Own Affairs Housing and Public Works.

Their successors will also be sworn in today; Roelf Meyer takes over Defence and Hermus Krutl becomes the Law and Order Minister.

This morning Vlok will be greeted by a general salute when he arrives at the Police College in Pretoria.

He will be welcomed by police commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe before inspecting a parade of several hundred policemen.

Next Friday the SADF has organised a large parade at Voortrekkerhoogte at which Malan will be honoured.
Hunger strike: Anger

PRETORIA. — The government last night faced a wave of anger from organisations across the political spectrum at its decision not to grant indemnity to three right-wing hunger strikers.

The ANC condemned the action and AWP leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche issued a thinly veiled threat that his organisation's future actions would be strongly influenced by whether mercy was shown to the men.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee announced early yesterday that President F W de Klerk, with the cabinet, had decided not to grant indemnity to the three.

The hunger strikers — the Orde Boerevolk's Mr Henry Martin (54th day on strike), Mr Adrian Maritz (47th day) and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk (40th day) — have vowed to continue their fast and rejected a bail offer.

• ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela expressed "keen disappointment" and said the men should be freed immediately on humanitarian grounds.

• CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the men should be freed to prevent a tragedy.

A hospital source claimed that the three had started refusing water, and as a consequence, Mr Martin should die within 72 hours. — Own Correspondents and Sapa

• Martin courted Maggie — Page 2

HUNGER PROTEST ... A man and a child were among the handful of placard-carrying protesters demonstrating yesterday against the government's decision not to grant indemnity to three Orde Boerevolk hunger strikers in the HF Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Picture AP

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — President F W de Klerk yesterday granted indemnity to Durban conscientious objector Mr Michael Graaf, 29, making him the first person to be granted indemnity for refusing to serve in the SADF.

Mr Graaf yesterday said he had been fighting for more than 10 years to "get the army off my back", and that the announcement would mean that objectors would no longer be treated as common criminals.

The Legal Resources Centre here represented Mr Graaf and final meetings last week led to the State President granting him indemnity.

Lawyers said it should be noted that he was granted indemnity on the basis that his refusal to serve in the SADF took place before October 1991 — the cut-off date for indemnity for political offences.

Mr Graaf started his military training in January 1980 and gained the rank of lieutenant before completing his service in Namibia.

He said his experiences in Namibia led to his refusal to have further dealings with the SADF.

He was a founder member of the End Conscription Campaign and is still active in the organisation.

Mr Graaf is currently an education co-ordinator for a street schools project.
Indemnity for objector sets precedent

MARITZBURG. — A breakthrough has been made in the sphere of conscientious objection with President De Klerk's granting of indemnity to objector Michael Graaf.

"The decision to grant indemnity to Graaf is significant as it signals that the government, for the first time, has recognised the political status of those who, for reasons of conscience, have refused to serve in the SADF," said Legal Resources Centre spokesman Mr Howard Varney.

Mr Varney also pointed out that Mr Graaf's case would set a precedent and have bearings on present objectors as far as mitigating circumstances were concerned.

Mr Graaf, 29, began his 'two years' military service in January 1980. His experience in Namibia ultimately led to his decision not to serve in the SADF. — Sapa
AK-47s don't mean MK are soldiers, says Malan.

PRETORIA - The military strategy of the ANC's Defence Department, General Malan, is that all new recruits must be thoroughly trained before they can be considered as part of the official Defence Forces. The process includes a series of tests and examinations to ensure that they are fit to handle the AK-47. The training includes both physical and mental exercises to prepare the recruits for the rigours of service. The training also involves the use of a variety of weapons, including the AK-47, to ensure that the recruits are proficient in their use. General Malan emphasised that the recruits must pass the initial tests before they can be considered for further training. He stressed that the recruitment process is strict to ensure that only the most qualified candidates are selected for the Defence Forces.
Alleged Ciskei hit squad to disband

By Michael Morris
Political Staff

BISHO — Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo will today disband the controversial International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Service unit, at the centre of allegations that the Bisho administration has its own anti-ANC hit squad.

Pressure from the South African Government was among the chief factors behind yesterday's decision.

Pretoria is central to salary and retrenchment negotiations with several of the former SADF officers recruited by the brigadier and paid substantial sums to run the clandestine unit.

Brigadier Gqozo has angrily rejected suggestions that the unit had been set up as a "dirty-tricks outfit!"

In one of his most candid interviews since taking power in a coup in March 1990, Brigadier Gqozo revealed that

- He had established the unit "as an extension of my bodyguard" and that it had reported directly to him.
- He had formed the unit as a security arm operating entirely outside the command structure of the Ciskei Police and Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) because he suspected many of the homeland's policemen and soldiers "had been recruited by enemy forces."
- South African deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs Rusty Evans, and the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, had urged him during a meeting in Bisho on August 6 to disband the unit.
- Most of the 50 members of IR-CIS would now be integrated into the CDF, though half of the dozen odd senior officers (mostly South Africans) had opted out of Ciskei services altogether.

The existence of the IR-CIS came to light in February after Ciskei military intelligence officer Lieutenant Ntatsiso Kleinboon "fled" from the region.

At the time, the Ciskei government issued a statement saying that "to imply that such a service is sinister and abnormal would be totally irresponsible."

Since then, however, the IR-CIS has attracted hostile attention from the ANC and human rights monitoring groups in the region, who believe the unit was intended — or actually operated — as a CCB-type organisation to shore-up Brigadier Gqozo's hold on power.

In the interview, Brigadier Gqozo admitted that the role of the unit was to protect him and his administration, but insisted that its function was defensive rather than aggressive.

Among those who will not be joining the CDF is the former head of the IR-CIS, Anton Nieuwoudt, reputedly a former colonel in the SADF. He is believed to have been part of a secret SADF camp, called Hippo, in northern Namibia which was mentioned in reports on the training of Inkatha fighters in guerrilla warfare.

Others who have decided to opt out of the CDF alternative are almost certainly Clive Brink, also reputedly a former SADF colonel in the intelligence service, and Ted Brussel, thought to have been a major in the SADF in East London, where he was a city councillor in the 1970s.

Much of the controversy over the IR-CIS arises from allegations that it did not limit its activities to defence and information-gathering.

The East London-based Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression says actions the IR-CIS has been linked to include last year's abortive coup attempt in Transkei in which coup leader Colonel Craig-Dubi and others were killed, and the deaths in January of Ciskei rebels Colonel Onward Guzana and Charles Sebe.

The board says various sources indicate the IR-CIS may have planned the ambush in Stutterheim.
Organising Defence 2

The importance of building self defence

New Nation (10 Nov 84) 303 - 304

The internal and national government supported vigilante organisations such as Inkatha and kwaZulu, shows that despite the talk of a new South Africa, the apartheid-institutionalised state is there to protect minority interests. The relations between the regime and the ANC are one prong of an overall ruling class strategy to weaken the working class and other democratic forces. The government, while talking to the ANC, is conducting war on people's organisations.

The strategy of the regime is to make people lose faith in organisations such as Inkatha and kwaZulu. It is important to understand that the strategy of the ruling class, strong and effective self-defence units must be built urgently.

Past Problems

The fact that the mass movement has not been successful in building a strong network of self-defence units, does not mean that there have been no attempts on the last few years to build self-defence. A lot of experience has been gained since 1984-85, when the mass of self-defence began to be raised. We know that township and rural communities took the initiative to defend the streets with whatever they could get hold of. People made money collections in their streets to buy weapons. We can now openly acknowledge the role played by Inkatha and kwaZulu in building up of defence units.

But it is not only that self-initiative that we witnessed in our attempts to build self-defence. We were confronted by many problems. We knew that the units would not have a centralised command structure and therefore not be able to move freely. We also knew that the attempts to form units away from the eyes of the security forces, caused by the community and their organisations was not feasible. The units self-defence units turned against the very communities they were supposed to protect.

One of the problems that confronted defence units relates to recruitment. Some of the people drawn into the units were not politically reliable. Because defence was separated from police, these unreliable elements were not trained and developed politically. The absence of a mechanism for screening recruits into the units, the leniency of the defence structures and the fact that no political education happened within the defence units, made it easy for criminals, informers and enemy agents to infiltrate the units. All these problems led to the situations were defence structures became arms of corrupt "leaders" and were used as personal power-base.

Questions being asked

* How can we ensure that the building of self-defence does not substitute for political campaigns against the regime?
* What else, in addition to building self-defence, must we do to ensure that the ongoing wave of violence is stopped?
* How can we organise self-defence units in such a manner that they are effective and able to repel enemy aggression?
* What kind of structure must the units have, so as to be able to defend people not only in the township, but in transit, bus stops and at work?
* What can be done to avoid the danger of the units becoming armed that turn against the people they are supposed to defend?
* How can we encourage and rally entire communities around the issue of self defence, while keeping the units as specialist groups?
* Is there no danger that the units, if they become specialised, might replace the masses and their role in self-defence?

Inkatha "Lion's Den" in Alexandra?
Organising Defence 2

The importance of building self defence

By Nkosinathi Luvungu

Last week, we showed how vital it is to treat the building of self-defence units as part of a broader campaign to end violence. We said that the campaign to end violence should be backed by other forms of struggle such as mass action and should not be separated from the struggle for power and democracy. The subjugation of building self defence to broader political struggle flows from an understanding that the source of violence in our society can be found in the nature of rule by the monopoly capitalist class. This political approach to building defence is aimed at ensuring that the organisation of self-defence does not become an end in itself, but an integral part of the struggle for power.

But the call that emphasises that the people, through their organisations and in struggle, at the best form of defence does not at all mean that little attention should be paid to the actual organisation of units. Just as any building of self defence with no political campaigns to end violence is dangerous, so any struggle against violence that does not address the question of defence is doomed to fail. The ANC, recognising the need to link up the political campaigns against violence and the actual building of self-defence units, has issued a booklet entitled "The Safety of Our Lives" which contains guidelines for the creation of self-defence units.

The ANC booklet in its introduction makes the point that the strategy to end violence must combine mass campaigns for peace and the building of self-defence units.

We need a two-pronged strategy:
- *A peace campaign for the people and unity among the people based on strong political organisation and*
- *self-defence structures to protect our people.*

The Danger of Demoralisation

As we said last week, our experience of fighting violence has been mainly on a political level. We campaigned for those areas in which we felt were the cause of much violence such as Black Local Authorities (BLAs) and rent怠stors boycotts. We called for the SADF to withdraw from the Kabul area. We entered into peace talks with other organisations so as to reduce the violence. Attempts were made to unite the people and strengthen those organisations. This was done in order to deny the enemy the space to put one section of the community against the other. Throughout our campaigns we have backed our demands with marches, consumer and rent boycotts, stayaways and other forms of struggle. But despite these attempts to find a political solution to the violence through mass actions, the mass movement has not been successful in building organisational structures that can protect the people and the organisations.

Uneasy ways and means are found to build structures that can repel attacks on the people, the danger exists for the people to be demoralised and lose confidence in their organisations. Also it is clear that in the current climate of violence, unless effective self-defence units are built, the political campaigns to end violence and the calls for peace will come to nothing. The organisng of self-defence units is a crucial component in the overall campaign for peace. So as not to waste the calls for the building of self-defence becoming empty calls, it is important that practical steps be taken to build self-defence units throughout the country. Already people are not using seriously the calls for building of self-defence units because in the past, similar calls were made and nothing came out of them. To stop the cynicism that develops, steps must be taken to bring people together with the aim of establishing self-defence units.

The aim of the ruling class, by unleashing violence against the people, is to weaken the democratic move-
Judge calls for army base probe after deaths

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A Supreme Court judge yesterday asked for a full and open inquiry into a Natal South Coast army base.

The presence of the South African Police at the base had caused an “extremely hostile and insubordinate reaction”, escalating into a bloody gun battle in which two policemen were killed.

Mr Justice Wilson, with two assessors, jailed two soldiers from 121 Battalion at Mtubatuba, Zululand, for “launching and participating in a murderous attack on the police” in January at Craigieburn, near Umkomaas.

Mbuyesel Henry Mbethwa, 28, and Mphemba Simon Mbethwa, 36, were effectively jailed for 15 and 25 years respectively.

Mbuyeselo Mbethwa resisted arrest by three policemen after he fired shots into the air at the base.

A scuffle broke out which turned into a shoot-out between police with shotguns and soldiers with automatic R-4 rifles.

Sergeant Patrick Stander and Constable Nicolaas Loubsier were fatally wounded while taking cover behind their vehicle.

“This tragic incident arose out of an error of judgment of the officers of the unit concerned in taking armed members of the South African Police to the tent of the accused to enable them to make an arrest.”

“From the evidence we have heard it appears desirable that an inquiry, preferably a public inquiry, be held into the conditions of this camp and why matters have been allowed to deteriorate in this way.”

Mbuyesel Mbethwa was jailed twice for 15 years for killing the policemen and for seven years for attempted murder, to run concurrently.

Mphemba Mbethwa was jailed twice for 20 years on two counts of murder and for 10 years for attempted murder, to run concurrently. He received a further five years for the attempted murder of another policeman.
In indemified ... Conscientious objector Mr Michael Graaf, who has been granted indemnity after refusing to serve a military camp, packs away his kit in anticipation of freedom.

Indemnity welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Conscientious Support Group yesterday welcomed the indemnity granted to Mr Michael Graaf, who refused to serve a military camp in December 1988.

Mr. Graaf, of Durban, is serving 2,400 hours of unpaid community service in lieu of a prison sentence.

The ECC called on the government to declare a moratorium on the prosecution of conscientious objectors and said Mr Graaf's indemnity was likely to affect the Rev Douglas Torr of Johannesburg, who also is doing part-time community service in place of a prison sentence.

The group added that the granting of indemnity to Mr Graaf amounted to an admission that conscientious objection was a political issue. — Sapa
End of an era as Vlok and Malan clear out offices

YESTERDAY marked the end of an era in South African politics as the two Ministers in charge of the security forces took their leave from the ministries of Defence and of Law and Order.

At a swearing-in ceremony at the Union Buildings yesterday, President de Klerk’s recent Cabinet shuffle came into effect as the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice C F Eloff, swore in three new Ministers and deputy Ministers — and Ministers Magnus Malan and Adriaan Vlok cleared out their offices to take up humbler positions in the Cabinet.

A staff member described the poignancy of seeing Mr Vlok standing in the “desolate waste of an empty office. It was the saddest day of his life.”

Last night Mr Vlok performed his last official function — the presentation of the Policewoman of the Year award.

General Magnus Malan officially left the defence force yesterday after 41 years. He vacated his office in the spacious Armscor building and moved to the more confined quarters of the Ministry of Housing in the House of Assembly in the historic Ou Raadsaal building on Church Square.

Although, as of the Cabinet swearing-in ceremony yesterday, he is no longer Minister of Defence, General Malan attended a colours parade at the SA Medical Services headquarters at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday — the last parade he officiated at.

For this reason, the parade had special meaning for him, he said. However, with his usual military efficiency, General Malan did not forego the opportunity of taking one last parting shot at his favourite enemy, the ANC.

Referring once again to the ANC’s demand that its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe be incorporated into the SADF, General Malan said it would first have to prove its professionalism and standards.

This last salvo underscored General Malan’s now quite famous quote when he heard he was being transferred to Water Affairs and Forestry: “I’ve defeated the Reds, now I’m going to join the Greens.”

At the swearing-in ceremony, Mr de Klerk quipped that while Mr Justice Eloff had handed down many sentences in court, yesterday he had given the new members of the Cabinet “sentences of hard labour of a different sort for the country and all its people.”
LONDON. Nineteen tons of weapons — allegedly bought in Johannesburg — were captured after a dramatic interception by fighter jets of a Boeing 707 in Yugoslavia at the weekend.

The Yugoslav government yesterday claimed that the weapons had been flown to Yugoslavia from Bophuthatswana.

The airspace above Croatia and Slovenia was closed for the second day yesterday after MiG fighter of the Yugoslav air force had forced down two Ugandan Airlines Boeing 707s carrying the arms at Zagreb airport in Croatia.

The action triggered a tense standoff during which shots were exchanged between the Yugoslav military and Croatian police, who blockaded the airport after being refused access to the Ugandan plane. Late yesterday the blockade was lifted but the situation remained potentially explosive.

Speaking from Belgrade Colonel Lazlo Znic, a spokeswoman for the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, said the man arrested with the cargo of rifles and mines was a businessman named Mr. Anton Ilvac who holds dual Canadian and Yugoslav citizenship.

She quoted Mr. Ilvac, as saying the arms worth $800,000 (about R2.2 million) were bought by Croatia expatriates to help the breakaway republic in its fight against Serbian guerrillas.

She said he told Yugoslav Ministry of Defence officials that he "bought all the military equipment in the South African Republic in Johannesburg.

He had also said that the chartered Ugandan Airlines Boeing 707 was flown from the airport at Mmabatho direct to Yugoslavia.

EC Bid to End Fighting

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Colonel Znic said the origin of the weapons had not yet been divulged, but said they "looked like guns bore the letters "SAR". She said Mr. Ilvac was aboard the plane when it was forced to land and was being held for further questioning.

A second civil aircraft — from Rumania — was forced down by the air force at the same time as the Ugandan Boeing, she said. It was later allowed to continue its flight.

The crew of the Boeing was grounded at the military sector of Zagreb airport and was also being held, Colonel Znic said.

"We have unloaded the plane and taken the weapons away to a safe place for security reasons," Colonel Znic added.

Croat Interior Minister Mr. Ivan Vekic, surrounded by armed guards and uneasily sharing space with senior army officers at a joint airport news conference, said the army had not let Croatian officials near the plane so they could not comment on what was on board. "We cannot exclude that Croatian immigrants were helping to help their homeland may have sent a shipment (of arms) to Croatia," he said.

He said Croatian forces were lifting a blockade of the airport imposed after the army fired on a Croatian police car which tried to approach the plane. No one was injured.

The European Community has spearheaded an international ban on arms sales to Yugoslavia.

But Croatia, its forces heavily outnumbered by the federal army which it accuses of helping and supplying the Serbian guerrillas, says it has had some success in procuring weapons.

"Next time if a plane is carrying weapons we will shoot it down straight away," the commander of the airport's military wing said on Zagreb television. Yugoslavia appealed to Rumania for forcing the Rumanian airliner to land at Zagreb. The Yugoslav army had suspected wrongly that the Rumanian aircraft was carrying illegal arms.

Armscor has refused to confirm or deny that the plane loaded with arms was from South Africa. Reports from Johannesburg said an Armscor spokesman was saying the company usually wouldn't comment on reports of arms sales — Sapa-Reuters-AP and Own Correspondent.
Hunger strikers await ANC visit

Mandela to raise question of CCB links

ANC president Nelson Mandela will today question three hospitalised right-wing hunger strikers on allegations that they worked for Military Intelligence (MI), and on the role of the right wing in the CCB.

ANC sources said at the weekend it was vital the three be kept alive so they could disclose information on their alleged links to the intelligence community.

Saps reports Mandela told a function in Pietermaritzburg yesterday the three had said the crimes they were being held for were commissioned by the police and military intelligence.

Mandela will visit the men — who are all critically ill — in Pretoria’s H F Verwoerd Hospital today.

In another development, the men’s lawyer Willem Cornelius said Health Minister Rina Verster offered the prisoners free hospital treatment if they accepted bail conditions offered to them.

He said this indicated government’s desperation to resolve the issue. However, government sources yesterday ruled out any change of government giving way on the issue.

The Briton Henry Martin, 49, Adrian Maritz, 45, and Lood van Schalkwyk, 53, are under armed guard in separate wards. Since being refused indemnity last week, their formerly unlimited visiting hours have been restricted to two 30-minute periods.

The three are awaiting trial on charges of murder and attempted murder. They refused to stand trial and vowed to starve to death if not granted indemnity.

Orde Boerevoll, chief of staff Leonard Blassingame reportedly confirmed allegations that Martin and Maritz were National Intelligence Service and MI members respectively.

It is 57 days since Martin last ate. Maritz has refused food for 60 days and Van Schalkwyk for 43 days.

A successful bail application made on Van Schalkwyk’s behalf by his pro deo counsel, Advocate Charles More, was rejected by the prisoner on Friday night.

Cornelius said Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General Paul Pick, security police Major Roelf Venter and three pro deo advocates had all witnessed the three prisoners verbally refusing any bail offers.

Pick said yesterday he was in daily contact with counsel for the prisoners to convince them to bring bail applications on behalf of their clients. He was trying yesterday to extend their visiting hours.

About 60 AWB supporters gathered outside the hospital yesterday morning for a short church service, which was interrupted by the arrival of three armoured police vehicles with wailing sirens.

AWB leader Eugene Terre’Blanche arrived on horseback a short while later and was asked to disperse his followers.

After a short visit to the prisoners, he said their condition was “shocking.”

British acting consul-general Norman Ling yesterday denied reports that Martin was sitting up in bed. The prisoner was propped up with pillows and was smoking to stay awake and stave off a coma.
Can FVs' Canary make Kat sing?
Croats use SA arms – report

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — Huge quantities of arms are being smuggled from South Africa to aid Croatian separatists in Yugoslavia's bloody conflict, a London newspaper claims.

According to the Sunday Times, South Africa, together with countries ranging from Lebanon and Israel to the United States and Canada, are selling enormous quantities of weapons to the region.

An Armscor spokesman said last night he was unable to confirm or deny newspaper reports that products of South African origin were being used in Yugoslavia.

However, he could definitely state that Armscor had no contracts with Yugoslavia nor had it made any shipments to Yugoslavia or to any parties within the boundaries of Yugoslavia.

According to the Sunday Times, the latest shipment from South Africa — a Uganda Airlines Boeing 707 carrying 19 tons of arms and ammunition — had triggered a clash between the federal army and Croatian forces on the tarmac of Zagreb airport at the weekend.

Fighting broke out after the Yugoslav Air Force, believing it to be acting on a tip-off, intercepted the plane and forced it to land.

Croatian forces attacked the control tower and blocked the airport roads in an apparent effort to secure the cargo. Three people are said to have died.

The Sunday Times report, by Louise Branson in Belgrade, says the arms were accompanied by a Croatian-born Canadian who had taken delivery of them in South Africa.

The pilot, who had been told he was carrying ‘technical equipment’, said later: "I feel deceived. It was only after we landed that inspection of the cargo showed we were carrying an extremely dangerous and explosive cargo."

*Plan accepted — Page 4*
Armscor denies Crotal deal
Choosing Meyer 'means FW aims to clean SADF'

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — If President de Klerk is to be taken at face value, the appointment of Mr Roelf Meyer as South Africa's Minister of Defence today, can only mean a clean-up of the SADF.

London's Independent on Sunday newspaper claims that this means blunting the "sharp end" of the "smallest elements" many people believe have been fomenting trouble in South Africa — the Directorate of Military Intelligence (DMI) and its operational arm, Special Forces.

Mr Meyer was described by the newspaper's southern Africa correspondent, John Carlin, as "lightweight but loyal."

"Mr Meyer forms part of Mr De Klerk's objective to change the SADF by stealth, because to do so would be to risk untold dangers."

But Carlin notes, "It will be interesting to see whether the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, is ready to play the reformist game."

"Will the canaries (a play on Mr Meyer's nickname) stand up to the hawks?"
Focused on arms

Cans were manufactured in Singapore

World arms racket

3st 1318
MINISTER: Ugandan plane called in Bop

Mmabatho — Bophuthatswana’s Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Rowan Cronjé, yesterday confirmed that a Ugandan aircraft had called at Mmabatho Airport last week, but was adamant that its destination was not Eastern Europe.

Mr Cronjé was reacting to speculation that a Ugandan-registered plane impounded at Zagreb Airport with about 90 tons of arms and ammunition destined for Croatian separatist guerrillas in Yugoslavia, had taken off with the cargo from Bophuthatswana.

In response, the homeland minister said it was not his department’s policy to divulge information regarding aircraft movements or details of the business affairs of cargo airlines using Mmabatho Airport.

Uganda’s Government claimed yesterday that the Ugandan-registered cargo plane impounded in Yugoslavia at the weekend had picked up the armaments in South Africa.

The Boeing 707 was on a charter organized by the aircraft’s owners, the Kansas City-based Aviation-Leasing Group, Ugandan Minister of Transport Mr Ruhanana Rugunda said in a statement — Sapa-AP.
MK, SADF merger thought is absurd

THOSE who advocate the merits of an integrated SADF/MK defence force have seemingly ignored reality. Such a force would be unworkable since totally desperate elements would be forced into an artificial mold.

The very notion of integrating vastly inferior manpower, drawn almost exclusively from former terrorists and their sympathizers and which has painfully little proper military training, with a highly-professional corps of officers and men who deservedly enjoy renown around the world, is patently absurd, no matter what the new South Africa might demand politically.

While it might be true that conventional and even threats against South Africa have diminished, we can ill afford to permit our military preparedness to degenerate on most fronts. Seasoned officers and soldiers, many of whom have over the years been trained extensively in command and control as well as operational procedures, may be extremely unlikely or willing to serve with or undiscriminatingly promoted senior Johnny-come-latelys.

It does not require a particularly honed discernment to guess what the new South African defence force will look like in a few years time.

If we take into consideration Chris Han’s announcement that Uganda will, among others more or less like it, be responsible for retraining ANC/MK cadres, how will such a “shield” behind that which remains of “democracy” be permitted to “develop” in years to come?

How it will eventually function, can probably be gauged by the many examples to hand to the north of us.

The question is, will this excess help to guarantee democracy or is it not far more likely that a future rag-tag ANC/SACP dominated defence force will be anything but democratically oriented?

R FICHTER
Pretoria
No part in arms deal, says Pik

The Government has entered the dispute surrounding the Ugandan aircraft with South African arms on board that was seized by the Yugoslav army.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday the Government had not authorised the sale of arms to Yugoslavia.

The Croatian-born Canadian arrested at the weekend with the arms in Zagreb, Anton Kikas, told authorities the arms were purchased from a Briton living in SA.

Armscor denied supplying weapons to Yugoslav groups.

The charge was also denied by Phuthathanswa Civil Aviation Minister Rowan Cronje.

Uganda's Premier had called at Mmabatho Airport last week but denied it was destined for eastern Europe.

The Ugandan government said on Monday it had suspended five pilots suspected of smuggling the weapons in a Ugandan-registered plane.

Transport Minister Rahakana Rugunda also said a six-man committee would investigate.

Uganda leased the Boeing 707 used in the weekend operation from the Kansas City, Kansas-based Aviation Leasing Group from October 1990 until August 13, when it reverted to its owners.

Mr Rugunda said the plane remained in Uganda and was not deregistered because the government planned to lease it again in October when the cargo business was expected to pick up.

The plane was impounded in Zagreb on Saturday after being found carrying 19 tons of arms and ammunition which had been picked up in South Africa.

Mr Rugunda said the plane apparently had made several flights to pick up arms in South Africa, but he declined to say how many or give any other details.

Mr Kikas, who was aboard the plane, was fined nearly $3 million for trying to smuggle the weapons into Croatia.

Transkei to scrap indefinite detention law

By Kaizer Nyandeni, Political Staff

Transkei's Amendment of the Public Security Act will be abolished from October 1, Military Council chairman Major-General Bantu Holomusa announced yesterday.

He said his Cabinet had given the Transkei police notice that the Act could be removed from the statute book with effect from October 1.

The amendment provided for the indefinite detention of any person who had information about anyone who had committed, or intended to commit, an offence.

He said the possible signing of the National Peace Accord on September 14 would "hopefully diminish the causes of mistrust and the eventual need to resort to repressive legislation."

The abandonment of covert operations such as the International Research Unit in Ciskei had rendered repressive measures in Transkei unnecessary, General Holomusa added.
Ministers sued over teargassing

The Ministers of Defence and Law and Order are being sued for R1.4 million by Mamelodi residents who were injured when security forces allegedly fired teargas into the local stadium last year.

A total of 122 residents have served summons on both Ministers, claiming they were injured last July when security forces blocked the main gates at FIFA's stadium and fired teargas into the crowd attending a public meeting.

A test case involving one resident, Jeremua Tlou, is scheduled to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on November 29.

Mr Tlou, who sustained injuries to his left ankle, is claiming R207 000 in damages from both Ministers.

The Ministers have indicated they would defend the action.

In the claim Mr Tlou, a truck driver, said he was at the meeting when security forces blocked the main entrance and fired teargas into the crowd.

He said the gate was the only entrance and exit.

Mr Tlou submitted that police broke up the meeting and he and other residents were forced to flee to avoid the effects of the teargas.

"The plaintiff accordingly scaled the high wall surrounding the stadium and, in the course of jumping from it, sustained a compound fracture dislocation of his left ankle," the claim said.

The 122 plaintiffs submitted that the injuries they sustained were due to the wrongful, unlawful or negligent conduct of the security forces.

Mr Tlou said as a result of the security forces' action he was now disabled. He had also suffered loss of earnings and his earning capacity was permanently diminished.
They all deny weapons deal
connections

This week’s headline by South African authorities of their involvement in the arms-for-Croatia deal left several locals baffled. Johan Adler, director of public relations for Armoscor, said Armoscor had made contacts for the sale of arms to the Yugoslav army or any other parties within Yugoslavia. However, he declined to comment on whether arms had been sold to a militia.

A statement released by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha on Wednesday said “the South African government has not authorized the sale or delivery of any arms” to Yugoslavia.

“The South African government does not aspect the opposition of violence in whatever form to resolve political differences, or the delivery of arms which would exacerbate the situation in Yugoslavia and would encourage the conflicting parties to resort to arms.”

The Bophuthatswana government also issued a statement, following allegations that six soldiers had loaded arms on to an Ukrainian plane matching the description of the aircraft intercepted by the South African government.

“Bophuthatswana’s Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Rowan Cronje, said it was the Department’s policy to withhold valuables from the aircraft movement, or details of the business associated with the banning of aircraft’s entering the Bophuthatswana,” the statement said.

Cronje is quoted further as saying: “I can, however, confirm that a Uganda cargo plane did call at Mbabane last week, but that its destination was definitely not Eastern Europe.”

Michael Carvalho, the man named in the Yugoslav arms deal

Michael Carvalho, the man named in the Yugoslav arms deal by Pat Sidney

It’s all a misunderstanding, says Carvalho
Malan says army must keep order

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force was the caretaker of the transition to a new South Africa, former Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said at his farewell parade at Voortrekkerhoogte.

General Malan, now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, as well as Housing and Works, said the SADF stood between order and possible chaos.

"The SADF is the buttress and the anchor that guarantees security and stability."

General Malan said the world had come to place great emphasis on peace, and negotiation served to lower the potential for conflict. However, in relatively conflict-free times a defence force had to exercise and strengthen its muscles meaningfully.

"This does not imply war-mongering. What it does imply is that the SADF must be prepared for the unexpected, for any eventuality."

The lesson taught by Switzerland, for centuries at peace, was there to note — Sapa.
THE Human Rights Commission (HRC) believes the State has embarked on a new strategy of "orchestrated destabilisation" similar to the "total strategy" of the eighties (when 8991).

In a special report released in Durban this week, the HRC said the explosion of violence since July last year was an orchestrated onslaught aimed at maintaining power

HRC commissioner Dr Dliza Mj Dolza Mj told the media his organisation examined records from July 1990 to June this year, focusing on security forces, vigilantes, hit squads and rightwing elements.

"There is compelling evidence for believing that the State has embarked upon a deliberate strategy of orchestrated destabilisation and this raises the question of the origins and motives behind such a strategy," the HRC said.

According to the report, during the 12-month period

- Security forces were responsible for 238 deaths
- 4 211 people were arrested
- Vigilantes were responsible for 2 640 deaths or 83 percent of all politically-related deaths
- 1 004 deaths occurred in Natal, at a steady rate of about 80 deaths a month
- Vigilante-related deaths in the PWV region were characterised by dramatic swings, with 570 deaths in August 1990 and 13 in February 1991
- The rightwing was responsible for 14 bombings that killed 24 people and injured 246
Arms find strains Yugoslavia links

BY SEKOLA SELLO

EFFORTS to establish diplomatic links between South Africa and Yugoslavia were nearly torpedoed following the interception of arms intended for secessionist Croats.

South Africa's largest arms manufacturer, Armscor, was allegedly implicated in the shipment of 19 tons of weaponry for Croatian rebels fighting Yugoslavia's federal government.

South Africa, which is at an advanced stage of establishing diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia, this week denied any involvement in the arms for Croatia deal.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's office said "the South African government had not authorised the sale or delivery of any arms" to Yugoslavia.

A Foreign Affairs spokesperson said the affair had not jeopardised plans to establish ties between the two countries because Belgrade had accepted that Pretoria was guilty in this incident.

The weapons were allegedly procured in South Africa, re-routed via Mmabatho in Botswana's Bophuthatswana and sent to Yugoslavia in an Ugandan-registered plane.

The Weekly Mail on Friday reported a complex network of middlemen and companies which were established to buy the arms.

 Nationals from Canada and Britain were involved.

According to the Mail, Anton Kikas, a Croatian Canadian, and Paul Restorick, a company representative, concluded the arms deal with Armscor through the help of Michael Carvalho, a British citizen resident in South Africa.

The arms shipment was loaded on to a Boeing 707 at Mmabatho Airport and the plane departed for Entebbe Airport in Uganda. From there, it was to fly to Slovenia, a breakaway republic bordering Croatia. However, it was intercepted by Yugoslav officials.
Police ‘take note’ as SADF hitman names his bosses

By RYAN CRESSWELL

A self-confessed hitman and informer, giving evidence at an inquest this week, named several members of the security police and SADF as his commanders.

Sipho Madlala, 28, claims he was a member of a SADF hit-squad with security police connections who killed several people and carried out a number of attacks in Natal.

Mr Madlala, who disappeared after giving a dramatic newspaper interview in April, was escorted by ANC officials and police into the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Thursday and Friday. He was wearing a bulletproof vest under his shirt.

Giving evidence into the death of Chief Mhlabunza Maphumulo, who was shot earlier this year outside his Maritzburg home, Mr Madlala told the court that he and other men in the SADF had operated from the military police offices in Stanger Street in Durban for more than four years.

Those he named in evidence were a Staff Sergeant Grobbelaar of the military police, and security police warrant officers Wolfgang Warber and Peter Scott.

Police spokesman Major Coert Marais said the police were “taking note” of the inquest. A spokesman for the SADF said “We are aware of this inquest.”

Mr Madlala said he was paid R9 800 extra by the army for taking part in a number of attacks.

He said he started working as an informer for the military police as a teenager in 1977, but was later employed full-time and received training in the use of R4 rifles, 38 revolvers, 9mm pistols and hand grenades.

In April, Mr Madlala confessed in a tape-recorded interview with the Natal Witness that he and four others shot Chief Maphumulo during an operation planned by Maritzburg police security branch officers and members of the military police from Natal Command.

He told Mr Justice NS Page and two assessors that he and a Mr Van Rooyen, a Mr Sibose, a Mr Gumede, and a man whose name he did not know were shown photographs of Chief Maphumulo and told to “get rid of him because he was a danger to the government and a bad influence on the general public.”
Hani: Talks likely on new SA Army

Read: September 12, 1991

for use in the security forces. This country
would be in ANC hands in the short term if the
ANC's preferred candidate were not regarded as
likely to win. The ANC has not ruled out a
candidate from outside the ANC, but would
prefer to see a leader with 
ANC experience.

It is alleged that the ANC has been
preparing for a new army for some time, and
that this is part of its strategy for
independence. The ANC has been reported
as saying that it would like to see a
professional, non-political force.
Draft code withheld until Magnus left post – report

By Peter Fabrich
Political Correspondent

Government negotiators in the peace accord talks with-held their draft code of conduct for the SADF until outgoing Defence Minister General Magnus Malan changed ministries at the end of last month, according to the London-based bulletin Southscan.

The bulletin's latest edition reports that the code was produced secretly by senior officers without General Malan's knowledge and submitted to the National Peace Initiative (NPI) the day after he left office for the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.

By contrast, a code of conduct for the South African Police – which contains tough measures to subject the police to independent multi-party monitoring – was produced some time ago and was included in the recently produced draft of the National Peace Accord which is to be signed on Saturday.

That draft noted that a code for the SADF was "still to be negotiated."

Top ANC sources confirmed yesterday that a draft SADF code of conduct had been drawn up by the SADF and shown to the ANC for comment.

Government sources confirmed that an SADF draft had been drawn up, but were unable to confirm that it had been withheld until General Malan's departure.

But they said this made sense, as it was generally known that he had a different style on these matters from his successor, Roelf Meyer – who has been involved in the NPI talks.
Cuts force Armascor to realign itself with local industry

FOR the past 15 years or more, the armaments industry has powered local research and development — and the slashing of defence spending could have a catastrophic effect on the technological development of SA.

Not only has a large percentage of national R&D expenditure been poured into the development of military technology, but the industry has absorbed the attention of vast numbers of scientists and technicians and has given birth to private-sector manufacturing ventures.

In addition, technological advances in armaments development have produced a diverse range of offshores with applications in every sphere of industrial and domestic life.

From 1969, when the UN called for a voluntary arms embargo against SA, to 1990, real term expenditure on the SA Defence Force increased almost eight-fold.

Since then it has dropped steadily and steeply and the decline is set to continue.

Since the SADF is believed to have devoted almost 10% of its budget to R&D through Armascor, the cut in funding is having a major impact on the research community.

This trend is not unique to SA.

With perestroika blowing on the Cold War, international spending on the armaments industry — everywhere a focus of technological development — is plummeting.

Potential

In SA, however, there is little else in place to take up the slack.

Industry will have to move fast to provide new potential for technological development or we will lose priceless human resources while millions of rand's worth of capital investment stands idle.

Armascor has taken up the challenge to realign itself with the new SA.

A spokesman says, "Two years ago, we embarked on a three-point strategy:

We streamlined and restructured our operation and intensified our international marketing drive.

"Today, we are SA's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and are recognised as world leaders in several niches of military technology.

"The third phase, launched recently, is aimed at the reaplication of technology for the benefit of SA industry."

The new look Armascor has abandoned its top-secret image in favor of that of benevolent uncle.

Industrialists and innovators are being invited to bring their problems and ideas to Armascor — which undertakes to bring the two together and back them with its full level of technological expertise.

"When Armascor was established in 1977, its mandate was to meet the needs of the SADF as flexibly as possible while making the greatest possible use of the private sector.

"Because research is expensive, we undertook most of it ourselves — investing heavily in equipment in order to do so."

With the cutback in spending on armaments research, our subsidiaries and suppliers have excess capacity and our infrastructure is not being used to its potential.

The solution would be the development of dual-application technology, to support military and base manufacturing industry.

High level

The advantage of armaments research is that it is pitched to such a high level of quality that its products can readily meet the needs of general industry.

The availability of a sophisticated R&D infrastructure backed by a forum to unite entrepreneurs and innovators could give technological development in SA a vital shot in the arm.

"Armascor must be regarded as a national asset, available to work in partnership with the private sector," the spokesman says.
Government spending on research and development has been upstaged by the need for social upliftment. For the foreseeable future, the impetus behind R&D will have to come from the private sector. But the time, cost and money involved is considerable and can seldom be justified by the small local market. SA's would-be exporters face enormous risks taking on highly competitive international markets. VAL PIENAAR reports.
THE national peace accord preparatory committee and various working groups were working flat out yesterday to finalise the document for signing tomorrow.

A source close to the talks said the parties had worked late into Wednesday night to reach agreement on a code of conduct for the SADF and on the sensitive issue of lethal weapons at political gatherings.

Apparently there were numerous amendments to a draft document that had been put forward by Inkatha, the ANC and government.

**Late-night work on peace accord**

after they had consulted their constituencies.

Meanwhile the PAC and Azapo have said they will not sign the peace accord or parts of it because it "legitimises the SADF and SAP."

Sapa reports PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said his organisation would, however, be present at the convention where the other parties will be signing the accord, as a token of its rejection of the township violence.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu would present the meeting with a written pledge that the organisation would do all it could to end violence.

The PAC had decided not to sign the accord because, among other things, it gave legitimacy to the SAP and SA Defence Force and the NP government, co-opted the "liberation movement into the oppressive system", "demobilised the oppressed" before they had achieved the ballot, and suspended the armed struggle in a backdoor manner. Azapo might sign its own peace declaration, information secretary Strim Moodley said.
Botswana probes
SA military link
with newspaper

By ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT

The Botswana government has announced it is investigating the Gaborone newspaper, Newslink, following The Weekly Mail's revelation of its links with South African Military Intelligence.

The country's vice-president, Peter Mmuse, has assured the Botswana parliament that the government would conduct a full investigation, following appeals from MPs for a probe.

The newspaper is published by Magnum Press, but effectively controlled by Dixon-Soule Associates (DSA), an organisation with close links to South African Military Intelligence. Both companies are run by businessman Abel Rudman.

The entire senior staff of Newslink has walked out of the paper in the past two weeks, in protest over the company's failure to reassure staff on the allegations.

The editor, Douglas Tsako, says that, following the exposé, he tried to get Rudman to issue a press statement giving his organisation's side of the story. He also asked Rudman to call a press conference to clear up "lingering doubts". Rudman did neither.

Tsako confirmed that DSA controlled the entire production of Newslink, from typesetting through to editing, and were entirely responsible for regional and international news.

"I never understood why things had to run this way. But they always insisted on handling our copy. We would discuss over the phone how to handle certain stories, especially those of regional interest, but DSA always preferred to have things done their own way."

DSA's control of Newslink was first publicly revealed by The Weekly Mail following President FW de Klerk's cut-off of secretly funded projects. Managing editor Barry Baxter was suddenly dismissed, on the basis that Newslink could no longer afford him. He was paid off but still works on Rudman's personal bank account.

It is believed that Newslink is currently being run together almost entirely by DSA, following the resignation of all editorial executive staff, including chief sub-editor Rampholo Molefe and news editor Eddie Kuhlmann. Only junior reporters remain on the staff.
to Buy Arms

Did CIA Allow SA

by Simon Barber, Washington

1979

1977

1984

The CIA may have played a role in helping to trade arms to Iran in return for the release of American hostages. The allegations were based on a classified memorandum from the Reagan administration's Fiscal Policy Working Group. The memorandum reportedly stated that the CIA had facilitated the transfer of arms from private sources to Iran. The memorandum was declassified in 1991.

$184,991

September 15, 1991

by Simon Barber, Washington

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Armscor takes flak for tactics

SOME electronics companies have criticised state weapons producer Armscor for what they describe as “underhand” tactics in its drive to break into the private sector. The companies claim Armscor’s electronics arm, Kentron, is competing in the civilian market through a private company called Ireco.

Ireco operates from Kentron’s head office in Irene. Adolph Numerical Controls, MD Brian Newton, says Ireco’s bids for engineering contracts are supported by letters assuring customers that the company has state-owned Kentron’s financial backing.

However, an Armscor spokesman said Ireco was not registered as an Armscor subsidiary and denied any knowledge of the company.

Competitors claimed Armscor could beat their prices because the research, development and other costs involved in completing products were paid by the state. Smaller companies, mainly in the radio telemetry market, said Ireco had beaten them to nearly every contract since it was set up about a year ago.

Itron Electronics MD Gary Schnuller said it was common knowledge that Ireco was “Kentron in disguise.”

Armscor’s drive to replace lost military work with civilian contracts placed most electronics groups in a precarious position because a former major customer has turned into a massive competitor.

Armscor is estimated to have accounted for about a quarter of the electronics industry’s total sales of R12bn last year.

Of the electronics industry’s total value of R3bn, about one-sixth is tied to servicing the defence industry.
Armscor's new tactics 'underhand'

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Some major electronics companies have criticised state weapons producer Armscor for what they describe as "underhand" tactics in its drive to break into the private sector.

The companies claim Armscor's electronics arm, Kentron, is competing in the civilian market through a private company called Irenco, which operates from Kentron's head office in Irene.

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Of the electronics industry's total value of R3bn, about one-sixth is tuned to serving the defence industry.

Armscor claims to be SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods and employs 30,000 people.
We won't be bulldozed to early poll

The Government would not be bulldozed by the Conservative Party into holding an election before its present term of office ended, President de Klerk said yesterday.

He also indicated that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), should be disbanded because it was not "in the spirit" of the Peace Accord.

Speaking on SABC-TV's Agenda programme last night, Mr de Klerk said the Government had a five-year term of office and hoped in that period to hold a referendum in terms of the existing constitution to approve the new negotiated constitution.

Concerning private and political armies, he indicated he had received "certain guarantees" days before the signing of the accord from the ANC regarding the future of MK.

In terms of the Peace Accord no private armies may be formed or continue to operate.

Mr de Klerk added it was "high time" that the ANC became a political party.

Questioned about the carrying of traditional weapons — especially at the Peace Accord signing ceremony — Mr de Klerk said the issue was a very emotional one, particularly for the Zulu nation — Sapa.
Nurses want right to strike

THE SA Nursing Council wants the ban on strikes by nurses to be lifted.

At a council meeting in Kimberley yesterday, President Prof Wilma Kotze said the executive committee believed that the ban should be allowed to lapse.

She said the council would still be empowered to conduct disciplinary hearings when nurses left patients unattended without authorisation.

Such behaviour would always be considered a transgression of professionalism, she said.

But “emphasis should be on nurses’ own professional conscience instead of external control and prohibition,” she said.

The recommendations for amendments to the Nursing Act will be debated by the full council and forwarded to government.

Meyer lashes out at CP threatens to hijack SADF

DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday lashed out at the CP and said he would not tolerate the party trying to hijack or exploit the political sentiments of members of the SADF.

He said the CP had not only indicated at its Transvaal congress at the weekend that it intended to hijack the SADF, but also stated its intention to exploit political sentiments of members for revolutionary purposes.

Reacting to threats from CP MP Koos van der Merwe, Meyer said, “It is vital that the SADF should not be dragged into party political debate — the SADF is not a political football, but a professional national security force that must be aloof from politics at all levels and at all times.”

He said members of the force who defied discipline and abused the SADF for political purposes “will be severely dealt with.”

“Neither I nor the SADF will tolerate party political interference in any aspect of defence force activity. I find Van der Merwe’s remarks to be an insult to the professionalism and integrity of the SADF,” Meyer said.

He said he wanted to make it clear that contrary to Van der Merwe’s statements, he had no intention of presiding over the demise of the SADF.

Similarly, I will not be dictated to by anyone on defence policy. The chief of the SADF, Gen Kai Liebenberg, and his senior officers are my chief advisers on policy matters. They have my complete confidence.”
Resolution on army issues ‘close’

GOVERNMENT and the ANC were close to resolving a number of issues relating to the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, sources said yesterday.

The sources, close to the negotiations of the hiatus committee set up after the DF Malan meeting early this year, said the issues of cadre infiltration and arms caches were close to being resolved.

At the weekend President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela said the bilateral talks between government and the ANC on these issues were progressing well. At the signing of the national peace accord on Saturday, Mandela said Umkhonto was not going to be disbanded.

The DF Malan Minute and talks flowing from that and the Pretoria Minute took it out of the arse of the accord, he said.

It is understood Mandela was pressing ahead with decisions taken at the Umkhonto conference last month, when Umkhonto reaffirmed its commitment to negotiations on incorporation into a new SADF.

Government sources said yesterday a distinction had to be drawn between Umkhonto and its activities. The DF Malan Minute and the negotiations of the hiatus committee were concerned with the activities of an army — training, infiltration and weapons accumulation inside the country.
SA’s A-bomb secrets out?

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors are expected to arrive in South Africa soon to start examining all the country’s nuclear installations.

The international inspection procedure could help clarify the long-debated question of whether SA ever made a nuclear weapon.

South Africa’s ambassador in Vienna, Ms Cecile Schmidt, and the director-general of the IAEA, Dr Hans Blix, yesterday signed an agreement in terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) whereby nuclear material in South Africa is subjected to international safeguards.

The SA government acceded to the NPT on July 10 this year.

A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria last night noted that a “safeguards agreement” should be entered into with IAEA within 18 months of accession to the NPT.

IAEA spokesman Mr Hans Mayer said yesterday that South Africa had now signed a “framework inspections agreement” following its signing of the NPT on July 10.

Mr Mayer said in Vienna, where the IAEA is holding its annual conference, that South Africa had declared that the agreement would enter into force immediately.

“This means we will be able to begin a full safeguard inventory and to send inspectors,” Mr Mayer said.

Mr Mayer said South Africa’s Koeberg nuclear reactor at Cape Town was already subject to international safeguards but its nuclear fuel enrichment facilities were not.

Fears

IAEA inspectors will also be entitled to examine all past records of the now defunct Valindaba pilot enrichment plant.

United States nuclear experts have expressed fears in the past that Pretoria may have built a secret store of enriched uranium before its decision to accede to the treaty.

It should now be possible for experts to establish from the records how much uranium was enriched at Valindaba and what became of it.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said the framework inspections agreement was a formality following the decision to sign the NPT.

Government spokesmen have in the past declared to confirm or deny widespread international speculation that South Africa had developed nuclear weapons.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha stated shortly before South Africa signed the NPT that this country had never tested a nuclear weapon but would not be drawn on whether such a device had been produced.

The treaty commits the 188 member-nation signatories neither to build nor acquire nuclear weapons and to open facilities to periodic inspection.

In return, the three nations that have acknowledged production of nuclear weapons — the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain — pledged to work towards disarmament and provide nuclear technology to other members.

Mr Mayer said that the newly independent Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia had been admitted as members of the IAEA, as had Yemen.
Talks on SA military fuel dump in Nam

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — More than one million litres of military jet aviation fuel, worth about R2 million and stored at the Grootfontein military base, is the subject of negotiations between the Namibian government and South Africa, the office of South Africa's representative in Namibia confirmed yesterday.

The government had decided to bring the fuel to South Africa, a spokesman said.

It had been stored at the former South African military base since 1989.

The subject of the negotiations was not the moving of the fuel but a visit by South African experts to the base, the spokesman said, without commenting further.

Namibia is understood to have no use for the fuel (250,000) as it has no military jet aircraft.
SADF will not be hijacked — Meyer

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday lashed out at the Conservative Party and said he would not tolerate the party trying to hijack or exploit the political sentiments of members of the SA Defence Force.

Reacting to threats from CP MP Mr Koos van der Merwe at the party’s Transvaal congress at the weekend, Mr Meyer said “It is vital that the SADF should not be dragged into party political debate — the SADF is not a political football, but a professional national security force that must be aloof from politics at all levels and at all times.”

He said individual members of the force who defied discipline and abused the SADF for political purposes would be “severely dealt with.”

Mr Meyer said he would not be dictated to by anyone on defence policy.
Killing fields of Namibia

Hundreds of landmines left by the SADF around former strategic installations in Namibia pose a hazard, but there is a dispute over who is responsible for clearing them. DALE LAUTENBACH reports from Windhoek.

SOUTH Africa is alleged to be refusing to clear hundreds of landmines its armed forces laid around strategic installations in Namibia.

As a result, the Namibian utility corporation, Swawek, has had to hire a private firm to lift the mines around its electrical and other installations. And the firm is hoping to get the job of lifting hundreds of other mines left by the South Africans around former military installations in Namibia.

"Yes, we're angry," says Pella Brand, managing director of Swawek. "We've got doped with this problem."

He says the South Africans are responsible for clearing the 401 minefields they laid around the electricity pylons that bring power southwards from Namibia's Ruacana hydropower scheme on the Angolan border.

"We struggled for as long as Louis Pienaar was Administrator-General here to get them to clear those mines before independence," Mr Brand said.

"Nothing happened. The SADF reply to us is that we asked for those mines. We didn't. We would much rather have had the pylons guarded, but the SADF said they couldn't provide the people."

Mr Brand is angry that Swawek now has to pay more than R3 million to do the job.

Swawek is subsidising tariffs by R10 million, the government by R6 million and the Namibian consumer is contributing R4 million in the form of a temporary surcharge.

Once the minefields are cleared, another R4 million will have to be spent on repairing pylons damaged by sabotage during the war, Mr Brand said.

These repairs cannot be started until the minefields have been cleared.

Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed.

These figures are not clear.
Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed.

Police figures are not clear on how many people have died in the minefields. Since June 1989, 55 people have been killed in Namibia by explosives but most of these have been cases of people handling the grenades and mortars and other weapons that still litter the country.

**Blasting**

Namibia Blasting Agents is the newly formed company handling the mine-clearing job. According to Mr Johan de Beer, managing director, his team of former police explosives experts has cleared about 100 of the 401 fields in three months of work so far and expects to have the work completed by April next year.

Each field is 30 m square and all of them contain 350 anti-personnel mines. In 300 of the fields there are also more dangerous J69s or “jumping jacks”, so-called because when detonated they shoot their load of shrapnel about 1 m above the ground before blasting the shrapnel out in a radius of about 100 m.

“It’s a mean bastard,” said Mr de Beer, whose company has developed a technique of shooting the mines down into the ground where they explode safely.

Mr de Beer’s company also has its eye on the job of clearing minefields around old military bases and installations in 11 Namibian towns.

Estimating the cost of clearing these fields to be about R3 million as well, Mr de Beer says there are thousands of mines which were planted in 10 m fenced strips around the installations. These fences are now also gone, he says.

Deputy Commissioner Koos Theyse, chief inspector of explosives in the Namibian Police, said the Ministry of Home Affairs had instructed his department in co-operation with the Namibian Defence Force to investigate clearing these fields.

Commissioner Theyse insisted that the police and the military together have the means and that outside contractors would not be necessary. He said there was no question of the SADF being asked to help.

“They had their chance to do it,” he said, adding that the SADF did remove most of the mines before they left, using tanks, but there are indications it did not do a thorough job.

During the transition to independence, Untag also tried to clear the mines, using bulldozers, but again this was less than adequate. “We’ve seen mines there on the surface,” said Mr de Beer. “I wouldn’t walk freely around any of those towns.”

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Star Africa Service
MK - staying alive or going into limbo?

The national peace accord has focused attention on the ANC's underground Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) army, and raised questions about its future. Even before the MK had signed on the signatures of the contracting parties to the accord, President de Klerk was pressing for the dissolution of MK in its present form as a guerrilla army.

Its continued existence was contrary to the spirit of the accord, Mr de Klerk said on television at the weekend.

The relevant clause in the accord reads: "No private armies shall be allowed or formed."

A qualifying clause defines a private army as one which is formed on the basis of party or political affiliation.

The pertinent clause was different in an earlier draft. It read, simply: "No private armies shall be formed."

The words "allowed or" were inserted in the final version, reported at the insistence of Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party, to extend the prohibition to MK.

As a guerrilla army which existed before the peace accord was drawn up, MK - which was made legal with the ANC and SAPC after President de Klerk's speech on February 2, 1990 - was not affected by the ban on private armies in the first draft.

ANC president Nelson Mandela, however, had made the same deduction as Mr de Klerk about the need to disband MK.

"We have no intention of dissolving MK, either now or in the future," he said at a news conference after signing the accord. "It is a matter which is under discussion between the ANC and the Government. We are discussing it in a spirit of reconciliation."

At the same conference, Mr de Klerk drew attention to earlier bilateral agreements between the ANC and his administration, insisting that the peace accord supplemented rather than replaced them.

Three bilateral agreements are involved: the Groote Schuur Minute of May 1990, the Pretoria's underground Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the DF Malan Agreement of February 1991.

In the Groote Schuur Minute, the ANC and the De Klerk administration undertook to end the "climate of violence and intimidation", and to undertake a process of peaceful negotiations.

At the Pretoria Minute the ANC agreed to suspend its "armed struggle and related activities" as part of a quid pro quo for the freeing of political prisoners and the return of exiles by April 30, 1991.

The months after the signing of the Pretoria Minute were characterised by haggling between the ANC and the authorities over the meaning of the three words "and relative activities."

There were serious differences of interpretation over whether the ANC's agreement to suspend "armed struggle and related activities" merely meant a cessation of a direct act of war, or whether it precluded the ANC from recruiting and training guerrillas or smuggling weapons into South Africa on assumption that the suspended war might have to be resumed at a later stage.

These differences were largely, but not completely, settled at a meeting at DF Malan Airport in February. The interpretation which was agreed on was represented, in large measure, a victory for Mr de Klerk's insistence that the Pretoria Minute bound the ANC to more than a mere moratorium of overt acts of warfare by MK guerrillas.

The ANC representatives concurred that the Pretoria Minute meant: An end to the infiltration of men and matériel into South Africa, a halt to the building of underground structures, a prohibition on statements inciting violence and on threats of armed action, and a prohibition of the training of guerrillas in South Africa.

Looking back at the bilateral agreements at Groote Schuur, Pretoria and DF Malan Airport, one overall conclusion can be drawn - MK was in the process of being transformed from a guerrilla army into an ancillary political force under the aegis of the ANC.

That process was, however, disrupted by the intensification of the trade dispute and the ANC's suspension in April 1991 of constitutional discussions with the De Klerk administration.

The national peace accord has put the process back on the rails and the demilitarisation of MK is once again on the agenda under the heading "No private political armies."

Whether the process will be completed depends on the discussions referred to by Mr Mandela, and on whether Chief Buthelezi's IFP can be prevailed upon to abandon its proclaimed right to carry "cultural weapons", a phrase which includes spear and knobkerrie.

Assuming that the weapons issue is resolved - the peace accord bars the carrying of weapons to, from, or at political meetings - the metamorphosis of MK into a political auxiliary of the ANC seems likely in the short term.

One of its main functions will be look after the welfare needs of the returning or unemployed MK soldiers.

In the longer run, MK, or elements of it, may coalesce with the SADF and the armies of the four nominally independent black homelands, to form a defence force for the emerging new South Africa.

In the interim, some trained MK fighters may serve in self-protection units. The units, unlike private armies, are allowed under the peace accord.

They differ in three important respects from the prohibited private armies that members may carry only licensed arms, they must not be recruited from one political party only, and they must have with the police.
'Overberg RSC evasive,' says counsel

Staff Reporter

THE Overberg Regional Services Council's failure to provide documents relating to the lease of land in Root Hill by Somchem — an Armorcor subsidiary — was "evasive and deliberate," counsel for Root Hill Town Council said in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Earlier this year Mr Justice H. L. Herman ruled that, if the documents and records were not revealed, certain Overberg RSC officials must be jailed for contempt.

Mr D de Villiers, QC, for the town council, said the RSC was "trying to hide information" necessary to the case of the town council, which questions the legality of Somchem's occupation of the land and its use as a weapons-testing site.

In an affidavit, Mr Hilton Gischke, attorney for the town council, challenged the legality of Somchem's continued occupation of land in public trust and sought to oppose the erection of additional structures on the land.

The delay in supplying the records could only "delay the main application and assist Somchem in its opposition to the relief sought by the town council, on the artificial basis that its building works and extensions of its installations on the site will have become fact accomplished."

In an answering affidavit Mr Josias Maree, an official of the Overberg RSC, said he could not find any records other than those already filed. He knew of no other relevant documents in the RSC's possession and denied that the court order had been ignored.

The hearing continues...
Boers' encouraged not to serve in SADF

By Guy Jepson

Boerestaat Party (BP) leader Robert van Tonder last night called for a campaign to encourage "Boer sons" to refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Addressing supporters at a poorly-attended meeting at a school hall in Roodecoort last night, Mr van Tonder said the BP would lobby other right-wing parties and organisations to support the campaign and other "resistance actions".

"We must encourage all the Boer sons to refuse to serve (on the grounds of conscrip-
tion objection)," he said.

"We refuse to serve in townships as roadies and redcoats," he added.

Mr van Tonder said he would also refuse to serve in an army in which 1,000 young lives were wasted in Namibia and Angola during a protracted war, or in which they would be deployed to shoot their own people, as at Venterdorp.

Asked after the meeting whether he advocated a blanket refusal to serve in the SADF, Mr van Tonder said yes, because of the reasons he outlined in his speech.

He said the BP was in the process of consulting with other right-wing groupings in a bid to launch the proposed strategy.

Another possible "resistance action" proposed by Mr van Tonder was to call on the Boer people to boycott payments of their TV licences.

The BP was also canvassing other organisations to support the proposed strategy, which, he said, was sparked by the decline of the Afrikaans language in the broadcast media, its propagation of integration and its bias against right-wing organisations.

Mr van Tonder said his organisation was also considering requesting Conservative Party MPs to withdraw from the "Cape Parliament" and join other leaders in re-establishing the Boere Peoples Government in Pretoria as a symbolic gesture in doing this, they would be demonstrating to the world that the "volk" wanted its land back, he said.

He said another strategy, already under way, was to send a "freedom delegation" overseas "to put the Boer's case".

Mr van Tonder said the names of the representatives who would petition for the establishment of an independent Boer republic at the highest levels of Government would be announced on October 7.

"The Boer State alternative is the only alternative to Piek Frikke's (President de Klerk's) integration," he said.

He said the Boer people needed to consider resistance strategies which did not necessarily mean armed insurrection in the face of the expected refusal of the State President to permit a white general election.

A referendum among whites, Mr van Tonder added, would only be acceptable to the BP if the media guaranteed all political parties absolute parity in coverage.
MK will not be dissolved, says Hani

Political Staff

"We know that nothing has been finalised, but we also know there are binding agreements. We are still sticking to the suspension of military operations and related activities." Contrary to the Government, the ANC argues that "related activities" did not refer to recruitment and training.

In terms of the DF Malan agreement, both sides agreed there would be no attacks by means of armaments, firearms, explosive or incendiary devices, infiltration of men and material, the creation of underground structures, statements inciting violence, threats of armed action, and training inside South Africa.

Mr Ham said these activities were clearly defined and centred on MK not infiltrating men and material as long as the agreement was in place.

MK's activities were the subject of discussions by a joint ANC/Government working group set up in terms of the Pretoria Minute and by a liaison committee (established after the DF Malan agreement) to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

Mr Ham said MK was clearly not part of the peace accord, but a bilateral issue with the Government.

"I can't see why MK is being dragged in. We have in all frankness not been involved in acts of violence because we are bound by the Pretoria Minute. Furthermore, even the DF Malan agreement does not say MK should be dismantled." The joint working group agreed that because Umkhonto we Sizwe was no longer an unlawful organisation, membership was not in violation of any of the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute, and the letter and spirit of the Pretoria Minute as a whole.

He said Umkhonto we Sizwe was a lawful organisation which had to reorganise itself since its unbanning.

The ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was not a private army and would not be dismantled, MK chief of staff Chris Ham said yesterday. His remarks are likely to continue tensions between the Government and the ANC.

Reacting to a statement by President de Klerk that MK was contrary to the spirit of the peace accord signed on Saturday, Mr Ham said: "We will not be 'dismantled', and we will not be marginalised. The arms caches belong to us and we will not surrender them to an undemocratically elected government."

"Umkhonto we Sizwe would consider discussing with an interim government the handing over of these caches. Mr Ham said MK was not a private army but the liberators of the oppressed, and could therefore not be construed as a private army.

The ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe subscribed to the principle that no political arms should exist in a democratic society, but South Africa was not a democratic country, he said.

In terms of the DF Malan agreement reached between the ANC and the Government in February, the movement agreed that no political arms should exist.

Referring to Mr de Klerk's statement, Mr Ham said "I am concerned about him pursuing that line of thinking."

He added that "the issue of MK was a subject of ongoing negotiations in terms of the Pretoria Minute and the DF Malan agreement with the Government."
JOHANNESBURG — The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) said yesterday government had instructed it to privatise parts of Armscor.

IDC MD Carel van der Merwe was responding to questions about electronics marketing company Irencos, which began trading in the sector about a year ago. Competitors had alleged Irencos was a front for Armscor subsidiary Kiemneron and was engaged in unfair business practices.

Van der Merwe said Irencos was being used as a vehicle to privatise some state assets, including parts of Armscor subsidiary Kentron.

He said the IDC had another company similar to Irencos called HDP, formed to take over parts of the Atomic Energy Corporation.

Earlier this week Irencos MD Berthold Albert said the company was in no way related to Kentron.

Irencos has apparently generated chaos in the radio telemetry market.

Adolph Numerical Systems MD Bridget Newton said: 'I am seeking legal advice against Irencos — I cannot simply sit back and let this state put me out of business.' Larger groups Altron, Reunert and Gratek have declined to comment.
Hopes rise for all-party talks

End in sight to clash over ANC's army

The dispute between government and the ANC over the status of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) is set to be resolved soon through a system of control over armaments and, possibly, by subjecting any MK "self-defence" activities to multi-party control.

A source close to the ANC said yesterday that the issue an the question of cultural weapons were the only remaining barriers to the convening of an all-party conference — which could still take place this year.

The source said the cultural weapons issue would now be resolved by President F.W. de Klerk when he issues a proclamation to clarify that "judged" part of the national peace agreement.

He said the ANC — and particularly its president, Nelson Mandela — was especially concerned about the matter. This concern had been aggravated by the armed Inkatha demonstration on Saturday at the peace convention.

The working committee on armed action, established in terms of the Pretoria Minute — is likely to settle on a deal whereby the ANC supplies to government the serial numbers of all weapons cached in the country.

This arrangement would enable the government to track down the origin of these weapons if their use for unlawful purposes was detected.

De Klerk and ANC officials said recently that the committee was making good progress.

The source said it was possible the code of conduct to govern the SADF's activities — at present being negotiated to supplement the peace accord — or something similar could be made to apply to MK.

Alan Fine

A further possibility, in so far as MK personnel would be used in community self-defence structures, would be to put them under the authority of the multi-party local and regional dispute resolution committees established by the peace accord.

At this stage, the source said, there was no question of MK disbanding or handing over its weapons to the state. The eventual integration of MK and the state security forces would be part of the negotiation process.

He said the peace convention had served as a useful model for an all-party conference and there were now ready-made solutions to organisational problems, like representation, that might otherwise have arisen.

Meanwhile, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said in Durban yesterday that the ANC's commitment to negotiations was resolute and, if all went according to plan, an all-party conference might get under way before the end of the year, Sapa reports.

Speaking at an Icosa forum, Ramaphosa said the ANC wanted to "get moving" to restore stability in the country and added that an all-party conference before the year-end would be a "Christmas present" to all South Africans.

The first phase leading to negotiations had come with the signing of the peace accord, Ramaphosa said.

The next phase would be a "patriotic front conference which the ANC hopes to hold in October, following which the organisation would be poised for the all-party conference."
IDC is using Ireenco to help privatise Armscor

THE Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) said yesterday government had instructed it to privatise parts of Armscor.

IDC MD Carel van der Merwe was responding to questions about electronics marketing company Ireenco, which began trading in the sector about a year ago.

Competitors had alleged Ireenco was a front for Armscor subsidiary Kentron and was engaged in unfair business practices.

Van der Merwe said Ireenco was being used as a vehicle to privatise some state assets, including parts of Armscor subsidiary Kentron. "The IDC has been given the responsibility of making certain state assets attractive to private investors, and this is the main reason for creating companies like Ireenco. Armscor created tremendous facilities which need to be brought into the private sector now that the war effort is declining."

He said the IDC had another company similar to Ireenco called HDP, which was formed to take over parts of the Atomic Energy Corporation.

"Earlier this week Ireenco MD Berthold Albert said the company was in no way related to Kentron."

Albert said Ireenco acted as a marketing organisation. Kentron was one of the many companies it represented. He declined to name the other firms, but said Kentron was its only Armscor supplier.

Ireenco has generated chaos in the radio telemetry market.

Adolph Numerical Systems MD Brian Newton said "I am seeking legal advice against Ireenco — I cannot simply sit back and let the state put me out of business."

Itron Electronics MD Garry Schmuller alleged that Ireenco had created an uneven playing field by trading on Kentron's expertise, which was funded by taxpayers.

Omnicon MD Pieter Jacobs said Ireenco had beaten his company in various contracts and tenders by undercutting prices and trading on Kentron's name.

The larger groups, Altron, Reunert and Grintek, declined to comment.

Van der Merwe said the disruption that might be caused by bringing state companies into the private sector was unavoidable. "The extent to which past government subsidies had helped them was academic, he said."

ROBERT LAING
The Rhodesians were later absorbed into the other Recce regiments. For instance, a former commanding officer of 5 Recce is Colonel Bert Sachse who was trained at Sandhurst, then joined the Selous Scouts and later the Rhodesian SAS. One of his lieutenants was a Sergeant Major Pretorius, a former Rhodesian army NCO who was in charge of the detention barracks in Bulawayo.

Especially in the early days, others were drawn from Britain and America—such as former US special forces officer Major John Murphy who was seconded to 1 Recce and was killed in a mysterious parachute accident in 1983. At the time it was alleged he was an informer for the CIA.

While most former soldiers from the Angolan FNLA were later absorbed into 32 Battalion, some of their best men found their way into the Recce

5 Recce was initially comprised mainly of former Angolans, but later Zulus, Tzwanas and Shangaans from Mozambique were added to their commandos.

Two of these foreigners were Sergeant Felix Ndimane and Carlos Joao Maria, who say they were abducted from Mozambique in 1982 and 1978 respectively, forced to join 5 Recce and used in assisting Renamo with attacks on trains and other terrorist operations in Mozambique, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland.

According to Ndimane, 5 Recce was also involved in operations inside South Africa, including some of the recent train massacres of civilian commuters.

He also said several 5 Recce members have returned to Mozambique where they have purchased farms from which support for Renamo is channelled.

While the Recces are an autonomous force they enjoy close relations with SADF Military Intelligence (currently headed by Lieutenant General Wilkop Badenhorst), with the CCB and with the security police.

Nowhere was the link between the Recce and Military Intelligence clearer than in the SADF’s support for Renamo. According to several sources, throughout the Eighties 5 Recce was seconding several of its members to Renamo on a full-time basis. At least until the mid-Eighties Renamo was being run by an officer in the Military Intelligence Division, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, whose continued involvement was exposed in the late-1984 capture of the Vaz daanes (several months after the Nkomata Accord was signed).

The CCB also had close links with the Recce, from which several of its members were drawn CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster is a former commanding officer of 5 Recce.

Senior CCB member Colonel Corrie Mcholza was former second-in-command of 5 Recce who worked closely with Ndimane.

And according to some CCB sources the CCB only moved out of the direct control of the Special Forces in 1988, but remained under the direct authority of Major General Eddie Webb as a “civilian” unit which could not be directly linked to the military.

Since the CGB was disbanded last year several of its members have joined 5 Recce.

44 PARABAT BRIGADE

This elite army unit is currently headed by Colonel M Alexander and is based at Murray Hill outside Pretoria. The operational element of its activities falls under 1 Para in Tempe Base near Bloemfontein, which is commanded by Colonel L Rudman.

The Parabats were involved extensively in Angola and Namibia. Some 370 parabats from 44 Parachute Brigade were responsible for the death of Cassanga in July 1978.

According to several sources, after 1980 large numbers of former Rhodesian parabats joined 44 Parachute Battalion. Several CCB members were also recruited from the Parabats.

32 BATTALION

Described by Jane’s South African military correspondent as “probably the finest light infantry in the world today”, these “Buffalo Soldiers” are almost all former Angolans from the FNLA movement.

32 Battalion was formed in 1976 at the end of the Angolan civil war, and for over a decade was headed by Colonel Jan Breitenbach and was primarily involved in the SADF’s war against SWAPO in Namibia. The SADF regards them as a highly efficient and courageous unit while to SWAPO and the African National Congress they are the chief villains of the military. They have frequently been accused of atrocities—civilian or otherwise.

For many years they have maintained close links with the Recce and particularly with 5 Recce (which used 32 Battalion for much of its initial recruitment).

After Namibian independence in 1989 they moved to Port Elizabeth in the Northern Cape, where they are currently commanded by Colonel M Deipert.

They have recently been involved extensively in the black townships—in Natal and in the Transvaal (for example in quelling the violence at the Phola Park squatter camp).

The official response from the SADF to a set of questions from The Weekly Mail about the Special Forces met with the following reply: “It is not SADF policy to divulge any information about its Special Forces.”
SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

THE Defence Act 44 of 1957 does not make provision for compulsory national service for any race group except whites. Other race groups can join as service volunteers.

As such the SADF is "fully integrated," said a spokesman. However, only whites have reached the rank of brigadier, with the highest rank attained by other races being that of colonel.

The SADF's permanent force officer corps up to the rank of colonel is divided as follows:

Indians: 0.19 percent of the total; one commander, three lieutenants, one commando, eight sub-lieutenants and two midshipmen.

Blacks: 0.34 percent of the total; two colonels, one commandant, 13 captains, three lieutenants and six second lieutenants.

Coloureds: 1.67 percent of the total; two colonels, 10 commandants, 23 majors, 24 captains, 59 lieutenants and five second lieutenants.

Whites make up the other 97.8 percent. The figures per rank of white officers is "classified information," the spokesman said.

ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY

Of the total permanent force members, the army makes up 41.52 percent, the air force 31.56 percent and the navy 11.24 percent. A further 7.66 percent are in the medical services and the remaining 8.02 percent are allotted to the various staff divisions.

New conscripts are allotted to the army, air force or navy in accordance with the requirements set by these arms of service. This requires 80 percent to be allotted to the army, 10 percent to the air force and 3 percent to the navy. The other 7 percent goes to the medical service.

MAINTENANCE

On average it costs the SADF approximately R20 a day to feed, clothe and train a serviceman for 12 months.
In recent months several former Special Forces members have begun to open the book on what they are about and what they've been up to. The Weekly Mail piece together some of the information.

There is one major party to the violent conflict in South Africa which is not covered by the National Peace Accord: the Special Forces of the South African Defence Force.

RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENTS

Technically speaking, these are the only remaining Special Forces of the SADEF: although other units such as the Panthers and 33 Battalion can be described as Special Forces, the first Recon units are based on the General Office Commanding Special Forces, Major General Joe Joska, who is answerable only to the Chief of the SADEF, General Kie Lebogang, and ultimately to the Minister of Defence. The Reconns have a direct role to monitor their own operations provided these are approved by the Chief of Staff Operations.

1 Recon, based in Pretoria, is the original Reconnaissance regiment, formed as a permanent unit in 1972. Its official role is to carry out "specialised research and development work for the Special Forces" and to do so it has a training wing responsible for all initial training of special force members.

2 Recon, based at Krugersdorp, was formed three years later as a Closer Recon unit.

3 Recon, based at Magaliesfontein, operates in southern operations. It was used extensively in Angola and Botswana on enemy and eighth.

Among its members was Major Wynand du Toit, the SAFDF officer captured in the Angolan border war in a pro-UN sabotage minefield in the mid-1980s.

4 Recon, based at Phalaborwa, forms part of the Special Forces of a group of foreign Black troops with white South Africans and former Rhodesian officers. It has operated mainly in Mozambique and Angola, but is reported to have also been involved in several operations inside South Africa.

It has several sections: 1 and 2 (Phalaborwa), and 3 and 4 (formerly the Caprivi Strip) are both commanded by about 60 people each. 3 and 4 are responsible for intelligence and 1 and 2 are for training and both have a core of about 15 people.

The Special Forces' description of their own mission is clear: "To inflict maximum damage on the enemy by means of special forces", and their brief is to operate inside and outside of South Africa in the missions demanded.

Over the past decade the Recons have relied heavily on soldiers of foreign origin — Rhodesian special forces tried their hand in South Africa in 1969, too, though little is known about their operations. The reasons, according to one former head of the Unit, were that "foreigners have better access to foreign countries, are easier to use for underground work and there is a degree of safety if they are captured."

4 and 5 Recon Commandos were formed in 1978 but, according to former Africa Confidential editor Steve Stimson, the origin of 4 and 5 Recon is really only the story of Rhodesian coming south after Zimbabwe gained its independence.

Hundreds of former members of the Rhodesian special forces tried their hand in South Africa in 1969, too, though little is known about their operations at the time. The reasons, according to one former head of the Unit, were that "foreigners have better access to foreign countries, are easier to use for underground work and there is a degree of safety if they are captured."

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Battle of the sexes on parade

Staff Reporter

A LONG-STANDING chauvinistic military tradition was turned on its head at Cape Town's Castle yesterday.

Female soldiers took charge of their male counterparts on the parade ground for the first time ever at the WP Command Headquarters — and drilled the pants off them.

The parade was watched over by the officer commanding the WP Command, Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, who commented afterwards: "I was amazed — the men were better disciplined under the ladies than under the men."

QUICK MARCH... The men of the Western Province Command Headquarters fell in step to the commands of their female counterparts at the Castle in a historic turnabout yesterday.

Picture: Alan Taylor
Witness: I was in hit squad.
Speirs still operates - CP calls for RYW's resignation
on Parade
High Pitch
SELF-confessed Military Intelligence (MI) hitman Sipho Madlala has told the Maritzburg Inquest Court he did not sign any forms or receive any training when he joined the army in 1986.

Madlala is giving evidence at the inquest into the death of pro-ANC Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo who was gunned down on February 25.

Christo van Schalkwyk, for the SADF, put it to Madlala that no person could become a permanent force member without going through all the necessary procedures.

Madlala said three other MI hitmen—a Gumede, a Van Rooyen and an unknown young man—also did not sign forms or receive training.

Counsel for the SAP, Kobus Booyens, said W/O Wolfgang Warber and Det W/O Piet Scott denied having had anything to do with the murder.

Madlala then asked why he was not detained or interrogated when Scott fetched him from Durban on March 4, because they already knew he had information about Maphumulo’s murder.

He said City Press had already reported on March 3 that he had telephoned the Natal Witness, saying he had information regarding the chief’s murder.

The inquest continues.
SA welcomed back into nuclear family

SOUTH AFRICA has taken part in its first International Atomic Energy Agency conference after almost a decade of isolation, writes CHARLENES SMITH.

A resolution was passed by the conference welcoming Africa's first nuclear nation — a founder member of the agency and a former member of the IAEA governing board — back into the nuclear family.

SA was also praised for signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in July, finally scotching rumours that it was developing nuclear weapons.

Within the next few weeks inspectors from the IAEA will arrive to scrutinise SA's nuclear facilities, carry out an audit of local research and certify that the industry is intended to peaceful purposes.

Foreign Affairs director general Neo van Heerden said it was important for SA to be a full member of the multilateral agency once again. He said "Our scientists can now go abroad and others can come here. The exchange of research and technology will mean we can expand peaceful research more rapidly."
ANC calls for one army

THE ANC has repeated its call for an integrated army while the Government reacted cautiously to revelations of a secret code of conduct for the South African Defence Force yesterday.

Both were responding after newspaper reports yesterday exposed a sweeping code of conduct for the SADF which would effectively depoliticise the army and which was seen as a step closer to integration of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, the SADF and homeland armies.

Drafted by the SADF, a copy of the code was forwarded to the national peace initiative working group on security on August 7.

The ANC's reply on the draft code was received by the SADF about 10 days ago and was being considered for further discussions, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday.

The code, which envisages a nonracial army, also calls for talks with the ANC's MK and homeland armies about future relations in terms of the national peace accord.

A main feature of the code details rights and obligations of the individual soldier in which he can disobey orders that are illegal or in conflict with the constitution.

Breytenbach said the subject of a code of conduct for the SADF had been dealt with in the working group set up in terms of the national peace initiative.

In a statement Breytenbach said, "The original draft was compiled by the SADF, discussed with the then Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and presented to the working group on security matters on August 7."

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said the document was being discussed at top level by Umkhonto we Sizwe and would later be tabled for further discussion and proposal by the ANC leadership.

However, Niehaus said, it was important the SADF be included if the peace initiative were to succeed.

Merge armies - ANC

From PAGE 1

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Anna Dlamini of the Bahlale Le Barwetsana Ba Morena Choir in full cry at Sowetan's "Prayers for the Nation" service at the Regina Mundi yesterday. See page 2.

Pic. LEN KUMALO

23/9/91

By TREMBA MOLEFE

Political Staff
Early agreement likely on SADF

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG.—Agreement on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was highly likely within the next few weeks, despite the marked difference of emphasis between the ANC's and government's proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday.

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force" but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

ANC and government leaders yesterday remained officially tightlipped, saying they did not want to say anything that might bedevil the whole process.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said the SADF was still studying the ANC's counter-proposals, which had been received only about 10 days ago. He expected negotiations on the proposals to start within two weeks.

An ANC source said its counter-proposals were not in any way designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state "What we want as interim measures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try and open it to public scrutiny," he said.

The ANC therefore called for:

• The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces;
• The formation of a national defence commission appointed by theNational Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters, and
• The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA Police code of conduct, answerable to the National Peace Committee, to initiate and oversee military investigations into misconduct by SADF members.

The source said that if the special forces were not disbanded the ANC wanted clear mechanisms to guarantee that these forces were not involved in any destabilisation.

The negotiations for a code of conduct were being conducted within the broader negotiations of the Pretoria Minute and the incorporation of uMkhonto weSizwe into the SADF.

It is understood that MK did not have any opposition to the SADF proposals, but the ANC negotiation committee saw shortcomings it wanted addressed more clearly.

The SADF proposals that the ANC has not contested include provisions that:

• Each soldier would be legally responsible for his own actions and entitled to disobey orders that are

Cape Times, Monday, September 23 1991

employment of a new SADF.

Mr Meyer said he had not been intimately involved with the defence working group during most of the peace initiative negotiations, and he was not then the minister.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breitenbach, who was involved, said yesterday that the initial draft SADF proposals had been drawn up and submitted to the former minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, before being presented for discussion by the peace accord working group on security matters.

He said that until discussions were concluded it would be inappropriate for him to discuss further details.
Job market badly hit by defence cuts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Recent cuts in the defence budget have cost South Africa up to 50,000 jobs, many of them highly skilled, and could retard industrial development while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms-export market, a leading local analyst says.

Jane's Defence Weekly's SA correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Römer Hestman, says the defence cuts should have been phased in slowly to allow development of arms-export markets and for Armscor to convert its expertise to commercial applications.

The bulk of a 30% defence cut over two years has been absorbed by the arms-manufacturing sector, inhibiting its adaptation to the commercial sector, he says.

The defence budget has been slashed by R3.8bn in real terms since 1980. Armscor has retrenched more than 10,000 people, and its major contractors have laid off about 26,000 employees.

The job losses and forced rationalisation in the arms sector will severely curtail SA's industrial capability and expertise, Mr Hestman says.

Leading electronic and engineering technology developed for military application will be wasted.

Mr Hestman says the defence industry will “die” if it does not continue to get contracts from the SADF.

A steady flow of local orders could keep Armscor alive long enough to convert technology for commercial use and establish an international market.

Weapons and armaments are SA's biggest export of manufactured goods, according to Armscor.
Meyer has key role in talks

Political Staff

DURBAN — The new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, has emerged as a key player in the all-party effort to overcome the problem of violence and the role of the security forces.

His prominent role in negotiations was highlighted at the weekend by the draft SADF code of conduct — although Mr Meyer played down his own role in compiling the document.

ANC sources have described the proposals as “remarkably progressive”, although they have called for a number of adjustments. Agreement on the new code is expected within the next few weeks.

It will then be included alongside the police code of conduct in the Peace Accord.

Although Mr Meyer was not involved in early negotiations, it is understood he has played a decisive role since becoming Minister of Defence at the beginning of this month.

There have been reports that he helped compile the draft before he took over the portfolio from General Magnus Malan, but Mr Meyer said yesterday that he had not been intimately involved before becoming minister.

ANC sources have suggested that the reason for the delay in compiling the draft — which was to be included in the Peace Accord signed on September...

To page 2

● Early agreement likely on SADF code — Page 9

From page 1

Army code

14 — was that the organisation was waiting for Mr Meyer to become involved in the talks.

Mr Meyer has in the past been praised by ANC leaders, among them MK chief of staff Mr Chris Hani, for his willingness to listen to their views.

As Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development he was deeply involved in behind-the-scenes talks during the earlier part of the year and made few speeches in Parliament.

Mr Meyer yesterday declined to comment on the reports, saying he did not want to bedevil negotiations. The draft was completed about a week before the signing of the Peace Accord.

However, the ANC’s counter-proposals were received only two days before the Peace Convention, and negotiation is still required before a final version will be signed.
**First step to handing over Walvis Bay**

**PATRICK BULGER**

SA's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave. Namibia's Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel said yesterday that a statement by the SA Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that an agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure" was "a step towards realising what we hope to achieve - that is Namibian sovereignty over Walvis Bay."

SA's representative in Namibia, Rian Eksteen, would not comment on speculation that the agreement was a step towards SA relinquishing sovereignty over the enclave.

Eksteen said a committee would examine which activities could be transferred to joint administration of Walvis Bay.

The committee would also examine the status of guards, producing offshore islands as well as the Orange River boundary between the two countries.

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**Agreement close on SADF**

**ARTICLE**

AGREEMENT on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was likely within the next few weeks, despite differences of emphasis between ANC and government proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday.

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force", but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said government had only received the ANC counter-proposals on the code 10 days ago and the SADF was still studying them. He expected negotiations to start within the next two weeks.

An ANC source said its counter-proposals were not designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state. "What we want as interim measures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try to open it to public scrutiny," he said.

The ANC has called for:

- The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces,
- The formation of a national defence commission appointed by the National Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters, and
- The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA Police code of conduct, answerable to the national peace committee to initiate and oversee investigations into misconduct by SADF members.

The ANC source said the reason for demanding the disbandment of the special forces was concern over allegations that they were behind the current wave of violence.

If the ANC did not succeed in getting the forces disbanded, it wanted mechanisms to ensure that these forces were above criticism.

The SADF proposals, which the ANC has not contested, include provisions:

- That each soldier will be legally responsible for his own actions and may disobey orders which are illegal or contrary to the constitution,
- That the SADF is answerable only to the constitution and not the government, and
- For alternative forms of service and other conditions governing conscientious objectors.

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**Pick 'n Pay**

1991 year-end

Accounts published at the weekend show that despite a 15.6% turnover rise to R2.5bn (R2.4bn), interim results were down by 10.3% to R53.1m (R58.9m) at the operating level.

The operating profit was hit by the fact that retraining was delayed by agreements with the union. And, before year's end, between 1800 and 2000 people faced being retrenched unless the SA Commercial, Catering & Allied Workers' Union (Sacaw) accepted the principle of "flexible" employment practices during the looming wage negotiations.

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**From Page 1**

onwards, but the group had not been able to reduce expenses such as labour costs - about 68% of the total - quickly enough to keep them in line with this slide in sales.

Also, about R70m of the more than R100m invested by the group in scanning systems for VAT was included in expenses in the six months to end-August.

These problems contributed to the fact that while Pick 'n Pay's interim turnover rose, margins fell to 1.8% (2.4%) and trading income by 10.3% to R53m (R59m).

Investment income of R7.7m from insurance policies and a lower tax rate softened the bottom-line fall in earnings. Apart from dividends...
Defence cuts cost 50,000 jobs

Recent cuts in the defence budget have cost SA up to 50,000 jobs, many of them highly skilled, and could retard industrial development while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms export market, a leading local analyst says.

Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman says the defence cuts should have been phased in slowly to allow development of arms exports markets and for Armscor to convert its expertise to commercial applications.

The bulk of a 50% defence cut over two years has been absorbed by the arms manufacturing sector, inhibiting its adaptation to the commercial sector, he says.

The defence budget has been slashed R3.8bn in real terms since 1989. Armscor has retrenched more than 10,000 people, and its major contractors have laid off about 26,000 employees.

The job losses and forced rationalisation in the arms sector will severely curtail SA's industrial capability and expertise, Heitman says.

Leading electronic and engineering technology developed for military application will be wasted.

Heitman says the defence industry will "die" if it does not continue to get contracts from the SADF.

A steady flow of local orders could keep

Defence cuts have expressed interest

Armscor alive long enough to convert technology for commercial use and establish an international market.

Weapons and armaments are SA's biggest export of manufactured goods, says Armscor, which last week held its first SA weapons demonstration, primarily for foreign customers.

Armscor spokesmen confidently predicted last week the demonstration would lead to a marked improvement of international sales, making a significant contribution to a national economic recovery.

Spokesmen at the show maintained Armscor's tradition of silence about SA arms sales and customers, but Heitman says Middle East and African countries have expressed interest.

The G6 155mm self-propelled artillery system was acknowledged as the best in the world, and the Rooivalk combat helicopter competed with the US Apache.

He believes the Ronkot armoured combat reconnaissance vehicle is a class leader with only one competitor internationally, and that SA-made missiles are among world leaders.

Seventy G6 systems have been sold to the United Arab Emirates, and the success of the G6 in Turkish artillery trials recently means that Turkey could be placing an initial order of up to 200 units, Heitman says.
SA weapons on show

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG - South Africa's armaments industry held its first local weapons demonstration last week under a veil of secrecy and tight security.

Although the overt sale of locally produced weapons is still curtailed by the international arms embargo against this country, the six-day event indicated that Armscor and associated defence industries are looking ahead towards the relaxation of the embargo.

Armscor, SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods, has already marketed its defence equipment to an estimated 50 foreign countries, sometimes using foreign countries, like Chile, as a marketing platform.

The authoritative military magazine Jane's Defence Weekly has reported that during the mid-1980's Armscor sold the 155mm G5 artillery system to Iraq and last year sold the G6 155mm self-propelled system to the United Arab Emirates.

An Armscor spokesman made it clear at the demonstration, held at the Gerotek Vehicle Test Range west of Pretoria, that the giant armaments supplier would not be selling its state-of-the-art weapons to any willing buyer.

The spokesman said potential buyers had to meet strict criteria, but refused to elaborate.

An estimated 2,000 invited guests, including military attaches from the United States, South American countries, Transkei and Ciskei, attended the demonstration.

Among the weapons which attracted attention were the Rooikat combat reconnaissance vehicle and the Rooivalk combat helicopter.

DEADLY BEAUTY. The Rooivalk combat helicopter, which has a cannon that can fire 900 rounds a minute, attracted a great deal of attention at SA's first demonstration of local weapons last week.
MK 'will be future SA army'

TZANEEN — ANC military wing uMkhonto weSizwe will be the future army of a democratic South Africa, Mrs Winnie Mandela said yesterday.

Addressing 10,000 people at the ANC Women's League rally at Nkowa-Nkowa stadium near here, Mrs Mandela, who heads the ANC's welfare department, said that despite the signing of the National Peace Accord with the Inkatha Freedom Party and the National Party, uMkhonto weSizwe would not be disbanded now or in the future.

"We will continue to recruit for uMkhonto now more than before," she told a cheering crowd.

Mrs Mandela said the ANC was committed to the National Peace Accord because it was the only way "to save the lives of our people", adding that the signing of the NPA was not a sign of weakness on the part of the ANC.
James Sadat
Peace Code Revealed: Soldiers to Set the Right to Disobey Political Orders

By Mike Robertson
Police

Work on the SADF code meanwhile, coincides with other important developments in the de-politicising of the security forces.

A long-awaited SADF report on conscription, the Gleenon Report, will be released within weeks - it is expected to widen opportunities for conscientious objection.

The SA Police will soon announce the appointment of a senior officer specifically charged with the retraining of policemen to ensure they comply with the terms of the peace accord.

The draft code of conduct document states that military professionalism alone, without an understanding of the ethical values required by military service within a democracy, was insufficient for a society in transition.

It was therefore essential that members of the SADF learned to participate in a democratic society both as citizens and as soldiers with "self-knowledge, courage and knowledge of the values with which they are entrusted."

A member of the SADF will respect and defend the right of all to live in peace, freedom and justice.

"As such they recognise human rights in the execution of their duties and shall accept personal responsibility both for the care and the legality of the conduct of their subordinates," the draft states.

The recruitment, appointment, and promotion of SADF members will be based on merit, adherence to the values set out in the SADF code and the National Peace Accord. It will also be representative of the composition of SA society.

Mercenaries

The draft also states that soldiers will be protected against the abuse of military authority by the legal right to refuse orders which violate the SA constitution, national laws and the provisions of the code.

Every soldier will accept responsibility for his orders and their execution, but will equally enjoy the right of every citizen to be protected by the laws of the country.

The SADF will be bound by those provisions of the National Peace Accord applicable to the security forces when acting under the command of the SAP.

It will not allow its members to be used as mercenaries nor will it employ foreigners to perform military functions on its behalf.

The code also proposes that an ombudsman be established to receive, investigate and monitor public complaints of army irregularities.

A commission, made up of people suggested by the National Peace Committee, will be appointed to make recommendations on policy and SADF training.

SA's security policy

SADF is tamed

From Page 1

will be governed by these principles:

- The preservation of peace while maintaining freedom, independence and territorial integrity;
- Non-intervention in domestic affairs except when acting under the command of the SAP;
- Non-aggression to SA's neighbours;
- Effective defence if deterrence of aggression fails.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Schepers this week revealed that a senior police officer would be appointed to take charge of the retraining of SAP members.

Risk control units would be the first to be retrained to ensure they "understand the sensitivities of the communities they serve and..."

Mr Schepers said another senior officer would be appointed to ensure that all aspects of the accord affecting the police were implemented.

These included the setting up of two special squads to investigate political violence and police misconduct as well as the appointment of ombudsmen.

The finalising of the code of conduct for SADF members is expected to coincide with the release of the Gonzen Report on conscription.

By D. Swart

Picture

GREYVILLE

Only 2 win
R12 326.70 each
1, 2, 6, 11, 13

KENTNORTH

One pair collected a payo
R18 915.23
Combinations 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

TURFFONTEIN

259 winners collected a div
of R4 115,00 each Numbers:
5, 11, 12, 13, 1
MK army of a democratic SA:

Umkhonto we Sizwe would be the future army of a democratic South Africa, Winnie Mandela said yesterday. Addressing 19,000 people at the ANC Women's League rally at Nkowa-Nkowa stadium near Tzaneen, Mrs Mandela said that despite the signing of the National Peace Accord, Umkhonto would not be disbanded — not now or in the future.

Mrs Mandela said the ANC was committed to the accord because it was the only way "to save the lives of our people". But despite the accord, the ANC would look seriously at defending its members.

"The type of arms we will use for defence will depend on the type of enemy."

Mrs Mandela was yesterday expected at a rally in Alexandra where she was to have welcomed former political prisoners and exiles.

National Executive Council member Popo Molefe addressed the meeting, welcoming 18 exiles and former Robben Island prisoners.

He urged them to continue fighting the struggle "on the last mile of our journey" — Sapa and Staff Reporter.
CP rejects code of conduct for SADF

JOHANNESBURG — The CP yesterday rejected the draft code of conduct for the SADF, which proposes allowing soldiers to disobey “political” commands, saying it would corrupt military discipline.

CP defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said it was ridiculous for soldiers to judge their orders. They ought to trust their commanders and obey instructions without question.

Meanwhile, right-wing groups yesterday rejected plans by Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder for a united right-wing front to oppose conscription.

The CP, HNP and AWB said young men should continue to report for national service as the SADF provided useful training.

While welcoming proposals for a code of conduct for the SADF, the End Conscription Campaign has criticised the secrecy surrounding discussions on the plan.

In a statement released yesterday the ECC, which was banned a few years ago for opposing compulsory national service for white males, said it was concerned "that the proposals appear to be the result of secret negotiations between the ANC and the government." — Sapa
Proposed SADF code will erode discipline — CP

JONATHON REES

THE CP yesterday rejected the draft code of conduct for the SA Defence Force which proposes allowing soldiers to disobey “political” commands, saying it would corrupt military discipline.

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The CP, HNP and AWB said young men should continue to report for national service as the SADF provided useful training.

Van Tonder said yesterday he hoped his call for young men to refuse to serve in the SADF would forge right-wing unity.

He said the use of SADF forces to “shoot their own people” and as “referees between warring factions in townships” provided grounds for conscripts to apply for conscientious objector status.

Van der Merwe urged conscripts to ignore Van Tonder’s call. “Remain faithful, obey orders and remain in the SADF. We built it, we need it in the future and we don’t want it to go to the dogs. We love it.”

Sapa reports that Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said he would not allow the SADF to be drawn into the “political bail-game.”

He stressed that handling political violence was one of the most difficult areas of conduct for any defence force.

“We cannot allow politics to be drawn into the defence force directly,” Meyer said in an SABC radio interview.

Regarding the possible end to conscription, Meyer said it was too early to make a clear assessment of the situation.
Witness tells inquest about secret explosives training

MARIZBURG — Inquest witness Sipho Madlala, who claims to have been a member of a secret military police hit squad, alleged yesterday that his unit had received clandestine training in the use of an explosive chemical at La Mercy beach.

Giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Table Mountain chief Mihlaba Zuma, Maphumulo before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Madlala said he and his colleagues had trained secretly in the use of R4 rifles, as well as 9mm and 38 firearms at a place in Hammersdale.

It was suggested to him by advocate Christo van Schalkwyk, for the SADF, that the shooting range he referred to at Hammersdale was that of the Umkomaas Commando which was unsuitable or dangerous for the use of high velocity firearms such as the R4.

Madlala replied that his superior in the SADF, a Sgt Grobler, should be questioned about that.

Madlala said he could not recall what types of 9mm or 38 firearms he had used in training.

He said in his opinion his unit did not use the official military training areas because Grobler did not want others to be aware of the unit.

He told the court that he and other members of his unit, the four he alleges were involved in the assassination of Maphumulo, were trained in the use of an explosive chemical known as M75 at a plantation at La Mercy beach at night.

He testified previously that he had used the M75 chemical during a hit squad attack on the home of a Zulu University lecturer at Eskhawen near Empangeni in 1989.

Madlala protested yesterday when he was questioned about the rank insignia and uniform worn by members of the military police, saying he was not a member of the uniform branch although he was based at the military police offices in Stanger Street, Durban.

Van Schalkwyk said there would be evidence that Grobler was not a member of the SADF prior to 1984, and suggested to Madlala that he was mistaken in his version that he worked with Grobler in 1983.

Madlala denied this and alleged it was part of a scheme by the SADF to discredit him.
Group hits out at secret SADF plan

WHILE welcoming proposals for a code of conduct for the South African Defence Force, the End Conscription Campaign has slammed the secrecy surrounding discussions on the plan.

In a statement released yesterday the ECC, which was formed to oppose compulsory national service for white males, said it was concerned "that the proposals appear to be the result of secret negotiations between the ANC and Government." The organisation would have preferred to have seen the code drawn up after public debate.

According to the statement, the ECC believed the Government would try to present the proposals as a fait accompli.

"We are also concerned that the Government may attempt to introduce certain provisions for the accommodation of conscientious objectors in the same manner."
Survey shows whites favour army presence

South Africans overwhelmingly in favour of the deployment of the South African Defence force in unrest areas, according to a survey by a market research group.

In a statement yesterday, the organisation said the findings were based on personal interviews conducted in the last half of last year on 2,211 urban adults.

Four out of every five people interviewed supported the use of soldiers in unrest areas.

There was hardly any difference between English- and Afrikaans-speakers on this issue, with 80 percent of English-speakers supporting SADF deployment, compared with 82 percent of Afrikaans-speakers.

Men were more in favour of this step than women. 77 percent of women supported the move while 86 percent of men were in favour of troops being used in the townships.

Sapa
Rooi Els case: RSC agrees on papers

Supreme Court Reporter

OVERBERG Regional Services Council yesterday in the Supreme Court agreed to hand over documents — which form part of a dispute over the legality of weapons testing near Hang-Up — to the Rooi Els Local Council.

In terms of the order, by agreement between the parties, Overberg RSC has till October 8 to hand over the documents which include:

- Any documents pertaining to the alleged approval by the then Caledon Divisional Council of a Somchem application to hire land;
- Any decision by the council to amend converting a lease of 34 hectares allegedly signed in 1979 into one for 387 hectares, and
- The alleged decision by the Council on June 27, 1989, to accept Somchem's offer to buy a portion of the land and a decision to authorize building or construction work.

Should Overberg RSC fail to comply with the order, the Rooi Els Local Council is permitted to ask for an order calling on the RSC and/or one of its officials, Mr Jonas Maree, why he should not be jailed for contempt of court until such time as the order is complied with.

Failure to make the documents available could also lead to the RSC being barred from opposing the order sought in the main application.

The hearing continues on October...
Army marches to right tune at last

THE South African Defence Force has served the interests of whites and was accountable to the National Party, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback show said yesterday.

However, most callers agreed that the code of conduct was a step in the right direction and it should be implemented.

Disobey orders

The topic was chosen amid calls by the African National Congress for the integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe with the SADF.

A code of conduct for soldiers, which calls for rights and obligations of individual soldiers to disobey orders that are illegal or in conflict with the constitution, was revealed over the weekend.

Calling from Soweto, Thami said if we consider what the SADF has done to the oppressed people, then it should be disbanded.

"But we have to concede that the code of conduct is a step in the right direction."

Themba from Driekloof said the SADF has been protecting white people and their government.

Positive step

"It is difficult to accept it as an army protecting all the citizens of the country even if it will be integrated with MK."

A caller, who wished to be unidentified, agreed that the code of conduct was a positive step but still incomplete.

"The whole thing will be completed when the SADF and MK are integrated to defend the people."
Atomic inspection in October

Staff Reporter

INTERNATIONAL Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors are expected to arrive in South Africa in October to inspect nuclear installations at Koeberg and Valindaba after the government undertook not to build nuclear weapons.

Mr Nick Ligthelm, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Corporation, said yesterday that South Africa signed an agreement in July in terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treatment (NPT) whereby nuclear material in South Africa is subject to inspection. IAEA inspectors will be entitled to examine all past records of the now defunct Valindaba pilot enrichment plant, enabling them to establish how much uranium was enriched and what became of it.

There has been concern that South Africa may have built a secret store of enriched uranium. Recently Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said South Africa had never tested a nuclear weapon but declined to say if it ever produced such a device.
SADEF will approve code first

NEWS

Member 24 1991
Troops favoured

White South Africans are overwhelmingly in favour of the deployment of the South African Defence force in unrest areas, according to a survey by a market research group. Four out of every five people interviewed supported the use of soldiers in unrest areas.

Half have guns

Nearly half of South Africa’s white adults live in a household which possesses a firearm, according to a survey by a market research group. A total of 48 percent of white South Africans had a gun at home.
RSC ordered to produce Somchem lease documents

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Overberg Regional Services Council has been ordered to produce documents concerning the lease of land near Hangklip to Armscor subsidiary Somchem.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the RSC and the Rooi Els Local Council agreed that the documents be lodged with the court registrar by October 8.

The Rooi Els Local Council needs the documents to proceed with an application to have the RSC's decision to lease land to Somchem reviewed. It has alleged that the RSC is withholding certain relevant papers.

Among others, the local council seeks documents referring to the alleged approval by the then Caledon Divisional Council of a Somchem application to hire land in November 1978.

It seeks documents relating to an alleged 1987 agreement converting Somchem's lease from 34 to 397 hectares.

The hearing of the main application to have the lease reviewed continues on October 18.

Mr Justice H L Berman is presiding. Mr D P de Villiers SC, instructed by Mallinckrodt Ross Richman and Clensberg, appears for the Rooi Els Local Council. Mr R S van Riet SC, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appears for the Overberg RSC.
Expert counts the cost of defence cuts

The Argus Correspondent (25/4)

PRETORIA — Pretoria has borne the brunt of recent cuts in the defence budget that have cost about 40,000 jobs and could seriously retard technological development, according to a leading defence analyst.

Jane’s Defence Weekly’s South African correspondent, Mr Helmoed-Romer Hetman, said the cutbacks, most of them by Armscor and its contractors, could have a serious effect on industrial development, while damaging a potentially lucrative international arms export market.

The defence budget had been slashed by 30 percent — R3.8 billion in real terms — since 1989, and most of the cuts had been absorbed by the arms manufacturing sector, Mr Hetman said.

Armscor and its subsidiaries had retrenched more than 10,000 people, while its major contractors had laid off about 26,000. Another 8,000 SADF members had lost their jobs.

“It’s impossible to say exactly how many jobs were lost in Pretoria, but one has to bear in mind that Armscor and most of its subsidiaries are based in Pretoria. Also, most of Armscor’s contractors, about 1,000, are based in Pretoria and Johannesburg.”
Ex-soldiers to replace strikers

FORMER soldiers from the crack 32 "Buffalo" Battalion have been hired to replace striking Fidelity Guards watchmen in the city, it was reliably learned yesterday.

"Ninety-five percent of our staff are ex-military people," a company source said.

The company had brought about 65 casual staff from Kimberley and Natal to Cape Town on Sunday to fill posts left vacant by striking watchmen, he said.

"In an emergency — such as a strike — we are normally not too fussy about whom we hire," said the company official. But the company had a pool of former soldiers from which it could draw staff.

However, Transport and General Workers' Union organiser Mr Nic Henwood yesterday accused the company of being "highly irresponsible by employing workers with a controversial past in wars in Southern Africa."

The move would increase tensions instead of moving towards a settlement, he said.

"The company is prepared to bring these people to Cape Town, house them and fit them out with uniforms, but says it cannot pay our members R36 a shift."

The casual employees were paid R26 a shift, 99 cents less than the company offer to the TGWU members, he said. — Sapa
I was a killer, claims Madlala

MR SIPHO Madlala told the Mants'burg Supreme Court on Monday he had undertaken a number of drug and theft raids for the SADF and had killed on orders from his superiors.

He said he participated in the murder of Chief Mthlabazime Maphumulo at his Havelock Road home on January 25 this year.

Under cross-examination by State advocate Christo van Schalkwyk during the inquiry into the chief's death, Madlala also said he had received death threats from his superiors after resigning as a "hit squad" member.

He continued to assert that he had been a paid assassin, employed by the South African Defence Force in the late 1980s.

Madlala said he had been employed by private companies, including CNA, Lodge Security and Panorama Shoes, while working "under cover" for the defence force.

He was unable to give dates for his employment periods. - Sapa
Weapons-testing lease renewed

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE Overberg Regional Services Council yesterday decided to grant a new lease to Armcosc subsidiary Somchem to occupy a piece of land near Hangklip for weapons testing.

The decision was immediately criticised by chairman of the Rooi Els Local Council Dr Denis Cowen. He said it was "undemocratic" and a decision which may "widen" a present Supreme Court battle.

Dr Cowen had attended the meeting at which the Overberg RSC agreed to grant Somchem the lease of portion 186, the piece of land at the centre of Supreme Court proceedings to determine the validity of a previous Overberg RSC decision to grant Somchem a lease to conduct weapons testing on that portion of land.

"If the existing lease is valid, as Somchem claims, why grant a new one? Only to favour Somchem by forcing Rooi Els to attack not only the old lease but also a new one and thereby jump two hurdles," Dr Cowen said.

Cancelled

Mr Sas Maree, Chief Executive Officer of the Overberg RSC, confirmed the decision last night and said the main reason had been to eliminate problems experienced before.

He said that in terms of the new agreement Somchem's lease would be cancelled immediately if, among other things, the water was made any less suitable for human consumption, the RSC decided to enlarge the Buffels River dam, the Supreme Court decision went against the RSC, or conditions for ecological conservation were not met.

Dr Cowen claimed that voting at the meeting was undemocratic because the Rooi Els Local Council was given half of the voting power while the Pringle Bay Local Council, the Kogel's Bay Land Owners' Association and the Betty's Bay Residents' Association — all objectors — had no voting power.

However, the two representatives of the Caledon Rural Council, which did not use Overberg RSC services and which had only advisory and not legislative powers, were given 1% of the vote.
DURBAN — A witness at the inquest into the death of Chief Maphumulo, Mr Sipho Madlala, denied yesterday that he was "debriefed" by the ANC after seeking its protection in April this year, and said he was not working for the ANC.

Under cross-examination by Mr Christo van Schalkwyk for the SADF, Mr Madlala, who claims to have been part of a military police hit squad responsible for murdering the chief in co-operation with members of the security police, said his discussions with high-ranking ANC members, Mr Terror Lekota and Mr Jakob Zuma, were limited to Chief Maphumulo's death.

He said he had not discussed any other operations undertaken by his "hit squad" with them because they did not question him further.

He alleged that after Mr Lekota and Mr Zuma left he discussed other operations in which he was involved with "young" ANC members.

He claimed that when he revealed information about the other activities of the "hit squad" during his evidence in court, Mr Lekota had wanted to know — via the instructing attorney, Mr Bheka Shezi — why he (Madlala) had not told the ANC about these matters.

Mr Madlala said he had not spoken to or discussed his evidence with Mr Lekota or with anyone else while he was still in the witness box.

Mr Madlala, who testified earlier that he had to reporters when he had "confessed" to being one of the actual killers who shot the chief in April this year, said he had intended to tell the truth once he had left the country or was sure he was safely under the protection of the ANC.

Asked why in the four months he was in hiding prior to the inquest hearing he had not contacted the press to reveal the whole truth, Mr Madlala said he could not telephone as he was aware that the telephones of City Press newspaper and other media were "bugged".

Mr Madlala said he would not have risked his own life and that of his family by telling the court a fabricated story.

The hearing continues today.
SOLDIERS of Umkhonto we Sizwe must help train township youths in combat tactics and set up defence units to retaliate against those who do not want peace, MK Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani said in Crossroads on Tuesday.

Speaking during a visit to Crossroads to promote peace in the troubled Cape squatter camp, he said the MK programme would emphasise discipline and would be aimed at helping the whole community.

He said defence units were necessary as people had a right to defend themselves - Sapa.

CHRIS HANI
`Hit squad' members identified

TWO South African Defence Force men implicated in events surrounding the death of Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo were correctly identified by inquest witness Sipho Madlala at an identity parade yesterday.

Fourteen SADF men in civilian clothes filed into the Montebourg Supreme Court and Madlala was asked if he recognised any of them.

He named the second man in the lineup as Sasaba, one of three men he alleges shot Maphumulo and who was a member of an alleged SADF hit squad unit.

He named the last man in the lineup as a Sergeant Grobler, who he claims was in charge of an alleged SADF hit squad unit.

Madlala has claimed Grobler knew about the plot to kill Maphumulo and gave the unit its orders on other operations in which people were killed.

He also recognised a third man in the parade who identified himself as a Gunede. Although Madlala has named Gunede as one of the men who shot Maphumulo, he said this was not the same man.

The hearing is continuing. - Sapa
THE movement towards negotiation is now going ahead at such a pace that it hardly seems possible that anything could happen between now and the end of the year to stop it.

Not even the furorous controversy over the introduction of VAT next week seems to pose an insuperable obstacle, so strong is the drive to get a new constitution in place, restoring stability, confidence and economic growth.

The leadership of all groups agrees that there is a desperate need to get the economy going again. The sad thing is that the stabilising reforms coming on stream are lagging way behind the rest. The drive by the Independent Development Trust to provide housing, education and health care for the poorest of the poor should have been launched a decade ago. When the need was plain enough and rather more manageable than it is today.

Those who are now screaming at the IDT to get the show on the road may well be asked, who have been 10 years ago? Did you stand up at the Carlton Conference in 1979 and tell Mr PW Botha the truth?

By 1979 the Botha era of repression and regional destabilisation was in full swing, demanding a huge and increasing share of the national budget, with millions upon millions going to surrogate forces in Angola and Mozambique to keep those unhappy people in a state of upheaval. Yet in the constitutional referendum of 1981 most of business and important sections of the Press stood right behind Mr Botha.

**Slide to destruction**

Apart from destroying the economic infrastructure of much of the region, Botha's persistence in the use of military force rather than negotiation brought his own country to its knees as well, undermining the confidence of investors. Yet nobody of any influence in the country seems to have had the courage to warn Mr Botha that his policy was a recipe for disaster. There were millions to be made out of Armscor contracts. Anyone who deplored the cosy relationship with the security services was letting down the side.

It was not until Botha's defiant Rubicon speech in 1983 that mutterings began to be heard. Yet still nothing much happened to halt the country's slide to destruction until Botha had a stroke and faded off the scene in 1989. 10 years after striking an accord with business at the Carlton Hotel.

A full accounting of the direct and indirect costs of the SADF's clandestine operations in that fateful decade has yet to be given. Disclosures of the deployment of Special Forces prize creation, the CCIA, have provided some insights into the reign of terror unleashed in the shadows. Yet we don't know the half of it.

For all these reasons the discussions now taking place between the ANC and the De Klerk government to frame an SADF code of conduct are of critical importance. A provision to confine the SADF to its proper role of defence against external aggression is essential, with the SAP and the (civilian) National Intelligence Service, under proper parliamentary control, taking responsibility for internal security.

Unlike the situation in grubby dictatorships such as General Mobutu's Zaire, Western democratic societies exclude the military from a domestic role. The Directorate of Military Intelligence, in particular, will need to be cleaned out and brought under firm control. And the sinister role of the Special Forces, with their clandestine killer squads and battalions of foreign mercenaries, needs to be brought into the open and reviewed.

The ANC's erstwhile intelligence chief, Mr Jacob Zuma, who is now assistant secretary-general to Cyril Ramaphosa, said this week that there is no top-down involvement by the De Klerk government in the third force violence which is continually destabilising the townships. But key members of the security forces are involved, he says, men who are in command positions if Mr Zuma is right — and I fear he is right — this is a horrifying state of affairs.

**Punitive force**

In any event, Mr De Klerk's cautious step-by-step exclusion of the SADF from its dominant role in the Botha era will mean a further shift of resources to a reformed SAP, we may hope, and a big increase in SAP manpower.

Traditionally the SAP has been expected to act the colonial-style policeman, using punitive force to teach the rebels a lesson. Now is the time for new standards of impartiality to be introduced. Specialist consultants are needed to modernise the curriculum at the Police Training College, doubling or tripling the time which a rookie policeman spends in training and educating him to serve and protect the public at large.

With the PAC and Azapo this week signalling their intention to take part in the multiparty conference, the Conservative Party and various ultra groups on the Right remain the only significant political formations still shunning negotiation.

The De Klerk government would do well to give thought to the alienation of the Right and its potential for mischief in the transition to a new South Africa.
It's time to wipe the slate clean

Joe Lhagneur looks at the need for the police force to discard its tarnished image
A cleaner act

SECURITY FORCES

Con SA’s powerful security forces — made up as they are of a heterogenous mass of individuals — change their spots? That’s what it is required to do in terms of the two new codes of conduct for the SA Police and SA Defence Force, the former contained in the September 14 Peace Accord documents and the SADF code still in draft form and not yet officially public.

It will obviously take time to see any changes on the ground. But the process leading towards a more professional, publicly accountable and non-partisan force has been under way for some time and results are starting to show.

While the codes bring the security forces within the ambit of internationally acceptable standards for security personnel, they are a radical departure from the bad old days when both the army and police were seen as an extension of an apartheid government.

Effecting the transition by changing attitudes at the top, or removing those generals who won’t change, is the easy part. Getting the message down to rank and file members, many of whom spew years working under apartheid ideology, is going to be much harder.

For the SADF, in the past not as directly politicised as the police — and under the conscription system consisting of a large, changing civilian component — the transition will probably be easier. Its new code, still subject to negotiation (and leaked to the press last week), contains elements which clearly attempt to place members outside political control, though head of communications Chris van der Westhuizen says much of the draft code drawn up by the SADF is existing policy.

Whether by design or not, parts of the code compelling SADF members to disobey overtly political orders and bring them to the constitution almost read like anti-riot measures.

Van der Westhuizen says, however, the code must be considered a draft document that could change depending on negotiations and that while the ANC’s comments on the draft are being looked at, the final code must be acceptable to the SADF.

It is also clear, from both codes, that education and an element of retraining are considered essential by both the SAP and SADF to get the message home to members.

The new SAP code of conduct contains at least two important principles that will largely change the character of old-style police activities. They are a commitment to protect all people “in a rigorously non-partisan fashion” regardless of their political belief or affiliation and the “prompt and efficient investigation and prosecution of its own members alleged to have acted unlawfully.”

In this regard progress has been made and current court cases — like the trial of seven policemen, including two officers, in connection with the murder of 11 people at Trust Feeds, Natal, in 1988 — as well as several expected cases following the recent suspension of 24 policemen, are certainly having an effect.

After almost being royal game under the State of Emergency regulations, the mere fact that some members now face charges is likely to keep any potential offenders in line.

Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen, head of SAP special investigations, told the *Fm* that dockets ranging from assault to murder had been handed over to the Attorney-General. “We have 25 units across the country investigating all allegations of violence. The investigations are ongoing and not only into matters relating to SAP members.”

For example he says a number of individuals will probably appear in court soon in connection with violent incidents on trains and “people’s courts.”

Radley Keyes of the Democratic Party’s unrest monitoring group in the Natal Midlands says high-profile court cases involving policemen are one of the main factors putting pressure on SAP members to follow procedure and not act illegally.

“The only option the police have is to clean up their act, otherwise they will never be trusted by township communities, which in turn taints the whole system of law and order and justice.”

While Keyes notes a changing attitude in the police — especially among senior officers and what he calls the professional policeman who wants to pursue his career regardless of a new government — he says anti-ANC and anti-communist attitudes are still rife.

“What’s critical with the new code is that it is reinforced by an education programme.”

Eustace Marais, of Wits University’s independent policing research project, says he has seen a change in attitudes towards the SAP, though at this stage it seems limited to the leadership of organisations and communities. “The Peace Accord should make people more open towards the police and improve their credibility, not so much the code itself. What’s important is that, by signing the accord, the police are now accountable to groups like the ANC and IFP.”

DP regional director in Durban, Roy Amstel, says his unrest monitoring group has been getting increased co-operation from uniformed police in townships and that recently the Durban riot unit has been outstanding in its handling of violent incidents. But he says the problem still seems to lie with members connected to what used to be the security police.

“The actions of some of these members tend to undo the good work being carried out by the uniformed branch. We get reports of incidents all the time and continually pass on the information to the special investigation units with little effect.”

The KwaZulu police, who Amstel says seem to regard themselves exempt from the new code, are also responsible for the poor perception township communities have of the police. “But we have seen changes and it gives us hope. We may all be surprised,” he says.
The smooth yuppie and the craggy old general

ON the surface at least, it's difficult to imagine a potentially rocky partnership than that of the two men entrusted with the immediate destiny of the South African Defence Force.

On one hand there’s the tough and conservative 53-year-old career soldier—a man linked to the formation of hit-squads and support for foreign guerrilla movements, a protege of General Magnus Malan handpicked by him to head the country's military machine.

On the other there's the urbane and boyish 44-year-old yuppie—a man known chiefly for his work as a deputy minister involved in planning the demise of apartheid and for his skill as a flexible negotiator, the choice of President FW de Klerk to oversee the downsizing of the military machine during the transition period to a new political order.

While the reality may be considerably more complex, there is little doubt that Defence Force chief General Kat Liebenberg and new Defence Minister Roelf Meyer are poles apart when it comes to personal style.

Already there is talk in defence circles that their two visions are starting to play against each other.

"Meyer’s appointment has ruffled a few feathers at the top," a senior military source told The Weekly Mail.

"Many of the younger officers were happy to see Magnus Malan go because they realised he was an impediment to their future. But some of the older officers, including Liebenberg, remain Magnus men to the core and are not entirely happy about the change."

"Liebenberg is a hardened soldier who can’t get away from the idea of the African National Congress as the country’s prime enemy, while Meyer seems to believe the right wing is more dangerous and he gets on well with most of the ANC leaders, including Chris Hani."

Democratic Party defence spokesman and former Air Force chief General Bob Rogers notes significant political differences between the two men: "Like most other serving officers, Liebenberg is a curdled type. Political switch difficult to accommodate to — the change from acting as the enemy to a potential ally. I won’t say he can’t adjust, but it will be difficult."

"Roelf Meyer is far more flexible, though he has strong principles. He’s a good negotiator and a very good minister to have in this transition period."

There has already been a shift in public rhetoric. While Malan used every opportunity to attack the ANC, and Hani in particular, one of Meyer’s first public statements after his appointment was to welcome Hani’s underwriting of the ANC agreement last year between the ANC and the government.

Meyer also launched a strong attack on the Concorde Party after its defence spokesman, Koos van der Merwe, called on CP members to "hijack" the SADF.

But Meyer has been keen to scotch suggestions of differences between himself and Liebenberg: "General Liebenberg and his senior officers are my chief advisers on policy matters. They have my complete confidence," he said.

According to defence force sources, however, there are significant differences in their attitudes to two key questions facing the SADF: Integration of the SADF and Umkhonto weSizwe, or even an absorption of the ANC’s military wing into the SADF.

Meyer is said to have "a much more open mind" on this issue.

Both men are said to recognise that the current former colleagues: “He’s definitely no softy nice guy.”

Though Meyer’s stint in the SADF was limited to a year’s military service at the airforce gymnasium in Pretoria, he is not new to security matters. He is known as a close associate of fellow University of the Orange Free State graduate Piet Barnard, who for the past decade has headed the National Intelligence Service.

He has also served for several years on the National Party’s Defence Study Group and in December 1986 was packed by then-State President PW Botha as deputy minister of law and order. In this position he helped co-ordinate the state’s secret National Security Management System and publicly defended detention without trial, including the detention of children.

This is mild stuff compared to Liebenberg’s record. He has been a military professional for 36 years and has been directly involved in many of the shadier aspects of the military’s past.

Between March 1982 and November 1985 he headed the country’s special forces, at a time when they were involved in providing support
The SADF has continued to provide aid to its neighbours out of a sense of moral and ethical duty. CAVIN EVANS, a former Defence Force officer now in private business, offers insights into the SADF’s role in supporting countries in need. The SADF’s humanitarian efforts have been praised by international organisations and its commitment to peaceful resolution of conflicts is widely acknowledged. This page contains a photograph of a SADF database. The text is too fragmented to provide a coherent summary.
SADF wants Bruce — again

CONSCIENTIOUS objector David Bruce, who last year completed a 20-month prison sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, was yesterday surprised to find army papers in his letter box, calling him up for a year's military service.

Bruce (27) said he'd received a January 7 1992 call-up for 1 South African Infantry in Bloemfontein.

"I'm a little surprised, but I certainly don't feel compelled to obey it," he said.

In 1988 Bruce was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, reduced to 20 months on appeal. He served his full sentence in Pretoria Central Prison.

According to Section 126A (6) of the Defence Act objectors who have served their prison sentences are exempt from further liability to the SADF.

"We've been receiving figures that in some areas only 40 percent of conscripts are turning up for their national service call-ups and only 10 percent for camps," commented End Conscription Campaign leader Chris de Villiers, "but we didn't know they were this desperate."
5 hurt as SADF, IFP clash

By SOPHIE TEMBA

CONTROVERSIAL KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark – dubbed a stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party by Vaal residents – was allegedly attacked by SADF soldiers this week.

Residents of the hostel claimed that about five IFP members were shot and wounded by soldiers raiding KwaMadala Cmndt Rama Loaw of

the SADF's Media Liaison Section confirmed that SADF soldiers were involved in the incident, adding police were investigating.

Vaal Triangle police spokesman Pet van Deventer said several charges of attempted murder and assault were being investigated.

The injured were treated in hospital and discharged, said IFP secretary Sipho Zondi.

An IFP member at KwaMadala hostel said a group of armed SADF soldiers arrived at the hostelt and told a guard they were looking for someone.

He said the guard was still talking to some of them when he heard gunfire and saw hostel inmates running from their rooms. He said he saw the soldiers open fire.

Those injured were Enos Zulu, Vincent Kinnyle, Sipho Ntuli, Muntukhuluma Zangu and Nicholas Ntsele.

Vitus Mvelase, IFP central committee member, said: “We are still baffled by the actions of the SADF as we do not believe there was any reason for the shooting.

“If the SADF was looking for someone they could have approached us and we would not have hampered them in their duties.”
Early retirement for general who controlled CCB

By DE WET POTGIETER

SADF Military Intelligence chief, General Witkop Badenhorst, who controlled the shadowy CCB, is taking early retirement as a board of inquiry probes alleged irregularities into the finances of his department.

And his controversial deputy, Major-General Joep Jouber, deputy chief of staff (intelligence), has been sidelined and appointed deputy chief of staff (operations).

General Badenhorst's surprise retirement - he is only 51 - was announced by Defence HQ this week. Retirement age is usually between 55 and 60.

Replying to inquiries from the Sunday Times, a Defence Force spokesman confirmed that a board of inquiry had been convened.

"Two retired generals were appointed to probe 'allegations of irregularities within the organisation of the intelligence section,'" said the spokesman.

He pointed out the investigation had not been directed at General Badenhorst personally, but into alleged irregularities in his department.

General Jouber came under intense questioning from Judge Louis Harms and Free State Attorney-General Tim McNally during the Harms Commission hearings into the SADF's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau last year.

Costs

When an amount of R1,000, drawn from the special SADF fund, was queried, General Jouber said he had merely authorised the amount; he had to report to the SADF Chief of Finance - but only if payments were irregular.

He had ordered the payment of the legal costs of former Selous Scout and CCB operative Noel Robey, suspected of involvement in the murder of Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, because he felt the CCB should protect him.

General Badenhorst also received a roasting, this time from Eberhard Bertelsmann SC, who represented the David Webster Trust. In his summary, Mr Bertelsmann said claims by General Badenhorst that he was unaware of the existence of the CCB were "virtually impossible" to believe.

General Badenhorst's retirement has resulted in a major reshuffle of the senior echelons of the SADF's General Staff.

The present deputy chief of the army, Major-General CP (Joffel) van der Westhuizen, will replace General Badenhorst as chief of staff (intelligence).

Major-General Chris Theron replaces General Jouber as his deputy.

Other changes are Major-General JA Klopper becomes new deputy chief of the army, and Major-General Jean Hauman succeeds General Klopper as Chief of Army Staff, Operations.

Brigadier Jan Erasmus, formerly attached to the State Security Council, is promoted to major-general and succeeds General Theron on the staff of the Chief of the Defence Force.

Democratic Party spokesman on defence, former Air Force chief General Bob Rogers welcomed the reshuffle as a significant move in re-establishing the credibility of the SADF.
Public Sector Govt. - Defence

1991

Oct. — Nov.
Don’t disband MK

For MK to be disbanded at this crucial stage, when blatant distrust, disloyalty and violence are still prevalent, would be suicidal, immoral and illogical with regard to the peoples’ struggle.

First of all, MK is the legitimate liberation army which fought the oppression of the indigenous inhabitants of this country. It has absolutely nothing to do with private armies which are busy slaughtering innocent and defenceless people.

To the best of my knowledge, the private armies which were allegedly referred to were (i) Defence units which are reportedly intended to be established, (ii) Inkatha commandos which were reported to have been trained by the SADF in Angola, Namibia, Northern Natal, Eastern Transvaal etc, (iii) the CCB, and (iv) Askar.

Secondly, MK has never been and is still no threat to Inkatha whose leader seems to be panicking.

What actually prompted Buthelezi to equate private armies and so-called traditional weapons with MK, I just really cannot tell. MK is not involved in the current so-called political violence, whereas private armies and his cultural weapons are intricately entangled in butchering passengers in trains, buses, etc.

I advise him not to allow himself to be used as a bait by tempting and alluring satanic forces, after which he would find himself having drifted further and further away from his brothers and sisters to the point of no return.

Lastly the ANC is still a liberation organisation busy paving the way to a genuine negotiation process. Every liberation organisation has an army in no circumstances would we freedom fighters like to see MK being disbanded.

Thomas Majola

Airdale
Four-page
blitz from
Star

Armscor

LONDON—Armscor has launched a massive sales campaign for a wide range of its most successful products. Full-colour Armscor advertisements take up four full pages of this week's issue of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Under its slogan, the company says "As a totally independent, adaptable and reliable supplier, Armscor has a creditable record of providing proven combat solutions worldwide."

It cites as a "prime example" the G5, a self-propelled 155 mm wheeled gun, several of which are known to have been sold to the United Arab Emirates. Its predecessor, the towed 155 mm G5, was supplied in great numbers to both sides during the Iran-Iraq war in exchange for oil.

Other Armscor weaponry on offer are the Seeker mm-RPV surveillance system, the heavily armed Roncat, the Roovalk combat support helicopter and the Valkiri multiple artillery rocket system—Star Bureau.
5,000 to lose jobs at Armscor

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Armscor is to retrench 5,000 more workers countrywide at the end of the month — 500 at the head office here and at least 500 at its subsidiaries in the city.

The retrenchments come as a result of rationalisation, changing the huge arms manufacturer into a viable undertaking.

Pretoria, Somerset West, Potchefstroom and Kempton Park are expected to be most seriously affected. Most Armscor subsidiaries are in these areas.

The 5,000 retrenchments bring to 15,000 the number of staff cuts at Armscor since 1981. Another 30,000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, mostly at Armscor contractors.

Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren said today that the reduction of personnel would begin at the end of the month.

The personnel strength of the Armscor head office in Erasmusrand will be reduced by 500, while other retrenchments will be at Armscor subsidiaries throughout the country.

Among them are about 500 employees at Kentron, who have been told staff would be reduced at the end of October by a third. Kentron employs about 1,800.

Another 1,200 are expected to be retrenched at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park.

Mr Van Vuuren said the Defence Force had cancelled a number of projects because of cuts in defence spending.
Pik shoots down claim of nuclear links with Iraq

Political Reporter

Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday denied that a Washington South African Embassy spokesman had made any statement implying nuclear co-operation between Iraq and Pretoria.

"The South African Government reconfirms that it has adhered to UN embargoes with respect to military co-operation with Iraq, and further states that there has never been any co-operation with Iraq with respect to nuclear technology," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

This follows a report in a London newspaper yesterday quoting a spokesman for the South African Embassy in Washington as saying Pretoria might have supplied technology that helped Iraq develop nuclear weapons projects.

Mr Botha, however, firmly denied it.

"The Minister denies that the statements implying that nuclear co-operation with Iraq attributed to a spokesman of the SA Embassy in Washington were made," the spokesman said.

The London Financial Times report said the embassy spokesman denied SA was involved in supplying the "nozzle" uranium enrichment process to Iraq but "left open" the possibility that it may have aided Iraq's nuclear programmes.

"To the best of my knowledge, we do not now supply Iraq with any nuclear technology and have not for at least the past year. It may be that we supplied Iraq with nuclear technology in the past," the spokesman was quoted as having said.

The Financial Times said a UN official in New York had confirmed that the possibility of SA having helped Iraq was being "looked at."

The report came as the UN inspection team examining Iraq's nuclear programme was about to announce the results of its probe in Vienna.
Armscor
5 000 set for jobs battle

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands of retrenched Armscor workers are about to encounter a closed labour market unable to absorb even the most highly skilled among them, economists say.

Armscor announced last week that it was to retrench a further 5,000 workers countrywide at the end of the month in its efforts to become a viable commercial undertaking.

The latest wave of retrenchments include a large number of highly skilled technicians, engineers and scientists, it is understood.

The retrenchments, however, affect workers of varying skill levels and of all ages.

There is currently an alarming over-supply of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in South Africa's labour market — with a shortage of skilled workers in certain fields.

Abe Bardn, a labour economist and director of research at the National Manpower Commission, said the present economy was not providing jobs even for people with highly developed skills.

"And if the skills are refined to a particular field, this will present an even bigger problem," he said.

One economist said the arms industry had been developed to a marked extent in South Africa and that many skills learnt by people about to be retrenched would be redundant in the new South Africa.

Armscor retrenchment victims would probably be extremely traumatised at losing such high-profile, well-paid jobs, he added.

SA Chamber of Business chief economist Ben van Rensburg said that even when the economy did begin to pick up as expected, this would not mean an automatic need for skilled workers.

"Businesses enter phases where they retain their skilled labour for the duration of the recession with the expectation that they can be put to proper use when the economy improves. Excess capacity also applies to skilled labour in businesses at the moment," Mr van Rensburg said.
GETTING TO KNOW THE GENERAL

We have almost forgotten what it is like to have a civilian Defence Minister. For more than a decade, the man politically responsible for the SADF was General Magnus Malan, who had been a brilliant career soldier before being appointed to the Cabinet by his mentor, PW Botha (then Prime Minister).

Many senior officers now admit that it was a mistake to make Malan politically responsible for the SADF. It blurred the vital distinction between civil and military. While there is still enormous respect for Malan’s professional abilities, and despite his own insistence that politics and military matters be kept separate, it is felt that his appointment further politicised the SADF. It became even more closely identified with National Party policy and, therefore, the defence of apartheid, and it probably curbed the professional independence of the general staff.

The new Minister, Roelf Meyer, appears to have already provided a much-needed correction in style. At 43, he is 10 years junior to the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, and the contrast between them is stark. Meyer, the cheerful and ambitious party man, loyal to the hoefleier and ideologically suited to kissing the babies of the Afrikaner yeppies in his Johannesburg West constituency, Liebenberg, the grizzled old soldier with more than 30 years’ service, moustache bestriding and uncomfortable in civvies, unfashionably a smoker (and of Lexington, not Dunhill Lights).

Between them they have some rehabilitation to do. The British tradition of political neutrality remains strong in elements of the SADF—especially among regular navy and air force officers and in some citizen force regiments. And the fact that two retired generals, Bob Rogers (SAAF) and Wally Black (army), stood for the liberal Democratic Party in the 1989 general election, indicates that officers who have disagreed with government policy have not necessarily felt uncomfortable in the SADF.

But the attrition of four decades of NP rule has left its scars. In the Fifties, English-speakers were made distinctly unwelcome in the SADF, and the British regimental tradition was—quite deliberately—nearly destroyed. In the Sixties and early Seventies, the SADF was probably as racist as any institution of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Paradoxically, the 15-year war in Namibia and Angola produced a more enlightened ideology in the SADF and its generals were among the first to accept that a political solution was essential and inevitable. But in the prosecution of that war, and especially in its domestic use in support of the police, the SADF came to be regarded as a brutal oppressor—an image strengthened by the Civil Co-operation Bureau “hit squad” scandal. The politically derived theories of “total onslaught” and “total strategy,” always suspect intellectually, had many undesirable side-effects for the military.

Whether Meyer and Liebenberg get on personally (they seem to) is not the point. What is important is that they both seem to welcome the new clarity in the division of constitutional functions. Meyer’s appointment is a reminder that the military is merely a part of the public service.

But Meyer makes it clear that Liebenberg is the professional head of the SADF and must run it as he sees fit. Observers believe that this will increasingly go down well with the generals, who are more accustomed to the brooding, ultimate veto of Malan, once their professional supervisor. Liebenberg himself seems uninterested in politics and says a soldier’s first loyalty is to his regiment.

It’s a good start.
Cynical reaction to US sanctions

David Breier

SOUTH African Government sources believe the latest United States sanctions on the proliferation of South African missiles is a US attempt to protect its own international weapons export market.

Foreign Affairs sources said they regarded the US clampdown on South Africa's "missile proliferation activities" and the resultant sanctions on Armscor, as a cynical example of American trade protectionism.

An Armscor spokesman, commenting on the latest US sanctions on Armscor affiliates, said: "Due to the armsments embargo (imposed by the United Nations in 1977), South Africa established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use."

"This includes ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles."

"As a result of the defence cuts, these programmes have been curtailed to a large extent and further development will, in terms of the Armscor rationalisation programme, be directed towards commercial applications."

While the spokesman did not spell out the commercial applications of South Africa's missile technology, the country is known to be involved in planning commercial satellites.

Asked for comment on speculation that the latest US clampdown on Armscor was the result of South Africa supplying Iraq, he said Armscor did not comment on the international procurement or sale of arms.
More than a slap on the wrist

Robertson

Don't underestimate US displeasure at Armstro missile sales, warns Hugh
Refugee flood puts SADF in a spot

WELL over 3,000 refugees flood across the South African border from Mozambique every month. The SADF's job is to stop them. If they could just shoot, life would be simple. But life is never simple. MARCO GRANELLI reports.

PROTECTING a country's borders from external threat has always been the primary task of any defence force. But when the "threat" consists of women and children fleeing for their lives from Mozambique's 13-year-old civil war, the task is not so simple.

Caught in the middle of the problem is the South African Defence Force, whose duty it is to secure the border.

"We simply cannot accept these people into South Africa. They have no jobs and no money and would be a burden on the economy. If we could just pick up a rifle and shoot, it would not be much of a problem. But we do not - we respect Africa and its problems," said an SADF spokesman.

The problem is two-fold, he explained. Firstly the relative and perceived health of the South African economy draws the refugees to this country, and secondly the security situation in Mozambique forces hundreds of people to flee their homes every month to the safety of South Africa.

During a recent attack in Mozambique by Renamo rebels, more than 1,200 refugees stormed the border begging for safety.

"We have lots of sympathy for these people but we simply cannot allow them to stay," says Major-General Hans Moller, officer commanding Eastern Transvaal Command.

Helping in the SADF's task of keeping unwanted aliens out is a 63 km electrified fence erected in 1986.

"We decided to switch to a non-lethal alarm current for humanitarian reasons. We are not unsympathetic to the refugees. In fact, if we hear about an attack in Mozambique, we switch off the fence and open the gates in the fence to allow people through. We keep them safe until the threat has gone and then let them back into Mozambique."

A spin-off of the refugee problem has been the creation of a squatter town in Ressano Garcia at the border post near Komatipoort. About 3,000 refugees are caught every month and all are then expelled through the Ressano Garcia gate. This leaves little chance for those caught in the north near Phalaborwa to return to their families or villages, which are hundreds of kilometres from the gate. Hundreds now camp at the border post.

"This is a real problem which we are looking at, and we are trying to deport people close to where we catch them."

In the meantime, hundreds of refugees brave the electric fence and razor wire every day trying to get into South Africa. They pay "guides" up to R300 a crossing and then take their chances with the South African security forces rather than face their own people.
New body to watch over SADF

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

A defence body — comprising private individuals and retired or former military officers who propose to act as watchdog over the SA Defence Force — was launched in Pretoria yesterday.

The Defence Institute of Southern Africa (Disa) was formed to pass “critical and constructive comment” on the actions and state of readiness of the SADF, the organisation’s president, retired chief of naval staff Rear-Admiral Chris Bennett, said at the launch.

Admiral Bennett said any country needed a good quality defence force which was maintained in a state of military preparedness.

However, a defence force should also be used in the interests of the population, in a peacetime mode, at every available opportunity.

An SADF spokesman said Disa would be one of many channels of criticism and appraisal of the Defence Force, but declined to make further comment on its formation.

Disa was also concerned about the possible permanent damage to the technological competence of Armscor and related defence technology industries as a result of the current retrenchment of about 5,000 Armscor employees.

It was Disa’s view, said technology spokesman Dr Kevin Kemm, that military technology developed with taxpayers’ money should be re-directed to commercial enterprises as a matter of urgency.

Disa had no connections with the Government, Admiral Bennett said, adding that it had been informed of its formation.
Nelson, Peace accord's code of conduct

By Bryan Swala

SECURITY

to step up

SAP, Army

Sign here... two of the first batches of SAP personnel put their names down at a Soweto ceremony to reinforce the

Picture AP

A combination SAP and SAP...
WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — A 60-year-old secretary who insisted she only followed the boss's orders when she shipped missile parts to South Africa has been sentenced to house arrest and three years' probation.

Beverly Barratt, of Boynton Beach, must wear an ankle bracelet and leave her home only for necessities during the first six months of her sentence, a judge ruled on Monday.

US Customs agents have labelled Barratt's boss, Reginald van Rossum, a fugitive. They suspect that Mr Van Rossum, who is Dutch, is living in South Africa. He owns a business there, Telcom Industries, which received most of the shipments.

Mr Van Rossum and Barratt were indicted last year on charges of violating the Arms Export Control Act and breaking a US embargo against South Africa.

The two illegally sent missile guidance equipment from Mr Van Rossum's business, York Ltd, to South Africa during at least three years, agents said.

Barratt pleaded guilty on Monday to one count of attempting to export technology deemed critical to the United States. She also agreed to testify against Mr Van Rossum if his case ever reached court.

Barratt's family and friends said the secretary was an "innocent" and that agents used her to get to Mr Van Rossum.

Barratt told US District Judge Norman C. Roettiger on Monday that she earned $410 (about R1 230) a week as Mr Van Rossum's secretary and did only what he instructed.

Prosecutors contended that Barratt knew she was breaking the law. Her attempt to get an export licence was rejected, but she continued to be the sole contact for American computer circuit suppliers, they said.

She told the companies the parts were bound for Holland, not South Africa, prosecutors said. — Sapa-AP
All private armies must go, Hani told

Political Staff

THE government intended negotiating for the disbandment of all private armies, left and right, including the AWB, said Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Mr Johan Kriel.

He was speaking last night at a debate in Pretoria between himself, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani and Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Mr Walter Felgate. The debate was organised by Lawyers for Human Rights and Ideas.

Mr Scheepers was replying to a question why the government insisted on the ANC's military wing. Umkhonto we Sizwe, being disbanded while it allowed rightwing private armies.

Mr Hani reiterated the ANC view that MK would not disband until a democratic government was in place.

Mr Hani was asked whether MK would be deployed if negotiations broke down. He asked in reply whether President De Klerk would not use the army and the SAP to round up all of us if negotiations collapsed.

"You must trust us to ensure that MK sticks to its agreements in the same way that we trust the government to keep order in its security forces," he said.

Mr Scheepers said the government would return to the negotiation table if present negotiations failed and would not use the army or the SAP to settle constitutional disputes.

Mr Felgate said MK was the single greatest threat to the peace accord.

Policemen who refused to sign the police code of conduct under the national peace accord would not be allowed to remain in the SAP, Mr Scheepers said.

Mr Scheepers said 30 special police units — each with 16 men — had been established to investigate political violence and unrest as required by the peace accord.

A general had been appointed to take command of these units, he said.

Police training curricula had been adjusted in accordance with the police code of conduct, existing members of the police force would be retrained and all relevant aspects of the peace accord would be included in the curricula, he said.
Atlas to axe a quarter of its staff

ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Company was to retrench about 1 300 employees - a quarter of its staff - during the next six months, company sources confirmed yesterday.

It is believed that Armsgor might announce further retrenchments in other subsidiaries tomorrow.

Several sources last night confirmed that Armsgor management had met the Atlas Staff Association and had told workers that staff levels would have to be cut by 25% if the company was to survive commercially.

The Atlas cuts follow defence budget cuts, withdrawal of several aircraft types from Air Force service, and the cancellation and slowing down of several programmes originally necessitated by the SADF's Nomal and Angolan campaigns, and by the perceived threat from Soviet-backed Frontline states.

An Armsgor spokesman would not comment on the Atlas retrenchments, but said the state-owned arms procurement and manufacturing corporation might make an announcement tomorrow concerning structural changes and retrenchments.

"We do not want to make a piecemeal statement now as there are still a few grey areas to sort out," the spokesman said.

Sources said Armsgor management had told staff on Tuesday that retrenchment package details were still being worked out, but that housing subsidies and medical aid would be covered for periods proportionate to each retrenched worker's length of service.

Staff had also been told that their conditions of service would be revised with cuts in leave, sick leave and long service benefits, the sources said.

A meeting to discuss changes to the Krygmed medical aid scheme - to which

From Page 1

...production staff, raising fears that aircraft safety might be compromised.

Armscor, which has had little success with its efforts to sell its Rooivalk attack helicopter abroad during the past 18 months, is to be transferred from the Defence Ministry to the Public Enterprises and Economic Co-ordination Department and its technology and skills applied to the civil market.
Camp Life... A Hippo nestles between the rows of tents.

The Weekly Mail, October 4, 1931

45 Weekly Mail, 2401 10/14/10 1991

There are no images or figures present in the document. The text appears to be a mix of scattered words and phrases, possibly due to a photocopy error or a badly scanned document.
forms of green khaki trousers, light-coloured shirts, boots and fatigue caps.

Members of the base, who live there with their families, said they were given South African passports — despite South African immigration requirements that foreigners need to live in this country for five years before applying for citizenship.

An Owambian who served with the South West African Territorial Force’s 202 Battalion at Rundu said he arrived at the camp earlier this month in the company of “seven Koevoet”.

“Ultimately this is a Koevoet camp,” he said. “When Koevoet people come here, they get jobs immediately because they were once with the police. They (the police) look after their own people.”

The first contingent of ex-Koevoet members were brought to the camp in January 1989. The Owambos said he and his companions had come under their own steam, having learned of the camp and its whereabouts by word of mouth.

On arrival, he was told to report to a South African Defence Force base near Brits, but was being allowed to remain at the camp, he said. “We are all refugees. The people at home hate us because they say we helped the South Africans fight against Swapo. If we stayed there, we would be killed. It is difficult for us here, but we have no choice. He was hoping he would soon be issued with a passport so that he could return to Namibia to see his wife and children and possibly bring them back with him.

Another camp member, an Angolan who speaks only Portuguese and Afrikaans, said he had crossed into Namibia in 1981 and had worked for the police ever since. He said his work now took him all over the country — as far as Komasport — he said.

Former SADF major Nico Basson said this week the deployment of former Koevoet and South West African Territorial Force men formed part of a concerted strategy carried out by the special forces of the SADF and the SAP.

“Although they are police orientated, they are trained in special forces,” Basson said. “They can operate in any areas posing as police — they can knock on doors and look for weapons, which the SADF can’t do as easily.”

In the wake of the Angolan/Namibian peace accord, the 3,000-strong Koevoet was said to have been disbanded. At the time, Namibian officials expressed scepticism about Foreign Minister Pako Bota’s statement that Koevoet (which he said had been “surrounded by a lot of bad publicity”) would be dismantled as a mark of goodwill.

A subsequent investigation by the New York Times’ Christopher Wren concluded that Koevoet’s men were not being discharged — instead, units were remaining intact “while they are taught other police tasks”, Wren said.

Telling signs ... The Owambo camp lies on the road to Moordkop near Rustenburg and Brits.

At the time it was said to be disbanded, Koevoet ranks were estimated at 90 percent black, mostly locally recruited Owambos — many of whom were illiterate. They were paid about R500 a month — high by northern Namibian standards.

In March last year, on the eve of Namibian elections, details of Koevoet’s widespread harassment of Swapo supporters emerged in the Windhoek Supreme Court — backed by claims by ex-Koevoet members that the unit was still in effective operation.

Approached for comment, the SAP Public Relations division in Pretoria said: “The South African Police are planning to inform the media fully about the task of the ex-Koevoet members presently employed by the SA Police. For various reasons, this will not be possible in the next two days.”

Home Affairs officials hastily dispatched to Moordkop yesterday to check the passports and identity documents of residents of the camp.

Responding to queries from The Weekly Mail, a Home Affairs representative said: “We were unaware of the existence of this place when we got your fax. We have sent out people to do an investigation but will not be able to give comment in time for your deadline.”

He said there was an enabling clause in South Africa’s citizenship act which “makes provision for people who served under the SADF in Namibia to become South African citizens”. He added that this had been employed in the case of members of the SADF’s 31 and 32 Battalions who were brought back into South Africa after Namibian independence.
Bus drivers back after promise of more police

PETER DICKSON
Staff Reporter

BUS services in Cape Town are back to normal today after meetings with City Tramways drivers who refused to work following the fatal shooting of a colleague, Mr Rayman Hansen, in Khayelitsha yesterday.

Tramways general manager Mr Fred Mayoss said, after a meeting with drivers at the Arrowgate depot, that the company had met the police “at top level” and that the stronger police presence would be arranged in the strife-torn areas.

Drivers stopped work early yesterday, threatening to suspend all services to and through Khayelitsha until better cab facilities had been provided by the company.

Mr Mayoss said Tramways would also arrange substantial extra life insurance “to apply in the event of death as a result of violence”.

“This cover is over and above the standard provision of three years’ wages paid,” he said.

“Although no amount of money can ever compensate for the loss of life of a breadwinner, it will provide some measure of peace of mind to the drivers.”

The company also announced it would make an additional ex gratia payment of R70 000 to Mr Hansen’s family. The driver, killed when his bus was fired on early yesterday on route to Bellville, had been with the company for 14 years.

Mr Mayoss said people had the right to safe and reliable public transport.

5 000 to lose jobs at Armscor

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Armscor is to retrench 5 000 more workers countrywide at the end of the month — 500 at the head office here and at least 500 at its subsidiaries in the city.

The retrenchments come as a result of rationalisation, changing the huge arms manufacturer into a viable undertaking.

Pretoria, Somerset West, Potchefstroom and Kempton Park are expected to be most seriously affected. Most Armscor subsidiaries are in these areas.

The 5 000 retrenchments bring to 15 600 the number of staff cuts at Armscor since 1991. Another 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, mostly at Armscor contractors.

Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren said today that the reduction of personnel would begin at the end of the month.

The personnel strength of the Armscor head office in Erasmusrand will be reduced by 500, while other retrenchments will be at Armscor subsidiaries throughout the country.

Among them are about 500 employees at Kentron, who have been told staff would be reduced at the end of October by a third. Kentron employs about 1 600.

Another 1 300 are expected to be retrenched at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park.

Mr van Vuuren said the Defence Force had cancelled a number of projects because of cuts in defence spending.

The Argus covers royal tour

Jim McLagen, The Argus picture editor, will be in Namibia next week to cover the tour by Queen Elizabeth. Look out for royal tour pictures in The Argus next week.

Armscor splashes out on sales campaign

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — South African weapons manufacturing giant Armscor has launched a big foreign sales campaign for a wide range of its most successful products.

Armscor advertisements — in full colour — take up no fewer than four full pages of this week’s issue of the authoritative Jane’s Defence Weekly, including the entire centre spread.

Under the slogan “Before we designed our arms systems, we understood your combat needs”, the company says “As a totally independent, adaptable and reliable supplier, Armscor has a creditable record of providing proven combat solutions worldwide.”

It cites as a “prime example” the G6, a self-propelled 155mm wheeled gun, several of which were sold to the United Arab Emirates.

Before the Gulf War, there was much anxiety among Allied forces about the lethality of the towed G6 sold en masse to Iran and Iraq, but it was apparently never used after bombing.

Among Armscor’s weaponry on offer are the Seeker mini-RPV surveillance system, the heavily armed Rooikat, otherwise known as the “Kalahari Ferrari”, the Rooivalk combat support helicopter and the Valkiri multiple rocket system.
RAT PACK PRESENT . . . Major-General Hans Möller of the South African Defence Force presents a ration pack to Frelimo's Colonel Mateus Kida on the Mozambican side of the border yesterday. Picture: PATRICK COLLINGS

Own Correspondent
GODLENI GATE. — The SA Defence Force on Monday briefly crossed into Mozambique and gave 18,000 ration packs to Frelimo soldiers in a move which is expected to further improve relations between the former opponents.

"I think this shows how relations (between the two countries) are improving," said Frelimo Colonel Mateus Kida.

Military officers at the handing-over of the rations, the third time since last March, said they believed the visible co-operation between the two forces would help dispel speculation that the SADF was assisting Renamo rebels opposing the Mozambique government.

The rations will be used to feed Frelimo soldiers being trained five kilometres inside the Mozambique border before they are sent to protect construction workers repairing the Cahora Bassa powerline.

Each ration pack costs in the region of R10 and is designed to feed a single soldier for a day. To date Frelimo has received about 240,000 packs from the SADF.

The officer commanding Eastern Transvaal Command, Major-General Hans Møller, said Frelimo had been offered the same food quantity in bulk supplies but had declined the offer, choosing to continue receiving the ration packs.
Soldiers tortured us, claim six men

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY Durban

SIX north-eastern Zululand residents have formally accused members of the South African Defence Force of torturing and brutally assaulting them over an eight-day period last month.

The victims allege in affidavits, now in the possession of the Legal Resources Centre, that soldiers placed plastic bags over their heads, beat and kicked them and gave them electric shocks, including to their genitals.

They say the soldiers demanded guns but produced no search warrant.

The charges are so serious that the South African Police in kwazNgwanaase and the military police in Jozini have launched an investigation into the allegations, says End Conscription Campaign worker Hayden Osborn.

Durban SAP liaison officer Captain Hamilton Ngub confirmed that police were investigating eight cases of common assault and three cases of "very serious" assault.

LRC attorney Howard Varney says the SAP is investigating criminal charges, but the LRC is considering bringing a civil suit against the SADF.

At an identification parade last Thursday, at the kwazNgwanaase police station, two victims and a witness identified four soldiers from the 121 Battalion base at Nkumu. One victim, Tusha Manzim, alleges that one of his attackers is a SADF captain.

In his statement, Manzim says he and other victims had asked soldiers at the Nkumu camp why they had been victims. He was surprised to see that the soldier in charge was "one of the white soldiers who had been involved in the assault and was called captain."

The "captain" refused to take part in the identification parade, according to Osborn.

Another victim, Zondwwe Mthembu, also describes one of his attackers as "a white soldier with three yellow markings on each of his shoulders".

Mthembu says he recognised the vehicle that drove up to his house on September 14 as a Buffel.

He alleges that five soldiers were involved in torturing him. They began by "placing a black plastic rubbish bag over my face and then wrapped a piece of rubber tube around my head, making it impossible for me to breathe."

Mthembu then describes how the soldier with the "three yellow markings on his shoulders put wires on to my hands, tying them around my fingers. I saw him turning a handle on a machine that looked like a telephone."

Electric shocks, he alleges, were applied six times to his hands and three times to his toes. He says he lost consciousness eight times during the eight hours he was allegedly tortured.

A third victim, Elliot Mthembu, also claims he was given shock treatment seven or eight times. "At one stage I woke up and the wires were attached to my penis."

During his brief moments of consciousness he alleges he heard laughing. "I do not remember who it was or when it was but I remember thinking who could be laughing at this?"

Manzim claims "the soldiers repeatedly struck me on my body with four-pound hammers, used the plastic bag treatment and squeezed my testicles."

According to Osborn, "the most seriously assaulted victim is wandering around in a confused state suffering from brain damage or serious amnesia. No statement has ever been recorded from this victim."

Members of the ECC are worried that the "military police have been assigned half the SAP's caseload in the matter. They argue that the military police should assist in such a case but not have outright jurisdiction."

"Since the victims are civilians, they should see justice running its course in a civilian court and not behind closed doors, as court martial are heard," says Hayden.

Staff Sergeant Taylor, of the Military Police in Jozini, declined to comment on whether his unit was investigating the matter. Commandant Mamas, of the SADF in Jozini, also declined to comment. The office of the Natal Commandant was closed yesterday.
Outside the office of the Chief of the SA Defence Forces, in the elegant Defence forces building in Pretoria, asking the way to the door of a small display board, a Nationalist line of men had been seated at the SA army service since 1912. There were 14 in all, starting with Prime Minister Hendrik Potgieter, taking names like General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld and Major-General Louis Botha, and continuing with the present incumbent, General Kat Liebenberg. The board represents a tradition that the SANDF is a separate entity.

Not for the first time in its history, it seemed.

The immediate worry is financial. Like many other sectors of the economy, not a few of the army and national service man have been particularly affected.

The percentage of GNP spent on defence was 2.1% in 1977, the lowest of the three countries — the US, Great Britain and the Netherlands. The budget for the defence establishment must make sacrifices.

The situation is even more complicated and perplexing for the SA. There is a perception, current among the former liberation parties, that the SANDF has been an agent of the National Party. The latter, in the eyes of the political parties, the African National Congress, believes that the SANDF came into being to serve as an instrument of the ANC in its struggle for liberation, a task that is now the prerogative of the ANC itself. The ANC believes that the SANDF is a paramilitary force employed by the apartheid government.

As a result, the SANDF has been criticized by the ANC, which has vowed to abolish the SANDF if it comes to power. The ANC believes that the SANDF is a tool of the apartheid government, and that it should be abolished.

The SANDF has been accused of human rights abuses, including the use of torture and summary executions. The ANC has called for an international tribunal to investigate these abuses.

The SANDF has also been accused of being involved in a range of illegal activities, including drug trafficking and arms smuggling. The ANC has called for an independent investigation into these allegations.

The SANDF has been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners, who are often subjected to harsh conditions in prison. The ANC has called for the immediate release of all political prisoners.

The SANDF has also been accused of being involved in the suppression of political opposition in South Africa. The ANC has called for an end to the suppression of political opposition.

The SANDF has been criticized for its role in the 1976 Soweto uprising, in which hundreds of children were killed by the army. The ANC has called for an investigation into the role of the SANDF in the Soweto uprising.

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Organising Defence 8

The Struggle for Defence Units in South Africa

This is the last article in our Organising Defence series. In our previous articles we looked at lessons arising out of the experience of German, Russian and Nicaragua. Some of these lessons were:

- The importance of a clear identification of the sources of violence.
- The relationship between defence, mass action and other political campaigns in general.
- How defence units should be built and what problems we can expect in this process.
- How the building of defence units relates to the workers' struggle for power.
- How the struggle to build defence units relates to the emergence of a new kind of army and the defence of the gains of popular power.

In this article we will look at the implications of the German, Russian and Nicaraguan experiences for the struggle to build defence units in South Africa. The lessons gleaned from these countries must be applied in a way that shows that we are sensitive to the history and traditions of our struggle in South Africa and to the current conditions of struggle here.

The National Peace Accord

In the past few weeks the government, the ANC and the IFP negotiated a National Peace Accord. The Accord has dealt with issues like a code of conduct for the Police and political parties and it has also dealt with the issue of social and economic reconstruction of areas affected by violence. The Accord has also set up structures to deal with violations of the agreement. The important question that faces our organisations is: Does the signing of the accord mean that we should no longer build defence committees?

As we know, the violence which engulfed in Thokoza during the weekend of the 7-8 September, happened when the renegotiation of the Accord was at an advanced stage. What this shows is that although the struggle for peace is important and that accords with the State and other vigilante forces can be useful in providing us with space to organise, the accords in themselves cannot bring peace. In our series Organising Defence we saw that our attitude to organising defence must be influenced by our analysis of the sources of the violence.

The building of defence units must therefore proceed side by side with the attempts to bring about real peace in the townships. The experience of our struggle with police accords, like the one in 1985, confirms the fact that these must be seen as only part of our struggle against violence. The building of strong organisations, and functioning defence units is an important part of our strategy. This comes from the fact that the sources of the violence in the ruling class's attempt to preserve the apartheid capitalist system itself.

Mass Action and Defence

Mass action has always been seen as an integral part of the struggle against violence. In fact, in South Africa most efforts have gone into organizing mass campaigns against violence. Very little attention has been given to how armed defence is to be organised. In the period since February 2 1990, the state has attempted to prevent the formation of defence units and mass action by saying that they lead to violence.

Since the middle of 1990 there has been a fall in the level of mass action. Marches are attracting fewer and fewer people. There are fewer struggles at local level and in factories. One of the main weaknesses of the movement of mass action has been poor coordination at a national level. Even the large-scale slaughter of people on the Rand has failed to produce any coordinated national response. Not only is this leading to demoralization, but it also leaves the following questions:

- What must our approach be to the building of defence units in this period?
- How do we ensure that the units do not substitute for weakening mass action?
- Are people becoming reluctant to engage in mass action because they feel they cannot be defended against violence?

In a clear way that relates mass action to defence, mass action looks at how defence can make people confident of taking part in mass action, and also look at how the renewal of mass action can ensure that defence is subordinated to the general political struggle. When mass action is weak, it is easy for defence to lose its political direction and for defence units to be turned against the people.

Building the Units

A key role on the building of units is the need to break down political divisions within the working class. In the series we saw how a politically divided working class was defeated by right-wing violence. The current Patriotic Front can therefore be seen as an important step towards unity. We will preserve the ruling class's attempt to divide the oppressed and set up various sectors against one another. The Patriotic Front will also make possible the formation of units that will draw in all progressive organisations. Strong organisation and a united front in the factories are important steps in the building of a national defence force. Such units are important not only to defend workers in the factories, but also in trains and bus stations.

Further steps we saw that the problems of building units are not just confined to training, getting arms and preventing infiltration by enemy agents. The questions of the collection and control of arms, of security, of education and training in the units are themselves political questions. We also saw that the supply of arms is made easier of the revolutionary struggle by the influence in the armed forces and in the police. Our strategy for defence units will therefore be linked to efforts to organise the army and in the police.

In many townships in the East Rand during 1985 the municipal police engaged in mass struggles and linked up with the community in their struggle against the corrupt Black Local Authorities. During February and March 1990, the armies in some of the Bantu areas joined the people in their struggles against apartheid and exploitation. Our struggle to build defence units and win support amongst armed forces are helped by the recent exposure by some army people of the role of the SAPF in the violence.

Defence and the Struggle for Power

In our series we also saw that the struggle for the defence of the working class against ruling class and middle class violence cannot be separated from the struggle for power. The fact that the De Klerk regime is opposed to popular rule and seeks to protect the minority privilege has clearly been shown by its latest proposals for a new South Africa. It is clear that the defence of the people cannot be separated from the struggle against apartheid oppression and exploitation. It meant that although defence is being shaped as a defence force, they are now taking place in the struggle against reactionary sections of the armed forces who will attempt to preserve minority interests violently. What this future role of defence units rests on is the need to do political work in the armed forces.

In South Africa, there has been a lot of talk about the formation of a new army. Although the series did not look closely at this, we saw that in defending the gains of a revolution, armed struggle units can play a very important role. The role of the workers in this organisation is to continue to challenge the state and to contribute to the building of a new army. The role of workers and youth in forming new sections of the army and in defending the revolution, becomes more important as we develop an army that is not separate from ordinary people. The armed people themselves become the army.
REFUGEES' NIGHTMARE

Colonel Jacob van Heerden stands in front of the electric fence on South Africa's border with Mozambique. The fence, known in military jargon as the Caltan Line, is flanked by two conventional fences.

From PATRICK COLLINGS

KOMATIPOORT — Known in military jargon as the Caltan Line, South Africa's 82km electric fence on the Mozambican border claimed 81 lives during its six-year existence as Mozambicans risked its lethal current to escape war and starvation.

Its voltage reduced to a non-lethal level in February 1989, the 10 high-tension electric wires, running through a barrier of barbed-wire, now act as an alarm system alerting SA Defence Force patrols to illegal crossings.

Acknowledging that the non-lethal fence encourages Mozambicans to attempt an illegal crossing, Major-General Hans Moller, the officer commanding the Eastern Transvaal, said the fence may return to its lethal status.

Reluctant to say why the fence should again become a deadly barrier, General Moller hinted that the continued trafficking of weapons into South Africa from Mozambique might be sufficient reason.

The SADF says that while it is sympathetic to the plight of Mozambicans drawn from their homes by 14 years of civil war, there is no way they will be allowed to stay in South Africa. Each month the military rounds up and deports an estimated 1 000 Mozambican refugees.

SADF figures indicate that police and home affairs officials both deport a similar number each month.

Thousands more Mozambicans evade the patrols and make it to the self-governing homelands of Gazankulu and KwaNdebele where they are treated as refugees.

Refugees also cross into South Africa through the Kruger National Park and Swaziland. Estimates of how many Mozambicans live in the Transvaal's lowveld vary between 50 000 and 300 000.

Military personnel are opposed to the idea of a United Nations-run refugee camp, saying that if international money is to be spent it should treat problems inside Mozambique.

Sergeant-Major Peter Pieterson, who controls the technical operation of the R20-million fence, said experienced crossers can lift the live wires with sticks and crawl under the fence in less than 90 seconds.
Shock sanctions over alleged Armscor deals

SA missiles for Iraq: US acts

"It is directed worldwide against the proliferation of missile technology."

The new sanctions, which come into immediate effect and which will last for two years, prohibit:
- The export to Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates of a wide range of goods produced in the United States.
- All US government contracts with Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates.
- The import of any products produced by Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates.

While these restrictions might be narrowly targeted, and of limited impact because of the existing arms embargo, they are primarily intended as a political gesture of extreme displeasure by an administration which has gone out of its way to champion the cause of the De Klerk government in a climate where this has not been easy or advantageous.

A belligerent or cavalier response from South Africa is likely to make it even more difficult for the country to persuade state legislatures and major cities to lift the panoply of sanctions which still are in force at the local level.

In its announcement, the State Department said that "trade restrictions on entities that engage in missile technology proliferation are intended in part to further the US policy of encouraging countries to halt such proliferation activities." The announcement noted that recently South Africa had taken important steps regarding non-proliferation, including accession to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

- Armscor sources scoffed at speculation that the reason for the US move against South Africa was related to the sale of missiles and missile technology to Iraq.
- They pointed out that while South Africa was developing missiles, it was hardly at the stage where other countries would buy them.

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, in a gesture of anger and frustration at the alleged continuing supply of advanced missile technology by Armscor to unstable governments around the world, has imposed new sanctions on South Africa.

The sanctions follow what is said to have been an extensive investigation into the proliferation of sophisticated weapons of mass destruction by Armscor, and some of its subsidiaries. Well-informed sources say simply that they believed Iraq and Yugoslavia had featured in the investigation.

But in its official announcement of the sanctions, the administration did not provide details beyond saying that the Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs had determined on September 27 that "missile proliferation activities" by Armscor required the US to impose trade restrictions.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha today denied that the new sanctions had anything to do with Armscor sales and said the move should not be perceived as being political in nature.

Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on his return from an eight-day visit to Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of China, Mr Botha described the sanctions as "a bit unfair" and said they had come at an "inopportune time."

Mr Botha said questions regarding sales of arms to Iraq and other countries should be put to authorities dealing with arms supply as he was "not in that business."

The sanctions must not be perceived as sanctions against the South African government for having done anything of a political nature with which the United States does not agree.
Nothing new in the latest US ban

By SIMON BARBER in Washington

and CHARLES LEONARD

THE Bush administration has determined that
Aranor's mass production of advanced nuclear weapons
will not be considered a "proliferation" of nuclear weapons.

Aranor, a company established in the late 1970s, has been
selling advanced nuclear weapons technology to other countries.

Aranor has been accused of transferring nuclear weapons technology
to other countries, including those not party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation
Treaty (NPT).

The administration has decided that Aranor's activities are not
considered a proliferation of nuclear weapons technology.

The decision was made after a thorough review of Aranor's activities
and its relationship with other countries.

The administration has also determined that Aranor's activities
are not in violation of US export control laws.

The decision has been widely criticized by some
members of Congress and foreign governments.

The administration has stated that it will continue to
monitor Aranor's activities and will take action if necessary.
New US trade ban 'is not serious'

The trade embargo prohibiting US companies from trading with SA's armaments manufacturer and procurement corporation Armscor, or any of its subsidiaries, was "no big deal", Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

On Friday the US announced it was banning trade between US businesses and the Armscor group after discovering that Armscor had been developing medium-range ballistic missile technology.

Although the Defence Ministry had not yet seen the documents outlining the sanctions, the embargo did not seem terribly serious, Van der Westhuizen said.

According to Jane's Defence Weekly's SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman, the new embargo will not have any meaningful effect on Armscor.

He said the US announcement was routine, and it appeared as if SA was merely being added to the US's list of countries with medium and long-range ballistic missile capabilities.

"There does not seem to be anything new that is not covered by the two standing UN arms embargos against SA." (254)

It was unlikely that the embargo's objective was to punish SA for dealing with countries which the US did not like, he said.

Weekend reports suggested that the embargo might be a punishment for Armscor's sale of G-5 cannons to Iraq before the outbreak of the Gulf war.
Police, SADF probe on shooting at Langebaan

Staff Reporter

THE police and Defence Force are investigating an incident in which a Reece commando allegedly shot at a Cape Town man in Langebaan.

Police yesterday confirmed that a complaint had been made and a spokesman for the Defence Force said an internal investigation had been started.

Mr. Frederick Pyper of Cape Town told police he had intervened at a party in Langebaan at the weekend at which two men had been arguing over a woman. A man, who he said was from the Reece unit nearby, had fired three shots with a pistol into the ground near his feet, pressed the gun to his head and marched him off the property.
MK waits to play a new military role

WITH its role as a guerrilla force receding, the armed wing of the African National Congress is undergoing conventional warfare training so it can help form a new South African army.

Unkukontse we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), has been one of the weapons in the ANC’s negotiating armory since it was unbanned in February last year.

Mr. Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders at one time regularly threatened to return to the armed struggle if President FW de Klerk’s Government proved duplicitous in talks on the country’s future.

But the armed struggle option has not been publicly aired for months. Instead the ANC has used sanctions, calls for mass protests and the threat of breaking off negotiations to press its demands.

Unkukontse we Sizwe used to wage a guerilla campaign of lump-mass bombings and bat-and-run raids on police stations.

Now it has adapted to the changed political landscape by preparing itself to form an important part of the regular army in a post-apartheid South Africa.

“In terms of agreements we have signed with the Government, we have agreed not to train our people inside the country,” MK official Mr. Calvyn Khan said in an interview.

“But we have not said we’ll stop our training for a regular army outside South Africa. So yes, we are training in countries like Uganda and other African countries.”

MK refuses to say how many members are in training, but Khan said the number was “significant.”

“We are training a regular army in order to participate fully in the new army of a future South Africa - both in terms of professional ability and to ensure that the new army will not be swamped by an all-white officer corps.”

Khan said an ANC government would insist that every officer of the new army undergoes an “orientation course” to ensure his commitment to a nonracial, democratic constitution.

South African forces had been involved in illegal wars in Angola and Namibia and hit squads, he said.

“Who is to guarantee they will not continue in this manner? We will not allow reactionary elements intent on destabilization to remain within the defence force.”

Khan said MK was maintaining its underground forces within South Africa in case negotiations with the Government on a new constitution breaks down.

“We have to ensure we are in a position to defend ourselves,” he said.

But he added that MK’s capacity to resume the armed struggle had been compromised by the group’s participation in the negotiation process.

“We have actually gone so far in our attempts to create conditions conducive to a peaceful settlement that it is extremely difficult for us to maintain that capacity.”

Khan and other returning MK exiles had to give the Government full details of themselves to apply for indemnity.

He said MK’s willingness to put its military capacity at risk demonstrated its commitment to peace.

“Far from the image that has been created by reactionary elements that MK is just a bunch of terrorists bent on creating havoc, it has actually been very responsible.”

Khan, who heads a unit charged with ensuring the welfare of returning MK guerrillas, said MK had an important responsibility to help communities defend themselves against the township violence in which 5 000 people have died in the past year.

“We don’t see our role as forming defense units, but we’ll assist where we can in the defence of the people and the revolution.”

He said MK would retaliate if the ANC came under attack from white right-wing groups.

“If the right-wing thinks we will sit back if they begin to attack us, they have another thing coming. We will not hesitate to take appropriate action.”

MK was still recruiting within South Africa for its training programmes abroad, Khan said, adding that the movement wanted to move its camps to South Africa as quickly as possible.

“Given the problems of Eastern Europe and their impact on African countries, conditions in the camps have become difficult.

“It is increasingly difficult to get the load of material support necessary to maintain an army outside of South Africa,” Khan said.

Sapa-Reuter
The business of running an air force base

JULY 1 1966 That was the day three helicopters from 17 Squadron, Ysterplaat, conducted a spectacular sea rescue after the SA Seafarer ran aground at Mouille Point.

Within two hours, in full view of thousands of spectators, 70 people were plucked from the disintegrating ship.

Twenty-five years later it would be Ysterplaat which would send five helicopters and 3 DC3 aircraft to assist in the rescue of 600 people from the sinking passenger liner Oceanos.

In a mind-boggling display of airmanship, not a single person was lost in the operation which took place about 2km off the Tonaskei coast.

In the 50 years that the base has been in existence, Ysterplaat helicopter pilots have carried out thousands of rescues on land and at sea.

But if the zephyrs of change are blowing through South Africa, at Ysterplaat they have been blowing a full gale as the base takes part in a daring operation by the South African Air Force to run bases on a strictly business basis.

The Officer commanding Ysterplaat, Colonel Des Lynch, has been charged with the programme called Project Bullon which is aimed at improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of individual air bases.

Colonel Lynch said the South African Air Force had committed itself to implementing the decentralisation policy according to which each unit would account for its expenses.

Ysterplaat Air Base holds an open day this Saturday. Staff Reporter GRAHAM LIZAMORE glances at the past and looks into the future of the base.

In the past there was considerable duplication of effort and long delays in obtaining decisions owing to unnecessary centralisation, but Ysterplaat was now able to act independently, Colonel Lynch said.

"This means I have a budget and a mission and must run this base as if it were 'Van Loggerenberg, Kriel and Sons (the Cape)," he quipped referring to the chiefs of the air force.

Already, Project Bullon appears to be working. The base financial section was recently awarded a silver certificate for productivity while the personnel section won the air force and the defence force trophies for the best personnel section.

And a production line has been set up to rebuild post-war Dakotas.

Colonel Lynch said he believed the base was facing the future with "absolute realism and complete confidence.

But to let the public know what role Ysterplaat, and before that Brooklyn Air Station, has played in the air force, it will put on a spectacular air display and open day on Saturday.

The venue is Ysterplaat Air Base and the show starts at 10am and ends about 3pm. Most of the morning air displays will be repeated in the afternoon.

FLASHBACK: Helicopters hover over the SA Seafarer, which ran aground at Mouille Point in 1966.
Overberg RSC must pay costs

Supreme Court Reporter

OVERBERG Regional Services Council, which is involved in a legal battle with the Rooi Els local council over the legality of weapons testing near Hangklip by Somchem, an Armscor subsidiary, was yesterday ordered in the Supreme Court to pay all the local council's legal costs from July 10.

That is the date on which Mr Justice W A van Deventer, by agreement between the parties, ordered the Overberg RSC to give the Rooi Els local council a number of documents concerning Somchem's occupation of a portion of land.

If it failed to comply with the order, the Overberg RSC had to show why the officials responsible for delivering the documents should not be jailed for contempt of court and why an order to pay costs should not be made.

Mr D P de Vliet QC, for Rooi Els, yesterday told the court the documents which the Overberg RSC did provide did not contain information needed. There had also been no explanation why the missing documents had not been furnished.

The conduct of the Overberg RSC had been in "flagrant violation" of the rules of court and the court order of July 10, he said.

"After hearing argument yesterday, Mr Justice H L Berman ordered the Overberg RSC to pay the legal costs incurred by the Rooi Els local council on an 'attorney and client scale'.

"The order made is widely known to be of a punitive nature.

Mr Justice Berman said that by non-compliance with the order, the Overberg RSC had put the Rooi Els local council to a lot of expense and trouble."
NEWS IN BRIEF

"Fewer arms, more aid"

DEVELOPING countries that spend less than 2% of their GDP on arms should get special aid treatment, Belgium's finance minister told the IMF's annual meeting yesterday.

"Even if the application of this formula caused occasional difficulties, it would be a powerful incentive to reduce the waste of resources resulting from excessive armaments purchases by poor countries," said Philippe Maystadt.

"Help us back" plea

DESPITE a continuing fall in economic output and rising unemployment, the Czechoslovakian government was committed to its nine-month-old reform course, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus said yesterday.

He called on member nations of the IMF and World Bank to help "re-integrate" Czechoslovakia into the world economy by providing international support and opening up markets.

$18bn target

BRAZIL could raise up to $18bn from privatization and might reduce its external debt by even more through debt-equity conversions, Finance Minister Marcelo Marques Moreira said yesterday.

Marques told reporters at the IMF annual meeting that Brazil aimed to privatize one state enterprise every two weeks over the next year.

Aid in the pipeline for Baltic states

BANGKOK — The G-24 rich nations were ready to provide financial aid to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and expected them to join the IMF next year, a senior official said yesterday.

Albania was also expected to get financial help, EC vice-president Henning Christophersen said.

Christophersen chaired G-24 talks yesterday. He told reporters afterwards there was unanimous support for a plan for the Baltics and Albania that included transfers of money and help with balance-of-payments problems. An agreement would probably be finalised with Albania — which joined the World Bank and IMF on Tuesday — before the end of the year.

Christophersen said the G-24 meeting in Bangkok was called to prepare for a ministerial meeting of the group on November 11 solving Bulgarian and Romanian financing problems would be its priority.

Next year Bulgaria and Romania would need $15bn to $20bn of assistance in the form of guarantees for credits raised on international markets. The G-24 was still $50bn short of its $33bn target to fund balance of payments loans this year. Albania, with average per capita annual income of $600, would need "special treatment".

Christophersen called on other nations — especially the US — to increase aid.

Yugoslavia urged the IMF and World Bank to take more risks to ensure its reforms did not grind to a halt.

National Bank governor Dusan Vlatkovic said failure to get enough external financial backing for earlier reforms had helped worsen economic problems.

— Sapa-Reuter, AP-DJ.

US predicts 3% growth next year

BANGKOK — Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont said yesterday the US was growing more optimistic in economic forecasts for next year.

He said Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, expected "quite substantial" growth in the economy next year of around 3%.

Lamont said Greenspan, while recognising that difficulties remained in the property and housing markets and in the financial sector, "is growing a little bit more optimistic".

Both men are in Bangkok for the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF.

Greenspan had given a "quite upbeat" assessment of the US economy at a meeting of the G-7 nations. Lamont said:

"Of Britain's economic future Lamont told a news conference: "We will see a modest upturn in the second half of the year".

He said G-7 finance ministers and central bank governors had discussed the IMF's forecast of 3% world growth next year and "didn't see the forecasts as unrealistic".

Lamont said he saw no reason for the G-7 to take concerted action now to boost the world economy.

He said the G-7 was worried about how the market viewed the Soviet economy "One of our main concerns is the Soviet Union should have access to Western credits" — Sapa-Reuter, AP-DJ.
Atlas staff in dark over layoffs

ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation has yet to inform staff precisely who will be retrenched at the end of the month in terms of Armscor's rationalization programme announced recently.

In a statement earlier this month Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren said 3 000 would be axed from the arms procurement and manufacturing corporation and its subsidiaries by the end of the year.

Atlas staff were informed by management that at least 1 300 would have to be retrenched, many of them by the end of this month, and all by early next year.

The retrenchments follow 10 000 Armscor redundancies in the last two years caused by the shrinking defence budget and a diminishing production rate.

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday that retrenchment notification was being done company by company. He could not say when Atlas would be notified.

Sources at Atlas said that to date management had not yet informed any of the more than 8 000 staff members as to their future with the company.

They said many staff members had volunteered for retrenchment as management had told staff that as of next February new conditions of employment, with big cuts to long-service and annual leave, would be implemented.

Staff are unhappy with some of the conditions of an Armscor policy document outlining retrenchment, including one that staff volunteering for retrenchment would not automatically receive severance benefits.
Armscor medical benefits cut after R9m loss

KRYGMED, Armscor's medical aid scheme, lost more than R9m between January and July this year, resulting in the amendment of rules and the cutting of some benefits previously covered, according to confidential Krygem circulars.

Armscor employees — angered at the changes — said yesterday Krygem management did not adequately consult them, they were simply told of the changes to the scheme at a meeting two weeks ago.

Krygem manager Johan Janse van Rensburg yesterday refused to comment on the deduct, or to say whether Krygem had consulted members' representatives on the changes or simply informed members of them.

Andrew Levy & Associates labour relations consultant Johan Schepers said Krygem and Armscor "could be up in arms" in terms of labour relations practice if a unilateral decision to change the rules had been taken. It was "prehistoric" to change contractual conditions without some form of collective bargaining, though there might have been "grounds for the changes based on the deficit".

Circulars — of which Business Day has obtained copies — were sent to Atlas Air-craft Corporation, an Armscor subsidiary, outlining the new Krygem medical aid scheme rules. The circulars said contributions would be increased from "10% to a maximum 15% of the declared regular income of members".

Some new rules came into effect at the beginning of this month. These included new annual limits on the number of times members may visit general practitioners, excluding hospital visits, and the scrapping of contraceptive benefits.

Krygem adopted the new measures after realising it could not increase members' contributions by the 133% needed to recoup the deficit.
ANC's French connection linked to SADF

A Frenchman with past links to the SADF is now helping the ANC with military matters.

By GAVIN EVANS

A TOP-LEVEL African National Congress military delegation leaves for India today in a bid to get its soldiers trained in conventional warfare to prepare them for integration into a post-apartheid defence force.

The trip follows similar visits to France earlier this year, and the movement is also approaching Japan and Britain asking them for military assistance.

But in a bizarre twist it has emerged that one of the men helping them is Frenchman Abia Guenon, who has also made propaganda films for the South African Defence Force and has been accused of having close links with SADF Military Intelligence.

According to senior Umkhonto weSizwe representative Tokyo Sexwale, members of MK are currently being trained in conventional warfare in the Soviet Union and this has “not yet” been affected by the changes taking place there. Other MK officials are being trained in Cuba, he said.

The delegation to India includes Sexwale, MK chief of staff Chris Hani, Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa and one other, still to be named.

“We will be going to New Delhi for two weeks at the invitation of the Indian government. We are taking definite proposals with regard to training, and will also inspect a number of facilities. We will look at their ground forces, airforce and navy and see what they can offer,” Sexwale said.

Holomisa and Sexwale both confirmed that Guenon had arranged their April visit to Paris, where they met French arms manufacturers, senior military officials and the Industries Minister Roger Fouroux, to discuss future French arms sales to South Africa and the training of MK cadres.

ANC DELEGATE ... Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa

Acting as a consultant for the French military industrial company, SAGEM, Guenon set up the visit to discuss the possibilities of re-establishing French military links with a post-apartheid South Africa. SAGEM paid all the delegation’s expenses and for a follow-up trip in which Sexwale attended the Paris airshow.

According to ANC sources, the initial secret talks caught unaware both the South African embassy in France and the ANC's international relations department (whose head, Thabo Mbeki, was in Paris at the time), and caused “disquiet” in the French foreign ministry.

But despite a personal warning from French president Francois Mitterrand to ANC president Nelson Mandela about Guenon, the ANC has continued to deal with the South African-based Frenchman.

A former professor of medieval philosophy in Paris, he came to South Africa in the early 1980s and turned to film and television production, establishing two companies, Ubeck and Good Ideas Company, with Roelof Frederik Botha, cousin of the cabinet minister, as co-director.

Good Ideas and Ubeck formed part of the filmmaking group Brigaders, a company run by Albie Venter and his father, former security policeman Lieutenant General John Venter. According to former SADF intelligence officer, Mayor Nico Basson, Brigaders made propaganda films on behalf of the SADF, and Guenon was frequently mentioned by SADF Intelligence as being “one of our guys”.

“It was known in the government that Venter and Guenon were people who would do what the government wanted,” said Basson.

Asked why the ANC delegation was dealing with Guenon, Sexwale said he was a South African representative of several French companies, “some of whom insisted he represented them on the French visit.”
Government defence cuts shoot down armaments industry

Thousands are losing their jobs as the government radically cuts spending on armaments.

By GAVIN EVANS

"They're killing off Armscor's think tank and many of its most skilled people are now looking for jobs overseas and will be lost to the economy. You can't expect a guy who's been working on missile-guiding systems to accept a job making china cups," Armscor spokesman put a brave face on the slaughter.

"Employees who are retrenched will receive compensation according to established Armscor policy. As in the past, retrenchments will be handled with responsibility and compassion and special personnel offices will be established to help those employees who have lost their posts," said Van Vuuren.

On Monday, retired SADF Rear Admiral Chris Bennett will launch a new organisation, the Defence Institute of Southern Africa, one of the aims of which is to lobby for better management of the cuts in the arms industry. But it may already be too late.

"This is not a conventional peace-time rationalisation, they're cutting off arms and legs and heads here," commented one Armscor sub-contractor.

The main reason for the mayhem is the major cuts in the country's defence budget over the last two years. The government was accustomed to spending about half of its defence budget on arms purchases and in addition has provided Armscor with about R3.5-billion in direct operating subsidies over the past 14 years. Much of this is now a thing of the past, with the result being that about 50 projects have been cancelled.

"Most heavily hit have been new weapons systems that were still in the research and development stage," according to Romer-Hetman, the navy "could well die by 1995 or 1996," following the cancellation of several projects and the loss of thousands of naval jobs.

"Country's such as the US are starting with the clerks at the bottom, not the hi-tech guys, but here they're cutting from the top."

THE South African armaments industry is collapsing under the weight of huge defence cuts and renewed pressure from the United States on exports of Armscor weapons systems.

"It's a massacre out there," said a consultant of the state-owned armaments corporation, reflecting on the massive job cuts taking place in the industry.

And, for once, Armscor and its erstwhile enemy, the African National Congress, are sharing each other's concerns.

"We are very suspicious about what the government is doing here," said senior ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe official Tokyo Sexwale.

"They want to ensure that a new, ANC-led government is not a strong one and are completely neutralising Armscor as a force. Our approach would not be to make cuts in a way that would not damage the country's strength. We agree with cuts that can help promote development and investment, but we must understand that the country still has to be defended — which means we need a strong, but not belligerent defence force."

By the end of this month another 5000 employees from Armscor and its nine subsidiaries will lose their jobs, company chairman Johan van Vuuren announced, which will bring to at least 45 000 the number of lay-offs within the industry since early last year. This does not include jobs lost in the 900 sub-contracting companies, many of whose contracts have been cancelled or not renewed.

"The ripple effect on the general economy will be huge. We're talking about maybe 60 000 families who won't be buying refrigerators and the like this year," said South Africa's Jane's-Defence Weekly correspondent, Helidied Romer-Hetman.

While the military-industrial complexes of most countries in the world have experienced cut-backs, few have been as severe as South Africa.

"Country's such as the US are starting with the clerks at the bottom, not the hi-tech guys, but here they're cutting from the top."

The government radically cuts spending on armaments. The main reason for the mayhem is the major cuts in the country's defence budget over the past two years. The government was accustomed to spending about half of its defence budget on arms purchases and in addition has provided Armscor with about R3.5-billion in direct operating subsidies over the past 14 years. Much of this is now a thing of the past, with the result being that about 50 projects have been cancelled.

"Most heavily hit have been new weapons systems that were still in the research and development stage," according to Romer-Hetman, the navy "could well die by 1995 or 1996," following the cancellation of several projects and the loss of thousands of naval jobs.
Armscor finally admits: Yes, we make missiles

With the introduction of new US arms sanctions on South Africa comes the Armscor admission that it is producing missile systems.

Gavin Evans reports

The American ban coincides with the conviction of a 60-year-old secretary from Palm Beach, Florida for her role in a three-year operation that illegally shipped ballistic missile parts to South Africa.

Beverly Barratt pleaded guilty on Monday to attempting to export technology deemed critical to the United States and agreed to testify against her boss, Dutch businessman Reginald van Rossum. She was sentenced to six months house arrest, followed by three years probation.

The new sanctions place an outright ban on licenses for export to Armscor of a wide range of military products, all US government contracts with Armscor and the importation of any products produced by the corporation. The ban — which lasts for two years — also applies to all nine of Armscor's sub-contracting companies, such as Barlow Rand, which are involved in the production of various weapons systems.

In December 1989 the Weekly Mail exposed the use of Armscor's Overberg Range near Armstrong to test inter-ballistic and other missile systems. This followed reports from CIA sources that South Africa and Israel had been collaborating to make a long-range missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The reports were denied at the time by Foreign Affairs Minister P.W. Botha.

A month earlier the US television agency NBC quoted US intelligence sources as saying that Israel and South Africa were involved in a "full-blown partnership" to make nuclear-tipped missiles and had jointly carried out their first successful test on July 5 1989. The reports stated Israel had secretly been sharing nuclear technology with South Africa since 1979 in exchange for the use of the Armstrong test site and a supply of enriched uranium.

However, on July 6 1990, the day after the first joint South African-Israeli test, Armscor issued a statement saying it had successfully fired a "test booster rocket" that marked a "major milestone" in the development of the test range.

Associated Press reports that US customs agents say Van Rossum is a fugitive from justice, currently living in South Africa where he owns Telecom Industries, a firm that received the shipments before US Customs shut down the operation in 1990.

Barratt illegally sent computerised missile guidance equipment known as isolators and circulators to Telecom from another Van Rossum business, York Limited. AP quotes a US Customs spokesman as saying the parts were built for military use in large-scale ballistic missiles.

Equipment smuggler convicted

"They are concerned about the sale of missiles to Third World countries, and the possibility that these can contain nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warheads. They want to limit ballistic missiles to those who already have them, although as far as I am aware there have been no actual sales of missile systems from South Africa."
SA firepower could evade US sanctions

SOUTH Africa's huge sanctions against arms manufacturer Hillsa, like a mushroom, growing in shade, thrived — despite stringent US arms embargo and US regulations to prevent implementation. It has become a notable exporter of military technology.

Now, even with the US arms embargo and US arms control measures, South Africa has continued to export military technology, becoming a major arms exporter. The South African arms industry has expanded its production and export capabilities, making it a significant supplier of military hardware.

The recent US arms embargo on South Africa has not significantly affected the country's arms industry, which continues to export military technology to various countries around the world. This has raised concerns about the implications of such exports on global security and stability.

Despite the sanctions, South Africa remains a significant player in the arms trade, and its continued export of military technology poses challenges for international efforts to control arms proliferation.

The article suggests that the US sanctions on South Africa's arms exports may not be as effective as intended, and further measures may be necessary to address the issue.

SOURCES: Daily Mail, Guardian, and The Economist
A WEEK ago, South Africa's headlines showed the news that the US had imposed new sanctions on the country to protest against the proliferation of missile technology by Armscor. The breathlessly surprised reason was that Armscor had helped Iraq acquire weapons of mass destruction.

The facts are rather less incendiary.

First of all, the sanctions imposed are by and large redundant. The UN arms embargo already prohibits the US government from purchasing Armscor's main product line, and it's unlikely that baseball-loving Americans would be in the market for the cricket bats the corporation is supposedly manufacturing in place of rifle stocks.

As a matter of policy, the US does not license the sale to Armscor of items on the so-called Munitions List, though this became permissible after the termination of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's measures.

It is also inconceivable that the US would enter into contracts with Armscor. So much for the new sanctions, at least in terms of their direct effect.

Of rather more interest, in political and diplomatic terms, are the reasons for which they were imposed.

Here, a little history is in order.

On April 16, 1987, the Reagan administration and its key allies - the Group of Seven industrial countries - established what they called the Missile Technology Control Regime.

The purpose, as a White House statement explained at the time, was to "control the transfer of equipment and technology that could contribute to nuclear-capable missiles". To this end, they agreed upon a list of items (the MTCL Annex) whose export to third countries they agreed to restrict.

After Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait last year, the US Congress got into a panic about the proliferation of missile technology in general.

Lawmakers were alarmed that things like Saddam were laying their hands on rocketry that could deliver warheads of any kind - nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional - far from their own borders.

To reflect these concerns, they amended the Arms Export Control and Export Administration Acts in two basic respects.

First, they required the administration to provide semi-annual reports on the relevant activities of non-MTCL countries (with the exception of a few nations judged to be good citizens) after the legislation was passed, the State Department notified non-MTCL Pretoria that Armscor might fall into the net because of its by then well-publicised missile collaboration with non-MTCL Israel. That is what has now happened. Though the details remain classified, nothing more nefarious is alleged.

Nor, as has been stated in some press accounts, is there any hue and cry here, although there might have been had the administration acted differently.

Congress required that sanctions be imposed in varying degrees, depending on the nature of the equipment transferred and the use to which it was put.

From the degree of sanctions imposed in SA's case, one can deduce the following:

- The offending transfer - to give is as punishable as to receive - involved items in Category 1 of the MTCL Annex.

That is to say, they comprised either "complete rocket systems... capable of delivering at least a 500kg payload to range of at least 30km", or individual rocket stages, or the major components of them.

The transfer substantially contributed to the design, development and production of missiles by the recipient.

This is entirely consistent with SA's relationship with Israel.

Not once, in interviews with US officials over the past week, has there been the slightest hint that anything else was being referred to.

Furthermore, all officials gave it to be understood that the administration did not see SA as a proliferation risk under current circumstances.

Rather, they were merely complying with law and would have handled things differently had they been allowed to do so.

They also stressed quite vigorously that the steps taken against Armscor carried no implication for the overall thrust of US policy towards S, which was to normalise relations, economic and political, as expeditiously as possible.

Israel, which has recently signalled its intention to adhere to the regime, has not, of course, had sanctions imposed.

President George Bush exercised his waiver authority for reasons that should be obvious. It should be equally obvious why he did not do the same for SA. The usual suspects in Congress might have gone berserk. Unfair, yes, but also a practical fact of life.

The difficulty lies in how to resolve the matter.

The short answer is that SA should become an MTCL adherent in much the same way that it finally agreed to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

However, there is no consensus within the US government on what MTCL adherence entails.

Some argue that Pretoria and Armscor merely need to abide by the regime guidelines. Others contend that S must scrap its entire ballistic missile programme, although it's debatable as to whether the ultimate intent is simply to develop a peaceful space launch system.

Unfortunately, these are not questions addressed in the law. They will have to be a matter for negotiation.
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On April 16 1987, the Reagan administration and its key allies — the Group of Seven industrial countries — established what they called the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Their purpose, as a White House statement explained at the time, was to "control the transfer of equipment and technology that could contribute to nuclear-capable missiles”.

To this end, they agreed upon a list of items (the MTCR Annex) whose export to named countries they agreed to restrict.

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Lawmakers were alarmed that thugs like Saddam were laying their hands on rocketry that could deliver warheads of any kind — nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional — far from their own borders.

To reflect these concerns, they amended the Arms Export Control and Export Administration Acts in two basic respects.

First, they required the administration to provide semi-annual reports on the relevant activities of non-MTCR countries (with the exception of a few nations judged to be good citizens).

Second, they obliged the administration to impose unilateral sanctions on countries, entities or persons found to be involved in the transfer of Annex items between non-MTCR adherents.

After the legislation was passed, the State Department notified non-MTCR Pretoria that it might fall into the net because of its by then well-publicised missile collaboration with non-MTCR Israel.

That is what has now happened. Though the details remain classified, nothing more nefarious is alleged.

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Congress required that sanctions be imposed in varying degrees, depending on the nature of equipment transferred and the use to which it was put.

From the degree of sanctions imposed in SA’s case, one can deduce the following:

- The offending transfer — to give is as punishable as to receive — involved items in Category I of the MTCR Annex.

That is to say, they comprised either "complete rocket systems... capable of delivering at least a 500kg payload to a range of at least 3000km", or individual rocket stages, or the major components.

The transfer "substantially contributed to the design, development and production of missiles" by the recipient.

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Furthermore, all officials have it to be understood that the administration did not see SA as a proliferation risk under current circumstances.

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Unfortunately, these are not questions addressed in the law. They will have to be a matter for negotiation.
Call to enforce affirmative action

THE Black Management Forum is to lobby for legislation which will force companies to adopt an affirmative action programme, says executive director Lot Ndlouv.

Along with political, labour and community organisations, the forum will press for acceptance of rules similar to those in operation in Namibia where an employment equity commission has been set up.

The forum's membership includes the top black managers in the country.

Ndlou said an equity commission would investigate complaints of discriminatory practices in employment and assist and advise employers who wanted to set up affirmative action programmes.

Employers, employees, trade unions and members of the public would be invited to submit comments to the commission.

A similar approach was suggested in a paper presented at the Black Management Forum's recent conference by Shell SA public affairs GM Humphrey Khoza. He highlighted similarities between the two countries, which had both experienced apartheid.

Khoza said the impact of apartheid in Namibia had been such that the country's Labour and Manpower Development Ministry had felt it necessary to set up an obligatory affirmative action programme.

The programme will be administered by an employment equity commission, which will in turn be attached (for administrative purposes) to the ministry.

Ndlou said the conference had resolved to embark on a programme for the development, management and promotion of black skills.

"The strategy is aimed at accelerating the development of managerial capacity among blacks, since the forum, in its pursuit of affirmative action, is totally committed to merit and is completely against tokenism," said Ndlou.

The key components of the strategy would be the establishment of a development fund, training and development investment by individual organisations, and guarantees from the developed managers.

The strategy would also include the management of skills importation and the creation and development — with appropriate placements — of black people to assume an effective role on companies' boards of directors.

Addressing the conference, outgoing president Don Mkhwanazi said "When we talk of affirmative action we mean equalisation of equal opportunity. We mean a deliberate attempt to enhance the ability and capacity of disadvantaged masses to participate and compete on an equal footing with those who have benefitted immensely from apartheid and entrenched white advantage."

"Affirmative action refers to a sustained and deliberate strategy... to overcome the effects and damage of years of apartheid, colonial rule, economies of exclusion and social deprivation."

He added "By affirmative action we do not mean compromising standards. We do not mean reverse discrimination but positive empowerment of the disadvantaged, exploited and excluded masses. It is a systematic attempt to increase the capacity of self-reliance and the ability to participate unhindered in all endeavours of human life and in all sectors of the economy."

Ex-SADF men in military lobby

A new military lobby group will be formed in Pretoria today to push for more professionalism in the SADF and encourage the conversion of military technology to commercial applications.

The Defence Institute of Southern Africa (Dias) will be headed by retired former deputy chief of the SA Navy, Rear Admiral Chris Bennett, according to Dias spokesman Jakke Cillers.

Cillers said the institute aimed to provide a forum for individuals and organisations to debate and influence SA and southern African military affairs in the interest of national stability, the promotion of democracy and the furthering of economic growth.

Bennett said military technology developed with taxpayers' money should be urgently redirected into commercial enterprises.

He said recent retrenchments of defence technology staff could cause permanent damage to the businesses of companies which had a high potential for conversion to commercial applications.

Defence technology was used not only for defence equipment, but permeated other sectors and could be routed into daily non-military commercial enterprises to boost the national economy, Bennett said.

Another of Dias's objectives was to pass critical and constructive comment on the actions and state of readiness of the SADF.

Dias claims to have links to government or any serving military officers, but has an extensive core of former senior SADF personnel.
Making an MK verbal sortie onto SADF turf

SOUTH deputy editor
RAFIQ ROHAN, a former Robben Island prisoner convicted of charges relating to MK activities, visited the SADF infantry base in Oudtshoorn. He spoke to Major Michael Jumat, the first coloured major in the SADF.

RAFIQ ROHAN: As a black person joining the SADF with its reputation for suppressing your own people, did you not feel you sold out and played a role in perpetuating apartheid?

MICHAEL JUMAT: I felt that our people needed to be in the army, particularly the coloured people, because we had to also think about the security of our families and other people.

RR: I, as an MK soldier, saw my role as a noble one — to bring down a system that criminalised and disfranchised people because of the colour of their skin. A system which you and your army supported militarily. How can you possibly see your role as a noble one?

MJ: I'm not really politically orientated because my point of view is that we are not in the army for party political reasons.

We are working for the government of the day and if any other government must take over then I will still be in the army — I'm not part of any political interest.

RR: When I operated for MK I saw apartheid and its upholders as the enemy. You are trained in this army now, who do you see as the enemy right now?

MJ: That’s a difficult question — a very difficult question. At this stage I see no enemy around here, in the country.

I think the reason we are still going on with training is to prepare for war — no one can say when you must get ready for war, so by the time there is war we must be ready.

RR: What do you consider the right time to be ready to actually go to war — what would precipitate you leading your troops into battle?

MJ: Any attack — not from within the republic but from the borders.

RR: You say “not from within” the borders but you have already been part of an army that attacked people within the borders. Your army has launched numerous operations against people in townships and elsewhere.

MJ: I think the whole strategy has changed. I think the army has to stabilise the situation. I think we are the big factor in that case.

RR: I bombed one of your army bases as an MK soldier. What’s your attitude towards me right now? Do you see me as the enemy?

MJ: If you attack bases and all that stuff, ja, I think I would work on orders. If I am given orders to attack and catch the people responsible, I’d do it. I mean, I’m a military man. I’m a fighter and I see it like that and I work with orders. If someone gives me a command I execute it.

RR: I want to know your attitude towards me right now, knowing that I have physically attacked your army.

MJ: Well, I’ll first see if it’s possible to get you without firing and get you to stop. Then I’ll have a chat with you to find out what’s the problem and the condition in which you did the things you had to do.

RR: Do you think the ANC was justified in the armed struggle?

MJ: My position here is to take care of the security of the land. That’s my whole point and I think if all of us, no matter what political situation we are having, have this point of view then we have a better land.

RR: How do you feel about having defended apartheid? The government you defended has conceded that apartheid was wrong. You are now told you defended an unjust system.

MJ: I know that was wrong. I’m a coloured too. There were things which shocked me too but I think we can go through that and come out and see that things change.

RR: Surely these changes would have come about much earlier and there would have been less loss of life and bloodshed had your army not played such a significant role in ensuring that apartheid was, at times, so brutally implemented.

MJ: That’s your point of view. Like I said, the reason I joined the army was that I was interested in the army
sort out from the laziest's
Arms workers to be told of future

ARMSCOR employees affected by the arms manufacturer's rationalisation programme will be informed about their future before the end of this month, an Armscor spokesman said yesterday.

While the Armscor medical fund was experiencing "certain problems" because of the rising cost of medical care, the fund was able to meet all its commitments.

The spokesman was reacting to questions put to the group following persistent rumours that the Armscor medical and pension funds were in trouble, and that employees facing retrenchment would be kept in the dark until the last moment.

"Every employee who is going to be retrenched will be personally informed within the next week," the spokesman said.

Armscor announced earlier this month that it would retrench a further 5 000 workers throughout the country as a result of massive cutbacks in defence spending and concurrent rationalisation of Armscor's operations.

This would bring the total reduction of Armscor's staff since 1980 to 15 000. About 500 of the new retrenchments will be at Armscor's head office in Pretoria.

The Armscor spokesman gave the assurance that the company's medical and pension funds were healthy and able to meet all their commitments.

The actuarial evaluation of the pension fund was done every three years in accordance with legal requirements.
Tukkies rightwing against conscription

RIGHTWING students at the University of Pretoria have lashed out at national service, saying the National Party is "misusing" the Defence Force in defence of its own policies.

In the October edition of Derker, the mouthpiece of the "free Afrikaner at Tuk," a report said that a new organisation - Akse Volkse Weermag - had been launched and that rightwing students planned to refuse to do national service.

Other reasons given for this were that the defence force discriminated against whites and that the "Angola experience" was a "political game which claimed many young lives."

The report said the AVW was of the opinion that the defence force was there to fight against an "external enemy." This was not the case in South Africa, where the defence force was being used by the National Party to force the New South Africa on the Afrikanervolk.

"Blacks study with me but are also members of the military wing of one of the organisations which is stirring up violence. As a result of this violence I am forced to do duty in this community to prevent this violence."

"Then he comes and accuses me of stirring up the violence."

"No, I am not at all prepared to extinguish the fires of violence created by political strife in other communities," the report quotes one student as saying.

An SADF spokesman said the mere threat of refusing to do national service did not constitute an offence.

"It is an offence only once the individual does not report for his national service and a court decides that he is guilty."

The End Conscription Campaign says it could not support the rightwing students at Tuk, but that their plans did show the impracticalities of maintaining conscription.

"We predicted this sort of response but it has happened a little sooner than we expected. Sort of pre-post-apartheid, if you will," said ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers.

"We find it ironic, but it shows what a problem there will be in maintaining conscription and this just proves our point."

"However, we could not support the students by virtue of the politics of their move."

The article said the ECC's goal was to break the security forces so that a "more complete onslaught" could be launched against the government of the day - Sowetan Correspondent.
Defence cutbacks hit Grintek's GEL

DEFENCE cutbacks and restructuring costs knocked the respective results of Grintek's operating divisions, Grintek Electronics Limited (GEL) and listed Silet.

Chairman Jack Saulie said in his annual review: "Adverse general business conditions, compounded by unforeseen additional reduction in defence spending, resulted in a disappointing financial performance by GEL."

GEL, the leading supplier of radio equipment to Armexor, underestimated the extent of defence cutbacks, the year started with indications that major orders would continue. The firm limited its drop in turnover to 2% by broadening its non-military business, but margins suffered.

This year's results disclosed the group's turnover for the first time — R135m compared with 1991's R137m.

Pre-tax profit fell 47% to R18m (R34m). The unlisted subsidiaries' earnings were 37.5c (7.5c) a share and dividends 15.3c (20c) a share.

Progress was made in developing new electronics markets outside the defence industry and significant orders were received from Transnet (Transnet's communication division) for radio trunking systems and from the SABC for FM radio antennae.

"Since it anticipates more intense competition from foreign companies, it has intensified its efforts to identify and form alliances with suitable overseas partners and principals," Saulie said.

Silet, the local representative of several leading international computer brands including Hewlett-Packard and Amdahl, closed a number of under-performing companies and divisions which resulted in an extraordinary loss of R24m, of which R14.5m was attributable to Grintek. Silet's turnover increased 12% to R652m (R738m), but lower margins and rationalisation costs resulted in earnings falling 34% to 69.1c (91.4c) a share, on which dividends of 30c (26c) a share were paid.

Despite the disappointing results, the firm's liquidity remained healthy with its gearing dropping to 13.2% from 20.8%.

Silet contributed 74% of Grintek's R11bn turnover. The group's earnings were 14.5c (24.7c) a share and dividends 5.4c (7.6c) a share.

The share's net asset value dropped 7% to 79.2c (85.3c) as a result of the rationalisation of Silet.

Saulie forecast Grintek would improve earnings this year as a result of the reorganisation of its subsidiaries.
Chilling account of death squad saga

IN THE HEART OF THE WIRE

by William Shawcross

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Israeli link
to Armscor
missile
programme

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Israel has been drawn into the Armscor missile proliferation controversy which caused the Bush administration to impose new sanctions on South Africa earlier this month.

The Washington Post reports US intelligence agencies are confident that Israel passed on advanced missile components to Armscor — the sort of proliferation which, under US law, would enable the administration to impose the same sanctions against Israel it imposed on South Africa.

But Israel will escape sanctions because the administration believes any other course would threaten the US and Soviet-sponsored Middle East peace conference scheduled to begin in Madrid on Wednesday.

There is also concern that US-Israeli relations, already under strain because of President Bush's decision to suspend $10 billion (about R28 billion) in loans to Israel, might worsen if sanctions were imposed.

The administration believes that Israel's agreement last month to adhere to the Convention for the Limitation of the Spread of Missile Technology — a set of guidelines adopted by the US and six other industrialised Western nations in 1987 — also diminishes the need for punitive measures.

Today an Armscor spokesman refused to comment on the report "It is Armscor's policy not to comment on the international sale and procurement of arms," he said.

The Washington Post said intelligence agencies have established that South Africa is involved in the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons.

The paper said satellite photographs and analysis of "rocket plumes" from South African missile testing sites on the Cape south coast had shown striking similarities between South African and Israeli weapons systems.
Israel escapes US sanctions in Armscor deals

HUGH ROBERTON
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Israel has been drawn into the Armscor missile controversy.

The Bush administration imposed sanctions on South Africa earlier this month in protest at the proliferation of missiles and missile technology by Armscor.

According to the Washington Post, United States intelligence agencies have learned that Israel passed advanced missile components to Armscor.

Under US law this sort of proliferation would enable the administration to impose the same sort of sanctions against Israel which it imposed on South Africa.

But Israel will escape sanctions because the administration believes that any other course would threaten the US and Soviet-sponsored Middle East peace conference scheduled to begin in Madrid this week.

The administration believes that Israel's agreement last month to adhere to the Convention for the Limitation of the Spread of Missile Technology — a set of guidelines adopted by the US and six other industrialised Western nations in 1987 — also diminishes the need for punitive measures.

It is understood that the US has informed Israel of its strong disapproval of the exchange of missile components with South Africa.

But the sanctions imposed against South Africa, although linked to the supply of components from Israel, is believed to involve further proliferation by South Africa to third countries.

While the US sanctions imposed on Pretoria are limited to a two-year ban on US dealings with any Armscor company or subsidiary — a ban largely duplicated by the international arms embargo — they were intended as a political signal to South Africa of grave disapproval.

According to the Washington Post, the US intelligence agencies have established that South Africa is involved in the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons.

The newspaper quotes a special agent of the US customs service, Mr Lawrence O'Donnell, as having reported that the South African missile development required advanced technology from the US.

The newspaper said that US satellite photographs and analyses of "rocket plumes" from South Africa missile testing sites on the Cape south coast revealed striking similarities between South African and Israeli weapons systems.

They gave the first clue of complicity between South Africa and Israel and the supply of US components by Israel to South Africa.

Sapa-Reuters reports from Washington that US Secretary of State James Baker insisted yesterday that the US had not broken the law by failing to sanction Israel.
Probe into SA arms scandal continues

LONDON — Northern Ireland is continuing investigations into allegations that SA helped supply automatic weapons to Protestant terrorists in exchange for stolen British missile technology.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) yesterday dismissed the fears of opposition MPs that the "Probe Pipe Missile" scandal was being whitewashed.

An RUC spokeswoman said a meticulous investigation was under way into the activities of three Protestant extremists given suspended prison sentences and released in Paris on Monday for their part in a plot to supply missile technology to SA.

She could not comment on rumours that the three may flee to SA to avoid possible serious charges in Britain.

In Northern Ireland yesterday a spokesman for MP John Hume, leader of the main opposition group the Social and Democratic Labour Party (SDLP), said it was "imperative" to uncover any evidence of SA links to terrorist groups.

The spokesman said "the exact role in something that may have brought more bloodshed to Northern Ireland must be fully established and the full force of the law applied."

The three men are Noel Little, 41, Samuel Quinn, 43, and James King, 52.

They were convicted of arms trafficking and associating with criminals involved in terrorism.
Is this man fit to guard the environment?

General Magnus Malan assumed responsibility for protecting the country's limited water and forestry reserves from October 1. However, as the former Minister of Defence, Malan has not exactly endeared himself to the country's conservationists.

DAVE LEWIS reports on the SADF's environmental record:

for years, it was only in September 1987 that they were finally confirmed when a truckload of almost 1000 tusks was intercepted by South African authorities — the world's biggest illegal shipment.

Two months later official secrecy was broken by a retired SADF colonel, Jan Brebenschek, who told the Sunday Times: "Elephants were fenced in areas so as not to cause the burning of rice from AK-47 rifles and machine guns. They shot every elephant, all the bulls, cows and calves — showing no mercy in a campaign of extermination never seen before in Africa."

Breyenschek's statement, furthermore, that "almost an entire way of moving the ivory out of Angola without the assistance of the SADF."

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo's ivory trading

Documents captured from Renamo in April this year showed the movement's intention to indulge in ivory smuggling due to financial problems. "I would like to know the price of every kilogram," the report read. "No community is 100% safe from the traffic in ivory."

According to Mozambique's chief wildlife officer, Robert Zitho, the country's elephant population fell from about 55,000 in 1979 to no more than 2500 in 1987 and may be half of that today.

The Worldwatch report on Apartad's Environmental Toll, also made mention of a former Renamo leader's testimony that South African aircraft had flown into Renamo bases with loads of ivory and subsequently left loaded with ivory.

Deforestation

Refuges from the conflict in southern Mozambique in the 1980s have deforested a "floodwood ring" 55km wide around Maputo. The national parks have been used as base camps by Renamo.

NAMIBIA

Deforestation has occurred in northern Namibia. Large tracts of forest and vegetation were cleared by the SADF to clear the way for military activities. According to the Namibian government, deforestation is a "temporary effect" caused by the SADF as a result of military activities. The Namibian Department of Wildlife and Tourism commented that the country's environment is not affected by the military activities as they are conducted in remote areas.

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CONSERVATIONISTS LOCK HORNS WITH ARMSCOR AND THE SADF

By Bronwyn Davids

PHITT-swoosh-boom sounds shattered the morning air as the defence force bombarded the Rooiberg veld with mortars and rockets during a mock battle.

Rooiberg in the Knorsvlakte is an arid, inhospitable region stretching from Varnhynsdorp in the south to Rietfontein in the north, some 373km from Cape Town. It is an environmentally sensitive area and rich in many varieties of succulents which thrive in extremely dry conditions. This is where the 2 South African Cape Corps battalion trains for four months of the year, using heavy artillery.

According to the SADF, Rooiberg is "not so sensitive" as a matter of course, impact studies on the environment had been done before the SADF moved in.

"The SADF considers itself as the environmental trustee for the land under its control. Sound environmental management is valued highly," according to an SADF statement.

A Cape Provincial Administration nature conservationist, Mr Kobus Krizinger, who is based at Varnhynsdorp, said the SADF had been asked to shoot only at a stretch of some 4.5km, which were once an old gypsium mine.

"We asked them not to use heavy vehicles or shoot at the kopjes which are covered with rare succulents plants, endemic to the area," said Krizinger.

Visible tortoises, lizards, rabbits and small buck species still roam the quartz outcrops unique to the Knorsvlakte before the mock battle recently.

ON THE MARCH: Members of the Cape Corps manganese venture into the rooftop.
Atlas' R12m retrenchments

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation has set aside more than R12 million to cover the costs of possible legal actions brought against it by retrenched employees. Atlas sources claimed yesterday Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren announced a month ago that 5 000 employees would be axed from the corporation and its subsidiaries by early next year.
Atlas 'sets aside R12m' for legal battle

ARMSCOR subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation had set aside more than R12m to cover the costs of possible legal actions brought by retrenched employees. Atlas sources claimed yesterday that Armscor has denied this.

Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren announced a month ago that 6 000 employees would be axed from the corporation and its subsidiaries by early next year.

The 6 000 workers at Atlas Aircraft Corporation were told that at least 1 300 would be retrenched, mostly by month-end.

The sources said management yesterday received the names of workers to be retrenched. Letters of notice would be given to those staff tomorrow morning.

One source said retrenched staff would have to leave immediately and would be given their severance pay on November 29.

A second source said staff were informed that some of those retrenched would be able to return to work on a R50-a-day contract basis, but without pension or medical benefits. Sources said at least one person had been recruited to fill a management post, while two women had been employed in other positions.

An Armscor spokesman denied Atlas had set aside R12m to cover legal costs but confirmed that Atlas staff would be told tomorrow who would be retrenched.

Atlas and other Armscor subsidiaries would continue to use contract workers to complete work in the pipeline. These workers would be paid market-related rates.

In Atlas's case an outplacement and after-care office had been established and would remain in operation as long as necessary. Staff at this office would continue to seek alternative employment for those retrenched, he said.

A meeting between Atlas, social workers, community and church leaders would be held today to discuss the complete retrenchment programme.
Defence code still awaited

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A code of conduct for the SA Defence Force has still not been agreed on — more than six weeks after such a code was mandated in the National Peace Accord.

Defence Ministry spokesman Mr Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday that the contents of the code were still being negotiated, adding that he was hopeful the process would be completed within weeks.

“There is an eagerness (to get the code completed),” he said. ANC spokesman Ms Gill Marcus said the ball was in the government’s court, as her organisation had submitted proposals for a code of conduct to them and was awaiting their response.

Earlier this month, reports said Ms Marcus had acknowledged that drawing up a code of conduct for the military would be complicated by the alleged existence of hit squads within the SADF.

The National Peace Accord signed on September 14 included the need for a code of conduct for the SADF.

Members of the SA Police began signing a police code of conduct last week. According to police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Bruce, the police code of conduct will be signed by every member of the force.

Mr Van der Westhuizen said it had not been decided whether the SA Defence Force’s code of conduct would be signed by all its members.
Soldiers to patrol E Rand troublespots

By Helen Grange
 Pretoria Bureau

Scores of soldiers will begin patrolling "troublespots" on the East Rand this Christmas in the first anti-vio-

lence military operation on such a large scale on the Wit-
watersrand.

According to Colonel Koos Laubscher of Group 41 based in Ger-
miston, national servicemen from six East Rand Commando units have been called up for De-

cember 1.

They will patrol white as well as black residential areas in an effort to combat crime and vio-

lence, which is expected to escalate over the Christmas period.

This follows the success of the deployment of members of the Rietfon-

tem Commando from May in the Bedfordview and Edenvale area -

where the crime rate dropped by 25 to 30 per-
cent as a result, Colonel Laubscher said.

Members of the Albert-
ton, Germiston, Kempton

Park, Atlas, Rietfontein and

Modderfontein commandos have been called up for 60 days.

They will patrol shopping centres, railway

stations, taxi ranks, fac-

tories, mining hostel

complexes and other ex-

pected troublespots.

National key points in

the various East Rand
towns would also be

scanned on a 24-hour

basis, Colonel Laubscher

said.

"It is a pro-active

measure, not reactive.

We will be protecting

everyone, black and

white, from violence and

crime in the area," he

said.

Asked whether he ex-

pected a degree of non-

attendance at the call-

up, Colonel Laubscher

said this problem was

widespread.

"But in this case, it

will involve national ser-

civemen working to pro-

tect the areas they live

in. That makes a big dif-

ference," he said.

Failing to respond to

call-up instructions has

become an increasing

problem for the SA De-
fence Force, according
to SADF spokesmen.

An SADF statement

said the July 1991 report-
ing percentage was

94.4 percent of the previ-

ous August 1990 intake.

A spokesman said ac-
tual figures could not be

released.

Chief of the SADF

General Kat Liebenberg

said at a press briefing

recently that the grow-

ning non-attendance of

camps was largely the

result of the economic

situation.

Rationalisation meant

many people were afraid

of losing their jobs and

were therefore applying

more frequently to the

Exemption Board for de-

ferment.

About 10 percent more

deferrals were granted

in July compared to Jan-

uary this year, he said.

General Liebenberg

added, however, that

failure to attend camps
did not occur with every

unit, and he had been

told of turnouts above

90 percent in some cases.

The latest unit known
to be affected by sub-

stantial non-attendance

is the Pretoria Highland-

ers Citizen Force unit.

It is reported that only

about half of the mem-

bers called up reported

duty.
US to charge Armscor with arms smuggling

The Weekly Mail, 1-11-91

Amid reports of weapons deals with South Africa, Armscor may now be up against charges in Washington by Gavin Evans and Eddie Koch

involved in an offer from South Africa to sell enriched uranium to an unnamed Middle Eastern nation, according to evidence given to a US Senate sub-committee on October 13. A US investigator in the case, James Dougherty, told a Senate sub-committee hearing the country involved was "either Iraq or Iran." He said the deal fell through.

The attempted $10-million transaction — involving 2,000 tons of South African enriched uranium — is reported to have taken place in December 1983.

Bibesis, a major client of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), was also involved with illegal arms sales to Central American governments, money laundering and the smuggling of millions of dollars of coffee into the US, Dougherty said.

Further testimony was given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 1 by Washington attorney Jack Blum, who said Bibesis was a "close colleague" of BCCI's.

He cited a letter sent to Bibesis by George Perotus discussing the delivery of the uranium, and said the arms dealer had also sold South African weapons to Jordan in the 1970s.

Earlier last month a report in the British Financial Times quoted a South African embassy spokesman in Washington as saying that Pretoria may have supplied technology that helped Iraq develop nuclear weapons projects. Following investigations by United Nations inspectors about possible South African involvement in assistance to Iraq, the embassy spokesman was quoted as saying that Pretoria may have assisted Iraq's nuclear program.

To the best of my knowledge, we do not now supply Iraq with nuclear technology and have not for at least the past year. It may be that we supplied Iraq with nuclear technology in the past," he was quoted as saying.

The report also quoted US law enforcement officials as saying they had "good reason to believe" that some US ballistic missile equipment, shipped illegally to South Africa between 1984 and 1988, was sent to Iraq.

The US government this week confirmed the involvement of Israel in shipping ballistic missile components to South Africa.

In the mid-1980s the Central Intelligence Agency collected evidence of Israeli-South African collaboration in missile tests at Armscor's Overberg Range near Amrotho.

In a recent Florida trial, in which a US woman was convicted of illegally transferring electronic equipment for ballistic missiles to South Africa, US Customs Service special agent Lawrence O'Donnell said he was "aware of projects underway in South Africa relating to the development of guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons."

These disclosures prompted the Bush administration to slap fresh arms sanctions on South Africa.

Administration officials have confirmed the Israeli involvement in the illegal ballistic missile technology transfer to South Africa, but denied that the decision not to implement similar sanctions against Israel was tied to this week's Middle East Peace conference in Madrid.

PROSECUTORS in the United States are preparing to charge Armscor, South Africa's embattled arms manufacturer company, for smuggling out sensitive US military technology in breach of the arms embargo.

The news — which hit Armscor hard on the heels of fresh reports this week about the company's shady arms deals with Iraq, Iran and right-wing Irish extremists — is bound to have a serious impact on the ailing arms company.

The revelations, which come at a time when Armscor is struggling to contain the fallout from massive defence job and budget cuts and tough sanctions slapped on it by the US government, stem from a series of arms embargo trials and new evidence provided to the US congress.

The Wall Street Journal this week quoted federal prosecutors in the US as saying that export-violation charges are likely to be filed against Armscor because of extensive evidence that the corporation helped smuggle missile parts, gyroscopes and other military hardware into the country in violation of the arms embargo against South Africa.

The evidence stems from an investigation into an international arms-smuggling and financial fraud case involving a network that spread from the US via Chile and South Africa into countries like Iraq, Pakistan and Israel.

The probe has uncovered evidence which shows that South Africa exported sophisticated military technology to Iraq which was later used in the Gulf War.

Paul Jacobs, a representative for the South African embassy in Washington, said he had no knowledge of the charges being formulated against the parastatal weapons company.

New revelations about covert arms deals involving Armscor include:

♦ Jordanian arms dealer Munther Ismail Bibesis, linked to a bank at the centre of the world's biggest-ever financial scam, was the middle-man

♦ Bibesis, a major client of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), was also involved with illegal arms sales to Central American governments, money laundering and the smuggling of millions of dollars of coffee into the US, Dougherty said.

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AWB fury over gun control

NEW legislation limiting the number of firearms one person is allowed to own will result in "the most serious resistance ever," from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewegung.

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche issued this warning in Pretoria yesterday.

The proposed legislation has become a rallying point for rightwing groups, which will hold a protest meeting and march in Pretoria on Saturday.

For the first time, both rightwing political parties—the Conservative Party and the Heerstige Nasionale Party—will appear together with the AWB and the conservative Mine Workers' Union.

Terre'Blanche said the proposed legislation would penalise "law-abiding citizens" who would not be able to defend themselves against AK-47 attacks by terrorists.

He said the Government had capitulated to an African National Congress demand that whites be disarmed. The ANC, however, had refused to hand in its arms.

"The circumstances in South Africa make it impossible for a man to own only one gun," he said.

While Saturday's protest would focus on the firearm issue, further action, by rightwing groups against other issues would follow.

The Government's multiparty conference would be the first target, Terre'Blanche said.
SA image hurt by arms scam

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — A grand jury in Philadelphia has accused three South African companies, one of them Armscor, and seven South Africans of illegally shipping US military equipment to Iraq that enabled forces there to fire on US troops during the Gulf war.

The series of indictments are considered certain to seriously harm South Africa’s newfound political esteem in the United States.

The three South African companies named in the 67 counts are Armscor, Kentron Pty Ltd and Fuchs Electronics.

They are alleged to have conspired to smuggle the technology and military material to Iraq through South Africa.

The indictments were disclosed by US attorney Michael Baysone and FBI special agent Wayne Gilbert after a three-year investigation.

The seven Africans named in the indictments are all connected to Armscor.

They are Wilham Randy Metierlancamp, Vern Davis, Brian Scott (also known as Graham Craughness), Bert Quinn, Jan Lombard, Jaco Bredig and Gerrit (Boll) Pretorius.
US prosecutors to
indict Armscor

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors are preparing the first criminal charges accusing Armscor of smuggling sensitive US military technology to SA, say law enforcement officials.

The Wall Street Journal reported yesterday that in addition to Armscor, these officials say the US attorney's office in Philadelphia intends to seek a pair of indictments naming a host of individuals and smaller companies in a case involving illegal export of missile parts, gyroscopes and other military hardware for SA.

Prosecutors have targeted James Guern, the disgraced founder of a former Pennsylvania-based global defence conglomerate, and a number of his associates. Investigators, says one source, also intend to seek charges against an SA businessman who served as an important link between the military and Armscor during the 1980s.

The climax of the three-year probe by the US Justice Department, customs service and Pentagon criminal investigators, is expected to be the filing of export-violation charges against Armscor. Only a last-minute change of heart by prosecutors or the grand jury could change those plans, says one official involved.

Believed to be among the most sweeping international arms-smuggling and financial fraud inquiries in years, investigators in the US and elsewhere are still trying to unravel what they contend is a network of front companies, 39 bank accounts and fraudulent profit reports used to create more than $1bn in fake defence contracts.

The alleged scheme was masterminded by Guern, almost destroyed Ferranti International plc, one of Britain's most respected defence firms, in the late 1980s.

Law enforcement officials also say that they have targeted more than 20 companies and individuals as potential defendants in the case, including R Clyde Ivy, one of Guern's former confidantes Ivy, according to persons familiar with the investigation, at one point served on Guern's payroll while working for a missile-making subsidiary of Armscor.

In a telephone interview from his Lancaster, Pennsylvania, home, Ivy denied that he engaged in illegal conduct. He said during the 1980s he was regularly debriefed by the CIA on matters related to SA's military.

In addition, Ivy said that it was his understanding that shipments of sensitive equipment were made by a Guern-connected company, Gamma Systems, to SA.

One aspect of the broad-ranging investigation involved certain SA weapons Iraq acquired and then used during the Gulf war.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that an Armscor spokesman says it is not corporate policy to comment on the procurement or sale of arms. A Defence Ministry spokesman also declined to comment on the US developments — AP-DJ

Brokers ordered to pay back funds

A BROKERAGE firm which takes deposits from the public for investment purposes has been ordered by the Reserve Bank to return all money obtained or risk a winding-up order by the courts.

The firm, Selected Portfolio Brokers (SPB), a Parktown-based company made headlines last year when police were called in to investigate irregularities in a collapsible wheelbarrow venture it was promoting.

A Reserve Bank statement said yesterday that SPB had been found to be in contravention of the Deposits-Taking Institutions (DTI) Act after an investigation undertaken in terms of the SA Reserve Bank Act.

Following the inspection, SPB was directed to repay investors all monies so obtained, including any interest or other amounts owing.

The statement said that June Schultz of chartered accountants Deloitte Fairth Goldby had been appointed to manage and control the repayment of the money.

Her work would also include further investigation into the affairs of the company to establish "the true amount of money unlawfully obtained as well as the identities of all persons from whom such money was so obtained."

In the event of the company being unable to fully comply with the repayment requirements, the DTI registrar was empowered to apply to the court for the winding up of SPB.

Approached for comment, Schultz said she was still carrying out an audit and was not yet able to establish the amount that had to be repaid.

SPB officials were unavailable for comment.

ROBERT GENTLE
It's true. SA, Israel exploded the bomb

FRESH evidence of South African-Israeli collaboration in testing nuclear bombs has emerged from a new book published in the United States this week.

Author of the book is the respected investigative journalist and Pulitzer Prize-winner Seymour Hersh.

In The Samson Option, to be released in South Africa later this month, Hersh writes that former Israeli government officials confirmed that on September 22 1979 the Israeli and South African defence forces were involved in neutron bomb tests in the South Indian Ocean.

After the event, the Carter administration and US intelligence sources said the flash had been recorded by the VELA nuclear detection satellite, but were unwilling to produce conclusive evidence that this was a joint Israeli-South African nuclear test.

"The Israeli sources also said the event captured by the VELA satellite was not the first but the third test of a nuclear device over the Indian Ocean. At least two Israeli Navy ships had sailed to the site in advance, along with a contingent of Israeli military men and nuclear experts — along with the South African Navy — was observing the tests.

He says the event was estimated to have taken place off the coast of Prince Edward Island, about 2,500km southeast of Cape Town, halfway to Antarctica.

Hersh writes that the scientific evidence that the sighting was a nuclear explosion, carried out by Israel and South Africa, created a dilemma for the Carter administration.

"Carter had draped himself in the flag of non-proliferation, and if he did not get tough with the two pariah nations, he would be criticized for hypocrisy. If he did, he risked souring the relationship with the US, or being seen as soft on those defying nuclear non-proliferation agreements.

They therefore ignored the fact the South African and Israeli frigates had been tracked by the National Security Agency and other elements of the US intelligence community to the site of the explosion.

Hersh cites interviews with members of the US government's Nuclear Intelligence Panel, who said a "low-yield nuclear weapon most certainly had been detonated on September 22."

One panel member, Louis Rossetti, told Hersh the test had taken place on a barge, or on one of the islands in the South Indian Ocean archipelago.

There was widespread knowledge of the test in Israel. In 1977, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent new defence minister Ezer Weizman to South Africa. Weizman returned and said: "We've promised these guys nuclear warheads," Hersh quotes former Israeli intelligence official Ari Ben-Menashe as saying.

The result was an agreement calling for the sale to South Africa of technology and equipment needed for the manufacture of low-yield 175mm and 305mm nuclear artillery shells, and later the Indian Ocean test.

On September 25 1979, three days after the Indian Ocean explosion, Prime Minister PW Botha told the Cape National Party Congress that South Africa had and could produce sufficient arms to counter terrorism.

"If there are people who are thinking of doing something else, I suggest they think twice about it. They might find out we have military weapons they do not know about."
Rightwing fugitive asked ANC for aid

JUST before he jumped bail this week, right-wing murder accused Adrian Maritz tried to persuade the African National Congress to spirit him out of the country in exchange for information he claimed could bring down the government.

In an interview shortly before his arrest, Maritz told The Weekly Mail he had access to information which would make the Inkatha scandal "look like a non-event" - and that he was hoping to sell the ANC on the idea that they arrange safe passage for him in exchange.

The ANC, however, refused to take the bait. There were meetings with Maritz, but he mustered on first being flown out of the country before handing over any information, an ANC source said this week.

Aiding Maritz and Martin's escape was "out of the question" for the organisation. Instead, the ANC tried unsuccessfully to persuade President PW de Klerk to grant the men amnesty, so they could release the information they claimed to have - especially concerning their claims that they were National Intelligence Service operatives acting under orders.

Whether Maritz's attempt to do a deal with the ANC was a desperate last pitch or whether he is genuinely in possession of potentially explosive information is unclear.

In the tiny flat he occupied with his wife Karen and step-daughter Toni (13), Maritz showed The Weekly Mail a variety of documents, including:

- A shopping list for illegal arms deals he was involved in and a contract purporting to cover the sale of a number of Northrop FSE fighter planes to the Republic of Taiwan.

- What he claimed were telefaxed "shopping lists" for illegal arms deals he was involved in and a contract purporting to cover the sale of a number of Northrop FSE fighter planes to the Republic of Taiwan.

- A list of names and ranks of security force officers involved in the transaction.

- A South African government document still providing Mozambique's rebel group, Renamo, with logistical and military support that arms were flown via Swaziland to an island off Mozambique, from where they were ferried to the mainland by high-powered speedboat.

- A list of registered numbers of aircraft involved.

- A list of registered numbers of aircraft involved.

- A list of registered numbers of aircraft involved.

- A list of registered numbers of aircraft involved.

Maritz did make a statement to police while in custody, which he claims is false.

He believed their trial - to have started on Monday, but now postponed to January 27 - would have been conducted in camera, and that its outcome was a fast accomplice "We have already been sentenced," he said.

Maritz and Martin last reported to police in terms of their bail conditions last Tuesday and Wednesday and were next heard of when Maritz's wife Karen, who holds a British passport, telephoned a Sunday newspaper claiming the men were safe in the United Kingdom.

Police are now searching countrywide for the two fugitives, indicating they might not have left the country. Perhaps they have found the help they sought. Maritz boasted about the right-wing penetration of the country's security forces, saying "Trying to root the right-wing out of the SAP and the SADF is like trying to take salt out of stew."

Fearful his Pretoria flat would be raided by security police, Maritz said he had deposited his most sensitive documents with Pretoria advocate Freddie Klein - the man appointed to defend him pro deo in his murder trial.

He claimed Klein's office had subsequently been broken into and his case file tampered with, but that the documents had not been discovered. This week Klein would neither confirm nor deny the incident.

Maritz told how his computer, confiscated by security police when he was first arrested in November last year, was allegedly deliberately damaged while in the hands of the police. Both Maritz and Martin are skilled computer-systems analysts. The company they ran as partners installed computer networks for a range of companies, government agencies and anti-apartheid organisations.

He maintained that he was recruited by NIS in 1985 and was initially involved in information gathering - using his knowledge of computers - as well as arms deals, in which he claimed to later specialise.

Towards the end of 1989, he was given "a firm brief involving Maputo - not guns, but computers". It is known that he installed computers at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University.

"I had to get into systems, find out what their computers knew about ours, spread disinformation and get names and addresses," he said. He carried out this task from Swaziland.

At the end of 1990 his brief changed - he was now to take part in a campaign to destabilise "black groups".

This involved drawing up pamphlets geared to foment friction between the ANC and Inkatha which were then distributed by police in Reef townships.

Maritz claimed that Martin acted as an NIS mole in the Durban computer company, PC Plus, where Nick Cruse was killed by a parcel bomb on October 20 last year.

Initially, Martin and Maritz thought their arrest, along with co-accused Loed van Schalkwyk - whom Maritz referred to despicably as "just a mule" - was just "a token, to draw the fire at first". Then when we didn't get indemnity, we realised we were going to be buried because we knew too much.

He showed a sworn statement he made at the Akasia police station saying he feared he would be forced to make a false confession and that if so he would use a false signature to distinguish it. An example of the false signature he planned to use appears on the affidavit, alongside his usual signature.

Maritz also claimed the South African government was still providing Mozambique's rebel group, Renamo, with logistical and military support that arms were flown via Swaziland to an island off Mozambique, from where they were ferried to the mainland by high-powered speedboat. He said he could provide the registration number of the aircraft involved.
Weapons case can damage SA’s new esteem in the US

By Ramsey Mline
Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In a series of indictments certain to cause serious harm to South Africa’s new-found political esteem here, a grand jury in Philadelphia has accused three South African companies, one of them Armscor, seven individual South Africans and 10 Americans of illegally shipping US military equipment that ended up in Iraq and enabled Iraq long-range 155 mm artillery to shell US troops in the Gulf War.

The three companies named in the 67-count indictments are Armscor, Kentron (Pty) Ltd and Fuchs Electronics, all of which are alleged to have conspired to smuggle the technology and military material to Iraq through South Africa.

The indictments were disclosed yesterday after a three-year investigation.

They allege the seven South Africans and three South African companies were part of a complicated international scheme to inflate the worth of a Pennsylvania defence contractor and the laundering of $700 million (about R2 billion) through various bank accounts.

In Washington, FBI Director William Sessions described the indictments as the second major blow this week “against those who would knowingly put our troops at risk.”

He added: “This case is particularly disturbing because these arms were used against our own troops as they fought valiantly to free Kuwait.”

In an earlier indictment this week, 10 people, including a retired US Army general, were accused of conspiring to defraud the US Defence Department and knowingly manufacturing defective munitions.

Mastermind behind the scheme, say prosecutors, was American James Guern (61) through his company International Signal and Control Group (ISC).

He has been charged separately with fraudulently inflating the value of ISC before selling it to Ferranti, Britain’s giant defence contractor, for around R2 billion in 1987.

The fraud almost brought Ferranti to its knees. Two years after buying ISC, the British firm was forced to write off R1 billion from the deal.
NIS denies spying on CP

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) emphatically denied in a statement yesterday that it had launched any projects against any political party. Allegations were levelled by the Conservatives that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman said the service did not involve itself with party politics but only with bona-fide security-related matters. The NIS conducted intelligence work under the Security Information and the State Security Council Act — Sapa.
Hint that state security is threatened

FW admits: NIS is spying on CP

By ALAN DUNN and STAFF REPORTERS

PRETORIA — President de Klerk has admitted that National Intelligence Service agents are monitoring certain Conservative Party activities, which suggests that they may be officially viewed as a threat to the state.

In a startling response to CP claims that the NIS is spying on it, Mr de Klerk said yesterday that the service concerned itself with any instance, including CP activities, "which endangered the safety of the state.

But he emphatically denied that it would do so for party-political ends: "It has got nothing to do with usual party politics," he said, noting that intelligence was gathered because of proven or suspected threats to the state.

Mr de Klerk's admission directly contradicts a denial by the NIS on Thursday that it was involved in projects launched against any political party.

The NIS issued the statement specifically in answer to CP charges that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman for the service said: "In no manner can the normal working operation (covert tapping) of the service be equated with projects or be grouped with them. Likewise, there is no question of any projects being launched against any political party.

According to the CP national secretary, Mr de Klerk's startling admission meant he had lied to the country during the b'kathagen scandal when he said there was no covert monitoring of political parties.

By-election

Mr de Klerk was speaking at a lunch-time political meeting in Welkom in support of Mr Jack Kloppe, the National Party candidate for the Witwatersrand by-election, set for November 23.

He was reacting in a carefully worded speech to charges by the CP's deputy leader, Dr Poul Hartzenberg, who has claimed that the NIS is using sophisticated bug-ging devices to spy on the CP.
Arms fraud: assets of SA firms at risk

Armscor, two other South African companies, seven alleged South African defendants, and 10 Americans were this week accused in two indictments of a complex fraud and money laundering scheme. HUGH ROBERTSON reports.

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned that it will employ the full force of its laws and influence around the world to seize those assets of South African individuals and companies which can be linked to the billion-dollar fraud indictment lodged this week against Armscor, two other South African companies and seven alleged South African arms dealers.

The warning, by US Attorney Michael Baylson, was followed by a lengthy statement from the US Justice Department which disclosed that, if the South African defendants in the case were convicted, they could face fines totalling almost $100 million ($230 million) and that some of the individuals mentioned could be sentenced to 235 years in jail.

While the South African defendants are unlikely to face trial — there is no extradition treaty between the US and South Africa — whatever assets they may have outside South Africa could be at risk for years to come. Individual defendants may also risk arrest if they venture outside the country.

The South African defendants, and 10 American defendants, were accused in two indictments this week of a complex fraud and money laundering scheme that involved $1 billion ($2.3 billion) in false contracts, the laundering of $70 million ($2 billion) and the smuggling of weapons, munitions, restricted commodities and technology to South Africa and Iraq.

Forfeiture

Mr Baylson said the US was seeking real estate valued in excess of $1.5 million ($4.2 billion), 72 bank accounts, including money held in South Africa and the Channel Islands, and certain other unspecified assets.

"Under federal money laundering statutes, the US government is entitled to forfeiture of assets, in whatever form, and wherever located, which derive from money laundering activities," Mr Baylson said.

This week's indictments named three South African companies and seven individual South Africans as defendants, and the Justice Department's statement listed the maximum penalties which they could face if convicted. They were:

- The Experimental Corporation of South Africa Limited (a fine of $11.5 million — $22 million).
- Kenton (Pty) Limited (a fine of $3.5 million — $9.6 million).
- Fuchs Electronics (Pty) Limited (a fine of $21.5 million — $66 million).
- William Randh Metlerkamp (five years' imprisonment and a fine of $250,000 — $700,000).
- Varn David (15 years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.25 million — $3.5 million).
- Brian Scott, also known as Graham Crouchness (125 years' imprisonment and a fine of $12.25 million — $35 million).
- Bert Quinn (15 years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.25 million — $3.5 million).
- Johan Lombard (18 years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.25 million — $3.5 million).
- Jaco Bredenk (235 years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.25 million — $3.5 million).
- Gerrit van Breden (235 years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.25 million — $3.5 million).
The ARMSCOR

Grand Jury indictment alleges joint
bid with US firm to sell laser bombs
to Saddam and missiles to China.

SECRET PARTNERSHIP OVER 10 YEARS

Amid charges of bribery and
neglect of CIA and US
intelligence, ARMSCOR
alleges joint venture.

INVENTORY

The Government's
inventory of
ICX.

Report by SIMON BARBER: WASHINGTON
Connection

Inquirer, would that be that "we believed we had US government approval -- we were contacted by various CIA agents". In response, Mr Goldman scoffed "The government is prepared to meet any defence raised."

Among the most astounding accusations in the indictment concerns the virtual co-development by ISC and Kentron of the Striker anti-tank missile.

Joint work on the weapon is said to have begun in 1980, the same year Kentron was awarded the national prize of Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa for developing the Valkauri 127mm artillery rocket.

In 1984, it is alleged, ISC helped Armcos to obtain a $300-million (R640-million) contract to sell Striker missiles and production facilities to China.

However, the system had bugs which had to be worked out before delivery to Beijing. To fix the problem, Armcos shipped various components to ISC in the US for testing. Because this contravened the arms embargo, the parts were routed through Italy and Belgium where they were claimed as the countries of origin.

In 1987, South African engineers travelled to Buffalo, New York, to participate in wind tunnel testing of the missile. The indictment does not state whether the contract was ever fulfilled.

In 1986, ISC allegedly contracted to sell China PF-1 proximity fuses which enable a shell or warhead to explode over its target and thus "maximise the kill ratio" -- and which the firm had been developing since 1982.

Smuggled

During pre-delivery testing, the fuses showed a tendency to detonate prematurely, so ISC turned to Fuchs Electronics for help -- and a 500 fuse casings were smuggled as "metal parts" to South Africa for modification and then smuggled back in working order.

Later, ISC and Fuchs allegedly planned to team up with Industrias Cardioam Limitada, the Chilean arms conglomerate, to produce and market PF-1s for the Eastern Bloc and Iraq.

Part of the plan called for ISC to supply Fuchs with up to 300,000 fuses for delivery to a Cardioam subsidiary which would then pass them on to Iraq. Fuchs was to pay ISC $33 million (R92-million) for the items, but only after it had itself been paid by the ultimate customer -- Saddam Hussein -- in crude oil.

The indictment leaves it unclear whether this transaction was ever completed. It states with more certainty that ISC sold Fuchs $4.4 million (R12.3-million) worth of fuse components between 1985 and 1989 "to assist Fuchs fulfill its production requirements with Iraq", which needed the devices for its South Africasupplied G-5 artillery.

What is unequivocal is that US-made parts turned up in G-5 shells American troops captured in Iraq.

Also identified in the indictment are a host of Armcos, Kentron and Fuchs front companies. These include Macnay, RJ International, Varitech Engineering, African Technical Services, Pacific Management Enterprises, Darlon, Fossway Engineering, Marnero Marketing, ESD and Swartho Products, an Armcos subsidiary in the Western Cape.

Though none have been charged, most are said to have helped conceal from US Customs the true nature of military-related shipments Armoscor and Fuchs were receiving from and sending to the US.

Mr Metelikamp is described in the indictment as an agent of Machay, RJ International, Marnero Marketing and Fossway engineering.

Of his six co-accused, Mr Johan Lombard, Mr Vern Davis and Mr Gerri "Bull" Pretorius are listed as agents of Armcos and Kentron. Mr Bert Quinn is identified as the manager of Kentron's initial guidance group.

Mr Brian Scott, alias Graham Craigness, is said to have been materials manager for Kentron and contracts manager for Tool Techniques. Mr Jaco Buschkes is listed as technical director of Fuchs.

Mr Metelikamp was not answering his telephone yesterday. Mr Lombard was said to be on leave in Kurnan and the remainder could not be traced.
Metelerkamp an old hand at being caught
IN FULL CRY... AWB supremo Eugene Terre Blanche, who urged followers to steal guns in the face of proposed new laws to limit private ownership

ET tells whites to defy arms curbs

AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche said yesterday he would order his followers "to steal weapons" if the government limited private ownership of firearms.

Guarded by members of his heavily armed black-uniformed Agala unit, Mr Terre Blanche rode on horseback in pouring rain from Pretoria's Church Square to Strijdom Square to hand a petition to the SAP's Brigadier Jan van de Wall against the proposed legislation.

Crowds of amused black and white residents - on their way home after a morning's shopping - watched as the procession moved down Church Street.

"Arm yourselves," Mr Terre Blanche told 1,000 uniformed members of his movement. "Spend your last pennies on guns to fight for your land."

He added that the Boers and his firearm were inseparable and said: "It was the duty of every white man who wanted to serve in Africa to be properly armed."

By DE WET POTGIETER
FOUR men overpowered two South African Defence Force guards at their Walmontshul unit at the weekend and stole their weapons, police said.

The four men confronted the guards on Sunday night with an R-4 rifle and a hand gun, according to police.

The four then assaulted the two servicemen, took R-4 rifles worth R5000 and fired five shots at the guards as they fled in a red Volkswagen Golf, police said. No one was injured.

No arrests have been made.
PF recruits to be tested for Aids

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force has introduced Aids testing of its Permanent Force recruits.

The medical screening by the SADF — briefly raised at a seminar by Mr Jurie Wessels, deputy director of the Life Offices Association of South Africa (Loasa) yesterday — was later confirmed by Brigadier Tristan Dippenaar, director of the SADF Medical Service in Pretoria.

The Loasa seminar highlighted the impact of the growing Aids pandemic on SA on the life assurance industry.

Brig Dippenaar confirmed that blood tests for the HIV virus formed part of a large battery of voluntary medical tests — but Aids testing was undertaken only by short-term and long-term Permanent Force recruits who wanted to become career soldiers.

Civilian applicants and national servicemen were not tested for Aids.

Brig Dippenaar said any PF recruits who tested HIV-positive were given counselling in the strictest confidentiality before they were referred to one of the nationwide AIDS training and counselling centres.

He said the SADF’s rigid medical criteria for prospective career soldiers could not be compared with the health requirements in civilian life.

He pointed out that any wounded HIV-infected soldiers could also infect other soldiers and medical personnel, and would be unable to donate blood during battlefield emergencies.
THE embattled Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) yesterday lost the first round in a new war building up in the Cape Supreme Court.

What is at stake for Armscor is its rocket fuel testing site in the heart of an internationally recognised Kogelberg Nature Reserve in the Cape Peninsula — valued at R41-million by Armscor and R10-million by its opponents.

The Rooi Ells Local Council is suing Somchem (Pty) Ltd (Armscor’s rocket fuel subsidiary), together with the Overberg Regional Services Council (ORSC) and the administrator of the Cape. If the Rooi Els council wins, Somchem will be forced to close its operations in the reserve, which have been key to the development of its ballistic missile capacity.

Mr Justice Harold Berman yesterday gave the reasons for his October 16 judgment, in which he ordered the ORSC to pay all the Rooi Ells Council’s costs on a punitive (attorney-client) scale from July 10, for unnecessary delays in furnishing a number of documents concerning Somchem’s occupation of the land.

Papers are currently being exchanged between the parties, but judgment is not expected until the middle of next year.

The council, which is being supported in its action by several surrounding local authorities and ratepayers’ associations, is claiming that the ORSC (and its predecessor) had no authority to lease the land (known as Portion 186) to Somchem, and is asking the court to review its decision in this regard.

What has prompted the residents to take the arms giant to court is the noise and air pollution they believe Somchem is responsible for.

The site is in a “floral kingdom” which is being submitted as Southern Africa’s first “biosphere reserve” — an area registered by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation because of its species diversity.

For years, residents have complained of frequent day and night explosions which are described as “shocking loud, even several kilometres away.”

On some occasions these “huge booms” have been followed by a “massive plume of white smoke rising nearly a kilometre up and leaving the smell of chlorine in the air”.

Until this case first came to court earlier this year, Somchem had retained total secrecy about its activities in the area. What is now acknowledged is that Somchem has two test ranges on Portion 186 — one involving the use of a large calibre howitzer for testing missile velocity, and the other used for testing rocket propellants.

This site is one of four involved in the production of ballistic missiles of various descriptions Armscor’s “thunk tank”, Houtweg, is based in nearby Grabow. Somchem’s head office and factory in Somerset West is used for the production of the rocket components, while the missile testing site is situated at the Overberg Test Range in the Dr Hoop Nature Reserve.

The Weekly Mail has documents showing that in the mid-1980s huge amounts of missile-related technology was imported from the United States, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands.

One document, dated March 28, 1984, and signed by Somchem official Johannes Stelmas Marais, details the import of two cases, weighing 149kg, containing “Oerlikon Pressure Test Barrels”, and “Parts of Military Projectors”, from Marchline Tool Works Oerlikon Behrle Ltd, of Zurich, Switzerland.

Another, dated September 12, 1983, involves the import of 165kg of “bomb calibrator and accessories” from the Parr Instrument Company, Moline, USA. Eight months later the same American company sold 7,5kg in replacement parts for the bomb calibrator. Other imports involved large quantities of chemicals believed to be used for missile technology from Shell and other US and European companies.

In 1989 the Rooi Ells Council was formed as a forum for homeowners’ complaints. Two factors brought matters to a head and led to the current legal action.

First, the Caledon Divisional Council (which had previously leased the 400ha land to Somchem for R25 a year) announced it had sold the plot to the company for R500. Then Somchem announced plans to expand its presence there (and indeed has started to build new factories on the plot since the matter went to court).

The Rooi Ells Council argues that one of the conditions set by the administrator in transferring the land to the Caledon Divisional Council (and subsequently the ORSC) was that there should be no building or sub-division on it. It was, in effect, held in trust for the local ratepayers as a water storage area.

In 1985 it was declared a mountain catchment area by the government, which meant that the Caledon Divisional Council was obliged to maintain it in a pristine state.

The Rooi Ells Council is arguing that the ORSC, in leasing the land to Somchem, did not apply its mind to these obligations, and therefore the lease is invalid. They are asking the court not only to order Somchem to leave the area, but also to restore it to its previous state.

Council fires first salvo at Armscor testing site

By GAVIN EVANS

For years an internationally recognised nature reserve in the Cape has been used as a missile testing site. Now the Rooi Ells Council is challenging the lease to Somchem, an Armscor subsidiary.
Major SA companies implicated

By PAUL STOBER and GAVIN EVANS

At least 61 South African and 38 overseas companies were involved in importing and exporting thousands of tons of arms for Armscor in the mid-1980s, official state documents in the hands of The Weekly Mail show.

The South African companies included seven Armscor affiliate companies and 55 private and public companies, including some major players in the South African economy. Among these are the following:

The Barlow Rand subsidiary, Sandek Autral, imported 12.3 metric tons of explosive-resistant aluminum steel from Germany for Armscor. Despite extensive attempts to contact Barlow Rand, the corporation did not respond to The Weekly Mail's calls.

• Shella South Africa imported 5.7 metric tons of Isopropyl Alcohol from The Netherlands for use by Somchem, the Armscor subsidiary which produces rockets, missiles and rocket fuel.

• Bayers South Africa imported 7.8 metric tons of cyclohexanone, also used in Armscor's Somchem missile company.

• Interstronic (Pty) Ltd, which has branches in Cape Town and Pretoria, imported spare parts of artillery and military projectors for Somchem.

• Protea Holding (Cape) brought in parts of “bomb calibeters” from the United States for the Armscor subsidiary.

• Numaord International, the company listed in several transactions — including the sale of missiles, bombs, torpedoes and grenades to Iraq — could not be traced by either The Weekly Mail or MacGregor's Who Owns Whom.

No evidence of the company's existence could be found, although a number of bills of entry for the export of South African goods give a Sunnyside, Pretoria, post office box address.

In several cases the carrier for the armaments was Rennes Shipping.

Other South African companies named in the documents are:


The following Armscor subsidiaries were involved: Atlas Aircraft Corporation, Eloptro, Kentron, Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors, Pretoria Metal Pressings, Somchem and Swartkoppo Products.

Foreign companies involved in exporting armaments, chemicals, equipment and technology to Armscor included the following:

HOW TONS OF ARMS GOT THROUGH THE SANCTIONS NET. (25-4)

By GAVIN EVANS

THE Weekly Mail can today give
details from official state documents
of how companies in the United
States, Japan, Britain, Switzerland,
Italy, Germany, Austria, France, the
Netherlands, Australia and Brazil
have engaged in large-scale
covert arms sales to South Africa
— in violation of the United
Nations arms embargo.

In addition, South Africa exported
large amounts of arms and military
equipment in the mid-1980s to sever-
al European, American and African
countries.

Among the South African exports
were

- 658kg of “bombs, grenades,
torpedoes, mines, guided weapons
and similar munitions of war,
and parts thereof” to Iraq
- 760kg of 68mm rockets to
  Gabon
- 660kg of shotguns for
  Argentina
- 10 boxes of ammunition, and 100
  boxes of other military equipment
  for Malawi
- 4 000kg of teargas powder, and
  9 150kg of ammunition and other
  equipment for Chile
- Large quantities of aircraft and
  other military equipment parts to
  France
- 350kg of 90mm F1 cartridge
  cases and 300kg of 90mm ammuni-
  tion for Belgium
- 196kg of practice grenades for
  Spain
- 160kg of the highly flammable
  chemical, guanidine nitrate, to the
  United States

The papers show that South African
Avways was frequently a carrier for this
equipment. One plane used on several
occasions was the SA
Helderberg which exploded in mid-
air, killing all its passengers, in 1987.

The Weekly Mail has documentary
evidence that the Helderberg was used
for the carrying of dangerous chemi-
cals, including 6 000kg of red phos-
phorus which is used for the manufac-
ture of napalm.

The Weekly Mail received more
than 100 documents detailing these
transactions from a government
source. While most of the sales took
place in the mid-1980s, the source
said that most of the countries
involved — including Iraq and Israel
— had continued to trade with
Armscor at least until last year.

In most cases no customs duty was
paid on any of these imports. The
documents were signed by senior
Armscor personnel, but Armscor
frequently used private companies to
import the arms — presumably to
bypass sanctions.

An indication of how the state
attempted to disguise these trans-
cactions comes from an Armscor docu-
ment relating to the import of
military equipment from the Marubom
Corporation of Osaka, Japan. It is
to be used for the company, Hebox
Textiles Ltd, Natal, and marked
“Restricted” — “For items partially or
wholly procured from overseas,
reference to Armscor, subsidiaries, SADF
or any government department shall
not appear on any containers nor
appear on any overseas correspond-
dence/document.

In addition to Armscor and its sub-
subsidiaries, several other major South
African companies were involved in
these transactions, including Barlow
Rand (through its subsidiary Sandock
Austral Ltd), Shell South Africa and
Rennes Shippings.

Arms and military equipment and
materials imported by Armscor from
overseas countries included the follow-
ing:

- 290kg of “Airparts — other”
  from Aeroloyusa, Westbury, New
  York, United States
- 165kg “Bomb calometer parts”
  for Armscor’s missile production
  subsidiary, Somchem, from Parr
  Instrument Company in the United
  States
- 37kg of “Chemical preparations,
  other” from Electronic Systems Int
  Inc, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- “Parts of military projectors” and
  “Oerlikon pressure test barrels”, for
  Somchem, from Maclure Tool Works
  Oerlikon Buhler Ltd, Zurich, Swiss-
  land
- “Spare parts of artillery weapons,
  other” from Oerlikon, Zurich, Swiss-
  land
- 992.8kg of “aircraft parts — other”
  from Ofema, Paris, France,
  imported for Armscor by Osino
  Services, Pretoria
- “Electrical apparatus for making
  and breaking electrical circuits”
  from Plessey Radar Ltd, Surrey,
  England
- “Remote control box, Molyneux”
  and other equipment from an unsta-
ted British company, directly for the
  Department of Defence in Pretoria
- 102kg “AVARC Graphite 87,”
  from Charles Tennant and Co,
  London
- “Double barrel shotguns and
  Perazzi combo trap/trench 12g shot-
  gun model mx3 with spare single bar-
  rel for ATA trap,” from Italy (com-
  pany not stated)
- Several hundred high calibre
  shotguns, 400 156 revolvers, pistols
data fire arms and shotgun parts
  from Italy (company not stated)
- Large quantities of radar equip-
  ment from Piar S and L, Milano, Italy
- Aircraft parts from Provest
  , Varese, Italy
- 110kg of “pats for pistols” from
  Josef Just, Perach, Austria
- 75kg of “other parts of arms” (spot-
detectors and diaphragm protectors)
  from Auz Gesellschaft für Verbrbr
  und Metalltechnik GmbH, Graz, Austria
- 1 660kg of cartridge cases and a
  492kg surface planer from Rockwell
  DO Brasil
- 200kg of stromontum oxalate from
  Alphar Chemicals, New South Wales,
  Australia
- 615 military binoculars from
  Highmount Company Ltd, Japan
- “Parts of other arms” from AYL
  GES, Dusseldorp, Germany
- Sidearms with seabbards and
  sheaths from Hurster GmbH and Co,
  Solingen, Hamburg
- Gas masks from WP Johns and
  Sohn, Hamburg, Germany
- Gun drills from Botek, Germany
- 126kg of self-loading pistols from
  Star Bonifacto, Fibr, Spain
- “Metz Flashguns and acces-
sories” from Metz Apparatewerke,
  Fuertau/Bay Germany, for SADF
  Military Intelligence

An Armscor spokesman said yester-
day “It is well-known that
Armscor exports products to many
countries, but we do not say to whom
we sell or from whom we buy.”
New gun laws come under fire

By GAVIN EVANS

The annual general meeting of the South African Gun Owners Association on Tuesday night was an angry affair.

The main issue under discussion was gun control and the 300 enthusiasts present were having none of it. They objected to certain provisions in the new Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, which they believe will restrict their right to own as many firearms as they wish.

When the issue came to a vote, all but three of the delegates voted in favour of a motion of no-confidence in the minister and deputy minister of law and order, the commissioner of police and Brigadier Geyser, the head of the South African Police's firearm section.

The Gun Owners Association, with 6 000 paid-up members, is the establishment organi- sation of the firearm fraternity. But two weeks ago it was joined by the more activist-oriented Campaign Against Disarmament (CAD), which claims to have attracted new members at a rate of 150 a week.

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging last month held a march and rally in Pretoria to protest against the new Bill, but the new group believes the gun-toting right-wingers are harming their cause.

"We do not care for any action that could be seen as irresponsible that could affect our ownership of arms," said CAD leader Johan Vermeulen.

Their model is that of the American National Rifle Association and Vermeulen will be travelling there to consolidate links.

But while the NRA has succeeded in blocking gun control legislation through a provision in the United States Constitution guaranteeing the right to bear arms (and through vast resources), the South African equivalent has no such advantage.

Vermeulen, who is also Transvaal president of the Gun Owners Association, says the organisation's aim is to lobby for the right to bear arms to be included in the Bill of Rights — a suggestion already rejected by the Law Commission.

They are focusing their attention on the new Bill which will come before parliament early next year.

The Bill gives the power to the commissioner of police to turn down applications for the possession of firearms. CAD objects to this because they believe the police have a hidden agenda to limit the number of guns for self-defence to one per adult.

"We have evidence from internal SAP documents which show that police will use the Act to restrict the ownership of guns. On a day-to-day basis the police will be able to change their policy on this issue which is unacceptable," says Vermeulen.

Those who own more than one gun may be declared "collectors" by the commissioner.

He says one of the aims of the new Bill will be to restrict further the right of law-abiding black citizens to own guns for self-protection.
Army to pay costs to ECC

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Defence and the former officer commanding, Western Province Command, were yesterday ordered in the Supreme Court to pay punitive costs to the End Conscription Campaign

This follows an application in March 1988 by the minister and Brigadier A K de Jager that an application the ECC had brought against them for an order restraining the SADF from harassing and interfering with it be heard in camera, that publication of documents in both cases be banned and that the Registrar of the Supreme Court not make the documents available to anyone but the court and the lawyers

Angola documents

The ECC and its chairman, Dr Crispian Oliver, had offered in a letter on 28 March 1988 to omit sensitive information from papers but the minister and Brig De Jager persisted with the secrecy application

The papers referred to the court martial proceedings of three SADF members convicted of having conspired to disclose "protected information" to unauthorised persons

During his argument Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, for the ECC, said he had obtained two documents "Angola Update" and "SADF Involvement in Angola" released by the SADF to the press

These documents gave details about enemy forces in Angola

The press releases revealed that what the SADF alleged was classified information had in fact been made public, Mr Kentridge said

The costs the minister and Brig De Jager were ordered to pay were on a party-to-party basis until March 28 and thereafter punitive costs on an attorney and client scale
EXPLOSIVE chemicals purchased by Armscor in contravention of the UN arms embargo — and reported to have been carried on the ill-fated SAA aircraft Helderberg — were probably transported on a ship of the same name.

This emerged yesterday from a close examination of official documents, obtained by the Weekly Mail, which detailed Armscor shipments to countries like Iraq, Gabon, Argentina and Chile.

The documents also recorded imports of large quantities of arms from the United States, Germany, Britain, Switzerland, Japan and France.

Among the shipments was 6,000 kg of red phosphorous — used to manufacture napalm — shipped from Rotterdam in the "Helderberg" from Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft in Germany to Armscor's Cape subsidiary, Swartkoppie Products, in May 1984.

**Malicious**

Armscor vehemently rejected suggestions that the SAA airliner Helderberg — which crashed off Mauritius in 1987, killing 139 people — was used to carry such dangerous cargo.

Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren denied on Friday that his corporation transported explosive chemicals aboard the Helderberg on its fateful final flight.

"The suggestion that Armscor carried red phosphorous on the ill-fated Helderberg is malicious," Mr Van Vuuren said. When asked whether Armscor had ever used SAA to ferry dangerous substances, media spokeswoman Don Hensgorn declined to comment.

A close examination of some of the documents obtained by the Weekly Mail showed that the cargo of red phosphorus was probably sent by sea to Durban and Cape Town, but that SAA flights were frequent carriers of arms and explosive chemicals to South Africa in violation of the arms embargo.

Mr Eddie Bouthillier, chairman of the Southern African Aviation Safety Council's dangerous goods committee, said this weekend that it was "perfectly legal" to carry certain categories of hazardous substances in aircraft, provided they were transported according to international rules and regulations.

Among the shipments evidently carried by SAA were 7,600 kg of "bombs, grenades, torpedoes, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof" valued at R1.3-million. They were flown to Iraq in June 1985 by Armscor marketing subsidiary Nirovol.

Export shipments included 4,766 kg of 68mm rockets to Gabon, 1,660 kg of shotguns to Argentina and large quantities of aircraft and other military equipment parts to France. During the Iran-Iraq war Armscor supplied arms to both sides in exchange for oil. Sales included more than 200 155mm G5 and G6 artillery pieces.

Claims that South Africa continued to supply President Saddam Hussein with arms and ammunition even after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August last year have been consistently denied by Armscor.

South Africa announced belatedly on August 23 — three weeks after the invasion — that it would observe the UN arms embargo against Iraq.

But a record R2.7-billion trade surplus in "unclassified exports" — precious metals, oil and arms — an October 1990 gave rise to speculation by economists that South Africa had profited from the Gulf conflict for some months after the embargo was imposed.
Supporters of political violence face gun ban

THE police have recommended that known supporters of political violence be denied gun licences.

The far-reaching proposal is made in a working document on guidelines for policemen, now awaiting approval by the Commissioner of Police.

SAP legal adviser Captain Leon Kellerman said the document had been drawn up in addition to controversial proposed amendments to the Arms and Ammunition Act, and would serve as a guideline for senior police officers who issue licences.

The document also recommends that applicants be interviewed to gauge their attitudes towards other race groups and the use of violence for political ends.

Applicants would be required to pass written tests on the ownership and handling of firearms from June 1 next year, and practical shooting tests could be introduced as well.

If the proposal is adopted, known supporters of political violence would be barred from owning guns “unless they have good reasons relating to self-protection”, said Captain Kellerman.

He said the measures—which come in the wake of proposed law amendments that would limit the number of firearms owned by any one person—were aimed at applicants across the political spectrum.

But he emphasised that guns already owned by political figures would not be confiscated, provided the owners did not break the law.

Proposed gun licence restrictions were condemned by the SA Gun Owners Association (Saga).

The SAP was not trying to disarm existing licence holders. “We want to ensure that firearm owners are responsible and competent.”

The 1.3-million licensed gun owners in South Africa own 2 795 638 weapons.

CRACKDOWN ON DRUNKS

TOUGH new penalties for drunk and negligent drivers will be introduced in Parliament early next year, Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed told the Transvaal National Party Congress yesterday.

Proposed penalties include six years’ imprisonment or R24 000 for drunken drivers and nine years or R12 000 for hit-and-run offenders.

Those with a single firearm have proved to be the most negligent about their weapons, because serious collectors take far greater safety precautions,” he said.

Captain Kellerman said the controversial “one-man-one-gun” amendment was likely to be withdrawn following a storm of opposition from gun owners and a recommendation by the Department of Law and Order.

“There is no need for the clause, because existing legislation requires individuals to furnish good reasons why they need more than one firearm,” he said.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the organisation was concerned about the number of whites building up large collections of weapons, and would like to see the number of firearms in circulation reduced.

“We are living in a society that is totally over-armed. We see no reason why individuals should have small arsenals,” said Mr Niehaus.
Crash covered up, radio told

by DESMOND BLOW

A MAN who claimed he was "intimately involved at a lower level of the crash investigation" phoned a radio station on Friday to support a Weekly Mail report.

The report stated that the SAA Boeing 747 that mysteriously crashed into Mauritius in 1987, killing all 159 passengers and crew, had allegedly carried dangerous cargo for Armscor.

The man who phoned Radio 702 gave the name of "John", but said this was not his real name.

He claimed the plane had been carrying separable containers of rocket fuel, adding several Cabinet Ministers were involved in a "cover-up".

SAA could lose its international licence if proved it carried a dangerous cargo in contravention of an IATA agreement.

Cross-examined by Radio 702's Jeremy Maggs, "John" admitted there was no direct evidence the fire was caused by contaminated rocket fuel, but stressed that indirect evidence - like the melting of graphite - which has a high melting point - in a consignment of tennis rackets supported his claim.

He also claimed that the full version of the cockpit voice recording reveals the pilot crying "Armscor" for putting fuel on his aircraft.

The report stated that the National Intelligence Agency had asked those who did research on the crash to sign documents and swear they would not reveal their findings.

That he had met Mugato and the judge was aware of the evidence he could give. He said so were a number of Cabinet Ministers, including Pak Botha.

City Press has also received reports from sources close to SAA that a SAA pilot was shocked to discover rockets being loaded aboard his aircraft in Israel that the first three people flown to Mauritius after the crash were three top Armscor officials, and that a flight engineer had been threatened with being locked up when he wanted to testify before the commission.

Armscor charged on Friday that allegations it had transported, exploded "commercial" aircraft to circumvent the arms embargo were full of falsehoods, exaggerations and misleading speculation.

"The Weekly Mail" report is a transparent attempt to embarrass the corporation and is wide of the mark. In its dealings with the media, Armscor has become accustomed to higher standards of journalistic ethics than that displayed in the report," Armscor said.

It said it had already rejected the allegation earlier.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber rejected the denial on Friday, saying the paper would report on its findings.

A political comment and newspaper by N. Sklons, headlines and sub-editing by J. James, both of 2 Iris Street, Johannesburg.
Four held over SADF arms theft in Pretoria

By Mckee Kolojo, Pretoria Bureau

The SADF military police have arrested two national servicemen and two civilians in connection with the weekend theft of arms and ammunition from SADF offices in Pretoria.

The liaison officer for the northern Transvaal police, Captain Marietjie Louw, said six R-4 rifles, six magazines, 125 rounds of ammunition and a car were stolen from the Bank of Lisbon building between Friday night and Saturday morning.

Captain Louw said the military police launched the investigations shortly after the theft was reported and they arrested four men on Saturday at about 12.30 pm.

She said all the stolen items were recovered.

The liaison officer for the army, Major Charles de Klerk, confirmed the theft and arrests.

Major de Klerk also confirmed that the stolen items belonged to SADF.

He would not give details of the theft and the arrests except to say the arrests were made east of Pretoria.

He declined to comment further, saying police and the military were investigating.
TERRORISM and its effects on civil aviation will come under the scrutiny of leading African and Indian Ocean airline executives and aviation security officials at a confidential international seminar in Johannesburg today.

The seminar, organised by MIB Aviation Insurance Brokers, will be led by the US-based organisation Air Incident Research (AIR), acknowledged as one of the world's leading authorities on aerial terrorism and ways to combat it.

All of the specific issues resulting from hostile acts against civil aviation, including the impact on an airline's viability, pressures inhibiting firm action against terrorists, crisis systems and reaction problems experienced by airlines, their personnel, incident survivors and next-of-kin will be some of the topics discussed.

MIB Aviation Insurance Brokers MD Henry Tours said AIR had analysed many patterns, and had also made vital predictions on future aerial terrorism which airlines should be preparing for.

Civil aviation was constantly under threat worldwide, with more than 800 hostile acts having been directed against civil aircraft in the last decade, he explained.

"Perhaps the most important aspect of the seminar will be AIR's recommendations on actions to be taken by the aviation and protective communities, and how they should react in the best interest of their passengers, crews and the airline involved," said Tours.
FW denies nuclear rumors

"We are not only the most peaceful people in the world, but also the most moderate and reasonable. We will maintain peace and cooperation with all countries, including Israel."

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President F.W. de Klerk and his wife, Marion, on their visit to the Church of the Annunciation in Nazareth yesterday.

"We are not interested in nuclear weapons. We believe in the power of peace and dialogue, not in the power of weapons."

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From Chris Whitfield, Jerusalem, Israel:

"We stress that the nuclear weapons are not a threat to anyone, but a tool for peace and security."

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The council yesterday signed the visitors' book at the Church of the Annunciation in Nazareth.
Army urged to help end taxi wars

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Town peace committee has called on the SA Defence Force to patrol the main transport routes serving the city's townships, particularly Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

The appeal follows an urgent meeting of the committee after renewed outbreaks of violence in the taxi war.

"This call reflects the peace committee's grave concern over the safety of commuters and members of the public in the escalating conflict," the committee said in a statement.

It said roadblocks needed to be set up so that thorough weapons searches could take place.

There was also a need for weapons to be confiscated from all members of the winning taxi associations.

"Unless law and order are restored, other attempts to secure a lasting peace will be of little avail," the statement said.

"The peace committee believes there is no longer an alternative to deploying the SAPF in sufficient numbers to bring violence to an end," Sapa said.

Restrictions in Alex lifted

Law and Order Minister Bernhard Kriel yesterday lifted unrest area restrictions on the magnetral district of Randburg, which includes Alexandra township, after police said violence in the area had declined significantly.

The announcement of the withdrawal was carried by a special Government Gazette yesterday.

A police spokesman said restrictions still remained in force in eight other townships on the Reef — Soweto, Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Diepkloof, Kathlehong, Voortrekker, Tembisa and Thokoza.
IFP threatens to establish own army

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

The Inkatha Freedom Party might consider establishing its own private army if other organisations such as the ANC continued to have private armies, IFP central committee member and Transvaal leader Musa Myeni warned yesterday.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Myeni said his party was aware of "continued efforts" by some organisations to recruit young men for military training inside and outside the country, and that the IFP was "the major target" of this training.

Military training, Mr Myeni said, was given to new recruits in countries such as Uganda, Cuba, Libya, Tanzania, Angola and Transkei.

Accept

He called on the Government to "accept the consequences of this military training" and challenged South African Indian leaders to say where they stood on the Indian government's recent decision to provide military training to ANC recruits.

The IFP leader said many other organisations, including the Conservative Party and "maybe even the National Party", had their own private armies, and asked why the IFP could not do the same.

"The IFP has a right to defend itself. Its options are being narrowed and we cannot be bystanders for too long," Mr Myeni said.

He said that since the signing of the National Peace Accord, the IFP had "experienced gross violations of its integrity, dignity and the very physical existence of its members" in at least 16 incidents in the Transvaal alone.

These incidents, he said, ranged "from irresponsible public statements to killings and aborted massacres", and he held the ANC-SACP alliance and black policemen responsible for most of these incidents.

Mr Myeni, who accused black policemen of being biased against the IFP and in favour of the ANC, said his party had evidence of policemen brutally killing IFP members "as though they want to please those who have declared war on the IFP".

He said the IFP had, without success, sought an urgent meeting with Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel. The IFP had consequently warned that any confrontation which took place between the police and the IFP would be Mr Kriel's responsibility.

"Our people have had enough. These political policemen, guilty of political hatred, should never think that our people are afraid of them. Our people have so far been trying to be decent, giving authorities the respect we always preach."

"If the State cannot deal effectively with its own undesirable elements, our people reserve the right to defend themselves at whatever cost. We therefore demand that bad elements within the police force be removed or else they would be matched at their game," said Mr Myeni.

He called on the head of the Commission on Violence and Intimidation, Mr Justice Goldstone, to investigate the continued training of "military operatives" in and around the Reef and Transkei, the "aborted massacre" of Merafe hostel dwellers by youths alleged to be ANC members at the weekend, and other incidents submitted to the commission.

Spoke

Asked to comment yesterday, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said Mr Myeni's statements "spoke for themselves". She said the ANC, a signatory to the Accord, respected the right of every organisation to exist and espouse its policies.

"Musa Myeni has clearly spelled out IFP policy for all who are willing to listen," said Miss Marcus.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said it was strange that the IFP, a signatory to the Accord, had chosen to go to the media with the allegations instead of placing them before the police and the Commission on Intimidation and Violence to be investigated.

Mr Myeni's allegations, Brigadier Mellet said, were serious "and one would expect a reasonable organisation to back them up with evidence"
New Armscor gun for export

PRETORIA — Armscor is to release its new ZA-35 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun onto the international market. Armscor chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren announced yesterday.
According to a statement, the ZA-35 comprises a 35mm rapid-fire gun of new design, mounted on a Rooikat armoured car.
NEWS IN BRIEF

SADF head office move
THE SADF confirmed yesterday it would move part of its headquarters from older buildings in the Pretoria CBD to the new Armscor building on the city's eastern outskirts.

An SADF spokesman said it had negotiated with Armscor and secured a section of the Armscor building at Erasmusrand for the use of some SADF sections. The move was part of the SADF's rationalisation programme.
Big gun marketed

ARMSCOR yesterday officially put its latest air defence system on the international market.

The new system, known as the ZA-35 SPAAG (self-propelled anti-aircraft gun), was a 35mm rapid-fire gun mounted on a radar-equipped Rookat armoured car, an Armscor spokesman said.

The ZA-35 SPAAG would be complemented with an anti-aircraft missile-equipped vehicle if enough interest was generated.
Revealed: a covert plot to destabilise the National Party's opponents

A former major in the South African Defence Force and part-time member of military intelligence, NICO BASSON, below, disclosed the SA government's attempts to destabilise Namibia last year. This week, writing in the journal, Work in Progress, he charged that president FW de Klerk is personally repeating the strategy in South Africa:

De Klerk — the same man who was briefed in detail in Namibia in 1989 on the secret Operation Agreed — is running South Africa today, based on the same double agenda.

SOUTH AFRICA

suits of the Namibian elections. Factors such as the crumbling of communism and the mounting economic pressures against South Africa were also taken into account. The result was a strategy for a new South Africa.

The DTA was a grouping of political parties and together with all moderate parties was funded and assisted by the government. In South Africa today the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is funded together with other moderate political parties.

The same front organisations and agencies used in Namibia are being used in South Africa. An example is a communications company, whose name I have, controlling various smaller front companies with secret military funds who are driving the force behind Pua and Bophuthatswana presidents Lucas Mangope. They also produce various propaganda videos to create and sustain violence, as well as creating negative propaganda.

The secret part of the strategy is the destabilisation of the National Party's political opposition, using the security forces, vigilantes and hit squads of the National Party to maintain white rule.

The same special forces of the defence force and the police that operated in Namibia to manage the violence are managing the violence in South Africa. Five recent attacks and several others have been overtaken by the National Party with control over all government agencies.

The secrecy committee designates policies on the government's 'total war' plan and this is part of the destabilisation programme. The SA government is also rethinking its opposition role. Violence and the funding of possible political allies are among its more specific manifestations of the secret strategy. The committee has powers to recommend and finalize, within their respective areas of jurisdiction, different policies and strategies, but is always subject to confirmation by the cabinet.

The state president chairs cabinet sessions when committees report on different issues. The secrecy committee designs policies on the government's "total war" plan and this is part of the destabilisation programme. The SA government is also rethinking its opposition role. Violence and the funding of possible political allies are among its more specific manifestations of the secret strategy. The committee has powers to recommend and finalize, within their respective areas of jurisdiction, different policies and strategies, but is always subject to confirmation by the cabinet.

The state president is always aware of all decisions taken and is informed on all progress reports.

Some argue only "hard" documents are secret and others claim some are secret. Whatever the case, the secrecy committee is a highly suspicious body and its activities are not well documented or controlled.

Anybody who rejects my theory on De Klerk must answer these questions before they prove me wrong.

If De Klerk claims he is unaware of the existence of a third force in the government, why has he intelligence services in the military, police and national intelligence not received orders to locate and counter the threat? The bottom line is that he is in charge of the country and therefore responsible for the violence and destabilisation.

De Klerk is the chief commander of the third force in the government. We need an independent government to stop him using state resources to manipulate the unfortunately professional third force and propaganda structures.

The secrecy committee must be replaced.

"The standing committee on violence and intimidation has been appointed to investigate and end things, but it has not had an effect. Mr Bassen is making waves.

"Mr Bassen's latest round of 'vehement findings' falls into the same category as his previous claims and the Defense Forces magazine that Mr Bassen place his hands on it. He has not, before Mr Justus R J Goldsbrother rather than trying to focus attention on himself."

A view of the state president's involvement in the government's double agenda, based on my extensive involvement close to centres of power in South Africa. He is not only aware of secret strategies and projects aimed at destabilising opposition parties, but also understands — he is behind the sinister plan to maintain white rule.

President De Klerk is not the angel everybody thinks he is. In his Afrikaner way he patronistically places the cause of the Afrikaner first. In the context of the murderous violence that has unfolded, this is becoming a modern day Hitler and his collection of Goebbels-like aides form the sinister circle of brilliant people operating in secret task groups.

My story starts in Nambia in 1989. Our president was then only a member of the cabinet and Swappo was the target for massive destabilisation. I was a part-time major in military intelligence and at the same time running my own communications company. I was called to Nambia in 1989 and given the task of planning the communications strategy for "Operation Agreed".

My sources close to the cabinet informed me it took a decision, in late 1988 or early 1989, that different state departments should make sure all anti-Swappo parties were assisted, to ensure Swappo did not obtain the required two-thirds majority in the election.

A massive operation was launched in different areas. The thrust was funding, personnel and infrastructure assistance to all political parties opposed to Swappo, the use of hit squads, distortion of foreign radio broadcasts and broadcasting propaganda programmes for the SABC into Namibia.

Infiltration of the United Nations Task Group (UNITAG), the use of agents and front organisations and the involvement of the Administrator General in Nambia and other state departments which sided with anti-Swappo parties.

A classic double agenda. To the world, an international treaty was signed in which the government agreed to pull out of Nambia and leave local political parties to sort out their future. In reality, the government embarked on a destabilisation programme.

During that operation I was in charge of radio and received orders to report to my handler on a daily basis. He was Brigadier Pieter van Wyk of military intelligence in Pretoria.

Van Wyk reported directly to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of Defence Force and they reported directly to the cabinet.

I was told that the cabinet was briefed in detail, on a daily basis, on the development of the campaign in Nambia.

A special visit was organised for De Klerk in 1989, just before the November elections, to visit Nambia for first hand experience with the execution of "Operation Agreed".

There was a deliberate effort to inform him of the double agenda and to prepare him for what was still to come in South Africa.

Before the end of that year De Klerk became the state president. The results of the Nambian elections were out and the National Party sent a high level delegation of MPs to investigate the elections. They reported back to the cabinet in 1989.

After this post-mortem session the cabinet went into a bush summit in January 1990. They discussed the results of the Nambian elections.
R50 000 a year plus benefits.

On instructions from AEC, Conradie formed Eduguide which provided educational advisory services to various sectors in the eastern Cape. "These services are concerned with national security," Conradie stated in his application.

Both Conradie and his wife signed secrecy clauses under the Official Secrets Act.

In a letter dated June 6, 1988, Pasques wrote to Conradie telling him that he had been fired. Pasques further reminded Conradie: "Your attention is directed to the conditions of employment paragraph 1.7 which state that during your term of service or thereafter, no information with regards to our activities may be made public to anyone."

However, in his reinstatement application, Conradie said that after receiving the letter, he had "communicated in various ways" with AEC and that he "in fact continued to work for the respondent." He added: "Due to the nature of the work done, the SA Defence Force, on behalf of the respondent, supplied the necessary funds."

Negotiations between Conradie and AEC followed. Conradie claimed that he had continued to work for them and that his salary continued to be paid. On January 22 this year Conradie's attorney, Roger Hannington of McWilliams & Elliott, wrote to Pasques claiming payment for salaries owed to Conradie and his wife.

Hannington wrote that Eduguide had been used as a means "to do work of a secret nature for reasons known to you." He wrote that Pasques had also been aware that funds for the services rendered by Eduguide had been provided by the SADF. Copies of the letter were sent to Magnus Malan, Herbst and the head of the SADF.

As a result of the letter, the SADF's General Rudolf "Witkop" Badenhorst, who testified before the Hams Commission on February 20 entered into an agreement with Conradie "in his capacity as representative of Adult Education Consultants and the SADF and the intelligence section."

According to the agreement, an amount of R125 584 would be paid by AEC to Conradie to cover his overdrawn bank account.

The agreement also stated that tasks which Conradie had performed for the intelligence section of the SADF, AEC or Tomfan Management Services (another company) would be suspended pending an inquiry during which Badenhorst would investigate certain allegations of financial mismanagement made by Conradie.

However, on May 14 Conradie was informed by AEC attorney Peet Pelser (son of a former Minister of Justice) of Rorich Wolmarans & Ludertsz that the inquiry had satisfied Badenhorst that Conradie had been lawfully dismissed.

Pelser instructed Conradie to cease his share in Eduguide to the other member of the corporation, Drikus Botha, and to hand over the assets of Eduguide to a representative of AEC within a week.

Conradie opposed this and replied that he had no legal right to act on behalf of Eduguide and that he (Conradie) refused to cede his share to Botha.

After a conciliation board proposal had been refused by Conradie, he was reinstated. But further action by AEC against him followed.

On September 7 a disciplinary inquiry was held in his absence on the chairmanship of advocate Henno Goosen of the Pretoria Bar. Goosen recommended that Conradie should be summarily dismissed.

In a letter to Conradie on September 13, Pasques said that he had accepted Goosen's recommendation and informed Conradie that "in the light of the interaction between AEC and Eduguide," his services with Eduguide were also terminated. Pasques said that Conradie would be contacted to hand over all Eduguide's documentation and assets.

However, Conradie refused to hand over the documents to Commandant Jan van der Merwe, an MI officer, and "the attorney Pelser.

Conradie was not prepared to comment when the FM contacted him this week. He confirmed, however, that he had instructed his attorneys to take legal action. "In the light of this, I cannot comment any further," he said.
WYSIGING VAN DIE ALE GEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERVE

Die Minister van Verdediging het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE


(a) deur regulasie 5 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

"5 Die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offiser deur hom daartoe gemagtig, kan enige offiser wat ingevolge hierde hoofstuk dien, aansel in enige pos waarvoor sodanige offiser gekwalifiseer is Met dien verstande dat dien onafhanklik van die Minister se goedkeuring, as bevelvoerder in 'n pos waarin die rang van brigadier of 'n hoer rang verbonde is, aangestel word nie."

(b) deur regulasie 6 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

"6 (1) Iedere aanstelling as bevelvoerder van 'n Burgermagregimnet of 'n eenheid of van 'n kommando of van kommando-eskader of as bevelvoerder van 'n kommando- of van eenheid, of van groep of van groep, of van brigadier of 'n hoer rang verbonde is, aangestel word nie.

(2) Indien dit te eniger tyd gedurende 'n proef tydperk in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vir die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offiser wat hy vir die doel aangewys het, vir 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande verleng kan word

(3) Die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offiser wat hy vir die doel aangewys het, kan aan die einde van die proef tydperk in subregulasie (1) bedoel, as hy die betrokke offiser gekwalifiseer en om die pligte verbonden aan die betrokke pos uit te voer, sodanige offiser se aanstelling bekrachtig met ingang van die datum van sy aanstelling op proef

(4) 'n Bevelvoerder van 'n eenheid of van groep in hierdie regulasie bedoel, word nie vir 'n tydperk van langer as vyf jaar as sodanig aangestel nie. Met dien verstande dat die Hoof van die SA Weermag of 'n offiser wat hy vir die doel aangewys is, die betrokke pos uit te voer, sodanige offiser se aanstelling bekrachtig met ingang van die datum van sy aanstelling op proef

SCHEDULE


(a) by the substitution for regulation 5 of the following regulation

"5 The Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer authorised thereto by him, may appoint any officer, serving in terms of this Chapter, to any post for which such officer is qualified Provided that no person is appointed as officer commanding in a post linked to the rank of brigadier or higher without the approval of the Minister"

(b) by the substitution for regulation 6 of the following regulation

"6 (1) Every appointment as officer commanding of a Citizen Force unit or a commando or commando squadron or as officer commanding of a commando group or any similar formation shall be on probation for a period of 12 months, which the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may extend for a further period not exceeding 12 months

(2) If at any time during the probationary period referred to in subregulation (1), it appears to the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, that the officer concerned is not competent to serve as an officer commanding, he may terminate the appointment concerned forthwith

(3) The Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may at the end of the probationary period referred to in subregulation (1), if he considers the officer concerned qualified to perform the duties applicable to the post concerned, confirm his appointment with effect from the date of his appointment on probation

(4) The appointment of an officer commanding referred to in this regulation shall be for a period not exceeding five years Provided that the Chief of the SA Defence Force or an officer designated by him for the purpose, may, with due observance of the needs of the SA Defence Force and the age and physical abilities of the officer commanding concerned, extend or terminate such appointment at any time
DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER
No. R. 2680 15 November 1991

AGT-EN-VYFTIGSTE WYSIGING VAN DIE STAATSLUGHAWEREGULASIES, 1963

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 22 van die Lugvaartwet, 1962 (Wet No. 74 van 1962), die Regulases in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig

BYLAE


(5) Subject to section 84(1) of the Act, subregulation (4) shall not be construed as extension of the service of an officer commanding after he has reached the age of retirement prescribed by regulation 24 of this Chapter.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
No. R. 2680 15 November 1991

FIFTY EIGHTH AMENDMENT OF THE STATE AIRPORT REGULATIONS, 1963

The Minister of Transport has, under section 22 of the Aviation Act, 1962 (Act No. 74 of 1962), made the Regulations of the Schedule hereunto.

SCHEDULE

SADF help a sensitive issue with ANC

The African National Congress has not endorsed a call by the Cape Town Peace Committee for South African Defence Force troops to be deployed in townships affected by the taxi war conflict, the ANC's regional publicity secretary, Mzwonke Jacobs, said yesterday.

However, the ANC acknowledged that certain communities affected by the on-going violence had "in desperation" asked the Peace Committee to request that the SADF patrol major township transport routes.

Jacobs was approached to clarify an earlier press statement by the ANC's Western Cape region in response to a call by the Peace Committee this week for the SADF to step in following another outbreak of violence at the Nyanga taxi terminus on Tuesday.

He said the call for SADF involvement in the townships was "a sensitive issue" which was being urgently discussed within local ANC structures.

Jacobs said the appeal for SADF involvement was made by communities in Nyanga-East and parts of Khayelitsha following community meetings in these areas.

He emphasised however that the call for the troops indicated a lack of confidence in the ability of the police to bring an end to the violence.

Jacobs said the role of the security forces in the violence reinforced the ANC's call for an interim government which would exercise independent control over the police and SADF.

Sapa

See PAGE 25
COMMODORE CALL-UP: The "heed from the SADF" report on migrant workers living in Raymond SADF

TIME: 09:30
DATE: 27/11-18
PLACE OF ASSEMBLY: Raymond SADF

2. ENTREPRENEURS:
- To agree to the concept of the SADF's commercialization.
- To discuss the feasibility of setting up a cooperative for the migrants.
- To consider the potential for the SADF to provide training and support for the entrepreneurs.

FUNDING:
- To explore avenues for funding the SADF's commercialization initiative.
- To consider partnerships with local businesses and organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- To establish a committee to oversee the SADF's commercialization efforts.
- To develop a plan for the implementation of the SADF's commercialization strategy.

PROPOSALS/CALL UP INSTRUCTION

The SADF is calling for suggestions and ideas on how to improve the situation of migrant workers living in Raymond SADF.

The SADF is organizing a meeting on Tuesday, 27/11, at 09:30, to discuss the issues facing migrant workers. All interested parties are invited to attend.

The SADF is looking for entrepreneurs and businesspeople to assist in setting up a cooperative for the migrant workers.

The SADF is exploring avenues for funding the commercialization initiative.

The SADF is establishing a committee to oversee the commercialization efforts.

The SADF is developing a plan for the implementation of the commercialization strategy.

The SADF is calling for suggestions and ideas on how to improve the situation of migrant workers.
Army calls up black workers

South Africa's biggest steelworks 
2

Barlow Rand hard hit by

FTO
Inkatha supporters get army call-ups

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress yesterday criticised the South African Defence Force for serving detention papers on the inmates of a hostel near Soweto.

An ANC PWV statement, which described the action as "inconsistent and scandalous", claimed that the Kwanakula Hostel, like many hostels in the area, had been at the centre of the controversy related to violence in the area for the past 12 months.

The statement added that the Sebo-

ing community saw this hostel as a threat to peace in the area. To serve call-up papers on this hostel, the ANC has already done this in the past.

The SADF is attempting to bolster its defence systems and to prepare it for further attacks on the community.

The ANC has called on the SADF to publicly state its intention about the training of the hostel's inmates and to disclose its connection with the hostel.

Reacting to the ANC statement, a spokesman for the Witwatersrand Command, Major Andreas Jordaan, said that because of a shortage of administrative error, military call-up forms were used to invite interested hostel dwellers to a recruitment briefing, instead of individual letters.

Similar notices had been sent to interested parties in all townships in the Vanderbijlpark area, regardless of political affiliations or ethnic groupings.

The SADF regretted this misunderstanding, and it would take the necessary steps to ensure it was not repeated.

Major Jordaan said — Sapa
SADF denies Renamo claims

By GUY OLIVER

A SPOKESMAN for the SADF said they ceased the supply of arms to Renamo immediately before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1994.

This was in reaction to claims by a former national serviceman, Mr Roland Hunter, in a British television documentary this week that the SADF shipped arms to Renamo in Mozambique.

Mr Hunter, a former member of the Directorate of Special Tasks, was found guilty in 1994 of supplying information to the then-banned ANC.

He was the main source in Channel 4's 'Secret History' series. In one episode, "The Hidden Hand", he claimed South Africa provided a million rounds of ammunition and 300 AR-47s a month. He also alleged South Africa supplied mortars, rocket launchers and a monthly R800 salary to Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Directed by Emmy award winner Mr Nicholas Claxton, the documentary claimed South Africa supplied military hardware to Renamo, with the full knowledge of the cabinet.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said it was not the government's policy to supply weapons to Renamo.
Call-up of black hostel inmates

IT was an "administrative error" that sent call-up papers to black residents of a hostel in the Vaal this week, the South African Defence Force said yesterday.

Call-up papers were received by 89 mostly Inkatha-supporting workers at Iscor's KwaMadola hostel, requesting them to attend a one-day session, the SADF said, confirming a report in the Weekly Mail.

The forms received state the purpose of the call-up as "training" and include a warning that failure to respond to a call-up is a contravention of the Defence Act.

"Instead of individual letters inviting people to a recruiting briefing, the wrong form was used," a spokesman for Witwatersrand Command said.

The intended letters were part of an recruitment drive to inform people of the benefits of volunteering for the commando system.

"This system provides for community and area protection over and above the safeguarding of national key points in this highly industrial area.

"As an integral part of the SADF, the commandos areapolitical in accordance with SADF policy and have no connection with any political party or organisation," the spokesman said.

Recipients of the call-up forms at the Iscor hostel were told they need not take any further action on the "call-up."

"The SADF regrets any inconvenience caused due to this error and will ensure that the necessary steps are taken to prevent any such recurrence," the spokesman said.

The current Defence Act makes no provision for call-ups for anyone other than white men.

Call-up papers are currently being received by scores of Citizen Force members who will patrol "trouble spots" on the Witwatersrand over the Christmas period.
A teenage national serviceman, who was caught red-handed trying to sell an SADF rifle which he had stolen, cried openly in the dock after being sentenced yesterday in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to an effective five years in prison.

A girlfriend, who was also not able to control her tears, tried to comfort him.

Magistrate H J du Toit found that on August 29 last year, 18-year-old Wayne Wenstein removed an R-5 automatic rifle from the locker of Andrew Savvas, a bungalow mate at Valhalla air force base, south of Pretoria.

Guilty

Wenstein then took the rifle to the house of a suspected drug dealer in Jeppe, Johannesburg.

At about 3.30 pm, policemen who were conducting surveillance on the house found Wenstein trying to sell the firearm to the suspected drug dealer.

They then arrested Wenstein. Wenstein, of Cyrildene, Johannesburg, pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm but denied he had stolen the weapon or that he was trying to sell it.

He told the court that he thought the weapon was his own, and that the suspected drug dealer, to whom he had shown the weapon, was a friend of his.

Mr du Toit sentenced Wenstein to two years for stealing the rifle.

Acquitted

He also ordered Wenstein to serve concurrently two three-year terms, one for unlawful possession of a firearm and another for attempting to sell the weapon.

The afternoon also ended in tears for the wives of two Soweto men who were jailed for 10 years for unlawful possession of 11 AK-47 assault rifles.

Magistrate S P Janse van Rensburg acquitted Dumescu Sibuya (45) and Steven Mkhize (38) on charges of possessing two VZ-26 submachine-guns, 375 AK-47 rounds and 45 VZ-26 rounds.

Sibuya had two previous convictions for unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Mkhize had been convicted on other offences.
US, SA arms case begins

FIVE Americans pleaded inno-
cent in Philadelphia last week to
charges that they participated in
a scheme to smuggle weapons and
arms technology to SA.

Four of the five are former offi-
cers of International Signal and
Control Corp (ISC), a US defence
contractor whose founder allegedly
masterminded an international
fraud and smuggling ring.

ISC Founder and former chair-
man James Guerin will plead
guilty to charges and is co-operat-
ing, his lawyer has said.

A grand jury on October 31 in-
dicted 10 Americans and seven
South Africans with export viola-
tions. Also charged were three SA
arms, including Armscor.
Grant right-wing fugitives indemnity—ANC

By Brian Sokutu

The ANC was prepared to approach the Government about granting fugitive rightwingers Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz indemnity from prosecution, and allowing them to give evidence before a commission of inquiry, a spokesman for the organisation, Carl Niehaus, said yesterday.

"We are more than willing to facilitate their indemnity in order to clear the political air," said Mr Niehaus.

He was reacting to numerous claims made by Mr Martin and Mr Maritz to a Sunday newspaper correspondent in London that their activities were part of a campaign orchestrated by security forces to fan township violence.

Orde Boeser volk members and former hunger strikers Mr Martin (50) and Mr Maritz (44) jumped bail on the eve of their trial for murder last month and fled to Britain using stolen passports.

They had earlier approached the ANC for assistance to leave South Africa "and we told them we would not like to be involved in an illegal move," Mr Niehaus said.

Referring to the men's claims, Mr Niehaus said "This information should come into the open before the commission of inquiry to expose who is behind the violence. It has been clear for a long time that the Civil Co-operation Bureau, also mentioned by Mr Martin and Mr Maritz, was involved in the township violence.

"We call for a total multiparty commission of inquiry reopening of the case against the CCB." He said the CCB was still operating, though the Government claimed to have disbanded it.

But Sapa reports that an SADF spokesman in Pretoria reiterated last night that Mr Maritz and Mr Martin never had any links with Military Intelligence or the CCB.

In the interview in Britain, the men admitted planting two bombs in buses close to a taxi rank in Blood Street, Pretoria, in August last year.

One of the bombs exploded during rush hour, injuring 15 people.

They denied placing another bomb which killed a white ANC supporter in Durban, and claimed that a security policeman was responsible.
SAA 'carries cargo for Armscor'

SAA passenger jets do carry cargo for Armscor and some of these could be "dangerous goods" as defined by the International Air Transport Association (Iata), an SAA spokesman said at the weekend.

He would not say what the freight was, but said all transportation nevertheless adhered strictly to Iata regulations.

Reports have claimed that quantities of red phosphorous, used in the manufacture of matches and napalm, were flown on SAA's Boeing 747 Helderberg, which caught fire and crashed off Mauritius four years ago. It was subsequently pointed out that the phosphorous was shipped to SA on the container ship SAS Helderberg.

However, the airline's chief media liaison official Leon Els said SAA "has and does" transport goods for Armscor.

"It's not for us (SAA) to divulge the contents of any of our clients' cargo consignments, be they Armscor or Pick 'n Pay," he said. Els said consignees were compelled to divulge the contents of cargoes in writing to the airline.

A leading aviation researcher said SAA could face commercial repercussions over its safety and non-military image could be tarnished, said the researcher, who asked not to be named.

Els said SAA was not worried by such implications as it always carried freight in accordance with Iata rules, as did other reputable airlines.
Warning on defence units

The National Peace Accord attempts, in its section on general principles governing the activities of the security forces, to defuse the highly contentious issue of "self-defence units" being formed in the townships.

While recognising the right in law of "all individuals to protect themselves and their property . . . including the right to bear licensed arms and to use them in legitimate and lawful self-defence", the Accord insists that "no private armies shall be allowed or formed" and no political organisation shall establish self-defence units on the basis of party or political affiliation, such units being considered private armies.

The Accord says all existing structures called "self-defence units" shall be transformed into "self-protection units" which will operate in terms of agreed principles, including one ensuring that the police remain responsible for the maintenance of law and order and may not be hindered in executing their task by any self-protection unit.

With many of the structures envisaged in the Peace Accord having only recently been put in place, there is little available evidence of a transformation in the role of defence units — but this is still considered a priority by the signatories.
FOR YOUR EARS ONLY: Brigadier Dan Lamprecht, officer commanding Western Province Command, listens as Cape Town Mayor Mr Frank van der Velde talks to soldiers before they leave Wingfield to support police in areas affected by the taxi war.

Township soldiers ‘must be impartial’

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

THE effectiveness of soldiers in black townships depended on whether they could show communities affected by the taxi war that they were impartial, said Cape Town’s Mayor, Mr Frank van der Velde.

He spoke to troops at Wingfield yesterday just before they embarked on their peace-keeping mission.

Journalists, who were invited to attend the ceremony by the SADF, were barred from reporting Mr Van der Velde’s address to troops

But last night Mr Van der Velde said he had told soldiers it was “vitally important for the Peace Committee to mediate and negotiate peace”.

But the violence stood in their way.

“I told them that the community had asked the SADF to come in to protect them against the warring factions and that their presence would depend on whether they were impartial and not taking sides,” Mr Van der Velde said.

The townships affected by the taxi war have been covered by a 24-hour SADF security net

Troops, drawn mainly from the Cape Corps and armed with R4 rifles and teargas, moved into the trouble spots yesterday

They will be on duty around the clock and the length of their stay would be determined by the “actual security situation”, said SADF spokesman Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk.

He said the 100 men had been re-trained in crowd-control techniques for three days.

“They have been trained in search techniques and basic riot control procedures Their instructions are to show courtesy and act in a disciplined manner”

Lieutenant Van Schalkwyk said city council public relations officer Mr Ted Doman had told him yesterday that press coverage of the mayor’s speech would be fine.

But 45 minutes before Mr Van der Velde was due to speak, his office informed Colonel Koos van Deventer, officer commanding Group 40, the press was unwelcome.
SAAF used ‘smart bomb’

AIR Force jets used a “smart” bomb to sink a naval target off Cape Point recently, the SAAF revealed yesterday.

The new Chief of the Air Force, General James Kriel, said the bomb had been carried aboard one of several Cheetah fighters based at Hoedspruit airbase in the Lowveld.

The target was a redundant boat 45 nautical miles off Cape Point.

“Smart” bombs are electronically guided to their targets and were used with great success by allied aircraft in the Gulf war. An air force spokesman said South Africa had possessed “smart” bombs “for a couple of years”.

The Cheetah aircraft had remained in the air for five hours by taking on fuel from a Boeing 707 of 69 Squadron.

General Kriel also gave details of the air force’s air-to-air refuelling capability yesterday.
SAA denies Armscor cargo unsafe

JOHANNESBURG — South African Airways yesterday denied that any of the Armscor cargo it carried endangered the safety of its planes or contravened the International Air Transport Association's (Iata) safety regulations.

Refusing to confirm whether it had ever used SAA to transport its cargo, an Armscor spokesman said that if the organisation had used or might still use SAA or any other airline the cargo would conform to Iata regulations.

Reports have claimed that red phosphorous, used in the manufacture of napalm, was transported on SAA's ill-fated Helderberg aircraft. Armscor has said the phosphorous was transported on the ship SA Helderberg.
TAXI TROOPS ... The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, addresses 100 Cape Corp troops before they were deployed in Khayelitsha and Nyanga East to protect residents threatened by taxi violence.

By CHRIS BATEMAN
CAPE TOWN was pinning its hopes on 100 troops to restore stability and peace and to protect township residents affected by the taxi war, the Mayor, Mr Frank van der Velde, told soldiers yesterday.

Addressing the specially retrained C Company of the Cape Corps before their deployment in local township taxi trouble spots, Mr Van der Velde said impartial action and courtesy were crucial to success.

The SADF had been specially requested by the affected communities to protect them from the violence.

"That is very different from when your commanding officer or the government has ordered you into the townships - you must remain friends of the people you are to protect. If one troop doesn't follow this line he can destroy the whole peace process," he warned.

Mr Van der Velde was speaking at the invitation of the Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, Brigadier Dan Lamprécht, after conveying the community request for SADF assistance to him.

He told the troops, equipped with teargas and R4 rifles and whose 24-hour tasks will include vehicle patrols of inter-township taxi routes, road blocks and searches, that "criminal elements" were causing the violence.

Journalists invited by the SADF to the parade yesterday were asked not to report either the mayor's presence or his speech because Mr Van der Velde feared "it may create the impression he's siding with the SADF".

An SADF spokesman said a misunderstanding between the council's public relations division and the mayor had created the confusion after the SADF had cleared issuing press invitations with the council's PR chief.

Reporters were ushered into a room while the mayor spoke but the Cape Times remained outside and reported his speech.

Contacted afterwards, Mr Van der Velde said he was asked to give a confidential troop briefing by Brigadier Lamprécht.

Surprised
He had therefore been surprised to see the press and thought it best for 'relations, between all parties concerned' that he ask them not to be present.

"As it turned out the SADF had no such sensitivity and that's why I'm prepared now to give you a statement and allow reportage," he added.

He rejected the SADF liaison officer's contention that he feared a perception being created that he was siding with the SADF.

- Murder arrest as SAP/SADF strike — Page 2
Murder arrest as SAP-SADF strike

Crime Reporter
MEMBERS of the newly established joint SAP-SADF mobile taxi unit yesterday raided a Mitchell's Plain taxi rank, arresting a man suspected of murdering a taxi-driver and another for having an unlicensed pistol and confiscating three pangas.

The deployment of the unit followed the announcement yesterday morning by Brigadier Friek Kellerman, SA Police Western Cape regional head of operations, that a unit had been formed to counter taxi-war violence in strife-torn Peninsula townships.

The new unit, which will operate in shifts to keep the members of archrival taxi associations Lagunya and Webta apart, will concentrate on snap roadblock searches for firearms and patrol township taxi routes.

A convoy of police vehicles with about 170 members cordoned off the Eastridge (Mitchells Plain) taxi rank and bus terminus where a large number of Webta taxis were parked.

A man suspected of having murdered a taxi-driver on the corners of DunBroque and Landadowne roads on December 10 was arrested.

Another man was arrested for illegal possession of an unlicensed 9mm Star pistol and six rounds of ammunition. Three pangas were confiscated from parked taxis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christiaan Lee-

SEARCH... Members of the new joint SAP-SADF mobile unit search a taxi for weapons at the Mitchell's Plain Town Centre taxi rank in Eastridge yesterday.

dolf, second-in-command of the Peninsula Riot Unit, described the operation as a success given the short notice and the fact that reinforcements from Oudtshoorn had had to be trained and issued with firearms within hours of reaching Cape Town yesterday morning.

Brigadier Kellerman said each unit would consist of equal numbers of policemen and SADF troops, with the troops acting purely in a supportive capacity while police carry out searches and arrests.

Units will consist of 72 men, who will be highly mobile while they patrol trouble spots mainly in Khayelitsha and Nyanga, the brigadier said.

"With the units we will be able to search every taxi for firearms. There are still many illegal firearms in the townships."

He said an additional deployment of between 100 and 200 extra policemen and troops into the townships this week would also increase numbers from about 600 to about 1 000.

"At the moment we have between 700 and 800 policemen working on the taxi issue. By the end of the week we should have about 1 000 men in total."

"They will operate in shifts, with between 200 and 300 men being on patrol at any one time in the townships. They will also disarm groups of residents who gather with cultural weapons."

Following meetings with both Lagunya and Webta last week, it had become clear to him that both sides were anxious for the dispute to be resolved.

One way to help defuse the current situation was strictly to police both organisations' taxi ranks and routes and keep members apart, while the city council and other authorities sorted out problems about permits and routes.

"At the end of the day, however, the solution to the conflict will lie with both taxi organisations," Brigadier Kellerman said.
SADF forming township platoon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SADF expects to sign 41 black volunteers to form the core of a "home and hearth" commando platoon based in the Vaal Triangle townships surrounding Vanderbijlpark.

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said yesterday 41 potential recruits had been given service volunteer papers after a low-key "word-of-mouth" recruitment drive.

Recruits will undergo a condensed 12-day basic training programme.

Maj Jordaan said the Defence Act only allowed that voluntary commandos be called up for 12 days a year. But over a few years they would be able to undergo advanced training.

Most of the 41 would-be volunteers were Zulu. Maj Jordaan said. About half lived at Iscor's Kwasimala and Kwamatixa hostels in Sebokeng, and the balance were non-hostel residents.

Other township platoons were being planned.

Last week the Weekly Mail reported that Sebokeng hostel dwellers had been sent SADF call-up papers. The SADF later said this was an administrative error.
THE SADF expects to sign 41 black volunteers to form the core of a "hearth and home" commando platoon based in the Vaal Triangle townships surrounding Vanderbijlpark.

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Maj Andreas Jordaan said yesterday that potential recruits had been given service volunteer papers after a low-key "word-of-mouth" recruitment drive launched several weeks ago.

Recruits will undergo a condensed 12-day base training programme where they will learn drill, military discipline and sanitation procedures.

Jordaan said the Defence Act only allowed that voluntary commandos be called up for 12 days a year. But over a few years they would be able to undergo advanced training and be used for tasks for which they might have a special talent, such as chefs, drivers and clerks," said Jordaan.

Most of the 41 would-be volunteers were Zulu, Jordaan said, although there were also South Sothos, Xhosas and Tswana.

About 20 of the men lived at iScor's Kwamadala and Kwamatiza hostels in Sebokeng, while the balance were non-hostel residents in Sebokeng, Evaton, Boipatong and Vanderbijlpark.

Jordaan said volunteers of any race were free to join, but added that no other.

Black commando for Vaal Triangle

Commando township platoons were being planned.

The commandos would be deployed in protecting their own residential areas, as well as national key points and industrial installations in the Vaal Triangle.

Last week the Weekly Mail reported that Sebokeng hostel dwellers had been sent SADF call-up papers. The SADF later said this was an administrative error.

"Only after a volunteer has been selected for commando service will he be sent call-up papers," Jordaan said.

While in uniform, recruits would be obliged to act in a non-political way, though in their spare time they could practise the politics of their choice.
ANC anti recruitment

THE ANC yesterday slated the SADF's recruitment of Vaal Triangle hostel dwellers for area protection commandos as "highly irresponsible" and "provocative" and called on it to stop recruitment immediately.

This followed confirmation on Monday that 41 Zulu, South Sothe, Xhosa and Tswana residents from Sebeneng, Vanderbijlpark, Evaton and Bopatong, had applied to the Vaal Commando unit.
SADF 'training drive' adds to Vaal tensions, says ANC

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The African National Congress has called on the SA Defence Force to stop recruitment campaigns in hostels in the Vaal Triangle, calling the move "highly irresponsible and provocative".

The ANC's comments follow the handing out of forms to residents in and around Sebokeng last week, requesting their attendance at an SADF recruitment briefing.

The forms sent out quoted "training" as the objective, and warning that prosecution would follow non-attendance.

However, the SADF later said there had been an administrative error and that the wrong forms were distributed. It was intended that letters of invitation to a briefing be handed out.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said "This is an area (Vaal Triangle) where there is considerable tension between township residents and hostel dwellers. Many residents have already died in attacks that have been launched from hostels.

"For the SADF to send papers to hostel dwellers, as they did at the KwaMadala hostel in Sebokeng, and to start a recruitment drive in a highly irresponsible and provocative manner is unfounded as there had been invitations to briefings sent to a diversity of people of different ethnic groups.

"They were only handing out after interviews had taken place.

"Of the 43 we invited, 41 reported for the briefing — and just over 50 percent of these people were hostel dwellers," he said.

The briefings were to explain the benefits of joining the commando system and to give people the opportunity of becoming volunteers."
Black commando platoon is slammed by the ANC

PLANS to create a black commando platoon to be based in townships at Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal Triangle have been condemned by the African National Congress as "irresponsible and provocative."

The South African Defence Force expects to sign up about 40 black volunteers to form the core of a "hearth and home" unit following a recruitment drive begun several weeks ago.

The men, about 20 of whom live atLOM hostel at Sebokeng, are mostly Zulus; South Sothos, Xhosas and Tswanas are also represented, according to Major Andreas Jordan of Witwatersrand Command, to protect their own residential areas as well as national key points and industrial installations.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said the recruitment programme "can only contribute to further tension and violence in these communities." The SADF, it said, should stop the recruitment campaign immediately - Sopa
SADF rationalisation cannot include further land disposal.

British tourists to SA
Satour expects rise in

Among the attendees, a drinking cup, decorated with tubes, was presented, which was welcomed in terms of political survival, 'they should read'.
Special SADF course for black staff

THE South African Defence Force in Grahamstown has sent its black workers on a course which explains recent changes in the country.

South African Infantry Lieutenant C Du Toit said this week the three-day course - attended by 36 workers - was run by "a well-known firm of consultants" in Port Elizabeth last month.

The course covered laws which had changed in the country plus what should be expected from future socio-economic, educational and technical realities.

Other issues included over-population, human rights, basic needs and ongoing violence.

Du Toit said his army base felt workers needed to be informed on what was going on in the country. They were awarded certificates after the course. - Ecafe
Front companies used for illicit arms deals

By GAVIN EVANS
FURTHER documentary evidence of South Africa’s arms-related deals with the United States, Argentina and several European countries has been revealed by The Weekly Mail.

The documents, which all cover the period between 1984 and 1986, throw further light on the nature of the secret contracts, which involved the transfer of weapons, planes, technology and chemicals for the arms industry.

As with the state documents previously exposed by The Weekly Mail, these indicate that many of the deals involved the use of private companies as importers, and of an apparently fictitious arms company in Switzerland.

A report in the latest documents is “STC Two Cases Special”, weighing 1,660kg, and with an export value of $724,438 to Argentina, via San Juan, on a ship from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 21, 1985. The documents are marked “Defence” and the export company is Nimrod International.

In addition to the military-related equipment to Chile and France.

Imports included the following:
- “Aircraft parts — other”, weighing 29,685kg from Ofena, Paris, France, on December 11, 1985. The importing company was listed as Olson Services of Peru by the Armament Board.
- “Aircraft parts — other”, weighing 5kg, from Prose, Varo, Italy, on July 12, 1986. It was imported by Armscor’s Atlas Aircraft Corporation and signed by J.J. van der Westhuizen of Atlas.
- “Aircraft parts — other”, weighing 5,670kg from Chemicals, USA, on March 20, 1985. The customs value is listed as $1,629,722.
- “Aircraft parts — other”, weighing 14,5kg, from Microfone, Information Handling SVC, of Colorado, USA, on May 20, 1985. The customs value is listed as $1,123,721.

The documents are signed by H. J. van der Westhuizen of Armscor, and the document is signed by J.J. van der Westhuizen of Atlas.

The guns arrived in Bloemfontein on July 7, 1984, and were transferred from the warehouse of the Armscor subsidiary Musgrave Manufacturing and Distributors in Bloemfontein to the Armscor warehouse in Pretoria, and the document is signed by JF Liebenberg of Armscor.

The importers were listed as “Armscor” and “Armscor South Africa”, and the customs value is listed as $1,629,722.

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So you wanna be a kitskommando?
Sign here, please

The colonel was discussing the issue of shooting people when we entered the Vaal Commando lecture hall on Monday.

"We will train you when to shoot, how to shoot and when not to shoot," he told the 41 would-be black "kitskommandos" from Iscor.

It was perhaps an inopportune moment to make our entrance, and caused a slight flurry among the South African Defence Force officers. The point Colonel FJ van den Berg was making was that the army's commitment to the use of minimum force is important.

"It is our job to defend the rights of people," he said, noting that it would be better if this goal could be achieved by talking to people — and that he had never shot anyone.

"But if it becomes necessary, you will have to shoot."

The recruits had the day off from their jobs at Iscor in order to hear about the Commandos, why they should join and what will be required of them once they sign up.

Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan said the men first heard about the Commandos through a "word of mouth" recruitment drive, and had come to the SADF to find out more. The idea was that they would then be sent "notes" for their employers.

Instead, the captain responsible illegally sent them official SADF call-up instructions which included a clause saying, "Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution."

The prospective volunteers were also allocated false SADF numbers — before they had even signed up for the job.

Major General WG Kritzinger, officer commanding Witwatersrand Command, said an "administration error" occurred and the "Iscor Hostel" recruits were sent the "wrong form."

The army 'call-up' of Iscor workers, reported in the SADF newsletter last week, was a "administration error." Gavin Evans went along to find out what those who showed up for commando training were taught.

"The SADF regrets any inconvenience caused due to this error and will ensure that the necessary steps be taken to prevent any re-occurrence."

The officers went to considerable lengths to stress to the recruits that their presence was entirely voluntary. It was hardly necessary, however, All 41 who arrived filled in their forms and signed up.

Commandant SJ Lombard, the commanding officer of the Vaal Commando, described this as a pilot project, aimed at drawing blacks into the SADF to help protect their own communities. The idea is to form a full company (about 120 soldiers) of black commandos.

"They understand the circumstances of the black people in the townships and in the hostels. It is easier for me to use people from the community in the community. We cause the problems in the Vaal therefore it is for us to solve them," Van den Berg added.

These new kitskommandos will undergo an initial 12-day training period, which the SADF believes will be sufficient to make soldiers out of them. They will be trained in discipline, drill, shooting and in conducting patrols.

They will then be required to do a minimum of 12 days a year, where some will specialise as drivers, chefs and guards, but most will be used in SADF patrols. They will not have access to their SADF rifles when not on duty.

One of their roles, says Kritzinger, is the protection of national key points in the area. As Iscor is a national key point (and the Vaal Command is situated on Iscor property) it is clear that protecting the iron and steel corporation will be one of their main tasks.

The SADF officers present stressed that the men were not all Zulus and that they were drawn from the entire Vaal area and not just the hostels.

Speaking to the men afterwards it appeared that most were Zulu-speaking, though there were also some Southern Sotho, Tswana and Xhosaspeaking volunteers. About half live at Iscor's kwaMadala and kwaMaseza hostels — both known as Inkatha strongholds — while the rest live in the surrounding townships.

The SADF officers said there was no way they could determine whether the men were Inkatha supporters, but stressed that once they were in uniform they were soldiers required to protect the entire community.

"I explained to them that in the SADF we are apolitical. The engine of the car has to do its work no matter who the driver is, and no matter what kind of oil he uses," said the colonel.

Clearly, however, not everyone in the community is satisfied by this explanation. The African National Congress and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa have called for an immediate halt to the campaign.

The ANC described the recruitment drive as "highly irresponsible and provocative," saying that many residents from the surrounding communities had been killed by residents of the Iscor hostels.
Johannesburg — A British company is selling South African-made bombs, rockets, tanks, riot-control vehicles, radar systems and missile fuses.

The weapons are made for Armscor by Rennert, in the Barlow Rand group, but Berkshire-based DTS Technologies, which advertised the arms in Jane's Defence Weekly, does not disclose where they are made.

Yesterday DTS could not be reached on its advertised telephone number.

An Armscor spokesman said he could not explain why SA weapons were being sold by the British dealer.

Barlow Rand chief executive Mr Warren Clewlow and Rennert managing director Mr Tony Ellingford said they had never heard of DTS.

A British embassy spokesman Mr David Slinn said the British Foreign Office is to investigate whether DTS's activities violate the arms embargo against SA.

All the items featured in the DTS brochure were shown by Armscor at an open weapons demonstration outside Pretoria in September.

DTS's brochure uses the same photographs as those used by Armscor in the individual product brochures given out at the weapons show.
British firm markets SA-made weapons

A BRITISH company is marketing SA bombs, rockets, tanks, riot control vehicles, radar systems and missile fuses around the world.

The weapons are made for Armscor by Reunert in the Barlow Rand group. However, Berkshire-based DTS Technologies, which advertised the arms in a recent edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, does not disclose where they are made.

Yesterday DTS could not be reached on its advertised telephone number.

An Armscor spokesman said last night DTS was not one of the corporation's subsidiaries. He was at a loss to explain why SA weapons and components were being sold by the British dealer.

Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow said he had never heard of DTS. Asked whether Barlows or Reunert had agents in the UK, Clewlow said: "It is not the sort of thing one would want to talk about as the issue is sensitive."

Reunert MD Tony Ellingford said SA law prohibited SA arms manufacturers marketing their products independently without Armscor's permission. He said DTS could be an agent or subagent for a Reunert subsidiary, but he had not heard of the British arms dealer.

The UK Foreign Office is to investigate whether DTS's activities are in breach of the arms embargo against SA.

British embassy spokesman David Sluman said in Pretoria that technically DTS might not be breaking the embargo, which prohibited only the supply of arms to SA.

All of the munitions and military systems featured in the brochure were demonstrated by Armscor at the Gerotek test facility outside Pretoria in September.

DTS's brochure used the same photographs as those used by Armscor, then DTS is also selling the products under the serial names used by Armscor.

SA weapons

One military analyst said it was possible DTS was set up as a marketing company to enable Armscor's primary contractors to sell their products without having to go through Armscor.

Some of the products advertised are manufactured by Reunert subsidiaries, Puchs Electronics, OMC-Aeroma, ESD and Sandoek-Austral. Others are made by Armscor's Kentec subsidiary.

Included in the brochure are the ESP 500 mobile radar system, several types of multrole air bombs, electronic fuses for air bombs, radio proximity mortar and artillery fuses, and sea-skimming missile fuses. A modular package for upgrading battle tanks and complete tanks which had already been upgraded are offered, as is "the supply of experienced consultants and skilled manpower to assist in establishing similar manufacturing facilities anywhere in the world."

Also featured in the Modular Fire-Targeting System (MFDS) 5000, a computer-based ballistic firing control system for use in current and planned armoured fighting vehicles. In its sales blurb, DTS describes itself as a "major supplier of defence systems, subsystems and components of interest to armies, navies and air forces."

The brochure says these are just some of the products available.

SA's Valkri multiple artillery rocket system, the Ratel armoured infantry fighting vehicle and a riot control vehicle, both built by Sandoek Austral, are shown on the front cover of the brochure.

Jane's Defence Weekly staff were unable to shed any light on DTS.
Sinister Armscor ties denied in murder

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor yesterday said there was nothing sinister about its association with a slain East Rand doctor whose body was found in the boot of his car on Monday night.

An Armscor spokesman said murdered 40-year-old Dr Raymond Kobrin had been one of many advisers linked to Armo's medical scheme, Krygmed, and that Dr Kobrin had no other links with Armscor.

Police liaison officer Captain Ida van Zweel has also dismissed as speculative articles carried yesterday morning by certain newspapers which gave prominence to Dr Kobrin's ties with the arms manufacturer.

A post-mortem performed on Thursday on Dr Kobrin revealed he had been murdered and had not committed suicide as was originally speculated.

Police, however, refused to say how Dr Kobrin had died, saying such a disclosure would prejudice their investigation.
Woonting troopers girls
Youths, assaulted for combat gear
Casualties in
'SAF
letters
sent
in error'
By THEMBA KHUMALO

There was nothing sinister in the recruitment letters sent by the army to hostel inmates at Kwa-
Madala Hostel near Vanderbijlpark. Major-General Wessel Kritzinger, commanding officer of
the SAF, said this week.

Kritzinger said there was an error in the wording of the letters and the army was in fact responding
to applications by 41 hostel men.

He was reacting to recent reports that the army had sent the hostel inmates letters ordering
them to report for military training.

The reports triggered the ANC to warn the SAFD to stop recruiting the hostel inmates. The
organisation described the move as "highly provocative and irresponsible."

Kritzinger said similar letters had been sent to other applicants of all tribes in the Vaal township.

"People of all race groups, other than whites, have been recruited on a voluntary basis into the
commando system since the mid-80s. There is nothing new and sinister in this recruitment drive,"
Kritzinger said.

He said necessary steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the error.
Children told
‘bomb is safe’

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. - Children who found a mortar bomb on a range at Mbabane on Saturday were told it was safe, a survivor claimed. Then it exploded, killing two people and injuring at least 14.

Some of the survivors face months of treatment. Three are still in intensive care at Empangeni’s Lower Umfolozi Memorial Hospital.

The SADF have announced they will hold an investigation into the tragedy.

"A board of inquiry has already been convened, and we will be co-operating closely with the police," said spokesman Lieutenant Johan Labbe.

He added the Risley shoot was held on a range in the Dukaku Forest adjacent to the range used by the army for training with live ammunition.

"This area is clearly demarcated and there are 'No Entry' signs posted," he said.

Fourteen-year-old Shaun Cauley suffered a severely damaged foot and shrapnel in his lungs.

Shaun's mother Mrs Belinda Cauley of Richard's Bay, who lost a sister in the blast, said she was serving hamburgers to hungry schoolboys and their families when she noticed children playing with the bomb.

"They had been roaming around as boys will, and must have picked it up somewhere." she said.

"I told them to put it down, and they pointed to a man saying he had already examined it and told them it was safe.

"I paid no more attention to them and turned to get a cold drink. There was a massive explosion, and I woke up on the ground," Mrs Cauley said.

"My sister, Mrs Debbie Jamieson, 28, was killed in the blast," she said.

Mr Roy Malcolm-Campbell, 65, of Cheek Valley, Maritzburg, was also killed in the blast.

The Risley shooting event was organised by the Tugela Commando Rifle Club, and competitors and their families were having lunch when the disaster took place.

While a few people with minor injuries were treated at Mbabane, 14 people were admitted to Empangeni Hospital, 80km away, after the disaster.

Staff — many still in civilian clothes — were summoned back to the hospital and many worked through the night tending to the injured.
Namibian Minister warns over SADF

THE future South African Defence Force should include a balanced composition of the SADF, homeland guards and liberation army units such as Umkhonto we Sizwe.

This was said by Namibia's shadow Minister of Defence, Mr Alos Gende, yesterday at a conference on "Southern Africa Security Relations Towards the Year 2000", at the University of Pretoria.

Gende warned that a country could face a period of social unrest if legitimate demands of the poor and underprivileged were not met.

"This could easily pose the major threat to stability and democracy," he said.

Quoting his experience in his country, Gende, spokesman on defence for the official opposition party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said he was concerned about the low-level of discipline within the Namibian Defence Force.

Meanwhile, Dr Jakke Cilliers, director of the Institute for Defence Politics and a former SADF artillery officer, told the conference that there was no practical alternative to South Africa having only one military force built around and upon the SADF as it existed today, reports Sapa.

He said there were no forces that could replace the SADF or the South African Police.

The slogans of "creating a new national defence force for South Africa" in effect masked at best the absorption of Umkhonto we Sizwe members, who so wished, into a military which very closely resembled the existing SADF.

"In the process a "new" defence force would be created, but it would still be run by whites," he said.
Call for probe of UK firm selling SA arms

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the UN Security Council have been asked to investigate the promotion and sale of SA-manufactured weapons, ammunition and other military equipment by a UK-based firm.

This follows Business Day reports on DTS Technologies of Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire, which placed a supplement in Jane's Defence Weekly, advertising military hardware, most of it manufactured by Barlow Rand subsidiaries in SA.

The Oslo-based and partially Norwegian government-funded World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, asked Hurd to initiate an urgent probe into DTS's activities.

Campaign director Abdul Minty, also Anti-Apartheid Movement honorary secretary, said the sale of SA military equipment in the UK violated the Security Council's 1984 embargo (to which Britain was a signatory) on arms imports from SA. DTS might also be guilty of contravening EC and Commonwealth sanctions, he added. Minty said he had sent urgent messages to the chairman of the Security Council's arms embargo committee, and the UN special committee against apartheid asking them to ensure the case was fully investigated and all facts made public.

Although Britain had signed the 1984 UN resolution which had strengthened the earlier UN ban on arms trade with SA by including imports, Britain had opposed moves led by the Dutch to have the resolution made mandatory, added Minty.

On Tuesday a DTS spokesman said from Slough the company was UK-based and all its directors British.
'Western aid drying up'

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The bad fact is that Africa can expect more moral support than funds from the West over the next decade — as more assistance will be ploughed into the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, a Nato representative said in Pretoria yesterday.

Colonel Rolf Hallerbach, Nato representative for the magazine European Security, speaking at a conference on southern African security relations on August 3, said that in Europe and America "nobody feels in the mood to spend a single penny for more socialist-type experiments".

"Those who can’t stop dreaming should consider the fact."

If countries in southern Africa could establish a self-contained regional trading block, inter-regional trading would be enhanced and a climate created for foreign investment, acting deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Derek Auret, said.

South Africa's trade with the region could also be greatly improved if the buying power of its neighbours could be enhanced through development.

South Africa, he said, currently exported between 25 and 33 percent of its manufactured goods to Africa.

Speaking on methods of integrating the military into a new South Africa, the director of the Institute for Defence Politics, Dr Jakkie Cilliers, proposed that the defence budget be discussed in public and approved by Parliament — thereby determining the manpower, structures and objectives of the forces.

There should also be no restriction on members of the armed forces or police force joining any legal political party. Although the armed forces and police were accountable to the constitution, they should not simply serve the government of the day.

He warned that with the dramatic cut in the defence budget, the SANDF could easily end up as a low technology counter-insurgency force, suitable for little else but border control and support for the police.

"This would, in my opinion, not only be a tragic development for our country's stability."
Conference looks at future role of SADF

EVEN by "new" South African standards it was a gathering which could accurately be described as unique.

For the first time ever representatives of the South African Defence Force, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the homeland armies and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation sat down together on South African soil to discuss the security of the sub-continent.

Tuesday's one-day conference, entitled "Southern African Security Relations Towards the Year 2000", was a joint project of the newly formed Defence Institute of South Africa (Disa) and Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies.

Among the 120 delegates at Pretoria University were about 40 SADF officers, four senior representatives of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the Congress of South African Trade Unions' "Little" Jay Naidoo, embassy officials, defence industry specialists and a range of other interested parties.

In a keynote address, defence analyst and former SADF commandant Dr Jakke Cilliers said the effect of recent dramatic declines in the defence budget had been to decimate the SADF's capital expenditure while leaving its operating expenditure essentially unaffected.

"Without exercising a deliberate choice in this matter, the SADF could very easily end up as a low-technology, counter-insurgency type force, suitable for little else but border control and support to the police. This would not only be a tragic development for our country's stability in the future, but could also be highly destabilising in the longer term."

What is required, he said, is a "smaller, more professional, highly trained but more flexible military suitable to a variety of tasks."

This should be subject to multi-party Members of the South African Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and others sat down together this week to discuss the security of the sub-continent.

control, rather than that of the government of the day. He added that the issue of military conscription need not await a final negotiated settlement.

"The SADF has had to adapt in a very short time from a military machine on almost permanent active duty to a peace-time organisation no longer at the centre of national events.

"As a result many officers and career soldiers are uncertain of the future. The result is that a proud and battle-proven fighting machine is losing expertise and personnel at an alarming rate."

Cilliers said the defence force of a future South Africa would be built around the SADF as it exists today, but would require affirmative action and changes in doctrine and practice.

Venda leader Brigadier Gabriel Ramushana said the future of his homeland's armed forces was directly linked with that of all other military forces in South Africa.

"To my mind the integrated security forces should be neutral and be free from any political involvement. The integration mechanism should be worked-out by all the role-players — and in the final analysis such principles should be entrenched in the constitution."

He added that these forces would have to be de-politicised.

One of the roles of a future defence force would be to "protect the country's northern borders against the unlawful influx of people from Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

Department of Foreign Affairs official Derek Auret said South Africa had a vital interest in the stability of its neighbours.
Armco set to split into two divisions

Directors of Armco have completed an investigation into the restructuring of the arms manufacturer, recommending the creation of two separate entities — a commercial concern and another to provide logistical support to the security services.

The board of directors said they had handed the report on their four-month investigation to the Defence Minister and to the Minister of Economic Co-operation for consideration.

After this, the recommendations would be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

The directors said Armco should be divided by April 1992. — Sapa
Directors want Armscor restructured

ARMSCOR directors have recommended that the arms manufacturer be split into two separate entities — the one a commercial concern and the other to continue providing logistical support to the security forces.

The Defence and Economic Coordination and Public Enterprises ministries said in a joint statement yesterday it was recommended the state initially retain all shares in the new industrial company, which will represent Armo’s industrial interests.

The acquisition company would continue to be known as Armo and be answerable to the Defence Minister.

It was proposed that the restructuring come into effect on April 1.

The statement said it was recommended that Armo retain its current location in the Armscor building and that vacant accommodation in the building be rented out to the SADF.

The recommendations are being studied by the two Ministers before being forwarded to Cabinet for approval.
Hundreds laid off at Armscor subsidiary

ARMSCOR's missile-manufacturing subsidiary Kentron had retrenched 600 people, a source close to the company said yesterday.

The source, who asked not to be named, said the retrenchments took place on Friday.

An Armscor spokesman confirmed yesterday that retrenchments had taken place at Kentron, but said there had been only "about half" the number claimed by the source.

They formed part of Armscor's rationalisation programme, the spokesman added.

In September Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren said 5,000 employees at Armscor and subsidiary companies would lose their jobs by early next year.

This follows the recent announcement of 1,300 retrenchments at Kentron's sister company Atlas Aircraft Corporation. More than 10% of Armscor employees have lost their jobs in the past two years after cuts to the national defence budget.

Kentron was incorporated into Armscor in 1978.
Arms factory axes 5 000

The axe has finally fallen on 5 000 Armscor employees ending months of uncertainty and anguish.

An Armscor spokesman confirmed today that all 5 000 employees to be retrenched as part of the huge arms company's rationalisation plan have been informed.

Retrenched employees would be leaving in stages.

He said the last of those affected by the retrenchment had been informed on Friday.

Armscor first announced its intention to retrench 5 000 workers on October 4, sparking off speculation and uncertainty among employees fearing for their future.

Employees

One of the last groups to be informed were hundreds of employees at Armscor's missile subsidiary, Kentron, who were told of their retrenchment on Friday.

A source close to Kentron said about 600 people had left the company.

However, an Armscor spokesman said the number was only "about half" the number claimed.

The latest retrenchment of 5 000 workers brings to about 15 000 the number of staff laid off from Armscor and its subsidiaries since 1981. A further 30 000 jobs have been lost as a result of cuts in defence spending, many of them at Armscor's contractors.

The retrenchment programme comes as a result of far-reaching rationalisation measures brought about to change Armscor into a viable commercial undertaking.
Armscor workers laid off

By April last year — and again in early October when Armscor first announced its intended cutbacks — the axe has finally fallen on 5 000 Armscor employees to be retrenched ending months of uncertainty which began in early October when Armscor confirmed yesterday that all 5 000 employees would be leaving in stages with the final personnel leaving at the end of March.

He said the last of those affected by the retrenchment programme had been informed on Friday.

Armscor first announced its intention of retrenching 5 000 workers on October 4, starting with workers being retrenched on October 5, and employees still preferring to believe that they would be rehired.

However, Armscor spokesman said the retrenchment programme was only a fraction of the company’s plans.

The latest retrenchment brings the total number of Armscor employees retrenched since 1985 to about 15 000 and Armscor’s subsidiary company, the South African Automotive Corporation, has also announced it will be retrenching 5 000 employees.

One of the last groups to be informed of their retrenchment were hundreds of employees at Armscor’s Rayton subsidiary, Rayton, who were told of the retrenchment on Friday.

A source close to Rayton said about 600 people had packed their bags and left the company after being informed that they had been retrenched.

However, an Armscor spokesman said the retrenchment programme was only about 40% completed.

The retrenchment programme comes as a result of Armscor’s plans to rationalize its operations and change the way it manufactures equipment for the defense industry.
CALL-UP PROTEST: Mrs Paula Marnitz, second from right, holding baby Anton, and, from left, Michael, 11, Christine, 12, Nicholas, 22 months, and her father, Mr Desmond Welthagen, outside the Castle yesterday.

Call-up protest: Wife in chains

VIVIEN HORLER, Staff Reporter

A VREDEHOEK mother of four chained herself to the barrier outside the Castle to protest against her husband's call-up over Christmas.

Mrs Paula Marnitz, with baby Anton in her arms and children Christine, 12, Michael, 11, and Nicholas, 22 months, her father Mr Desmond Welthagen and a friend, Mrs Nicky Conings, stood outside the Castle yesterday.

They carried placards reading “Keep Dad out of the townships”, “We want our Dad home for Christmas” and “The exemption board is a farce — the army does not care”.

Mrs Marnitz said husband Wolfgang, a lieutenant in the Citizen Force, had been ordered to report to Wingfield on Monday for a six-week camp, in spite of two appeals to the exemption board.

She added: “I have four young children, two of them under two. I have been in psychotherapy for the past six years, and I have severe post-natal depression after the birth of my third child.

“A qualified psychologist has told the exemption board I cannot cope without my husband for six weeks, but they aren’t interested.”

Mrs Marnitz said an appeal had been made on the grounds of her own mental state, the fact that Mr Marnitz, who works for an electronics manufacturing firm, gets his annual leave over the call-up period, and plans to use part of the leave to study for Unisa exams in February.

“If all that wasn’t bad enough, a woman at Wynberg Battalion said my husband would be going to the townships and he doesn’t feel morally right about that.

“He has five people dependent on him for financial and emotional support, and it’s my baby’s first Christmas.

“I’m sorry for the people in the townships who have to face the danger there every day, but surely it would be better to send in the regular army, the people who believe in the army and who’ve chosen to wear a uniform and carry a gun.

“My husband had two years of training years ago, yet they’re asking him to go and possibly face an AK-47 or maybe to shoot someone when there is a well-trained and experienced standing army.

“The exemption board is a farce. They might as well do away with it. I am going to take a stand against this bureaucracy on behalf of all the women who don’t want their husbands called up over Christmas.”

Western Province Command spokesman Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk said he did not know the details of Mr Marnitz’s case, but once the national servicemen had “cleared out” just before Christmas, the army relied on citizen force manpower until mid-January.

“I have all the sympathy in the world with this family, but the Permanent Force just does not have enough men — it’s a small corps and we rely on men who have done their national service.

“We don’t call up people just for the sake of it — the situation and our needs are constantly evaluated. I can assure Mrs Marnitz her husband won’t be kept a day longer than necessary.”
SOLIDARITY... Mrs Paula Marnitz, chained, and her four children at the entrance of the Castle yesterday afternoon where they protested against an SADF decision to call up her husband for a three-week camp in the townships. Embarrassed army officers promised to look into the matter. From left are Michael, 11, Christine, 12, holding her five-month-old brother Anton, Mrs Paula Marnitz and 20-month-old Nicholas.

Staff Reporter

A 34-YEAR-OLD Vrededorp woman chained herself at the Castle entrance yesterday afternoon to protest against her husband's three-week army call-up "for township duty" over the festive season.

Mrs Paula Marnitz, 34, of Bedford Street, with her three sons, her daughter and her father, Mr Des Weltiggen, displayed placards denouncing the SADF's exemption board and another imploring "Keep dad out of the townships!"

She said the protest was a "last resort" after her husband, Wolfgang, 29, endured weeks of brush-offs from military authorities, the exemption board and one from the office of the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer.

The family demonstration paid off when embarrassed SADF officers confronted Mrs Marnitz at the Castle entrance and promised to look into the matter.

Mrs Marnitz said problems first started about two months ago when her husband, a lieutenant attached to Wynberg Battalion, received call-up papers for a three-week camp in the townships.

"The camp is essentially one for students and my husband wrote to the battalion explaining he was no longer a student but a production manager with an electronics company. "The military authorities exempted him but then changed their minds when they found out he was studying industrial psychology through Unisa."

They said that because of this he could not be exempted as he was a student," Mrs Marnitz said.

She said the problem was further compounded when the exemption board refused to reverse the decision, saying her husband had not done a camp while at UCT.

This was after she sent a written report from a clinical psychologist detailing that she suffered from depression, she said.

"My standpoint is that I am not going to the townships to separate two warring taxi factions. I refuse to go where I am not wanted and where I am an open target," Mr Marnitz said.
SA anti-nuke suits offered

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON — The South African defence industry has widened its product range to include nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protection equipment, according to a report in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly.

The report says topping the list is a two-piece NBC protective suit with integral hood.

The product range also includes decontamination powders and solutions, a fire extinguisher-type decontamination dispenser and chemical detection kits.
'No attempt to disarm public'

The Government's controversial Draft Amendment Bill on Ammunition — which will come before Parliament in the new year — was not an attempt to disarm the public, says deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers.

In a statement, Mr. Scheepers said despite repeated efforts by the ministry to clarify the Bill, it was clear from the extensive comments received on the proposed legislation that "public misconceptions still exist."

"I must again emphasise that the intention or practical effect of the Amendment Bill is not and will not be, the disarming of the public, the implementation of a so-called "one man one gun" system or the restriction of firearm ownership in any way whatsoever," Mr. Scheepers said.

The deputy Minister categorically denied that the proposed legislation would in any way affect the existing rights of licensed firearm owners. "In fact, the Amendment Bill could extend firearm ownership in certain cases, giving collectors greater opportunity to acquire firearms."

The Amendment Bill would therefore receive the necessary attention into early 1993, with the aim of finalising and introducing it to Parliament.

Mr. Scheepers said he would also shortly be signing two Government Notices on firearms. The first concerned the validity in South Africa of firearm licences issued in the TBVC states and Nambia.

Subject to certain conditions, these licencees will be recognised as valid authorisation to possess a firearm or firearms inside South Africa — with the exception of automatic firearms such as AK-47 rifles.

Mr. Scheepers said the second notice would effectively "declassify" certain air rifles and pistols, meaning that owners would no longer require licences.
SADF razed Tokoza shack 'under pretext'  

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Phola Park leader Prince Mhlambi yesterday told the inquiry into political violence in Tokoza how SADF Defence Force members had demolished the shack of a man "under the pretext that they were searching for ammunition".

Commission chairman Solly Shabane pointed out to a defence force observer that "the interests of the SADF have been touched by this witness".

The SADF had no legal representative at the commission, which is sitting in Pretoria. Mr Shabane ruled that all cross-examination on Mr Mhlambi's extensive evidence would be postponed "so that all interested parties — even those not here today" should have time to prepare for the questioning.

Conflict

In a 25-page statement, detailing about 76 events in the wave of political conflict that gripped Tokoza from August 1990 onwards, Mr Mhlambi made numerous allegations against the police and several against the SADF.

Some allegations relate to the period after the massacre of Inkatha members in Tokoza on September 8.

"Almost every day (from September 17) the SADF would arrive with Casspirs in Phola Park and conduct searches on a house-to-house basis. Many people were arrested during that period for various offences," Mr Mhlambi said.

He alleged that on September 26 "an informer who has been staying in Phola Park since last year and who is known to me as Sammi was suddenly seen in SADF uniform in Phola Park. He pointed out the houses of various important community members and defence committee members who were suspected of carrying firearms, and a number of people were arrested."

Later that day the SADF demolished the shack of an arrested man known as Joseph "under the pretext that they were searching for ammunition," and opened fire on residents in a section, said Mr Mhlambi.

He also related how accords reached between his committee and the police and SADF to the effect that members of the forces would report at the Phola Park advice office before entering the community were repeatedly flouted — ostensibly on the instructions of senior officers.

He added that his residents' committee was convinced that the police had killed a Zulu-speaking Kafilahombe man, Cecil Mduli, on October 5 and had tried to create the impression that Phola Park residents were to blame.

"Some of us went to have a look at this body and found the wheel prints of a Casspir right next to the body..."

Witnesses at Mr Mduli's family home said they saw a police Casspir and a policeman breaking down a door of Mr Mduli's house some hours before his body was found about 150m outside Phola Park.

"To our surprise we found a police report in The Star the next day which said the police had found the body in Phola Park. I believe that the police made this report as inaccurately as they did to cause further violence in the area."

Mr Mhlambi also mentioned that before the assassination of civic leader Sam Ntuli on September 29, an anonymous pamphlet appeared in Phola Park blaming Mr Ntuli and Catholic priest Father Peter Hertop were responsible for the Inkatha massacre.
Botswana to free SADF commandos

Botswana was yesterday preparing for the release of 15 prisoners, including captured South African Defence Force commandos as well as members of the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress, a senior government official confirmed.

Information director Ted Makgekgene said from Gaborone he was awaiting word from his country's police special branch on the imminent release of the prisoners.

He said the prisoners, including four commandos of the SADF, four ANC and seven PAC members, Mr Makgekgene could not immediately give details of their offences.

South African Foreign Affairs spokesman Coen Bezuidenhout said he was awaiting detailed information on the matter before comment would be issued.

According to a Radio Botswana news bulletin, President Quett Masire personally ordered the release of the 15 prisoners, following requests from anti-apartheid groups and the South African Government. — Sapa
Troops for Hillbrow

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force is to send troops into Hillbrow before Christmas to help the police curb rampant crime.

A Witwatersrand Command spokesman said the decision was made after police met Johannesburg councillor Desree Simpson.

Crime had increased to alarming proportions. Thousands of people were living in the streets or in overcrowded flats, Mrs. Simpson said.

"Pools in parks are being used by vagrants as baths, and there are grown men sitting naked, washing themselves, completely unchecked, in the open in recreation areas," Mrs Simpson said today.

Sapa
Commandos for Hillbrow but not before Christmas

JOHANNESBURG — There is little likelihood that SADF commando units will be deployed in the Hillbrow area before Christmas, a spokesman for Wits Command said late yesterday but a Johannesburg city councillor feels action must be taken immediately.

Reacting to a proposal that commandos be used as backup for the police, Democratic Party MP for Hillbrow Mr. Lester Puchalski said the DP “enthusiastically supports” the move.

“I am particularly pleased that East Park Commando has agreed to provide a presence of their troops in Hillbrow shortly and have no doubt that we will see a drastic reduction in the crime rate.”

He added that crime in the area had reached “unacceptable levels” and the police “cannot adequately deal with the plague.”

“Crime and violence have to be regarded as public enemy number one.”

Witwatersrand Command public relations officer Major Andreas Jordaan said there had been meetings to discuss area protection in Hillbrow and Joubert Park with members of the town council and East Park Commando under whose jurisdiction the area falls.

“Area protection would mean members of the community would have to contribute to the safety and protection of their own neighbourhoods,” he said.

“The recruiting and training of the commandos that will take place is part of an ongoing process and it is therefore unlikely it will be implemented before this Christmas.”

Commando action under an area protection scheme would not be seen as taking over from the police but being in support of it, Major Jordaan said.

He said there had been an “escalation in commando efforts in recent months to involve community members in the protection of their own areas.”

“Area protection is by law a function of the commandos,” he added.

“There has been continuous liaison between the SAP and SADF but so far the status quo remains.” — Sapa
UK arms sales probe

LINDEN BIRNS

THE British Embassy in Pretoria said yesterday it would soon report to the UK government on whether UK-based DTS Technologies was breaking the arms embargo by marketing SA-made weapons systems.

Embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams said the foreign secretary had been notified of DTS's activities by the Oslo-based World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, and that an investigation was under way.

Last month DTS, of Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire, placed an eight-page glossy supplement in Jane's Defence Weekly advertising, among other items, a range of missiles, bombs, fuses, military radars and electronic surveillance and communications equipment. The majority of the products were manufactured by subsidiaries of Barlow Rand's Reunert group of companies.

World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration and its SA director Abdul Minty — who is also the UK secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement — appealed to British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and to the chairman of the UN Security Council's arms embargo committee to investigate whether DTS was contravening the embargoes.

Minty alleged that DTS could be breaking the UN's 1984 embargo as well as Commonwealth and EC embargoes if military hardware was actually sent to DTS clients by way of Britain.

"We can confirm the receipt of Mr Minty's letter. We are looking into the points he raises and we will report on our findings in due course," said Adams.
No township duty after wife's protest

A 28-YEAR-OLD Vredenhoek man — whose wife chained herself to the Castle entrance last week to protest against him doing township duty — will not be in the front-line of the taxi war.

Yesterday Mr. Wolfgang Marnitz reported to Wingfield for a four-week army camp with an undertaking from the SADF that he would not have to do township duty.

Mrs. Paula Marnitz, 34, staged her protest after the SADF's exemption board refused to consider a report from a psychologist which said that she was prone to bouts of depression because of the city's high crime rate and a fear for her husband's safety in the townships.

After reviewing the matter, military authorities said Mr. Marnitz was still eligible for a camp but he would not be posted to Peninsula townships where troops and police are keeping warring taxi associations apart.
Hani's shoes can be filled. —MIK

After (cozero) RNA 

According to MK sources, Han's shoes can be filled. —MIK

According to (cozero) RNA 

According to MK's sources, Han's shoes can be filled.
By Rehana Rossouw

ANC army celebrates
30 years of struggle

Salt 12/12 - 18/12 91

By Rehana Rossouw

A SPEAR will be carried across the Peninsula this weekend as ANC members celebrate the 30th anniversary of their organisation's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Members will run with the spear and a shield from Khayelitsha, through Guguletu, Hesdeveld and Bontehewel before handing them to MK chief of staff Mr Chris Hani in Langa. Hani will address a rally at the Langa Stadium which starts at 12 noon on Monday December 16.

MK's history will be recalled this week at a three-day celebration in the Western Cape.

The ANC launched its military wing on December 16, 1961, with bombings at government offices and installations in Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth. The blasts signalled the ANC's departure from solely non-violent resistance.

One of the first campaigns of MK was to fight alongside the Zimbabwean freedom fighters in the late sixties.

Codenamed the Wankie Campaign, MK soldiers in the Lutsheni Detachment were sent to assist the Zimbabweans and find routes into South Africa. MK commander Mr Joe Modise and Hani were among those who saw action in this campaign.

The seventies saw MK sending cadres into South Africa to build underground structures under more favourable conditions following the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and the intensification of the war in Zimbabwe.

Then came the "armed propaganda" phase. Sasol, Koeberg and Voortrekkerhoogte were attacked following the establishment of bases inside the country.

The improved capacity of MK led to attacks against police stations, army barracks and several government installations.

As retribution, the SADF raided Lesotho, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland, resulting in some ANC members being killed and many being captured.

Although MK has suspended its armed struggle as part of the negotiation process, the army has not disbanded.

It continues to recruit members and upgrades their skills to prepare them to form part of the regular army in the post-apartheid South Africa.

On Saturday an exhibition of material depicting the history of MK will be opened at the University of the Western Cape auditorium by ANC national executive committee member Prof Kader Asmal.

The exhibition, prepared by the Mayibuye Centre for History and Culture in South Africa, will portray the role of MK from the early sabotage actions to the development of the strategy of People's War.

There will also be speakers on the Wankie Campaign and the role of women in MK.

On Saturday a "gumba" kicks off at the Guguletu Civic Centre at 2pm with a range of cultural events.
‘SADF aimed at demoralising ANC’

A former national serviceman and MK member, Mr Rocky Williams, has considered the SADF’s role in the transition period QUENTIN WILSON reports:

"Already these units or their members have launched right-wing attacks against returning exiles and have harassed local community leaders".

Although disruption to negotiations is expected, Williams does not envisage a SADF-led coup during transition. He lists seven unlikely conditions the SADF would have to fulfill for a coup to succeed:

- The real centre of political power within the country has to be located
- Party leaders and bureaucratic heads have to be subordinated
- Business support must be ensured
- Trade unions, civic organisations and grassroots organisations have to be neutralised
- Opposition has to be neutralised
- Local government has to be neutralised
- The unity and morale of the coup's own armed forces has to be ensured and sufficiently loyal troops have to be obtained to execute the coup.

Although not completely ruling out a successful coup by renegade SADF elements, Williams considers factors against a coup.

One factor is the SADF’s primarily conscript nature. Permanent Force personnel are not deployed in combat positions, which "limits their ability to galvanise a conscript army in support of their objectives".

The paper suggests surprisingly few SADF generals and admirals belong to Broederbond ranks and assume senior officers, apart from having a reasonably professional ethic, generally seek the same direction as the "new" Nats and the Democratic Party.

Williams considers the "whether the Permanent Force or any of its command levels possesses the administrative and technical ability to govern" should they succeed in a coup.

Although identifying dangers in the fight to establish an accountable and representative national Defence Force, the paper is peppered with cautious optimism on the prospect of an armed force integration.

He says the SADF recruitment drive across racial lines during PW Botha’s time has meant the army's downfall as a whites-only affair.

During the height of its illegitimacy, the SADF was forced to appoint able black, Indian and coloured people to leadership positions.

The paper recognises that although it would be naive to expect an instant swing of loyalty from these troops to a democratic government, "they clearly constitute contested terrain."

"The sentiments of the vast majority of the homeland defence forces and their personnel have indicated that their sentiments lie more with the democratic movement than they do with Voortrekkerhoogte."

The combined total of these defence forces is cited between 9,000 and 10,000 personnel.

Bearing in mind the heterogeneous nature of the SADF, Williams discerns a shift in the army to promoting allegiance to the government of the day rather than its own political agenda.

Williams argues for a merger of SADF/MK homeland forces that creates "a new corporate identity within the SADF that respects the primacy of the political institutions of society and acknowledges the SADF's accountability to both parliament and the people. It is suggested that the British model of the army would benefit a post-apartheid Defence Force."

"Whilst acknowledging that the armed forces of any country invariably reflect the historical, cultural and socio-political peculiarities of that country, this model sees the armed forces as 'standing above politics.'"

"Married with MK's notion of the armed forces as a 'people's army,' it can be hoped that a suitably South African corporate identity can be created."

Williams also puts forward a case for "a volunteer and professional Defence Force which will witness the abolition of all forms of conscription."
DURBAN — Compulsory national service over twelve months will not be scrapped in the foreseeable future, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking during a ceremony at Natal Command where he was paying a Christmas visit, he said South Africa could not afford a purely volunteer Defence Force in the foreseeable future.

"We intend to continue with the present arrangement, whereby a nucleus of Permanent Force members are complemented by national servicemen, the Citizen Force and the Commandos."

He said while compulsory national service could not be extended to all South Africans until full constitutional rights were available to all, substantial numbers of volunteers were joining the force from all sections of the community.

Mr Meyer also announced a further rationalisation of the SADF in 1992.

This would make particular demands of SADF top management.

CADRES of umKhonto weSizwe and SA Defence Force troops are set to meet face-to-face on Monday in several townships across the country when the ANC's military wing holds mass rallies to celebrate its 30th anniversary.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Hargrave said yesterday MK had booked the Soweto's Orlando Stadium. An MK member said senior ANC members would address the rally, which would be "one of the most important events".

He said the government was moving towards repositioning the Defence Force as a symbol of nationhood of which all South African citizens could be proud.

"I must emphasise that the SADF is an apolitical, professional, national defence force which is not open to party political interference. It is neutral and outside of party politics."

The government would not allow the SADF to become a political football.

Mr Meyer said that while it was true that the role the SADF was currently playing in the protection of internal stability and security in support of the SA Police was not the ideal role of a defence force, it would continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

"For the foreseeable future, and while the domestic situation requires a Defence Force contribution, we will continue to do all that we can to restore law and order."

Sapa
Armscor's restructure hopes

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Armscor has submitted proposals to the government for its "radical restructuring," according to the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Under the proposal, Armscor will be split into two separate businesses.

One will be an "acquisition and logistic support" company, which will retain the Armscor trading name and will continue to report directly to the Minister of Defence, Mr. Reoff Meyer, says Jane's.

The other will be an industrial company, answerable to the Minister of Economic Coordination and Public Enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, but which will trade as an ordinary profit-making enterprise.

Quoting "company sources", Jane's says the state will "retain full control of the company, at least for the time being".

It says this company's objective will be to commercialize its technology and expertise in armament design and development. "This will include exploiting technology for a range of applications in the civil and military field."
National service stays at 12 months

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Twelve months will continue to be the period of compulsory national service in the foreseeable future, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Mr Meyer, speaking at a ceremony at Natal Command II, said no immediate amendments to the Defence Act in respect of compulsory national service was envisaged.

The current period of service in the part-time forces would also remain the same, namely 1,000 days over a period of 20 years for the commandos.

Nucleus

Mr Meyer said that South Africa could not afford a purely volunteer defence force for the time being, and the present arrangement whereby a nucleus of permanent force members was complemented by national servicemen, the citizen force and commandos would continue.

He added that while compulsory national service could not be extended to all South Africans until full constitutional rights were available to all, substantial numbers of volunteers were joining the SADF from all sections of the community.

Mr Meyer further announced another rationalisation of the SADF in 1992 — "which will make particular management demands on the top management of the defence force."

"We will continually have to reflect on the balance between healthy preparedness and unnecessary financial expenditure."

However, the primary task of a defence force, which the SADF had succeeded in, remained not to make war but to render it unnecessary.

Mr Meyer said the role of the defence force was changing. The SADF was currently playing a greater role in the protection of internal stability and security, in support of the SA Police.

This was not the ideal role for a defence force, and the SADF would not be allowed to be used for the routine performance of essentially policing functions.

"We are, however, obliged by the Defence Act to support the SAP when requested to do so. For the foreseeable future, and while the domestic situation requires a defence force contribution, we will, however, continue to do all we can to restore law and order," he said.

Mr Meyer added that the Government was reprioritising the defence force as a symbol of nationhood of which all South African citizens could be proud.

"I must emphasize that the SADF is an apolitical, professional, national defence force which is not open to party political interference."

Democratic Party (DP) spokesman on defence General Bob Rogers agreed that a small permanent force, augmented by voluntary citizen force units was still needed — especially in the light of the "tremendous problems of violence in the country at the moment."

Shortfall

"Once everybody has the vote, there will be more than sufficient volunteers."

"Meanwhile, the national service should be made up of volunteers and any shortfall could be made up through a ballot system."

A spokesman from the End Conscription Campaign said the organisation would like to see an end to conscription.

She said that camp call-ups were causing a major disruption to the economy as people had to leave their jobs and businesses to honour their call-up instructions.

She added that the ECC was hoping their would be some change in legislation following the yet-unreleased results of the Gleeson Committee on Conscientious Objectors.
No army plans for blacks yet

There were no immediate plans to conscript black people into the South African Defence Force. For the time being conscription and the period of national service would remain unchanged. Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said thus should not underemphasise the need for an apolitical army. While black people had no constitutional rights it would be unfair to expect them to accept conscription.

"At the moment we do not envisage any amendment of the Defence Act in respect of compulsory national service (for whites only), and the prescribed period of 12 months will not be changed.

Obligation

"This is our obligation and what the nation has the right to expect of us. Compulsory service cannot be extended to all South Africans until we have full constitutional rights for all," Meyer said.

Speaking at the Natal Command in Durban, Meyer said the defence force was playing a vital role in backing the police in the ongoing violence.

"That is not the ideal role for a defence force, you are primarily soldiers and not policemen.

"Your training does not equip you for police work and we will not allow the defence force to be used for the routine performance of essentially policing functions.

"We are, however, obliged by the Defence Act to support the SAF when requested to do so," he said.
BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, December 12 1991

UMKHONTO we Sizwe cadres and SA Defence Force troops are set to meet face to face on Monday in several townships across the country where the ANC's military wing will be holding mass rallies to celebrate its 30th anniversary.

Umkhonto will release details of Monday's planned activities at a news conference later today.

Soweto SAP spokesman Lt-Col Tienei Haigryn said yesterday that Umkhonto had booked the township's Orlando Stadium. An Umkhonto member said senior ANC members would address the rally, which would be "one of the most important ones."

Haigryn said a strategy had been drawn up to ensure effective policing of the area near the stadium.

"However, we will definitely be calling on the SADF for assistance and support," he added.

Umkhonto will also stage a full military display in Umtata on Saturday Umkhonto chief of staff and recently elected SA Communist Party secretary-general Chris Hani and Winnie Mandela are expected to speak.
SADF paid R7-million to Inkatha: Mail

Political Staff

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has received paramilitary training and more than R7-million from SA Defence Force Military Intelligence front organisations in the past three years, according to a report in the Weekly Mail today.

IFP spokesman Walter Felgate said today he did not want to "comment on what is obviously an attempt to smear the IFP on the eve of Codesa".

No comment was available from the SA Defence Force at the time of going to press.

The Johannesburg-based weekly newspaper, which first disclosed Government funding for the IFP a few months ago, said Military Intelligence (MI) paid for the training of an "elite" IFP hit squad unit and for the equipment and maintenance of a secret camp at Mkuzu in Natal.

The paper said the MI paid R2.5 million for the salaries of "these Inkatha men" at Mkuzu.

The Weekly Mail said the conduits for MI money to the IFP were two front organisations, Creed Consultants in Pietermaritzburg and Adult Education Consultants in Pretoria, whose representatives allegedly addressed an IFP central committee meeting in 1989.

Chief Buthelezi, who strongly denied any knowledge of Government-funding for the IFP, was present at the central committee meeting addressed by the two front organisations' representatives.

This is according to the Weekly Mail's informant, "a senior Inkatha source who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's life."

The paper said the informant was the same man who had told it that police had funded an IFP rally at Mzumbe in the South Coast early this year, despite the Government's insistence that all secret funding to the IFP and its trade union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa, had stopped.

The paper said the MI had funded another rally, but claimed that although the rally was addressed by Buthelezi, it had been organised by local chiefs in the area.

MZ Khumalo, the man who resigned as Chief Buthelezi's personal assistant at the height of the "Inkathagate scandal", is said to be the link between the IFP and the two MI front organisations.
Armscor, CSIR unveil prototype for SAAF

Armscor and the CSIR announced yesterday they had built a two-seater aircraft with an airframe made entirely of composite carbon fibre materials. The project was launched in 1986 to enable Armscor to develop and test technology for future SAAF requirements.

Last week SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said the current fleet of Harvard trainers would be withdrawn and replaced by modern turbo-prop trainers by 1998.

The prototype was built by Armscor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation and the CSIR's Aeronautical Systems Technology Division. Its development marks a milestone for SA's aviation industry in that it is the first time an airframe has been made locally entirely from composite materials.

The use of composites in aircraft production has increased world-wide recently, especially in the military aircraft sector.
India agrees to train MK cadres

By JOE MDHLELA

THE military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will send its cadres to India to prepare them for a regular army to be installed at the installation of a democratic government in South Africa.

According to MK Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani, Umkhonto will be given the option of joining the new army. Elements within the South African Defence Force, agreeable to the new democratic order, will merge with the new "People's Army of South Africa" - an ideal name for the new defence force.

Hani, addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday to launch MK's 30th anniversary to be held countrywide on Monday, said the SADF had been loyal to the white minority Government.

"We will accept only those elements within the SADF who will be loyal to the cause of a democratic government," Hani said.

With the undermining of socialism in the Eastern Bloc, Hani said India was receptive to training combatants in modern warfare.

The MK rallies will be held at the following venues: Orlando Stadium, Rylands Stadium in the Western Cape, Dan Qwa Qwa Stadium, Port Elizabeth, Kurumes Fountein Stadium, Durban, Philip Smuth Hall, Welkom, Tulamahashe Hall, Nelspruit; Middelburg, Umtata Independent Stadium, University of the North, ThabaZwini.

Additional police and defence force troops are being moved into Soweto to watch over Umkhonto at Orlando Stadium, reports Sapa.

This was revealed yesterday in a statement by the district commissioner of police for the Soweto region. Major-General Kobus Malan, who asked for the co-operation of all participants in the rally to avoid violence.

"The SA Police have, at great cost, acquired reinforcements from outside Soweto, as well as from the SA Army, to do everything in the security force's capabilities to avoid violence," Malan said.

He said the security forces did not want to "put a damper or restrictions" on the rally, but requested the organisers and participants to behave within the parameters of South Africa's laws, "and not create a situation for violence."
have nothing to hide, says Pasquale

...
logue with people to reduce friction.

He described his approach as one of "ploeg en plant (plough and harvest)" and said as a result, apartheid was dismantled in Namibia with "far less trauma and friction than we are experiencing here".

It was absurd to suggest that he was promoting National Party policy, Pasques said, although he was a member of the NP. He was interested only in bringing people together — and believed this was why he was awarded the Order of the Star of South Africa in 1987 for his contribution to national security.

"I've got nothing to hide. I did only good," he concluded.
Secrets of hit squad camp revealed

Two trainees from the Inkatha camp in Mkuzo reveal that it was used for training hit-squads

By DREW FORREST and CASSANDRA MOODLEY

THE South African Defence Force trained Inkatha members in Nambia in urban and guerrilla warfare, demolition, using mortar-bombs, limpet mines, anti-personnel mines and hand grenades

This information is contained in affidavits from some of those who received training

After completing their seven-month training programme at the Hippo camp in the Capvni Shmp in 1987, the 200 men were divided into four units “offensive” (elsewhere described in the affidavit as “the attackers”), “defensive”, “contra-mobilisation” and “ides”, it adds

The Weekly Mail has seen and transcribed two affidavits by trainees and knows the names of the men who made them. They have asked to remain anonymous because they fear for their lives

When The Weekly Mail first broke the story of the Hippo camp in September last year, drawing on unnamed sources, it was denied by the SADF. After the Inkathagate scandal President FW de Klerk admitted the training had taken place, but insisted it was purely for “security and VIP protection”

Our highly placed Inkatha source confirms that the secret Mkuzo base, where the Hippo trainees were moved after their return to South Africa, was used for hit squad training. He says they were told on their return that their task was “to kill Inkatha opposition, to propagate its policies and to recruit and mobilise for it. Some were also trained as ides”

Inkatha bases at Mkuzo and Secunda are described in one of the affidavits as “hideouts for people who have committed offences in terms of the law”

The IFP source says the hit squads, subsequently based at Ulundi, carried out operations for kwaZulu minister Samuel Jamile, and that when the latter was arrested on murder charges, they took refuge at a safe house in Welkom in the Free State Jamile was convicted of murder last year

Since their return to Ulundi, the squads had carried out at least two assassinations, including that of a Pan African Congress sympathiser at the University of Zululand, the source alleges

One of the affidavits by Hippo trainees contains details of an exchange in which Jamile requested the assassination of a certain Nyembezi and a Phiri. Two Clermont men, Aubrey Nyembezi and Richard Phiri, survived assassination attempts

The other affidavit claims there are two squads based at Ulundi, one under the control of kwaZulu deputy police commissioner SM Mathe and a certain Captain Hlengwa, and the other under the command of a Captain Langa

The Hlengwa squad is said to include three former African National Congress guerrillas, named as Constable Qedukwazi Cyril Ngema, Constable Zwelethu Dlamini and “Swanepoel” Mchunu. These were used “to attack UDF activists in all Natal areas, either as part of Inkatha members or separately”

The affidavit says eight minibuses are used by the Ulundi-based hit squads. The registration numbers of three of them are given as ND453070, ND453064 and ND155070. The latter, The Weekly Mail has established, is a 1984 Toyota registered in the name of “National Cultural Ltd”. Claims involving alleged hit-men in the affidavits include

- Vela Mchunu of the “offensive” unit was involved in the killing of people at Mphopomeni, Howick
- Members of the “offensive” and “contra-mobilisation” units, who were first drafted as “kitsokonstabels”, underwent a six-week training course in Cape Town posing as school-leavers to “enable Inkatha to identify its targets”
- At least two members of the “offensive unit” were posted to all kwaZulu police stations. Zwele Dlamini, mentioned as a former ANC guerrilla, is named as Jamile’s bodyguard

One of the affidavits also states that there is a standing instruction that Inkatha members should not be arrested by the kwaZulu police “When an Inkatha person is arrested, a phone call is made to Ulundi and an instruction conveyed for the release of that person.” It states...
The evidence that backs us

THE Weekly Mail's expose of the extensive link between the South African Defence Force and Inkatha are the result of a month-long investigation. It is based in information from:

- A senior Inkatha member who witnessed much of it himself, but who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's safety. Some of his claims about police funding of Inkatha have been confirmed by the South African Police.
- Affidavits from some of the Inkatha members who received "hit squad" training through a military intelligence front.
- An investigation into the two front organisations, Adult Education Consultants and Creed Consultants, including visits to both of their offices and interviews with Dr Louis Pasque, who confirmed many of the details of the story.
- Interviews with a number of military intelligence experts, including some previously involved with the SADF.
- Visits to the secret Mkuze camp in Northern Natal.
- Company searches and checks on car registrations.

Some of this information has been placed before Mr Justice R Goldstone, head of the standing commission of inquiry into violence and intimidation.
Armscor reaches new heights

Armscor yesterday unveiled a technological breakthrough in the form of a carbon fibre two-seater fixed wing aircraft — the first of its kind to be made in SA.

The aircraft is the result of a project launched by Armscor and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to develop sophisticated composite materials which will have major technological advantages for SA.

Composite material refers to the application and binding of fibre in such a way that particularly high ratios of strength to mass are attained. Besides the advantages over steel and aluminum, the material is also rust-resistant.

The project was begun in 1988 as a result of a mutual commitment of the SA Defence Force and Armscor to make provision for future technological requirements.

SA first... Armscor's carbon fibre aircraft.

Two more of Sharpeville Six to be released today

Two more of the Sharpeville Six who were sentenced to death in 1986 for their part in the killing of Lekoa deputy mayor and Kurwayo Dlamini during the Vaal Triangle unrest in 1984 will be released today, said their lawyer, ASoman.

They are Reid Mokoena and Theresa Ramashamole, who were found guilty of murder with Oupa Dinso, Joshua Khumalo, Reginald Sefako and Don Mothesi exactly five years ago in the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Acting Justice Human.

Two members of the "Six", Dinso and Khumalo, were released in July this year after sentences of the five men and one woman were commuted to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 to 26 years.

Mr Khumalo, who planned to pick up Mr Mokoena at Leeuwfontein Prison this morning, said the prisoner was being freed on his birthday.

"On the one hand, two more of the Sharpeville Six are being released, but on the other, two are still sitting in jail.

Prizes for a poster

Calling all young Star readers, you can win super cash prizes up to R200 in our new Peace Poster Competition.

If you are between six and 14 years old and can draw, even just a little, don't miss out on your chance to top up your piggy bank.

All you have to do is design and colour a poster aimed at promoting the cause of peace in South Africa.

Thank you would like to give it a try? Full details are in the Saturday Star's Weekend section tomorrow.

Retrenched miner lives on the edge

Gladman Nqwiliso fears the prospect of waking up one day to find that he and his family are without a roof over their heads.

The father of three young children is one of about 60 residents of Khuma township, Stilfontein, who live under the threat of losing their homes because of the closure of the Stilfontein Gold Mine.

The former catering worker now depends on a monthly unemployment benefit payout of R724 and has to pay a monthly bond of R300 on his 3½-roomed house.

Mr Nqwiliso, like many others, blames Gemmin, owners of the Stilfontain mine, for his predicament, saying Gemmin should have foreseen the demise of the mine and not "encouraged" him to buy the house.

The mine should pay his bond, Gengold managing director Gary Maude denied the company had encouraged the miners to buy houses even though it had been aware the mine would close.

"There is no way anybody could have known the price of gold would fall," he said.

So far, 2,600 miners have been retrenched.
Govt arrogant over call-up – Hani

Political Reporter

The ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, have strongly criticised the Government's decision to maintain the 12-month period of military national service for white males.

MK chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday the decision, announced by Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, reflected the arrogance of the Government "when dealing with serious matters".

With multi-party constitutional negotiations formally starting next weekend at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), he would have expected the Government to have negotiated all matters regarding the defence forces with the ANC and other liberation armies.

The head of the ANC's department of information and publicity, Dr Pallo Jordan, said continued conscription for one racial community was alarming.

"In its conception, structure and whole ethos, the SADF is not a defence force of the people but the military arm of the dominant white minority," he said.

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg to publicise details of MK's 30th anniversary celebrations on Monday, Mr Hani added that MK would never amalgamate with the SADF.

A new defence force would have to be formed, including elements of all armies, including the SADF, MK and homeland armies, once a new government was in place.

Mr Hani added that MK commands had been set up in several regions of the country to exercise control over the army and soldiers returning from exile.
How the SADF helped train Inkatha hit-squads

December 1985, a few months after the decision to disband the Inkatha Freedom Party and its paramilitary units, the SADF provided military training to Inkatha members at the Muzeve military camp near KwaZulu. The training was provided under the guise of providing security training to the Inkatha Freedom Party. The training included weapons training, leadership training, and sabotage techniques.

The training was conducted by a team of SADF instructors, who were instructed to use the same methods as the apartheid security forces. The Inkatha members were taught to use weapons, how to plan and execute attacks, and how to evade the police and security forces.

The training was conducted at the Muzeve military camp, which was used by the SADF as a training base for its own forces. The Inkatha members were provided with weapons and ammunition, and were instructed on how to use them.

Inkatha leaders, including President Josiah Ntondini, were aware of the training and provided support to the SADF instructors. The training was a significant factor in the growth of Inkatha as a political and military force in KwaZulu.

The training was a significant factor in the growth of Inkatha as a political and military force in KwaZulu. The Inkatha Freedom Party later used the training it received to carry out attacks on its political opponents and to establish a paramilitary force.

Members of the Inkatha Central Committee were aware of the existence of the camp and the training, but they did not oppose the SADF's involvement. The Inkatha leaders were more concerned with gaining the support of the SADF and the South African government.
Armscor aids its jobless

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR has recommended to its retrenched workers that they contact a Pretoria-based consulting agency for retraining in other careers.

Pamphlets advising workers to contact Mandevco Consultants in Sunnyside accompanied the retrenchment letters given to several hundred Armscor employees recently, a spokesman for the agency confirmed.

For a fee of R1 000, retrenched Armscor staff would be able to use training facilities at Mandevco's Job Success Centre, which is to be opened in January. Mandevco director Janneke Erasmus said:

"Armscor has allocated R1 000 to each retrenched staff member for further training. The money is available for three months after the severance date."

Erasmus said the Job Success Centre would operate between January 6 and March 30 1992.

In September, Armscor chairman Johan van Vuuren announced that 5 000 staff members were to be axed by April 1992.
CBR agents threaten De Klerk: PAY UP OR WE TELL

A GROUP of disident former secret agents of the SA Defence Force's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau throw down the gauntlet to the government this week: Pay us for our silence.

The agents have rejected as too low the retribution packages offered to them after the CCB was disbanded in July last year. This week a spokesman for the dissidents handed documents to the Sunday Times which contain an unmistakable ultimatum to President F W de Klerk to meet their demands or risk having state security endangered.

The dissidents also provided a sample of what sort of information they have to store — details of the involvement of former Israeli Intelligence chief Yuval Diskin in a CCB project to buy a boat for spying purposes.

They say they do not want to compromise secret projects or individuals by de Klerk for surveillance purposes.

According to their documents, the ship was handed over to the CCB through legitimate business and government organisations abroad.

"Our information is that opposition parties in Denmark are seeking a political context of this information, which has recently come to light. It is unacceptable that the CCB has no little group of international implications of this information," the document said.

Seized

The dissidents claim that the CCB's involvement has led to the embarrassment of people who were involved in helping South Africa.

In February, the South African High Court seized the Mighty Five's information.

The Durban Supreme Court ordered two weeks later that the ship be returned to its original owner, named as a Mr. Andies Wadhams.

In papers filed with the court, former CCB agent Edith Bossman said Mr. Wadhams had also been a CCB agent.

By DE WET POOTJETER

DIAL UP ANDREA'S SECRETS

FROM today you can get an array of weekly titbits on the phone. Former Mossa South Africa released a programme to McGrown services, revealing all the secrets of a top-secret agency, starting today.

Learn how to keep your feet warm, how to build a hot glass shape and in the magazine.

But now and get in touch with Andrew's phone.

FILE PHOTO: CCB opened a file on the author last year.

EMBETH IS HOLLYWOOD'S NEW PRETTY WOMAN: P20

Viva Hani's ha

BY BILL KRIGE

THE ANC's military wing, Umhlanga, went into the open in Umsha yesterday in its first public parade.

But in place of the full military display promised earlier in the week by ANC official, Ntanga, the 500-strong crowd in Umsha's independence stadium was met a 24-man drum line in uniform drumming through an elementary drill routine.

The strongest military presence was that of the Volkskheld Force and its band, which played "Steamroller" by Blessed.

The rally, in support of the ANC's 24th birthday, started at 5:30 minutes into the CCB's CCB for surveillance purposes.

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Agents: Pay up or we tell

CCB agent and had bought the ship for the CCB with R2.5-million provided by the CCB.

This week, an application by 16 former agents — including two women — was thrown out of the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Justice MC de Klerk on the grounds that they had not filed an earlier application seeking permission to sue Defence Minister Roelf Meyer under their CCB codenames.

They claim the SADF owes them nearly R14-million in outstanding medical aid benefits, leave pay and pensions.

The dissidents' document, titled The Handling of the Final Disbandment of the CCB by the SADF, has not been officially handed to the government, but a spokesman for the dissidents said it had found its way "unofficially" to top government officials, including President de Klerk.

Former CCB managing director Joe Verster told the Sunday Times this week that President de Klerk had told him he "saw no point in discussing the matter with me."

Mr Meyer said he had refused to meet Mr Verster "because I did not feel it would be correct, as the dispute is being dealt with by the SADF's attorneys on both sides, and attorneys representing the former CCB agents on the other." He said the SADF had taken into account the possibility that disgruntled agents could divulge information about secret projects when it made them a settlement offer.
Viva Hani's half-mast army

By BILL KRIGE

THE ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, goose-stepped into the open in Umtata yesterday in its first public parade.

But in place of the "full military display" promised earlier in the week by ANC official Nat Serache, the 3 000-strong crowd in Umtata's Independence Stadium saw a mere 24 unarmed men in uniform stumbling through an elementary drill routine.

The strongest military presence was that of the Transkei Defence Force and its band, which played Nkosi Sikelelwa Africa.

The rally, to mark MK's 30th birthday, started 90 minutes late, when Mrs Winnie Mandela and MK chief of staff Chris Hani — both clad in battle fatigues — leapt from a car that entered the stadium at high speed and threw clenched fists salutes at the assembled squad.

As the squad formed into ranks, instructions were barked out by an officer in camouflage uniform with ANC insignia.

The troops, wearing khaki fatigues and black berets but bearing no arms, appeared confused by the rapid-fire changes of pace, putting the left foot forward when it should have been the right, and finding the gait too much to sustain for more than a few metres.

The only AK-47 on view was carried by an MK supporter who fired several bursts into the air in tribute to "fallen comrades".

In a fiery speech, Mr Hani said the Transkei Defence Force — trained and equipped by the SADF — was an ally in the freedom struggle.

It took five minutes for three of them to untie a stubborn knot around the ANC flag. When it was finally hoisted, alongside that of the SA Communist Party, it flew just above half-mast.

ANC marshalls — who far outnumbered the soldiers — said the squad had been trained in East Germany, Rusua, Angola and Cuba.

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Pik denies plans for UK to train soldiers

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, denied a London-based newspaper story at the weekend claiming his department had received a report from the British government on proposals to train military personnel.

The story, published on Friday in The Independent in London, quoted unnamed British sources as claiming that Britain was drawing up plans to train soldiers in a new post-apartheid South African army.

Mr Botha said: “Sufficient training facilities exist within South Africa for all public service facilities to train personnel without any discrimination.”

The report claimed the impetus had come from the ANC, which had suggested that training might begin with existing members of uMkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's military arm.

The report said British plans envisaged a much broader-based programme — Sapa
ANC plans to expand army

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, December 17 1993
The Transkei Defence Force, sponsored and trained by the South African Government, has pledged support to Umkhonto we Sizwe in the event of national negotiations failing.

This was said by TDF acting commander Brigadier Thembu Matanzuma at MK's 30th anniversary rally at Umtata's Independence Stadium on Saturday.

The TDF and MK "would go back to the bush together in the struggle for freedom" if negotiations failed, Matanzuma said.

The TDF fully supported MK's initiatives in training soldiers of both armies abroad and in Africa to upgrade military skills so these forces could take their rightful place when South Africa's armies were integrated, Matanzuma said.

Apartheid planners were to blame for homeland soldiers not receiving adequate training which matched the professional standards of the SA Defence Force, he said.

The days when the SADF infiltrated the TDF to suppress the activities of MK were gone, he said. Matanzuma spoke of growing up with many MK cadres who had died in struggles against the SADF.

He praised dead MK commanders like Mr Zola Dubane and Mr Attwell Mahekeza - Sapa
A guard of honour performs a march at a rally to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe at Orlando Stadium, Soweto, yesterday.

**Modise warns of ruin in SA**

UMKHONTO we Sizwe leader Mr Joe Modise yesterday warned that "our brothers and sisters in the SA Defence Force, police and the homeland armies that identify with the forces of violence and destabilisation will only 'bring ruin to our country'."

Modise was speaking at a rally of about 3,000 MK supporters at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto to commemorate MK's 30th anniversary.

He accused the security forces of collaborating with vigilantes and said the failure of the State to take action against them "demonstrates quite clearly that violence forms part of the overall strategy of the regime to weaken the democratic forces."

Modise warned MK could not stand idly and that it was its duty to defend the people, the National Peace Accord and free political activity.

He called on his people to take the initiative to ensure their self-protection against vigilantes, and said MK would always strive to impart the necessary skills to community efforts.

The continued incarceration of MK combatants such as Robert McBride, Mhletheleka Macube could no longer be tolerated and a massive campaign should be launched to demand their release.

In Cape Town, a 21-gun salute was fired by an unseen MK cadre shortly after Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani had addressed a rally at Langa Stadium.

Hani had just finished reading out the names of fallen MK cadres from the Western Cape when a burst of shots was heard from behind the podium.
Front newspaper for South Africa in Botswana closes

GABORONE - A Botswana-based newspaper which was exposed recently as a front for the South African Government was closed at the weekend and all its equipment spirited out of the country in three huge trucks.

Newsl ink Ains, together with its printing arm, Magnum Press, was closed on Saturday morning. Its expensive printing presses and furniture were transported to South Africa in huge truck.

But the trucks were stopped at the Tlokweng border post by Botswana immigration officials at the instruction of the commissioner of Labour. They were only allowed to leave after all employees had been paid.

Newsl ink was exposed recently by a former SADF officer, Major Nico Basson, as an ambitious project by South African military intelligence to influence Southern African countries. All the editorial decisions were taken in Pretoria by the SA Troop Information Unit of the SADF.

Basson said: “Newsl ink is a front paper for the South African Government with the aim of destabilising Botswana.”

Newsl ink, a weekly, sold at 50 thebe (about 37c), but after its South African connection was exposed, it was given away free of charge - Sowetan Africa News Service.
Squatter shot dead

THE HRC reports a man was shot dead on November 28 after police and the SADF opened fire in a squatter camp after chasing an allegedly stolen minibus. Mr. Samuel Thothu was shot and killed as he came out of his shack in the camp. Another resident, Mrs. Fezeka Tsyiti, was seriously injured. The police say a policeman was injured when the police were shot at in the camp. Police and the SADF returned fire and later found the body of a man.
Air Force cuts back as 71 officers asked to retire
ON THE RUN: Umkhonto relay runners carry two spears through the streets of Bonteheuwel on their way to the Langa Stadium

MK ready to embrace SADF — Chris Hani

By Rehana Rossouw

THE South African Defence Force intimated that Umkhonto we Sizwe was not a real army, yet the SADF sent soldiers across the borders to wipe out the ANC’s armed wing, MK chief of staff Chris Hani said this week.

However, MK could afford to be magnanimous and embrace the SADF despite the pain and suffering it had unleashed.

Hani addressed 3000 people at Langa stadium on Monday on the 30th anniversary of MK’s founding — the culmination of three days of celebrations to mark the army’s history.

Across the country, MK soldiers marched and drilled before thousands of South Africans for the first time.

In Cape Town, they not only goose-stepped and saluted, but fired a 21-gun salute from an AK-47 to honour fallen cadres, despite a heavy police and army presence outside the stadium.

Dressed in army fatigues, 41 soldiers marched into the stadium. Shortly before they appeared, 40 runners who had carried two spears from Khayelitsha to Langa handed them over to Hani.

In his keynote address Hani said he saluted with pride the men and women who took the bold decision to challenge the ruling class which was armed to the teeth.

“Those who believed apartheid was immutable or God-ordained thought we were indulging in games or playing hide and seek,” he said.

“Today, our people in their thousands are observing the day of Umkhonto. Which other army in this country can solicit that admiration? “MK is an army fighting for freedom and democracy and it is therefore not surprising that it is loved and admired by people.”

Hani read a list of 31 Western Cape MK cadres who had “died in action”, including Ashley Kriel, Anton Fransch, Michael Mapongwana and Pro Jack.

He slated former security policemen in the Cape, like Warrant-Officer Jeffrey Benzien and Captain William Liebenberg, who he alleged tortured MK cadres at their headquarters in Capetown.

“Let’s hope that as we move into the new South Africa the Liebenbergs and Benzien’s will become relics of history. “There will never be torture of human beings in this country again,” Hani vowed.

“We will enfranchise a clause against torture in the new constitution of this country.”

Hani said the SADF had also caused “endless pain” for the people of South Africa. The country had come through a life of terror, a nightmare because it was ruled by a “government of outlaws” which named surrogate armies like UNITA and the MNR.

He said “The SADF has nothing to be proud of. Can it be proud of having murdered Angolan civilians?”

Hani said MK was optimistic and confident about the future.

“We have shed blood, we have sacrificed, but we are alive and the new South Africa cannot be stopped.”
Report alleges SA has atomic bombs

LONDON — SA could have as many as 30 atomic bombs, according to the latest edition of South, a London-based magazine focusing on the developing world.

In a feature on the demise of nuclear weapons and civil power, South says for the past 10 years SA has been "able to produce at least 50kg of highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium a year, using the stationary-walled centrifuge process."

It says observers estimate it may have stockpiled up to 30 atomic bombs.

There were early signs of a South African nuclear capability in 1977 when a nuclear test site was identified in the Kalahari desert by US and Soviet satellite surveillance, the report says. "After intense diplomatic pressure, this was dismantled."

"A mysterious double-flash, observed by satellites in the South Atlantic two years later, was thought to have been a small, atmospheric nuclear test conducted by SA, possibly with help from Israel, although both countries denied any joint programmes."

Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen last night said it was easy for someone to speculate what SA had the potential to produce, but that it was "extremely reckless" to speculate that SA was in possession of atomic bombs.

"We are no longer in that business now that we have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," he added.

"Anyone who suspects that we are sitting on stockpiles is welcome to come and have a look for themselves," he said.
CAPE TOWN — The prohibition on the use of French place names and terms in the marketing of SA wines placed severe obstacles in the way of developing an export market, vineyard owner Timothy Hamilton Russell claimed yesterday.

He called for an amendment to the regulations issued in terms of the Wine Products Act.

Hermanus-based Hamilton Russell was fined R500 on each of two counts by a Paarl magistrate last week for the unauthorised use of French names such as Bordeaux and Burgundy to describe his wines in a newsletter, order form and other publications. The fines were conditionally suspended for four years.

LINDA ENSOR

Hamiton Russell said yesterday the legislation prohibited the use of 261 French terms, names and descriptions of towns, villages and areas connected with wine. The legislation emerged out of a 30-year-old agreement between the French and SA governments which allowed SA to export crayfish to France on condition that it prohibited the use of French terms in wine promotion.

Hamilton Russell said he believed the way the legislation was being interpreted and enforced went against the intention of the French government.

"Clearly the French government would not object to a statement that the best red wines in the world are made in Burgundy — one of the prohibited names," he added. It was also never the intention to place a blanket ban on the names and descriptions when related to the selling and advertising of SA wines.

"The use of certain terms, without in any way wishing to pass off SA wines as French wines, are of great value to existing producers to firstly export their wines, as well as to describe the quality of their wines in accordance with international norms and usages."

He quoted the phrase "Pinot Noir being the noble red grape of Burgundy."

SADF-Inkhatha link to violence alleged

INKATHA members who allegedly underwent secret SADF military intelligence training have been directly involved in violence, the Weekly Mail reports today.

According to the newspaper, five military intelligence trainees were being sought by police for their involvement in violence in Natal.

Apparently one has been linked to the murder earlier this year of tribal leader Chief Mbilunza Maphumulo. One of the men involved in his murder told the Natal Weekly Mail about his involvement.

Since then he has been protected by ANC members who have worked out a deal with the police to ensure his safety. He has been providing information in tracking down others involved in the planning and killing of the chief.

The Weekly Mail will also publish fresh evidence of covert military intelligence involvement in political matters including court records showing that the front organisations that ran and equipped the secret training camps for Inkatha, and paid the salaries of the hit squad trainees, were a military intelligence front.

It will also provide details of other military intelligence fronts that have been involved in similar activities, and more evidence on an Israeli connection. The newspaper says it has evidence that at least some of the Inkatha trainees involved in hit squads were trained in Israel.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber said he could not divulge further disclosures at this stage, but said this was not the last of the Weekly Mail's information on covert SADF operations involving Inkatha.

He said the newspaper would reveal much more evidence in the new year.

French eye historic Cape buildings

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The French government has approached the Cape Town City Council to buy some historic buildings for an embassy and consulate.

The properties are in a block bounded by Buitenkant, Bree, Shortmarket and Buitengracht streets. The French have offered R433 000 for the properties which are valued at R900 000, but has undertaken to spend at least R2m restoring and renovating the buildings.

The council's executive committee has recommended the council accept the proposal subject to the Cape Administrator's approval as the properties have been formally reserved for a parking garage. It has also recommended the properties be sold subject to the French government abiding by development guidelines for the properties.

One of the buildings, in an advanced state of decay, was built between 1788 and 1789 and modernised early in the 19th century.

If the French government took over the building it would have to carefully protect a vase claimed to be the oldest in Cape Town.

Two other buildings on the site were built in 1783 and later used as a funeral parlour before being expropriated by the council in the early 1890s.

The fourth building was built in the late 18th century and is in a structurally sound condition.

The council has recommended that the building be retained in its present state, but would be open to proposals which "imaginatively re-use the existing structure and spaces", say council guidelines.
ISRAEL DENIES TRAINING HIT-SQUAD MEN

By DREW FORREST

The Israeli army had provided no military assistance to any foreign country, Israel's ambassador to South Africa, Zvi Gov-Ari, insisted this week. (See PAGE 3.)

His curt comment, conveyed through his secretary, was in response to Weekly Mail information that some of the 200 Inkatha members based at Mkuzc had previously undergone training in Israel.

Both affidavits in The Weekly Mail's possession and a highly placed source in the Inkatha Freedom Party affirm that the training was for hit-squad purposes. After their instruction in Namibia and Israel, the 200 were allegedly divided into four units: "offensive", "defensive", "contra-mobilisation" and "aides".

Approached by Business Day this week, the South African Defence Force would not comment on allegations regarding the training of Inkatha members in Israel. (See PAGE 3.)

South African Police sources say that four former Mkuzc trainees now being sought in connection with murder and attempted murder underwent training in Israel. (See PAGE 3.)

A former Mkuzc trainee alleges that a Matthew Sibanda was active in recruiting Inkatha youth for training in Israel. After resigning from the Inkatha leadership and working briefly for the Old Mutual and Metropolitan insurance companies, Sibanda is alleged to have been arrested and charged with arson.

Also mentioned as having received Israeli training — between March and October 1986 — is Mkuzc graduate Zwelethu Dlamini. He is named in an affidavit as a member of an Ulundi-based hit squad commanded by Captain Hlangwa "used to attack UDF activists in all Natal areas".

Well-placed sources say reports of Israeli training for Inkatha hit squads began circulating at the end of 1986 in Mandini, northern Natal amid a heavy onslaught on members of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

Another alleged beneficiary of paramilitary training in Israel is the head of the IFP's communications department in Ulundi, Bhekithemba Thompson Xesibe. He is alleged in one affidavit to have commanded a secret base at Secunda where members of the "offensive" and "defensive" units took refuge "after hitting targets".

Xesibe said he would not answer any questions.
Inkatha hit-squad trainees wanted

A trust five Inkatha intellectuals trained at the secret Mhlonga Mountain training camp in Mkhize are being hunted by the South African Police for alleged murder and other crimes.

Fear of them, according to police sources, was previously traced to an arrangement with the South African Defence Force. None of them appears to be on record as a member of the kwazulu Police, but some appear to have EGP identity documents — suggesting that these were falsely assumed.

Information on the disposition of The Weekly Mail also suggests a connection between the Mhlonga camp and the year's unsolved assassination of Chief Mihilomba Mphumulo, a traditional leader in the rural mountain area of the Natal Midlands who was sympathetic to the African National Congress.

Last week The Weekly Mail revealed that Military Intelligence, working through front organizations like Chief Consultants and Adult Education Consultants, funded the training of Inkatha hit squads at a camp at Mkhize established in 1989. About 200 Inkatha members based at the camp underwent training three years earlier at an SADF base in the Captop Region in Natal.

President PW de Klerk has admitted SADF involvement in the Mhlonga training exercise, but has claimed that the training was purely for VIP protection and security purposes. After the training was completed, he said, the men were absorbed into the EGP.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has significantly denied the existence of the Mhlonga camp, but has denied that it was used for any form of training.

The Weekly Mail is in possession of two lists of Mkhize trainees, one provided by a man who himself underwent training at the camp and the other by a police source.

Among the dod-od lists named are those of five men suspected by police of murder or attempted murder. They are:

Mandla Mchunu, aged about 38, from Mkhize. According to police sources, he was involved in a fake identity document by the EGP, agreed by deputy commissioner Brigadier S Mather. He is wanted in connection with three murders, one at Mdlange and one at Nyx, in connection with the possession of unlicensed firearms.

Mxolisi Ncube, aged about 28, from Mkhize. He is believed to be one of the men who killed Chief Mihilomba Mphumulo, a traditional leader and chief consultant in the rural mountain area of the Natal Midlands who was sympathetic to the African National Congress.

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Evasions, threats, but no denials

THE government is likely to be forced to deal with The Weekly Mail's revelations of extensive military intelligence links with Inkatha at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) talks this weekend.

The Weekly Mail last week reported that Inkatha had received massive injections of money and paramilitary training from South African Defence Force MI fronts.

So far, response from both government and Inkatha has been limited to evasions or threats, with no denials of the major thrust of the story. However, it is understood that organisations such as the African National Congress and some international observers at the Codesa talks intend to raise the matter with the government. The ANC will use the issue to drive home the need for interim government arrangements that put the security forces under neutral control.

Inkatha at first refused to respond to the story, dismissing it as an attempt to smear the organisation. Later, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied that his organisation had trained "hit squads" and threatened to sue The Weekly Mail.

He did not deal with allegations of extensive links with MI, ignoring such questions as why MI men addressed his central committee or suggestions that they had provided cars and had set up and run a training camp for his men. The SADF "was not prepared to comment in any way on allegations and speculation about covert action." Asked about companies named as MI fronts, Major Charli de Klerk of the SADF said the Defence Force has submitted details of all its covert organisations to the President's Committee appointed in July to gather specific information on special covert projects.

He declined to comment on allegations that the SADF had organised training in Israel for Inkatha members and that Inkatha men trained at MK base were taken into the kwazulu police as hit-squad members.

"Inkatha still has director Gavin Woods has threatened to sue the newspaper over reports that he was a police informer and over quotes attributed to him.

The newspaper responded by pointing out that the allegation that Woods was a police informer was made not by The Weekly Mail, but by the police themselves. It was contained in a document written by Major Louis Botha, the man at the centre of police funding of Inkatha.

On the "fabricated" statements, the newspaper said it had taped its conversation with Woods and would play this to a judge if this was the course Woods wanted to pursue.

Bhekithomha Xesibe, head of Inkatha's communications department in Ulundi and named by The Weekly Mail as one of those who underwent MI training, said he was not prepared to answer questions.
New Military Intelligence link to Pasques

New evidence has come to light to show that Louis Pasques, the man in the middle of the latest Inkatha funding disclosures, does have links to Military Intelligence.

GAYE DAVIS reports

Weekly Mail understands to be one of a network of organisations linked to AEC, through which the latter's funds were channelled.

Also a member of AEC was Hendrikus Johannes Kruger Botha of another Pretoria company, MMD Makelans, and Dr JL van der Westhuizen of a Johannesburg firm, Soza-Enterprises. Three other companies have also been linked to the AEC network: Spwerkspersoneel-konsultante, of Pretoria; Betapers Personale Konsultante, of Louis Trichardt, under the control of Nick Haschfield; and Montage Bestuurderskonsultante of Bellville, Cape Town, under the control of Koos Eloff.

Closely associated with Pasques, say sources, was a Jacob Peter Willem van Eden Koen, of Pretoria.

The industrial court action was launched by Port Elizabeth educationist Dr Ben Conradie who was seeking reinstatement after being fired by AEC. Conradie told The Weekly Mail he had been visited by MI officers seeking certain documents.

He was refusing to hand over the documents, he said, adding: "I also fear... I don't know what... but I'm afraid of what perhaps could happen..."

He declined to comment further, except to confirm details of his industrial court application, the involvement of Badenhorst, and the fact that he had now instructed his lawyers to launch a civil action against Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the SADF for payment of salaries owed him.

Conradie's involvement with AEC began in 1986. On Pasques' instruction he formed a close corporation called Eduguide, ostensibly to provide educational and advisory services in the Eastern Cape.

In his application to the industrial court, Conradie said these services were "connected with national security... Due to the nature of the work done, the SADF, on behalf of the respondent (AEC), supplied the necessary funds..."

After Conradie was fired in June 1988, negotiations between him and AEC continued. On January 22 this year his lawyer, Roger Hamington, wrote to Pasques claiming payments for salaries owed to Conradie and his wife, Christa, who was employed by Eduguide.

In his letter, Hamington noted that Eduguide had been used "to do work of a secret nature for reasons known to you," and that Pasques knew that funds for Eduguide's services had come from the SADF.

Hamington's letter of which copies were also sent to then defense minister, Magnus Malan, Malan's spokesman, Denis Herbst and the head of the SADF, prompted Badenhorst's entry into the affair as a mediator acting on behalf of AEC.

Badenhorst entered into an agreement with Conradie "in his capacity as representative of Adult Education Consultants and the SADF - an agreement which was to pay Conradie R125,854."

In addition, certain tasks Conradie would have carried out for military intelligence, AEC or Topman Management Services were to be suspended pending an inquiry headed by Badenhorst aimed at discovering whether or not Conradie was guilty of illegal financial mismanagement.

Conradie was later informed by AEC's lawyer, Peet Felsner that Badenhorst had found Conradie's dismissal was lawful.

Conradie was ordered on May 14 to cede his share in Eduguide to the other member of the corporation, Drku-Botha, and to hand over Eduguide's assets to AEC representatives. Conradie refused to do so, after proposing a consultation board hearing, he was reinstated.
SOUTH AFRICA BY NUMBERS

SADF LEGAL FEES
Four lawyers used by the South African Defence Force during the Harris Commission of Inquiry were paid R2.55 million.

SECURITY FORCES
Almost a third of the 111,500-strong police force are permanently engaged in combating political violence. 60,000 SADF members have been deployed since the beginning of this year for the same purpose and 130 police officers have died and 488 have been injured since January 1980.

Since the beginning of this year, 5,990 people were arrested for involvement in violence, 75,000 were declared in 27 townships, and 538 politically-motivated attacks on police occurred. During the same period, police confiscated more than 600,000 rifles, including more than 1,000 AK-47s, 6,200 hand guns, 12,000 rounds of ammunition and 250 cases of grenades, improvised mines and explosives.

ATTACKS ON THE SADF
Since May 1, 1980, to July 31 this year there were 251 unprovoked attacks on soldiers in township violence in which six soldiers died.
The military and the embarrassing SADF would like to forget

In the past 12 months the SADF has been rocked by the Inkatha funding and arms-deals scandals, the departure of Magnus Malan and cuts in the defence budget and Armcos. By GAVIN EVANS

The year the SADF would like to forget

In the past 12 months the SADF has been rocked by the Inkatha funding and arms-deals scandals, the departure of Magnus Malan and cuts in the defence budget and Armcos.
Weekend celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) again highlighted the difficulties involved in creating a defence force for the new SA.

MK chief of staff Chris Hanu (recently elected general secretary of the SA Communist Party) insists that the organisation can't simply be swallowed up by the SADF. In an attempt to avoid this, MK personnel are due to attend conventional army training courses in India. On the other hand, senior SADF officers have repeatedly insisted that the two forces won't simply merge. Suitable members of MK will be recruited and retrained.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said last week that the SADF needed to be repositioned as a symbol of nationhood. At a function in Durban he contended that the SADF was apolitical, professional and not open to party-political interference.

The ANC disputes this view and has repeatedly accused the SADF of acting like the military wing of the NP. But MK, according to Hanu (who is to relinquish his post as chief of staff once a replacement is decided), is not a private army but a "people's army."

For the time being constitutional talks will dominate the agendas of both the ANC and government. The future defence force will be dealt with later.

In a recent paper published by the University of the Western Cape's Centre for Southern African Studies, Laure Nathan, author of war resistance in SA and a critic of the SADF, says the "new defence force will probably be dominated by white SADF officers. A kind of dual power may exist after apartheid with formal political power held by the ANC while the military and police institutions effectively remain in the hands of the incumbent security establishment."

In contrast to Zimbabwe and Namibia, where the numerical strengths of the opposing armies were about equal, the SADF is "generally regarded as the most formidable force in Africa." He says it is estimated to have an active force of 77,400 and reserves of 425,000.

MK on the other hand is "a comparatively ill-equipped and ill-trained guerrilla army" which some analysts estimated to be 10,000-strong. Those analysts presumably have revised their estimates after the pathetically small turnouts (fewer than 100 in total) at three MK "parades" over the weekend.

In interviews in Lusaka, MK members told Nathan they did not see themselves as career soldiers and did not expect to join a post-apartheid defence force.

Nathan says that in spite of MK attempts to address the imbalance between its capabilities and those of the SADF, through more sophisticated foreign training, it was likely that MK soldiers would be absorbed into the SADF after apartheid.

"Some of these soldiers may be placed in top posts in the new defence force for political reasons, but for practical reasons most of the senior and middle positions will be filled by white SADF officers with the skills and experience to manage a large and complex organisation."

Such an arrangement could also pay political dividends for the current government. Quoting Canada-based SA-watcher Herbert Adam, Nathan says in return for giving up political control, Afrikaner nationalists are likely to insist on a "security fallback" in case constitutional guarantees are violated.

Nathan concludes that the new government's overriding consideration in restructuring the defence force may be the need to avoid antagonising the white officer corps — "to ride the tiger without ending up inside her."

The military establishment's hand will obviously have been strengthened by the weekend's evidence that MK exists almost entirely in the minds of ANC propagandists.
A joint investigation by AL-A'IMAN AFARAF of the Saturday Star and YOR POWELL of the Sunday Star.

Cover Page

Sadie Front Rival Paper Vanshies

Van with corpses feature in cross-posted on route to Botswana
Let's give the economy, and SAP, a boost by scrapping defence force

The time has come to disband the defence force
I offer this suggestion not out of any misguided sense of pacifism, nor out of any wish to hand the nation over to Umkhonto we Sizwe, but simply because the SADF has become a costly anachronism
In other words, its time has come and gone
With the communist hordes in Angola and Mozambique pressing at the gates, there was certainly a need for a large, well-trained and well-equipped army
But where is the threat now?
Not from Namibia, completely absorbed with founding a new nation
Not from Zimbabwe, where Mugabe is already digging in for the fight against democracy
Elsewhere on the continent, South Africa is forging new links of friendship, rather than making new enemies
The Soviet Union, so often the hand behind the military puppets, is disintegrating, and an invasion from further afield (Cuba? Europe?) would hardly be tolerated by the rest of the world
So there is no obvious or immediate threat
To those of you waving frantically and pointing to the African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe, let me suggest immediately that an ANC government for South Africa is a racing certainty in the not-too-distant future anyway, so don't waste any time fighting the inevitable
At the same time, the cost of the defence force to both the national budget and the economy is enormous
It chews up money, obviously, and the system of camps places a heavy and totally unnecessary burden on often hard-pressed companies which have to surrender their skilled personnel
Families, too, suffer when fathers and husbands are called away
Indeed, a far more productive form of national service might be to use the skilled and the well-educated to teach and upgrade the less privileged, but that's a debate for another day
Perhaps the most important element of scrapping the defence force would be to free vast sums of money, which could be far better used elsewhere
The police, in particular, ought to benefit enormously from such a proposal
No, I'm sorry, but I do place greater emphasis at this time in our history on good policing than on other vital areas like schools and hospitals
There has never been a greater need for good police officers
The current force is ludicrously small for the task in hand, which, incidentally, includes not just apprehending housebreakers, but also guaranteeing and underwriting democracy in the new South Africa
A massive infusion of funds to the SAP from a defunct SADF would be a very great boon for the nation, and it is also likely that many of the high-calibre officers involved might swap their brown uniforms for blue, thereby boosting the force's management capacities
In addition, work might also be created for the idle hands at Military Intelligence, who seem to have nothing better to do than dream up schemes like the CCB and the funding of Inkatha
Of course, one important adjunct to this suggestion would be for the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, assorted bantustans et al to scrap their military wings/defence forces/ liberation armies
But given the historical addition of Africa to guns, uniforms and the trappings of power, this is, regrettably, a most unlikely scenario

Chris Gibbons is head of news, sport and talk show on Radio 702
Fiery first round as leaders clash over MK

An extraordinary gloves-off exchange between State President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela at the opening session of Codesa is being seen as the opening shots in the battle for control of South Africa.

Their confrontation has proved to be the most dramatic way that old style politics are dead and the new has arrived.

In a confrontation unprecedented in South African politics, stunned delegates and dignitaries heard Mr Mandela publicly harangue Mr de Klerk for nearly an hour in the closing session of the first day of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

The issue was the continuing existence of Umkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's armed wing, which Mr de Klerk personally of using the last speaking slot granted to him by the ANC to "launch an attack on the ANC, and in doing so has been less than frank."

"He has abused his position because he thought I would not reply," said Mr Mandela. "He was mistaken, because I am replying now." ....

A calm but icy Mr Mandela said "even the head of an illegitimate, discredited minority regime (Mr de Klerk) has certain standards to uphold...

Mr Mandela said Mr de Klerk had given no indication in a telephone conversation the night before Codesa that he would raise the issue in such a way.

The ANC leader, using

TO PAGE 2.

Mandela, FW clash

He also lambasted the Government for "using taxpayers' money to fund certain political organisations", and contemptuously dismissed Mr de Klerk's recent statement that he "had not known" about official money for an Inkatha rally in January.

"If he didn't know, then he isn't fit to be the head of a government," Mr Mandela said.

He paid indirekt credit to Mr de Klerk as a reformer, but said he had to "work together openly" with the ANC.

Mr de Klerk, who heard the protracted attack in silence, was eventually granted the right of reply by co-chairman Mr Justice Plet Schabert.

"I do not intend to attack Mr Mandela," he began. "I prefer to play the ball and not the man."

A visibly charged Mr de Klerk then launched into a rebuttal of Mr Mandela's accusations, saying it was a vital matter of principle that no party should have a private army.

Mr de Klerk said he had reluctantly raised the issue at Codesa because no progress had been made in extended meetings with the ANC on the subject.

He said he had no intention of apologising for his words."Yes sir, I said it... (We cannot have) a party with a pen in one hand and claming the right to hold arms in the other"

Mr de Klerk said the disagreement was an example of "how democracy should really work", adding that he "hoped that having cleared the air in the best interests of South Africa, we will find a way to resolve the problem".

He then made an impassioned plea for goodwill at Codesa.

Mr Justice Mahomed attempted to defuse the tense situation when closing Codesa's first session, saying "no one believed the journey would be easy. But it is a journey we must make. Let the exchange of the last half hour or more not detract from what the Declaration of Intent has said."
FW, Mandela clash
over disarming of ANC

IT WAS unacceptable for State President de Klerk to insist that the African National Congress hand over its arms to those regarded by the people as responsible for the ongoing massacres, ANC president Mandela said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference after the first day of Codesa, he said that the perception still existed among blacks that innocent people were being murdered by elements in the security forces.

"No political organisation can commit suicide as he (Mr de Klerk) is recommending," he said.

Mr Mandela said death squads continued to prowl the country and the right-wing was arming itself.

"It is therefore unacceptable for him to insist we hand over our arms to those regarded as responsible for the massacres."

Mr de Klerk's remarks at Codesa had been unacceptable, as he had raised issues which were unresolved and were the subject of ongoing bilateral discussions between the government and the ANC.

Asked if Mr de Klerk's actions would affect their relationship, Mr Mandela said, "The incident occurred, it is past and I have forgotten about it."

Despite the acrimony, the ANC agreed to sign the declaration of intent drawn up by Codesa.

Mr Mandela revealed that it had agreed to do this despite reservations by the national working committee of the ANC.

He said the NWC had wanted him to insist on an amendment proposing that all political parties and the Government should give legal effect to decisions taken by the convention.

"Mr de Klerk persuaded me not to press this demand," he said. - Sapa
AN EXECUTIVE in two companies linked to a Botswana newspaper allegedly funded by an SADF slush fund was an adviser to the Bophuthatswana delegation at Codesa this weekend.

He is Mr Gary Dixon, director of Q Group Dixon Sacle Associates — the Bophuthatswana government's official media consultants.

Mr Dixon refused to comment on reports that 80 employees of the Gaborone newspaper Newslink Africa and its printing arm, Magnum Press, had been left destitute by the sudden closures last weekend.

He also refused to comment on a telephonic threat to "get" journalists who were working on the story this week.

On Thursday night, Sunday Times reporter Cas St Leger asked Mr Dixon when Newslink chairman Abel Rudman had resigned as a director of Q Group.

Mr Dixon said, "You guys have got the knives out now — all of you. Now it's time for me to get the knives out."

He added: "I have certain secret information about all you journalists, including you, and I will use it. I'll get every one of you."
Govt and Inkatha make progress over weapons issue

TIM COHEN

Government was expected, after the signing of the peace accord, to conduct separate consultations with Inkatha and the ANC to determine whether the ban on weapons envisaged in the accord should include "cultural" weapons.

The peace accord states that dangerous weapons may not be carried or displayed by members of the general public attending any political gathering, procession or meeting.

Inkatha leaders have denied that the ban affects the carrying of traditional weapons and have drawn a distinction between political and cultural gatherings.

De Klerk said a proclamation would be issued once the issue had been resolved in bilateral talks with Inkatha.

Signatories to the accord agreed that government would introduce a proclamation banning weapons from political gatherings.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate said yesterday several meetings between his party and government on the cultural weapons issue had taken place and progress had been made.

Felgate said Inkatha and government had produced a draft proclamation on traditional weapons and he was convinced agreement could be reached on the final wording. He declined to comment on the contents of the proclamation.

A government source said yesterday the parties were close to resolving the issue and De Klerk was expected to use the opening of Parliament to make the proclamation known.

Government intends negotiating the disbanding of private armies but will face stiff opposition from the ANC, which says it will not consider the neutral registration of arms caches until an interim government is in place.

Weapons

It was the issue that sparked a fierce exchange between ANC president Nelson Mandela and De Klerk at Codesa at the weekend although Mandela did, in an off-the-cuff part of his speech, confirm that the issue would continue to be discussed.

Although signatories to the peace accord pledged themselves not to form private armies, the ANC has been adamant that it will not disarm Umkhonto, which it regards as a liberation army.

The carrying of dangerous "cultural weapons" has effectively been banned in Natal by the recent judgment by Mr Justice Diccott, and human rights lawyers have challenged government to extend the ruling nationwide.

The issue of Umkhonto weapons will be further negotiated at one of the working groups set up by Codesa and a report is expected to be submitted in March.
Lawsuit threatens to expose alleged SADF front organisation in Ciskei

AN ALLEGED South African military intelligence front organisation in Ciskei will be exposed before the homeland's courts early next year when a Pretoria-based private intelligence training firm sues military ruler Brigadier Gqozo Gqozo.

Alain Lindner and Associates accuse the homeland of reneging on a contract to train intelligence operatives in a month-long course costing well over R100 000.

Instead, Mr Lindner believes, Brig Gqozo set up an SADF MI front unit — initially called International Research and later renamed International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Services — to fulfill the required functions.

The unit was headed by Colonel Anton Nieuwoudt, who Mr Lindner knew when both served in MI in the early 90s.

Ciskei allegedly shut down IR-CIS several months ago after discussions in Bisho with SADF chief Kat Liebenberg and Foreign Affairs troubleshooter Rusty Evans — strengthening suspicions of South African involvement.

It is reliably understood that Pretoria demanded that Ciskei disband the unit, which was threatening to become a major embarrassment.

Last week news reports linked a political adviser to Brig Gqozo and alleged IR-CIS associate Basie Dosthuizen to Dynamte Teaching — the East London branch of the recently exposed MI-linked Adult Education Co-ordinators

IR-CIS, described by well-informed intelligence sources as a “typical MI front”, first emerged in the homeland last August. Its establishment coincided with a dramatic swing in Brig Gqozo’s attitude from pro to anti-ANC.

At that time Mr Lindner’s company, specialising in covert intelligence training, had negotiated a training package worth R120 400.

The deal fell through after the Ciskei government claimed it had run out of money.

Yet IR-CIS funding appeared virtually limitless as one document records a government payment to the unit of R200 000 in June, and reports that unit members were paid R120 000 a year have not been challenged.

Ciskei has a R100-million defence budget.

Mr Lindner claims that IR-CIS took over the activities in which he was to have trained Ciskei Defence Force personnel. Independent Ciskei military sources have concurred.

In documents filed with the Supreme Court in Bisho, Mr Lindner outlines the course on offer, which would “emphasise counter-intelligence with a view to preserving security and giving your government the room to manoeuvre and perform”.

He claims that Ciskei had agreed to a three-module course beginning on August 7 1990.

Module one dealt with “security tactics and procedures, VIP protection, surveillance and vetting”, part two with “intelligence procedures” and the 10-day third module with “information-gathering and threat-assessment”.

Mr Lindner charges that the CDF accepted all three courses as well as a computer record-keeping service at a cost of R100 000.

In replying papers, the homeland maintains it had agreed only to module one, and had paid the full cost for it — R26 000.

Mr Lindner says he completed five days of the 13-day module one course before pulling out for not being paid.

Ciskei’s former military intelligence chief, Colonel Gert Hugo, who fled the homeland in July this year claiming threats to his life, said IR-CIS had persuaded Brig Gqozo that the ANC and Transkei government were out for his head.

Col Nieuwoudt was on the ANC desk of MI in the eastern Cape, according to varied intelligence sources. Col Hugo has said that Col Nieuwoudt maintained “free and open liaison” with MI.

The sources claimed this week that, after Brig Gqozo had announced the disbanning of IR-CIS four months ago, Col Nieuwoudt had been offered his “old job” with MI.

But Mr Lindner alleges he never severed the MI ties. Col Nieuwoudt and fellow-CIS chiefs Clive Brick and Paul Oeschger have been seen around Bisho and are still living in the East London area.
PAC wing no real threat, says SAP

THE military wing of the PAC, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), constituted a threat to the negotiation and peace processes, but had no chance of achieving real success in its armed struggle, police said at the weekend.

Apla was also a potential threat to the SAP, but had shown no indication of aiming for civilians or other "soft targets", spokesman Maj Ray Harraill said.

Apla has claimed responsibility for the killing of five policemen in recent months, as well as for several attacks which police say never happened.

In the latest incident, a man claiming to be Apla's PWV leader, has called several newspapers in recent months with claims of Apla attacks on SAP members.

Police believed they had the threat under control, and acted against Apla members the same way as they would against any individual committing a crime, the police spokesman said.

A Law and Order Ministry spokesman said armed struggle was "morally and politically bankrupt", and that organisations attempting to use violent means to achieve their aims would find themselves "politically smashed and physically outflanked".

Sapa reports that Law and Order Minister Hornus Kriel said on Friday the PAC's refusal to distance itself from the killing of policemen would be viewed with disgust by all law-abiding South Africans.

Speaking through his spokesman Capt Craig Kotze, Kriel was reacting to a report quoting PAC general secretary Benny Alexander as saying he would neither condemn nor condone killings claimed by Apla.

Kriel said: "If the report is true, every law-abiding person will view the statement with disgust."

"Murder remains murder, and the PAC's view illustrates clearly that the politics of armed struggle are morally bankrupt and offer no solution to SA's problems," he said.

The only path to lasting peace and prosperity was through negotiations, he said.

Alexander, who confirmed the link between the PAC and Apla, said he would not comment on the Apla-claimed killing of a Soweto policeman until he knew the exact circumstances.

So far this year, 144 SA policemen have been killed.
PAC, ANC slam Government over AWB camps

Double standards

THE Government was applying double standards by allowing the AWB's secret army to continue, the African National Congress said yesterday.

It was reacting to disclosures that the rightwing organisation was training a crack unit for guerrilla warfare at a secret base.

The ANC also said civil war would be inevitable if foreign mercenaries were allowed to train secret arms, such as the AWB's Ystergarde (iron Guard), inside the country.

This followed the publication of exclusive photographs by the Sunday Star yesterday of the AWB's Elite Ystergarde training at an undisclosed location in the Free State.

The newspaper reported that many of the Ystergarde recruits were trained in the South African Defence Force's elite Recce units and were being helped by foreign professional soldiers, including an Irish national trained by the British Special Air Services.

ANC spokesman Masi Gili Marcus said it was ironic that the Government made an issue of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) whose cadres had been disarmed and its arms confined to "neutral bases."

She said "If the whole question should be seen in terms of what is legal, we can only say the Government is displaying double standards.

"It will be highly regrettable if this is allowed to go on and civil war, instigated by hired mercenaries, erupts," said Marcus.

Indeed, it was the MK question which led to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela launching a scathing attack on State President Mr FW de Klerk at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa at the World Trade Centre on December 20.
Anger over AWB base

member Mr Mark Shunners said the Government had all the means at its disposal to stop the rightwing.

"It is not surprising to us, therefore, that this group is not stopped because it is the white minority which will benefit.

This means the African people should be more vigilant and strengthen their defence," Shunners said.

The PAC itself came under pressure from the Government after it refused to distance itself from the killing of a Soweto policeman.

The PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Azanian People's Organisation general secretary Mr Doo Nkadimeng said "The Government is soft-pedalling the rightwing.

"This is an open challenge to the Government and this does not bode well for the future of the country in racist private armies, especially those that want to maintain the status quo; are not stopped.

"There is a difference between armies which fight for 'democracy' and which want the maintenance of the present system," Nkadimeng.

Law and Order spokesman Captant Craig Kotze said Ystergarde was receiving special Sowet South African Police training.

He said, however, "As long as they do not break the law, for instance by training with automatic weapons, there is not much we can do.

"Kotze compared the Ystergarde with Hitler's sunmer SS battalions."
AWB's From Guards Likened to Hitler's SS
UK firm marketing SA artillery fuses

UK-based armaments marketing firm DTS Technologies has begun selling SA-manufactured, low-cost artillery altimeter fuses for use in shells that can be fired from a wide range of field guns and cannons.

Jane's Defence Weekly published a profile on the fuse in its December 7th edition. Last month the UK foreign office began investigating DTS Technologies's activities to determine if the firm was breaking any of the arms embargoes against SA.

The UN has also been asked to launch an investigation into the firm.

According to Jane's, the fuse can be used to trigger the deployment of smoke, explosive cargo, illumination and cluster-type explosive rounds at pre-selected heights between 150m and 1000m.

The fuse can be installed in artillery projectiles in the 105mm to 203mm calibre range. Jane's reports that the fuse has a reliability rate exceeding 95% and that it has a 10-year shelf life.

Most of the products marketed by DTS Technologies are manufactured by subsidiaries of Barlow Rand's Reuter group.
Reaction to double standards criticism

IT IS not the Government or the SA Police who have the double agenda, but organisations with private armies who continue with the armed struggle Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by the ANC and other organisations that the Government was applying double standards by allowing the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging’s alleged secret army, Ystergarde, to continue.

He said the Government and police were clear on the matter and their view completely unambiguous.

"In principle there is no difference between the private army of the ANC and that of the AWB or the Pan Africanist Congress. They form part of the same phenomenon." Kotze said.

SA Press Association

"They feed off each other and each uses the existence of the other as justification for its own existence. "They thus create ideal conditions for conflict and ultimately civil war."

The solution to this problem was simple. All private armies should be disbanded immediately in the interests of peace, Kotze said.

He said the police did not act against the Ystergarde as an organisation for exactly the same reason it did not act against Umkhonto we Sizwe as an organisation.

Both were legal organisations. Where individuals broke the law police did not hesitate to act against them.

"Prime examples of this are Ventersdorp against the AWB and the smashing of the ANC’s Operation Vula," Kotze said.
New twist in row over private armies

It was not the Government or the SA Police, but the organisations with private armies who had double agendas, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by the ANC and other organisations that the Government was applying double standards by allowing the alleged Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging’s secret army, Ystergarde, to continue its operations.

Captain Kotze said the view of the Government and the police on this matter was clear and completely unambiguous.

"In principle there is no difference between the private army of the ANC and that of the AWB or the Pan Africanist Congress. They form part of the same phenomenon.

"They feed off each other and each uses the existence of the other as justification for its own existence. They thus create ideal conditions for conflict and ultimately civil war."

The solution to this problem was simple. All private armies should be disbanded immediately in the interests of peace, Captain Kotze said.

"How many lives must be lost before it is realised that armed struggle in all its forms and all private armies are political and military dinosaurs, completely unnecessary and do not stand a hope of succeeding?"

He said the police did not act against the Ystergarde as an organisation for exactly the same reason it did not act against Umkhonto we Sizwe as an organisation.

"Both were legal organisations.

"There was, however, ample evidence to prove that where individuals broke the law, the police did not hesitate to act against them.

"Prime examples of this are Venterdorpe against the AWB and the smashing of the ANC’s Operation Vula,” Captain Kotze said.

The Conservative Party yesterday accused Captain Kotze of making political statements and said it proved the SA Police was still being utilised to further party political ends.

CP spokesman on Law and Order Moolman Mentz said Captain Kotze’s latest statement was disturbing.

"Our advice to Captain Kotze is: Shoemaker stick to your trade. It is action of this sort that damages the image of the SAP and which plays directly into the hands of the real enemy of the police."

Mr Mentz said, “His (Captain Kotze’s) threat that the AWB — which it is alleged, has brought its own army into existence — will be destroyed if they break the law is in sharp contrast to the failure to take action against Umkhonto we Sizwe, the private army of the ANC which has openly and defiantly broken the law,” said Mr Mentz.

The CP demanded that Captain Kotze’s “bravado” be proven in the form of action taken against the ANC — Sapa.