PUBLIC SECTOR_GOV'T. DEFENCE.

1992

JANUARY — MARCH
Private Airlie Insiders to Create PAC Threatens to Create
Israeli diplomat denies Inkatha combat training

By Patrick Laurence

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

"We have never, as the government of Israel, been involved in this kind of activity with any political group or party from South Africa." Israel had only been involved — "and proudly so" — in training members of the black community in medical, agricultural, educational and developmental skills, the ambassador insisted.

Some 680 black South Africans had been trained in these spheres over the past three years, Mr Gov-Ari said, adding: "We will continue to do so. It is the only way we find appropriate to help the people of South Africa."

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

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

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

"(King Goodwill) was interested in aid in the agricultural field. We promised to send a group of experts to KwaZulu to assist in agricultural training and cattle rearing. We have the knowledge and can assist."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said the purpose of the unit would reviewed if the State-sponsored violence continued.

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

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

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

Apla fully supports the demand for a democratically-elected Constituent Assembly and the leadership of PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu, he said.
Stakes As Bushmen Visit Sandton

By Christmas 1917, the small of the 'Sanderefe' (Zulu for 'bushmen') had arrived in the middle of the plain.

The expedition, led by the famous explorer Dr. Livingstone, was on a mission to survey the vast interior of South Africa. It was a dangerous undertaking, but the bushmen were determined to make their mark.

Upon their arrival, they were greeted with enthusiasm and curiosity by the local communities.

The expedition was a success, and the bushmen returned home, proud of their achievements.

The story of the bushmen's visit to Sandton became a legend, inspiring generations to come.
UDF the target of bloody feud

Weekly Mail Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We were asked to find the bins and move them.

It's a simple task, but it requires a lot of coordination and teamwork.

The Spetsnaz are known for their precision and efficiency, and we were eager to prove ourselves.

As we worked, we noticed that the Spetsnaz were always one step ahead, always a few seconds faster.

It was clear that we had a lot to learn from them.

But we were determined to do our best.

We worked hard, we strategized, and we communicated effectively.

And in the end, we succeeded.

We not only met our goal, but we did so with excellence.

The Spetsnaz were impressed, and so were we.

We had learned a valuable lesson in teamwork, coordination, and efficiency.

And we knew that we would always remember this experience.

From that day on, we were determined to use these skills in all our future endeavors.

For we knew that in the world of war and conflict, where time is of the essence and precision is everything, these skills would be invaluable.
This was a question of importance to many people. In a phrase, "in principle, the principles of the Constitution, the Constitution itself, are the supreme law of the land."

In the Constitution, the framers sought to establish a government that would be both strong and representative of the people. They sought to create a system that would protect the rights of individuals while also ensuring the stability and unity of the nation. The Constitution is divided into three parts: the Preamble, the Article of the Constitution, and the Amendment. The Preamble sets the stage for the Constitution and outlines the values and principles that the Constitution is based on. The Article of the Constitution is the main body of the document and contains the laws and rules that govern the United States. The Amendment is the process by which new laws can be added to the Constitution and amendments can be made to the Constitution.
Dirty tricks network still flourishes

By ANTON HABER

The extensive network of front organizations set up by the South African Defence Force to carry out dirty tricks operations in townships during the State of Emergency has not dissipated, according to The Weekly Mail.

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

This use of private companies mirrors the approach of the SADF's Civil Co-Operation Bureau. However, The Weekly Mail has gradually pieced together an elaborate picture of the large, country-wide network and its modus operandi. Most of these organizations are still in place, with the same multi-functional, but very extensive military connections—namely—selling them.

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

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

In 1986, Pasqua quietly set up Adult Education Consultants (AEC), which became a major conduit for millions of rand of state funding. It was in fact a front for the South African Department of Military Intelligence and was set up to run a host of front organizations across the country.

The close connections drawn around the country were started up in the early 1980s. In 1987 when regional managers of AEC were allowed to start their own companies "so that we can cash loans to AEC because we are being funded by certain sponsors," according to Dr Bert Cronje, one of the regional managers.

The Pasqua organization consists of some 30 organizations and companies, all based in South Africa, and has done some legitimate work to haul the covert work for the SADF. Their modern operations were so covert and changes for this work, but not change "friends" of the SADF whom they were instructed to assist.

The organizations run by Pasqua fall into two types. Christian organizations, that have their origins in what are called "communist sympathizers," and unregistered, and lectures. In total, the organization has an estimated 2,000 volunteers.

In other cases, the basic motivation has been to oppose the African National Congress and other left-leaning groups by promoting so-called "moderate" "communist" groups, sometimes more than twice as strong as the others.

The specific strategy was to take advantage of the power of the Boer and his family who had beenDb in the capital's office by the SADF, according to The Weekly Mail on the Steenkop front network.

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

All these organizations had generous budgets. Pasqua alone drew over R6 000 000—and in many cases more—several million rand into the building of schools, and the training of teachers. The SADF were instructed to assist. There are at least 200 schools and training units run by the Pasqua organization in South Africa.

However, at some point the lack of accounting became a problem for Pasqua and control of the money was taken over by Topman Beitendompers.
How army sponsored township violence

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

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

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

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

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

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER
Serious sabre-rattling from private armies

Threads of violence from FRA paramilitary

PAUL STOBBER

Last Sunday the existence of yet another Africankenya paramilitary unit, the Iron Guards (Tiwambo), came to light. At the weekend, the unit, which has been operating in the Rift Valley, was revealed in a series of attacks in which two people were killed and several others injured.

The unit was founded last year by former members of the Kenyan Liberation Army, who have been involved in various paramilitary activities in the region.

The unit operates in a number of areas, including the Rift Valley, and is known for its.use of guerrilla warfare tactics.

The unit has reportedly been involved in a number of clashes with government forces, and has been accused of committing human rights abuses.

The government has yet to officially acknowledge the existence of the unit, but sources close to the Ministry of Defense have confirmed that the unit is active.

The unit's activities have caused concern among human rights groups, who have called for an end to paramilitary activities in the region.

In response to the allegations, the Ministry of Defense has announced that it will conduct an investigation into the activities of the unit.

Meanwhile, the African Union has called for an immediate end to paramilitary activities in the region, and has urged the government to take action against the unit.

The United Nations has also expressed concern about the situation, and has called for an end to violence and civil unrest in the region.

The situation remains tense, and there is a risk of further violence if the government does not act quickly to address the issue.

Rumours of war: Speculated AWE units are preparing for when the government wants to implement the decisions of Codexa.

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

The two major military protagonists, the National Resistance Movement and the government, have engaged in a prolonged, saber-rattling campaign, each trying to outdo the other in the intensity of its verbal attacks.

Many analysts now see the war as a direct result of the failure of previous attempts to negotiate a peace settlement.

The government, under pressure from international donors, has repeatedly called for an end to the fighting, but has been unable to achieve any significant results.

Private armies, which have been operating in the region for many years, are now seen as a major obstacle to peace.

The situation is made more complicated by the involvement of external actors, including foreign governments and private military companies, which are believed to be providing support to the various factions.

The International Red Cross has called for an immediate end to the fighting, and has appealed to all parties to uphold the rules of war and to respect human rights.

Meanwhile, various humanitarian organizations are working to provide assistance to those affected by the conflict, including aid for displaced people and medical care.

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Despite the AU's announcement, there is little indication of progress in the region, and the conflict continues to claim lives and displace thousands of people.
Dear Minister Meyer,

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

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

Legally invalid

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

So why is the Government so obdurate; so persistently determined to retain the call-up?

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

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

Chris de Villers
For the End Conscript Campaign

The Ministry of Defence replies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


New funds reveal 'govt lies'

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

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

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

These companies were not listed by Mr De Klerk when he spoke last July. Quoting Dr Ben Conradie, a fired former SADF intelligence official, the Mail listed 12 South African companies it said had been set up with military intelligence money specifically to train anti-ANC forces and spread government propaganda.

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

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

The companies were still operating, it said.

Some of the companies had run secret military training camps in South African game parks, it said.

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

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

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

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

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

Yesterday controversial former Inkatha mayor and ardent anti-ANC campaigner Mr Thamsanqa Langa denied he had been supported by Military Intelligence in his anti-ANC campaign.

Mr Langa and former founder leader of Ama-Africa the Rev Ebenzer Maquina were reported to have been implicated in an alleged extensive network to create black-on-black conflict in the Eastern Cape.

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

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

A visibly shocked Mr Maquina admitted yesterday when interviewed at his New Brighton home, that he had met Dr Conradie. "At no stage did he inform us of his links with the SADF," he said — UPJ, Own Correspondent and Sapa.
New constitution, new call-up plan?

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

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

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

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

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

By GLEN GILL

Barry Broadhurst, who died in a salt of shock, is Tony Greig's friend from every- where. Everyone is too Hopalong as we are.

"And we know the Cooks here dwell hundreds of miles from England."

"The English team must be thrilled that Jamie, who hit the bowling average three last years, has been dropped."

"We know all the current overseas Test players."

"I keep thinking of his bad dream and I'll wake up and find there's been a nightmare."

"It's the phone again. "How can we support our team in Australia," said another key member of the Broadhurst family."

"In a matter what the selectors say, the public are safe behind him. He's been educated but not of course since I met him when I was 17."

"He's got phenomenal energy, he's never met with me before, calling from Cape Town where he's having Transvaal against Western Province."

"The Sunday Times is here," Sue tells us. "They feel they want to know, if you're really an old man, if I grew up the same way."

"I promise I won't miss personal about your performance."

By CATHY STAGG

The riddle of the escort agency, which was the CCB and the Uzi machine gun is being investigated by police.

The woman, Carol Ann Burton, 29, appeared in court in connection with allegations of possession of the weapon, which was allegedly found in her flat by police.

Her boyfriend, Christopher Harran, 29, claimed the Uzi had been given to him by a former Civil Cooperation Bureau official.

Fred Burtnett, a key figure in the Harras Commission, it was also claimed in court that Bar- nard tried to recut the couple as spies.

Witnesses for the prosecution were G. S. and William, who said this week that an investigation of the theft of the Uzi from the palace was under way.

However, it was too early to say whether the prosecution would succeed.

Miss Burton and Mr. Burt- nett appeared in the Jo- hannesburg Magistrate's Court last month charged with unlawful possession of the Uzi and ammunition.

They were not asked to plead.

Miss Burton was granted bail of R1,000.

However, the state op- posed Mr. Harras's bail application.

Unhappy

Giving evidence during the application for bail, Mr. Harras told the court that Mr. Broadhurst had been recut and Miss Burtnett was not on any people's lists.

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

Mr. Harras and Mr. Burtnett worked for Military Intelligence although Mr. Harras was previously denoted by the South African Intelligence.

Mr. Burtnett was released on bail of R3,000.

The court was due to appear in court again on January 13 when a trial date of one to be set.

Interviewed in their at- tachment, the Southwest's friend, Miss Burton and Mr. Harras explained that they had left their new unloved Christmas and New Year because of the pending court case.

Air controllers meet

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

Ex-officio members of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Associations from Europe, Eire, Australia and central America will meet in three weeks to discuss local aviation security, international aid and ac- ceptance of the SA air traffic controllers.
From SADF

with love

Latest expose of MI ‘dirty tricks’ funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

A document written by Dr Louis Paskas, who played a prominent role in forming the front organisations, called for the creation of “cultural front organisations in the Eastern Cape”, justifying it on the grounds that “the UDF is in a disorganised phase and can now be overcome”.

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

Conradie said some consultations started by MI ran secret training camps in nature reserves. These are at Mkhuzwe in KwaZulu, where 200 Inkatha members were given paramilitary training, at Rosendal near Ficksburg, at Louis Trichardt and at Stutterheim, where training was given to 10 troops of Ciskei’s military governor, Brig Oupa Gqozo.

Ama-Afrika – expelled from Azapo in 1986 – was involved in many attacks on UDF and MDM members in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage in 1986 and 1987.

The SADF was not prepared to comment on Friday on media allegations that it backed organisations that instigated “black-on-black violence”.

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

It also referred to a statement by President FW de Klerk on the matter, and to a committee he appointed to advise him on aspects of special projects.

The SADF further referred to a statement from the Ministry of Finance in July last year, which said it had never been the government’s intention to divulge full details of special secret projects – Sapa.
Private armies come under fire

From Page 1

have to look at how we can get them under control. He said that banning them outright was "a possibility."

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

Mr Kriel was speaking from his seaside holiday cottage near Hermanus. "I don't know what message there is in blowing up a post office," he said.

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

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

They are not a more

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

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

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

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

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

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

The minister had little consolation for farmers concerned about their security. "Their safety is primarily their own responsibility. They have to look after themselves — it is not solely the police's task."

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

He added that although SA's murder rate rose by 28 percent last year, the government is not increasing the size of the police force.

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

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

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

Right-wingers have also come out against conscription. A new Conservative Party-linked group, Aktive Volkskies Weerners (AVW), yesterday alleged that the police were not prepared to serve in the Defence Force unless they could serve their own communities.

AVW spokesman Christian de Jager -- who is refusing to report for duty on January 8 -- said conscripts would change to the military service because they were not prepared to assist the government to achieve political stability "so that power can be handed over.

By the end of November, 15 000 people had applied for the latest SAP training course, but only 4 000 needed protection.

The ECC has been advocating that less than 50 percent of the latest batch of conscripts would be adequate.

The ECC said that military spending was rising at a rate of R6 billion a year while the government was failing to secure the necessary funding.

Mr. Chris de Villiers of the ECC said: "The ECC made the government say to them that they were underestimating the situation and that it was unacceptable to them that no conscientious objector has ever been prosecuted since July last year.

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

"The ECC says that the police are the only effective police force in the country, but that the police are not trained to deal with the "qualitative edge" of national service in the SAP.

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

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

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

"He is training, he admits, is a waste of time for young men to help the police because "national service sits around in camps doing nothing after their basic training."

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

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

Capt. Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said: "Police are not soldiers. You can't have an effective police force on a national service basis." However, he conceded that this did not mean the SAP could not use national servicemen for duties as "riot control in towns and cities."
New force in new SA

The new constitution would eliminate anomalies in the system of national service, the Defence Ministry said this week.

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

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

He said he rejected the End Conscription’s ‘impatient and hysterical reaction’ to what was regarded as careful and responsible consideration of a number of options open to the SADF.

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

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

Van der Westhuizen said his ministry had taken note of the open letter but Meyer had not been approached by the national body of the ECC.

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

‘The Exemptions Board has taken cognisance of the current assessment of the potential conventional military threat against the Republic and has consequently applied a more flexible approach on the question of exemption and deferment recently.’ – Sapa
Man dies as soldiers spray bullets into van

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

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

Police spokesman Capt L M Tsotsotsana confirmed that Mr Benny Musi of Solomonvale, who was employed by the Lobowa Department of Public Works as an electrician, had died in the shooting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attempts to get comment from the SADF yesterday were fruitless.
More than 50% of conscripts set to defy SADF call-up, says ECC

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

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

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

The ECC said its figures were based on estimates provided by conscripts. It said about 200 conscripts approached the ECC for advice each month. Many were right-wingers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conscripts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(2SC)
and it is understood that they are unanimous in their support for the responder.

SAF mum on ‘fronts’

SUSAN RUSSELL

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

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

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

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

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

The SAF said in a statement on Friday that it had previously clearly spelt out its policy on secret projects. It pointed to a Ministry of Finance statement in July last year which said it had never been the intention of government to disclose full details of special secret projects.
Call-up: 'Less than half will respond'

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Mr. De Villiers said early hopes for “a new spirit in the Defence Ministry” when Mr. Meyer replaced the “discredited General Magnus Malan” were misplaced.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Meyer’s spokesman said the SADF was currently engaged in large-scale support of the police.
ECC predicts big army stayaway

By Shirley Woodgate

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

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said the ECC's prediction of a less than 50 percent turnout this year was a further drop from last year when official figures indicated a 78 percent response.

Figures were based on data provided by servicemen involved in administration, and up to 600 phone calls a month to the ECC.

Many of the inquiries were from rightwingers, he said.

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

Mr de Villiers claimed the reports by the Grieson and earlier Van Loggereenberg committees had been suppressed by the Government.

However, a spokesman for Mr Meyer stressed the reports were not being considered.

Any amendments to the Defence Act would have to be passed by Parliament.

The ECC claims military conscription for whites was rendered invalid by the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

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

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

While the ECC did not back conscription for the police force, it believed the current imbalance was illogical and had to be addressed.
ECC accuses Meyer of dodging call-up issue

By Shirley Woodgate

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

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

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

He said it was not for any individual to decide where he wanted to carry out community service, but that the Defence Force used its manpower wherever it was most needed.

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

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

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

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

"Mr Meyer's department claims there are more black volunteers in the Defence Force than white conscripts, which makes one believe there is no logical reason for the enforced national service.

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

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

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

Critical days for SADF — See Page 10
The South African Defence Force is providing a haven for many young job-seekers who are struggling to find employment in the present economic climate.

This was claimed by a South African Army media officer, Lieutenant Johan van Schalkwyk, who said he has been inundated with calls from parents asking if their sons could do their call-up this year.

And although the call-up only started officially on Monday, we had 136 conscripts arrive on Friday at Cape Town ready and willing to start their National Service.

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

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

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

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

Although no official attendance figures were available for the January call-up at the Cape Town Wingfield assembly point, officials said the turn-out "had exceeded expectations".

This came in the wake of a claim by the End Conscription Campaign in an open letter to the Defence Minister Mr. Roelf Meyer at the weekend, predicting that fewer than half of the 30,000 men eligible for military service would turn out for the January call-up.

This was made in the light of last year's moves by the Attorney-General to halt all prosecutions of conscientious objectors, pending an outcome of an inquiry into alternative forms of national service by a committee headed by Lieutenant-General Ian Gleson.

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

ECC figures were based on data provided by national servicemen doing administrative work in routine camps, and up to 600 calls a month to national ECC offices.

Mr. De Villiers said some camps had less than 10 percent turn-out last year, and that military conscription for whites had been made invalid by the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

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

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

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

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

"Although there are many white members of the Defence Force, there are also enthusiasm and volunteers. It is an unfortunate fact that this anomaly will remain until the Defence Act is changed," he said.

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

Whites-only concession is anachronism, writes Patrick Laurence
Call for probe into UDF deaths

2 Cape Times, Tuesday, January 7, 1992
'Education' on side of white conscripts

By PETER DENNEHY

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

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

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

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

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

- Sapa reports that about 30,000 national servicemen countrywide were called up this week.
- Conservative Party spokesman on Defence Mr J H van der Merwe said "The CP is concerned at the manner in which the government is using the Defence Force as a political instrument to create a unitary state in which self-determination of peoples is not recognised."
Army says it shot man in self-defence

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

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

Van Necker said "A shot was fired at the soldiers and more shots followed before they returned fire. “There is absolutely no doubt about that because this has been proved by evidence on the ground. We are not able to say more now because all evidence will become available in a court of law.”

Mushu was with his wife and a colleague, Mr Marthu Maya, repairing an electrical fault near an army base on Thursday night when the incident happened. Maya was injured in the head when a bullet grazed his head and travelled through the skull without touching the skull.

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

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

The attack has been widely criticised by organisations and has renewed calls for the removal of troops from villages and townships.
Self-confessed CCB (254) man seeks release

Pretoria Correspondent

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

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

Petition

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

Leeu was sentenced to eight years' jail on November 13, 1969, after he was found guilty by a circuit court judge in Tzaneen.

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

In an affidavit he said the sentence was imposed "after I gave a black man a few blows with my fists and he died the following morning due to internal bleeding."

He claimed in papers before court that he had been a member of the Special Forces and later of the now disbanded CCB. He said that for eight years since leaving school he was involved in the "security of the country" and that he had served at Infantry School, Oudtshoorn, and the operational area in the former South West Africa.

"My crime was committed during the time and had little bearing on a political motive," Leeu had now turned to court after waiting patiently for promises made by several politicians with regard to amnesty and only wanted to be freed with his former enemies.

According to Leeu, taking into account special amnesty regulations, Leeu was entitled to parole.

Opposing the application, chairman C J Schefter said that in terms of departmental regulations, Leeu was compiled to serve a third of his sentence before he could be considered for parole.

In Leeu's case, he would only have served the requirement on December 3 this year.
Conscription report for service

By GUY OLIVER

ABOUT 2000 conscripts out of the 3000 expected to do their national service reported for duty at the SADF’s Western Province Command, it was learnt yesterday.

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

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

A reliable SADF source said the figure of 2000 men expected was drawn up last October, and did not take account of deferments.

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

A spokesman for the Eastern Province Command, Commandant Carel du Piesanie, said that 90% of the servicemen who were due to report for national service arrived at the Command at 7am yesterday.

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

Sapa reports that Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer announced this week that the Defence Act was still in force and conscripts had to report for national service.

Mr Meyer said those who did not report would be prosecuted.

Transvaal attorney-general Mr Klaus Von Lieres und Wilkau rejected an ECC claim that a moratorium had been placed on Defence Act prosecutions.

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

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

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

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

A 60% unemployment rate in the coloured suburb of Reiger Park near Boksburg led to a running battle between the centre and the area going bankrupt with debts of R48m, according to papers before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Reiger Park Prop CC, which owned and developed the Fun City shopping centre, was placed under liquidation by Mr Justice Flemming yesterday.

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

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

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

"Hostel dwellers were responsible for about 60% of the trade at the shopping centre."

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

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

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

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

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

Call-up is going well, says SADF

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

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC), however, accused the Defence Ministry of trying to intimidate young men into reporting for national service, which it said was legally unenforceable as the Population Registration Act had been scrapped.

It said it would defend in court those who declined to report for military service.

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

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

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

The CP Youth yesterday encour-

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

It accused government of discrimination against whites.

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

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

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

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

Hamburg DP councillor Gary Coetze, against whom two charges under the Defence Act were withdrawn in the Port Elisabeth Magistrate’s Court yesterday, said he was going to sue Meyer for damages, our Own Correspondent reports.
Soldiers lay charge of attempted murder

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

Police spokesman Lieutenant LM Tomatsana said police were still waiting to question the soldiers who shot and killed Mr Benny Mosh who was another electrician, Mr Marabi Maja.

Shot

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

The SANDF had informed the police that the soldiers would be brought to the police for statements next week, Tomatsana said.

He refused to comment on allegations by the SANDF that the soldiers had been shot at by the two electricians, an allegation that has been denied by Maja, who said the attack, in which their government van was hit by 51 bullets, had been unprovoked.

He said none of them had a gun.

The commanding officer of the SANDF’s Group 45, Colonel H van Niekerk, told Sowetan that “evidence on the ground” proved that his men had fired at before they returned fire.

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

The killing has angered residents, who now fear that electricians would no longer respond to fix breakdowns as long as the soldiers are still in the village, where they have camped for the past two years.

Civil servants are also resident, demanding protection for workers.

Tomatsana said the police were “equally concerned” with the matter to ensure that it was resolved amicably so that those who have to work at night should be able to do so without fearing a similar fate.

Buried

Meanwhile, attorney for the Mosh family Mr Kgosi Mahlase said yesterday a post-mortem would be conducted by Professor Jonathan Gluckman in Lebowakgomo today.

He said Mosh would be buried at Solomondale on Saturday. Mahlase also said information at his disposal made the claim by the SANDF “laughable.”
LEBOWA Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said serious consideration must be given to the removal of South African Defence Force troops from Lebowa.

Ramodike reacted to a shooting incident in which an electrician of the Lebowa Department of Works, Mr Benny Mush, was killed.

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

NELSON RAMODIKE

Ramodike said the Lebowa government had no authority over the troops and that the matter would be taken up with the relevant authorities.

Killing

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

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

- Sapa.
Row over servicemen continues

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

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

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

Begging

At the start of the Highveld’s call-up at Nasrec earlier this week — where 49 percent of the estimated 30,000 men are expected to have reported by tomorrow — Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Marnie Aplin said volunteers were begging the SADF to accept them for the one-year national service stint.

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

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

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

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

The Eastern Province Command reported a 95 percent intake and at Woodbrook Military Camp near East London the SADF claimed more than 92 percent of the 300 servicemen due to report for national service had enlisted.

Acting officer commanding Group 9 Commandant Herman Boskoff also attributed the larger than normal intake to the economic recession.

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

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

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

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

Townships

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

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

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

The Defence Act would not be amended and the 12-month call-up would remain in force at least until a new Constitution was in place, said Major Aplin.
No changes planned in conscription law

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

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

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

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

Defence sources said it appeared that the 1993 January intake of conscripts had exceeded expectations, but no accurate figures were available.

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

*Comment: Page 4*
A former senior inkatha high ranking official is set to reveal for the first time the inner workings of the Ulundi headquarters.

The Ulundi organisation.

In today's Weekly Mail, he makes five key points:
- Transvaal Inkatha leaders, including Themba Khoza, received training from Military Intelligence shortly before Inkatha's bloody push on to the Reef which sparked the violence of 1990.
- A kwaZulu police officer, trained in guerrilla warfare and privy to Inkatha Central Committee meetings, led a gruesome attack on an ANC funeral in Wesselton. He was released, and the AK-47's used in the attack were returned to Ulundi (see article on this page).
- Inkatha's top leadership received systematic secret instruction from Military Intelligence over two years in a bid to strengthen the organisation against the ANC.
- Inkatha leaders were ordered to attend by Buthelezi, on pain of dismissal.
- The Defence Force and Inkatha collaborated in a number of anti-Mass Democratic Movement pamphlet blitzes in Natal towns with the knowledge of Inkatha chiefs. Pamphlets were drawn up and printed by the SADF, then collected and distributed by Inkatha members.

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi must have been aware of the massive and long-standing support given by both the South African Police and the SADF to Inkatha. Even lesser officials knew of these contacts.

See PAGE 2 and PAGES 16 & 17.
DEADLY AND FUTILE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TALKS FM 10/1/92

SOMETHING IN COMMON

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

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

FINANCIAL MAIL • JANUARY 10 • 1992 • 31
Army aided
Inkatha ex-official

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Correspondent

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

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

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

A BILL to transform Armscor and its subsidiaries into a fully state-owned operation was published this week. The Bill envisages taking away Armscor's powers to meet the demand for firearms, ammunition or pyrotechnical products for the general public. It proposes scrapping Armscor's 8% a year dividend limit.
political reasons the draft cannot be extended to Indians and coloureds (who technically have the vote) nor to blacks, in any case the SADF's infrastructure could not begin to cope with the additional numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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THE MILITARY OUT OF STEP

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

Much has changed. The CP describes the law as discriminatory while the CP Youth Council says the call-up should be obeyed — but only on condition that the men will be able to serve and protect "their own communities" — presumably on a geographic basis.

The End Conscription Campaign, once an ineffectual leftwing pressure group hounded by government, has gained considerable mileage with its claim that up to 50% of conscripts would not report for duty this week. Government has admitted that whites-only conscription is an anomaly but no other system has been worked out to replace it. For
High turn-out for air force and navy

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

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

An air force spokesman said this week’s intake at Air Force Gymnasium in Valhalla was “perfectly satisfactory.”

However, the ECC yesterday said “the sudden production of miraculously high percentage call-up figures is suspicious” because the SADF has refused to release turn-out figures since 1995. — Sapa
The right clips SADF’s might

By PAUL STOBBER

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

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

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

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

The organisation based its claims on figures provided by conscripts who had reported for camps, but approximately 300 calls a month is received from “people who have basically decided not to go to the army and want to know what the consequences may be.”

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

Laurie Nathan, of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, holds a different view. “Military capacity does not only depend on manpower but needs,” he says.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“It is considered unfair to apply laws which might come under consideration due to the scope of the Glocan investigation into certain aspects of national service.”
Company gave service to SADF

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

A spokesman for Group Eight said yesterday that Dynamic Teaching had been used during 1989 and 1991 to provide lectures to teach personnel the skills of conversation.

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

Mr Oosthuizen’s contact at Group Eight was Colonel Gert Hugo, who later became head of Ciskei’s Military Intelligence and fled the homeland in June last year, saying he feared for his life.

At a press conference in Umtata he blew the whistle on Ciskei’s covert unit International Research-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS).

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

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

IR-CIS has been linked inquest proceedings to last January’s killing of Mr Charles Sebe and Colonel Onward Guzana.
JOINED Inkatha because I wanted to work for the freedom of the black man. I left a because I felt I was no more than a SADF agent. "I started by believing Inkatha's claims to be working for a democratic movement by peaceful means. The deeper my involvement, the more I realized I was a vehicle for instigating conflict among blacks, for undermining legitimate organizations and maintaining the status quo."

The words are those of Khamalo, once the powerful leader of Inkatha's Youth Brigade and an Inkatha Central Committee member over a three-year period. Khamalo's decision to go over to the ANC was motivated by a secret visit to him by Inkatha's leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and an attempt to reconcile the dissension within Inkatha in 1980.

At Inkatha rallies, Buthelezi boldly introduced him to the stage as an important catch for the ANC. He says the ANC made clear the fact that Inkatha leader was well aware Khamalo had previous convictions for minor criminal offenses in 1980, when the Youth Brigade national organiser, Moses Maluleke, was visited by an ANC observer at Central Committee meetings, he began a full-scale campaign to raise funds in 1980, when Inkatha was making financial demands on his way to the National Assembly in 1984, his disillusionment was total, he says.

Khamalo is the most senior Inkatha official to be arrested in recent history.

At 33 a married man with a baby daughter, his defection to the ANC was a personal sacrifice. His defection to the ANC was a personal sacrifice.

He believes that without Buthelezi's drive and political coming, and the manner and long-term commitment of the ANC's Military Intelligence and Management. Inkatha might have performed much worse on the ANC. "I was very dedicated man, he works a 24-hour day for his party," the top ANC official said, adding that Inkatha's leadership was well aware Khamalo understands the ANC's military strength for the ANC movement and its members. Khamalo was a key member of Inkatha's military wing, "the military wing of Inkatha."

Violent crimes committed by the National Council of Resistance are too many to count. The ANC is still holding hostage to Inkatha's leader's veto, he says.

Inkatha had not joined the ANC on its own. The ANC is still holding hostage to Inkatha's leader's veto, he says.

Khamalo says the ANC's Co-ordinator of the Comradeship was a man who helped him to a new life. On meeting the Comradeship, he says, "I was one of the first to make a clean break with my past."

He says he has spent over a thousand hours in training and says, "I have never seen a man who has been as committed to the ANC as I have been."

He has been joined by other top Inkatha officials, including Khamalo's successor, Kznza Mntopane, who has been a key figure in Inkatha's military wing. Mntopane was one of the first to join the ANC after Khamalo.
The SADF drafted and printed pamphlets for Inkhata, which were picked up from Natal Command.

The SADF drafted and printed pamphlets for Inkhata, which were picked up from Natal Command.
NEWS

Race against time over call-up

‘No’ to MK in SADF

CONSCRIPTION lawyers this week said the Ministry of Defence (MDED) could try to bury legislation through Parliament, which would pass over without debate on its white-only call-up system.

Their concerns were expressed in the wake of a letter to the editor in the Sowetan on a case of racial discrimination in the call-up system.

"We believe the present call-up system is illegal and should be stopped," the lawyers said.

The ministry of defence has been asked to stop the call-up system.

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THAT’S MY GIRL. Arthur Wode of Springs hopes his girlfriend Sonia de Almeida will wait for him until he finishes his stint in the defence force. The army never offered him a divorce once his basic training in Modimolle was completed.

NO BFGG

Soweto - Alfred Dlamini has been ordered to pay his wife, Annah Dlamini, costs of R5000 for a defamatory letter he wrote about her.

Dlamini said in the letter: "I am not a criminal, and I have never been a criminal."

He denied the allegations and said he had written the letter because he was "tired of lies and false accusations against me."
SAAF to probe ‘assault’ by officer

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

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

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

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

Ms Stokes said she has been interviewed by military police.

An air force spokesman confirmed that an investigation was underway and that it was seen “in a very serious light.”
Top Inkatha man reveals MI5

By SEKOLA SELLO and Sapa

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

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

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

He also confirmed several allegations made by The Weekly Mail concerning the involvement of Military Intelligence (MI5) in training Inkatha's top members, including KwaZulu Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, youth activists and school inspectors. They were taken on leadership and political education courses.

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

Some Inkatha members helped by distributing pamphlets critical of the UDF, MDL and Cosatu.

Khumalo said Inkatha had no political programme or agenda of its own and that the security forces had "greatly infiltrated" it to the point where they effectively controlled it.

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

"Buthelezi runs Inkatha like his own personal household," he said.

According to The Weekly Mail, the 200 Inkatha hit squad members were trained by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip and in Israel in 1986.

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

In its report, the newspaper said several of these 200 men had been linked to hit squad activities.

Among the claims endorsed by Khumalo are that Buthelezi was fully aware of the source and amount (R350,000) paid by the police for an Inkatha anti-immigration rally at King's Park Stadium in 1989.

Last year, Buthelezi denied that he was aware this rally was funded by the police and his personal assistant, MZ Khumalo, subsequently took the rap for "not informing his leader.

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

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

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

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Buthelezi has dismissed allegations of collaboration between his party and the Defence Force and "accused the editor and staff of The Weekly Mail of being 'fellow propagandists of the ANC', who accompanied the Zulu king to a meeting with the ANC's propagation and publicity department's director, Mr. De Kock on Friday.

However, he acknowledged that "some young people" received training in VIP protection after the death of the Zulu king.

De Kock said he had subsequently been transferred from the Defence Force to the SADF as a 'rehabilitation measure, but was not involved in the allegations of collaboration between the party and the Defence Force.
Worried worker fights call-up

JOHN HILL is not the type to call the End Conscription Campaign for advice about military call-up. His view is similar to that of his boss, Nigel Wildman, who admits: "I used to think they were a bunch of leftie punks.

But, said Mr Wildman at his engineering company's headquarters, after hearing ECC national chairman Chris de Villiers on the radio: "I think they might have been right all along these years and we were wrong."

Mr Hill, 24, received his first call-up papers in October, unforgiving him that he would be spending 1992 at the Heidelberg army camp - although he registered when he was at school in 1983:

"When my school friends went to the army after school, I contacted the military and asked to be called up. I was warned that if I showed up I would be sent back to my own cost."

He qualified at technical college as an electrician and as a draughtsman at Harmony Gold Mine near Welkom. When he joined Mr Wildman's company he soon rose to his current position of network manager.

"John is indispensable," said Mr Wildman. To find a substitute for him would be impossible because of the specialised work he does.

"Why take him out of this position, to go and sit on his backside for a year? I think our country's economy can't afford such inefficiency. If the SADF had any sense at all, it would have let him alone."

Fuming

Mr Hill tried to get deferment, but the exemption board turned down the request. In mid-December Mr Wildman asked the board for an appointment, but heard nothing. It was then that Mr Hill decided not to report.

JOHN HILL, who believes he has a strong case, contacted the End Conscription Campaign, which "told me the worst that could happen to me was that I would be sent to prison for not showing up."

Mr Wildman, clearly fuming, said: "I was prepared to use the company's lawyers to fight the call-up."

"The government," he said, "must start getting its priorities right and not bite the hand that feeds it - the productive part of the economy."

Mr Hill said: "I would be a fool not to be worried, but I'm confident that I have a strong case."

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The text on the image is not legible due to the quality of the scan. The content cannot be accurately transcribed or read.
SADF recruits in white areas. — AVW

A RIGHTWING youth organisation — Akne Volkseweermaak (AVW) (Action for Our Own Volk) — yesterday called for a meeting with the Defence Minister to discuss conscription policy in the SADF.

The AVW said they would ask Minister Hermus Kriel to assign Afrikaner recruits to defend only their own communities, as these were under increasing siege from black criminals armed with AK-47 rifles. Recruits were instead expected to patrol black townships, the AVW said.
Rightists up in arms over SADF policy

A right-wing youth organisation has requested a meeting with Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer to discuss the white-only conscription policy in the SA Defence Forces.

The Akse Volksene Weermag (AVW) said they would ask the minister to assign Afrikaner recruits to defend only their own communities, as these were under increasing siege from "thousands of black criminals armed with AK-47 rifles.

SADF recruits were instead expected to patrol black townships, knowing full well that their own Afrikaner communities were facing a total collapse of law and order and their own families were facing grave daily dangers, AVW spokesman Christiaan de Jager said.

"It is a disgrace to think that at this stage of the Government's reform initiatives, and faced with the collapse of law and order on our own (Afrikaner) communities, the Government would consider prosecuting those people who only want to protect their own communities.

"The Defence Act is highly discriminatory (against whites) and also in direct conflict with the Government's own idea of a bill of rights," Mr de Jager said.

The AVW was also saddened by the "light-hearted public exchanges between the End Conscription Campaign and the SADF about the actual number of recruits which signed up.

It said "This attitude continues while crime in our own communities goes on, while our families' lives are being lost and the feeling of security and safety in our own communities is being totally destroyed.

"How many people in our communities will still have to be murdered, raped and robbed before the seriousness of the situation will be acknowledged and Afrikaner recruits be allowed by the SADF and the defence minister to defend our own communities, our own mothers, fathers, families and friends?″ Mr de Jager asked.

Sapa
CALLS for SADF troops to withdraw from Lebowa dominated the funeral service on Saturday of an electrician who was shot dead by soldiers a week ago.

Mr Benny Mushi, a Lebowa government electrician shot and killed while on duty repairing a broken pole in Morelaine village near Zebediela, was buried at Solomondale cemetery.

After a service attended by thousands of people, most of the mourners were Lebowa government employees.

Speaker after speaker decried the attack, in which 51 bullets were sprayed on the government-owned van. In a related matter, ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said: “The SADF must be nailed wrapped and taken to the scrapyard where they belong.”
IFP is a front for SADF
-ex-youth brigade leader

The Inkatha Freedom Party was not an entity on its own but a front for the SADF, according to former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mr Mbongeni Khumalo.

This is one of the startling claims made by Khumalo at media briefing at the Weekly Mail offices on Friday.

He says "Inkatha has systematically received massive financial, military and academic training from the SADF. The partiality of the security forces is therefore in question. It is obvious that the SADF and NIS have strategies. Whereas in the '80s they would assassinate people like Steve Biko, today they pay blacks to do the dirty work for them," Khumalo said.

A former IFP central committee member, Khumalo confirmed allegations that the organisation has benefited from taxpayers' money. Among other claims made by Khumalo were that:

- R250,000 was paid into Inkatha's account in November 1989 for the King's Park rally;
- The multimillion rand project undertaken by Credit Consultants was funded with the full knowledge of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi;
- Police paid R100,000 for the Umzombe youth rally which was held in Natal; and
- Inkatha T-shirts were initially designed by the SADF.
SADF out of Village
Stayaway to Force
Zaire, SA
clash over training
of army

By Duncan Guy
Star Africa Service
15/1/92

KINSHASA — Zairean opposition figure Etienne Tshisekedi and the local South African diplomatic mission representative in Kinshasa, Hermann Hanekom, have been at loggerheads over allegations that South African military instructors are training the army of President Mobutu.

Mr Mobutu has been under pressure from the US and Belgium to change his country into a democracy. In response to this and to regional and domestic pressures, a 3,000-person representative National Conference involving nearly 250 political parties has been set up to pave the way for this process.

Mr Tshisekedi has made repeated claims that South African instructors are at Kitona base in Moanda in a thin strip of Zaire wedged between Angola and Cabinda.

Among the troops who have received South African training, he claims, are the feared "Hiboux" (Owls), reputed to be death squads which elude Mr Mobutu's opponents. He also claims that among the "Hiboux" are black mercenaries who do not speak French.

Mr Hanekom said he and Mr Tshisekedi had resolved the matter at a meeting last month.

"I explained to him that a group of instructors had trained a Zairean infantry battalion at Kitona and had withdrawn in June 1990. He accepted that.

"It was not a secret operation. The instructors and material required were brought in on South Africa military aircraft which could be seen in broad daylight at N'djili airport in Kinshasa."

Mr Tshisekedi, however, said last week that at the December meeting Mr Hanekom had agreed that the South African instructors from Kitona would be withdrawn this and next month.

Mr Hanekom responded: "Mr Tshisekedi would do better to keep to Zaire politics than to spread false information and lies of countries well disposed towards Zaire."
Ratepayers favour DP plan for army to patrol suburbs

ST ARK 15/11/92
By Louise Burgers  
Municipal Reporter

A proposal to call in the army to patrol Johannesburg suburbs to curb crime has been strongly supported by ratepayers and businessmen. 

In a snap survey conducted by The Star among shopkeepers, residents and city councillors, almost all interviewed were in favour of the proposal mooted by Democratic Party MPs.

There were, however, some reservations about exactly what powers soldiers would have in backing up the police, and the worry that calling in the army could lead to other problems.

Some believed that using army recruits was only a short-term solution to the problem.

MPs Peter Soal and Tony Leon have delivered a memorandum to Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel urging the provision of more policemen in the northern suburbs and the use of the army and traffic authorities as a back-up to the police.

The MPs said national servicemen should assist police patrols in a complementary role without taking over SAP functions.

A Rosebank chemist said she was in favour of more law enforcement officers, whether in uniform, on foot or horseback.

"We'll even give them a chair to sit on outside our shop. Maybe then people will feel safe to come back and shop in Rosebank again.

"Camping-shop owner Raymond Goddin said that instead of young men wasting their time in the army they could be put to far better use in the suburbs.

Eighty-year-old Jose Kennedy says she has fought off muggers in The Mews, Rosebank, shopping centre parking lot several times and is all for the army being called in. "The police are time wasted in army
Jose Kennedy has fought off muggers
Dick Malan believes it is a good idea
Josh Sevel thinks it is a first-class proposal overworked and there are just not enough of them," she said. 

Jeweller Dick Malan, of crime-plagued Hillbrow, believes it is a good idea to use national servicemen in the suburbs, but is concerned about the training they would receive.

"It's a first-class idea," says Josh Sevel. "The more protection we get, the safer I will feel. I've been mugged twice already and I'm afraid."

Street vendor Levy Motloula said SAPD patrols were a good idea as the high crime rate made people afraid at work and at home.

Not in favour of the plan are Colin Petersen and Loot Gwanda, who believe that using army recruits to do police work could lead to friction and more problems.

Most ratepayers associations said their residents felt they were in such a desperate situation that any form of increased law enforcement would be acceptable as an interim measure.

Northern Areas Group chairman Tony Challenger, who represents 16 northern associations, said that anything which could be done immediately to address the situation would be welcomed.

Westdene, Auckland Park, Richmond and Melville Ratepayers Association chairman Wendy Polgester said she could accept the plan if it were on the basis of national servicemen serving in their areas as a back-up to police.

Kenington ratepayers chairman Jane O'Connor-Bailey said national servicemen should be allowed to serve as police reservists.

Hillbrow councillor Desiree Simpson has for many months called for the army to intervene in her suburb.

She is holding a march on Saturday to protest against the situation in Hillbrow and to call for increased law enforcement.

Conservative Party opposition leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Jacques Theron, said one needed a fully staffed police force that did its job properly in the long term. The army was not the solution.

A Johannesburg City Council subcommittee investigating ways to get more law enforcement officers on the streets is due to report back to the management committee in two weeks' time.
Probe launched on violence by SADF 'front groups'

ALLEGATIONS that SADF-funded "front organisations" were still fuelling township violence are to be investigated urgently, Mr Justice RJ Goldstone announced yesterday.

Justice Goldstone, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, said in a statement:

"Having regard to the allegations that the 'front organisations' are currently in operation and sponsoring violence, the commission has resolved to investigate them immediately."

The announcement came after a series of allegations in the Weekly Mail newspaper, which prompted both Minister of Defence Reolof Meyer and the ANC to request the commission to investigate.

The latest allegations were published on January 3.

The Weekly Mail said it had acquired "extensive details, including documentary proof, of the SADF's involvement in promoting organisations that have been implicated in township violence."

It was further claimed that the documents showed the SADF used front companies to create, train, support, assist and advise such organisations to foster "black-on-black violence."

Weekly Mail assistant editor Eddie Koch said yesterday the news of the urgent inquiry was "a major breakthrough for us."

The "front organisations" identified allegedly included Ama-Africa National Front in Port Elizabeth and two others in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the "Meness" and the "Kokanas" - Somerset Correspondent.
SADF ‘front organisations’ to be probed

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

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Weekly Mail assistant editor Eddie Koch yesterday said the news of the urgent inquiry was “a major breakthrough for us.”

He said he had requested one of the co-editors of the Weekly Mail on January 4 to “furnish the commission with evidence or information concerning current operations of the ‘front organisations’ relating to violence.”

Mr Justice Goldstone’s statement stressed: “The commission is empowered to investigate matters which are directly related to current violence and intimidation, so that it may identify the persons involved, subpoena and make recommendations on steps which may be taken to prevent the further occurrence thereof.”

The “front organisations” identified allegedly included Ama-Afrika National Front in Port Elizabeth and two others in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the “Memesis” and the “Rekansa.”

The commission hearings will be held in public unless special circumstances dictate otherwise, according to Mr Justice Goldstone. The commission will begin to hear the evidence on February 4 at its Cape Town offices.

In his statement, Mr Justice Goldstone requested that anyone with pertinent information contact the commission at Private Bag X68, Pretoria 0001, on or before January 25.
New probe into SADF funding

Johannesburg — Alleged SA Defence Force funding of organisations promoting inter-ethnic violence will be probed extensively next month by a full sitting of the five-member Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation.

Published allegations that the SADF funded "front organisations" to promote violence were a matter of national importance and warranted a major public investigation, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said last night.

The inquiry follows requests by the Minister of Defence, Mr Boesef Meyer, and the ANC for Mr Justice Goldstone to investigate Weekly Mail reports that SADF "front organisations" are fomenting violence.

It will be the first full public sitting of the commission.

Political parties and organisations and the SADF and Department of Defence yesterday welcomed the investigation, which will begin at the commission's Cape Town offices on February 4.

Meanwhile, the Weekly Mail editorial staff and its legal team are sifting through evidence to present to the commission.

Co-editor Mr Anton Harber said yesterday they were preparing proper legal argument, "rather than journalistic expose", based on scores of documents and interviews with witnesses.

Mr Harber said although there was the risk of an SADF cover-up, he hoped Mr Justice Goldstone would take steps to ensure the probe "does not become another Harms".

The ANC welcomed the investigation, but warned that Mr Justice Goldstone should introduce measures to prevent alleged SADF front companies destroying incriminating evidence.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant General Bob Rogers said it was critical for the image of the security forces that allegations against them be publicly investigated.

To page 3

SADF

He said the probe was to the advantage of the military, as a means towards acting against members who were guilty, or clearing its name if allegations proved unfounded. The SADF had to be seen to assist the restoration of law and order.

ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said the organisation hoped witnesses could present evidence to the commission without fear of intimidation.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said it was a "worthwhile investigation" and that it was only fair to government and its security organs to have the matter "cleared up".

CT 15/11/92
Conscription is the system in which men are drafted into military service for a fixed period of time. It is a form of conscription that requires all males to register for military service at a young age, typically between the ages of 18 and 21. In some countries, conscription is voluntary, while in others it is mandatory. The purpose of conscription is to ensure that a country has a sufficient number of soldiers to defend itself in case of war. Conscription is often criticized for being unfair, as it places a burden on young men who may not have the means or desire to serve in the military.
Hundreds march to oust SADF

HUNDREDS of people marched to the kraal of Chief MF Kekana in Moletlane, Lebowa yesterday to demand the removal of SADF troops from the area.

A sit-in at the chief’s kraal, which had been planned by the leadership of the Zebedela Civic Association, however, failed to take place after a strong contingent of police refused the marchers entry into the chief’s homestead.

Schools were deserted and shops closed for the duration of the two-hour march, during which ANC and SACP flags were hosted by the mainly youthful marchers who sang freedom songs watched by police and SADF members.

The march started opposite the army base where an on-duty electrician was shot dead by soldiers who claim he was part of a group of attackers who fired on the base.

It was this shooting that led to the calls for the removal of the troops.

A memorandum handed to the chief’s brother, Mr Chudleigh Kekana, called for an independent commission to investigate the shooting of Mr Benno Musha on January 2. The memo also accused the troops of harassment and intimidation of the local population.

Senior SADF officers who were at the base yesterday refused to comment. The SADF spokesman in the Pretoria headquarters has said no comment would be made on the demand for withdrawal until police investigations into Musha’s shooting are completed.

The local community will meet again on Sunday to discuss responses to other initiatives to get the SADF out. These initiatives include sending letters to State President FW de Klerk, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, Codesa members.
BAROMETER

DEFENCE ACT 1941-30 XI 1942

WHITE males above the age of 18 face compulsory military conscription in terms of the Defence Act. White-only conscription would continue in its present form and draft dodgers would still face prosecution, the Defence Ministry announced this week. (5SHD)

However, deputy minister of defence Wynand Breytenbach said conscientious objectors who refused to do military service would not be prosecuted.
SADF asked to clean up the Brow

HILLBROW residents march to the Johannesburg Civic Centre tomorrow in protest against the area's crime and grime, but whether this will prompt authorities finally to rid the dense flatland of its squalor remains to be seen.

The deployment of commandos from the East Park Command to assist police in the area has met with a mixed reaction from Hillbrow residents and businessmen, but some reservations are still being expressed about the move.

A spokesman from the Witwatersrand Command tried to allay fears of the situation becoming as volatile as in the townships.

He said: "No decision has yet been made about the deployment of troops in the area but if and when it does take place, it will depend on the particular situation in the area."

Whether Hillbrow is to resemble an area under siege with Casspirs patrolling the streets, the spokesman said, "vehicles such as Casspirs are not our standard operational vehicles. Hillbrow residents will not be seeing them because the immediate situation does not warrant it."

To his knowledge, there were only two Casspis operational in the Witwatersrand Command area.

Hillbrow/Joubert Park City Councilor Deseree Simpson said it was about time the authorities did something about cleaning up Hillbrow. "The city has become a pigsty and we haven't got any standards by which to live by anymore," she said.

Simpson—organiser of Saturday's March—has threatened to resign if the law does not continue to be enforced in the area.

She has received nearly 5 500 signatures for a petition which is to be handed to the police and town clerk tomorrow.

A soaring crime rate and deteriorating living conditions have brought the normally laid-back residents of the Hillbrow flatland to the streets.

LINDA RULASHE REPORTS

Hillbrow is not the only Johannesburg area seeking more security aid to fight crime.

This week, Democratic Party MPs Peter Seol and Tony Leon delivered a memorandum to Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel urging the provision of more policemen in the northern suburbs and the use of the army and traffic authorities as back up to the police.

An urgent interview is being sought by the Johannesburg City Council with Kriel to discuss the breakdown of law and order in the city.

A recent government freeze on police recruitment in the face of a severe shortage of policemen to patrol city streets has drawn sharp criticism in political circles, prompting city residents to doubt the police's commitment to fighting crime.

This recruitment freeze was part of moves to cut down on police spending.

Other reasons given by Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze were that police colleges were bursting at their seams following a recent expansion programme.

An extra 11 000 trainees had been accommodated and apart from financial considerations, new recruits could not be logistically handled as this would lead to a drop in standards.
It's all good publicity, says Dynamic boss

By BEVERLEY GARSON.
Port Elizabeth
and CLAIRE KEETON East London

The Port Elizabeth director of Dynamic Teaching CC (DT) is unpre-
pentent of his organisation's links to the South African Defence Force but the firm's East London office has closed.

Koos van der Walt — who, with partner Nick van der Walt (no relation), owned the Port Elizabeth branch — said the firm's contract with the SADF was only for the provision of educational lectures and courses, primarily for workers employed by the SADF. He denied DT had helped promote black-on-black violence.

Speaking from his plush offices in Newton Park, Van der Walt said that the coverage his company — which now employs 30 people — had received was good publicity.

He denied having any personal dealings with Weekly Mail source Ben Conrade, the head of Military Intelligence (MI) front Eduguide CC.

He also denied DT had links to Adult Education Consultants (AEC), or its head Louis Pasques, or was set up by Pasques. He had merely met Pasques on a Veld School course when Van der Walt was still a teacher.

Basie Oosthuysen, formerly the East London branch manager, was finally traced to the Bloemfontein offices of the African Democratic Movement (ADM) of the CASK's military rule,

He former colleague at DT, Christo Kloppers, is working from home.

Oosthuysen is now secretary general of the ADM, and political adviser to Gqozo, after spending three months with International Researchers-Cask Intelligence Service, the CCB-type group which has been blamed for waging a dirty war against opponents of Gqozo. It has since been dissolved.

Oosthuysen confirmed that he left DT seven or eight months ago to work for the Cask government. He said he was approached by the Van der Walt in 1988 to start an East London office.

Van der Walt said the SADF contract was still valid but would not say how much it was worth or when it was due to expire.

He said his firm offers the SADF "a service just like Telkom and those type of organisations do."

"The SADF will approach us and tell us what they need for their workers and we will work out a course for them according to the needs prescribed," he admitted that he severely criticises communism in his lectures. He confirmed the firm had a training centre in Stutterheim, called the Xololo Training Centre, which was situated in the Kholoha mountains outside the town.

Oosthuysen said "Our contact with MI here was Group 8, they were the people we were dealing with, and they paid for what we did locally."

The military was just one of DT's clients, providing around 50 percent of its work. He said he was not aware of any outside funding or the army handing over money to them...

Oosthuysen confirmed DT ran a "self-enrichment" training course with CASK Defence Force (CDF) officers in Stutterheim and said DT had a contract with the then head of the CDF, Brigadier Andrew Nyanule.

Oosthuysen said his leaving DT was a career move. On his double job for the ADM and the CASK government, he said everyone in the CASK government was involved in the ADM.

The CASK government has repeatedly denied it is supporting the ADM — Pen, Elnews

The rift that will not heal

By BULELYN PATTY

VIOLENCE sponsored by Military Intelligence has created a rift between residents of a township in Cookhouse.

This was the view of former supporters of the United Democratic Front and those opposed to the organisation.

Accord to the revelations of a former MI agent, Dr Ben Conrade, he supported a group of vigilante in Cookhouse called the Kambas.

A former leader of the group, Samuel Kakana, denied this week that he received financial support and military training from Conrade.

He said Kakana, "I met Conrade in 1986 shortly after my family members and those who supported us had been chased out of Edenhall. I told him we had sought refuge at a police station. We were accused of being political because we openly told them that we supported PW Botha and were against the UDF."

Kakana said Conrade visited them at the house outside the police station and invited them to a meeting. "He said he was going to try to bring peace and told us we were shown video tapes of 'necklace' murders and people baby-jeleging."

Kakana denied that Conrade only gave three lectures and "never said a thing about military training although he promised to organise a trip outside Cookhouse."

He said after those lectures Conrade disappeared but he saw him "later at a hotel in Port Elizabeth."

A former UDF leader, Edward Mzazi, recognised the violence that divided the Edenhall residents.

"A consumer boycott was launched in 1985 in support of demands for the upgrading of the township. The Kakana family, which owned a shop, said it was opposed to the boycott. The shop was discovered later to be a front for a white businessman and it was boycotted."

It was later burnt down.

A year later the Mzazi family, which was in the forefront of the formation of the UDF-affiliated Cookhouse Youth Congress, was attacked by the Kakana family and those who supported it. Mzazi's wife, Nokhaya, was murdered.

"A day after she was buried violence between those who supported us and the Kakanas broke out. The Kakana were driven out of the township and they fled to a police station," said Mzazi.

While in the shops outside the police station, some members of the Kakanas were kidnapped and murdered. — ANA
The Weekly Mail has welcomed the inquiry into the
inhabitability of Freedom Park. The Mail says it is
important to resolve the complaints of residents
who feel their lives are disrupted by the presence
of the Military and the "flying" shops located in the
park.

The Mail also expresses concern about the lack of
adequate amenities in the park, noting that residents
have to travel long distances to access basic
services. The paper calls for a more comprehensive
plan to manage the park, including better
infrastructure and public facilities.

In addition, the Mail highlights the importance of
preserving the heritage and cultural significance of
the park. It argues that the cultural organizations
located there should be given priority in the
management of the park.

Overall, the Mail advocates for a balanced approach
in the management of Freedom Park, ensuring the
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Colstone to take up WM expose

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Colstone to take up WM expose
...The military's role in dirty tricks is far greater than imagined.

The Weekly's Paul Williams discusses seven of those.

Williams: To explain the political process, the military's role in dirty tricks is crucial.
Creed keeps military links

By DREW FORREST

CREED CONSULTANTS, implicated in funding and training Inkatha on behalf of the South African Defence Force, retains intimate links with the military.

This is according to a disgruntled, evidently well-placed soldier who phoned The Weekly Mail last week. The SADF refused to comment on his claims, as did the managing director of the Pinetown-based consultancy, Guy Boardman.

The source said Creed was currently involved in giving “reality” courses—which he branded “political propaganda”—to members of the Citizen Force and Commandos in Natal. These were designed to convince SADF members of the need for political change. He said Creed was under the direct control of Colonel Frans Verwoerd, a military intelligence officer.
THE Inkatha Freedom Party is refusing to sign the code of conduct for the SA Defence Force until "the issue of the ANC's private army", Umkhonto we Sizwe, is resolved.

Its decision is sure to raise serious problems for the National Peace Accord, which in recent weeks appeared to be making progress, particularly in relation to Inkatha-ANC fighting in Natal.

The code of conduct for the SADF is an essential component of the accord, signed in August last year.

The government has already made clear its willingness to sign the code of conduct, which is being drafted with the help of the SADF and other signatories to the accord.

In a statement the IFP said it felt that the issues of the SADF and MK would be better dealt with in the context of the Convention for a Democratic SA. It called for the sub-committee drafting the SADF code to adjourn until the MK issue was resolved.

Inkatha said that for the ANC to argue that liberation armies were not private armies "makes a mockery of the National Peace Accord and places a serious question mark on the alliance's commitment to democratic values."

The first report-back of the National Peace Committee on Friday acknowledged that the sub-committee on the SADF code of conduct, private armies and dangerous weapons was experiencing difficulties.

Violence Committee chairman John Hall said the establishment of six local dispute committees was of special significance in the quest against violence.

He welcomed the formation of a seventh local committee in the Mooi River/Brunville area, at which ANC and Inkatha leaders pledged to support the initiative.
ANC warns against troops in suburbs

Staff Reporters

The ANC has rejected the Democratic Party's "troops in the suburbs" proposal, saying that using the SAPD to supplement the SAP in the quest to curb escalating crime might lead to a back-lash.

The ANC's department of information and publicity said the military should be used only to protect the country's borders.

"The responsibility of curbing crime lies squarely on the shoulders of the SAPD and not the army," said a statement.

Residents have been up in arms about the soaring crime rate, and the Johannesburg City Council's DP-controlled management committee has requested a meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel to discuss the suburbs proposal.

Mr Kriel is to meet the management committee later this month to discuss the proposal.

At a weekend press briefing in Saldanha, Mr Kriel would not give any indication of how he would respond, saying he wished to discuss the matter with the city council first.

However, Lieutenant-General Louw Malan, head of the SAPD's visible policing division, said the call-up by the SAPD of economically active civilians to perform duties related to crime prevention did not appear to be a viable proposition.

The ANC statement blamed escalating crime on the Government.

"Most crime explosions, not only in Hillbrow but in other residential areas as well, are a result of the Government's disastrous economic mismanagement."
SADF probes officer

The SADF is investigating possible irregularities involving an officer who helped pioneer the "hearth and home" neighbourhood protection programme in 1986. The programme involved sending select citizen force and commando members home armed with R4 semi-automatic rifles, ammunition and two-way radios.

REPORTED: Sapa Reader, Own Correspondent, Randburg Day Reporter (239)
Ramodike, civic and SADF meet

By DON SEOKANE

LEBOWA chief minister Mr Nelson Ramodike is scheduled to meet the Far Northern Transvaal SADF commando chief and the Zebediela Civic Association to discuss the removal of troops after the fatal shooting of an electrician.

Mr Benny Mushu and his colleague, Mr Marabi Maja, both electricians employed by the Lebowa government, were shot by SADF members while repairing an electrical fault near an army base in Zebediela. Mushu later died of gunshot wounds.

The date for the meeting with the SADF chief is still unknown.

Ramodike said in a statement that the shooting had created "confusion and bitterness and the tense atmosphere" in the Zebediela area.

He appealed to members of the Zebediela Civic Association and the ANC Youth League to meet him and members of his cabinet to discuss the reaction and demands of the people.

He said while he agreed that people were upset as a result of the "barbaric" action that led to the killing of an innocent electrician, he urged residents to remain calm.

He was of the opinion that an independent commission of inquiry should investigate the shooting of the two. However, Ramodike has reiterated that his administration has no control and authority over SADF troops.

Meanwhile, Major-General Minnaar Fourie of the Far North SADF command defended the defence force's activities in the region, speaking at a military parade, condemned what he described as distortions of the facts by radicals. He said the defence force will not allow pressure from radical quarters to deter them from "the duty of protecting the sovereignty of the country".

The SADF has said the shooting occurred after their men were shot at by Mushu, a claim denied by Maja.
Call-up move "aimed at private armies"  

Staff Reporter 21/11/92

The Government reassurance yesterday that people who did not report for national service would not be prosecuted seemed to be the first step in a strategy to ensure the disbanding of private armies, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) commentator today.

Johannesburg chairman of the ECC, Chris Viljoen, said if the Government could reach agreement with participants of Codesa over interim control of the armed forces, the opportunity would be created for the ANC to wind down its military wing and other organisations to disband their private armies.

The ECC saw it as significant that the Ministry of Defence was doing "straight-talking" on the issue of conscription, he said, and they were certain "there was something in the pipeline."
YOUNG MEN who fail to turn up for military service won’t be prosecuted — for the moment.

Yesterday the government acknowledged for the first time that it would be unfair to prosecute them at this stage.

The surprise turnaround on conscription was announced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, during an address welcoming the new intake at the Army Women's College at George.

When conscripts reported for duty two weeks ago, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer warned the “Defence Act is still in force — and conscripts have to report for national service”.

He said action would be taken against anyone not reporting for “valid reasons”.

The End Conscription Campaign said Mr Breytenbach's statement amounted to an admission that conscription was no longer enforceable.

Yesterday Mr Breytenbach said that certain aspects of the Defence Act were currently being reviewed. It would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to turn up for national service before completion of the investigation.

The softening of the government's stand on the issue comes amid growing opposition to the conscription of white men in both left- and right-wing circles.

However, Mr Breytenbach yesterday dismissed suggestions that the government was “afraid” to prosecute national service dodgers.

He said that when the Population Registration Act was abolished, provision had been made for certain transition measures, but the current national service system for white men remained in force in spite of the political discomfort it caused.

The controversy surrounding compulsory conscription for whites was expected to be cleared up by the publication of the long-awaited Gleeson Report.

But military sources have indicated that the full report might never see the light of day because many of the sensitive issues which it grapples with would probably have to be settled at the negotiation table rather than decided unilaterally.

Mr Breytenbach said yesterday that South Africa could not afford a volunteer Defence Force large and supple enough to meet its requirements.

For this reason the country had to retain national service in one form or another.

“I would thus like to appeal to the public and especially to the self-appointed critics of national service to bear in mind that there will always be a need for a Defence Force and that the SADF does need trained men and women to staff this Defence Force.”

- Troops will have the right to disobey commands that violate the constitution — and will have to respect international law in terms of the draft military code of conduct set to be agreed by the National Peace Accord, an informed source said yesterday.

The source, who is close to the Codesa negotiations, said “substantial progress” was made at a meeting last Friday attended by representatives of the ANC, the Defence Force and Inkatha, who make up the negotiating committee.

The SADF code of conduct is one of the outstanding issues still to be agreed on in terms of the Peace Accord. Once agreed on by the National Peace Committee, it will become part of the National Peace Accord. Final discussions are due within weeks.

Own Correspondent and Political Correspondent
Draft code allows soldiers more leeway

SADF troops will have the right to disobey commands violating the constitution and will be bound to respect international law in terms of the draft military code of conduct set to be agreed to by national peace accord signatories.

An informed source close to the negotiations and yesterday 'substantial progress' was made at a meeting last Friday attended by representatives of the ANC, the SADF and Inkatha. The three make up the negotiating committee.

The SADF code of conduct is one of the outstanding issues to be agreed in terms of the accord signed in September. Almost all the drafts discussed so far include the requirement that the onus be placed on troops to disobey unlawful or unconstitutional orders.

One of the drafts approves Geneva conventions covering military conduct, but the final draft is likely to include a broader requirement that troops should act in accordance with "international law".

The existing situation, set out in the military disciplinary code, is that soldiers need not obey unlawful commands. But in terms of the draft code, soldiers will have to accept responsibility for their actions.

It has been speculated that the signing of the military code was delayed after opposition in NP ranks to a leaked draft. Opponents maintained that allowing soldiers to disobey unconstitutional commands would have a detrimental effect on discipline.
Govt softens its stance on conscription

CAPE TOWN — Government acknowledged for the first time yesterday that it would be unfair at this stage to prosecute draft dodgers.

The surprise admission was made by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breitenbach during an address at the Army Women's College at George.

JONATHON REES reports the End Conscription Campaign and Breitenbach’s statement amounted to an admission that conscription was no longer enforceable.

Breitenbach said that as certain aspects of the Defence Act were being reviewed, it would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to turn up for national service until the investigation was completed.

Government spokesmen have insisted in the past that the law would take its course if individuals failed to present themselves for national service or training camps.

Two weeks ago, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer promised to prosecute conscripts who did not report for the 1992 call-up.

Yesterday Breitenbach dismissed suggestions that government was “afraid” to prosecute national service dodgers.

He said when the Population Registration Act was abolished, provision had been made for certain transitional measures, but the current national service system for white men remained in force in spite of the political discomfort it caused.

The controversy surrounding compulsory conscription for whites was expected to be cleared up by the publication of the Gleeson report, commissioned by government. Military sources have indicated that the full report might never see the light of day because many of the sensitive issues it deals with would probably have to be settled at the negotiation table.

Breitenbach said yesterday SA could not afford a volunteer Defence Force large enough to meet its requirements.

“I would thus like to appeal to the public . . . to bear in mind that there will always be a need for a defence force and that the SADF does need trained men and women to staff this force.”
We won't sign while MK exists, says IFP

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

The Inkatha Freedom Party's participation in the National Peace Committee's subcommittee on an SADF code of conduct is hanging in the balance over the continued existence of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Its objections were sent in a memorandum to the National Peace Committee on Friday for arbitration, and the IFP has asked that, pending the resolution of the matter, the subcommittee be adjourned.

In terms of the constitution, the SADF is the only lawful national defense force in the country.

"If the Government is willing to sign a code of conduct for the SADF with the ANC under the National Peace Accord without the issue of the ANC's private army, MK, being resolved, the IFP is not "To do so would be to confuse principle with expediency and spoil its reputation for consistency and honest dealing," the IFP said. "The time has come for straight talking."

The IFP noted that the National Peace Accord prohibited private armies. "This principle was fundamental to the IFP's willingness to enter into the National Peace Accord, as it directly addressed the position occupied by MK," the memorandum said.

The ANC's argument that MK was a liberation army and not a private army was "logically and legally untenable."

"This revolutionary posture by the ANC/SACP alliance in relation to its armed wing, MK, while claiming the right to participate in the political process through negotiation, makes a mockery of the National Peace Accord and places a serious question mark on the alliance's commitment to democratic values of a non-Marxist-Leninist variety," the IFP said.
Clarify call-up, urge MPs

CAPE TOWN — MPs yesterday called for urgent clarity on national service after an admission by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach that those not reporting for duty are not being prosecuted.

"The next intake will be in July, and if we don’t solve it before then, there will be a massive stayaway," said Roger Hulley, a Democratic Party spokesman on defence.

Conservative Party MP Koos van der Merwe labelled conscription a shambles and challenged Defence Minister Roelf Meyer to produce the figures of those who had failed to report for national service and military camps in the last two years.

Mr Breytenbach confirmed yesterday that there was a temporary moratorium on prosecutions of national servicemen who refuse to do their military service.

He was responding to reports that he had, in a speech in George on Monday, contradicted Mr Meyer by saying there would be no prosecutions for the moment.

Breytenbach, "and of recommendations and decisions by the minister and the Cabinet, prosecution is currently left in abeyance. It is expected that further details will be provided by the minister in due course.

Mr van der Merwe said the Defence Act discriminated against young white men.

There was a widespread, growing resentment among them, he said.

"They were questioning being called in to settle trouble in black areas, the CP MP said."

Mr Hulley said Mr Breytenbach’s acknowledgement of a freeze on prosecutions was a case of bowing to the inevitable.

The answer to the problem was an all-race voluntary programme, with a ballot to make up the balance of the manpower requirements. Whether the ballot should be extended to blacks should be a subject for discussions.

In George on Monday, Mr Breytenbach said national service had to be retained in some form. A professional defence force was too expensive.

"The armchair critics who have so much to say about ending conscription seem unable to understand that we simply cannot afford a volunteer defence force large enough to meet our requirements," he said.

Koos van der Merwe ... a shambles

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Breytenbach said "Mr Meyer previously said the provisions of the Defence Act are still applicable, and persons who refuse to report for military service can still be prosecuted."

This is in fact exactly what I said in my speech.

Earlier reports had pointed to an apparent contradiction, because a fortnight ago Mr Meyer had warned conscripts that the Defence Act was still in force "and conscripts have to report for national service."

It is now clear, however, that while the SADF is retaining the right to prosecute, it will not be exercised before the findings of the Gleson Committee into military service have been considered.

The committee’s report is currently being studied by the Defence Ministry. It is not known when details will be made public.

"In the light of this," said Mr Breytenbach, "and of recommendations and decisions by the minister and the Cabinet, prosecution is currently left in abeyance. It is expected that further details will be provided by the minister in due course."

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Call-up clarity is ‘expected’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Ministry last night issued a damage-control statement as controversy and confusion over the government’s military conscription policy continued to escalate.

But the statement, by Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach, added that “prosecution is currently left in abeyance” as a result of the still-to-be-published findings of the government-appointed Gleeson Committee and in the light of recommendations and decisions by Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer and the cabinet.

Mr Breytenbach’s statement did not spell out what these recommendations and decisions were but simply said “it is expected that further details will be provided by the minister in due course.”

Mr Breytenbach’s statement yesterday said that military service in its present form would continue as before.

He said he could not pre-empt the findings and decisions of the Gleeson report which looked into the whole issue of compulsory conscription for whites.

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said the government’s current standpoint on conscription was confusing and could lead to “anarchy.”

It was “ridiculous and irresponsible” for the government to put the ball in the court of national servicemen when it came to call-ups.

If the government meant that conscientious objectors would no longer be prosecuted it should say so and clearly define which individuals fell into this category.

‘Pointless’

The Democratic Party believed that a ballot system should be brought into operation to replace blanket conscription for whites till a new system had been negotiated.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) yesterday speculated that the government might be planning to retain the whites-only call-up, and to introduce some form of non-military service for objectors.

“We believe that this would be a pointless exercise at this stage and urge the government to go the whole hog in dropping conscription now,” the ECC said in a statement.

“We also believe that a substantial portion of current military spending should be diverted to the SAP which is in dire need of up-grading.”

Labour Party PRO Mr Peter Hendricks said that given the changing political situation in the country, there was no urgency to continue with the practice of compulsory conscription, which was opposed by the LP in principle.

In a further statement, Mr Breytenbach said last night that press speculation that women would be granted the right to disobey commands that violated the constitution was “unfounded”.

Negotiations on the issue were “still in progress.”
Draft dodgers still face prosecution

PRETORIA — Military service and whites-only conscription would continue in its present form and draft dodgers would still face prosecution, the Defence Ministry said yesterday — denying media reports that conscription could end soon.

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said he was misinterpreted on Monday when he said the ministry considered it unfair to charge a person in terms of the Defence Act before investigations into the plight of conscientious objectors were completed.

Defence spokesmen yesterday drew a distinction between those who refused to serve in the SADF on political or religious grounds, and those who ignored or defied the call-up.

"National service continues as always," the SADF spokesman said.

He said Breytenbach had simply acknowledged that it was unfair to prosecute valid conscientious objectors before the Gleeson Committee — charged by government with the task of probing their status — had made its report to Parliament.

The End Conscription Campaign said it believed government could nevertheless be planning to scrap the conscription system, possibly by the next call-up in July.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said it would be pointless to retain the whites-only call-up and introduce non-military service for objectors because it was a short-term solution which would tie up a huge bureaucracy and incur unnecessary costs.

It would be impossible to sustain past the point where agreement was reached on a new constitution.

De Villiers urged the ANC and government's other negotiating partners to step up demands for their security forces to be placed under the control of an interim authority.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday discussions on the future of the security forces were already taking place in working groups under the peace accord and Codesa.

Bringing the SAP and the SADF under the control of an interim authority, to enable them to play a neutral role in the transition process, was a high priority, she said.

Comment Page 6
Conscientious objectors claim call-up victory

By Justin Pearce

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors and activists are claiming a victory after reports that the government will suspend prosecutions of conscripts who fail to report, for SADF duty.

But the SADF has denied that there has been any change in policy.

Recent reports cited remarks by Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach that conscripts who failed to report would not be prosecuted.

Dr Ivan Toms, who in 1988 served nine months of an 18-month prison sentence for refusing to serve in the SADF, said the news was the result of the challenge posed to the military by conscientious objectors and anti-conscription activists.

"It's an incredible victory. It shows the power of a small group of people challenging the state and winning," Toms said.

End Conscption Campaign spokesperson Mr Chris de Villiers said Breytenbach's admission implied "that any further call-ups are effectively unenforceable. This suggests to us that the government may be planning to do away with the conscription system."

"How did the most recent intake of conscripts feel about the issue?"

None were available for comment, but SADF spokesperson Commandant AH Louw said: "There were probably guys who wondered, but they are busy with their basic training. They are running around sweating and swearing and I don't think they've got too much time to think."
Minister warns call-up dodgers

By Peter Fabricus
Political Correspondent

The Defence Ministry has issued another statement in an attempt to clarify the confusion about whether or not national servicemen will be prosecuted for failing to report for military duty.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer warned yesterday that any person who failed to report for duty "without legitimate reason would still be liable for prosecution".

No provisions of national service had been suspended, he added.

This is the Ministry's fourth statement on the controversy, which started when the End Conscription Campaign said draft dodgers could not legally be prosecuted.

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach seemed to contradict Mr Meyer's words when he said in George this week that it would be unfair to prosecute draft dodgers while the subject of conscientious objection was under investigation by the Gleson Commission.

Mr Breytenbach, however, said later there was no contradiction and that he had mentioned in his speech that draft dodgers could still be prosecuted.

He added that in the light of the Gleson Committee findings, which were being considered by the Ministry of Defence - and the recommendations and decisions by him and the Cabinet, "prosecution is currently (being) left in abeyance".

Last night Mr Meyer said failure to report for military service would be investigated and these cases would be handed to the attorney general with a view to possible prosecution.
Meyer warns: No call-up escape

Political Staff

The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday entered the fray over the prosecution of men who failed to turn up for military service, saying they faced court action.

Cases would be handed to the attorney-general "with a view to possible prosecution", he said. This contradicted a statement by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, that prosecutions were being "left in abeyance" while the Gleeson Committee report was being considered.

"Any decision will be presented to Parliament after due consultation with the cabinet," said Mr Meyer. "This does not mean that any of the existing procedures have been suspended or there has been any relaxation of the provisions of the Defence Act."

End Conscription Campaign economist Mr Andrew Whiteford said yesterday that conscription cost the SA economy vastly more than the maintenance of a volunteer professional army by draining it of skilled labour and contributing to the brain drain.

While a conscripted army was cheaper to the state, the real measure of military costs was the cost to the economy, he said.
Conscription 'a drain on economy'

JONATHAN REE

CONSCRIPTION costs the SA economy vastly more than the maintenance of a volunteer professional army by drawing it of skilled labour and contributing to the brain drain, said Conscir. Campaign economist Andrew Whiteford yesterday.

He said the resultant decline in economic productivity was a counter to SADF and Defence Ministry claims that SA could not afford a well-paid volunteer army.

While a conscripted army was cheaper to the state, the real measure of military costs was the cost to the economy, Whiteford said.

The economic cost of a national servant was not what the army paid him, but the income he lost by serving the SADF.

Whiteford said conscription of young white men had been a significant contributor to the brain drain, and for each emigrating graduate the country lost both the cost of educating him, and his future earnings.

The brain drain was estimated to cost SA up to R1bn annually, he said.

Meanwhile, our Police Staff reports Defence Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday entered the fray over the prosecution of people who failed to turn up for military service, categorically stating that they would be liable for court action.

This contradicted a statement by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, who had said prosecutions were being "left in abeyance" while the Giesen Committee report was being considered.

Sabax ignored directive on medical drips, inquest told

ANDREW KRUMM

MEDICAL equipment manufacturing company Sabax did not comply with certain SABS sterility testing directives, a Johannesburg inquest into the deaths of 12 infants heard yesterday.

The court was told Sabax had not observed an SABS directive requiring drip components be tested before being used in manufacture.

Adcock Ingram corporate planner Arthur Barnett, testifying on behalf of subsidiary Sabax, said Sabax had subjected drip components to "visual inspection".

However, under cross-examination by Morning Mail solicitor Bruce Burnam, he acknowledged that the company had not tested suppliers' components nor had it inspected (supplier production) facilities.

Barnett said the company had "looked to the bona fides of suppliers" which certified the component products as sterile.

The inquest also heard that Sabax performed neither intermediate nor final-product sterility testing during production of the implicated drip products.

Sabax quality assurance manager Keith Allen confirmed the company had "never considered" final-product sterility testing.

During cross-examination by attorney Peter Soller, who represents 10 families who lost babies allegedly infected by Sabax drips, Barnett conceded Sabax had not investigated the feasibility of heat sterilisation of final drip products.

Burnam then pointed out Sabax had led two microbiologists, who performed independent tests of Sabax facilities, to believe otherwise.

The inquest continues.

California bans lead wine wrappers

CAPE TOWN — Lead wrappers on wine exported to California must be removed by March 31 following a court ruling aimed at protecting consumers against lead poisoning.

The state outlawed lead foil wrapping on wine bottles on December 31 last year, the Cape Chamber of Industry reported in its latest bulletin.

"The move was to protect consumers from drinking wine with unacceptably high levels of lead," it said.

Under a related order to be issued by the state, lead wrappers on wine imported into California must be removed by March 31.

Meanwhile, US red wine sales skyrocketed after a television report quoted scientists as saying cabernet sauvignon could prevent coronary disease.

A market research organisation, Information Resources Inc, said in Washington on Tuesday that sales of cabernet wines increased by 45% in the weeks following a television report in November about its apparent cholesterol-lowering properties.

Scientists interviewed on the programme said red wine contained resveratrol which was believed to break up cholesterol — Sapa
Draft SADF code is a milestone

A DRAFT code of conduct for the South African Defence Force provides for the establishment of an independent military ombudsman to investigate complaints against the SADF and for a multi-party Defence Council to be appointed by the state president to deal with military policy issues.

If implemented, these measures could go a substantial way towards placing the SADF under greater civilian control — and beyond the realm of party-political influence.

These are two of the proposals of the code, which government and African National Congress delegates agreed to in a sub-committee meeting of the National Peace Committee (NPC) last Thursday and Friday, according to sources close to the talks.

Among the other provisions are that SADF members will have the right to refuse orders which violate the constitution or international law. The officers will be held legally responsible for any illegal orders they give and for the conduct of their subordinates.

The draft also commits the SADF to avoiding threatening or intimidating behaviour, to reframing from following party-political objectives and to implementing education programmes to promote the code among its members.

Substantial progress has been made towards placing the military under greater civilian control. By GAVIN EVANS

But its ratification (and inclusion in the National Peace Accord) may be delayed by several months as a result of Inkatha's refusal to sign it, because of its opposition to the continued existence of the ANC's military wing.

Inkatha, which was represented by Johannesburg businessman Alisdair Macaulay, walked out of the talks last Thursday. Deputy defence minister Wynand Brexitbach, representing the government, and South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union official Jay Naidoo (representing the ANC) continued their talks despite the walk-out, reaching preliminary agreement on the latest draft. According to an NPC source, Inkatha later returned to the meeting but issued a memorandum on Friday saying its signature would depend on the MK issue being settled.

"If the government is willing to sign a code of conduct for the SADF with the ANC under the National Peace Accord without the issue of the ANC's private army, MK, being resolved, the Inkatha Freedom Party would be content," said Macaulay.

According to the NPC source, the government initially made the ANC and amended the proposal in the September proposal, with certain key addictions. It proposes that the office of military ombudsman fall under that of the ombudsman established in terms of the Advocacy General Amendment Act, rather than under the SADF.

The proposal for a Council for Defence, also initially made by the ANC and amended by the government, is potentially even more far-reaching. It is envisaged that this would be a largely civilian body which would oversee the SADF and advise it on policy. According to one source, its role would be similar to that of the Police Board established under the peace accord.
ECC tells objectors not to serve

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — The End Conscription Campaign yesterday called on all white South Africans who have "any objection" to national service to refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force.

National ECC spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers said the widespread confusion resulting from conflicting statements made by the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, and his deputy amounted to "hot air".

"The attorney-general is not prosecuting people who refuse to serve in the SADF, and has not been doing so since June last year. We are absolutely confident that the call-up is legally invalid," he said.
Long arms of Security Branch

Smit's key lieutenants in the Security Branch included Major-General P.J. Viljoen (executive chief), Major General B.J. Benkes (administration), Brigadier J.H. le Roux (inspectorate) and a Brigadier Pruis (planning, instruction and interpretation), who is now prominently involved in implementing the National Peace Accord.

Under their control, the branch was divided into 14 groups which focused on major areas of concern. The largest of these was Group A, headed by Brigadier J.P. Noppe and Brigadier J.F. Koen, which dealt with information-gathering from "revolutionary and radical" organisations.

The section dealing with "counter/socialist" organisations, headed by Colonel S.J. Abrie, was divided into the following units: African National Congress/South African Communist Party (Lieutenant-Colonel E. Claassen); related organisations (Major H. Fourie); youth organisations (Major A. Roos); community, women's and alternative organisations (Major J.B. Coetzee); education (Major D. Rust); labour (Captain P. du Preez); religious organisations (Captain J.G. Venter); and violence/unrest (unstated).

A far smaller section, headed by Major J. van Vuuren, dealt with information-gathering from "far-right groups".

The man heading Group D, dealing with "covert information-gathering", was former eastern Cape Security Branch officer Lieutenant Colonel A. Oosthuizen, who was one of those behind the Ollivin Forsyth spy saga.

Heading unit C10, entitled "combating of terrorism", was Major Eugene de Kock, the officer who headed the notorious Viaklaas base and was accused in the Harris Commission of Inquiry of several political murders.

Group F, comprising the Security Branch's legal team, was headed by Transvaal advocate R. Mulder, while Group K (Lt-Col L.S. Kockemoer) was entitled "special accounts".

 Asked to comment on where these former Security Branch officers were now working, Law and Order representative Captain Craig Kotze said the police did not comment on the placement of its members.

"What can be said is that members of the former Security Branch are all fully trained detectives who can be used for any police task."

He added that the CIS was different from the branch because it was no longer an independent branch of the police and could be used in the investigation of crimes as well as political offences.
The first time, an insiderness...
account of the Third Force...
Millions of rand spent on secret projects

By DREW FORREST

CONFIDENTIAL minutes of a meeting in 1987 gave a pregnant hint of the vast sums of taxpayers' money secretly spent by South African Defence Force front organisations.

A copy of the minutes, made at a "broad management meeting" of Adult Education Consultants (AEC) at Val de Grace in Pretoria on September 1 1987, have been acquired by The Weekly Mail. They show that AEC and its offshoots overran their budget by a staggering R1,5-million in the 1987/8 financial year.

Present at the meeting were AEC boss Dr Louis Pasques and 11 other officials, including HE Schultz, Hendrik Botha, JC Grobler, JP Koon, C de Bruyn, Nic Haarhoff, Jos Chadima, AJH de Villiers and Koos Laas.

Evidence for AEC's SADF links are overwhelming. The Weekly Mail has already revealed that Chadima ran a front organisation called Josef Housing and Management Services in Kimberley, Haarhoff a front called Beaters Personnelkonsultante in Louis Trichardt, Laas a front called Montage Besteurkonsultante in Cape Town and Botha a front called MMD Makelaars in Pretoria. Some of these organisations still operate.

AEC's actual budget was not revealed, but the minutes predicted a deficit of R1,34-million on its 1987/8 budget. They stressed that this did not include new projects, indicating that an additional R175 000 had been granted to various managers present, R60 000 to "kleurhange" (coloureds) and R14 000 to "gemeenblanke swartes" (moderate blacks) for this purpose. As chairman, Pasques proposed that "certain high persons" should be informed with an eye to securing the required funds.

A further indication of the scale of AEC's spending comes from another front organisation, the North-West Cape Christian Cultural Organisation, which, a former official says had a monthly budget of R24 000 over a three-year period. Alleged AEC offspring Credo Consultants is said to have channelled some R7-million in salaries to 200 Intelsa military trainees over three years.

The minutes cryptically refer to a matter which had been "successfully manipulated" and would be "implemented in August 1988", while handwritten notes in the margin indicate that this concerned a wrangle between the SADF and AEC. A source said the military wanted to run the project directly, and that AEC was resisting this.
How a small group of Himelhoches

THE MISSION \& LIVING IN AMERICA \& MASTERS\' \& HOW GROUPS OF PROFESSIONAL KILTE

THE WEEKLY MAIL, January 24 to 30, 1982
Bill on conscientious objection

A draft Bill on the issue of conscientious objection to military service was being prepared for consideration, the Minister of Defence, Roelf Meyer, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the State President's opening address to Parliament, he said that, following the recommendations of the Gleeson Committee report on national service, the Government had accepted the principle of community service.

Mr Meyer said the Defence Force's experience was that the number of conscientious objectors was "minimal" in relation to people who did not report for duty.

However, compulsory national service remained in force as provided for in the Defence Act, and "anyone who failed to report for military service without a legitimate reason would be prosecuted. National service was the only guaranteed addition to the manpower resources of the Defence Force and the Government would therefore continue with national service."

"It is only natural that the system of compulsory military service will have to change in the future, but it would be wrong to run any risks while the Defence Force is responsible for ensuring internal stability in co-operation with the police."

The present system of national service could be changed only after a change in the Constitution. Constitutional developments and even a transitional constitution could influence the issue.

The Government had been advised that the repeal of the Population Registration Act had not affected the legality of compulsory military service in terms of the Defence Act. White males therefore remained liable for national service.

— Sapa
 Soldiers tell of ‘chemical’ attack

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE and SAPA-REUTERS

WITI: “I killed the Mozambican soldiers who appeared by died without being shot during an attack by South Africans,” a rebel claimed.

The mystery apparently remained unsolved yesterday, with no word from the South African Army doctors who went to Maputo to help investigate reports by the Mozambican Foreign Ministry that the soldiers were victims of a “poisonous gas.”

“The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that the SADF was still investigating the matter.”

The Mozambique news agency, AIVIIM, said that two more died in a roadside attack on January 19 at Macane, about 140 km from the border with the Kruger National Park. It said doctors from the Mozambique Red Cross were working with the South Africans to try to establish the cause of the deaths.

Neither the number of soldiers killed in the attack nor the number of survivors being treated has been disclosed by officials, but sources at Maputo’s military hospital said at least five government soldiers died and 16 were wounded.

The suggestion that chemical weapons had been used was made in a sworn sworn affidavit in a Mozambique court, which granted an order to the Mozambique frontier guards saying the attack took place after an unidentified aircraft had flown over the area.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said that the SADF team was working “in close cooperation with the Mozambican government”.

The matter was first raised at the regular meeting on January 11 in Maputo of the Joint South African-Mozambican security commission.

The South Africans had offered their help and the offer had been accepted.

Rebels have denied accusations that the rebels had fought with chemical weapons on January 19, saying it has never used them in its 16-year-old bush war to topple the government.

“If government soldiers were killed by chemical weapons then the government army itself is the only one behind the event,” Radio Mozambique quoted Paul Domingo, head of Renamo’s delegation at peace talks in Rome, as saying.

Yesterday, two Mozambican soldiers said from their hospital beds in Maputo that they had been attacked with chemicals. They said a projectile exploded in the air, releasing a dense cloud of black smoke which provoked “severe pain and irritation”.

Second Lieutenant Joaquim Jonassse said the projectile exploded between 50 and 75 metres above the soldiers’ heads. “It became very hot. Some of us were going crazy.”
The mother of all threats from PAC

THE PAC on Friday issued a warning to the United States that it would take up arms to fight against it.

"The US was sponsoring violence in Mozambique and Angola," PAC general secretary Benny Alexander told about 1,500 PAC supporters gathered in the Bo-Kaap before leading a march on parliament.

"The US government has said it would step in to stop the PAC. We are going to get arms to fight against the US. We will defeat the imperialists and run this country," Alexander said.

We say to Bush that no army can withstand the force of an army whose time has come."

To cheers from the crowd he said that the PAC would continue its armed struggle.

"If they (the government) don't want to give us the ballot we will liberate ourselves through the bullet."

He said the Law and Order Minister had said the PAC leadership was weak because it wouldn't condemn the armed wing of the PAC, Apla.

"Why should we. The police are responsible for killing people all over the show. We must defend our people."

Alexander said when State President FW de Klerk opened parliament on Friday it was likely he would issue a threat to those who supported private armies.

"But the real private army is the SADF and the police forces. They are the private armies of De Klerk."

He reiterated the PAC's call for Codesa to be disbanded. - Sapa
Wanna hear a secret?

HOGARTH hears that the ANC's Intelligence Department is swamped with offers of information on government dirty tricks operations since word got out that the organisation pays for tri-bits.

The ANC has received more than 50 offers of information—at a price—from people alleging to be former CCB agents, special force officers and common-or-garden spooks.

Looks like some of the CCB dissidents might have given up trying to blackmail the government into paying their extortionist severance demands and are now going on to the open market.
DET officials run for cover

By MZIMASI NGUDLE

Angry parents sent Department of Education and Training officials scurrying for cover yesterday when tempers flared during a meeting to discuss the closure of Morutu-nto Primary School in Meadowlands, Soweto.

The chairman of the school's management council, Mr. Voslele, was attacked as parents demanded keys for the school, which was closed last Thursday amid allegations of sapping of funds.

Parents resolved to defy the DET and open the school. The DET said it had closed the school to restore order and reinstate the principal after frequent disruptions since 1990.

The chairman of the Parent Teachers Association, Mr. Lekoaletsoe, spoke of alleged mismanagement and sapping of funds.

Parents demanded immediate dismissal of the principal Mrs. Groothoom who they accused of failing to keep the school clean.
Babangida suggests establishing African Defence Force

LICENSING
Hard to link SADF and MK - Meyer

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — It is politically and militarily difficult to link the ANC’s armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, with the SADF, according to Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

At a press briefing yesterday, Mr Meyer reiterated that it remained difficult to link any organisation which had a private army to the SADF while trying to promote the apolitical nature of the SADF.

An organisation which was still engaged in an armed struggle was prohibited, from a military viewpoint, from becoming part of the SADF.

Cutbacks in the defence budget would continue. One of the SADF’s main considerations, however, remained its manpower needs. At least 10,000 national and voluntary servicemen had been deployed daily to ensure security and stability.

Mr Meyer said military servicemen remained the main manpower component and it was his firm view that this situation would continue.

Roelf Meyer - trying to promote defence force’s apolitical nature.

Those in the short term.

The defence budget would not be able to finance a voluntary defence force. A system of balloting was one alternative to compulsory military service that could be considered.

He stressed there were several other options, but declined to discuss these as it would lead to “more speculation”.

Mr Meyer said neither he nor President de Klerk knew of a “third force” operating to discredit the negotiation process. “But there are those elements who would like to disrupt the process.”
FW knows about 'third force' - ANC

THE African National Congress claims it has evidence to prove that President FW de Klerk knows about a "third force" operating in the country.

Addressing journalists at a breakfast briefing in Cape Town yesterday, ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said "teams and teams" of evidence were being compiled to substantiate this allegation.

Ramaphosa said De Klerk ran a "very efficient and professional" intelligence service which briefed him "on a daily basis".

He said there was, therefore, no reason for him not to know about attempts to derail the negotiation process.

Ramaphosa also said there was evidence from media reports that the South African Defence Force was colluding with the South African Police in the current violence.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer dismissed the claim that he and De Klerk knew of a "third force" operating to discredit the negotiation process.

However, Meyer tactically admitted there was a possibility that the "negotiation process could be derailed".

He said the country did not face any foreign or external military threat.

However, the SADF still had a role to play in maintaining stability and security.

"Efforts to destabilise and bring forward insecurity are obviously there - be it of a criminal nature or of a political nature.

"I believe that the defence force, like all other State apparatus, has a responsibility to ensure that we maintain the level of stability," he said.

Ramaphosa said that in the ANC's view, the SADF had to be disbanded completely.

Responding to this, Meyer said the concept and form of a future SADF would have to be determined through the negotiation process and that it was too early to say how it should be shaped.

For the time being white conscription would continue, he said.
Community service extended

The Argus Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG — An alternative sentencing option will be implemented from March which would enable petty crime prisoners to serve their sentences in the community, Correctional Services Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has announced.

The alternative sentence, known as correctional supervision, would allow certain categories of prisoners to work in the community, free of charge, under certain conditions and supervision.

This means that except for normal working hours and "other essential purposes" such as shopping and transportation of children, a probationer may not leave his home without prior approval.

Probationers are obliged to work 16 hours out of every month of their sentence.

They would be carefully monitored and would have to report to Correctional Service offices on a weekly or monthly basis.

The system came into effect in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts last year and would be extended to Cape Town early in March and to other parts of the country from April.

Mr Vlok said that of every 100 000 South Africans, 357 were in jails at the expense of taxpayers. It cost R41.45 a day to keep a person in prison.

Community based sentences were more cost effective.

The system had worked well in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts where 1 300 people had been sentenced to correctional supervision since August 15 last year.
Hard to link SADF and MK - Meyer

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An organisation which was still engaged in an armed struggle was prohibited, from a military viewpoint, from becoming part of the SADF.

Cutbacks in the defence budget would continue. One of the SADF's main considerations, however, remained its manpower needs. At least 10,000 national and voluntary servicemen had been deployed daily to ensure security and stability.

Mr Meyer said military servicemen remained the main manpower component and it was his firm view that this situation would continue in the short term.

The defence budget would not be able to finance a voluntary defence force. A system of balloting was one alternative to compulsory military service that could be considered.

He stressed there were several other options but declined to discuss these as it would lead to "more speculation."

Mr Meyer said neither he nor President de Klerk knew of a "third force" operating to discredit the negotiation process. "But there are several elements who would like to disrupt the process."
Now it's time to prune our army, enlarge the national product to its defence budget.

In a week in which the United States and Russia have taken the most dramatic demilitarisation steps so far to end the nuclear threat we pose to each other, South Africa has decided that despite the ending of our own Cold War we must still have a huge, expensive and politically controversial Defence Force.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer admitted at a press conference in Cape Town on Monday that we no longer have a credible enemy in sight. "I do not regard any entity or body or whatever as being an enemy of the country at the moment," he said. "The situation has completely changed from two years ago."

Yet we are still maintaining the same manpower and deployment levels that we had during the years of the "total onslaught." We still have troops on the border. We still have 10 000 troops deployed on a daily basis around the country, even though the ANC has long since suspended its armed struggle (such as it was) and there is no longer any credible threat from that quarter.

Currently more or less the same number of soldiers are in fact deployed inside the country that we used in the operational activities during the Namibian War," Mr Meyer declared.

In heaven's name, why? Mr Meyer says national service conscription has to continue to meet the manpower needs of this massive military deployment. But he cannot explain why the same levels of deployment are needed now that we no longer have enemies and the internal "armed struggle" has ended.

He talks vaguely about the need to "assess with the maintenance of stability," but in the same breath admits that this is primarily a police job and that the military can only play a supporting role when asked to do so.

The truth is, the greatest threats to stability at the moment are the unemployment rate and the crime rate — both related to the depressed state of the economy which is the wastage of money in maintaining an unnecessarily large army can only aggravate.

What we need is to scrap national service and have a small, really small — Permanent Force no bigger in relative terms than that of, say, Canada or Japan.

Part of the money saved should be used to enlarge and improve the police force. These are the people to control crime and maintain internal stability. It is not a soldier's job. Solders are trained to kill enemies, not to maintain order in their own civil society.

Surely the one quick benefit South Africa should be able to reap from the reformed process is a peace dividend. And not only South Africa. If we were to initiate it, the whole region could follow to the enormous benefit of all. With our regional Cold War ended, all the countries of southern Africa should be able to emulate the United States and Russia and demilitarise massively.

According to the last available published figures, Angola has been allocating 17.42 percent of its gross national product to its defence budget. Mozambique 11.7 percent, Zimbabwe 11.6 percent and South Africa 4 percent. Our percentage is lower only because our GDP is much higher actual expenditure is the highest in Africa.

By comparison Canada spends 1.75 percent of its GDP on defence and Japan 0.99 percent. Our defence needs, I suggest, are now comparable to theirs.

Taking these four southern African countries alone, if they could reduce their defence spending relative to GDP to the level of Canada and Japan it would effect a saving of between R6 billion and R11 billion a year. For the region as a whole, such a peaceful dividend could well provide the boost needed to get all these flagging economies going.

There would be another important if less tangible benefit as well. Which is the demilitarisation of society. Ours is a society that has glorified militarism. It is a legacy of all the region's liberation struggles. Black society has glorified the armed struggles that accompanied them, and white society the military action that opposed them.

There are the glorious guerrillas on the one side and, on the other, the glorious "boys on the border" who fought for volk en nasie against the supposed total enemy.

Cries of "Aluta Continua!" still fill the air — may the struggle continue. Young men, children, go to political meetings carrying wooden AK-47s. They sing songs of praise to Umkhonto we Sizwe. Young whites strut about in their army uniforms, proud of being Boers, Parabats, members of Special Forces.

We have old Selous Scouts and Grey Scouts and SAS types from Rhodesia, Mike Hoare and his mercenaries, all with their own do-no-stories. We are saturated with militarism.

Is it any wonder that we are such a violent society in which mindless murders have become an everyday phenomenon?

We must begin the task of demilitarising our minds as well as our budgets. We need a peace culture as well as a peace dividend.

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We must begin the task of demilitarising our minds as well as our budgets. We need a peace culture as well as a peace dividend.
Govt action on arms ban urged

The Government had to give some indication that it was taking the banning of dangerous weapons at political meetings seriously, DP MP for Durban Central Peter Gastrow said yesterday.

The National Peace Accord outlawed dangerous weapons at political gatherings and bound the Government to issuing the necessary proclamations to implement this provision, he said during debate on the State President's speech to Parliament.

The Government could not make the proclamations without negotiation and consultation, but it had been some months since the Accord was signed.

"We need some indication that the Government is taking this seriously." — Sapa
SADF may adopt own code

Johannesburg. — The SADF is considering implementing its own code of conduct after hiccups in negotiations over the National Peace Committee's military code of conduct, a government source said yesterday.

Inkatha senior negotiator Mr Walter Felgate said yesterday that while his organisation might support the draft code now being negotiated, it would not sign the code until the issue of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto weSizwe had been resolved.

The military code was one of the major issues left unresolved after the signing of the peace accord last year. Details of what it might contain remain sketchy.

However, it is believed the code would allow soldiers to disobey orders which go against South African law or the Constitution. It also pledges adherence to international military law.

The draft code is believed also to place the onus on each individual soldier to decide whether an order complies with the Constitution or SA law.

A military ombudsman is also suggested.

The negotiating forum on the issue has been meeting this year to discuss the code. It is believed the parties have made significant progress recently, to the extent that the government, the ANC and Inkatha are almost ready to approve the draft.

Mr Felgate said it was "absurd" that the Umkhonto issue had not yet been resolved.
SADF ready to adopt own code

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Folgate said Inkatha believed resolving the issue of Umkhonto was integral to negotiations on the code, because the body was in essence the ANC’s private army.

Inkatha was insisting that the issue be taken back to the national peace committee and CODESA for discussion, he said.

It was “absurd” that the issue of Umkhonto had not yet been resolved, as finality was supposed to have been reached before the national peace accord was signed. Then the issue was supposed to be resolved before CODESA. Yet agreement had still not been reached.

But Inkatha, or any other political group, could not condemn the SADF if it went ahead and implemented its own code while negotiations continued, he said. Implementation of such a code could only be a step in the right direction.

Inkatha was not inclined to simply accept a formal declaration on the part of the ANC that it had ceased hostilities. “Umkhonto must be disbanded.” Folgate insisted.

The government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested the code it would implement would be similar to the one negotiated by the parties and the existing Military Disciplinary Code.

ANC members negotiating the issue could not be reached for comment yesterday.
Net closes on MI front control

Through which the military has funnelled tens of millions of rand for covert projects,

Among other things, the search shows that a founding partner of MI-linked Creed Consultants, Stephen David Victor, was also the founder of the CCCS.

SOURCES indicate that the practice was to have a “sleeping partner” in each front organisation to exercise financial oversight, and that Victor played this role in Pretoria-based Creed.

Victor resigned from Creed on January 13 this year, in the immediate wake of The Weekly Mail exposes about the consultancy’s role in funding Inkatha and training its leaders. On the same date, Creed lodged an amending founding statement with the registrar of companies.

SOME sources say the CCCS was set up in 1988 to control the funding of fronts because the exponential growth and mushrooming budget of AEC posed a security risk.

There was also concern that Pasques was an educationalist by training and not a financial administrator.

The CCCS is said to be run by Johannes van Deventer, an accountant, and Louis Bosman, previously a township administration official. Both men were founding members of the Pretoria-based Topman Bestuursdienste, also alleged to be a front organisation.

In another development, former AEC official Dr JL van der Westhuizen has denied knowing that his former employer was linked to the military: “It was not my responsibility to handle financial matters. Dr Pasques was the founder of AEC and I was responsible for research and marketing,” he said.

On his relationship with the Rev. Ebenzer Maqina — leader of Port Elizabeth-based AmaAfrika, the anti-United Democratic Front movement which the military funded — Van der Westhuizen said he had provided “practical advice on educational programmes for his (Maqina’s) youth projects.”

“I had no reason whatsoever to associate him with violence,” he said.
Objectors to serve community

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

COMMUNITY service for conscientious objectors is on the cards.

Draft legislation is expected before parliament soon, based on the findings of the Gleeson Committee.

But the present provisions of compulsory military service will remain unchanged.

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer also told parliament yesterday that the principle of community service “can be an important facet of a broader national service” in the future.

He announced that on the basis of the Gleeson Committee findings, “the preparation of a draft Bill on the subject of conscientious objectors is at an advanced stage and will be presented to parliament for consideration during this session.”

Mr Meyer added: “An important feature of the Bill will be the confirmation of the principle of community service.”

Community service is already applicable in cases of religious objection.

No further details of the Gleeson Committee’s findings were released yesterday.

Mr Meyer said it would be “premature to go into more detail at this stage.”

Ever since the formation of the committee under Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson early last year to investigate possible forms of alternative service for conscientious objectors, speculation has focused keenly on the likelihood of a more lenient government approach.

The community service option has long been advocated for conscientious objectors.

Mr Meyer drew a distinction in parliament yesterday between conscientious objectors and recruits who simply failed to report for duty.

The SADF’s experience was that the number of objectors was “minimal” compared with servicemen who failed to report.

The problem with objectors was that the Defence Act made no special provision for them in law.

The Gleeson Committee’s investigation is expected to remedy this situation.
Army truants to be tracked down and prosecuted

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE SANDF is tracking down truant recruits who failed to report for the mid-year call-up last year with a view to prosecuting them.

Those who failed to report "without legitimate reason" will be liable for prosecution.

This emerged in a speech by Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, in parliament yesterday.

It appears to contradict speculation in recent months of an effective moratorium on prosecutions since the repeal of the Population Registration Act, and the appointment of the Gleeson Committee into alternative forms of service last year.

Some lawyers believed the repeal of the Population Registration Act could effectively invalidate the whites-only call-up.

On the other hand, it was thought the government would be loathe to attempt fresh prosecutions against conscientious objectors while the Gleeson Committee was investigating alternative forms of service.

Mr Meyer announced yesterday that 75 percent of recruits who failed to turn up for service in January last year had been successfully prosecuted. The remainder had evaded detection.

"In regard to the July 1991 intake, the processes with a to view prosecution, where not already applied, are still under way," he said.

Mr Meyer made it clear the present provisions in the Defence Act relating to compulsory military service "remain unchanged."

He noted that the figures for the January 1992 intake were "very positive."
'Hearts and minds' cost millions

By DREW FORREST

The South African Defence Force's top secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million — and millions more will be spent before funding is cut off in 1994.

This is confirmed by an inspection of budgets and confidential project reports which have come into the possession of The Weekly Mail.

They show how Military Intelligence-sponsored Adult Education Consultants (AEC) grew into a monster whose tentacles spread into every corner of South African society between 1986 and this year, when it was disbanded.

Sources confirm that AEC has already spent in excess of R150-million and that funding for the various regional fronts formerly under its umbrella will continue until 1994, at an additional cost of up to R20-million to the taxpayer.

The frankly political objectives of the "education" and "training" offered by AEC, and its octopus-like growth into all communities, emerges clearly from its internal documents.

But The Weekly Mail has also uncovered links between its activities and violence. Training and funding was offered to "moderate" groups subsequently involved in attacks on political opponents. In at least one instance — at the Hippo camp in Namibia, where in 1986 AEC trained over 80 Inkatha "political communicators" — contra-mobilisation training was provided in conjunction with SADF instruction in warfare.

AEC's 1988/89 budget sets aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office, R1.2-million for the establishment of training centres and R5.7-million for front organisation-run projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, Northen Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape. At that stage, 103 posts were envisaged.

Training camps already existed in Goedelooi and Krausekleef, and further camps were planned in South West Africa, the eastern Cape, western Cape, northern Cape, Natal and Transvaal.

Heavy emphasis is placed on the coloured community — R1.6-million is earmarked for the "mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives".

Urban students are to be detached from "people's education" and professional groups mobilised to support the free market system and the government. In addition, members of the coloured Labour Party were given 15 training courses in 1987 to equip it to fight three by-elections.

Another key target group is Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as strategically vital — with R460 000 being ear-marked to mobilise them as an anti-group against the "ANC/NSA Communist Party alliance" and to neutralise the latter's influence.

Xhosas and coloureds in the eastern Cape were seen as key target groups.

Die projekbegrotings is gebaseer op bestaande projekte in S.W.A. en die R.S.A., asook op die bevolkingsgroep priorititeitslys.

**SAMEVALING**

Bedryfsbegroting             R 7 490 900
Terreine: R.S.A.            R 1 241 800
Projekte: R.S.A.            R 3 539 600
                               S.W.A.            R 4 183 600
**TOTAAL:**                  R 16 456 900

Documents reflect AEC's budget for 1988/89

Xhosas (R460 000)

Musie

On die Xhosas as bevolkingsgroep te kontramobiliseer en te mobiliseer om daartoe te lei dat die ANC/SAP allianse se invloed onder die bevolkingsgroep geneutraliseer word.

Xhosas-studente

Doelstelling

Xhosas and coloureds in the eastern Cape were seen as key target groups.

About R11-million in 1986/7 to R16.5-million in 1988/9. Sources estimate there was a 10 percent escalation each year thereafter until 1991/2, when the network began to wind down.

This accounts for close to R100-million, but does not include overspending or special projects from internal documents, The Weekly Mail knows that AEC expected to exceed its 1987/88 budget by R4.2-million Special projects known to The Weekly Mail include:

- Project "Mike Wulff" in terms of which AEC set out in 1986 to roll back a Swamoe drive to win over headmen, at a projected cost of R121 000. The "Mike" referred to may be Mike Davis, since active in Durban front organisation Creed Consultants.
- A project, with a budget of R323 000, in terms of which 30 hand-picked Owambo matriculants would be trained as "communicators and influencers" in such subjects as "the onslaught and communism". Training was conducted partly in South Africa, and R21 000 is set aside for the provision of weaponry and weapons training for this group.

In addition, 1988 saw the formation of SADF-controlled Central Capital Control Services to oversee the financing of projects. With offices, sophisticated computer equipment and a large staff, the CCCS cost at least R15-million to set up and run in that year alone, sources estimate.
What the SADF's covert funds cost taxpayers:

R150 million

THE South African Defence Force's secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million.

And the spending spree is not over — millions more have been allocated to be spent over the next two years.

This is confirmed by detailed budgets and confidential project reports leaked to The Weekly Mail.

Some of the budget figures, for example, set aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office of a "front" organisation, R1,2-million for the establishment of training centres and R3,5-million for projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, northern Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape.

The reports place heavy emphasis on the coloured community — R1,6-million is earmarked for the "mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives".

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Another key target group are Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as strategically vital — with R480,000 earmarked to mobilise them against the "ANC/SADF Communist Party alliance".

Full details, PAGE 8.
SADF ‘not involved in unrest’

A COMMISSION investigating political violence yesterday said documents from opposition groups did not prove allegations that security forces were involved in unrest.

But members of the commission will continue to study evidence that people involved in recent violence were trained in camps run by organisations that received funding from the South African Defence Force in the past.

Judge Richard Goldstone told reporters that the panel reviewed evidence submitted by, among others, the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and Lawyers for Human Rights.

The documents, he said, alleged that the SADF funded organisations that were set up to train people to instigate violence.

The commission decided the documents contained “no evidence which relates to current or recent funding by the South African Defence Force of such organisations,” Goldstone said.

He, however, said there were allegations concerning serious violence and intimidation committed recently by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the security forces.

A special committee will begin studying these allegations today, he said.

Its terms of reference include:

1. The whereabouts and relevant activities of 200 people allegedly trained at a base in the Cato Visho Strip during 1986 and thereafter at the Mtuza camp in KwaZulu.

2. The training and activities of a group in Wessington (Ermelo) known as the Black Cats.

The commission was formed last year as part of an effort by major political groupings to end violence in black townships.

The ANC, the country’s leading opposition group, has long accused the police and military of instigating unrest to undermine the black opposition movement.

The Government has denied the charges.

More than 6,000 people have been killed in township violence since the mid-1980s, most of them in clashes blamed on the war between supporters of the ANC and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

Both groups oppose apartheid but have tribal and ideological differences.
Ex-SA colonel blasts Meyer

Staff Reporter

THE legendary former commander of the South African Defence Force's controversial 32 “Buffalo Battalion”, Colonel Jan Breytenbach, has launched a bitter attack on the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer.

Colonel Breytenbach, 59, retired from the SADF in 1987 and at present trains 1 Ciskei Parachute Battalion in Bilbao under contract to the Ciskei government.

He slammed Mr Meyer, whom he called “our yuppie minister of defence”, for contradictory statements from his department implying that Citizen Force draftees would not be prosecuted if they refused to serve in the SADF.

The founder in 1976 of the SA “Foreign Legion” 32 Battalion — which he led for more than a decade in the SADF’s war against SWAPO in Namibia — said that “even a suggestion that draft dodgers may not be prosecuted, means that discipline in the SADF will be severely eroded which will lead to anarchy”.

And he asked “Who will prevent a CF or commando unit from failing to muster when called up for operational duty, especially in the townships?”

‘Destroyed’

The veteran, brother of poet Breyten Breytenbach, said that if national servicemen could in future refuse to serve in the military because of their political beliefs, they could well query orders from their commanding officers in battle situations. This would be disastrous for discipline.

Colonel Breytenbach made his comments in a letter to a Sunday newspaper and in an interview with the Cape Times.

He said Mr Meyer had destroyed the honour, pride and esprit de corps of the SADF.

“I want to suggest that he sticks to those things he does best — singing like a canary and enthusiastically shaking hands with unrepentant communists — while leaving the real soldiers, sailors and airmen to run their outfits in the time-honoured military tradition built on a solid base of discipline.”

Taxed with Colonel Breytenbach’s comments, Mr Meyer told a press briefing this week that the sentiments were not those of the SADF in general and that Colonel Breytenbach was no longer a member of the SADF.

Mr Meyer said announcements he had made regarding conscription followed consultations with senior officers in the SADF.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, has said that for the time being, draft dodgers will not be prosecuted as sections of Defence Act are being investigated.

He was later contradicted by Mr Meyer, who said men who failed to turn up for military service faced court action.
US defence spending to be slashed

WASHINGTON. — President George Bush has included huge defence cuts in his $1.5 trillion (R4.2 trillion) budget sent to Congress yesterday and Russian President Boris Yeltsin responded by taking about 600 strategic land and sea-based nuclear missiles off alert and sharply curtailing the production of long-range nuclear bombers.

Mr Bush's budget, announced in his state of the union speech, proposes tax breaks for US investors and home-buyers among others in election year.

The budget plan estimates the deficit will drop to $351.9 billion (R180.3bn) in fiscal 1993 after ballooning to a staggering $399.4bn (R1 118bn) in the current fiscal year.

It assumes the economy will expand by a modest 2.2% from the end of 1991 to the end of 1992 and that growth will pick up steam later in the year.

Mr Bush proposed slashing defence spending by $10bn (R28bn) in fiscal 1993.

In Moscow Mr Yeltsin said Russia was preparing to dismantle the launching systems aboard six nuclear submarines.

He also announced that Russia has decided to:

- Stop production of TU-160 and TU-95MS heavy aircraft bombers,
- Stop production of long-range air-based and sea-based cruise missiles, and
- Stop programmes to design or modernise several types of strategic offensive weapons.

Saps-AP
TO WENTZEL OF THE ARGUS POLITICAL STAFF \nneeded the scouting of the Labor Party

NO END OF THE ROAD

-127-

PRT 4/24
ET makes threats at AWB parade
Staff Reporter 29/11 3-2/92

The streets of Venterdorp reverberated under the black boots of the AWB's secretive paramilitary Ystergarde unit on Saturday when the balaclava-clad militants made their first public show of strength.

The Ystergarde's female counterpart, the Rooi Valke, also showed their claws in a series of combat demonstrations alongside the men.

Elsewhere in the town, AWB members chanted racist slogans and songs at black shoppers and told them to leave the "white part" of Venterdorp.

A militant Eugene Terre-Blanche warned in an address to about 1 200 supporters that his organisation could bring the country to a standstill.

The AWB leader told his audience, who had come to see the parade of the 36-member Ystergarde, followed by 400 Wenkommando members, that right-wing unity talks were in progress to destroy Codesa.

He said talks had already been held between the AWB, Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party, among others, to forge unity.

He implied in his speech that the AWB could plunge the country into darkness by telling AWB members who work for Escom to switch off power controls. He also said mine shift bosses could be told not to go underground, or to leave black miners stranded at the bottom of a mine shaft.

Earlier this week a police spokesman investigating right-wing activity said that a new spate of bombings could be expected as the date for Codesa's approach to right-wing organisations tended to link their attacks to specific events.

The police officer said known right-wing cells were being closely monitored and that the right-wing threat was being taken seriously.

The officer was quoted as estimating the support for the AWB's Wenkommando at between 9 000 and 10 000, with another 4 000 rightwingers in the Boerekommando.
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De Klerk warns ANC over MK

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

President FW de Klerk has warned the African National Congress that the Convention for a Democratic South Africa would fail unless the organisation disbanded its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Speaking shortly before his departure for Europe on Friday, De Klerk said the Government was doubtful of a peaceful settlement in South Africa while the ANC still had a policy of armed struggle.

"These problems will have to be bridged, otherwise Codesa will fail," De Klerk said in the House of Assembly.

He said for the ANC to be a trustworthy and reliable signatory to any accord on the country's political future, it had to abandon its armed struggle.

Reacting to this, an ANC source said the South Af
FIVE top jurists will meet in Cape Town on Tuesday to probe allegations that the SAPD's "third force" is still operating.

The fact that all five members of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry will be present is in itself significant.

The commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Goldstone was set up in October last year to investigate violence and intimidation — what causes it, who is involved and what can be done to prevent it.

The commission only sits with all its members in matters of national importance. Usually, it sets up a regional or local committee, chaired by a commission member, and draws on the services of other lawyers.

But the second time all five commissioners have been summoned to an inquiry. The previous occasion was for hearings into a claim in December that two policemen had conspired to murder.

The commission's members are chaired by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, vice-chairman Mr Neil Rosow, SC, and Miss Lilian Booysen, Mr Solly Sitshole and Mr Gert Steyn.

Currently there are five Goldstone committees investigating political violence and intimidation.

Their other work has been put on hold so that the commission members can be in Cape Town this week to hear evidence regarding allegations, published in the Weekly Mail on January 3, that SAPD front organizations and trained township killers.

In the past three months, Mr Justice Goldstone, of the Appellate Division, has traversed the country to

By CATHY STAGG

hear evidence in various inquiries. Two weeks ago he was in Moso River. Now he is in Cape Town.

And on February 17, in addition to supervising the commission's tasks, he will be in Bloomfontein to take his place on the bench for the start of the Appeal Court's sittings.

Although there is a marked difference between the work of the commission and normal court proceedings, the two are complementary.

This was illustrated by the way the commission handled an allegation, published in the New Nation on

December 10, that two policemen based at Schwerzer-Reneke were part of a conspiracy to abduct and murder the chairman of the Ipelegeng Civic Association.

By December 19, the full five-man commission had not in private, accepted a tape recording as evidence, examined the policemen and the New Nation's informant.

Because it appeared that a crime had been committed, it referred the matter to the attorney-general of the Transvaal for further investigation.

An important spin-off of the Goldstone Commission has been that the presence of independent, impartial lawyers seems to promote

negotiation.

In the Thokoza inquiry, hostel dwellers who had never seen conditions in a squatter camp — and squatters who would never have ventured into a hostel — saw each other's living conditions as they accompanied commission members on an inspection.

In gathering evidence, the commission also brings aides together. This was seen in Thokoza, Welkom and Moso River, where people who had regarded each other with utmost suspicion have begun to communicate. Peace, reportedly fragile in places, is being restored by the commission's persistent probing of the causes of localized strife.

However, so far, most of the commission's witnesses have been found by lawyers acting for a particular interest group.

Members said they would welcome evidence of eye-witnesses not aligned to any particular group.

Although most hearings have been in public, evidence can be given in private.

The commission can only appoint committees chaired by one of its five members. And those five people have a phenomenal workload.

Apart from sitting much longer than normal Supreme Court hours, they also have to keep up to date with their colleagues by reading transcripts of evidence heard elsewhere in the country.

And they also take part in probes into violence on a national level.

Workload

The workload problem was referred to in the commission's first interim report, issued on Friday. Mr Justice Goldstone said there were other incidents of violence which ought to be probed.

However, there was simply not enough manpower to do so.

In the report, he made two recommendations. Firstly, that committees need not be chaired by members of the commission and, secondly, that it should be possible to have committees of less than three people.

THOKOZA TOWNSHIP

This probe into violence in the East Rand township last September was the first to be appointed. Because Thokoza is seen as a microcosm of what is happening in other areas around the country, the evidence will include the experiences of experts on how socio-political conditions affect violence.

Mr Solly Sitshole, an advocate who practised at the Pretoria bar and was previously a law teacher at the University of the Witwatersrand, chairs the inquiry.

He is assisted by another commission member, Miss Lilian Booysen, an attorney from Newcastle, Natal, whose previous experience includes running a Legal Resources law clinic in Johannesburg.

The commission has been joined by former SA Police MD, Bob Tucker, who returned to his previous career as an attorney to make a contribution to South Africa's "critical interim phase".

Massacre

The hearing began with an inspection in loco on November 18. Then the committee began hearing evidence at the Smedale Centre in Pretoria, because some people said they were afraid to be seen giving evidence in

THE WELKOM MINES

VIOLENCE at President Steyn Mine, which began on November 3 last year, led to the second committee.

Its terms of reference were approved by the National Union of Mineworkers, the owners of the mine, Freegold, and the SAP. These included the investigation of violence, the hostel system and the national wayaway called by Cosatu, Numsa and other organizations in November.

The chairman is commission member Mr Gert Steyn, a former Regional Court magistrate and the Port Elizabeth-based President of the Eastern Cape Regional Court.

He sat with Johannesburg advocate Mr Dan Bregman, SC, who has acted in mining disputes, and an attorney, Mr Ray Zondo, a labour lawyer from Durban.

Evidence was completed on Friday, when the inquiry was postponed so that the chairman could attend the commission's sitting in Cape Town. Legal argument will be presented on February 19.

The committee will draw up a report for the Goldstone Commission, which may make changes to the report before it goes to the State President.

A peace committee has been established on the mine comprising the different sections of the workforce, management, the police and SAPD.

In the violence, 66 people died and fears were expressed that the Thokoza and Sotho workers returned to the same hostels, further clashes might occur.

This "pessimistic" attitude was the case committee was formed dispelled these fears.

DEMONSTRATIONS

THE third committee was established on January 14. An informer source said it was likely an
The hearing began with an inspection in loco on November 18. Then the committee began hearing evidence at the Soweto Centre in Pretoria, because some people had said they were afraid to be seen giving evidence in Tokoza.

The committee heard that hostel dwellers held a march on September 8 and were fired upon by gunmen. This became known as the Inkatha massacre.

On September 29, civic association chairman Sam Nsuk was shot dead from a vehicle in a Mafak-style killing. After his funeral on October 7, more people were shot as they left his house after the ceremonial washing of hands.

So far 38 witnesses from the ANC, Civic Association of South Africa, East Rand hostel dwellers' association, SAP and SADF have testified.

Their evidence has been transcribed and runs to more than 13,000 pages.

But Mr. Sihole is also interested to hear from eye-witnesses who are not affiliated to any particular group.

Witnesses can telephone 012-320489 to arrange to meet Mr. Sihole.

Complete anonymity can be guaranteed if necessary.

THE third committee was established on December 6. Its aim is to investigate how mass demonstrations should be organised and policed.

It is chaired by Judge Goldstone himself, assisted by commission member Mr. Niel Rossouw, who was Cape Town’s attorney-general and the dean of UCT’s law faculty, Professor D. Van Zyl Smuts.

The committee is still sitting.

Under this umbrella came the Moon River/Baratang inquiry. Violence erupted there on December 3 and 4 after a mass march.

The committee began hearing evidence on January 14.

An informed source said it was likely the interim report on the Moon River evidence would be sent to the State President.

At the end of the Moon River inquiry, the judge, with the help of the National Peace Accord secretariat, brought together the IPF, ANC, unions, industry and business leaders, the town council, Natal Provincial Administration, church leaders, farmers, a representative of the the SAP and SADF, and a deputy attorney-general.

A dispute resolution committee was set up and people re-pledged themselves to observing the peace accord.

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BOMBAY

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Govt to propose an alternative to conscription

CAPE TOWN — Draft legislation to be presented to Parliament this year proposes that conscientious objectors will do community service instead of being sent to prison for up to six years.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, speaking in yesterday's debate on the President's opening address to Parliament, said that following the recommendations of the Gleeson Committee report on national service, government had accepted the principle of community service.

He said this principle could be an important facet for consideration in terms of a broader national service.

Meyer said the Defence Force's experience with conscientious objectors was that their numbers were "minimal", in relation to those failing to report for duty.

However, he said compulsory military service remained unchanged and any person who failed to report for military service without a legitimate reason would be liable for prosecution. Failure to report would be investigated with cases handed to an attorney-general with a view to possible prosecutions.

**Legality**

Meyer said national service provided the only guaranteed donation to the manpower resources of the SADF, and government would therefore continue with national service until circumstances changed.

He said the system of compulsory national service would have to change in the future — this was only to be expected — but it would be wrong to run risks while the SADF was responsible for ensuring internal stability in co-operation with the police.

Sapa reports that Meyer said the system of national service could be changed only after a change in the constitution. Constitutional developments, even a transitional constitution, could influence the issue.

Government had been advised that the repeal of the Population Registration Act had not affected the legality of compulsory military service in terms of the Defence Act. White males therefore remained liable for national service.

Turning to the intake in January this year, Meyer said 21% more national servicemen had reported for duty than planned — "in other words, 121% of the expected turnout" — a higher percentage than in the past four years. He expressed his appreciation to every young man who had reported for military service.
THE ANC is in the final stages of launching township defence units aimed at protecting residents from vigilante attacks.

It is reliably learnt that the organisation's National Executive Committee met this week to discuss the revised issue of *For the Sake of Our Lives – Guidelines for the Formation of People's Defence Units*.

The new proposals are likely to be endorsed by the NEC and implemented immediately.

The original draft version was the subject of serious discussion by the ANC-Cosatu-SACP tripartite alliance and drew strong opposition from government when it became public knowledge last April.

The government said it would not allow anyone to usurp the functions of the security forces. It added such units would make violence more widespread.

ANC leader and then deputy president Nelson Mandela and spokesman for the tripartite alliance were adamant they would go ahead with these structures.

The 23-page updated version — called *Guidelines for Units of Self Protection* — does not differ drastically from the earlier document.

The central role to be played by the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, is still acknowledged — but the document emphasises participation in defence units should not be based on party-political affiliations.

The ANC says the launching and in some cases reactivating of the units is not a violation of the National Peace Accord.

A high-ranking member of the ANC and the NPA acknowledged the right of people to defend themselves and "in principle no provision for the granting of licenses for firearms to units of self protection".

In a frank admission of the limitations of MK, the document said: "The perception that Umkhonto weSizwe can provide effective protection and all the answers to the violence is a dangerous illusion."

The document calls for the mobilising of community members into volunteers corps; the setting up of regional, zonal and local defence structures; the creation of lookout posts and the acquisition of weapons like pistols and more sophisticated ones to counter the threat of people using AK-47s.

It is also recommended that permanent and more formidable barricades be built; communications and defence systems established and that houses and buildings near hostels and other possible routes of attack be fortified with sandbags.

As part of the overall strategy to minimise vigilante attacks, the document highlights the need to win over black soldiers, police, hostel dwellers and vigilantes.
Food aid scheme held

Goat Fulani

Challenge

Chemicals

Reneho Rebels

food and Scheme Held

Wookby scam, says Wuter.
Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr. Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than $1 billion (about R2.5 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than $700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

US arms exports to SA are prohibited by both US law and, following the embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1976, by international law.

Denied

According to the Africa Fund's lawyers, a formal request for documents relating to the 20-ton arms shipment was made under the Freedom of Information Act in June 1991. The Act can be used by any US citizen to obtain otherwise secret information from any government department.

The government can only deny such a request for cogent reasons pertaining to US national security, or for a limited number of other reasons. The June 1991 request was denied by the Commerce Department, but on August 14 the Africa Fund claims it made an appeal to Mr. Mosbacher personally — a procedure allowed under the Freedom of Information Act — and that this, too, was rejected.

Now, a judge will have to determine whether the reasons for the decisions taken by the department and by Mr. Mosbacher are valid under the Act.

If he determines that the material was wrongfully denied, the documents will have to be publicly surrendered.

Yesterday the Africa Fund's lawyers said they had alerted the Commerce Department to the arms shipment in November 1990. When no action appeared to have been taken, attempts were made to obtain documents routinely filed by exporters with the Commerce Department.

Mr. Mosbacher, who is soon to leave his post to head President Bush's re-election campaign, has 30 days in which to respond to the lawsuit.
Stop the secrecy

THE COSTS OF DEFENCE

Leading articles from the Financial Mail

January 31, 1992
Refusal to act forcefully on overwhelming evidence of dirty tricks by elements of the SA Defence Force contributed to the political demise of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Based on his performance at a press briefing in Cape Town this week his successor, Roelf Meyer, could go the same way.

Meyer, like Malan, is apparently trying to brazen out mounting evidence of a "third force" still operating in the SADF.

At a press briefing in Cape Town, he said that after trying for some time to verify the allegations he had satisfied himself that they were not correct. However, he had asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate them. It was up to those who had information to come forward.

In essence, Meyer said he accepted the word of his senior officers that there was no "third force" and rejected the growing list of allegations. It was not characteristic of the attitude Meyer has displayed in establishing himself as a key government negotiator and indicated the difficulty he is having in dealing with the SADF hierarchy.

The ANC is convinced of an organised plot within the security forces to undermine the organisation. Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told journalists in Cape Town shortly before Meyer's briefing that he was disappointed that President F W de Klerk did not announce measures to stop these activities when he opened parliament last week.

"In our view, the third force is lodged in State institutions like the SADF and the SAP. De Klerk could have gone a long way towards levelling the political playing fields last week by admitting that these actions are not only the work of individuals, but policy of the SADF and the SAP to marginalise the ANC. He could have announced action to bring those responsible to book."

Of course, politically De Klerk could have done no such thing. The security forces are already fragile and any further demoralisation could spell serious trouble for government's reform initiative.

But Meyer could have shown greater political acumen. Government's response so far to allegations against the SADF has been dismissive. If Meyer's efforts to transform the SADF into an apolitical force ready to serve the future government are to be taken seriously, he needs to show far greater concern at the allegations and, if necessary, step on a few senior toes.

As it is, if the Goldstone Commission finds any of the current allegations to be true, he may have difficulty holding his job.

It is not only alleged dirty tricks that threaten Meyer's image. He weaved his way through the increasingly confused conscription issue without offering clarity on what's happening. He conceded that conscription of white men was discriminatory, but believed it had to continue during the political transition phase. Manpower levels needed to be maintained to ensure SA's territorial integrity and help maintain internal stability. He said crime and violence threatened the re-
SADF tells civilian aide to leave

Chris van der Westhuizen, the Defence Ministry's head of communications, was told to "pack his desk and leave" last Friday because he was a civilian, a Pretoria source said yesterday.

The source, who did not want to be named, said there was still great resistance within the SADF to the new Minister, Roelf Meyer, and his civilian aides.

Mr van der Westhuizen has confirmed his departure.

Commandant Biaan Louw, the former SADF media liaison officer, has already replaced Mr van der Westhuizen.

Pretoria Correspondent

A senior adviser to the Minister of Defence has been given his marching orders — apparently for being a civilian.

This follows claims that pressure was placed on the minister by the military to rid himself of civilian counsel in defence matters.
Bill on objectors

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors could in future be called up for community service instead of going to jail.

Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer announced in Parliament yesterday that a draft Bill "on the subject of conscientious objectors" was being prepared and would be presented to Parliament for consideration this session.

He also said that 21% more national servicemen had reported for duty this year than planned — "in other words, 121% of the expected turnout" — and a higher percentage than in the past four years.

Mr Meyer said during debate on the President's address to the opening of Parliament that the legislation on conscientious objection was being drafted following the recommendations of the Gleeson Committee.

The principle of community service "can be an important facet for consideration of a broader national service", he said.

He declined to give further details, saying it would be premature at this stage.

In the past, conscientious objectors have faced prison terms of up to six years. Mr Meyer said that in previous years the number of conscientious objectors had been "minimal".

He said compulsory military service remained unchanged and any person who failed to report for military service without a legitimate reason would be liable for prosecution.

National service provided the only guaranteed addition to the manpower resources of the SADF, and the government would therefore continue with national service until circumstances changed.

Mr Meyer said the system of compulsory national service would have to change in the future — this was only to be expected — but it would be wrong to run risks while the SADF was responsible for ensuring internal stability in cooperation with the police.
INKATHA members allegedly trained at a Defence Force camp in the Caprivi Strip were still employed by the KwaZulu Police or government, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the prevention of public violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

This was one of the allegations made by former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mr Mbongeni Khumalo to the committee of inquiry established by the commission.

He gave a mass of detailed allegations of Inkatha, police and SADF collaboration in anti-ANC violence.

After Mr Khumalo's statement was read and his evidence led, counsel for the SADF, Mr Car. Rubie, asked for an adjournment before cross-examination.

"As a result of the changed terms of reference of this committee and the detailed nature of the allegations and evidence this morning, it would not serve the interests of justice if I start cross-examining now," he said.

Among the allegations were:

- Some of a group of about 200 selected pro-Inkatha men, who later became Inkatha and KwaZulu Police members, had been trained in 1984 by the SADF in the Caprivi Strip "with a view to identifying political opponents for the purpose of attacking and eliminating them."
- Mr "Big Thembu" Xesihe, who was at one stage the leader of the 200, was with Mr Khumalo in an Inkatha car in the Maritzburg area in 1980. Mr Khumalo had been asked to take a wounded Caprivi trainee who was in hiding to hospital. A policeman stopped the car, noticed its registration plate number did not correspond with the number on the licence disc, and asked them to go with him to the police station.
- Mr Khumalo asked why Mr Xesihe did not present his KwaZulu Police card. Mr Xesihe allegedly replied: "If we produce it here, we will be arrested because we have committed so many murders here."
- Trainee Mr Da Nkenhi, of Hammersdale, told Mr Khumalo he had been "on a mission" at an ANC funeral in Wesselton, Empolо, on August 11 or 12, 1980, along with seven other people from Ulundi. He named at least four of them:
  - "They went and attacked the ANC funeral procession," Mr Khumalo recounted. "They had AK-47s."

RIFLES WERE RETURNED.

The men involved in the funeral attack were later arrested by the SADF "only to be released a few days later - they were relying on the explicit intervention of Mr M Z Khumalo (a former senior Inkatha official). Their rifles were confiscated upon arrest, but were later returned by the SAP Empolо to Inkatha. This latter information was told to me by Assistant Commissioner Mr Kenneth Nzemela, who is number four or five in the KwaZulu Police," Mr Khumalo said.

One of Inkatha's cheque accounts was so secret that even second-in-command Dr Oscar Dhloko did not know about it. Only Mr M Z Khumalo and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had signing powers. Four cheques from this account were used to pay for transport to a King's Park Inkatha rally on November 19, 1989. Later it became apparent that the money came from the security branch.
US base to keep tabs on
SA – claim

The United States has encouraged the construction of Botswana’s big new air base to use it for its own purposes, claims the London newsletter Africa Confidential.

However, the United States Information Service (USIS) said in Pretoria yesterday that the reports were “fanciful.”

The newsletter says the R2 billion air base project came about partly because the US wanted a regional base for monitoring and reacting to events in South Africa, and partly because the Botswana Defence Force wanted to upgrade its air capacity.

According to Africa Confidential, the US sees the Botswana base as a replacement for one at Kamina in Zaire from which US aircraft have operated for several years.

In reaction to an inquiry, the USIS said in a statement “We have not seen the Africa Confidential article, but the reports strike us as fanciful. There is no US involvement in any military construction in Botswana. There are no US strategic plans to monitor events in South Africa from surrounding countries.”

The USIS added that a recent joint US-Botswana military exercise had lasted 14 days and involved 250 US personnel.
Army exemption

Nat donor given

Prominent
SADF is happy to talk

By PETER MALHERBE

MILITARY chiefs are in full agreement with discussions being held by the National Peace Committee over a new code of conduct for the South African Defence Force.

This was disclosed this week by Deputy Minister of Defence Wymand Breytenbach.

He said the contents of the discussions by a sub-committee of the NPC were being conducted "with the full agreement of and in close consultation with the Chief of the SADF and the Defence Command Council''.

Recent reports claimed the proposals under debate included the creation of a civilian Defence Council to lay down military policy and an ombudsman to investigate irregularities and human rights violations in the SADF; but Mr Breytenbach said they did not form part of the code of conduct.

He declined to give further details of the discussions, saying they had not yet been completed and he did not "wish to debate the issue in public".
A purely professional army is not viable for SA
SA DF deployed
Inkatha ‘troops’ to
to
wind

The deployment in the Mants'burg area of
200 defence force-trained Inkatha mem-
ers resulted in unprecedented levels of
violence, brutal murder and the disruption
development and transport.

Mr Mboneng Khumalo, former per-
sonal assistant to Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi, told the Goldstone Commis-
sion that 200 hand-picked
Inkatha men were given military train-
g by the SADF in the Capervi Shop.
They were taught, among other things,
how to kill selected people, demolish
houses, kidnap, collect intelligence and the
use of psychological methods.

Replying to a question by Mr David
Sogot, representing the ANC, Cosatu,
and the SA Communist Party, he said
the men were deployed in Mantsburg in 1987.

Referring to interference in an ANC
funeral in Wessellton, he said he had been
told that eight people armed with AK-47
rifles had been involved.

"They shot at the man carrying an ANC
flag in front of the coffin. The people ran
away."
police, he said. "The police would simply read the black card and say, 'I need to talk to you.'"
SOUTH AFRICA has admitted to having enriched uranium to above 90 percent, according to a report in a specialist nuclear technology trade journal. The significance of this is that uranium so treated is capable of being used in nuclear weapons. The article in Nuclear Fuel, printed in Germany, has so far attracted little attention.

This may be the first opening to the true story of Pretoria's quest for a nuclear force.

There has long been speculation that South Africa has manufactured material that can be employed for use in nuclear weapons but Pretoria's admission — made in an initial inventory report to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — would be the first official indication that there was substance to these concerns.

Natural uranium is found in large quantities in South Africa but in its natural form it is not usable as a nuclear explosive. It has to undergo a complex process called enrichment before it can be used as a weapon. South Africa has such facilities in Valindaba in the Transvaal. Until now South Africa has refused to admit that it was enriching uranium to weapons grade levels though there have often been statements indicating that the country has the capability to do so.

Pretoria was required to make such a report to the IAEA as a result of its signature and ratification of the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in October last year. The NPT forbids signatory countries from acquiring nuclear weapons. New members have to provide an inventory of nuclear materials in their possession.

A key question is how much weapons grade material has been produced in South Africa? Nuclear trade analyst Mark Hibs, who acquired the information for the trade journal, told The Weekly Mail that the report remains highly secret and IAEA officials refuse to state whether South Africa has admitted to producing weapons grade material.

Hibs maintains that "given the present lack of information we cannot state for certain how much enriched uranium Pretoria has produced. Theoretically it is possible that the figure is in the scores of kilograms."

While estimates vary it is generally assumed that 35 kg of enriched uranium would be needed to make a weapon, though more sophisticated weapons designs may only require 15 kg or less. It is therefore possible that South Africa has manufactured

Yes, SA could build nuclear weapons

A little-known journal reveals that SA admits to enriching uranium to a level capable of use in nuclear weapons.

By MARTIN NAVIAS

Enough enriched uranium for a significant nuclear force. A 15 to 25 kg device would be enough to make a bomb of the power similar to that dropped by the United States on Hiroshima in 1945.

Analysts have long attempted to estimate how many nuclear weapons South Africa has succeeded in producing. Leading US nuclear proliferation expert Leonard Spector, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, has calculated that South Africa has had the ability since 1981 to produce about 50 kg of highly enriched uranium each year at the Valindaba pilot enrichment plant in the Transvaal. From this plant alone South Africa could have produced during the 1980s enriched uranium, capable of being used for between 20 and 30 nuclear weapons.

In order to have produced so much South Africa would have had to have worked the plant at full capacity all the time. However, it is unlikely that this was ever done. The site was shut in 1990.

Pretoria also built a far larger enrichment plant at Valindaba. This semi-commercial scale facility was in fact 30 times larger than the pilot enrichment plant and while this does not mean that it could have produced 30 times the amount of enrichment uranium, it could have significantly upgraded the amount of output.

There is an enormous range of calculations that have to be considered when making even a rough estimate of South Africa's nuclear arsenal. All that can be said with confidence is that the capability was there for significant nuclear weapons proliferation to have taken place.

Both enrichment facilities at Valindaba have been outside the scope of international safeguards and their true production rates have not been known. The IAEA will have to check the veracity of the South African report by making their own inspections of the plants. Whether they will ever be fully satisfied that they know the full scope and history of South Africa's nuclear production is hard to tell.

Why South Africa would ever have wanted to produce such weapons is far from clear. Analysts tend to agree that the motivation was more related to issues of status than purely military considerations. There were certainly no obvious targets against which to deliver nuclear weapons.

South Africa's nuclear arsenal possibly consists primarily of gravity bombs, though nuclear artillery shells cannot be ruled out. There were also suggestions in 1988 and 1989 that the rocket tests near Amiston indicated that Pretoria was also interested in a nuclear missile delivery system. The South African Defence Force appears to have shelved its missile plans.

It is possible that by the middle of the year we may have a fuller picture of South Africa's nuclear production efforts. There will undoubtedly emerge new pressures on the IAEA to make public their findings. International efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons have been gaining pace over the past months, and many analysts will demand to see how much South Africa had to do and, significantly, who was helping the country do it.

Important questions will also be whether South Africa imported low enriched uranium and from which countries and whether there were any foreign individuals, companies or countries involved with South Africa's nuclear programme. It is reasonable to assume that some will be most embarrassed by the findings.

MARTIN NAVIAS is a lecturer in the Department of War Studies, Kings College, London.
Ex-CCB hit men add to bitter Nampak feud

The Barkers say over the past 18 months they have faced serious death threats, obscene phone calls, constant surveillance, 24-hour phone taps, an attempt on the life of one of their bodyguards. They say that Bernard said he had been instructed to fix a shotgun into the back window of Adrian Barker’s Porsche.

Pat Barker, wife of Adrian, says Bernard confided last year that he had been brought in by her former colleagues at Van Zyl to carry out “campaign of terror” against Barker, and signed an affidavit to this effect.

Nampak, however, says it had no connections with Bernard. A Nampak spokesman referred to an affidavit by Van Zyl saying that Bernard was, in fact, employed by Barker.

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Clairns that hit men are involved in a sinister "vendetta" have surfaced in the feud between Nampak and a former top executive by

GAVIN EVANS and PHILIPPA GARSON

Nampak acknowledged it commissioned Mark Hackett of Catalyst Corporate Research to investigate Barker. Hackett, in turn, employed Berna, an ex-Nampak security chief, to harass the Barkers. According to a Nampak legal representative, Hackett and company associates Richard Breindel and a former Nampak executive have received threatening and abusive phone calls.

Nampak has also produced photographs of Barker’s bodyguards standing outside Nampak headquarters, armed with pump-action shotguns, with a helicopter hovering overhead.

Pat Barker confirms the incident, saying that the bodyguards and helicopter to protect her husband when he entered the company’s premises last year, before she was concerned about her safety.

It is clear that 47-year-old Barker was a major player at Nampak, and in the industry’s hierarchy — whether legal or illegal — he was a man whose generated plenty of heat in his former company.

Barker, who now owns a rival company, Stilfontein Paper, is said to have been a key figure in the South African paper industry’s activities. He was a powerful force in the industry, and a key player in the South African paper industry’s activities.

The dispute began almost two years ago when Barker set up his own company and, according to Nampak, illegally channelled company funds into his coffers — a charge that led to his dismissal from Nampak on August 27, 1990.

The Barkers deny there was any breach of fiduciary duties, but have pleaded not guilty.

In June 1990, shortly after Adrian Barker was awarded his “Hackett” award, he had a heart attack. He was 47 years old. He was admitted to hospital after a heart attack and was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Adrian Barker had become a symbol of the Nampak boycott movement and was a member of the board of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
The SADF helped LP to fight elections

attended a weekend seminar in Cape Town in 1987 organised by AEC. Party members who attended the course were taught "how to sell the party", how to register voters and generally run their campaigns "right up to election day". Nasson said.

The Weekly Mail possesses a copy of an SADF-printed certificate awarded to party organizers who successfully completed the electioneering course. It also has copies of the training programme, dealing with such topics as the task of the organiser, pamphletting and fund-raising.

In the 1988 by-election, Nasson trounced his opponent, Eddie Langeveld of the opposition United Democratic Party, by what he recalled was a majority of more than 4 500. He said Langeveld had almost lost his deposit.

Nasson said that almost all the LP's branches and regions had similar courses provided for them, and that "as far as he knew", the party had paid for AEC's services...

Sources say the LP was in no position to do so, and in fact approached AEC to raise funds for it while the training was underway.

Halfway through the interview, Nasson, a former teacher, suddenly insisted that he was incorrect in saying AEC ran the courses' information he had earlier volunteered without any prompting.

"It was some other organisation... I can't remember the name. It was definitely not Adult Education Consultants." He then asked whether The Weekly Mail had published articles about AEC placing the organisation "in a negative light".

Nasson said he said he had never met AEC's Pasques.

"All I know is that Dr Pasques once addressed a national executive committee meeting of the Labour Party."

Asked whether he believed the course had affected the outcome of the election, Nasson said, "I don't think so -- we couldn't use many of their strategies. They were of an American style."

He could not remember which aspect of the training had proved most useful.
Ex-SA diplomat in think-tank

By DREW FORREST

A MIDRAND-based political consultant, paid R7.5-million by the South African government to campaign against Swapo, has been named as Pretoria’s pointman in a European centre-right economic think tank.

Former South African diplomat Sean Cleary, now managing director of Strategic Concepts in Midrand, has been named by The Guardian as a key figure in the International Association for Co-operation and Development (Acoda), an organisation founded by centre-right European politicians ostensibly to promote "balanced" economic development in southern Africa.

The Weekly Mail has also learnt that Cleary was associated with the government’s internal "hearts and minds" campaign, addressing a broad staff meeting of Adult Education Consultants, a department of military intelligence-splawned "contra-mobilisation" outfit, in Pretoria, as well as sharing a platform with AEC’s boss at a seminar for officers of the army’s Communications: Operations (Comops).

Cleary, once employed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and later director of the minister’s office, received R7.5-million from Pretoria to promote Namibia’s South African-backed transitional government.

The Guardian says he helped found a lobbying company in London called Strategic Network International (SNI), which vigorously campaigned to discredit Swapo. Using the same offices in Westminster, SNI had become Acoda’s representatives in London.

It adds that the same pattern has been repeated in Acoda’s offices in Johannesburg, Windhoek, Bonn and Paris. Acoda’s Paris office is shared by Interaction International, which renegade military intelligence officer Nico Buysen claims is controlled by the SADF and South African Foreign Affairs Ministry to promote Unita in Angola. Cleary is known to have strong ties with Unita boss Jonas Savimbi.

Backed by a number of respected British politicians and academics, including Tory MP John Biffen and former European Parliament president Lord Plumb of Coleshill, Acoda has sponsored trips to southern Africa for European MPs, arranging seminars and hosting dinners.

It is seen by some MPs as part of Pretoria’s broader push to win the bon’s share of investment and aid for South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

This week The Weekly Mail learned that Cleary was a key speaker at a five-day seminar for all AEC members at the Espada Hotel in Pretoria in January 1988. AEC’s mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their "training."

Former AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques denied any direct contact between AEC and Cleary, but admitted he had shared a platform with the latter at the Saldanha military college in 1988, at a training course for Comops officers.

Confirming that he had addressed the AEC seminar, on "South Africa: a First World in a rising Third World", for a fee of R300, Cleary said the course was one of scores he gave to corporate, parastatal and academic audiences between 1986 and 1991.

He knew Pasques from Namibia, and was aware of his SADF contacts, but did not know he was employed by military intelligence.

Cleary denied being a "key figure" in Acoda, saying his company was the latter’s honorary representative in South Africa. Neither Acoda nor any member of its international advisory board received money from the companies with which he was associated, "nor were the companies paid by Acoda for the honorary services they rendered."

Cleary was also involved in last year’s national peace process, apparently as chairman of the working group on a code of conduct for political parties. "He was nominally a business representative," said a business source this week. "But he was not part of the regular business crowd. Our impression was that he was keeping an eye on things for the government."
TWO former hit-squad agents, Abram "Slang" van Zyl and Ferdie Barnard, were hired as strong-arm men to settle an ungentlemanly multi-million rand dispute between a large corporation and a sacked executive.

Both the packaging giant Nampak, and Adrian Barker, former boss of the corrugated packing division, agree that the dispute between them involved some foul tactics.

What they disagree on is who hired the hit-men ... and who "terrorised" whom.

The Barker family say over the past 18 months they have faced a series of death threats, obscene phone calls, constant surveillance, a 24-hour phone tap and an attempt on the life of one of their bodyguards.

They add that ex-Civil Co-operation Bureau hit-man Ferdie Barnard told them he had been instructed to fire a shotgun into the back window of Barker's Porsche.

Nampak acknowledge that the notorious Barnard, mentioned in the Harms Commission, was involved, but say he was employed by Barker. They also claim to have received threatening and abusive calls.

Nampak say they commissioned a middle-man to investigate Barker, who in turn, employed a CCB front company, owned by another prominent CCB man, "Slang" van Zyl. But Nampak deny any involvement in harassing the Barkers.
A purely professional army is not viable for SA

THE notion of purely professional armed forces for SA is becoming a very popular one in many circles, but while professional forces seem to offer advantages, they are not a viable option for SA, according to Helmoed-Romer Heitman.

Firstly, professional armed forces are very expensive in cash terms. A country like SA cannot afford to maintain professional armed forces at an adequate strength. To maintain forces at some lesser strength that is adequate either to deter aggression or defeat an attack, it cannot be a cost-effective option. A purely professional army would also not meet the defence needs of SA. It would be cheaper in both cash and people than a purely professional army, but would still be extremely expensive if maintained at anywhere near adequate strength.

The solution lies in a concept essentially similar to that which is already in place: a small standing army, strong enough to deal with unexpected threats and problems, backed up by a strong reserve force — citizen force — that can be mobilised in time of war or national emergency. Thus, a system that has served the neutral nations of Europe very well for many years.

The army’s standing force should be manned as far as possible by career soldiers and men on medium and short service contracts.

Medium service (10 to 12 years) personnel could fill many of the army’s middle-rank slots during their service. They would then be offered bursaries towards tertiary education as a part of their contracts.

Short service (two to 10 years) personnel would fill a variety of posts from tank gunner through junior NCO or officer. They could be offered bursaries towards tertiary education as a part of their contracts.

This mix allows all posts needing longer training to be filled by properly trained personnel without straining the career pyramid. That leaves the question of manning the citizen force. That will almost certainly demand retaining some form of conscription.

The concept of a volunteer reserve is attractive, but experience has shown that such organisations have very high personnel turbulence, typically resulting in an almost complete turnover in the lower ranks every three years. That would be an expensive exercise.

It would be more practical to retain a limited conscription to ensure keeping the citizen force fully manned. Given such a system, one could then also incorporate a mandatory period of citizen force service in most short service and some medium service contracts, ensuring a steady flow of experienced specialists and leaders to the citizen force.

National service would thus return to its original function — to prepare the citizen force manned, not to man the standing force nor to fill administrative posts. All young SA men would be liable for conscription for a period of training and service in the citizen force. The armed forces would ballot just enough men each year to keep the citizen force manned.

With the complex posts filled by former short service men, the training period of the conscripts could possibly be shortened. One could also look at shortening citizen force service, perhaps, to five years. Over time it might also prove possible to find sufficient volunteers, together with former short service personnel, to man the citizen force without drawing in any conscripts.

While this system would use fewer conscripts for shorter periods of service, some form of alternative service will still need to be provided for any conscientious objectors who may be balloted.

A system along these lines would enable SA to maintain adequately strong armed forces, without spending too much money on them or depleting too many scarce people to them.

Helman is SA correspondent for Jane’s Defence Weekly.
Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than $1 billion (about R2.8 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than $700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

US arms exports to SA are prohibited by both US law and, following the lifting of arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1976, by international law.

Denied

According to the Africa Fund's lawyers, a formal request for documents relating to the 20 ton arms shipment was made under the Freedom of Information Act in June 1991. The Act can be used by any US citizen to obtain otherwise secret information from any government department.

The government can only deny such a request for cogent reasons pertaining to US national security, or for a limited number of other reasons.

The June 1991 request was denied by the Commerce Department, but on August 14 the Africa Fund claims it made an appeal to Mr Mosbacher personally—a procedure allowed under the Freedom of Information Act—and that this, too, was rejected.

Now, a judge will have to determine whether the reasons for the decisions taken by the department and by Mr Mosbacher are valid under the Act.

If he determines that the material was wrongly denied, the documents will have to be publicly surrendered.

Yesterday the Africa Fund's lawyers said they had alerted the Commerce Department to the arms shipment in November 1990. When no action appeared to have been taken, attempts were made to obtain documents routinely filed by exporters with the Commerce Department.

Mr Mosbacher, who is soon to leave his post to head President Bush's re-election campaign, has 30 days in which to respond to the lawsuit.
Probe into violence linked to camps

Political Staff 07/19l

CAPE TOWN — A special committee has been appointed to urgently investigate allegations of violence and intimidation by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the South African Defence Force.

This was announced by Mr Justice R J Goldstone in Cape Town yesterday when he opened public hearings of the Goldstone Commission into Political Violence and Intimidation. The four-man committee will report its findings to the commission.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the commission had received a joint memorandum on Thursday from the Weekly Mail, the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the South African Communist Party, the Media Defence Trust and Lawyers for Human Rights.

"In the opinion of the commission, the memorandum contains no evidence which relates to current or recent funding by the Defence Force of such 'front organisations'.

"No other evidence or information has been placed before the commission concerning the allegations made by the Weekly Mail. There are consequently no witnesses whose evidence can be led before this hearing of the commission," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

However, the memorandum did contain serious allegations of violence and intimidation committed recently by people trained in camps set up by organisations formerly funded by the Defence Force.

"The commission considers that these allegations should be investigated by a committee of inquiry as a matter of urgency," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the committee's terms of reference were to inquire and report to the commission on:

- The whereabouts and relevant activities of 200 people allegedly trained at a base named Hippo, in the Caprivi Strip during 1986 and thereafter at the Mkuzu camp in KwaZulu.

Evidence

- The training and activities of a group in Wesselton (Brimelo) known as the Black Cats
- The present and recent operations of Creed Consultants in Durban, Dynamite Teaching cc in Port Elizabeth, Montage (formerly Go High) in Cape Town, Dia/Plus (formerly Joset Housing and Management Services) in Kimberley, Botapers in Louis Trichardt, Tsoja Enterprises (formerly Laborel Advisory Services) in Johannesburg, Topman Bestuurdiens cc, and Adult Education Consultants cc.

Mr Justice Goldstone added that the legal representatives of the Weekly Mail had requested that the evidence of three witnesses be led immediately.

"They are Mhlongo Khumalo and two members of the Black Cats whose identity they have requested to be withheld from the public." The committee will start hearing the evidence today.

"Because of the recent speculation in the media regarding the terms of reference of the commission, it has decided to make known its views," Mr Goldstone said.

The commission had been established in terms of the provisions of the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act and it could not lawfully operate outside the provisions of this Act.

"The primary function of the commission is to inquire into the phenomenon of public violence and intimidation, the nature and causes, and what persons are involved.

"It is also required to inquire into any steps that should be taken in order to prevent public violence and intimidation."

The commission is expressly precluded by the Act from inquiring into any particular occurrence which took place and ended before the commencement of the Act on July 17 1981.

However, Mr Justice Goldstone said that preclusion did not prevent the commission from hearing evidence and gathering information in connection with an occurrence before that date if, in its opinion, "it is necessary for the proper performance of its functions."
SA needs a peace and productivity call-up
Meyer refuses to answer query on CCB

The Minister of Defence, Roelf Meyer, refused to answer a question on the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) in the House of Assembly yesterday on the grounds that the matter was still being investigated by the Attorney-General and was therefore sub judice.

Peter Seol (DP Johannesburg North) asked whether a certain person, whose name had been furnished to the South African Defence Force for purposes of the reply, had been identified by the CCB as a potential threat to State security, and if so, when and for what reasons.

In a written reply, Mr Meyer said the findings of the Harms Commission had been referred to the A-G for further investigation — Sapa.
Probe into violence linked to camps

Political Staff STAR 5/2/92

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SA needs a peace and productivity call-up

[Image of a person holding a microphone]
A GROUP of about 200 people trained at an SADF Defence Force camp in the Cape Town area and later at an Inkatha facility in KwaZulu, was still in the KwaZulu police and government service, Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, former Inkatha political lecturer, told the Goldstone Commission on Wednesday.

Giving evidence to a committee sitting to hear allegations of the SADF funding companies sponsoring violence, Khumalo said at least one of the people was up to a month ago paid a salary from one of the alleged front companies, Creed Consultants.

An Inkatha national youth organiser in 1986, Khumalo said he was told by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s personal secretary, Mr MZ Khumalo, to meet Mr Guy Boardman of Creed Consultants in Pinetown, who wanted him to liaise between the IFP and Creed.

Khumalo trained men at the Amatikulu Youth Camp in KwaZulu which was still being used as a police facility. He instructed them in politics for about two weeks.

The hearing continues — Sapa
Inkatha trained by SADF claim

ABOUT 200 hand-picked Inkatha members were flown in an SA Defence Force aircraft to the Caprivi strip for military training, the Goldstone Commission was told yesterday.

This was contained in evidence by former Inkatha member Mr Mboneng, Khumalo at a public sitting of the commission in Cape Town.

His evidence was read into the record by an advocate, Mr JJ du Toit.

Khumalo said the Inkatha members were trained at a base named Hippo by SADF personnel members and a Mr Guy Boardman.

They were instructed in the handling of weapons, urban guerrilla warfare, unarmed combat, winning the support of local populations, identifying ANC or UDF members and persuading residents to be hostile and aggressive towards ANC members.

The training and instruction of the group was arranged and organised by Creed Consultants CC, of which Boardman allegedly was a member.

Trainees

Khumalo said, trainees were paid from a secret account held at a Durban bank.

Inkatha leader, Chief Mxolisi Yiza and his personal assistant, Mr MZ Khumalo, had signing powers.

Mr Chris Ngwenya, head of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, became directly involved in organising and carrying out acts of violence with members of the Black Cats and became leader of the group.

Former Inkatha Freedom Party member Mr Bongani Khumalo arriving at the second day hearing of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry.
Let's build confidence in new SA

IMAGINE this: four US army officers arrive at a Soviet military base to inspect a military exercises involving 16,000 troops and 450 tanks. They are permitted access to air and ground transport to view the manoeuvre, and leave the Soviet Union satisfied that the force levels given in the Soviets' prior notification of the exercise have not been exceeded.

It may be surprising to learn that this event is not fictional. What is even more surprising is that it occurred in August 1987, well before the thaw in the Cold War.

The event was, in fact, only one example of the "confidence-building measures" jointly agreed on by Nato and the Warsaw Pact to reduce the risks of armed conflict in Europe due to a misunderstanding or miscalculation.

Since the early 1970s, confidence-building measures have been widely applied — typically between two or more countries whose adversarial relations have assumed military proportions.

The South African situation, in which previously antagonistic armed forces exist within the same country, is obviously quite different. Nevertheless, it should be possible to design confidence-building measures to meet these circumstances.

Although the ANC and the National Party are engaged in negotiations around the establishment of a new constitution and dispensation, there is great suspicion on both sides about the intentions and activities of each other's armed forces.

The purpose of the confidence-building measures is to enhance trust in leaders and the rank-and-file over the transition process, to reduce mistrust between the two armies and to prepare the armed forces for integration.

There are a number of steps which could be taken. For example, senior officers from both sides could enter into a process of formal discussion around a mutually agreed agenda.

The two armies could introduce "orientation programmes" to help their members adapt to the new political circumstances.

The two armies could publicly agree to a set of values for the new defence force, which each has already endorsed in principle.

Military representatives could be invited to visit each other's bases and inspect each other's facilities. The SADF could invite MK members to participate in technical and officer-training courses at military colleges.

Rank-and-file members could engage in joint cultural or sporting events.

Many, if not all, of these measures may seem extremely difficult to implement in the current atmosphere of mistrust. Yet, the point of confidence-building measures is precisely to break down mistrust.

Laurie Nathan is coordinator of the Project for Peace and Security at UCT's Centre for Intergroup Studies.
SA press arms sales to curb arms sales to world respect

According to US request

THE United States has put diplomatic pressure on South Africa to stop its international arms sales and scale down its arms-manufacturing capacity.

This message was conveyed by US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. William James. He said Washington had contacts with Pretoria on the arms issue.

Harry Schwartz, Department of Foreign Affairs director-general, said that arms export controls, imposed in 1987 to break international arms sanctions, had not been effective. Pretoria was no longer exporting arms, and the US was concerned about the arms links between Pretoria and Libya.

South Africa was reported to be involved in the arms trade with Libya, and a German arms manufacturer had been found to have sold weapons to South Africa.

The US government has also imposed sanctions on South Africa, including a total ban on arms exports.

The talks will continue between the US and South Africa to discuss the issue of arms sales.

Allegations of arms sales to Libya by South Africa have been made by the US, but Pretoria has denied them.

The US and South Africa have a history of disputes over arms sales, and the US has repeatedly urged Pretoria to stop exporting arms.
Focus on
Buthelezi’s main man

Weekly Mail Reporter
CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s right-hand man, MZ Khumalo, is to come under public scrutiny for the first time when the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry reconvenes later this month.

Khumalo, who has avoided the media since he emerged as the man responsible for the extensive links between Inkatha and the security police and the department of military intelligence (DMI) and was forced to resign from his position as Buthelezi’s assistant, will face extensive cross-examination.

This week Khumalo found one of the Goldstone witnesses, Mbongeni Khumalo, and confronted him.

Khumalo, a former Inkatha official, had been living at a secret venue since deciding to go public about Inkatha’s links with the security forces.

MZ Khumalo, however, located him and warned him that he was lucky not to have been killed while living in Ulundi.

Also under scrutiny will be the secret Inkatha account run by MZ Khumalo and Buthelezi. Mr Justice R Goldstone has subpoenaed full details of the account for the past two years from First National Bank in Durban.

Since the account was used for the payment of money from the police and South African Defence Force to Inkatha, the records could provide the first full account of the extent of covert support for Inkatha. It could also show the extent to which Buthelezi himself was aware of this activity.

The judge has also ordered the DMI front companies that are still operating — and who have been accused of an involvement in township violence — to present their books and records.
US wants SA arms production cut

Political Staff

THE United States is pressuring South Africa to cut back on arms production, it emerged yesterday.

Official sources of both countries confirmed that high-level talks on the non-proliferation of arms had taken place between the two governments.

A US Information Service statement released from Pretoria yesterday said that "any non-proliferation discussions we may be pursuing here" were related to "our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies".

It denied that the talks had anything to do with US fears about the policies of a new South African government.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement last night that "discussions took place this week with a US delegation concerning the issue of non-proliferation".

"These discussions form part of continuing consultations which are being held with a number of countries," he said, adding that they were designed to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation.

"Political damage"

A US embassy source, asked if the US was pressuring South Africa to curb arms sales, said: "We are holding discussions with governments around the world — including Pretoria — on arms proliferation. We do not go into details of these diplomatic discussions."

He was reacting to claims by security sources that the US was deeply involved in contingency plans to contain political damage that may occur to the West from a change of government in South Africa.

The ANC's Mr Saki Macozoma said specific responses could be made only once talks had been held with the US government.

He said that talk about power in South Africa getting into the "wrong hands" was very disturbing and asked whether "it is possible for it (the US) to genuinely support democratic transition in South Africa".

In a statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs denied that the US was pressuring South Africa to close down its arms industry before any change of government.
Arms

entry into the club of respectable arms dealers.

US and South African government sources both dismissed press speculation that Washington was trying to curb Armscor’s weapons production in case a future African National Congress government adopted a hostile stance towards the US. Although America is concerned about the ANC’s links with Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the US spokesman said “the non-proliferation discussions we have been pursuing have nothing to do with South Africa’s internal domestic politics. They are related to our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies.”

America’s Armaments seem a little touchy, however, on what friends a future ANC government may favour.

This week’s talks were held in South Africa because SA fears that Armscor officials may not be welcome in America.

Ten Americans, seven South Africans and


Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the discussions formed part of continuing consultations held with a number of countries to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation.

Mr Schwarz said yesterday that South Africa wanted to “achieve a greater international respectability, and the discussion about arms reduction forms part of that objective.”

South Africa was speaking to America on arms reduction because the US had taken the lead on non-proliferation.

“We covered a wide range of arms and weaponry proliferation in our talks,” Mr Schwarz said.

“This is part of our desire to re-enter the world of international respectability, particularly in relation to arms control, and to be of good standing in the world community.”

Restricts

America has openly accused Armscor of breaking the Missile Technology Control Regime that the US and six other countries created in 1997 to restrict the proliferation of missiles and related technology.

This restricts transfer of missiles and missile-related technology capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a target 300 km away.

It is understood that the talks focused on America giving advice to the South African Government on how to wind down its siege arms industry in order to gain continued support.

Car back underworld

It was stolen at gunpoint on Tuesday night after “negotiations” C’s international affairs department yesterday that was taken and asked all its out for the vehicle to about its whereabouts, a statement said.

A police officer who supplied phone number of a person who vehicle has been found, its registration plates missing. The underworld released the car.

A last night the ANC had written to the police to rescue two cars.
MINISTER of Defence Roelf Meyer has refused to give details in Parliament on the number of men who failed to report for national service or citizen force and commando duties in 1990. Mentioning the figures creates the opportunity for certain individuals or organisations to use them for political gain and this is not in the national interest or the interest of the SADF," he said — Staff Reporter.
The Minister of National Health

The definition of the term "national health" is to be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Cabinet in each case. It is expected that the Cabinet will give due consideration to the broader, more comprehensive definition of health as set out in the National Health Act, 1995.

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The Democratic Party has come out in support of the present military conscription system and told those who are called up for national service in July to report for duty.

Speaking at a conscription seminar in Pretoria, DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said his party would support the present national service system until an interim government were to change defence policy.

General Rogers said the present conscription system was essential for the defence force and its role in overcoming the wave of violence sweeping the country.

"The SANDF has to continue supporting the police in combating the violence in the country. We feel national service must continue at present until the police can handle the situation on their own," he said.

However, Ian Robertson, a spokesman for the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, said there was no reason why the present conscription system needed to be maintained any longer.

"The conscription system for whites only is ultimately perpetuating the very system we are trying to break down through negotiations," he told the seminar, organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

"We are totally opposed to the present system and feel it is no longer necessary."
Uncertainty over future of Armscor

THEO RAWANA

Armscor's future was clouded with uncertainty yesterday, after reported threats to its arms contracts and the announcement that a new group, Denel, would take over its industrial and commercial subsidiaries on April 1.

Armscor said yesterday that Denel's directors would be announced "in due course." It would compete in local, African and international markets.

Armscor would not comment on the reported cancellation of a multibillion-rand export order by Saudi Arabia because of US opposition to the deal.

It emerged late last week that there had been high-level talks between SA and the US on the non-proliferation of arms, and that the US was pressing SA to cut back on arms production.

An Armscor spokesman said it was not policy to comment on international arms sales. He said Armscor would ensure that the arms industry's requirements of the SA security forces were met.

A US Information Service statement said "any non-proliferation discussions we may be pursuing here" were related to "our concern to limit around the world the proliferation of lethal technologies."

It denied the talks had anything to do with US fears about the policies of a new SA government.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said "These discussions form part of continuing consultations which are being held with a number of countries. They were designed to strengthen international co-operation on non-proliferation.

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie De Villiers and Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said in a statement government had decided to extend the expertise, technological capabilities and facilities of Armscor by establishing Denel, with the security forces remaining an important client.

The Sunday Star reported yesterday that the US had pressed Saudi Arabia into pulling out of negotiations with Armscor, thus torpedoing a multibillion-rand arms deal. Armscor had already laid off thousands of employees.
Armscor faces uncertain future

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor’s future looked uncertain yesterday, after reported threats to its arms contracts and the announcement that a new group, Denel, would take over its industrial and commercial subsidiaries in April.

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Public Enterprises Minister Dr Dawie De Villiers and Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said the government had decided to extend the expertise, technological capabilities and facilities of Armscor by establishing Denel, with the security forces remaining an important client.
ANC Supports Us Move on SA Arms Deal
ANC consults jailed spy on a new SADF

DIRK HARTFORD — SA's most famous spy — has been consulted by the ANC on the SADF for Codena negotiations.

An ANC source confirmed yesterday that the organization was consulting him in Pretoria, Central prison on military matters.

"Gerhardt has an important role to play in the reconstruction and democratisation of the SADF in the new SA. He has a wealth of experience and knowledge." Gerhardt, who is serving a life sentence for treason, is not a member of the ANC or SACI. But the SACP is demanding that Gerhardt, along with about 200 political prisoners, be released immediately and unconditionally. "Gerhardt was motivated by his anti-apartheid convictions and must be released," the SACP said.

But the SA Police magazine Servamus has said Gerhardt is not a political prisoner because his actions were a product of more than just "ideological differences". "He is an egotistical, work-oriented person who, for his own profit, stabbed his country in the back." For the first time, Servamus — with access to court records and the investigating officer — has described how Gerhardt operated. His trial was held in camera.

It has all the ingredients of a thriller: morse code messages, a memory code based on the words Kensington Gardens and calculated by a mathematical formula, paper which when treated chemically revealed a coded message, and a mini camera with special 13mm long film with 200 frames a film.

The film, for example, was half colour and half black and white. If the film landed the film would not have been recognised. The film was destroyed.

Spy

In enemy hands it would be treated as colour film, which would destroy the black-and-white section where the information was recorded.

The story goes that Gerhardt, raised in a neo-Nazi atmosphere, turned to Marxism while still at school. After rising rapidly in the SA Navy he offered his services to the Soviets in 1964.

He operated alone, using dead letter boxes in Newlands and Fish Hoek, until 1968 when he married Ruth Job. She then became his courier and regularly met Gerhardt's handler in Switzerland. Gerhardt himself went to the Soviet Union every two years for debriefing.

The Gerhardts were arrested in 1983 after a leak in the international espionage network passed on to SA intelligence operatives. Ruth Gerhardt received a 16-year sentence, but was released after seven years and is now living abroad.

From Page 1

To Page 2
The Defence Force is still recruiting mostly whites into the permanent force—at six times the rate of other races. Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday:

He said in reply to a question tabled by General Rob Rogers (DP-Walmer) that 2,393 of the 3,885 people recruited into the permanent force in 1991 were white.

During the year, 139 blacks, 330 coloureds and 93 Indians were recruited.

The air force had the largest recruitment of whites, while the navy was the most non-racial part of the force.

Mr Meyer said 14,228 people had applied for positions in the permanent force.
Armconcert 8(0)day 18/2/92

comment, saying it was not policy to discuss international sales.

Weekend reports said the US had placed diplomatic pressure on Armconcert to stop the sale of about 200 G6s to Saudi Arabia.

Pretoria University Institute of Strategic Studies head, Prof Mike Hough, said yesterday the SA government was in a position where it had to balance its foreign exchange requirements against its desire to be seen to follow world opinion by making cuts to its defence industry.

Hough said he detected an element of protectionism in Washington's latest policy as the US government was under pressure to find more foreign markets.

"However, I think the US's major genuine concern is the proliferation of ballistic missiles," he said.

Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heidtmann said Armconcert could not afford to sustain any further cuts in sales, project development or staff, as this would lead to depletion in the SADF and serious gaps in SA's defence capabilities.

He said the US also appeared determined to stop SA from selling arms to other African countries.

He said a US congressional committee had met Defence Minister Roelf Meyer late last year, apparently in an attempt to convince him to stop further Armconcert sales. They were thought to have left with the message that Meyer would not tolerate foreign interference.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday said the department did not involve itself in arms sales. He declined to comment on US pressure to stop SA arms sales.

Armconcert gets large order for guns

4(0)day 18/2/92

ABU Dhabi and Qatar have ordered more than 90 155mm G6s and G6 towed and self-propelled howitzers from Armconcert, Armed Forces magazine recently reported.

It is not known whether these orders, with a combined value of $276m, are still in place after disclosures last week that the US was trying to block SA arms sales.

A well-placed source yesterday confirmed that the US had forced Armconcert to cancel an even larger sale of similar guns to Saudi Arabia. US embassy spokesman in Pretoria could not be reached for comment.

The price of a G6 is about $3m. Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates, apparently placed an order for 80 G6s, while Qatar ordered 12 G6s.

A Armconcert spokesman declined to comment. (G66)
ANC supports US blocking of R1.7bn Armscor contract

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC has tacitly agreed with the US government's blocking last week of a R1.7 billion arms contract between Armscor and Saudi Arabia — although defence observers are critical of US motives for the move.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday that the organisation would like to see a reduction of arms proliferation and was not happy with South Africa stepping into the conflict in the Middle East.

"We have seen the government's record in fueling regional conflicts through weaponry supply, and our position is that there should be an emphasis on the peace process," Ms Marcus said.

A future government would have to look into the issue of weapons production, she said.

Asked about the ANC's view of US motives in stopping the Armscor/Saudi Arabia deal, Ms Marcus said the ANC could not comment on US policy.

The deal was torpedoed after a high-powered US delegation met Armscor and government officials in Cape Town last week and it is understood that the government was told to stop international arms sales and curtail its missile-development programme.

Conservative Party spokesman on defence Dr Willie Snyman lashed out at the government yesterday, saying the cancellation of the deal "on instruction from the US" illustrated the extent to which South Africa was increasingly being controlled by the US.

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said he found the US interference in the contract strange in the light of the fact that Saudi Arabia was a strong ally of the West — but understandable if the US wished to ensure that Saudi Arabia remained a strong market for US arms.

Neither Armscor nor the Defence Ministry would comment on the cancelled deal yesterday, but it is understood it has significantly bruised the arms industry, which is busy rationalising production and retrenching thousands of workers.

Defence observers have strongly accused the US of pursing a "new world order" through dominance and control of political policy and arms supply.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria said arms proliferation in the Third World has been an ongoing concern in the US and policies had been set up to curtail and monitor it.

At the same time, the Middle East was the only remaining lucrative market for US arms.

The CP yesterday condemned the government's plan to divest Armscor and create a company to take over its subsidiaries.

A new industrial group, Denel, is to take over Armscor's industrial and business interests, thus dividing Armscor into two sections.
Makwetu refuses to testify

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk, as commander-in-chief of the army, must be brought before the Goldstone Commission, PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said yesterday.

Makwetu was invited by the commission to account for alleged violent activities of the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

The PAC chief said that he was happy to be summoned before Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, existing for the commander-in-chief of the South African Defence Force and the head of the South African Police.

There were more incriminating fingers pointed at the SAP and SADF in the violence that has swept the country in recent years, Makwetu said.

"Does Justice Goldstone have plans to summon the commander-in-chief of the SADF, Mr de Klerk, to answer widespread allegations that his army was engaged in the most notorious activities against my people."

"Is Judge Goldstone about to summon the so-called Commissioner of Police to account for the SAP's possible involvement in the train massacres on the Reef?" Makwetu said.

He said that he considered the commission to be "a waste of time".

SOUTH AFRICA 12/12/92
Agents posed as Armscor men

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Undercover agents of the US Customs Service posed as South African arms dealers to trap an American rocket scientist who was selling Star Wars space defence technology to foreign companies, a Los Angeles court was told this week.

Ronald Hoffman (52) was convicted on nine out of 10 counts of contravening the Arms Export Control Act and the Anti-Apartheid Act, and could face up to 90 years in prison and a fine of about R25 million. He will be sentenced on April 13.

He was employed by a top Star Wars contractor, Science Applications International, in Los Angeles, where he worked on the development of computer programmes to identify the origin of missiles and satellites.

Mr Hoffman set up Plume Technologies and sold the sophisticated programmes to several foreign groups.

Undercover agents posed as representatives of Armscor and began negotiations to buy programmes. Mr Hoffman was arrested in 1999.

PRETORIA — A group of 78 trainees allegedly given training at an SA Defence Force military camp in the Caprivi Strip had been appointed aides to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi or had been sent to Inkatha regional offices before being absorbed into the KwaZulu Police, according to a statement by a senior KwaZulu policeman to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into public violence and intimidation yesterday.

A committee of the commission, sitting in Pretoria, is investigating Weekly Mail allegations of SADF funding of front organisations sponsoring violence.

Brig Sipho Mathe of the KwaZulu Police said the remaining group of about 113 Caprivi trainees had been appointed as aides to ministers and VIPs.

Nineteen were absorbed into the KwaZulu police in June 1987.

Of the remaining 172 trainees, 94 were taken from their positions and given training by the SA Police as special constables and 66 went to an Inkatha training facility.

“Between September 1986 and June 1987 the trainees were instructed to visit schools to talk to pupils about the revolutionary slogan of the ANC — liberation first, education later” and to attempt to convince the children rather to adhere to the Inkatha principle of “liberation through education”.

In June 1988 the remaining Caprivi trainees were absorbed into the KwaZulu police or appointed special constables, Mathe said.

Mathe said that since the groups returned from Caprivi they had not been under the SADF’s command.

Asked if he knew of SADF funding of the Caprivi group, he said he would not know. “This was handled by Mr M J Khumalo (former personal assistant to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi).” — Sapa
FORMER assistant national organiser of the Inkatha Youth Brigade Mr Mbongeni Khumalo yesterday told the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry that the IFP was a "murderous mafia".

Testifying under cross-examination at the Ned Gerrf Kerk Sinodane-centrum in Pretoria, Khumalo said in spite of this, he went on TV and radio and said the opposite.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice RJ Goldstone, is investigating allegations of violence and intimidation by people trained in camps set up and funded by the South African Defence Force.

Khumalo admitted that "at times I am honest, and at times not". He, however, assured the commission that his testimony was honest.

Asked under what circumstances he was not honest, Khumalo said: "For instance, I observed that Inkatha was a murderous mafia, but I went on TV and radio saying the opposite.

"I was working - it was my job," he said.

Khumalo, who said he was an "active Inkatha organiser with initiative", told the commission his ideological views at that time was different to what he held today.

He was forced to resign in March last year because of a personality clash with his superior, he said.

It was only in December when he read reports in the Weekly Mail that he decided to grant interviews to the newspaper supporting the allegations of SADF funding.

"It struck me because the allegations were similar to what I had experienced while with Inkatha," Khumalo said.

Another witness, Captain Andre Marais, Ermelo area police commander, testified that two men were killed after two separate funerals attended by African National Congress and IFP supporters in Wesselton on August 11 1990.

Marais said two men, an Inkatha organiser and a KwaZulu police reservist, were arrested.

But they were released after ballistics tests failed to link them to the murders.
Armscor rated in small arms top 10

ARMSCOR has been ranked among the top 10 small arms manufacturers and exporters in a survey published recently by UK-based Jane's Defence Weekly.

The survey also found Armscor's R-4 and R-5 assault rifles and carbines were being marketed for civilian use, and at least two US firms were producing its 12-gauge Striker shotgun under licence.

The top 10 companies were identified according to both export and manufacturing performance and how representative they were in their respective geographical area.

Despite Armscor's significant sales of heavy artillery, known small arms sales were limited and were mostly within Africa, Jane's said. Armscor had a "conspicuous excess capacity" of weaponry. "Its small arms are widely viewed as robust, of high quality and are generally marketed as combat-tested. Many weapons have been developed with minimal research and development input by 'reusing' outside designs."

The unlikelihood of a relaxation of the arms embargo in the short term meant, however, that Armscor's export markets would remain scarce, Jane's said.

Products given a special mention in the survey include the Israeli-influenced R-4 and R-5 rifles and carbines, the revolver-configured MGL 40mm six-shot grenade launcher, riot guns, 9mm pistols and Striker shotguns. A new pump-action shotgun currently in development was also mentioned.
Proclamation on weapons soon

By Martin Challen
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The long-awaited, negotiated steps that the Government, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party hope will stop the carrying of spears, assegais, battle-axes and firearms at political events will be made public shortly, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers said in Parliament yesterday.

He was replying to an interpellation put by Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon on the carrying of dangerous weapons.

Mr Scheepers said yesterday that the consultations between the Government, ANC and IFP on the regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings had taken five months and agreement was finalised on Tuesday.

day, and a proclamation was published as soon as possible.

Once the proclamation had been published, the police would be instructed to arrest people in possession of dangerous weapons and firearms at any political gathering.

"The carrying of spears, assegais and battle-axes will not be allowed at any political gathering."

Dangerous

However a person carrying a dangerous weapon in public could not be summarily arrested, without reasonable suspicion that they had the intent to do something unlawful with it, "The result is that the policing of this matter is still extremely complicated."

The proclamation would also not hamper people carrying what they saw as traditional weapons but, what others saw as dangerous weapons to bona fide cultural or ceremonial functions.

The Conservative Party's Cezill Pienaar said the Government had lost control of the situation and its will to maintain law and order.

Mr Leon said the police's action in the past suggested "benign neglect" by the State. "At worst, it behoves something approaching a conspiracy, an official attitude of compliance ensuring one section — always the Zulu section — of our population arm themselves with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks and ceremonial axes. The consequences of this policy for areas in the Natal Midlands, for commuters on trains on the Witwatersrand and for the inflammation of endemic violence are now so well known as to be notorious."
THE Government will soon announce a proclamation that would prohibit the carrying of dangerous weapons to political gatherings, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Johan Scheepers, said yesterday.

He was responding to questions by the Democratic Party’s Mr Tony Leon, who attacked the Government and police for their laxity over the issue of carrying dangerous weapons in public.

Leon said in Parliament yesterday that the police were “ambiguous, omisive, slow, inactive and uncertain” over the question of dangerous weapons.

“At worst, it is something approaching a conspiracy - an official attitude of compliance - ensuring that one section, the Zulu section of our population, arm themselves with spears, pangas, assegais, knobkerries, sticks and ceremonial axes and the like.

“The consequences for areas in the Natal Midlands, for commuters on the Witwatersrand and for fomenting violence are now well known,” Leon said.

“These violent times surely demand that the Government narrowly interpret such a section to create a strict liability that the carrier of a weapon be rendered liable for prosecution unless he can prove that carrying it was in innocence.

“Yet dozens of bodies later, the police appear to interpret this section to mean they have a discretion to decide whether or not an offence is being committed,” Leon said.
CCB cost taxpayers over R20-m...

The South African Defence Force's clandestine Civil Co-operation Bureau cost the taxpayer more than R20 million during the past two years, according to a report by the Auditor-General.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said the estimates approved for the CCB in 1990/91 was R22.38 million and R1.875 million for 1991/92.

The objective for the CCB was changed from gathering target detail on hostile organisations for authorised agents outside the country in 1990/91 to closing down the CCB so it would "disappear from the scene" in 1991/92, the report said.

The offices of the CCB were finally closed down on August 1 1991 and further payments were made directly by the SADF's special forces headquarters.

Two retrenchment packages for former CCB operatives were approved.

The first package, which was similar to permanent force retrenchments, was refused by 23 CCB members and a second package proposed.

All but three of the 23 who refused the first package took the second and some who accepted the first were granted the second package on grounds of equity.

The entire CCB pension fund of R3 million was paid out to one member, who had refused both retrenchment packages.

"The member insists on the provision of certain amenities before paying the money over to the SA Defence Force," the report said. It added that the matter was in the hands of the State Attorney.

One of the members who did not accept the retrenchment package still has a trawler worth R2.5 million in his possession.
CCB’s financial woes catalogued

Of the R23m approved, actual expenditure amounted to just more than R20m. In 1990/91 the actual expenditure was R19,122m and in 1991/92 R1,494m.

Wronsley said that in the current financial year, the objective of the CCB changed to “closing down” the CCB.

Up to July 31, 1991, funds transferred from Specforce headquarters to the CCB for expenses amounted to R1,875m. From August 1991, the offices of the CCB were closed down and further payments were made from Specforce headquarters.

CCB

In the first retrenchment package in 1990, Wronsley reported that R21,11m was approved for the CCB and all but 23 CCB members accepted the package.

The second package was necessary because a deadlock arose over the package with the remaining 23 members. Twenty of the 23 litigants conditionally accepted the package but the other three refused.

Complications arose because one of the members, who confirmed that the CCB pension fund was worth R2m, took the payout from the insurance company but now refused to pay the other members.

The member must has the provision of certain indemnities before paying the money over to the SADF.

At the time of writing the report the matter was in the hands of the state attorney, Wronsley said.

Wronsley said that because members who had accepted the first package would have been better off with the second package, the relevant Ministers had agreed to pay them the second package.

The net payments made in terms of the two packages amounted to R16,554m, but this figure might change depending on further litigation.
Govt heads for pay clash with public servants

PRETORIA — Government is on course for a head-on clash with its workers on the issue of pay hikes for the new financial year, Public Servants' Association sources say.

Cabinet, it is understood, will be asked by the Commission for Administration to raise the ceiling of government's offer of an average 7.5% rise.

Negotiations between 11 public service staff associations and unions broke down earlier this week because of the "ridiculous government offer".

Meanwhile, the PSA will meet Administration and Tourism Minister Org. Manas in Cape Town later today.

He will be told the pay offer is unacceptable and that government workers will not "meekly" accept an "unrealistic increase".

PSA GM Hans Oliver said the deadlock illustrated clearly the unsatisfactory negotiation machinery available to public service staff associations and unions.
SADF lawyers censured for ‘shocking’ fees

TWO senior Pretoria lawyers have effectively been barred from appearing in court and a third temporarily restricted after the Bar Council found them guilty of misconduct for charging clients “totally excessive and shocking” fees.

Advocates Willem Burger SC and Piet Kemp had had their membership of the Society of Advocates terminated, while advocate Henne Goosen’s membership was suspended for three months, the Bar Council said in a statement yesterday.

The three had to repay more than R100,000 to the Pretoria State Attorney. This was money deducted from the inflated fees they charged the Defence Minister, the SADF chef and Col Malcolm Kinghorn, whom they represented during hearings on applications against their clients by three former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members last year.

Although none of the lawyers had been struck off the court’s roll of advocates, the suspension of their society membership was the strictest censure the Bar Council could deliver, said an advocate who asked not to be named.

“It’s as if the death sentence has been passed on their practice.”

Should Burger, Kemp or Goosen in the next three months attempt to represent clients in court, the Bar Council could bring an action to have them struck off the roll, he said.

Burger and Kemp also represented former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, former SADF chef Gen Janne Golden- baums and the SADF during the 1999 Harms Commission probe of alleged state-sponsored hit squad activities.

Yesterday’s decision on Burger, Kemp and Goosen was not related to the Harms Commission’s report, which was drawn only to the subsequent applications by three former CCB members — D Farrell, R Bosch and D Du Toit — against Malan, the SADF chef and Kinghorn relating to the CCB’s severance package offer.

The Bar Council described the fees the

Lawyers charged as “totally excessive and shocking.”

Burger had subsequently repaid R1 180 of the R1 480 he charged. Kemp and Goosen each repaid R64 720 of the R69 920 they had charged their clients.

According to the statement the three lawyers withdrew their appeal against the findings last October, a day before it was to be heard by the General Council of the Bar Appeal Committee.

The council found Burger and Kemp had deliberately charged fees at an hourly rate for hours they did not work. Goosen was found to have negligently charged fees at an hourly rate for time he did not work. Burger was found guilty of misconduct in that, in spite of his fees being calculated at an agreed tariff, he had not kept record of the amount of time spent working.

All three were found guilty of misconduct that they drew up statements of account, or alternatively associated themselves with statements sent to their instructing attorneys, detailing the work undertaken and time spent on it, and for receiving payment based on those statements.

The council found that Burger and Kemp knew the statements of account were incorrect, but that Goosen had not checked his statements. Burger was also found guilty of misconduct for failing to attend the second day of the inquiry without the Bar Council’s consent, and was therefore in contempt of the council.

Burger, Kemp and Goosen could not be contacted for comment yesterday.
Time to dismiss the conscripted army

Andrew Whiteford

argues that if the country can afford its present conscripted army it is in an even better position to afford a professional army

A conscripted army is certainly cheaper to the state than a professional army. But this should not be an issue in the debate, since the cost of any army to the economy is the true measure of military costs.

The key is that the cost to the economy of a national serviceman is not what the army pays him, rather the income that he forgoes by serving in the army rather than participating in the economy. The dead-weight losses which result from the inefficient allocation of resources are further costs incurred by the system of compulsory military service.

An issue confusing the debate is the notion that the reduction of state expenditure is all important. This is a fundamental requirement for a market-based economy but achieving low state expenditure through intervention of the labour market (which conscription effectively amounts to) is a travesty of free-market principles. Governments, however, find conscription attractive since it disguises true military costs and hence the real costs of its political ideologies.

One of the biggest costs of compulsory military service has been South Africa's brain-drain, which reached chronic proportions in the second half of the 1980s. For each emigrating graduate, the country loses the costs of educating the graduate and all his/her future earnings.

The reduction of military service to one year, and the more lenient conscription laws, have already resulted in numerous draft dodgers returning to South Africa. The timeous repeal of conscription would without doubt result in further returns.

There is an extreme mismatch between the skills possessed by conscripts and the required by the army. The tragedy of this mismatch lies in the dualistic nature of South Africa's labour force which comprises a small, well educated white group which is generally in full employment and a large, poorly educated black group where high rates of unemployment are prevalent.

Conscript labour is unproductive—the high turnover of conscripts in each post necessitates perpetual retraining, and on-the-job learning is obviously limited to the short duration of the conscript's time in the post.

The effects of conscription on the civilian economy are well known. The primary disruptive effect of conscription is through its withdrawal of skilled men from an economy which has suffered from a skill shortage.

There is little difference between imposing higher taxes and paying for a professional army, and having a conscripted army which effectively "taxes" the economy through its forced removal of young white men. Both are prohibitively expensive. The difference merely lies in that a conscripted army results in inefficiencies and excesses due to its disregard for market forces.
Society expels SADF’s advocates

By Helen Grange

Two advocates who acted for the Defence Force during the Harms Commission of inquiry into hit squad activities have had their membership of the Society of Advocates revoked and a third has been suspended because of gross overcharging at the time.

This is the most serious action which can be taken against legal men apart from being struck from the roll.

The Bar Council decided on Monday to immediately terminate the membership of Willem Burger SC and Piet Kemp and suspend Henne Goosen’s membership for three months in the light of the council’s findings of serious misconduct by the three.

A Bar Council inquiry last year into their activities during the Harms Commission found that they were charging “totally excessive and shocking” fees.

The three lawyers were representing the Minister of Defence, Chief of the SA Defence Force and a Colonel Malcolm Kinghorn in an action brought against SADF personnel by former CCB agents D Farrell, H Bosch and D du Toit.

The termination and suspension of the advocates’ membership of the Society of Advocates is seen in legal circles as a serious disciplinary step. Although they can still practise, they will be frowned on by the legal fraternity and will not be able to enjoy the benefits the society offers, a legal source said.

After the Bar Council inquiry last year, the three lawyers were ordered by the Bar Council to pay back the excess amounts charged.

Mr Burger has paid back R81 180, while Mr Kemp and Mr Goosen have each relinquished R84 720 to the State Attorney.

In a statement yesterday, the Society of Advocates said the three had charged and received fees which could only be described as “excessive and shocking.”

All three had charged fees at a tariff per hour, hours which they did not work. Mr Burger and Mr Goosen had failed to keep proper notes and records of the time spent.

Mr Burger and Mr Kemp had known that their statements of account were incorrect in various respects.

Mr Goosen had not ensured his accounts were correct before sending them out.

Mr Burger was found to be in contempt of the Bar Council for failing to attend a day of the inquiry without consent.

Society expels advocates

From Page 1

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SA HAWKS GOT SHORT SHIRT FROM US!
**Vlok says parole works**

CAPE TOWN — A large percentage of the prisoners released on parole in 1996 and 1991 had been readmitted to society, Correctional Services Minister Adnaan Vlok said yesterday.

In an interpellation in the House of Delegates, he said 18.75% of the 53 748 prisoners released on parole in 1996 had not adhered to their parole conditions, been arrested in connection with another crime, or were wanted in connection with other crimes.

In 1991, this figure was 11.84% of the 47 369 prisoners released.

The authorities could not resort to policies of no remission of sentence because of criticism that a few misbehaved. — Sapa.

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**Weapons ban to be selective**

CAPE TOWN — Government would soon ban the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Schoepers said in a mini-debate in Parliament yesterday.

The ban would be discussed in detail with the ANC and Inkatha, and as soon as a proclamation had been published police would arrest any person carrying these weapons at political gatherings, he said.

The ban would apply only to political gatherings as opposed to all public places because of the difficulties police would have in determining the intent with which the weapons were being carried.

Peter Soi (DP: Johannesburg North) wanted to know how police were going to interpret whether a funeral was a political gathering or a religious function.

Schoepers was responding to Tony Leon (DP: Houghton), who called on Law and Order Minister Bernus Kriel to "stop dithering" and ban the carrying in public of cultural and traditional weapons.

Leon said police had to apply the Dangerous Weapons Act of 1968 very strictly, especially where it placed the onus on the person carrying the dangerous weapon to prove that he had no intention of using it for violent purposes.

It was necessary to interpret the law narrowly, especially in view of the Goldstone Commission's report on violence at Moon River.

Leon quoted the report as saying carrying weapons for aggressive purposes could not be tolerated "if normal and peaceful conditions are to prevail".

Leon said, "As recently as Saturday night, the nation was treated on TV to the ugly and unacceptable face of politics in SA when hundreds of IFP supporters were seen at Umlazi flouting, unhindered and untouched, all manner of dangerous weapons. The footage was shot at a funeral."

Unless the SAP stringently enforced the Dangerous Weapons Act, allegations of a "third force" and that the state was playing a part in the violence would persist.
‘Ransom’ by CCB man

Political Staff

A former agent of the Defence Force’s notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) is holding the SADF to ransom because the whole of the CCB’s R3 million pension fund has for some reason been paid over to him.

The member is demanding certain indemnities before paying over the pension fund to the SADF.

And the SA Navy has still not managed to recover a fishing trawler worth R25 million from another CCB agent.

These bizarre stories in the continuing saga of the CCB were revealed in Auditor-General Peter Wronsley’s report on state finances during the 1990/1991 financial year, tabled in parliament yesterday.

Mr Wronsley’s report details the difficulties that the government is still experiencing in trying to bury the ghost of the CCB, which was officially disbanded in July last year.

And it also discloses theft and irregular use of State money in other projects of the multi-billion rand Special Defence Account from which the CCB was funded.

It reveals that after 23 of the CCB’s original agents refused to accept the first retrenchment package offered to them — worth a total of R3.1 million — a better one was devised by the State Attorney and an independent actuary.

Twenty of the 23 remaining agents accepted this package which was then also offered to the agents who had accepted the first package.

Mr Wronsley said the total value of the CCB pension fund — about R3 million — had been paid over by an insurance company to one of the three CCB agents who had refused the second retrenchment package.

Swanieville squatter solution in sight

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal Provincial Administration has stepped in to avert clashes between the AWB and squatters at Swanieville near Krugersdorp, and is to expropriate two portions of the farm which is home to about 1 500 squatter families.

After a long dispute between the farmer, Mr S G Swanepeel, and the squatter community, he (Mr Swanepeel) this week called on the AWB to destroy the squatter shacks of the “26,000 to 28,000” people who he said had barred him from his own land.

Mr Swanepeel initially advertised for tenants to rent low-cost housing from him.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

24th

FRIDAY 18 FEBRUARY 1999

Minutes of

[Minutes of a parliamentary session]

[Meeting details]

[Agenda items]

The Speaker:

The Question:

The Minister of Defence:

The Minister of Health Services:

[Proceedings of the session]

[Debates or discussions]

[Adjournment of the session]
Don't register, urges ECC

The End Conscription Campaign yesterday said any young white men who had objections to doing military service in the SA Defence Force should refuse to complete their registration forms.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said that legally it was not an offence to refuse or fail to register with the SADF for military service.

"This was decided in a court case last year, when an individual was charged with failing to register for military service. The court found that the charge sheet did not disclose an offence."

Mr de Villiers said he noted that an appeal by the State against the decision would be heard in March. — Sapa
Armscor still has arms deals with Arab states

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Armscor still has running contracts for arms supply to Abu Dhabi and Qatar in Arabia in the Middle East — in spite of the collapse of a R1.7 billion arms contract it had with Saudi Arabia, a top military correspondent confirmed yesterday.

Although it was reported that the US government pressured South African government officials into dropping the massive Saudi Arabia deal, this has been strongly denied by the United States Information Service in Pretoria.

One reliable military source said it was possible the Saudi deal had soured due to lack of marketing expertise on Armscor's part.

According to Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman, Abu Dhabi ordered 70 G6 howitzers from Armscor at about R10 million for each unit, while Qatar ordered about 12 G5's at about R1.7 million for each unit.

Qatar had however denied the deal, he said.

Heitman said Armscor probably also had back-up deals involving the provision of spare parts for the guns.
Commandos may aid police

AN investigation had begun to see how Commandos could aid police, especially in rural areas, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hermus Kruei, said in reply to a question from Mr Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow). — Sapa (25L) RKG 21/2 92
Bush's nod on exports to SA 'a positive step'

US President George Bush's announcement earlier this week freeing the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) to underwrite US exports to SA was regarded by the local business community as a positive step towards re-establishing trade relations between the two countries.

SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) economist Bill Lacey said Bush's announcement served as a signal to American businesses that SA was once again an acceptable market in the international trading arena.

However, Lacey did not expect the Eximbank's participation in US export trade to SA would result in a flow of imports. "With the present position of the SA economy, local business is unlikely to start building up inventories," he said.

The Evans Amendment, introduced to US legislation in 1978, barred the Eximbank from participating in export deals to SA, government or its parastatals until the US President certified to Congress that "significant progress towards the elimination of apartheid has been made." LINDEN BIRNS

Investment returns of trust 17.8%

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) had achieved an average return on its investments of 17.8% since August 1990. IDT communications director Jolyon Nuttall was commenting on a note in Auditor-General Peter Wronseley's report for 1990/91 — tabled in Parliament this week — which said IDT trustees had not formally monitored the criteria used to select the initial seven portfolio managers.

Nuttall said the overall return achieved had been very good.

Portfolio managers selected were FNB, Rand Merchant Bank, Seabank, Standard Merchant Bank, Volkskas Merchant Bank and Syfrets Managed Assets.

The Auditor-General's report also noted that no certificates had been obtained from the institutions to the effect that no commission on the investments had been paid to intermediaries. Each portfolio manager had, however, submitted a certificate in this regard.

Nuttall said there were practical difficulties attached to getting certificates, but stressed that no commissions had been paid.
24 complaints against troops

MINISTER of Defence
Mr Roelf Meyer yesterday confirmed in Parliament that 24 complaints against the actions of troops in black townships were lodged last year.

To date, in only two cases have troops been found guilty.

In a further nine cases the complaints were still being investigated or trial dates had been set for later this year, he said.

Mr Meyer was replying to a question from General Bob Rogers (DP).
Heat closes army base

Staff Reporter

TROOPIES at Wingfield military base were allowed to halt all physical activity and go for a swim as temperatures at the base soared to a sweltering 35.2 deg C yesterday.

Commander C de Vries, of the Wingfield base, said the temperature at 1pm was way above normal.

"Usually at these temperatures, if there was a breeze we would continue working, but there was nothing — it was dead calm," he said.

The D F Malan weather office reported a maximum temperature of 31°C while that in central Cape Town was 33°C.

In many places in the Western Cape it was even hotter.

In Springsbok the mercury rose to more than 40°C and in Paarl, Worcester and Robertson to an unbearable 35°C. The temperature in Beaufort West was 38°C and that in Riversondend 35°C at midday.

Cooler conditions are expected over the Peninsula and southern coastal areas this weekend.
Armscor companies going commercial

Weekend Argus Correspondent

ARMSCOR's manufacturing subsidiaries are to be commercialised, rather than privatised.

They will be incorporated on April 1 into a private company, Denel, which will be owned by the Ministry of Public Enterprises.

The new company will have to make profits to fund its growth.

However, spokesmen for the company were still in the dark this week on the exact structure or management of the new company.

"Basically, all we know now is what the Cabinet's intentions are. We are still awaiting details on how they are to be achieved," Denel's Paul Holtzhausen said.

Announcements concerning the exact structure and management of the company would be made by Minister Dawie de Villiers.

Armscor spokesman Johan Adler said his company would now act purely as a procurement and testing organisation for the military.
CAPE TOWN — Twenty-five national servicemen and 17 members of the Permanent Force committed suicide during 1990 and 1991, Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer said yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers (DP Walmer), he said 282 national servicemen and 83 Permanent Force members had attempted suicide during the same period. — Sapa
 Soldiers 'beat up civilians'

BY NOMVU LA KHALO

WHEN a SADF-soldier went for a sundowner at a local shebeen at Evaton Hostel this week his army R4 rifle was stolen.

The next day he went back, with other soldiers to find it and went straight to the Letsatsi household, where Abel Letsatsi, 72, and his son, Joseph, 21, were allegedly assaulted by the soldiers.

Joseph recounted their ordeal to City Press this week. He said: "About 15 black soldiers and three whites brought Paul Mkhwanazi to my home, saying Mkhwanazi took the rifle and sold it to my father.

"My father denied having bought any rifle from anyone," he said.

"They then assaulted him and when I tried to intervene they punched me on my left eye. "They took us in a car to their base, where they assaulted us again and stabbed me under my foot and broke my father's jaw."

Afterwards, the soldiers left the two at the camp and went back to the Letsatsi house where they found their aunt, Mmogo.

They questioned her about the rifle and she told them she was a visitor from Lesotho.

"Then they searched the house, breaking the furniture and Mmogo's right arm."

After Abel and Joseph were released they found that R1200 and a portable radio were missing.

A spokesman for the SADF's Witwatersrand Command said: "Stolen equipment was laid against any of its members." The command would render all possible assistance to any investigation."
Haven for army men

ANY unemployed South African soldier — preferably with a background in Special Forces or Military Intelligence — who heads for Ciskei will probably find a job.

All the top posts in the Ciskei military appear to be filled by officers who are either directly seconded from the SADF to the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) or who are former SADF personnel now fully employed by Ciskei. Between them, they control the defence budget, employment of personnel, weapons bought and operations carried out.

Last July, South African officials named six officers as being seconded to Ciskei. Most of them now appear to have resigned to become directly employed by Ciskei, apparently in an attempt to sever direct links with the SADF.

The inheritance of covert military unit International Researchers-Ciskei Intelligence Services (IR-CIS) can also be seen.

CDF chief Brig Marius Oelschig had been seconded from the SADF to the CDF. He appears to have become one of Gqozo’s chief advisers.

Second-in-command of the CDF is Col Dirk van der Bank.

Although van der Bank was initially a seconded officer, he is now contracted directly to the CDF. He spent a period as acting commander of the CDF after an alleged “coup attempt”.

Military Intelligence is run by Ockert Swanepoel and his deputy Hendrik Chris Nel.

Chief of Staff, Finance, is Col Raymond Williams, formerly of the EP Command and a former Special Forces member. — Ecna
Fewer suicides by SA national servicemen

THE number of national servicemen who commit suicide or attempt suicide dropped last year — a trend which may be linked to the reduction of the period of service from two years to one year.

Minister of Defence Mr. Roelf Meyer said in Parliament last week that 103 national servicemen attempted suicide and 20 committed suicide in 1990, compared to 129 national servicemen attempted and five committed suicide.
The SADF, after interpreting a resolution of the United Nations, invaded South West Africa (Namibia) at 00h00 on 21 March 1980. The invasion was to prevent the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) from rearming in South Africa. The South African Defense Force (SADF) invaded the territory of South West Africa (Namibia) on 21 March 1980.

SADE supported Renamo last year.
Army-led coup in SA ‘highly improbable’

Respected British publications have been seriously pondering the possibility of a coup d'état in South Africa, interpreting F W de Klerk’s referendum call as a bid to stave off that possibility through achieving clarity on white political sentiment. What are the chances of a military takeover by army generals? HELEN GRANGE reports.

There is no doubt that there are conservative-thinking generals in the SA Defence Force who would not balk at the prospect of a coup and a return to the days when the army was first priority in the Budget.

But, while they might not resist the call for a coup, nor would they — at this stage — initiate it, either out of disillusionment or out of political conviction.

This is a widespread view among defence observers and political analysts, who, while noting the army’s potential to significantly disrupt the current course of history, perceive no real threat of that happening.

However, Africa Confidential, a publication known to be well sourced, stated last week that President de Klerk’s position is threatened by a cabal of high-powered generals in the SADF, whose resistance to reforms is growing.

The position is made worse, says the newsletter, by internal moves to isolate newly appointed Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

Correspondent John Carlin, in an assessment of South Africa in London’s Independent on Sunday, says further, saying talk of a coup is widespread among police and army officers as well as civil servants in Pretoria.

Carlin says the rumours are being taken seriously by Mr de Klerk and his Cabinet because the security forces, in particular the army, do have the capacity to seize power.

The military correspondent in southern Africa for Jane’s Defence Weekly, Helmut Romer Heitman, disagrees.

“Apart from the fact that the generals in the SADF are not politically inclined in terms of constitutional thinking, the army is not in a good position to launch a coup in terms of the forces at their disposal.

“If the SADF were a full-time professional army or if it had a large number of young politicallly impressive conscripts, it could bring about a successful take-over. But the average soldier is a civilian in his 20s and has been on duty street. He will not be easily bamboozled into such a move.”

Heitman maintains the top generals, although they may be disappointed with the appointment of Mr Meyer over his hard-line predecessor General Magnus Malan, would be more concerned with pending retirement packages.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria concurs, saying the generals share the concern of public servants about financial security in a rapidly changing political environment.

A more volatile group would be middle-ranking officers, says Heitman “But they are mostly young enough to resign if they perceive the situation to be untenable.”

The issue of job security within the military is, however, seen by Professor Hough as a potential breaking point if sufficiently threatening.

“The potential of dissatisfaction turning into militancy would increase if there were a direct threat to job security through further dramatic cuts to the military budget or through racial integration in the army.”

Having discussed the circumstances under which the SADF could present a threat to the current political transition, it remains clear in the minds of the experts that present conditions are not conducive for this.

Democratic Party defence spokesman General Bob Rogers dismisses the threat of a coup completely. “There are lots of people in the army and police who don’t agree with developments, but I don’t think for one moment there is a possibility of a coup.”

Conservative Party defence spokesman Dr Willie Smyman refrained from commenting on the issue, saying he did not have enough first-hand information to do so.

The impact of the outcome of the pending white referendum on the army is not easy to determine, according to Professor Hough.

If the CP won, and given that violence would then spiral out of control, the defence force would be used to clamp down on it.

Yet, the probability of again being used extensively to sort out internal problems would also be a bugbear for the SADF.

“The CP would still be dealing with a dissatisfied military,” he says.

SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg lashed out yesterday at allegations of attempts by the army’s rank and file to isolate their new Minister — although it is known there is dissatisfaction among many officers with his performance.

“I want to place it clearly on record that there is good co-operation and confidence between the Minister, myself and my general staff.”
No doubts about officers' loyalty

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT De Klerk has confidently rejected doubts about the loyalty of the SADF officer corps and fears of a possible coup.

His comments follow speculation in the London-based journal, Africa Confidential, that elements of the officer corps who have become disaffected could be plotting against the government.

But Mr. De Klerk told an international press conference yesterday that it was "very speculative" to speak of divisions in the ranks of the military.

He added, "I have no reason to think there is a threat of an imminent coup or anything like that."

It is propaganda made by vociferous minorities who have as their goal the destabilisation of South Africa and undermining confidence in the process.

Mr. De Klerk said "In terms of our legislation (members of the military) may not be active in politics."

"Obviously, there will be some people in the defence force and police who support party A and others who support party B. But I have no reason whatsoever to believe there is any risk from the military - apart from their exercising their normal political rights as citizens - to make inroads into the professionalism and duty to serve the government of the day and to maintain law and order in an unbiased way, without taking sides."
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Federal Budget Committee

The Federal Budget Committee is a standing committee of the United States House of Representatives. It is responsible for oversight and oversight of the budget and fiscal policies of the federal government.

The Federal Budget Committee is made up of representatives from each of the states, with each state represented by a number of representatives proportional to its population.

The Federal Budget Committee meets throughout the year to consider and debate the budget and fiscal policies of the federal government. It holds hearings and meets with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other federal officials to discuss budget-related matters.

The Federal Budget Committee's primary responsibilities include:

- Overseeing the budget process
- Approving the federal budget
- Recommending changes to the federal budget
- Monitoring the implementation of the federal budget

The Federal Budget Committee's recommendations are then sent to the House of Representatives for consideration and adoption.

The Federal Budget Committee meets in the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington, D.C.
RAW TEXT
Meyer spells out army joint control

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

JOINT control of the South African armed forces could only become a reality within the legal confines of the constitution, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Any Government department, for that matter, was subject to the same conditions, Meyer said.

He said the South African Defence Force remained the greatest safeguard against instability during the transition period and disturbing the equilibrium could be disastrous.

Any form of joint control of the armed forces had to be constitutional. This suggests that joint control could occur as soon as an interim constitution had been approved by Parliament.

Meyer briefed journalists in Cape Town yesterday on the Government's position on progress made at CODESA.

He responded, too, to the ANC's proposals for an interim government tabled at CODESA recently.

He accepted that the proposals were only "a scenario and not a firm blueprint": In terms of the Government's thinking, the ANC's proposals were "encouraging" in that there was a great deal of confuence in certain areas. "On the other hand there are still elements of unconstitutional structures in their proposals. This is unacceptable to us. More particularly no form of unconstitutional joint control over the security forces will be accepted by us," Meyer said.

The Government was still opposed to foreign intervention during the transition period.

Meyer also stressed that the transitional period would have to be constitutional and that a more conducive climate would be created if the violence in the country was stopped.

He said progress at CODESA would not be im-
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 719  28 Februarie 1992

WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968
VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS

Kragtens die bevoegdhede my verleent by artikel 2 (2) en artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No. 71 van 1968), vaardig ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verbod uit in die Bylae hiervan uteingesit

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde

BLYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1 (1) In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk—
   “gevaarlike wapen” beteken—
   (a) enige voorwerp wat ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om ‘n liggaamlikte letsel toe te dien, of
   (b) enige voorwerp wat nie ontwerp of vervaardig is met die oogmerk om ‘n liggaamlikte letsel toe te dien nie, maar wat ‘n liggaamlike letsel sal toedien indien dit gebruik sou word om ‘n aanranding te pleg, tensy ‘n persoon in besit van sodanige voorwerp kan bewys dat met betrekking tot die omringende omstandighede hy te gener tyd die bedoeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp vir enige onregmatige doel te gebruik nie of dat hy te gener tyd die bedoeling gehad het om sodanige voorwerp te gebruik om enige ander persoon of persone te intredeer nie,
   “openbare plek” beteken enige plek waartoe ‘n lid van die publiek ‘n reg van toegang het, of waartoe so ‘n lid gewoonlik toegelaat word,

182 — A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 719  28 February 1992

DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT, 1968
PROHIBITION ON THE POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) and section 2 (3) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968), I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, acting on behalf of and on assignment by the Minister of Law and Order, hereby issue the prohibition contained in the Schedule hereto

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Deputy Minister of Law and Order.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1 (1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   “dangerous weapon” means—
   (a) any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, or
   (b) any object which has not been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault, unless a person in possession of such an object is able to prove that with respect to the surrounding circumstances he at no time had any intention of using such object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using such object to intimidate any other person or persons,
   “public place” means any place to which a member of the public has a right to entry, or to which such member is usually admitted,
Weapons and firearms to be banned at rallies

CAPE TOWN — A prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms at political gatherings is expected to be published in the Government Gazette today.

This follows months of discussions between the Government, the ANC and the IFP, and stems from agreements made in the National Peace Accord.

A political gathering will not include any traditional cultural gathering or any ceremonial gathering.

The prohibition of dangerous weapons and firearms and replicas will apply to any person attending or participating in any political gathering, in or on any public place.

This does not apply to any person in the service of the State who is on duty at the political gathering.

It also does not apply to a security guard or a bona fide bodyguard rendering a security service at the political gathering.

By agreement, a dangerous weapon is one made to inflict bodily injury, or any object which could inflict bodily injury in an assault.

However, if the 'person in possession of a dangerous weapon was able to prove they did not intend to use the object unlawfully, they would not be guilty of an offence.

Intimidate

They would also not be guilty of an offence if they did not intend to use the object to intimidate people.

A political gathering has been defined as any gathering, concourse or procession which has been organised, convened or held with the intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organisation.

Win a week's stay in a country retreat
Former top Buthelezi aide to testify today

PRETORIA — Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant M Z Khumalo will testify for the first time before a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation today.

The evidence of Khumalo, who resigned from the Inkatha Freedom Party following the exposure in July last year of SA Police funding of Inkatha rallies and other irregularities, may prove central to the committee's findings.

Khumalo's name has been raised by at least two witnesses to the committee which is investigating alleged SADF funding of front companies fostering violence.

He has been linked in evidence before the commission to a group of 200 IFP members allegedly trained by the SADF in a military camp in the Caprivi Strip, as well as to Inkatha hit squads.

Meanwhile, former Inkatha Youth Brigade assistant organisar Mbongeni Khumalo said during cross-examination yesterday that except for Buthelezi, M Z Khumalo remained the most powerful political figure in KwaZulu.

"The resignation of Khumalo in July was not a resignation in total," he said.

"He retains a working relationship with and an influence over Inkatha." He said he suspected that Khumalo still received a salary from Inkatha.

On the issue of the 200 Caprivi trainees who allegedly also spent time at three other camps, Mkuze, Amatigule and Nhlazantshe, Khumalo admitted to the counsel for the IFP and the KwaZulu government, Louis Visscher, that he had no "personal experience" of the training of hit squads at these camps.

He said he had been present at a meeting with M Z Khumalo where he had told group leaders of the trainees that they would be going to Mkuze for some form of military training.

He maintained that the Nhlazantshe camp near Vryheid was "started and sponsored" by the SADF.

Proceedings will continue today.

Sapa
SADF funded KwaZulu cadets

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force gave the KwaZulu government millions of rands for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths, a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation heard yesterday.

Mr M Z Khumalo, former personal assistant to Inkhatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, claimed Chief Buthelezi had no knowledge that the SADF was funding the project.

Mr Khumalo agreed that the amount for the training, salaries and bridging amounted to millions of rands.

He claimed he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF. Chief Buthelezi was never informed of this. Mr Khumalo dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He said he appealed to them to find a sponsor and they had come up with Richard's Appointments Ltd.

Payments for the salaries and bridging finance had been made by Richard's Appointments into a "confidential" Inkhatha account at First National Bank in Durban. Mr Khumalo and Chief Buthelezi were the only signatories to the account.

Mr Justice Goldstone questioned Mr Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor.

"Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said.

"I did not see it as my business to enquire further," responded Mr Khumalo.

The inquiry continues on Monday —

Sapa 25/12/92
SADF spent millions on training youths for IFP.
Cracked mirror convinces farmers of 'ANC terror war'

WHEN two burly farmers unveiled a cracked mirror in Bloemfontein this week, any doubts that the Platteland was at war were swept away.

The mirror, from a house burgled in Verkeerdevlei last week, was daubed with the letters "ANC".

Farmers at the Free State Agricultural Union's special congress on security are convinced the ANC is waging a terror campaign to drive them from their farms.

This week they streamed into Bloemfontein by the hundreds to vent their anger and frustration at what they see as spin-offs of the new South Africa — squatters, crime and murder.

They believe lawlessness has been boosted by the return of political exiles and the early release of convicted criminals.

A top-level police delegation assured them there were no political motives or ANC involvement in the attacks, but the surprise unveiling of the mirror — cracked en route from Verkeerdevlei to Bloemfontein — was all that was needed to strengthen the farmers' view.

The message from congress delegates was: "A war is on — and we won't take it lying down."

They gave the authorities six weeks to implement a list of demands, which included:

- Financial support for protection measures such as a radio network, security fences around homesteads, farm guards and patrols.
- The use of national servicemen for protection in rural areas;
- An increase in the number of policemen in rural areas.

In the conference centre on the campus of the University of the Orange Free State, security companies snatched the opportunity to display their wares — electric fences, alarms and intricate lighting systems.

The start of the congress, union president Dr Piet Gouws appealed to delegates to "play the ball, not the man."

But, for many, the three government representatives on stage proved a far more appealing target than the issues under discussion.

They were Minister of Agriculture Dr Krais van Niekerk, deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers and deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach.

Dr Van Niekerk was coolly received, but there was no heckling when he got down to the nitty-gritty of the government's drought-relief scheme.

As one delegate remarked: "We don’t like him or his government, but it doesn’t help if they bite the hand that’s going to feed you."

Law and Order Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers was jeered loudly when he suggested the government's reform moves had led to the lifting of sanctions.

Momently losing his cool, he hit back by saying the people should then vote in the referendum.

A representative from the Parys Farmers’ Association, Mr Nick Kemp, described the terror campaign as the "final wave against farmers and Christianity."

A speaker from Vrede said the outcome of the battle would decide whether there would still be farmers in the Free State by the end of the decade.

Reflecting the mood of the congress, Dr Gouws said the issue was not about solving the murders and attacks on farms, but about the survival of farmers, their families and labourers.

"This is a political-military problem which cannot easily be blamed on only economic factors," he added.
Goldstone told of Caprivi 200

The SADF sponsored the KwaZulu government millions of rands for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths trained at a camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, a committee of the Goldstone Committee of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation heard on Friday.

Former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Maigomuthu Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, told the committee investigating allegations of SADF funding of front companies fostering violence that the SADF had paid for the six months' training of the group and had continued to pay the salaries of the trainees for three years.

He claimed that Buthelezi had no knowledge that it was the SADF which was funding the project.

The intention had been that the group would be specially trained for incorporation into the KwaZulu Police where they would be used for the protection of VIPs in the KwaZulu government and the IFP. Due to lack of funds the majority of the group was not incorporated until July 1989, three years after their training.

During this time some of the group were sent to various IFP regional offices or the Chief Minister's office where they acted as officers of the organisation as well as performing guard duties.

Others underwent training at Koeberg as Special Constables and were hired by the SA Police for a number of months before returning to Umlazi. In 1988, 96 trainees went to Mzimba for further training.

During this time the SADF had "reluctantly" agreed to pay their salaries after Khumalo had pleaded with them to do so. It was at this time that it was revealed to him by a Van Blerk that the funds were coming from the SADF.

The SADF also provided "bridging finance" for a further nine months - from July 1989 to March 1990.

Khumalo claimed that he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF. Chief Buthelezi was never informed of this. He had dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He said he appealed to them to find a sponsor and they had come up with a company by the name of Richard's Appointments Ltd.

Payments for the salaries and bridging finance had been made by Richard's Appointments into a "confidential" Inkatha account at First National Bank in Durban. Khumalo and Buthelezi were the only signatories to the account.

David Slogg, counsel for the "Weekly Mail, ANC and SACP put it to Khumalo that he had known all along it was the SADF sponsoring the project.

He also questioned Buthelezi's alleged ignorance of who the real sponsor was.

Judge Goldstone also questioned Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor. "Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said.

Khumalo said in his opening statement to the commission that he knew of no hit squad in KwaZulu or Inkatha and denied all allegations in this regard.

"Proceedings continue tomorrow." - Sapa
Courses for Inkatha guards ‘funded’ by SADF associate

PRETORIA. — Creed Consultants, which ran political education courses for a group of elite Inkatha bodyguards, were paid by Inkatha with funds given by Richard’s Appointments who were linked to the SADF, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry has heard.

Mr M Z Khumalo, IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s former personal assistant, said this in testimony yesterday to a committee of the inquiry into public violence and intimidation.

The committee, sitting in Pretoria to hear allegations of Defence Force funding of Inkatha hit squads, also heard that the money to pay Creed did not come out of Inkatha coffers.

Mr Khumalo denied allegations that Mr Gay Boardman of Creed had called to warn members of the elite unit to go into hiding or that police were looking for them.

At a previous hearing a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser, Mr Mbuyiseni Khumalo, said these incidents had occurred.

Mr Mbuyiseni Khumalo earlier also claimed he had gone to Mpumalanga to take another vehicle to members of the unit as their combi driven there from Ulundi had been shot at.

Mr M Z Khumalo yesterday said he knew of the incident but denied Mr Khumalo was sent with a replacement vehicle but said a driver identified only as Buthelezi had gone — Sapa.
‘SADF funded Inkatha camp’

PRETORIA. — The SADF spent between R200,000 and R300,000 renovating a camp at Mkuzi in KwaZulu to accommodate an Inkatha unit, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

The SADF used the front company, Richard's Appointments, to effect the renovations to house the unit which had been trained in the Caprivi Strip, testified Mr M Z Khumalo, IFP president.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant, in testimony to one of the committees set up under the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation, said Inkatha had paid Creed Consultants — who ran political education courses for a group of elite Inkatha bodyguards — with money given by Richard's Appointments who were linked to the SADF, he said.

The committee, sitting here to hear allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, was further told by Mr Khumalo that the money paid to Creed did not come out of Inkatha coffers.

The hearing was adjourned after Mr David Soggot, SC — for the ANC, the Weekly Mail, Cosatu and the SACP — said he had just received documents concerning Mr Khumalo.

The committee sitting resumes this morning — Sapa.
‘SADF cash went on camp in KwaZulu’

The SA Defence Force, through a front company, Richard's Appointments, spent between R200 000 and R300 000 on renovations to a camp at Makuze in KwaZulu to accommodate a unit trained in the Caprivi Strip, the former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, said yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation on allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, Mr Khumalo said the renovations had been carried out to accommodate a group of people who had been given training to become bodyguards.

It was thought that the men could stay at the Makuze camp and, while there, undergo a course in political education. They would then go into the community and teach others.

There was no budget for the renovations and the money was spent progressively, he said.

Richard's Appointments also footed the bill for four vehicles after some of the group from Caprivi had gone to Pretoria for a further course.

He said this group, about 30 of them, arrived back at Ulundi at about the same time as the main Caprivi group.

The vehicles arrived at about the same time, but Mr Khumalo could not say whether they were driven from Pretoria by the group who were trained there.

Mr Khumalo also said he met Dr Louis Pasques, head of an organisation called Adult Education Consultants (AEC), who wanted to discuss the formation of a multiparty democratic group. Dr Pasques was introduced to Mr Khumalo by guy Boardman, of Creed Consultants, another alleged SADF front.

Mr Khumalo said he had not heard Dr Pasques offer Inkatha R11 million. There was also no mention of any connections between AEC and Creed.

Mr Khumalo's cross-examination by David Sogget, SC, for the ANC, Weekly Mail, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party — was due to continue yesterday afternoon — Sapa
Council amalgamation plan looks set to falter

THE planned amalgamation of Bedford-
view, Germiston, Katlehong and Palm
Ridge into one greater Germiston city
council looks set to falter this week.
A special council meeting tonight, called
by Bedfordview's mayor John Lewis and
supported by three other councillors, will
reconsider the amalgamation.
Lewis said a majority of the Bedford-
view councillors, following pressure from
their wards and ratepayers, would seek to
end the proposed amalgamation plans un-
til relevant legislation was promulgated
by a new government.
The creation of the greater Germiston
city council, which has been negotiated
over the past 18 months by the Southeast
Rand Co-ordinating Committee, was due to
occur on April 1 this year.
Germiston and Katlehong have already
agreed to joining their councils which
would have resulted in the Transvaal's
second biggest city council after Johannes-
burg.
A poll aimed at registering support for
the merger, due to be held in Bedfordview
on March 18, would probably not take
place, Lewis said.
Lewis explained that while the council
agreed that amalgamation was desirable,
it would prefer to delay it until Cosas had
discussed the issue and a new local govern-
ment dispensation had been formulated.

Bedfordview councillor Jennifer War-
wick held a meeting last week to put amal-
gamation plans to residents.
The response, said Lewis, was "over our
dead bodies".
Lewis and councillor Janet Semple, a
signatory to the special council meeting
request, are to face residents tomorrow on
the issue.
"We believe we would just like to slow it
down and sort it out," said Lewis.
"It is a momentous decision and we do not
believe there is consensus in Bedford-
view to go ahead with the amalgamation."
Lewis said councillors were concerned
about the financial implications of the
merger.
He said the terms of the amalgamation
agreement would have exempted Bedford-
view from responsibility for debts in-
curred by Katlehong and Palm Ridge prior
to April 1.
However, after this date that would no
longer be the case.
"The Bedfordview council is committed
and in favour of uniting with black local
authorities but, at the same time, it must
retain its autonomy until new legislation
has been promulgated by a new govern-
ment," Lewis said.

Inkatha education linked to SADF

PRETORIA — Creed Con-
sultants, who ran political
education courses for a
group of elite Inkatha body-
guards, were paid more than
Richard's Appointments who
were linked to the SADF, the
Goldstone Commission of
Inquiry heard yesterday.
FPF president Mangosuthu
Buthelezi's former
personal assistant Munikhele
Khumalo said this in testimony
to a Committee of the
Inquiry into Public Vi-
cence and Intimidation.
The committee, sitting in
Pretoria to hear allegations
of SADF funding of Inkatha
hit squads, was told that
Creed was not paid out of
Inkatha coffers.
Khumalo denied allega-
tions that Guy Boardman of
Creed had called to warn
members of the elite unit to
not go into hiding or that police
were looking for them.
At a previous hearing a
former Inkatha Youth
Brigade organiser alleged
these incidents had
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Khumalo told the com-
mittee the SADF, through
Richard's Appointments,
spent between R200,000 and
R300,000 on renovations to
a camp at Makuze in Kwa-
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party in the seat of the
Caprivi Strip.
It was thought the men
could undergo a course in
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the Makuze camp, from
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others.
Richard's Appointments
also footed the bill for four
vehicles when some of the
group from Caprivi had
gone to Pretoria for a fur-
ther course.
Khumalo also admitted
attending meetings with
Louw Pasques, head of
Adult Education Consult-
ants, who wanted to discuss
the formation of a multi-
party democratic group.
Pasques was introduced to
Khumalo by Boardman.
Khumalo said he had not
heard Pasques offer In-
katha R10m.

There was also no men-
tion of any connections
between Afric and Creed.
The hearing was ad-
journed after David Soggot
SC — for the ANC, Weekly
Mail, Cosatu and SA Com-
munist Party — said he had
just received documents
concerning Khumalo.
The committee sitting resumes today. — Sap.
Pledge on security forces

CAPE TOWN - Defence Minister Roelf Meyer started out on the referendum campaign trail yesterday by reassuring whites that government would not surrender control of the security forces during transitional negotiations at Codesa.

Ostensibly responding to the ANC's proposals tabled at Codesa on Monday, he left a Cabinet meeting to join government's Codesa spokesman Deputy Constitutional Minister Tertius Delport, and warned the ANC there would be "no unconstitutional joint control over the security forces".

The ANC's proposals, however, acknowledge the tricameral Parliament would first have to implement constitutional changes before such joint control.

Meyer also warned that until there was a substantial lessening in violence and crime, negotiations could not make pro-

gress. "In fact, we will have to stabilise the situation permanently before we can move forward" to transitional arrangements.

He insisted all South Africans could expect government to sort out the security situation until the relevant Codesa working group gave the go-ahead on the violence issue, progress in implementing transitional measures would be held up.

Reinforcing President F W de Klerk's warning to the ANC on Monday about satisfying his 1989 promise to the white electorate, Meyer said: "We accept nothing that is not compatible with our own eventual constitutional goals and principles."

Despite government signing the Codesa declaration of intent to do everything in its

Pledge power to implement Codesa decisions, he said it was unacceptable to the NP that Cabinet take its orders from Codesa.

Meyer also rejected any foreign involvement in transitional structures.

Meanwhile, the ANC tripartite alliance yesterday issued a statement condemning the referendum because of its ethnic and racial bias, but in a veiled reference urged its supporters to back a "yes" vote.

"We call on all those who consider negotiations the best vehicle to usher in a peaceful future for all of us, to do everything in their power to defend the process so that we can transform our country into (one) in which all South Africans will be able to live with dignity," it said.

De Klerk was condemned for gambling with SA's future and the referendum question was criticised. It gave the impression "that he is responsible for the negotiation process now unfolding. The NP was dragged into the negotiations. The struggles waged by our people, led and guided by the tripartite alliance, were responsible for the unfolding processes."

Comment Page 14
‘No joint control of police, SADF’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government would not accept any form of “unconstitutional” joint control of the police and the defence force during the transitional period leading to democracy, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

Reacting to the ANC’s transitional proposals released this week at Co-desa, Mr Meyer said there had been “encouraging movement towards our own approach” in the scenario presented by the ANC.

However, the government found certain elements of unconstitutional structures in the ANC proposals unacceptable.

“More particularly, no form of unconstitutional joint control of the security forces will be accepted by us,” he said.

In a response to the ANC proposals which appeared keyed to allaying white fears ahead of the March 17 referendum, Mr Meyer said the climate of violence in the country would have to improve before the government could start implementing transitional arrangements.

He said the security forces would have to maintain peace during the implementation of agreements by Co-desa.

Suggestions by the ANC that cabinet ministers should be answerable to Co-desa were unacceptable to the National Party.

“We will not allow anything that is not strictly in terms of the constitution,” he said.

“We accept nothing that is not compatible with our eventual constitutional goals and principles,” he said.

Mr Meyer said, however, he was confident that differences between the ANC and the government would be overcome.

“The differences between us are of such a nature that we can find each other. The chances are good that we can find a negotiated settlement on the subject of transitional arrangements.”

UK urges SA interim govt

OWN Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain’s Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Lynda Chalker, hopes to see an interim government in South Africa — and agreement on the main elements of a new constitution — within a year.

She outlined Britain’s main objectives for Southern Africa over the next year during an address to the Southern Africa Association here yesterday.

Mrs Chalker said Britain would strive to encourage the international community to underpin the constitutional reform process through a relaxation of trade and financial sanctions and renewed access to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Mrs Chalker said that although apartheid had been “very inefficient”, requiring heavy state involvement in the economy, the new South Africa still needed some state intervention.

She gave health and education as examples but warned strongly against nationalising the productive sectors, saying this would be a “great mistake”.

Mr Chalker said he was confident that differences between the ANC and the government would be overcome.

“The differences between us are of such a nature that we can find each other. The chances are good that we can find a negotiated settlement on the subject of transitional arrangements.”
ANC bid for joint control of security forces rejected

By Peter Fabriches
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has strongly rejected ANC proposals for joint control of the security forces during the transition to a permanent new government.

Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer said in a statement yesterday that "no form of unconstitutional joint control over the security forces will be accepted by us".

The statement was in response to the ANC's transitional proposals which were published in the organisation's journal Mayibuye.

They recommended that Codesa should appoint an interim government council which would oversee the present Cabinet and tri-cameral Parliament and in turn appoint multi-party committees representing all the Codesa delegations to supervise the security forces, the Budget, foreign relations and local government.

Mr Meyer said that by "unconstitutional" control he meant control by decree.

He was asked why he characterised the ANC proposals as unconstitutional when the ANC had suggested that the present tri-cameral Parlia-

ment should enact legislation to bring about the interim government council and its subordinate bodies.

Mr Meyer said the Government's objection was that the ANC proposals implied a legislative status for Codesa which it did not really have.

He said Codesa was looking at the possibilities of various phases in the transition. A first phase could involve adding people to the Cabinet and a second could involve changes to the composition of Parliament.

Unacceptable

Responding to the ANC proposals for the transition, the statement said they showed encouraging movement towards the Government's approach.

But there were still elements of unconstitutional structures in the ANC proposals. This was not acceptable, the statement said.

The Government was "not interested in foreign involvement in transitional governmental structures".

"Insofar as the ANC's scenario may include anything like that, it is not acceptable to us."

This referred to the ANC proposal that the "international community should be intimately involved" in the transition, especially in the supervision of elections for a constituent assembly.

The climate of violence would have to improve before the transition could be entered.

Asked if the Government was determined not to enter binding transitional arrangements until the ANC had finally renounced the armed struggle, Mr Meyer said this was being discussed with the ANC.

The statement said the Government was not prepared to accept anything that was not compatible with its eventual constitutional goals and principles.

However, they were confident that Codesa would reach agreement on interim arrangements.

Mr Meyer said he thought that none of the present transitional plans would be the one finally agreed to.

He said the Government and the National Party would have to scale down their participation in Codesa to concentrate on the referendum campaign.

Executive members would occasionally have to send substitutes to Codesa meetings, but he did not believe this would slow down progress.
The SA Defence Force has reversed its decision to cancel orders for the locally designed and developed combat support Rooivalk helicopter and has told Atlas Aircraft Corporation it now wants the aircraft for the army.

At this stage no formal contracts or orders have been signed, but a source involved with the project said yesterday the SADF's change of heart was a significant shot in the arm for the programme.

"Now that the SADF has said it does want the aircraft, and that the project is to go ahead, we are advertising for production partners," he added.

Partners would be able to help finance capital outlay for production.

In 1988 the SADF ordered the cancellation of the project, but this was not carried out. Shortly after the first prototype's maiden flight, the SA Air Force, which had commissioned the Rooivalk, cancelled its orders for the aircraft.

These factors, and defence budget cuts over the past two years, slowed development. At present a second generation cockpit design was undergoing tests, the source said. This second prototype's maiden flight was scheduled within a month.

Originally the aircraft was to be used by the SAAF in a close support role to army battlefield units. However, the SA Army has apparently decided it wants its own aerial support wing and that the Rooivalk will fill that role.

Both prototypes will be on display at Aviation Africa '92 trade fair at Jan Smuts Airport between April 1 and 4.

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday the corporation was unable to comment on the status of the Rooivalk project.
ECC launches court bid to outlaw call-up

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has filed an urgent application in the Hand Supreme Court to have military conscription declared illegal.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said there was confusion as to whether the call-up was valid. Conscripts did not know whether they would face prosecution if they did not report for call-ups, he said.

He told a news conference the organisation believed the repeal of the Population Registration Act had rendered the call-up of white males a discriminatory action no longer sanctioned by the law.

In effect, had not reported.

De Villiers claimed the indicated government was aware the call-up was invalid, but was nonetheless prepared to prosecute individuals in a "safe" forum.

Applications had been served on Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, Defence Force chief Gen Kat Liebenberg and the commanding officer of the Modderfontein Commando. The applications were submitted by the ECC and a conscript, Richard Rule.

"The court is being asked by the appli-

Call-up

Rule, who was denied exemption from his call-up by the Modderfontein Commando, has done his two years' military service and objected to "having to be a soldier for the rest of my life".

Meyer said last night the SADF would definitely oppose the action. He declined to comment further.
Court bid to end military call-up

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The End Conscription Campaign has filed an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court to have military conscription declared illegal.

ECC chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said there was confusion as to whether the call-up was valid. Conscripts did not know whether they would face prosecution if they did not report for call-ups, he said.

He told a news conference yesterday the organisation believed the repeal of the Population Registration Act had rendered the call-up of white males discriminatory action no longer sanctioned by the law.

He said the SADF had given conflicting and ambiguous statements about the status of conscription and had refused requests by the ECC to discuss the matter.

Conscripts who failed to report were being intimidated by military police and some were being called by their units for preliminary hearings on why they had not reported, he said.

Applications have been served on Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, Defence Force chief General Kat Luebenberg and the commanding officer of the Modderfontein Commando. The applications were submitted by the ECC and a conscript, Mr Richard Bule.

Instructing attorney Ms Mandy Taylor said the matter was unlikely to come to court before June.

Mr Meyer said last night the SADF would definitely oppose the action. He declined to comment further.
Navy honours

Magnus Malan

Minister of Military Affairs and Forestry, General Magnus Malan, has accepted a request to give his name to a naval strike craft.

The navy yesterday said the First Strike Craft Squadron, based at Sables Island off Durban, would host the naming ceremony. The ship would be named SAS Magnus Malan in recognition of the general’s 11 years as Minister of Defence -- Sapa
Eskom boss to head branch of Armscor

CAPE TOWN — Eskom chairman Dr John Maree has been appointed to head the Denel group formed as a result of the commercialisation of part of Armscor. Minister for Public Enterprises Dr Dawne de Villiers said yesterday

Denel is an abbreviation for Defronics and Electronics and will manufacture high-grade armaments technology. Dr de Villiers said chairmanship of Denel will be held by Dr Maree in addition to his current responsibilities at Eskom and Nedsor.

Johan Alberts, currently chief executive officer of the Armscor Group, will be managing director of the new group, which starts on April 1 — Sapa.
ANC talks to spy Gerhardt about SADF

THABO LESHILO, Political Staff

SOVIET spy Dieter Gerhardt has been consulted in prison by Mr. Nelson Mandela and other senior ANC leaders on ways to restructure the Defence Force in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The discussions between the former South African Navy commodore, serving a life sentence in Pretoria Central Prison for high treason, and the ANC were disclosed by Umkhonto we Sizwe chief-of-staff and South African Communist Party secretary-general Mr. Chris Hani.

He said Gerhardt, who has joined the ANC since his conviction in 1983, had invaluable information that could help the ANC — and CODESA — with the process of transforming the SADF.

He said Mr. Mandela and other senior ANC leaders had met Gerhardt in the Pretoria maximum security prison.

Mr. Hani demanded that Gerhardt be released in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

"Although Gerhardt spied for the Soviet Union, he did so because he saw apartheid as an oppressive system which was being supported by Western imperialism. He was trying to strike a 'blow for freedom,'" said Mr. Hani.

The government has rejected calls for his release, saying his actions were not political but motivated by financial gain.

Gerhardt, who was part of a sophisticated Soviet spy network, was convicted during a secret trial in Cape Town.
Minister to fight ECC interdict

The SA Defence Force is to oppose an application against national service to be brought by the End Conscription Campaign in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer said yesterday he had taken note of an interdict being sought against him and the SADF.

"The SADF will definitely oppose the interdict but since specific details have not yet been received, the defence force cannot comment further at this stage," he said.

The ECC announced on Wednesday that it had launched a court application against the Minister and the SADF to have the conscription system nullified.
Moving on

Strong objections by the military forced the resignation of defence minister Roelf Meyer's communications chief, Chris van der Westhuizen.

It is suspected that military intelligence (MI) restricted van der Westhuizen's access to highly classified information and ministerial briefings in an effort to render him ineffective.

Informed SADF sources tell the FM that van der Westhuizen did not appear to have the necessary military clearance needed by someone as close as he was to Defence Minister. It seems van der Westhuizen had an advisory role in drafting the SADF, Meyer may have been forced to accept his resignation. But he does have a “top secret” police clearance (essential for all ministerial officials) and has worked in the office of the state president.

Though a civilian, van der Westhuizen has an honours degree in strategic studies. He joined the Defence Ministry when Meyer succeeded Magnus Malan last year; he had worked with SA Communication Service (the former Bureau for Information) and is now back there.

In an interview with the FM this week, van der Westhuizen strongly denied that his departure from Meyer's office had anything to do with MI. But the FM's sources say that he made himself unpopular when he relentlessly cross-examined senior officers on MI's possible continuing involvement with the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB). This followed newspaper revelations of the CCB's alleged activities. The CCB featured prominently in evidence before the Harms Commission's inquiry into death squads. Several MI officers testified before Judge Louis Harms.

Van der Westhuizen came to regard his position as untenable after he was effectively barred from access to top secret documents and from briefings to Meyer by senior SADF generals.

Meyer, it seems, was either unwilling to support Van der Westhuizen or forced to accept his resignation. The latter option would suggest that MI played a major part in neutralising the role Van der Westhuizen had been playing to reform the military.

Africa Confidential, a newsletter published in London, reported last month that Van der Westhuizen had been sacked by Meyer as a result of efforts by SADF generals to isolate Meyer. According to the newspaper, approval of the SADF hierarchy Herbst, a loyal Malan supporter, was seen as a hardliner, while van der Westhuizen had earlier been a director of information for the National Party in the Cape, which has always been viewed as a liberal Nat province.

The newsletter claims that the generals would have preferred Armosco PR Johan Adler, but that Meyer stood his ground. Military sources also say that after Van der Westhuizen's departure, certain MI officers wanted Herbst reappointed. But Meyer apparently resisted this and Commandant Riaan Louw, who had been a press officer at SADF HQ (where he worked with Liebenberg), has since been appointed.

Meanwhile, the FM has learnt that at the same time as Van der Westhuizen worked at Tyuylhuis, several senior SADF officers were seconded to the president's office as part of a de Klerk strategy to stabilise local authorities. They all served under major General Joffre van der Westhuizen, who has since been appointed chief of staff (intelligence), under whose control MI falls.

Van der Westhuizen, who is described by the newsletter as "a bright and able communicator," tells the FM that he had been asked to relieve his main duties as ministerial spokesman and adviser for personal reasons. Colleagues were told that he would be leaving the Ministry as he had not been given the civil service rank he had been promised.

Van der Westhuizen told the FM this week that he had enjoyed an excellent relationship with Liebenberg, the chiefs of staff and the senior officers. He was, however, disappointed to leave Meyer's office. "The time simply came for me to move on."

He also denies the contents of the Africa Confidential article and says he has never seen any evidence of tension between Meyer and the generals "In fact, I believe that there is enormous mutual respect."

The SADF has an important role to play in the new SA, says Van der Westhuizen, and was present during discussions at the highest possible level on the future of the SADF and without wanting to violate confidentiality, I can assure you that there is enthusiasm in the top structure for future plans for the SADF."

The newsletter also mentioned Meyer's role at Codesa as NP negotiator, national peace accord broker and communications chief. The perception, it said, is that Meyer's role as Defence Minister is a short-term one to oversee the decline of the SADF as a political factor. The FM was told that due to Meyer's role at Codesa, he spends little time with the SADF and that senior officers often are frustrated by the lack of communication between themselves and the Minister.

Van der Westhuizen denies this. He says valuable time is spent on consultations between the Minister and the chiefs of staff. "The top management of the Ministry is a coherent unit that functions very well."

Letter, President F W de Klerk's government is becoming alienated from senior generals to such an extent that the political negotiation process may be threatened.

It cited Van der Westhuizen as the "first of the generals' targets" and described him as "Meyer's eyes and ears" whose job it was to "help restore the SADF's image, tarnished by its running the cloak-and-dagger CCB death squads and the "Third Force" projects of the notorious Directorate of MI."

The newsletter goes on to say that some SADF generals have closed ranks against the campaign to expose the subversive "Third Force." It names SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg as one of those who are trying to isolate Meyer. Liebenberg has denied this.

Meyer's choice of Van der Westhuizen to succeed Malan's press spokesman, DAS Herbst, apparently did not meet with the
CAPE TOWN — Eskom chairman John Maree has been appointed chairman of the commercialised wing of Armscor.

Public Enterprises Minister Dawne de Villiers said yesterday Maree had been appointed chairman of industrial group, Denel (Pty) Ltd, and Armscor group CEO.

Johan Alberts had been appointed MD.

The Denel group, which will start operations on April 1, came into being with the commercialisation of part of Armscor. Denel will manufacture high-grade armaments technology.

De Villiers said Maree would hold the chairmanship of Denel in addition to his responsibilities at Eskom and Nedcor.

"The Cabinet is grateful that a mature and experienced businessman with the stature of Dr Maree was prepared to accept the appointment," De Villiers said.

Denel's headquarters would be in Pretoria and the company would fall under the Public Enterprises Minister.

Maree said last night he had been instrumental in setting up Armscor and had spent three years at its helm. He described his appointment as an "exciting prospect."
Goldstone told of SADF “front”

PRETORIA — Creed Consultants, which was allegedly an SA Defence Force front, was now working fulltime with the SADF, the committee of the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

SADF counsel Pierre Rabie told the committee that Creed Consultants was, since March last year, only lecturing uniformed members of the SADF.

He did not give any comment on whether Creed was an SADF front in 1989 when it was lecturing Inkatha members.

Creed was privatised and was also used by the public and SADF in 1989 and 1990.

Rabie said this in reply to a query from David Soggot, SC, for the Weekly Mail, as to whether Creed was Rabie’s client.

He said Creed was not his client but he was working to dispel the notion that Creed might have been working on behalf of or as an agent of the SADF.

Rabie said Creed had given lectures to forces going into unrest areas to prepare them for their task.

Inkatha counsel Louw Venter, SC, said nothing had come to light to show that what had happened in the past had led to current violence.

Although the committee investigating the Weekly Mail allegations of SADF involvement in the training of hit squads was allowed to investigate past accidents, the ambit of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Violence and Intimidation was to examine incidents which occurred after July 17 last year.

Even though no evidence of current violence or intimidation had been presented, the commission must “not paint ourselves into a corner by refusing to listen to evidence from before the period the commission was set up to investigate,” committee member Gert Steyn said.

The committee and counsel are to hold a meeting today in which the direction of the investigation is to be discussed.

During the cross-examination of Mboneni Khumalo, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser whose allegation of military intelligence involvement in the training of Inkatha members led to the setting up of the committee, Rabie produced a transcript of an interview with Khumalo on the PWV area’s Radio 702 on January 27 this year.

In it, Khumalo said the lectures, given by Creed Consultants, had been “legitimate” and in no way militaristic.

Yesterday Rabie accused Khumalo of having applied for a job to Ciskei leader Brig Gupa Gqozo.

Khumalo admitted having a meeting with Gqozo on November 8 last year but said he had not asked for a job.

Rabie then produced an unsigned letter, allegedly drafted by Mike Davis of Creed Consultants, in which Khumalo referred to the meeting and said Gqozo’s African Democratic Movement (ADM) should act as a catalyst to bring together all pragmatists so “the future of South Africa will be better than its past.”

Khumalo denied speaking to Davis or asking him to draft a letter to Gqozo.

Khumalo was also insistent that Creed was responsible for the “hit squad” training of Inkatha members in the Caprivi in 1986 although it had only been registered as a closed corporation in February 1989.

He insisted that he visited Creed’s offices in 1988 in a building in Pinetown.

Rabie produced a copy of the lease which showed that Creed had only moved into the building on March 1 1989.

The hearing continues today — Sapa.
Marcel heads Armscor firm

The chairman of Eskom, Dr John Marcel, was yesterday appointed chairman of Deneil (Pty) Ltd, the new "economies" division of Armscor. The Deneil group will commence operations on April 1, and Mr Johan Alberts, currently the chief executive officer of the Armascor group, will be the managing director.

(Crain)
War, the great touchstone of manliness

In her pacifist-feminist classic, *Three Games*, Virginia Woolf asked “How can we alter the crust and sap of the fighting cock?” After decades of fighting cock, sangfroids and young guns in this land, peace-loving South Africans might well pose a similar question.

War has been a much-examined subject in European and American feminist discourse because, as Jacklyn Cook says in her latest book, *Colonels and Cadres* (*War and Gender in South Africa*), “it has always been the great touchstone of manliness.”

The book — the first South African analysis of its kind — is a much-needed and long-overdue contribution to this discourse. Cook shows that our particular war has been more than a battle between men — the “colonels” of the South African Defence Force and the “cadres” of Umkhonto weSizwe. It has had profound implications for women too — those women who are actively drawn into the conflict, and all those at home, sitting by the hearth, whose name war is always waged. “Soldiers,” she explains, “clearly go to war to defend a social order which is symbolised by ‘woman’ — women are widely cast in the role of ‘the protected’ and ‘the defended,’ often excluded from military service and almost always excluded from combat. David tiny, the protector from the protected, defender from the defended, is crucial both to sexism and militarism.”

Although Cock’s premise, that “war is generating activity,” is a critical new interpretation of our conflicted society, her presentation is often not sharp enough — particularly in the opening chapter where, in 25 short pages, she tries to define the nature of the South African war between the apartheid regime and the liberation movements.

And her treatment of Umkhonto weSizwe is all too brief. While she examines the conflicts of a woman guerrilla like Thandzi Modise and comments on the rhetoric of the African National Congress, which tends to elate women to being mothers and wives of heroes, she does not attack the systemic gender-neglect of the South African liberation struggle with as much vigour and detail as she does the SADF.

But, in her chapter on the SADF, she unearths startling attitudes from interviews and archival material, and her analysis score. She uses the first-person narratives of men who have served in the army to prove the extent to which military service not only dehumanises, de-normalises and brutalises the men who undergo it, but also uses a method of male-bonding to define an aggressive male sexuality and separate male soldiers from the women who are left behind at home and heard.

She shows, for example, how any trope who shows reverence or quiescence is branded a “moffie,” and how she quotes from the Cape Education Department’s 1986 Cadet Training Manual, which claims that “National Service may virtually be regarded as a modern initiation school” that “makes a man of boys.” The manual then offers an astonishing piece of kitchen-wisdom: “As they are dressed that opportunity, women especially admire national service.”

War, Cock shows, are used to keep men at war as Helen of Troy protects for battle, as reproductive wives, as sexy divasions, as sympathetic

But the men at war — and so all their lives as soldiers — are left behind at home and heard.

In the end, and as cheerleaders. She describes how *Panama* magazine’s monthly top-up girls “contribute to boosting soldiers’ morale in reassuring symbols of what they consider to be female worth fighting for,” and she quotes from a 1983 issue of the *SADF* magazine: “We want to reach the women and try through her to work on the man. A mother has influence over her son and a girlfriend over her boyfriend.”

But even though she presents horrifying evidence of the rape of local Namibian women by South African soldiers during the Angolan war, she complicates things by stating that war is not simply a male activity in which women are always victims; they are often willing accomplices.

And it is her analysis of women in the SADF that is most interesting, for she discovers that the SADF, far from seeing a contradiction between feminism and military service, actually uses the women within its ranks to strengthen gender-difference. She shows the Women’s Army College at George, for instance, to be more of a girls’ finishing school than a combat training centre, and she quotes Captains Elene Terembanche of the South African Police as saying that “we are putting girls into uniform to do men’s work, but we want them to remain looking like and behaving like ladies.”

Femininity, Cook ficis, is not only reinforced by fashion and department store clutches at the Women’s Army College, but also by the supportive roles that women are given. In war they are not allowed anywhere near armed combat. Should women be allowed to fight? Cook asks an assessment of whether women should be conscripted at all, presenting two arguments for it — that a more “humourless” army could “serve the cause of peace by focusing the attention between militarism and masculinity” and that it could “serve the cause of equal rights by demonstrating women’s strength and competence.”

But she stops short of advocacy, asking, rather, whether military status is desirable for anyone and whether access to war is “a necessary part of equality” for women.

Cook demonstrates an understanding of the workings of war and even, in the ANC’s case, an appreciation of its occasional necessity. She is also uncompromising in her analysis of what its costs have been for South Africa — particularly in the way its glorification on both sides has spawned an entire generation of militarised youths. But *Colonels and Cadres* is rather an anti-war polemic or pro-war rationalisation. It is a sometimes woolly but often intriguing and highly readable analysis that, rather than berating or defending any single woman’s choice, states all their cases.

Mark Gevisser
PRETORIA — A witness to the committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating allegations made by the Weekly Mail admitted yesterday he had no first-hand knowledge of the hit squad training or activities by Inkatha members.

Mosegoa Khumalo, one of the main sources for the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry setting up a committee to investigate allegations of possible SADF involvement in training an alleged Inkatha hit squad, said under cross-examination by Lotus Vasse SC, for Inkatha, he had heard about training from members of a group who had spent six months in the Caprivi Strip to become bodyguards.

He had never seen the men trained in any skill that would define them as a hit squad member nor had he seen any activity that could be linked to a hit squad.

He had heard about the evidence of the training of 260 people for special guard duties when he gave the group lectures in political education.

Earlier yesterday Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant MZ Khumalo said he knew one of the Caprivi trainees had been involved in the killing of a student. He said he did not know the victim was a member of the PAC.

Another of the trainees, Dalixolo Luthuli, was in the employ of Inkatha. His salary had been paid by Richard's Appointments, an alleged front for the SADF, up to 1989 and Inkatha had paid him since then.

Mr Justice Goldstone said yesterday that PAC president Clarence Makwetu would not be required to give evidence.

Instead, the commission is considering whether the issue which led to Makwetu's highly publicised refusal to appear before the commission — violence by trained and armed people — should itself be the subject of an inquiry.

"Until a decision is taken and the terms of reference for such an inquiry have been finalised, the commission considers it would be inappropriate to enforce the attendance of a witness from only one group which may have relevant evidence."

"To do so could give rise to a perception of partiality on the part of the commission," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

But he gave notice that, should such an inquiry be held, the commission would not hesitate to use its power to compel the attendance of anyone considered, by it to have information. — Sapa
Russian maker of planes to exhibit at Jan Smuts fair

RUSSIAN fighter and commercial airliner manufacturer Yakovlev is to exhibit at Aviation Africa '92, the international aerospace industry trade fair, which will be held at Jan Smuts Airport between April 1 and 4.

Showplan director Lynn Brown, who is organising the event in conjunction with the Commercial Aviation Association of SA, would not confirm Yakovlev's participation in the exposition yesterday. However, a source close to the organisers said the Russian firm had reserved a stand and would take part in the trade fair.

Evaluation

It is not yet clear whether Yakovlev will bring any aircraft to SA or if it will promote its products with display models and brochures on its exhibition stand.

Yakovlev's participation follows the visit last week of a high-powered Russian delegation which met aviation authorities to discuss Aerosoil's access to SA.

Last month it was reported that engines for Mikoyan MiG 29 fighters, built by another Russian aerospace company, Khimov, were being evaluated by the SA Air Force as a possible upgrade for its Mirage F1 interceptors.

Yakovlev is one of Russia's five biggest aircraft manufacturers along with Ilyushin, Mikoyan, Tupolev and Sukhoi.

It produces military and civil aircraft, although it has not developed any new civil aircraft for several years.

Last year the firm made aviation headlines when it published details of its most recent fighter, the Yak 141 Freestyle jumpjet, which can take off and land like a helicopter. Although in some respects it resembles the British Aerospace Harrier, the Freestyle is currently the only vertical takeoff and landing aircraft capable of supersonic flight.

Jane's Defence Weekly reported last June that Yakovlev had embarked on a campaign to attract foreign interest in the aircraft, as at the time the Soviet Union, which needed large numbers of the aircraft, did not have the necessary money to finance mass production.

Like its Russian competitors, Yakovlev is thought to be keen on recouping some of its investment made in developing new aircraft. It is said to be hoping some of the "wealthier" Third World states would fund its aircraft attractive.

The firm has already approached the Indian Navy with an offer on the Freestyle.

Apart from Yakovlev and local military suppliers such as Keetron and Atlas Aircraft Corporation, only British Aerospace will actively promote military equipment — the Hawk trainer jet fighter and tactical support systems — at the exposition.

Main focus of the event is expected to be in the civil sector with exhibitors promoting products which range from light, single-engined propeller planes to large jetliners.

CONSOLIDATIVE

12 months ended
30 June
1991
WILL THE GENERALS MAKE a bold stand for power?
SA's latter-day 'Oase' a military lesson for Boer and Brit pack

A number of Boer military doctrine

SA's latter-day 'Oase' a military lesson for Boer and Brit pack

A number of Boer military doctrine
Military officers in Russian trade group

A HIGH-LEVEL Russian trade delegation, which includes two senior air force officers and several representatives of military aerospace design bureaus, is to arrive in SA today.

A statement released yesterday by the delegation's Hanover-based organisers, the Marvol Group, said the aim of the visit was to tie up a deal with Pilkington Glass and to finalise another deal involving the pharmaceutical industry.

But the main emphasis seems to be on promoting the Russian aerospace industry.

On March 29 a Russian Antonov-124 freight aeroplane - the second largest aircraft in the world - will land at Jan Smuts Airport to pick up a cargo of glass valued at about R15m and an unspecified amount of pharmaceutical products which it will fly to Russia on behalf of Pilkington and an unnamed pharmaceutical firm.

The group will hold a seminar on Russian-SA commercial co-operation in Cape Town later this week. The seminar will be opened by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden.

Of the 24 delegates, at least nine represent Russia's defence force and design bureaus involved in the development and production of jet fighter technology.

The most senior delegate is Government Committee of Conversion of Defence Industry chairman Mikhail Bazanov.

One delegate is from the Klimov design bureau, which was recently reported to be collaborating with the SA Air Force in testing the suitability of its jet engines as a replacement for the French Snecma-Atar engines in the SAAF's Mirage F1 jet fighters.

Russians

The SAAF has not denied the accuracy of that report.

Also in the delegation are the chief designer and general director of Russjet.

High-level discussions relating to civil aviation are also on the visitors' agenda.

The visit follows one last September when Marvol - which has extensive business interests in Russia - entered a joint agreement with an SA and an Italian company to produce solar electrical modules and systems in SA, and to relocate a packaging factory from SA to Moscow.

Other delegates represent Russia's foreign affairs department, the Moscow Legal Bar, Moscow General Industries, the Agricultural and Chemical Trade Organisation of Russia and Omsk Manufacturers.
DEFENCE CUTS

As lean as can be

The 8% real drop in defence spending, announced in last week’s Budget, means there will be cuts in all areas except “professional and special services,” for which R1bn has been allocated, an increase of nearly 20% on last year.

The defence budget of R9.7bn is less than 10% of total State spending — down from...
CAPE TOWN - Government and the ANC had no agreement whatsoever on the future of the SADF or Umkhonto we Sizwe, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking in the Budget debate, he responded to points made earlier in the debate by the CP leader Andries Treurnicht.

"Thus far there has been no negotiations whatsoever over the control of the SADF for the interim or long term," he said.

This also applied to MK.

"To claim there is an agreement is totally untrue."

Government's viewpoint was that there could be only one defence force established and operating under a constitutional dispensation.

Private armies had to be disbanded before any progress could be made with the broadening of democracy.

He reproached Treurnicht for hiding away for almost a week since the referendum before speaking in Parliament.

There were demands that a man who had set himself up as the leader of most whites before the referendum should also deal with the results of that referendum.

"But he has once more shown that he is not someone who is able to take on the challenges facing SA." - Sapa
Air show is SA’s window of opportunity

By Kim le Roux

AVIATION Africa’s sale can help SA regain its credibility to the extent that countries still imposing an arms embargo on Pretoria will be forced to reconsider if they do not want to miss out on golden opportunities.

SA is in the market for new air force trainers and it also wants foreign markets for its military aircraft, such as the Rooivalk combat support helicopter.

In the long term, it is going to need new jet fighters, even though the chief of the SA Air Force has said it really needs stand-off "smart" weapons systems.

Since the arms embargo was imposed, the SAAF has had to rely on home-grown aircraft refurbishment programmes, and recent defence budget cuts forced it to mothball or sell aircraft not urgently required.

Some SAAF aircraft, such as the Harvard trainers, have almost outlived their economically useful lifespans. These planes, which date back to the Second World War, were forced to remain in service because the SAAF was not allowed to buy more efficient and cheaper-to-run modern trainers.

In 1990, the then chief of the SAAF LieutenantaGeneral Jan van Loggenberg announced the Harvards would be replaced from 1993 and called for a modern turbo-prop trainer. Several foreign firms have presented potential replacement aircraft, but none of them are a "no-name brand" demonstrator will have its first public outing since the project was unveiled.

Brazilian manufacturer Embraer is flying its Tucano trainer to the expo, where it will make its SA debut.

This aircraft was recently selected by the Royal Air Force as its new pilot trainer.

Other competitors for the SAAF contract include Swiss company Pilatus, which has equipped the Botswana Air Force with its PC-7 trainers and PC-6 Turbo-Porter light personnel transporters.

Pilatus will be showing off its PC-7 and the newer PC-9 trainers and will be marketing its PC-12 multi-mission turbo-propliner.

Stiff competition will also come from Eastern Europe, with, among others, Poland’s Orlik turbo-prop trainer also on show.

The Atlas Aircraft Corporation’s pride and joy, the Rooivalk, will be putting in an appearance.

Until recently, the helicopter promised to become an expensive white elephant, but perseverance on the part of the project leaders has convinced the SADF to reconsider its decision to cancel its Rooivalk orders.

The first prototype will perform a flying display, while the second, featuring a new cockpit layout, will be on static display.

Two prototypes later and still searching for firm orders is Armscor’s Rooivalk combat support helicopter.
SADF to aid
Angolan army

THE Angolan Minister of Defence, General Antonio
Maria Tonha, confirmed yesterday that the South
African Defence Force would not only help train
MPLA forces to lift landmines in Angola, but
would also assist with personnel and equipment.

An agreement has also been reached for South
Africa to set up training centres in the Angolan
capital, Luanda, for the retraining of military
personnel from the Unita movement and the
MPLA forces for service in the civilian sector of
the economy. — Sapa
It's no crime to dodge the army

Call-up

FROM PAGE 1.

Magistrate had quashed the charge, but not if he had merely upheld an objection to it.

The court decision has been applauded from both left and right.

The End Conscription Campaign described the finding as "another nail in the coffin of whites-only conscription", effectively making it impossible for young whites to be forced to register for military service.

Any further attempts to enforce registration would confirm suspicions that the State intended to maintain exclusive control over the military service.

Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaart Party, said he was very pleased with the decision.

"The Boerestaart Party is not prepared to go along with military service. First, this Government simply gave way in Angola and Namibia after a thousand of our boys had lost their lives.

"Second, we don't want to be referees in a war between black nations that have been enemies for two centuries. And third, we are not prepared to fire on our own people like at Ventersdorp.

"De Klerk must get his own left-wing people to do his work."

Peter Soal, Southern Transvaal chairman of the Democratic Party, said the DP was in favour of a volunteer army.

"We had hoped that conscription would be phased out and this is a step in that direction."

A spokesman for the SADF said it had not yet received the judgment and therefore could not comment.

IN A TEST case that will affect thousands of conscripts countrywide, the Rand Supreme Court yesterday ruled that failure to register for military service was not an offence.

Mr Justice G Levenson, with Mr Justice J P Roux concurring, refused an application by the State for leave to appeal against a magistrate's decision in the trial of former Inkatha spokesman and conscientious objector Peter auf der Heyde.

Auf der Heyde had been charged with failing to register. His defence objected to the charge, arguing that it did not constitute an offence. The magistrate upheld the objection.

Breach of duty no crime

In terms of the Defence Act, all white men are required to register for military call-up when they turn 18. No penalty is stipulated for failure to register, although a section of the Act demands a penalty for the breach of any provision of the Act which does not have a specific penalty prescribed.

The judge found that a breach of duty did not amount to the commission of a crime.

"Can the no juma" of the law be a crime if he fails to appoint a registration officer? Does the scholar who fails to undergo training as a cadet become guilty of an offence?

Selective application of the law has rendered criminal only private citizens and not members of the military service, he added.

The judge found further that the application had been premature because the State could appeal if the
Johannesburg — Two Witwatersrand Supreme Court judges yesterday ruled it was not a criminal offence not to apply to register for military service under the Defence Act.

The test case arose from a finding in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court last year that Mr Peter Auf der Heyde was not guilty of a criminal offence under Section 63 (1) of the Defence Act for failing to apply to register for military service.

The case was brought by the state to the Supreme Court yesterday and the magistrate’s earlier decision was upheld. Cf 2Y/3/92.

Difficult

Mr Auf der Heyde’s legal representative, Mr Edwin Camerer, said the Supreme Court decision was far-reaching and meant the administrative structure of implementing whites-only conscription had been rendered more difficult.

Mr Auf der Heyde said the court ruling was a clear indication the army had for years been maintaining a position to which it was legally not entitled.

“I hope and trust the court will find similarly in the End Conscription Campaign case which challenges the army on conscription for whites only,” he said — Sapa
Defence Act: Court rules for Peter auf der Heyde

JOHANNESBURG — Two Witwatersrand Supreme Court judges have ruled it is lawful not to apply to register for military service under the Defence Act.

The test case arose from a finding in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court last year that Mr Peter auf der Heyde was not guilty of a criminal offence in terms of Section 65(1) of the Defence Act for failing to apply to register for military service.

The case was brought by the State to the Supreme Court on Friday and the magistrate’s earlier decision was upheld.

Advocate Mr Edwin Cameron, for Mr Auf der Heyde, said the Supreme Court decision was far-reaching and meant the administrative structure of implementing whites-only conscription had been rendered more difficult.

After the landmark decision, an obviously elated Mr Auf der Heyde said the court ruling was a clear indication the Army had for years been putting forward a position it was legally not entitled to do.

“I hope and trust the court will find similarly in the End Conscription Campaign case, which challenges the Army on conscription for whites only. The ECC is to challenge this on the grounds that the Population Registration Act has been scrapped,” Mr Auf der Heyde pointed out.

He was still adamant he would not serve in an army “aimed at protecting apartheid in all its guises”.

In its response, the ECC also welcomed the decision saying it made it impossible for the government and the Defence Force to force young whites to register for military service — Saps
PROKLAMASIE

van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. R. 31, 1992

WYSIGINGSWET OP KRYGSTUIGONTWIKKELING EN-VERVAARDIGING (WET No. 46 VAN 1992)

Kragtens artikel 8 van die Wysigingswet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1992 (Wet No. 46 van 1992), bepaal ek 1 April 1992 as die datum waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd twee-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

R. P. MEYER,
Minister van die Kabinet.

PROCLAMATION

by the
State President
of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 31, 1992

ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION AMENDMENT ACT, 1992 (ACT No. 46 of 1992)

In terms of section 8 of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No. 46 of 1992), I hereby determine 1 April 1992 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Twenty-sixth day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-two

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet

R. P. MEYER,
Minister of the Cabinet
SADF pressing pupils to register

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has urged schools to inform pupils liable for military service about last Friday’s Supreme Court decision that failure to register for national service did not constitute a criminal offence.

In what was regarded as a test case by the State and the SADF, Rand Supreme Court judges Mr Justice G Leveson, with Mr Justice J Roux concurring, upheld the finding of a Johannes- burg magistrate last year that Isaiah spokesman Peter Aup der Heyde had not committed an offence by failing to register for military service.

In a statement welcoming the court’s decision, ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said the organisation had received reports that pupils at some schools had been pressured to complete SADF registration forms by Friday.

“This appears to be an attempt by the SADF to avoid the anticipated impact of the judgment,” De Villiers said. He called on school heads to bring the court decision to the attention of pupils and parents.

The SADF has yet to comment on the judgment.
SADF denies assault allegations

By Guy Jeppson

The SADF yesterday denied allegations by an ANC official that defence force members shot at homes in Tokoza, assaulted residents and were drunk on duty on Saturday night.

ANC Tokoza branch executive member Eddie Sabu claimed on Sunday that army personnel shot at "three homes" on the corner of Khumalo and Sekonyela streets at about 8pm on Saturday and then assaulted residents shortly before unidentified gunmen fired on people in other parts of Tokoza.

In a statement to The Star yesterday, Witwatersrand Command spokesman Lieutenant S Nel said members of the SADF, reacting to shots fired by unidentified gunmen in vehicles, helped the wounded and called an ambulance.

"Twenty-five spent AK-47 cartridges were found on the scene," Lieutenant Nel said.

"The only shots fired by SADF members in the area were during two separate incidents when vehicles deliberately tried to run over soldiers patrolling the area."

The purpose of the SADF's visibility in the area is to defuse any possible conflict situations, not to intimidate the residents," he added.
Amicability now — but once they slugged it out

GENERAL Kat Liebenberg and General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale first crossed each others’ paths in Angola and they did so in anger — not personal anger but the detached yet deadly anger of war.

When they met again last week it was in Cape Town and in a spirit of utmost amicability, over grilled sole or something similar and, no doubt, a bottle of good Cape wine.

As soldiers, the generals fought each other in war with dedication but probably never with personal animosity. The fighting was ferocious, though, for nothing less than the future of southern Africa — indeed, of all of Africa in some ways — seemed to be at stake when the SADF was locked in battle with Angolan and Cuban forces armed with modern Soviet weapons in the Angolan bush in 1977 and 1988.

With hindsight, it now seems that much of the fighting may have been unnecessary since the will to sustain the conflict was already waning in Moscow, without whose supplies the Cubans and the MPLA could not have carried on fighting the SADF.

At the time, however, glasnost had not gone far enough for Pretoria to gamble on it curbing the Cubans.

As chief of the South African Army, General Liebenberg had a key role in directing the South African troops who fought in the region and the MPLA could not have carried on fighting the SADF.

And General Pedale, as chief of the MPLA government’s forces, was no doubt studying the Angolan battlefield and thinking of ways to outwit General Liebenberg — and, of course, his own opposite number, General Jannie Geldenhuys, then SADF chief.

That was less than five years ago, yet it seems like a decade at least, so far and so fast have the events moved since then South Africa and Cuba have withdrawn their troops from Angola. Namibia is independent, and the MPLA and Unita have signed a ceasefire and agreed to an election. Reform is far-advanced in South Africa.

Pretoria and Luanda are about to restore diplomatic relations and to begin trade. The SADF may even help train the new combined Angolan army.

In this situation, it seems quite natural that General Pedale, while in South Africa with an Angolan government delegation, should sit down to lunch in Cape Town with General Liebenberg. Both are hard men who give the impression of looking at life unsmilingly through their thick spectacles. Yet there must have been some twinkles behind the lenses during that lunch.

What one would have given to see a fly on the wall there! Yet having that facility, one can only speculate that the conversation might have gone something like this:

Pedale: Your planes certainly gave us a pasting at the Lomia River. We would have smashed right through Unita had it not been for them.

Liebenberg: Yes, I know, that’s why we were forced to send the planes in. But I have to admit that your aircraft and your ground-to-air missiles were making life very difficult for us by the time we stopped at Cuito Cuanavale. We could have taken Cuito, you know, but it would have served no purpose so we just tried to make it impossible to you fellows.

Pedale: Yes, we knew you could have taken Cuito. But we knew you were unlikely to try because it would have been crazy. Firstly, it would have been very costly and then you would have had to defend the place — and your supply lines — against our growing command of the skies. But we had to pretend that we had defeated you at Cuito for the sake of our politicians. You know how politicians are.

Liebenberg: Do I ever!
White call-ups immoral, says ECC

By BLAKE OWENS

THE End Conscription Campaign on Wednesday applied to the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court to declare white military conscription illegal and immoral.

Johannesburg ECC chairman Chris de Villiers says the repeal of the Population Registration Act in July last year has rendered whites-only military call-ups legally invalid. Because of the Act's repeal, all men, regardless of race, are now eligible for military service.

"If only whites are called up," de Villiers explains, "this amounts to the discriminatory exercise of delegated powers which in terms of administrative law is illegal."

The ECC contends that such discrimination is an attempt by the government to maintain total control over the security forces and enable it to exercise a military veto over negotiations.

The response of the South African Defence Force has been contradictory. While Defence Minister Roelf Meyer has issued a statement saying that conscientees who do not show up for their camps would be liable for prosecution, his deputy, Wynand Breytenbach, said publicly that it would be unfair to prosecute those who failed to report for military service.

De Villiers suspects that the Ministry of Defence realises the current conscription practices are indeed illegal, as there have been no prosecutions of call-up dodgers since last July. He says if such cases end up in court, the military will be forced to play its bluff hand, and conscription laws could be determined invalid.

This suspicion is strengthened by reports of the military bringing offenders before military courts, and thus intentionally avoiding the publicity and evaluation of the laws by public courts.
'No private armies' in SA

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Defence Force will be run and administered according to the rules and regulations contained in the constitution — any claims on unconstitutional control are totally unacceptable.

This was said yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, at a special parade at Silvermine where six divers of the South African Navy were awarded for exceptional bravery in rescuing passengers from the Oceano ship last year.

All 560 crew and passengers on the ship, which sank off the Transkei, were rescued.

Mr Meyer said the security forces, which included the police and Defence Force, were responsible for the safety of the State and its people. Therefore, in a democracy, no political party had the right to private armies.

The five men who were awarded honoris cruze medals were Lieutenant Commander Andre Dodenhuyse (bronze), Leading Seaman Luke Danks (bronze), Leading Seaman Darren Brown (bronze), Warrant Officer Frans Mostert (bronze), Leading Seaman Gary Schouler (silver), and Able Seaman Paul White (gold).
Floral talk at inquiry

The Goldstone Commission committee investigating Weekly Mail allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads this week heard about sunflowers, Barberton daisies and national symbols.

The reference to flowers was an indication that Creed Consultants, an alleged SADF front, did not give Inkatha members "inflammatory" lectures.

SADF lawyer Pierre Rabie, cross-examining Mbongeni Khumalo, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade organiser and one of the chief sources of the Weekly Mail allegations, asked if Khumalo remembered the analogy in lectures which said South Africa was like a Barberton daisy with little common ground in the centre and it was desirable for South Africa to become like a sunflower with a lot of common ground in the centre.

Khumalo, who had organised the personnel to attend the courses, said he did not remember this.

Khumalo claimed MZ Khumalo, the former personal assistant to IFP leader Mangosotho Buthelezi, was the leader of a hit squad, but was not able to corroborate this.

He also admitted his "evidence" of police collaboration with Inkatha in Wesselton near Ermelo was based on a conversation he had with a resident.

The committee has adjourned to April 7. — Sapa
DEADLOCK ON UMKHONTO

THE existence of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the ANC's refusal to renounce armed struggle have emerged as the stumbling block to progress in negotiations for an interim executive authority which would oversee the election of a constitution-making body.

Finance Minister Barend du Plesseis, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee all warned this week that no mixed cabinet could be introduced unless MK was disbanded.

But MK chief of staff Chris Iwunze yesterday said yesterday that the matter could only be resolved once an interim executive authority was in place, not before.

While the ANC recognized that the government saw this as an important issue, the ANC needed to be reassured that the security forces were under the control of the interim executive and could not frustrate the negotiating process before MK was disbanded, he said.

Despite the deadlock on MK, the ANC and the government moved closer to agreement at Coetsee this week on what sort of body should oversee the election of an interim government.

The government has accepted the ANC's proposal for an appointed interim executive, but how the body will be appointed, how it will be constituted and what powers it will have are still to be negotiated.

The government proposes that people from other parties should be included in the existing cabinet, but the ANC wants a separate interim executive.
Johannesburg. - President F W de Klerk will purge the security forces if he wins the referendum, a British journalist, Mr John Carlin, said in an article in The Independent newspaper yesterday.

Mr Carlin said the only reason Mr De Klerk had not yet purged the security forces was because he needed the "big guns" to negotiate with the ANC as equals.

"A referendum would strengthen his hand against the armed forces and the police because of the proof of popular support" — Sapa
‘Urgent talks’ on arms

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

The Government would not enter into agreements in the negotiations process unless the ANC ended the armed struggle, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said last night.

Two further preconditions were that the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, ceased its activities and that arms caches were “properly handled”, he said during a TV debate with Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais.

Urgent talks were taking place about these issues, Mr Kriel said SIR 9/13/92.

Mr Marais said he condemned right-wing violence, but the Afrikaner people would turn to “extra-parliamentary means” if their rights were removed. This would happen when a transitional government was established and it included Communists, he said.

Communism and the SA Communist Party are emerging as a central theme in referendum speeches by right-wing leaders.

Mr Kriel warned Mr Marais not to scare voters with communism as its days were over.

He added that the Government would not prescribe to the ANC about the inclusion of Communists in a transitional government, just as the ANC could not prescribe to the Government who should represent it on such a body.

Mr Marais said the SACP and ANC wanted to seize power and make the country ungovernable.

He added that the SACP controlled the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Mr Kriel said the Government would not allow the ANC or SACP to seize power.

(Report by E Waugh, 97 Simon Street, Johannesburg)
De Klerk in 'battle' with officers

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — President de Klerk is engaged in a behind-the-scenes battle with army and police officers who refuse to accept the days are over when South Africa can be ruled by sheer power.

But, he is unable to purge the forces until he has a mandate to proceed with reform.

This is the basis for a report from John Carlin in Britain's Independent on Sunday, which poses the question of South Africa's army and police are they out of control?

Carlin recounts the development under ex-President PW Botha of "the most powerful and dangerous executors of State strategy" operating within military intelligence and the security police, singling out their involvement with Inkatha as their most dangerously relevant project to date.

During the Botha years, "Inkatha provided the South African State with an unmissable opportunity to turn black against black and to get someone else to do the dirtiest of the counter-insurgency work", he recalls.

The action cost 4,000 lives and effectively neutralised ANC support among Zulus.

The report stresses that Mr de Klerk has not simply taken over the "clandestine machine."

"When Mr de Klerk took over, he was in many ways leading a silent civilian counter-coup," Carlin writes.

He says Mr de Klerk has been unable to deal with the threat from within because many of those responsible now occupy powerful positions, but a purge is "clearly necessary."

After the referendum and if white support offers him the chance of swinging the power balance away from the armed forces, Carlin predicts, "he will then be in a stronger position to cut the necessary heads."
Secret force behind the slaughter

South Africa's security forces' killing-machine, the secret force that lies behind the alarming black-on-black slaughter in the townships, is still being exploited and could cost the ANC more lives.

JOHN CARLIN of The Independent

Any one who has watched television news or read any commentaries over the past two years has been aware of the violence in South Africa's townships. The horror of scenes resembling the Holocaust has been as much a turn-on for a generation of blacks as violence is for whites.

Our programmes, entitled 'War on Peace', provided evidence that the intelligence services of the South African security forces have been accused of planning and carrying out attacks against black communities.

This strategy is the secret of a State machine of which most of its functions have been subcontracted to the 'community' of the ANC at home. The South African government policy is under international pressure to stop the violence.

In the 1970s, with the ANC largly dormant inside the country, the threat to white South Africa was perceived to lie in the neighbouring countries, where left-wing governments helped the ANC's external military wing. Unfortunately, we suffer. The success of the system South Africa devised to turn blacks violently against blacks.

This is like a State machine that has been designed to make violence against blacks.

Dependent on South Africa's money, training, supplies, weapons and logistics, many in the ANC have been unable to deal with the situation in South Africa. For the black community and the black soldiers, the problem of the ANC is not the security of the South African government. The ANC, however, has brought about the results we see.

While he insists he has no blood on his hands, what he cannot dispute is that the information about the Macia-Akosso incident is incomplete. "Since 1988, the ANC had been accused of massacres, killing and raping women and children in the process, and a hit-and-run in the area of a former 

The security force that lies behind the alarming black-on-black slaughter in the townships is still being exploited and could cost the ANC more lives.

More than 400 have died, mostly between 1977 and 1988, according to the reported death tolls. In recent weeks, however, the security forces have been accused of using advanced technology to assassinate ANC members.

The security force that lies behind the alarming black-on-black slaughter in the townships is still being exploited and could cost the ANC more lives.

The security force that lies behind the alarming black-on-black slaughter in the townships is still being exploited and could cost the ANC more lives.
SADF denies Ciskei link

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The South African Defence Force said yesterday it respected the independence of Ciskei and its military and was not involved in appointments made in the homeland administration.

The statement follows one by the South African embassy that it knew about a protest last week in Ciskei against several former SADF officers under contract to the homeland.

Junior officers had protested against the presence of former SADF officers in the Ciskei Defence Force.

The embassy said the officers involved were not seconded SADF officers, but “appointed on contract by Ciskei”.

Earlier yesterday, the embassy named two men as former SADF officers now contracted to Ciskei intelligence.

The chief of the CDF, Brigadier Marius Oelshlager, was said to be on leave, and could not be reached.
ANC women take aim at Defence Force

THE ANC Women's League has taken up arms — in a manner of speaking — in an attempt to ensure that a future Defence Force is as much the preserve of women as it is of men.

The league wants a non-sexist SA army which would rely on volunteers but would actively recruit women.

Its proposal forms part of a league submission to Codesa which suggests a gender commission be established to attend to sexism, and calls for a women's charter which would help women exercise their rights, to be included in a new constitution.

At a news conference yesterday, league leaders brushed aside suggestions that women would be unsuited to the rigours of military training.

The ANC experience when training Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres was that women performed as well as men, former MK member and league financial manager Thandi Modise said.

The single, unified defence force should be committed to the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and national unity; she said.

Women should be included in debates on the formation and principles of this new defence force, and attention should be paid to the eradication of discrimination against women in training, deployment, command structures and combat roles.

The submission also calls for introduction of a code of conduct to ensure the police force deals with alleged police violence against and sexual harassment of women, and proposes an independent media commission to "end all forms" of degrading portrayals of women.
Does SA face a military coup?

STAR 12/3/92

STANLEY UYS reviews a paper that throws light on the SADF role during transition

SCARCELY a day passes now without someone, somewhere, raising the question of whether a military coup is possible in South Africa. It is a subject of considerable interest in Britain, although the debate remains ill-informed and always inconclusive.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert touches briefly on the subject in a superb paper he delivered recently to the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He believes the security forces have become “fiercely partisan” as a result of their politicization in the ‘80s, and warns that they will have to become a source of impartial stability if a climate exists in which the process of negotiation is to be maintained.

What kind of institution is the SADF and what does it expect from the transition process? Someone who knows the mind of the military better than most is Professor Deon Fourie of the department of strategic studies at the University of South Africa. He provides some answers in a paper that appears in a collection just published by the London-based Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.

Professor Fourie makes some interesting points. One is that the South African Defence Force is unlike other African armies which, almost without exception, were based on colonial systems and are career forces. It differs, too, from Rhodesia’s, which resisted black recruitment— the SADF has 162 officers who are not white, up to the rank of colonel.

The SADF, over the years, integrated first people differing political persuasions, and then of different races. Although many of its members, including senior officers, opposed South Africa’s participation in the two world wars, they nevertheless carried out their duties, and “the outstanding feature of the citizen army was that as an institution it succeeded largely in holding itself aloof from political issues”. Even when P.C. Botha as Prime Minister was a form of military domination or that the SADF imposed the State Security Council on the country, “Perhaps the best evidence that there had been no military takeover of South Africa was the ease with which President de Klerk was able to dis-establish by administrative fiat the complex State Security System in October 1989, cut the defence budget severely, suspend a large number of Armncor projects, and retire 2 400 naval officers and men. The military withdrawal from Namibia, too, was conducted without demur from the SADF.

Professor Fourie sounds cautionary words on the subject of South Africa’s transition to democratic rule, a period which “will set very severe demands on the security forces, and introduce considerable tensions. He even goes so far as to say that “although there are no reasons to believe this to be probable, a mutiny or coup d’état by a part of the police or of the Defence Force must be considered”.

A perception that the country is drifting into chaos or that negotiations are going too far might drive some security force members to take steps to prevent any further change in the country. Professor Fourie remains confident, though, that “given the highly developed discipline in the SADF” there is little chance of this happening.

But what might well be possible, says Professor Fourie, is that “in the light of the high levels of violent unrest current in South Africa the security forces may be required to play an increasingly significant role as fears come to the surface and as factions struggle for power and territory.” The need for strong security forces will not diminish.

Professor Fourie directs his comments mainly at the ANC, SAPC and FABC, but he adds that “it goes without saying that because there may be a violent reaction among whites seeing the apparent disappearance of the security and stability in the frameworks of a new constitution and political life”.

Professor Fourie offers the view that “circumstances suggest that above all an army which is loyal, apolitical and with integrity will be required to guide and protect transition to a new constitution”, and he notes here that in spite of a disbandment in Government circles to employ the army to control disturbances, “it has been seen as more satisfactory than the police at containing violence” (He gives detailed reasons for this perception).

In Professor Fourie’s opinion, it would be wise to continue the present structure of the SADF, whereby no more than 9 percent of the force, including civilians and auxiliaries, are full time.

“Quite apart from the relative cheapness of a partially national service and partially part-time citizen army, a non-professional armed force has greater prospects of preventing further and other forms of dictatorship, because it cannot easily be ordered to take power. A militia drawn from all South African communities should be even less of a threat because it would mean that whites would also be unable to organise coups.”

Professor Fourie’s paper was prepared last year. It would be interesting to receive an addendum from him now in which he examines more deeply the likely response of the security forces if they were asked to intervene in prolonged white-inspired unrest, or if there was a serious political challenge to Mr de Klerk.

If, as Dr Slabbert believes, the security forces are now “fiercely partisan”, on whose side will they come down when the chips are down?”— Star Bureau, London, 12/1
CP accuses army of bias

Johannesburg - A senior SA Defence Force officer had "subtly" denigrated support for the "no" vote in a briefing to SADF members about the referendum, CP defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said yesterday.

He said members of the SADF in Voortrekkerhoogte had complained about a talk by Brigadier Gert Opperman on the referendum.

Mr Van der Merwe said Brigadier Opperman had tried to "subtly" denigrate support for a "no" vote - Sapa
Kidnap of ANC man alleged

PRETORIA. — The ANC yesterday alleged that one of its officials in the Eastern Transvaal was kid-
napped and assaulted by the SADF's Northern Trans-
vaal Command — a charge immediately denied by the SADF.

The SADF confirmed Mr Jacques Modipane and another person were arrested, but said it was un-
aware of any assault charges against its members.

According to the ANC, Mr Modipane was forcibly
removed on Wednesday by the soldiers during a briefing in Hoedan prior to ANC leader Mr Nelson
Mandela's visit to the region this weekend. — Sapa
THE African National Congress yesterday alleged that one of its officials in the Eastern Transvaal had been kidnapped and assaulted by the SADF's Northern Transvaal Command.

The SADF has denied the charge.

In its reaction, the SADF confirmed that Mr. Jacques Modipane and another person were arrested on Wednesday. It said the army was unaware of any charges of assault against its members.

The ANC said Modipane was "forcibly removed" from a meeting in Boclang, near Acorhock, on Wednesday.

The organisation said it was later reliably informed that Modipane had to be taken to a doctor after he had been severely assaulted by the soldiers.

In reply, the SADF said Modipane was arrested by soldiers "in the execution of their normal duties," and had been handed over to the Lebowa police at Acorhock.

"The army is at this stage not aware of any charges of assault against its members. The matter is, however, being thoroughly investigated."

"As far as can be determined at this stage, the soldiers acted in good faith, within the limits of their authority and after being requested to do so by the headman in the area."

It was not army policy to "condone, conceal or justify any allegedly irregular actions committed by its members," added the SADF.

The ANC demanded Modipane's immediate and unconditional release, and added that the Minister of Defence, Mr. Roelf Meyer, should account for the action.

Sapa
Amnesty uncovers In卡拉a hit-squad ink
Joint control of SADF and MK

Accord on armed forces in the offing

GOVERNMENT and the ANC were nearing agreement on the future of SA's armed forces — including Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) — and their control by an interim multiparty committee drawn from Codesa, senior ANC sources said yesterday.

"We seem to agree on this approach," said an ANC source close to the bilateral ANC-government negotiations on the armed struggle.

The talks have focused on issues outstanding in the implementation of the Pretoria Minute and the D F Malan Accord, in terms of which the armed struggle was suspended and government agreed to release political prisoners and allow the return of exiles.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, Justice Minister Philip Cootes and Law and Order Minister Hermann Kriel yesterday repeated government's insistence that the level of political violence be reduced and that the ANC finally renounce the armed struggle and mass action before an interim government came into being. They would not comment on progress in bilateral talks.

However, the bilateral agreement now being worked on — the ANC source said "we only need to iron out the finer details" — would pave the way for integration of the armed forces of SA and the TBVC states. The multiparty committee would help decide the future of Umkhonto and, by placing the armed forces under joint control, remove the threat of the SADF which the ANC argues is the reason for Umkhonto's existence. Under such an agreement the ANC would be prepared to end the armed struggle, the ANC sources said.

PATRICK BULGER

Government, in its proposals on interim rule tabled at Codesa on Monday, made provision for a transitional council on defence matters which would determine the role of the security forces under a new constitution.

While such a council at present has no specific executive capacity, government has indicated that its duties and powers are open to negotiation.

At the same time ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said the bilateral talks were proceeding well and he was confident the Umkhonto issue could be resolved soon.

Senior government sources have indicated they regard the principle of renouncing the armed struggle as being as important as the actual demobilisation and disbandment of Umkhonto.

The ANC sources said other aspects of the talks were an agreement that Umkhonto remain intact outside SA's borders but that it return only once a new democratic constitution was in place.

Related to the Umkhonto issue are the fate of the remaining political prisoners and those exiles who have not been able to return in terms of the agreement between the SA government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Although the prisoner and exile problem was tabled at Codesa, it was referred to bilateral discussions between the ANC and the government.

BILLY PADDOCK reports from Cape Town that government's Codesa negotiators yesterday sent a blunt and urgent...

 Armed forces 26/3/92

warning to the ANC and Inkatha to start talking to each other and stop using violence as a political tool.

Security Ministers also made it clear that mass action "was definitely not desirable in a society in transition".

Kriel warned that black leaders should stop using violence to improve their political leverage, insisting that no progress could be made in negotiating an acceptable transitional government in the absence of order and stability.

"When it comes to violence, the police, with the assistance of the SADF, have the responsibility to handle the situation but there is a duty on black leaders to go to grassroots level and tell their supporters to stop fighting," Kriel said.

Referring to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's statement that his party would be embarking on mass action, Kriel said government was having discussions with Buthelezi over this issue because it was highly undesirable.

"Government accepts that peaceful demonstrations and action are an inherent part of democracy but we stress that this has to be peaceful and very often these mass actions lead to violence," he said.

Codesa said there was clear evidence that parties to the peace accord had violated the terms of the agreement regularly. Even the peace committee had referred cases to the Goldstone commission, which had found these parties were responsible for causing violence and intimidation for political ends.

Kriel said 36% of the police had been removed from combating crime in order to contain political violence.
BAe opens office in SA

LINDEN BIRNS

BRITISH Aerospace (BAe) has opened a permanent southern Africa office in Johannesburg, allowing the company to strengthen its ties with potential airliner and corporate jet customers in the region.

Initially the office will concentrate on corporate and regional commercial jet sales.

BAe plc's other business interests include military aircraft, satellite communications, specialised electronics, armaments, the Rover motor vehicle company and business property development.

Regional director Bill Jones yesterday said it was impossible to predict whether BAe would eventually use its regional office to promote these other interests.

The company has spent the last four years consolidating its position in Africa.

Next week BAe will be demonstrating its latest corporate jet, the BAe 125-1000, at the Aviation Africa '92 aerospace trade fair at Jan Smuts Airport.

It is believed that Anglovaal chairman Basil Hersov ordered one of these $15m jets before the aircraft prototype had been fully certified.
More displays from France as SA comes in from the cold

France has maintained ties with SA's aviation sector over three decades. These were traditionally through the sale of military and civilian aircraft and parts, although military deals were curtailed by the arms embargo.

Aviation Africa '90 marked a turnaround in that Airbus Industrie, Aerospatiale and Avions Transport d'Regionale (ATR) were all represented in SA. However, this year's expo promises even more from the French, with other prominent aerospace companies taking part.

Promoting

While those interested in airline manufacture will focus on Airbus Industrie and its two US-based "heavy metal" competitors, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, corporate and military aviation watchers will view activity at other stands flying the treecolour. Aerospatiale will be promoting the ATR42/500, and several other, French electronic systems, avionics and navigational manufacturers, such as Sagem, Avionique, Interpace, Labanai, Sully,产品质量 Specaux, Teleflex, Syneravix, Secon, Elecma and others will be promoting products in the hardware and electrical/electronics sector, as well as steel and aluminium raw materials.

Other French aeronautical firms will be represented by France's aerospace industry association, Ginis. A source in the expo organisers' office says he hopes by the Aviation Africa expo in 1994 the arms embargo will have been lifted and military aircraft and support equipment will be displayed and sold in SA.

At present, the majority of aircraft and missile systems used by the SA Air Force are, either French built or based on French designs.

Limited

Previously, its profile in southern Africa was limited to Air Botswana and Zambia Airways, which have several smaller ATR 42s between them. Airbus, which had a good year in 1991 as far as the SA airline industry goes, will be promoting its entire family of aircraft, from the single-aisle A318 twinjet to the new wide-body four-engined A340 long-haul jumbo.

SAA and Airfrance are both Airbus A300 users, while the national airline was one of Airbus' first customers for A300s in the mid-70s.
SADF: 'No ANC deal' ✏

Political Staff CT 27/3/92

NO negotiation whatsoever had taken place with the ANC regarding control of the Defence Force, either for the interim or for the long term, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Mr Meyer was reacting during the budget debate to reports that a deal had been made in terms of which senior members of uMkhonto weSizwe were to be incorporated into a newly constituted SADF.

Speaking at a medal parade at Silvermine earlier, Mr Meyer stressed that the future of the SADF during a transitional phase had not been discussed and any suggestions that it had were "unfounded".

He added that in a democracy no political party or organisation had the right to have a private army or military wing, and these would have to be disbanded before a democracy or a transitional phase was introduced.

There could be no progress until this was done. Mr Meyer said the SADF would have to play an anchor role in the transitional period to ensure stability, and control of the Defence Force would remain within the limits of the constitution.

Constitutional change would have to take place through the present Parliament, he said.
MK: A problem of give and take

CODESA'S work is seriously dependent on agreements reached in Working Group One, where negotiators are trying to reach agreement on "the creation of a climate for free political participation". The big question in this working group is one that has until now been on the back burner in the general political scenario—the future of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

And the Government this past week dug in its heels on the issue, saying that no settlement can be reached on an interim government unless the ANC disbanded its army and called off the armed struggle.

Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said in Cape Town on Wednesday that there was no longer any need for an armed struggle and suggested the time for the armed struggle was over, especially in terms of internal political developments.

"Political normalisation in this country, especially after the referendum, has long passed the point of reversibility," Meyer said.

But be that as it may, to disband MK and to hand over all its arms caches it perhaps for the ANC a more difficult task than it was for the movement to "suspend" the armed struggle, as it did on August 6, 1990 during the meeting from which the Pretoria Minute came.

Besides being politically unsavoury—the ANC could face mass dissent among MK cadres and its membership if it disbanded its military wing—it places the movement in a position where it has to go of one of two of its biggest bargaining chips, the other being mass action.

But that is yet another story. The immediate problem is one of reaching an amicable agreement on the disbanding of MK, which will not cause the ANC to lose too much face among (militant) black supporters, and which will at the same time not test the sensibilities of the present military regime.

The Government and the ANC are presently engaged in ongoing, bi-lateral talks and both sides are confident that an agreement can be reached.

In the ANC, the question of incorporation is regarded as an "extremely complex and sensitive issue," according to its official mouthpiece, Mayibuye.

Needless to say, the Government regards the issue in a similar way, but in terms of its thinking, the word is not so much incorporation as it is accommodation.

There is a truism of thought in Government circles that members of MK could be "accommodated" in the SADF.

The Government fears that incorporation into the SADF could give credibility to ANC boasts that it was the armed struggle that has brought the political process as far as it is.

While the Government believes that there is no merit in this argument, it could be read by military personnel as admitting that MK was a force to be reckoned with.

The other, logical, fear is that if MK chief Chris Hani

MK cadres are admitted to the SADF as ordinary volunteers without any rank or seniority, they could see themselves as foot soldiers of the white generals.

Both the Government and the ANC has, at least in terms of some of the ideas that are going around, given this serious thought, and there is confidence, particularly in the area of instituting specialised training of existing officers of high rank in MK so as to overcome this problem.

The ANC says in the April edition of Mayibuye that "continued upgrading of MK cadres and training for senior ANC members" obviously with an eye on placement in the Defence Ministry, was one way of overcoming this problem.

This would also solve the problem of "SADF domination." And, the ANC believes, this is ultimately what the ruling National Party seeks— as a kind of "security fallback" which Mayibuye explains represents "a more effective veto than a constitution would provide."

Therefore the ANC believes in the upgrading of its cadres and political leadership and working towards "ensuring a balanced and representative command structure..."
Talks on MK fu

Government and ANC both believe problem can be resolved

MICHAEL MORRIS,
Political Correspondent

UMKHONTO we Sizwe combatants could soon be drawn into the SADF, senior sources say, as negotiations intensify on a mutually acceptable resolution of the issues surrounding the armed struggle.

Some could be trained up to staff officer level. The government believes that finding a way to bring the former enemies together in a single military force will be a significant symbolic gesture.

The government has bluntly warned that movement towards a transitional administration will be held up until the future of MK has been settled and the ANC abandons the armed struggle.

But the issue does not appear to be as intractable as previously.

Minister of Defence Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday that bilateral talks were underway between the ANC and the government.

While declining to give any indication of what progress had been made, Mr Meyer added: “I think the problem can be resolved.”

This view has been echoed by ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

While Mr Meyer said the government’s insistence on resolving the question of the armed struggle and the future of MK before pressing ahead with transitional government arrangements was “non-negotiable”, it was clear that would not necessarily require a concession only from the ANC.

Mr Meyer said: “We must reach agreement on how the problem is to be dealt with.”

The government has indicated that it is anxious to find an agreement that the ANC will be comfortable with.

MK comprises between 5,000 and 6,000 cadres — mainly in camps in neighbouring States — and the feeling in government circles is that uncertainty over their future is becoming a growing problem for the ANC.

Resolution of the issue, sources said, must take this into account.

It has emerged that the government favours a process of accommodating a portion rather than the entire MK complement in the security forces, rather than a process of integration.

Sources believe this could be acceptable to the negotiating parties and, while there is concern over possible dissent in SADF ranks, the feeling is that this should not be allowed to be an obstacle.

From Johannesburg, The Argus Political Staff reports that the ANC has acceded to a request by the PAC for a meeting of the liaison committee of the 92-member Patriotic Front, PAC spokesman Mr Barney Desai said today.

He said the meeting could be held next week.

The consultative conference would discuss progress on the PF demand for a Constituent Assembly, among other topics.

The PAC request came after ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela called on the PAC and Azapo to join in a united front and at Codesa.

The PAC has rejected the call to join Codesa because it believes the forum is incapable of delivering the constituent assembly agreed to by the PF.

Azapo has so far turned down Mr Mandela’s request, saying its objections to the “undermining” processes at Codesa and opposition to the PF were well-known.

However, speculation is that Azapo’s position could change during its conference this weekend.

The meeting will evaluate Codesa and the organisation’s strategies, according to Azapo publicity secretary Mr Strini Moodley.
The Deputy Minister of Finance (P.O.R.)

In my submission, the following points are important:

1. The need for a comprehensive review of the budget and financial policies of the government.
2. The importance of fiscal discipline and responsible budgeting.
3. The role of the government in promoting economic growth and development.
4. The need for transparency and accountability in financial management.

The government should:

- Focus on sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- Invest in infrastructure and education to improve productivity.
- Implement fiscal policies that support small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Ensure that the budget allocates sufficient resources to healthcare and social services.

In conclusion, I believe that the government has a critical role to play in ensuring fiscal stability and promoting economic progress. We must work together to develop sound financial policies that benefit all citizens.
Govt and ANC discussing MK

DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer was confident yesterday that the apparent deadlock over the disbanding of the ANC's military wing could be resolved.

Speaking at CODESA, Meyer said Umkhonto we Sizwe's (MK) continued existence was being discussed bilaterally by government and the ANC.

General discussion on private armies was on the agenda of working group one dealing with free political participation, but the MK issue would continue on a bilateral basis before it came to CODESA.

Meyer told Sapa he had never referred to CODESA II being suspended if MK was not disbanded, but had emphasised government's principles.

Throughout the recent referendum, Cabinet Ministers said they would not enter into any agreement on interim government until MK was disbanded — and Meyer was quoted at the weekend as saying CODESA II would not go ahead if this did not happen.

The ANC yesterday morning confirmed its statement that it would not disband MK until an interim government was in place. — Sapa.

Films get R6.4m

CAPE TOWN — Government paid R6.4m in subsidies to film producers during the 1991/92 financial year for 29 films, Home Affairs Minister Gene Lowy said yesterday.

The lion's share of the subsidies went on five films, four of which were produced by Toron Screen Corporation, Lowy disclosed in Parliament.

"Oh, Shucks ... Untag", produced by Konkus Troika, received the largest subsidy of R1.555 047.97.

The four Toron films were granted a total of R3.9m and the other 24 were granted R1.3m altogether.
Surprise and relief over defence budget cut

THE defence budget suggests that objections in the military and the arms industry have not gone unnoticed, reports GAVIN EVANS.

What's happened is that over the past two years the cuts have all been in capital expenditure. But armaments expenditure has now been cut to the bone, and there is nothing left to trim.

In future the armed forces will have to start absorbing budget cuts through curtailing their operating costs by refocusing on their primary function and transferring their internal policing role to the police.

A closer look at the "Protection Service" budget suggests that this is what the government had in mind. This year it is not only the armaments side of the SADF which will be feeling the pinch.

The budget for the Special Defence Account — mainly used for arms purchases — has shown a nominal five percent increase from R4 173-billion to R4 363-billion (although, the budget for Armcos's operating expenditure has been cut from R277-million to R228-million). In real terms this is a substantial drop, but far less than experienced in the past two years.

And to ease the blow from the cancellation of projects and the loss of Amcos jobs, R300-billion has been set aside for "consequential retrenchment and cancellation costs of current contracts".

At the same time, the police vote of R5 645-billion represents a real increase of 21.8 percent, after a 13.8 percent increase in 1991/2. The combined expenditure on justice, correctional services (prisons) and policing has risen to eight percent of the Budget (up from 7.8 percent), while the estimate of defence expenditure has fallen to 9.8 percent (as opposed to 11 percent last year and over 15 percent in the early 1980s).

Romer-Heitman says that 15 000 Amcos jobs — and 30 000 from Amcos sub-contractors — have been lost since 1989, and expects that this year's budget could lead to a loss of a further 5 000.

"One of the problems of the cuts of the past three years is the defence industry is being crippled before it can successfully turn itself around and put its expertise to civilian use," he adds.

Military specialists gave a collective sigh of relief on Wednesday on hearing that the defence budget cut was "only" eight percent.

While this year's defence vote of R9.7-billion represents a nominal increase of 5.6 percent over the 1991/2 estimate, in real terms (when taking inflation into account) it represents a substantial cut. Over the past three years, defence expenditure has been trimmed by a third in real terms.

"It's not horrendous this time round, considering the general economic climate.

A lot of guys expected a more vicious cut, which suggests that the objections of the arms industry and the South African Defence Force were taken note of," says Jane's Defence Weekly's South African correspondent, Helmoed Romer-Heitman.

"It will not have an immediate effect on the SADF, though by the year 2005 we'll have no navy to speak of and not much in the way of an airforce either."

This view is shared by Dr Jakke Cilliers, of the Institute for Defence Politics. "I'm surprised the cut isn't more, especially considering the increases in the education and police..."
By EDDIE KOCH

The greatest challenge facing the Convention for a Democratic South Africa in the wake of President FW de Klerk's referendum triumph this week is a fascist movement in the classic sense - a group of ultranationalists with powerful support in the police and army - that will use "bombs and bullets to impose its will on the country".

And all participants in Codesa have yet to come up with a thorough understanding of how this movement operates and a strategy for curtailing its violent activities.

This is the view of political analyst Dr Rob Davies, who said that a major revelation during the referendum had been the existence of a growing fascist movement capable of allying itself with conservative black organisations like Inkatha and the governments of Chipete and Bophuthatswana.

Davies pointed to increasing evidence that above-board conservative organisations had extensive links with covert and rightwing elements in the army's Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) as well as sections of the police.

He predicted a rise in violence if the rightwing parties lost the referendum. "We have already seen how this movement has shown it is prepared to use bombs and bullets to force its political programme - especially its demand for partition - if constitutional methods do not achieve this."

The links between the security forces were highlighted in the case of Lood van Schalkwyk, who was sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for a series of violent acts committed in 1990.

Van Schalkwyk, a member of the neo-fascist Orde Boerevolk (OB), is said by two of his colleagues to have worked in tandem with security policemen when he planted a bomb that ripped through Pretoria's Blood Street taxi rank and blew up a Durban-based computer consultant.

Lood's co-accused, Henry Martin and Adrian Maritz, fled to London after jumping bail and claimed they were part of a rightwing cell that conducted operations upon instructions from elements in the security police and DMI.

The pair also claim many members of the army's Civil Co-operation Bureau were members of rightwing groups such as the OB and the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging.

"Another aspect of the neo-fascists is their ability to develop alliances with black organisations and leaders," said Davies. He was referring to Inkatha's non-aggression pact with the AWB on the eve of the referendum as well as support by conservative Bishop Isaac Mokgane for a no vote.

"Codesa will have to come up first with an understanding of how this rightwing movement works and then with a strategy for dealing with it," said Davies. "This is one of the major threats to the negotiation process."

He said a large yes vote would give De Klerk enough backing to remove some of the fifth-columnists in his security forces but that a much wider programme was needed to deal with violent campaigns that are now likely to be waged by the emerging group of neo-fascists.

Members of Codesa will have to look at those social groups that support fascist ideas - white farmers, underprivileged whites and ruling elites in the homelands - because of the way the negotiation process poses a threat to their security and interests, he said.
Police say no to the budget protesters
'Dodgers' warned

MILITARY service was compulsory and would be enforced regardless of rumours, distorted facts and outright lies spread by anti-Defence Force organisations and people, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

Addressing a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellisras in the northern Transvaal, he said, escalating violence and unrest had forced a return to the 60-day call-up system.

"In the meantime I must state clearly that military service is compulsory in terms of the Defence Act and will be enforced as such. Those members of the Citizen Force or the Commandos who fail to report for military service when called up will be prosecuted," Meyer warned.

He said he "regretfully" had to mention that disciplinary action had been taken against a number of members of the Hillcrest Regiment following their failure to report for service. — Sapa

Military service still compulsory

MILITARY service was compulsory and would be enforced regardless of rumours, distorted facts and outright lies spread by anti-Defense Force organisations and people, Defense Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said on Saturday.

Addressing a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellisras in the Northern Transvaal, he said escalating violence and unrest had forced a return to the 60-day call-up system, but once stability was sufficiently established in South Africa he would not hesitate to reduce Citizen Force commitments.

The present system provided the SA Defense Force with flexibility which could be increased rapidly whenever the need arose and be decreased when the situation was stabilised.

Meyer said some people alleged that South Africa was now in the so-called post-war phase and many critical questions were being asked about the extent of the defense budget, the Citizen Force and the system of military service.

The Defense Force presently used about 10,000 service-

men, members of the Citizen Force and Commandos, as well as volunteers country-wide for border security tasks in order to guarantee the country's territorial integrity and ensure stability.

"It is only natural that the system of compulsory military service will have to change in the future, but it would be wrong to run any risk while the Defense Force is responsible for ensuring stability in cooperation with the Police," Meyer said.

"It is also so that existing inequalities will have to be addressed in the future. However, the existing system can only be revised once the constitution has been revised," he said.

Constitutional development would obviously influence this, but it would serve no purpose now to predict what could happen and one should rather look to the results of negotiations at a later stage.

The present structure of the SA Defense Force undoubtedly still suits our unique circumstances," Meyer said - Sapa
ANC vows not to disband MK

THE ANC is adamant it will not disband its armed wing despite reports of a threat by the government to cancel Codesa Two if it does not.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said yesterday the Government was playing a dangerous game which was not in the interests of peace, progress and the country.

A Sunday weekly reported the ministers of Defence and Constitutional Development as saying: "Any deal depended on the ANC abandoning its armed struggle".

Marcus said MK would never be disbanded as it would eventually be integrated into a single democratised army.

She said there were only private armies in South Africa at the moment. - Sapa
Govt slammed on medicines
KATHRYN STRACHAN
THE Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association accused government last week of stage-managing the forum held in February on the high cost of medicines to press home a perception that the cost of medicine in SA was the highest in the world.

"We reject this manipulation outright and also challenge the government to provide information proving its claim about the cost of medicine," said John Toersen, executive director of the association.

And the Department of Health has hit back, saying the pharmaceutical companies represented by the association are motivated by self-interest, rather than by a need to control soaring costs.

"The forum is said, in a Press release from the Department of National Health, to have accepted substitution as a viable option to curtail the cost of medicine, but to our knowledge, and we were present, there was nothing like that," said Toersen.

"In any event, the report-back from the working groups was insufficient to have had the evidence to come to this conclusion during the meeting."

According to Gerhardus Oberholster, acting deputy director-general of Health Planning, there are many medicines still covered by patent rights — which lead to higher prices.

And if these expensive brand-name medicines could be substituted by locally made generic equivalents, it would go a long way to controlling the rocketing costs of medicines.

Oberholster said the department would provide sources to back its claims about costly medicine, but that health officials were first writing a draft report on the forum.

SADF reinstates 60-day service
DEFENCE Minister Roelf Meyer said at the weekend that 60-day military camps would be reintroduced as a result of escalating unrest, and warned that Citizen Force members ignoring such call-ups would be prosecuted.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that the announcement two years ago that camps would be reduced to 30 days from 60 had been "a conditional concession" and that the 60-day system had never been scrapped from the Defence Act.

Sapa reports that Meyer, speaking at a medal parade of the Hillcrest Regiment at Ellispark, also rejected calls by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) that the prosecution of "draft dodgers" was taking place under an invalid law.

He said military service was still compulsory and would be enforced as such, despite "outright lies, distorted facts and rumours spread by anti-Defence Force organisations and people."

He said that once stability was sufficiently established in SA, he would not hesitate to reduce Citizen Force commitments.

Last week, 50 Citizen Force members of the Hillcrest Regiment were court martialled for failing to report for camps and were fined between R100 and R400.

The prosecution of the Hillcrest members led to criticism from ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers, who claimed the sudden spate of prosecutions by court martial was a devised and underhand attempt to harass and intimidate people liable for Citizen Force service.

"The resumption of prosecutions in this manner is a direct contradiction of the assurance given by Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach that such prosecutions were being held in abeyance, pending changes to the Defence Act," de Villiers said.

He added that the issue of military call-up was sub judice in view of the ECC's application to the Supreme Court to have the whites-only call-up declared invalid.

He said that, according to ECC information, charges had been dropped in military courts against individuals who argued the sub-judge rule, while other prosecutions continued before the same court.

De Villiers quoted Breytenbach as having said that prosecutions would be unfair under the present circumstances.

"Either Breytenbach mused the public in making his original statement or he is being made a fool of by the SADF, which scarcely conceals its contempt for Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and his non-military officials," de Villiers said.

In his address at Ellispark, Meyer said the system of compulsory military service would change in the future but it would be wrong to run any risk while the SADF was responsible for ensuring stability in cooperation with the police.

"It is so that inequalities will have to be addressed in the future. However, the system can only be revised once the constitution has been revised," Meyer said.
CP rejects call-up system for whites

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Conservative Party yesterday rejected compulsory military service for whites as immoral racial discrimination and called for voluntary national service.

The white "liberal element" that voted "yes" in last week's referendum should rather volunteer to make up shortages in personnel in the defence force, said CP defence spokesman Dr Piet Gous.

Conservative whites were no longer prepared to do compulsory military service for a future black government and it was now time for military service to become voluntary, he added.

The new CP policy on compulsory conscription brings it in line with the policies of the Democratic Party and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

MORE than two-thirds of the 56 549 Citizen Force and Commando members who applied for deferment from camps last year were granted it, the Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question, which was tabled in Parliament by General Bob Rogers (DP, Walmer), that 38 419 of those who applied for deferment — 67,5% — were granted it.

He also said 154 of the 197 who applied for exemption from camps were granted exemption.

This means that the only grouping in South Africa still supporting the compulsory conscription of young white men for military service is the National Party.

DP defence spokesman General Bob Rogers said yesterday that while the DP realised the necessity to end the violence, it felt the decision to extend national service camp call-ups to 60 days was retrograde.

"In the present economic climate, many smaller businesses, which have reduced personnel strengths to a minimum, will find it very difficult to release personnel who are called up for 60 days."

"Once the expected upturn starts, it will be even more difficult."

General Rogers also said many people, black and white, were unemployed and it was felt that the use of these people, on a voluntary basis, had not been sufficiently investigated.

Dr Gous said "It is being made compulsory for whites to serve longer periods of military service to keep warring blacks apart while the rest of the population, particularly coloureds and Indians, gets off scot-free."
CP rejects army call-up as 'racist'

CAPE TOWN — The CP yesterday rejected compulsory military service for whites as racially discriminatory, calling for its replacement by a system of voluntary national service.

The white "liberal element" that voted "yes" in last week's referendum should rather volunteer to make up shortages in personnel in the defense force, CP defence spokesman Piet Gous said.

Conservative whites were no longer prepared to do compulsory military service in support of a future black government and it was now time for military service to become voluntary, Gous said.

The new CP policy on compulsory conscription brings it in line with the DP and even the End Conscription Campaign, although for different reasons.

This means the NP is the only grouping in SA still supporting the compulsory conscription of young white men.

DP defence spokesman GenBob Rogers said yesterday that while the DP fully realised the urgent necessity of bringing to an end the violence in the country, it felt extending the call-up to 60 days was a retrograde step.

"In the present unsatisfactory economic climate, many smaller businesses, which have reduced personnel strengths to a minimum, will find it very difficult to release personnel who are called up for 60 days. Once the expected upturn starts, it will be even more difficult."

Rogers added there were a great number of people, black and white, out of work at present — and it was felt the use of these people on a voluntary basis had not been sufficiently investigated.

Gous said during the past referendum campaign the state had repeatedly urged a "yes" vote to achieve peace.

Now, after the "yes" vote had won with the support of a large majority of whites who had expressed their willingness to serve under a black government, "it is being made compulsory for whites to serve longer periods of military service to keep warring blacks apart while the rest of the population, particularly coloureds and Indians, get off scot free."

Gous said conservative whites were prepared to protect themselves and their families, but were not prepared to do military service in support of a future black government. "The time has finally arrived after this referendum for military service to be placed on a voluntary basis."
WEDNESDAY'S overwhelming yes vote has significantly weakened the position of the cabal of top army generals opposed to the government's approach to negotiations and has strengthened the hand of hard-pressed Defence Minister Roelf Meyer.

This is the conclusion drawn by several sources and close to the South African Defence Force, most of whom believe that a wag-clipped of hard-line elements within the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) is now neutralised.

The 68.7 percent pro-negotiations vote has confirmed that the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) is the only political show in town, and those within the security forcesstil seem to oppose it will have to go.

As one senior SADF source, who asked not to be named, put it: "SADF chief Kat Liebenberg and most of the army top brass under him did not necessarily favour a no vote, but they were very wary about the implications of a sitting yes vote.

"Almost all of them were highly suspicious of Codesa and very sceptical of its prospects. They simply did not believe it would work and were certainly not above turning a blind eye to anyone placating a spanner in the works."

According to another source close to the SADF, there has already been an attempt to "clear up" the DMI, without much effect.

"From now on it will be pursued with greater vigour," he said. "You can see the view that there are shadowy elements within or connected to the DMI who are actively involved in promoting township violence as no longer confined to the liberal left, so you can expect heads to roll."

The case against the DMI and the special forces, already gaining momentum as the Civil Co-operation Bureau exposed, has become overwhelming in recent months, with the exposure of DMI involvement in training Inkatha recruiters, the symbiotic relationship between the DMI and the kwaZulu Police and several front companies set up by the DMI, in addition to claims by several sources that the special forces had been involved in training ANC rebels in Mozambique and South Africa and were continuing to support Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The Weekly Mail's military sources point out that while the airforce, navy and medical services are dominated by men removed from politics, resistance to Meyer has come from the army generals accustomed to a central political role from the days of former president FW de Klerk.

They note that five of the nine retired security force top brass who announced their support for a no vote were former army officers, and none were former airforce or naval officers, while half of the 12 retired officers who supported a yes vote were in the airforce and navy.

Liebenberg — who as the mid-1980s headed the SADF's special forces, which gave birth to the C31's hit-squad network — has been at loggerheads with Meyer and is said to have been behind the sacking of Meyer's chief Defence Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen.

The generals used a coup de "soft" statement on the eve of concentration objections, emanating from the Defence Ministry, as the impetus to get rid of Van der Westhuizen. But there was more to it than that Van der Westhuizen was considered too independent, too "Meyer, too supportive of it."

Some of the generals are openly saying: "He's not man enough for the job and he's using the fact that he spends a lot of time on Codesa work to undermine him," a defence source noted.

"Some want him out, but the referendum result may have placed the shoe on the other foot. There's no doubt the outcome significantly strengthens Meyer and President FW de Klerk's hands relative to the generals."

While no one disputes that tensions exist, the experts differ on how far they go on and their implications.

Jane's Defence Weekly's South African correspondent Helmond Rome-Hesman believes they have been overstated.

"There may be some in defence headquarters with different opinions, and the minister and the generals may not like each other terribly much, but I think the differences have been exaggerated.

"One can expect that when things like budget cuts happen, the minister is the lightning rod for their grievances — especially from the middle-ranking officers concerned about their futures."

Rome-Hesman is also sceptical of the notion of a strong right-wing presence within the DMI.

"They are not necessarily upset by them but they are pragmatic. In the past, they were afraid of the politicians in promoting reform and they have long feared the notion that the war is a paralyzing political and 20 percent military.

"On the other hand, the DMI handled it a lot of the anti-African National Congress operations and it is probable that some middle-ranking guys are unhappy."

The government and the SADF are emphasising their demand for the ANC to end — rather than suspend — its armed struggle and for Umkhonto weSizwe to be disbanded and reveal the location of its arms caches.

The ANC, in turn, is calling for an agreement on its forces being integrated into a new, non-concept-based defence force, and is demanding the cettuation of the DMI and the special forces.

Progress at Codesa will require compromise on both sides — which, at minimum, will mean that the DMI, the Recco and probably 32 Battalions will have their wings clipped.

One can expect a few generals to be eased into early retirement, while a handful of others might follow the path taken by 32 Battalion's legendary Colonel Ian Breytenbach — openly opposing De Klerk.

But everyone who knows the SADF from the inside agrees there will be no coup attempts
Blitz on army dodgers slammed

JOHN VILJOEN, Staff Reporter
and Own Correspondent

THE End Conscription Campaign has condemned an apparent Defence Force crackdown on citizen force camp dodgers through courts martial as "devious and underhand".

At a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte this week 20 members of the Hillcrest Regiment were found guilty of failing to report for a camp. They were fined up to R400 each.

EOO chairman Mr Chris de Villiers said the prosecutions were untenable. Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer had admitted the call-up was racist.
Arrest ends six-year manhunt

The Weekly Mail, March 20, 1988

According to reports in the Mail on Sunday, which said that the case was not heard in court, the accused, who is said to have been in South Africa, was arrested in the early hours of Sunday morning after being tracked down by police in the Cape Town suburb of Khayelitsha. The suspect, a 40-year-old man, was said to have been charged with the murder of a 60-year-old woman.

The victim, who was found in her home with multiple injuries, died at the scene. The police said that they were investigating the cause of her death.

The case has been linked to a series of similar incidents in the past year, and the police have urged the public to be vigilant and to report any suspicious activity to them.

In a statement, the police said that they were confident of their investigation and that the suspect would face charges in court.

The victim's family has described her as a kind and caring woman who was loved by all.

The police said that they were also investigating the possibility of a motive for the murder and that they were working with forensic experts to determine whether the suspect was involved in any other crimes.

The suspect has been remanded in custody until his next appearance in court, which is on Monday.
All the president's salesmen

THE WEEKLY MAIL, March 20 to 26 1992

With days of ejecting Iraq from Kuwait, United States President George Bush promised to curb arms sales to developing world and especially to the Middle East. Yet, while the president continues to call for an end to regional slaughter his weapons salesmen continue to make major financial killings abroad.

There have been $8.6 billion in new US arms sales to the Middle East alone since the end of the Gulf war with many new deals remaining to be finalised. Weapons dealers seem to have little to fear from the New World Order. Tanks, guns and aircraft are pouring into the Middle East at a steady rate. And the destructive power just seems to be getting greater and greater. Bayed by US supply, fervour the Saudi Arabians have now requested 72 F-15 aircraft including the top of the line E ground attack model as yet never exported.

Of course, the US is not the only country talking arms control but trafficking weapons Indeed, American policymakers supporting the F-15 deal would argue that if Washington does not, then Britain will fill the gap. Britain already has a massive aircraft deal with the Saudis and would readily seek further orders.

British Prime Minister John Major, it should be remembered, gave strong backing to White House pronouncements that sanctions be made to constrain the spread of advanced weaponry to the developing world. Yet in February this year the UK signed a deal with the government of Kuwait which could earn British arms salesmen millions of dollars.

The Kuwaitis have expressed interest in Challenger 2 tanks and Tornado trainer aircraft. Rather than denying arms deals, Defence Secretary Tom King has been reported as saying that Britain has some "excellent products" and we shall be anxious to see Kuwait has the opportunity to see them demonstratively.

But how these expensive weapons will affect the security of the states concerned is far from clear. Whether these countries will actually be able to absorb and properly employ all the sophisticated systems is uncertain. Needless to say, arms salesmen are as little concerned about these issues as high level policymakers are worried about the bilaterial inconsistencies between earlier promises of restraining arms sales and continued hard sell marketing.

The fact is that in a year in which both Britain and the US go to the polls, securing jobs at home is more important than checking arms races abroad. Indeed, continued overseas weapons purchases remain crucial to thousands of workers employed in the arms industry. For example, McDonnell Douglas manufactures of the F-15 aircraft, has argued that 40,000 aerospace jobs are at stake if the deal does not go through. Can one really imagine Bush halting the sale?

In Britain, with unemployment rising, the Conservative government will be warmly welcomed. There is no way that Britain — or any other European country — will readily cut back on an enterprise that provides jobs and foreign currency and reduces the unit costs of their own weapons purchase. Should Labour come to power there is no way that their ambitious social programmes can be SQesed with cutbacks in arms sales.

The problem is even greater in the states of the former Soviet Union. At this very moment they are flooding the international market with bargain-rate weaponry. The rumour now doing the rounds is that Iran — which in the wake of the Gulf war is engaged in a multibillion dollar arms build-up — has been securing Soviet tanks for as little as $50,000 each and much else besides.

The Russians, for one, have set up a new body to organise and expedite arms sales to foreign countries. Russia is awash with weaponry which would cost a fortune simply to destroy. The economic collapse of the former Soviet Union means that the earlier pronouncements by former president Mikhail Gorbachev on arms restraint will now meet the intense and purposes.

Analysts have pointed out that the Middle East will soon be saturated with weapons and that the market in this region will ultimately have to dry up. Arms salesmen, however, are keeping their options open and are already developing major new markets. The latest target of operations is Asia and the Pacific Ocean nations.

Asian-Pacific arms spending has increased massively over the past few years and is set to rise still further. The regional arms build-up is motivated by a number of factors including fears of a decreasing American presence and concern of Japanese expansionism. A confrontation between North and South Korea and disputes between various trade competitors have also been tolerated. The result is a huge demand for weaponry paid for by the relatively strong economies of this zone.

Leaders of countries such as Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia are also stepping up their weapons buying. This new market is potentially worth tens of billions of dollars and US and European firms are all desperately trying to get a taste of the action.

F-16 aircraft, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, frigates and tanks have already been sold and more is on the way. Western policy-makers are yet to indicate that they will seek to place curbs on this specific burgeoning trade. The signs are not very hopeful.

In a world where the major players talk peace but sell the implements of war, smaller developing countries have realised that there is no moral authority behind the industrialised world's demand for them to stop selling weapons. Cynics could certainly argue that not only are the industrialised states interested in increasing weapons sales but they are also interested in forcing the weaker states out of the market.

This naturally has implications for a country such as South Africa. A future democratic government will inherit a well-developed arms industry, skilled and tested defense products and an international marketing network, but it will have to develop its own arms sales policy.

It will have to deal with two competing sets of arguments: first, to do with the immorality of weapons sales and the second to do with the fact that there are jobs to be lost and much-needed foreign currency to be surrendered if there is a withdrawal from this morally questionable but financially lucrative market.

The key issue will be whether the country is able to afford the morality offered by weapons sales restraint. Whatever the case, the new government must take no lessons in morality from the arms sales hypocrisies of the industrialised world.

The fact is that if South Africa returns to the international fold it may find its products more acceptable in countries from which it was barred in the past or at least where it was invited in through the back door. The Asian-Pacific market could be ideal for South Africa's cheap, rugged and tested weaponry such as artillery, armoured personnel carriers and small arms. There is no shortage of domestic development projects to which the sales income could not be dedicated.

Surely this is a foreign policy issue that needs to be debated before too long?

Martin Navias is a lecturer in the Department of War Studies at the University of London.
The 80s had its moments. The End of the Cold War had not yet arrived in the form of the September 11 attacks. The Internet had not yet been created. And yet, in the midst of this, a group of artists and designers took it upon themselves to create something truly special. They called it "The Risen-Wing of the Key."
Defence cut not too bad, expert

By Guy Jepps

The R9.7 billion allocated to the SANDF in yesterday's budget represented a decrease in real terms, but would not be disastrous for South Africa's defence industry, a military expert said last night.

"From a defence point of view, a lot of guys are going to breathe a sigh of relief," said Helmoed-Rümmler, Heitman, South African correspondent for the authoritative military publication Jane's Defence Weekly.

"The R9.7 billion allocated to the SAPDF by Finance Minister Trevor Manuel represents a 5.6 percent increase on the R9.2 billion allocated in the 1991/2 financial year — well below the inflation rate.

"Included in the amount allocated were one-off cuts resulting from structural adjustments in the SAPDF.

Mr Heitman said the new budget represented a de facto decrease, which meant that some cuts would have to take place. Urgently needed upgrading of airforce and navy equipment could be hindered, he said.

The fact that the defence budget had not been slashed to below R9 billion this year, as had been anticipated in some military circles, suggested that the politicians were "waking up" to the fact that South Africa's defence industry had been rocked by severe cutbacks starting from 1988.

"The defence industry is not just a weapons manufacturer, but has the potential to develop into a major economic actor in various industrial fields — if it survives long enough to enough to diversify.

"The R9.7 billion is a little less than it should be if we are to have functioning armed forces in South Africa by the year 2000 — it should have been a little over R10 billion," Mr Heitman warned.

He added that he believed South Africa did not face a conventional military threat within the next five years. Nevertheless, such a threat could materialise within the next 15 to 20 years.

The SANDF had not responded to The Star's request for comment on the defence budget at the time of going to press.
March 17 a holiday?

Sunday 19/3/92

STATE President Mr FW de Klerk should declare March 17 a public holiday, Mr Willie Meyer, NP MP for Robertson, said yesterday.

Speaking in a debate on the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, he said the holiday should be called New South Africa Day.

Mr Henne Smuts, an NP MP for George, said peace would reign in South Africa and Armscor would no longer be needed in its present form.

"If the Conservative Party had won, then Armscor in its full glory would have had to go back to manufacturing weapons," he said. - Sapa.
Subsidy cuts 'explosive'

DIRK HARTFORD

The fragile peace in Natal could be dealt a further blow if KwaZulu Transport (KZT) goes ahead with its plan to cancel "additional subsidies" on bus routes within a 20km radius of industrial centres.

A source on the Marietta Transport Crisis Committee (TCC) said that in Newcastle and Marietta in particular, ANC-supporting townships tended to fall within the 20km radius, while Inkatha supporters tended to live further afield.

If the subsidy applied only to routes longer than 20km, this could be perceived as KZT favouring Inkatha-supporting areas.

This could become a catalyst for further violence, he said.

Rowly Waller, the Marietta Chamber of Industries representative on the TCC, agreed with this, saying Inkatha supporters in the Natal Midlands would, for example, have to travel through Edendale, which was regarded as an ANC stronghold.

Waller said KZT, which was owned by KwaZulu government, was threatening to withdraw all services on unprofitable routes in addition to cutting subsidies at the end of this month.

He said factors like higher operating costs and competition from the unsubsidised taxi industry meant KZT was making large losses. It needed to rationalise to survive.

However, Waller said the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) was well-organised in KZT, and was resisting moves which would lead to the loss of jobs.

The Chamber's position was to allow other bus operators — who were waiting in the wings — to come in on the routes and create more competition.

A TGWU spokesman said central government planned to cut subsidies nationwide. Natal had moved first.

The TGWU was opposed to other bus companies operating on the unprofitable routes as only about 20% of people were using buses anyway.

In addition, these companies would pay much lower wages than KZT, creating unfair competition.

A spokesman for the ANC/SACP/Coasa joint working group said the transport subsidy issue was "explosive" in the Natal context.

The TCC was trying to find an acceptable and politically neutral solution.

Waller said a major problem with the TCC was the lack of input from the taxi industry and Inkatha.
Secret account spending rises

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — Government spending on its secret accounts is to rise by R531.5m to a total of R4 783.2m during the 1991/2 financial year...

A sum of R4 531.1m has been allocated to the Special Defence Account and R402.1m for secret services.

The Special Defence Account budget has increased by R209.5m and the secret services budget by R22.1m.

The Special Defence Account is defined in the Estimates of Expenditure as "financing special defence accounts and purchases".

The secret services programme is to augment the secret services account to finance secret services by state departments.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 929  19 Maart 1992

WET OP GEVAARLIKE WAPENS, 1968

VERBOD OP DIE BESIT VAN GEVAARLIKE WAPENS EN VUURWAPENS

Ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, handelende kragtens artikel 2 (2) en 2 (3) van die Wet op Gevaarlike Wapens, 1968 (Wet No 71 van 1968), verbied hierby enige persoon, uitgesluit 'n persoon vermeld in paragraaf 3 van die Bylæe, om te eigner tyd by of in die aldus vermelde plek in besit van 'n voorwerp wat tot 'n klas, tipe, soort of kategorie voorwerp behoort wat in paragraaf 2 van die Bylæe vermeld word en wat na my oordeel 'n gevaarlike wapen soos bedoel in artikel 1 van genoemde Wet is, of enige vuurwapen of 'n replika daarvan, te wees.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde

BYLÆE

Woordomskywings

1. In hierdie Bylæe, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, betekene—

"gevaarlike wapen" enige voorwerp in paragraaf 2 bedoel,

"Kommissaris" die Kommissars van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en ook enige streek- of distrikkommissars van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie,

"polisiebeampte" enige lid van die Mag soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Poliseiwet, 1958 (Wet No 7 van 1958),

"veiligheidsmag"—

(a) die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie bedoel in die omskrywing van "die Mag" in artikel 1 van die Poliseiwet, 1958 (Wet No 7 van 1958), insluitende lede van 'n polisie-eenheid soos bedoel in artikel 17C van genoemde Wet,
(b) de Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag bedoel in artikel 5 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), of
(c) die Gevangenisdiens ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet No 8 van 1959),
en ook enige deel van 'n mag bedoel in paragrafwet (a) tot (c) of enige samestelling van twee of meer van sodanige magte of van dele van sodanige magte, en
"vermelde plek" enige gebou, struktuur, saal, kamer, kantoor, gemak, grond, stase, Perron, treinspoor of grondoppervlakte wat die eendom is van, of geokkeupe of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van, die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoor-
pendelkorporasie Beperk

**Gevaarlike wapens**

2. Vir die doeleindes van die verbod is die volgende voorwerpe gevaarlike wapens:

- spes,
- assegaa,
- knoepiene,
- panga,
- dolk,
- swarwe,
- 'n mes met 'n lern langer as 10 sentimeter,
- strydyblik,
- byl,
- met lood- of ander metaalbeswaarde stok,
- 'n steel met draad, kettens of ander swaar materiaal daaraan gehang,
- skerpuntige stok of yster,
- ysterstaaf,
- metal/pyp,
- knuppel,
- petrolbom,
- kil,
- baksteen,
- krusboog,
- pyp-en-boog;
- pik,
- piksteel,
- tuinvurk,
- hoovurk,
- graaf,
- sekel,
- sens,
- skoffelpik,
- gaffel,
- hamer,
- moersleutel;
- skroewedraaier,
- ketting,
- vuysyster,
- koevoet, en
- band of binneband.

(b) the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), or
(c) the Prison Service established by section 2 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959),
and also any part of a force referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) or any combination of two or more of such forces or of parts of such forces, and

"specified place" means any building, structure, hall, room, office, convenience, land, station, platform, railway or soil surface which is the property of, or is occupied or used by, or is under the control of, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited

**Dangerous weapons**

2. For the purposes of the prohibition the following objects are dangerous weapons.

- spear,
- assegai,
- knobkerrie;
- panga,
- dagger,
- sword,
- any knife with a blade longer than 10 centimetres,
- battle axe,
- axe,
- a lead, iron or other metal loaded stick,
- a handle with wire, chain or other heavy substance attached to it,
- sharp-pointed stick or metal object,
- metal rod,
- metal pipe,
- club or baton,
- petrol bomb,
- stone;
- breek,
- cross-bow,
- bow and arrow,
- pick,
- pick handle,
- garden fork,
- pitch fork,
- spade,
- sickle,
- scythe,
- hoe,
- gaff,
- hammer,
- spanner,
- screwdriver,
- chain,
- knuckleduster,
- crowbar, and
- tyre or tube
3. (1) The prohibition of the possession of dangerous weapons and firearms shall not apply to—

(a) a member of a security force in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in his capacity as a member of such a security force,

(b) a person who is an employee and that possesses such dangerous weapon or firearm for the purposes of the performance of his functions as such an employee. Provided that such person is also in possession of written proof signed and issued by his employer, wherein the following is stated

(i) the full name and address of the person to whom the written proof has been issued,

(ii) the full name, business address and telephone number of the employer,

(iii) the full name, address, capacity and telephone number of the person who issued the written proof,

(iv) the nature of the task of the employee, together with an exposition of the working and travel times, and an exposition of the relevant object or objects and the reasons why it is necessary for the performance of the duties of the employee that he should be in possession of the object or objects, and

(v) sufficient particulars on which to identify the firearm

Provided further that the exemption as referred to in paragraph (b) shall only apply during the working and travel times as set out by the employer in the written proof,

(c) a person to whom the Commissioner has previously given written permission, or, in a case where application is made therefor by a representative of a class, group or category of persons to which the person belongs, to which representative the Commissioner has previously given written permission for any person so represented, to be in possession of a dangerous weapon specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule or any firearm or replica thereof at a specified time or during a specified period, in or on the specified place, for a specified purpose,

(2) (a) No person shall issue any written proof contemplated in subparagraph (1) (b) to any other person wherein a false declaration is deliberately made or false particulars are furnished

(b) Any such proof, or a proof wherein an inaccurate declaration is made or inaccurate particulars are furnished, shall be void

(3) A member of a security force may, for the purpose of this prohibition, request a person to display the written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b)
(4) If a member of a security force is of the opinion that a written proof as referred to in subparagraph (1) (b) is false or untrue or has not been issued to the person thereof, the member may arrest or cause to be arrested the person who submits such proof, without a warrant and detain him for a period not exceeding 12 hours, in order to ascertain the validity of the proof.

(5) The Commissioner may—
(a) in writing authorise any police official personally,
(b) in any manner which he for that purpose deems expedient, authorise police officials belonging to a specified class, group or category, in general, to exercise on his behalf the power which is by subparagraph (1) (c) granted to the Commissioner, but the Commissioner shall not thereby be divested of that power, and may at any time amend or withdraw anything done by a police official under the authorisation
(6) The Commissioner may make such administrative arrangements as he may deem fit in order to exercise effective control over the carrying out of the authorisations contemplated in subparagraph (5).

Coming into operation
4. The provisions contained in this Schedule shall come into operation after the expiry of a period of three days after the date of promulgation of this notice in the Gazette

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SADF dodges issue on Creed links

By LINDA RULASHE, THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

Refused to disclose at last week's Goldstone Commission hearings whether Creed Consultants, had ever acted as one of its front companies.

The allegations, made by Mbongeni Khumalo, once the powerful leader of the Inkatha Youth-Brigade, form part of an investigation the committee is making into Weekly Mail allegations of SADF involvement in Inkatha training.

Weekly Mail counsel David Soggot objected to SADF counsel Pierre Rabie's cross-examination of Khumalo last week on the grounds that Rabie was cross-examining extensively on behalf of Creed while saying that Creed was not his client.

Pointing out this inconsistency, Soggot added it was a matter of the utmost importance that the SADF indicate whether Creed had been acting on behalf of the SADF when 200 men were trained at Caprivi and after that.

Rabie repliyed that Creed was now only giving lectures to army personnel and was not in the process of privatisation; therefore, the SADF was concerned with the organisation's image.

He added Creed had given lectures to "our forces going into unrest areas" as an example of its training activities.

Soggot also pointed out that in terms of the evidence of Zakhele Khumalo, former personal aide to Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a company known as Richard's Appointments had been financing and training the 200 trainees who were alleged to have been involved in the Nhulwane killings.

On the question of whether Richard's Appointments had been acting as a front company for the SADF, Soggot said the SADF was avoiding the issue.

"We are all trying to get to the truth. Such culprits must be sought out if gruesome deeds are carried out after courses designed to educate people," Rabie said.

Inkatha counsel, Louis Visser, SC, said nothing had come to light so far to show that past events had led to current violence and "whoever has evidence of current violence must put it on the table now."

Although the committee investigating Weekly Mail allegations of SADF involvement in the training of hit squads was allowed to investigate past incidents, the ambit of the Goldstone Commission was to examine incidents occurring after July 17, 1991.

Committee member Cért Steyn said although no evidence of current violence or intimidation had been presented, the commission must "not paint (themselves) into a corner" by refusing to listen to evidence from before July 17 last year.

Khumalo had previously given information to the commission on an elite group of Inkatha members who were trained at a camp on the Caprivi strip and the training of a group from Wessington near Ernko, called the "Black Cats".

He said the reason he thought Creed had been behind the training and funding was that Guy Boardman of Creed had spoken to some of the Caprivi trainees in 1989 and had been on first name terms with them.

Some of the trainees told Khumalo that Boardman was at Caprivi with them.
Israeli weapons sold to SA had US components

THE State Department will soon circulate a report providing further evidence of the South African arms industry’s heavy reliance on Israel for what it claims is home-grown technology.

The report, based on an investigation by the department’s inspector general, Mr Samuel Funk, will also indicate that much of the advanced weaponry Israel has sold South Africa either contained United States-made components or was based on US designs.

Among the systems South Africa is said to have obtained from Israel in recent years is the Mapats anti-tank missile, manufactured by Israeli Military Industries and a close copy of the Hughes Aircraft Company’s TOW-2.

Other items include cluster bombs, electronic countermeasures systems and a knock-off of the US AIM-9L Sidewinder air-to-air missile and the Python-3, made by the Israeli arms firm Rafael.

The principal target of the report is neither South Africa nor Israel, but the State Department’s own Office of Defence Trade Control, which is responsible for licensing and monitoring US munitions exports.

Mr Funk undertook an audit of the office amid mounting intelligence that licensed end-users — including companies in Brazil, South Korea and Singapore — have been passing on US weapons technology without authorization.

JERUSALEM: Israel denied the allegations yesterday. “All the reports are totally baseless and groundless,” said Mr Ehud Gol, spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

“I would not like to offer any interpretation,” he added.

The reports have exacerbated tensions between Israel and its chief ally. Relations had already deteriorated after a row over Israel’s request for $10-billion ($28-billion) loan guarantees to settle Russian immigrants.
Israel 'sold weapons to SA' US

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa has been drawn into a diplomatic clash between the United States and Israel over the alleged transfer by Israel of secret American military technology to other countries, including the sale of Patriot anti-missile technology to China.

Although Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has vigorously denied the claims, a senior State Department official has confirmed that a worldwide audit of the US Office of Defence and Trade Control, which is supposed to monitor the transfer of military technology, was under way.

The Patriot allegations, as well as intelligence reports that Israel transferred missile technology and anti-tank missiles to South Africa, were a part of the investigation, and a report was expected to be available in the next two weeks. The investigation was "intensive" and covered missions abroad as well as the Office of Defence and Trade Control in Washington.

Charges in the huge arms smuggling case now under way in Philadelphia allege a longstanding defence relationship between Armco, other South African weapons manufacturers and communist China as well as the illegal shipment of US military technology to South Africa.

In his response to the Patriot allegations last week, Mr Arens confirmed that Israel had sold weapons to China.

Giving evidence to the House of Representatives defence committee last week, the Assistant Secretary of State for political-military affairs, Richard Clarke, confirmed that, "an audit, of his department was under way. "We have some concerns we are discussing with the Israelis."
No chance of SADF coup – retired general

He also denied that the generals were campaigning actively for a "no" vote within the defence force. It would have been "highly irregular" to have done so, he said.

The seven police and defence force generals, who said they had fought communism in Angola, South West Africa and SA, felt it was necessary to publicly voice their support for a "no" vote because communism was not dead – contrary to statements made by President de Klerk and Cabinet Ministers General Groenewald, who said he has never been a member of the Conservative Party and has always voted for the NP, said communism was alive and well in South Africa.

Evidence of this was the presence of communists at CODESA, communists dominating the ANC and the growth in SACP membership, he said.

Eight generals – Major-General Groenewald, General HJ van den Bergh, General GJ Joubert, Lieutenant-General JC Visser, Lieutenant-General PG van Zyl, Major-General CJ Hartzenberg, Major-General JC Fourie and Major-General MC Botha – signed a statement saying that communism was still using the same tactics in South Africa, "only dressed in a different jacket".

The generals said they were concerned that a "yes" vote victory could promote a takeover by the ANC and SACP and that it could lead to the security forces losing their powers.

After the announcement that the eight would vote "no", several retired generals and vice-admirals responded by saying they supported President de Klerk's reforms. They included General HG de Wit and Lieutenant-Generals EIR Gieson, AM Muller, and JR Dutton.
Military men split over vote

FORMER SA Defence Force brass are divided about how they will vote in today’s referendum.

In an advertisement placed in The Citizen, one of SA’s most famous soldiers, Col Jan Breytenbach of 32 Buffalo Battalion, which earned a fearsome reputation in the Angola war — and brother of formerly exiled writer Breyten Breytenbach, said, “A ‘no’ vote will help buy time, will halt the crazy stampede to hand SA over to the ANC and its controlling partner, the SA Communist Party.” The retired soldier, in a message to “fellow veterans of recent African wars”, said, “You did not lose in Angola. You were betrayed by politicians acting under foreign pressure.”

For years, several prominent former SADF and SAP generals said in a statement they would vote “yes” in the referendum. They include former commissioner of police Gen Henk de Witt, and former

PATRICK BULGER

SADF lieutenant-general Ian Gleeson, A M Muller, J R Dutton, A van Devender, K Pickersgill and J van Loggenberg. The former head of the defunct Bureau of State Security, Hendrik van den Bergh, will vote “no”, as will a former police commissioner G J Joubert. Also voting “no” is former CID chief J C Vasser and former chief of the uniform branch, P G van Zyl.

A spokesman for the SADF said most of the names mentioned were those of people who had left the armed forces several years ago. Former SADF head Gen Cons- tance Viljoen was not available for comment. A family member said he would not be going public on how he would vote.

DP MP for Walmer and former SA Air Force chief Li-Gen Bob Rogers is expected to be among the “yes” voters.

Report by P Bulger, 11 Desmond St, Johannesburg.
Alcohol, drug abuse in SADF

The South African Defence Force found 739 drug and alcohol abusers in its ranks last year. C T 18/1/92.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday some drugs were obtained from legal trading, but where illegal trading was suspected the matter had been referred to the police.

Mr Meyer was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow). He said 717 people had been treated within the SADF, while 22 were admitted to government institutions.

"A multi-professional team gives attention to the treatment of abusers," he said. "Serious cases are referred to government institutions."